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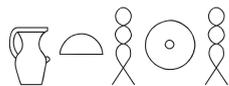
Series Editors

Thomas A. Holland

and

Thomas G. Urban

**THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED TO
THE MEMORY OF
JOAN G. ROSENBERG**



**SCARABS, SCARABOIDS, SEALS,
AND SEAL IMPRESSIONS
FROM
MEDINET HABU**

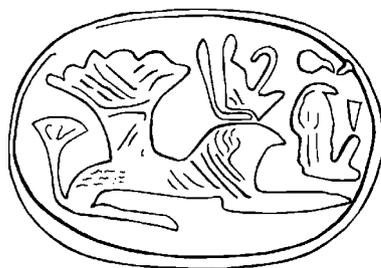
by

EMILY TEETER

with Post-pharaonic Stamp Seals and Seal Impressions by

T. G. WILFONG

Based on the Field Notes of Uvo Hölscher and Rudolf Anthes



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS

BM	British Museum, prefix for British Museum registration number
ca.	<i>circa</i> , about, approximately
cf.	<i>confer</i> , compare
CG	Catalogue générale, prefix for Cairo Museum registration number
cm	centimeter(s)
col(s).	column(s)
e.g.	<i>exempli gratia</i> , for example
fig(s).	figure(s)
i.e.	<i>id est</i> , that is
ibid.	<i>ibidem</i> , in the same place
illus.	illustration
JdE	Journal d'entrée, prefix for Cairo Museum registration number
m	meter(s)
MH	Medinet Habu, prefix for Medinet Habu field registration number
mm	millimeter(s)
MMA	Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; prefix for museum registration number
n(n).	note(s)
NFA	Numismatic Fine Arts
no(s).	number(s)
p(p).	page(s)
pers. comm.	personal communication
pl(s).	plate(s)
viz.	<i>videlicet</i> , namely

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Hölscher, <i>Excav. V</i>	Uvo Hölscher. <i>The Excavation of Medinet Habu: Post-Ramessid Remains</i> . Oriental Institute Publications 66. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1954.
Lepsius, <i>Denkmaeler</i>	C. Richard Lepsius. <i>Denkmaeler aus Ägypten und Äthiopien</i> . Reprint. Geneva: Éditions de Belle-Lettres, 1972.

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108. Seal Impression No. 336 (OIM 15700), Seal Impression No. 345 (OIM 15697), Seal Impression No. 346 (OIM 15698), and Seal Impression No. 348 (OIM 15699)
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110. General Plan of Temple Area of Ramesses III with Physical Features Indicated

PREFACE

This volume is based on the field notes of Uvo Hölscher, the field director who led the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago's excavations at the site of Medinet Habu in Western Thebes (modern Luxor in southern Egypt) from 1926 to 1933, and Rudolf Anthes, who both worked alongside Hölscher during the latter half of the project and then on the publication project after the excavations concluded. A volume on the small finds from the excavations was planned, but — as explained in the Introduction — was delayed by World War II. By happenstance at the conclusion of the Cold War the field notes were returned to the Oriental Institute.

The volume contains a historical introduction to the Oriental Institute's work at Medinet Habu, explains the lapse of time between the excavations and the publication of this volume, and catalogs 349 scarabs (including heart scarabs, funerary scarabs and associated Sons of Horus amulets, heart amulets, and a scarab wing), scaraboids (including buttons, cowroids, lentoids, and plaques), stamp seals, and seal impressions on mudbricks, vessel stoppers, funerary cones, amphora handles, and bullae recovered during the excavations.

The catalog is chronologically inclusive rather than exclusive. All documented artifacts of the pertinent type (with the exception of duplicates) have been included, ranging in date from the fourteenth century B.C. (Eighteenth Dynasty) to the early ninth century A.D. ruins of the Late Antique houses of Jême.

The group of scarabs and scaraboids from the site constitutes one of the largest corpora excavated from any single site of the New Kingdom/Third Intermediate Period. Uvo Hölscher was able to assign dates to a significant number of these notoriously hard-to-date objects, hence this group, with its secure provenience and a suggested date of manufacture, may provide helpful comparanda for the study of the iconography and chronological framework of other like materials. So too, the seals and seal impressions, which are so rarely published, will hopefully provide comparative materials for scholars working on artifacts that reflect ancient administrative and social practice. Many of the seals have no known parallels, adding to our overall knowledge of administration, iconography, and art in ancient Egypt.

Emily Teeter
Chicago, 1997

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My thanks also to Dr. Mohamed Saleh, the former Director of the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, who graciously gave permission not only for the publication of the materials housed in Cairo, but for his extraordinary assistance in allowing the Cairo objects to be reexamined for publication. I thank his staff, especially Dr. Mohammed Gomaa, Miss May Trad, and Dr. Adel Farid, for their help and advice.

Dr. Uvo Hölscher, grandson of the excavator, provided additional documentation for the study through his donation of a duplicate set of field registers thereby completing a set received from Berlin. He also graciously gave photographs and negatives of the excavation to the Oriental Institute Archive. We hope that further publication of the fruits of his grandfather's work will bring pleasure to the entire Hölscher family.

I thank William M. Sumner, former Director of the Oriental Institute, and Karen L. Wilson, Director of the Oriental Institute Museum, for their kind permission to publish the Chicago materials. Very heartfelt thanks go to Raymond Tindel, Registrar, who processed endless lists of objects and patiently assisted and supported the project in many ways; to John A. Larson, Oriental Institute Archivist, who made photographic and archival materials available to me; to Clemens Reichel, who helped decipher handwriting in the field notes and who advised me on archaeological matters; and to Peter Dorman, Associate Professor, Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, who played a significant role in the recovery of the field registers. Hazel Cramer undertook the tedious, but essential, task of registering the new photography, and Mary Harter checked photographic lists and proofread the catalog for consistency. Peggy Grant and Pat Hume reviewed the bibliography.

W. Raymond Johnson, Field Director of the Epigraphic Survey of the University of Chicago, went to great efforts to facilitate my examination of the magazines at Medinet Habu in February 2000. I owe him a great debt of thanks for shedding light on the present whereabouts of the objects not accessioned into the museums in Cairo and Chicago.

The new photography of the Chicago artifacts is the work of Epigraphic Survey staff photographer, Yarko Kobylecky, whose enthusiasm for each scarab made the tedious process fun. Eleanor Barbanes was gracious enough to do some of the scarab drawings and Peggy Sanders drew stamp seal fragment no. 306 (OIM 16712). I thank J. Brett McClain for the balance of the drawings, including the difficult seal impressions. I thank Dr. Jaromir Malek of the Griffith Institute for his kind permission to modify and reproduce the drawings of the funerary cone inscriptions and also Donald P. Ryan and Jaume Vivó for providing information about those materials. Lee Cain and Wendy Ennes kindly assisted with digital images of some of the objects.

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The production of this volume is the work of the fine team in the Oriental Institute's Publication office. I appreciate the patience and sense of humor of Tom Urban and express my thanks to Thomas Holland, Director of Publications, and the following graduate students who provided valuable assistance to the office: Dennis Campbell, Blane Conklin, Lindsay DeCarlo, Simrit Dhesi, Thomas Dousa, Katie Johnson, Adam Miglio, and Leslie Schramer.

The greatest thanks, however, are reserved for someone who was absolutely central to this project; the late Mrs. Homer Rosenberg. Joan was a longtime friend, supporter, and member of the Oriental Institute. For many years, Joan worked in every possible capacity at the Institute, making invaluable contributions of her time and spirit including serving on the Visiting Committee. While working in the Archives she became interested in the Medinet Habu materials, and under the supervision of John Larson, she began putting the disparate materials and records into order. Her work was an important step in the recovery of the Berlin materials, and she became the patron of the publication project. It

is due to the generosity of Joan and Homer Rosenberg that the new photography and production of this volume was made possible. I can only hope that Joan and Homer would have been happy with the final result, and that this work will remind their surviving children Emily and Michael of Joan's lasting impact upon scholarship and the work of the Oriental Institute. For those of us in the Oriental Institute, Medinet Habu will forever be associated with Joan.

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INTRODUCTION

This volume describes 349 scarabs (including heart scarabs, funerary scarabs and associated Sons of Horus amulets, heart amulets, and a scarab wing), scaraboids (including buttons, cowroids, lentoids, and plaques), seals, and seal impressions on mudbricks, vessel stoppers, funerary cones, amphora handles, and bullae excavated by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago at Medinet Habu in western Thebes (modern Luxor in southern Egypt) during the years 1926 to 1933. Most of the artifacts in this catalog were registered in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo,¹ or the Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago. Other objects in this catalog were left in magazines at Medinet Habu.² Other objects were not registered in either museum and are only known from field records and field photographs.

EXCAVATION OF MEDINET HABU

The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago excavated at the site of Medinet Habu from 1926 to 1933.³ The results of the excavation were published in thirteen volumes⁴ by the Oriental Institute and more briefly in other publications.⁵ Despite the number of publications, there are many questions about archaeological technique that remain unanswered which are relevant to an understanding of the context and hence chronology of the artifacts.

STRATIGRAPHY OF THE SITE

The stratigraphy of the site was badly disturbed by several generations of both systematic and unsystematic excavations (see Hölscher, *Excav.* I, pp. 1–2). From 1859 to 1863, a team from the Service de Conservation des Monuments de l'Égypt worked at the site. Twenty-five years later (1888–1899), Georges Daressy concentrated on the interior of the temple and areas that provided immediate access to the monument, such as the area to the east of the eastern high gate. In his final season (1898/99), Daressy cleared the exterior of the temple (“dégagement du pourtour du grand temple”; *ibid.*, p. 3, n. 20). In 1912, Harry Burton excavated and cleared the palace area on behalf of Theodore Davis. For the next twenty years, until the work of the Oriental Institute, the site was not explored, other than by the *sebakh*-diggers who continued to reduce the Ramesside brick walls.

Archaeological work at Medinet Habu was closely related to the selection of the temple as a project of the University of Chicago's Epigraphic Survey. The site was selected for epigraphic work because it bore “on its walls the earliest known representations of European peoples and, together with the cuneiform tablets of Asia Minor, [revealed] in its inscriptions the earliest recorded chapter in European history” (Breasted 1933, p. 200). This was wholly in keeping with Breasted's mission to make the ancient Orient relevant to the West.

Breasted stated that the Architectural Survey was mounted “to discover every possible bit or fragment of evidence still surviving at the excavation site and, having salvaged this evidence, whatever its nature may be, to record and publish it as a part of the assets available to science for all future time. Museum pieces are, of course, welcome,

1. Five hundred objects from Medinet Habu were registered by the Egyptian Museum (JdE 59637–60137). Several of the Coptic objects have subsequently been transferred from the Egyptian Museum to the Coptic Museum.

2. See Nelson and Hölscher 1934, p. 92, for the comment that objects were left in Luxor in anticipation of establishing an on-site museum. Unfortunately, the plans for the museum never materialized. A selection of the large objects, originally destined for the Medinet Habu Museum were stored at the site enclosed in their 1933-era packing crates south of the chapels of the God's Wives until 1997 when they were moved to a new location. In February 2000, the author received permission to examine the contents of the treasury, king's barque chapel and Montu chapel in hopes of locating the crates of small finds. None of the expected material was found, and to date, the location of the Medinet Habu objects is unknown. It is assumed that the material was moved to another, more secure, magazine in western Thebes.

3. The winter of 1926 was dedicated to a survey of the site. The actual excavation process began October 18, 1927 (Nelson and Hoelscher 1929, pp. 37–38). The date for the end of the excavation is listed in some sources as 1932. The expedition was officially concluded in March 1933 when the finds from the previous seasons were divided between the excavators and the Egyptian authorities under the supervision of Pierre Lacau and three curators from the Egyptian Museum, Cairo (Nelson and Hölscher 1934, pp. 91–92). Prior to the division in that season the excavators undertook “a final re-examination of the Small Temple of Medinet Habu and of the temple of Aye and Horemheb” (*ibid.*, p. 91).

4. Nelson and Hoelscher 1929; Hölscher and Wilson 1930; Hölscher 1931; *idem* 1932; Nelson and Hölscher 1934; Hölscher, *Excav.* I–V; Edgerton 1937; Stefanski and Lichtheim 1952; Lichtheim 1957.

5. Breasted 1933, pp. 169–86; Murnane 1980.

and they were not lacking in the course of this clearance; but they formed an incident, not the main object, of the work” (Breasted 1933, pp. 174–76). It was typical of the time, and of the funding available to Breasted, that he undertook the complete documentation — epigraphic and architectural — of one of the largest temples in Upper Egypt.

Breasted hired Uvo Hölscher (1878–1963), a German architect/archaeologist, to be the field director of the expedition. His acclaimed documentation of the causeway of Khafra and his work at Tell el-Amarna brought him to Breasted’s attention. Hölscher led the expedition from its inception in 1926 through its conclusion in 1933, and he continued to be paid stipends and honoraria by the University of Chicago until 1950.⁶

By 1926 when the Architectural Survey of the Oriental Institute began work at Medinet Habu,⁷ there was little of the temple area that had any promise of preserving a clear stratigraphic sequence. The only area of the precinct that remained relatively untouched was in the southeast area (roughly grid D-F/4-7; see fig. 1), which Uvo Hölscher described as: “we found this time [1928/29 season] a tract in part undisturbed, so that it had preserved the records of the most diverse cultures in a more or less complete sequence” (Hölscher and Wilson 1930, p. 1). In other parts of the precinct, Hölscher relied more upon architectural features and building levels than stratigraphy.⁸

Although the stratigraphy of the site was badly disturbed, Hölscher referred to specific strata, and he assigned dates to artifacts by their presence in those strata.⁹ These strata were defined by Hölscher in the following chronological terms:

PRE-AMENHOTEP III LEVEL (BEFORE CA. 1390 B.C.)

Contemporary with Hatshepsut, this stratum was defined by boundary stones of Hatshepsut that were embedded in a wall. MH 27.32, including plaque no. 12, and MH 27.94 (no objects in catalog) are associated with this level.

AMENHOTEP III LEVEL (CA. 1390–1353 B.C.)

This stratum was distinguished by being in context with bricks stamped with the name of Amenhotep III. MH 27.128, including seal impressions nos. 267 and 270, is associated with this level.

LATE EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY (CA. 1324–1293 B.C.)

The objects from this stratum were in association with the architectural remains and foundation deposits of the temple of Aye and Horemheb.¹⁰ Eye 1, Eye 4–5, and Eye 28, including scarabs nos. 55 and 82, Eye 30, including scarab no. 83, and Eye 31 are associated with this level.

TWENTIETH TO TWENTY-FIRST DYNASTY (CA. 1185–945 B.C.)

This stratum is in the lowest portion of the first (i.e., earlier) fellahin village, apparently underlying it (for the fellahin village, see *Physical Features Referred to in Excavation Records*, p. 3). MH 29.213, located in grid E/5, including scarabs nos. 31 and 32, is associated with this stratum.

PROBABLY TWENTIETH TO TWENTY-SECOND DYNASTY (CA. 1182–715 B.C.)

There was apparent uncertainty by both Hölscher and Anthes about the date (“wohl 20.–22. Dyn.”) assigned to this stratum. The stratum is stated as being two meters west of MH 28.148, which is described as D/5, “*Schicht des kleinen Mauer, 21.–22. Dyn. oder noch 20. Dynastie.*” MH 28.149, located in grid D-E/5, including scarabs nos. 66, 90, and 151, is associated with this stratum. One may assume that the finds in MH 28.149 were, like MH 29.213, underlying the earlier fellahin village.

6. Letter from Hölscher to the Director of the Oriental Institute, January 20, 1950. I thank John A. Larson, Oriental Institute Archivist, for permission to quote from this and other letters.

7. The Epigraphic Survey of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, began work at the site in 1924.

8. See the comments of O’Connor (1996, p. 92), “Unfortunately, as was often the case in his day, he [Hölscher] seems to have paid little attention to stratigraphy outside of building levels, and hence substantial information may have been lost . . .” See

also the comments of Williams (1991, p. 4) about similar problems with the excavations at Ballana in the 1960s.

9. Whenever Hölscher assigned an artifact to a specific stratum, that stratum is mentioned in the present catalog description.

10. Note that a different format of field numbers was maintained for the excavation of the temple of Aye and Horemheb. Rather than being in a year/find sequence (viz. MH 28.103), the finds from the Eighteenth Dynasty structure were numbered sequentially with the prefix “Aye,” all of which are from the 1931/32 season. See further under *Documentation of the Excavation*.

TWENTIETH TO TWENTY-FIFTH DYNASTY? (CA. 1070–656 B.C.)

There was uncertainty by both Hölscher and Anthes about the date assigned to this stratum (“*Datierung: 20.–25. Dyn.?*”). MH 29.85, located in grid H/12, by the well of Nectanebo II, including plaque no. 9, is associated with this stratum.

TWENTY-FIRST TO TWENTY-FOURTH DYNASTY (CA. 1070–715 B.C.)

Described as “*unterer Schicht,*” hence perhaps meaning the first fellahin village (see below). MH 29.221, located in grid E/5, including scarab no. 62, is associated with this stratum.

The excavators tentatively assigned the same range of dates to I/10 by the northeast corner of the first pylon of the great temple, in the gravel layer. The pencil notation in the field register records, “*Datierung sehr unsicher. Der Schicht nach möchte den Fund in die 21.–24. Dyn. setzen.*” MH 30.128, located in I/10 including scarabs nos. 196 and 197, scaraboids nos. 152, 155, and 180, and lentoids nos. 153 and 154, is associated with this stratum.

TWENTY-FIRST TO TWENTY-SIXTH DYNASTY (CA. 1070–525 B.C.)

It is unclear upon what basis the date was assigned to this stratum. MH 29.259, located in grid H/12, including scaraboid no. 15 and scarabs nos. 48 and 102, is associated with this stratum.

TWENTY-SECOND TO TWENTY-SIXTH DYNASTY (CA. 945–525 B.C.)

Hölscher comments that the date of this stratum is derived from its association with architecture of the second (i.e., later) fellahin village (see below). MH 29.242, located in grid E/5, including plaque no. 4 and scarabs nos. 36, 105, and 123, is associated with this stratum.

TWENTY-SECOND TO TWENTY-NINTH DYNASTY (CA. 945–380 B.C.)

This stratum, was simply described as “*im Schutt, dunkel blau bis grüne Schicht.*” No further reasons were given for the assignment of the date. MH 28.141, located in grid E-F/4-5, southeast corner of the enclosure, including scaraboid no. 156, is associated with this stratum.

PRE-TWENTY-FIFTH TO TWENTY-SIXTH DYNASTY (BEFORE CA. 780 B.C.)

This stratum is described as four meters to the east of the two standing columns. Another notation is added: “*Datierung wohl nach 25.–26. Dyn. doch objekte zum Teil wohl alter!*” MH 29.95, located in grid H (2.00)/13 (14.00), including cowroid no. 73, scarabs nos. 74, 88, 109, 158, and 198, plaques nos. 142 and 143, and lentoid no. 176, is associated with this stratum.

ROMAN LEVELS (FIRST TO FOURTH CENTURY A.D.)

According to Hölscher, “The Roman houses there stood in three superimposed levels, dating from the first to the fourth century after Christ; and above them were Coptic houses. The Roman houses, especially those of the second period (about the time of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius), were large and stately. Thick walls and careful building technique distinguished them” (Hölscher 1932, p. 42). The Roman houses in the southeast area of the precinct were reduced to foundations by the *sebakh*-diggers. The Roman level in the southeastern section of the precinct was dated more precisely “by ostraka bearing regnal dates of Roman emperors” (Hölscher 1932, p. 42). One locus, E/5, with MH 28.72, including scarab no. 64, is unclearly described in the field registers as “Roman level, 50 cm. above Fundamental.”

PHYSICAL FEATURES REFERRED TO IN EXCAVATION RECORDS

Since there was such poor overall stratigraphy at the site, Hölscher often referred to the location of artifacts in relation to specific physical features of the site. Some of these landmarks are unclear because Hölscher’s terminology for parts of the site changed through the course of the excavation and process of publication. Among the physical features which can, with certainty, be identified are the fellahin village, house 1 (Homre house), tower-studded wall, Nilometer, Dynasty 25–26 houses, and the Late Antique (“Coptic”) houses of Jême. Another term, “*Tandif,*” is more problematic.

FELLAHIN VILLAGE

In the time of Ramesses III, the southeast section of the enclosure between the great girdle wall and the inner enclosure wall was a park planted with trees, the root pits of which Hölscher recognized by their rich soil. Grid F/5-6 was occupied by a pool, and the area to the west (G-H/5-8) was “probably” the site of stables and barnyards (Hölscher 1932, pp. 6–8; idem, *Excav.* V, pp. 18–19). In the Twenty-second through Twenty-fourth Dynasties, the area was filled with “crowded and confused” houses that the excavator likened to modern peasants’ houses, hence the name “fellahin village” (Hölscher 1932, pp. 31, 37). Hölscher refers to a first and second fellahin village. The first village was assigned dates from the Twenty-second through Twenty-fourth Dynasties. According to Hölscher (1932, p. 37), the houses were abandoned at the end of the Twenty-fourth Dynasty, and the chapels of the God’s Wives of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty were built on top of some of the ruined houses. The second “fellahin village” dates from the Twenty-fifth through Twenty-sixth Dynasties. Hölscher (*Excav.* V, pp. 6–7; 1932, p. 37) notes that it was not always possible to distinguish between the earlier and the later villages, but that some sort of “violent destruction” led to the end of the earlier village.

Not all loci in the southeast of the precinct were directly associated with the fellahin village. Hölscher assigned objects from MH 29.213 (E/5) to the Twentieth through Twenty-first Dynasties — earlier than the first fellahin village. MH 28.149 (D-E/5) is dated “probably” to the Twentieth through Twenty-second Dynasties, which begin earlier than the proposed establishment of the first village, and whose termination overlaps the period of the settlement. In a similar fashion, MH 29.221 (E/5) which was assigned an initial date of the Twenty-first Dynasty predates the first fellahin village but thereafter is contemporary with it, continuing though the end of the Twenty-fourth Dynasty. The area of the earlier and later villages was not rebuilt upon until the Roman period.¹¹ The ruins of the fellahin village were sealed under, and separated from, the later houses by a deep layer of loose earth (Hölscher 1932, pp. 41–42).

Although Hölscher assigned many artifacts from the southeast precinct of the temple to the Twenty-second through Twenty-sixth Dynasties, he did not assign such a date to all objects recovered from the area of the fellahin villages. Some loci are described either without detail, or as being from debris (*Schutt*).¹² Field numbers from the southeast precinct for which neither Hölscher nor Anthes assigned dates, with associated finds listed in the *Catalog* and descriptions of the findspots, are listed below:

MH 28.61, grid E-F/6, including plaque no. 8, scarabs nos. 94 and 184, scaraboid no. 129, cowroid no. 157, and stamp seal no. 241: “in the *Tandif* and higher”

MH 28.129, grid F/5, including scarabs nos. 37 and 131: “*im Schutt*”

MH 28.133, grid F/4-5, including plaque no. 1, scarabs nos. 14 and 150, and stamp seal no. 237: “*im Schutt*”

MH 28.141, grid E-F/4-5, including scaraboid no. 156 and heart scarab no. 207: “*im Schutt*”

MH 28.155, grid E (4.0)/6 (14.0), including scarabs nos. 13, 47, 111, 128, 138, and 160: no details are given

MH 28.156, grid E-F/4-6, including scarabs nos. 39, 51, 81, 101, 104, 119, and 140 and plaque no. 75: “*im Schutt*”

MH 29.18, grid E/4, including lentoid no. 41 and scarab no. 96: “*im Schutt des Turmes, Schicht unter des römischen*”

HOUSE 1 (HOMRE HOUSE)

The remains of this house, to the south of the central section of the great temple (M-N/6-7), date to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty.¹³ The house was built on the grounds of the Ramesside garden, and it incorporated the garden’s well (Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 14). According to Hölscher, the house was destroyed in or shortly after the Twenty-sixth Dy-

11. See Hölscher 1932, p. 40, and Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 34, for the comment that there was no evidence of settlement from the period of Nectanebo to the Roman period, i.e., no Ptolemaic remains in the precinct other than around the small Amun temple.

12. For the definition of *Schutt*, see p. 6.

13. Hölscher, *Excav.* V, pp. 14, 16, fig. 20. See Hölscher, *Excav.* I, pl. 14, for its location; see Hölscher 1932, pp. 38–40, for a description of it as “large and stately.”

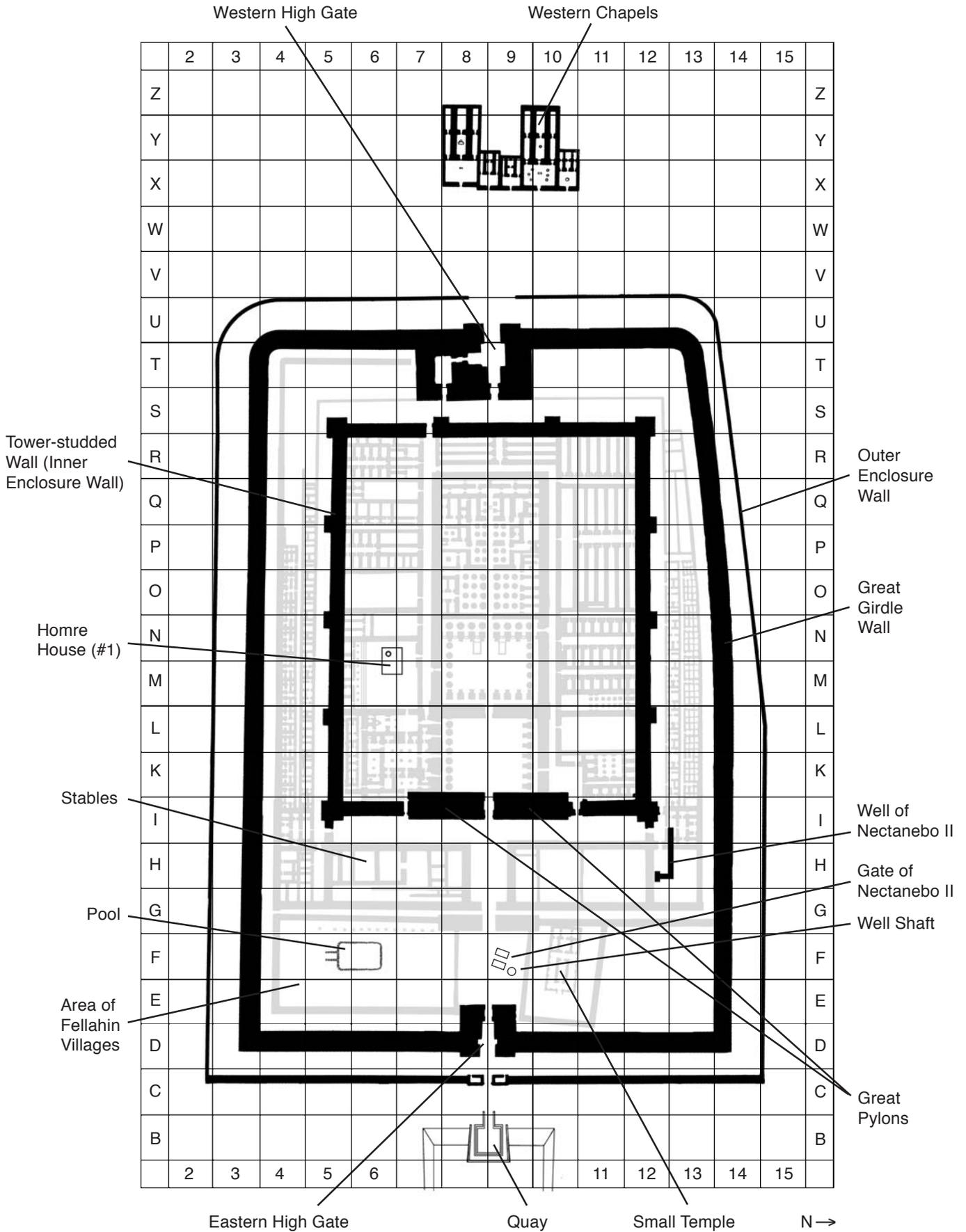


Figure 1. General Plan of the Temple Area of Ramesses III with Physical Features Indicated

nasty at which time a pottery kiln was installed in it (ibid., p. 16). House 1 is also referred to as the Homre house in the excavation notes; the term “homre” is derived from the reddish (> Arabic *hamra*) color of the dust, which “the natives were in the habit of taking [...] from this house to mix with lime mortar” (ibid., p. 16, n. 55). The structure is still quite well preserved today.

MH 27.95, MH 27.97, and MH 30.123, located in grid M-N/6-7, including plaques nos. 10 and 11 and scarab no. 118, are associated with the house 1 (Homre house).

TOWER-STUDED WALL

Tower-studded wall is an alternate term for the inner enclosure wall (Hölscher 1932, p. 2; idem, *Excav.* III, pp. 60–61).

MH 29.187 and MH 29.144, located in grid H-I/11-12, including scarabs nos. 86 and 93, are associated with the tower-studded wall.

NILOMETER

This is an alternate term for the well of Nectanebo II in the excavation notes; the well of Nectanebo II is located in the northeastern section (grid H-I/12-13) of the precinct (Hölscher, *Excav.* V, pp. 34–35). Daressy (1897, p. 26) refers to the well as a “Nilometer,” although as noted by Hölscher (*Excav.* II, p. 55, n. 33) “the well does not possess a scale for the measurement of the water level.”

MH 29.85 and MH 29.259, located in grid H/12, including plaque no. 9, scaraboid no. 15, and scarabs nos. 48 and 102, are associated with the well. In the field register, MH 29.261, located in grid G/12, which is near the entrance of the well, and which includes scarab no. 112 and heart amulet no. 236, is also associated with this site.

DYNASTY 25–26 HOUSES

The Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty houses referred to in the excavation notes are in the northeast section of the precinct, just inside the great girdle wall (grid G-H/13).¹⁴

MH 29.95, located in grid H/13, including scarabs nos. 33, 74, 88, 109, 158, and 198, cowroid no. 73, plaques nos. 142 and 143, lentoid no. 176, heart scarab no. 206, and heart amulet no. 208, is associated with the Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty houses.

COPTIC HOUSES

The ruins of the “Coptic” (Late Antique) houses, comprising the remains of the Byzantine city of Jême, are within or upon the great girdle wall of Medinet Habu and inside the great temple itself (Hölscher, *Excav.* I, pl. 32; idem, *Excav.* V, pp. 45–51).

TANDIF

The term “*Tandif*” is employed in Hölscher’s notes in association with specific locations as designated by field coordinates.¹⁵ Although Hölscher himself does not define the term *Tandif*, the derivation of the word (from its Arabic root for “to clean”), and its context (such as MH 28.61: *im Tandif und höher*, and MH 29.342 “*beim Tandif*”), suggests it is the dirt floor, or surface of the excavation.¹⁶ This is seemingly confirmed by the contrast of that term to the words *Schutt* (German for “debris”) and *Radim*, which are also used in the field registers. Like *Tandif*, *Schutt* is associated with defined locations.¹⁷ *Schutt* was considered to be part of the *Tandif* as indicated by field numbers MH 27.51 and MH 28.34, which are described as “*im Schutt des Tandif*,” hence from unstratified dirt revealed as the floor level was cleared. The entry for MH 29.169–86 which was written in English rather than German uses the term “rubbish,” rather than *Schutt*, and in the English translation of the German language field registers (see further, below), *Schutt* is

14. These houses are referred to in Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 7, as dating “perhaps even to the 25 Dynasty”; however, in the object registers MH 29.85 (grid H/12), MH 29.259 (grid H/12), and MH 29.261 (grid G/12), Hölscher ascribes objects from this locus to a date of Twenty-fifth–Twenty-sixth Dynasty.

15. For example, MH 27.49: O-P/4 (8.00): *im Tandif an der G. Mauer*.

16. Note also that *Tandif* is consistently capitalized in the German language records indicating that it is a noun.

17. For example, MH 27.57: R/4: *im Schutt*.

translated as rubbish.¹⁸ In contrast to *Schutt*, *Radim* is never associated with a specific location, and it may be considered to be dump or backfill.

DOCUMENTATION OF THE EXCAVATION

The excavation of Medinet Habu and the objects recovered in the course of the excavation were documented in the following ways.

ARTIFACT FIELD NUMBERS

Objects from the excavation were given field numbers in four different formats. The majority were marked with a number that consists of the “MH” prefix followed by a two digit season designator, and a lot number, the last numbered sequentially from the beginning of the season. For example, MH 30.12 is the twelfth lot of artifacts from the 1930/31 season. Items within one lot were given alphabetic designators from “a” onward. The field number was written directly on the artifact.

Objects from the temple of Aye and Horemheb were assigned the prefix “Eye” followed by a number from 1 to 59. These are all dated within the 1930/31 season.

A third group of objects, numbered 1 to 67, carry the designation “*Verschiedenes*” (*Versch.* or simply “V”), “miscellaneous.” These entries have no dates associated with them and no locations.

The fourth numbering system uses the designator “K” to indicate Coptic materials. These are numbered from 1 to 294. As with the last numbering system, no dates or locations are associated with these objects.

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS

Objects from Medinet Habu were photographed in the field and several copies of the prints were made.¹⁹ One set was registered in the Archives of the Oriental Institute under numbers P. 12552–30925; 63655–63656. Another set which was deposited in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, was used for registration in the *Journal d’Entrée*. Another set, made from copy negatives from prints in Chicago, was sent to Hölscher in 1950. These prints are now affixed to the *Teilungsliste* cards (see below). A further set was most probably destroyed in the 1943 fire in Anthes’s apartment because he would have needed the photographs to write his catalog. Only a few prints of miscellaneous objects were among the Anthes papers that the Oriental Institute received from the Staatliche Museum in 1993 and 1999.

The original field negatives were “on loan in Berlin” at the onset of the war. These negatives, along with other photographic materials that belonged to the Staatliche Museum, were packed by the Egyptian section of the Museum and transferred to the Hessian Ministry of Education for safekeeping. The materials were stored in a salt mine for the duration of the war. The negatives were returned to the Oriental Institute in 1951 and are housed in the Oriental Institute’s Archives.²⁰

OBJECT REGISTERS (*FUNDLISTE*)

A series of hardbound volumes was maintained by Hölscher to document the artifacts by field number. Each page of the object registers is dated, and many have a reference to the location of the find by means of an alphabetic/numeric designator that refers to a position on a grid of twenty meter squares that covered from the chapels west of the outer enclosure wall, east of the quay, and 20 meters to the north and south of the outer enclosure wall (see fig. 1). A separate grid was used for reference to the temple of Aye and Horemheb. The alphabetic designators are on the east-west axis, and numerical on the north-south. Occasionally, the excavation notes record additional co-

18. The words *Tandif* and *Radim* are not translated into any English equivalent.

19. The photographer for the first season was Olaf Lind who went on to work at the University of Chicago’s expedition at Megiddo from August 1927 to August 1936. Arthur Morrison took the post for the 1928 season. He was replaced by Henry Leichter of

Luxor who continued with the Architectural Survey until its completion in 1933.

20. Letter from Carl Kraeling, Director of the Oriental Institute, to Mr. Theodore Heinrich, Landesmuseum, Wiesbaden, July 7, 1950. Letter from Doris Fessler, Administrative Secretary of the Oriental Institute, to Hessische Ministerium für Erziehung und Volsbildung [*sic*] March 14, 1951.

ordinates that identify a specific location in the grid; for example, E (4.0)/6 (14.0) indicates a locus four meters west from baseline E toward F, and 14 meters north from baseline six toward seven. Significant architectural features were often cited to help define a findspot.²¹ The parameters of what made up a lot is not specified. The distinction of one lot from another is not clear, nor is the relative proximity of one find in a lot to another. The field notes indicate that objects in a single lot might have been recovered from a considerably deeper level than others in the same lot.²² With only a few exceptions,²³ there are no drawings of individual loci; however, many individual objects were sketched, and the decoration of most scarabs, seals, and coins were transferred onto the object register page by rubbing with graphite.

Many of the artifacts with MH designator numbers do not have location coordinates and others are simply listed as *Radim* (dump) or from the *Tandif* (floor).²⁴

Although a grid was superimposed over the Aye and Horemheb temple, most “Eye” designations have no information about where in the temple the objects were recovered.

No dates or locations are given for the discovery of the items listed as “*Verschiedenes*.” In the Berlin version of the object register (see below), they are listed in the volume designated “0” which was written late in the course of the expedition,²⁵ and most have simply “*Radim*” as the location of the find.

The object registers were kept in duplicate as indicated by remains of perforated paper alternating with the bound pages. Two sets of the object registers are in the Archives of the Oriental Institute, Chicago. One of these sets, which is incomplete (here referred to as the Berlin registers) was, prior to the war, in the possession of Rudolf Anthes to allow him to prepare a catalog of small finds from the excavation.²⁶ In approximately 1939 these records were deposited in the shelter of the Staatliche Museum, Berlin, for safekeeping. The field registers were taken to the Soviet Union by the forces leaving the Russian sector. They were returned to Berlin in approximately 1959.

The Berlin registers originally consisted of twelve volumes, numbered from 0 to XI. These books are of uniform size (25.7 × 25.0 cm). Volumes I–VI are hardbound volumes, with purple paper covers, the pages preprinted with “No.,” “MH,” “date:” (with the digits 192_), and “place.” Volumes 0, VII, IX–XI have brown soft covers, and the date field has been modified to read “193_.” Volume V (MH 29. 51–143) is badly damaged. Volume VIII (MH 29.335–387 continuing with MH 30.1 to 30.43) is lost. However, the information in the missing volume can to a certain degree be reconstructed from the other forms of documentation. The extant volumes were heavily annotated by Anthes in preparation for the compilation of his catalog. Epigraphic notes by John Wilson were also penciled on some pages.

A second and complete copy of the field registers was given to the Oriental Institute by Uvo Hölscher, grandson of the field director. Referred to here as the Hölscher registers, the seven volumes are uniform in size (28.0 × 22.5 cm), with green cardboard covers and black spines stamped in gold. This set of records is a bit of a mystery. Six of the seven volumes are hand copies of the Berlin registers executed in Field Director Hölscher’s handwriting. This set of records has MH photograph numbers annotated in red and penciled references to the Anthes catalog (see below). The records of the 1926/27 season were apparently the first to be recopied because they were reproduced in tremendous detail, with the drawings of pottery vessels painstakingly reproduced.²⁷ It appears that the undertaking of making hand copies of the records proved to be more tedious than Hölscher expected because the copies of the

21. For clarification of some of these terms, see pp. 3–6.

22. See, for example, MH 27.34, the so called Osiris grave near the eastern high gate. One group of bronze statues in this locus was recovered at a depth of 1.25–2.20 m “under the *dallage*,” while another group, also listed as MH 27.34 was 2.25 m under the *dallage*. The meaning of *dallage* is not clear, but clearly this one locus has its own stratigraphy. To complicate matters further, the location of MH 27.35, which consisted of more Osiris figures, is listed “as previous number,” i.e., MH 27.34, and MH 27.45 is the “same location as MH 27.34” with the notation that “this hole under the *dallage* has been enlarged and thoroughly dug out.”

23. For example, MH 26.1, 27.44, 24.46, 28.35. Most of the drawings were made to show the proximity of objects to architecture rather than the location of one object to another.

24. For these terms, see p. 6.

25. The cover of the Berlin copy of *Fundliste 0* is the same as volumes VII and IX–XI, which with their brown soft covers are distinctively different than the hardbound purple volumes I–VI. The preprinted date in volume 0 is 193_ rather than the earlier volumes which were printed as 192_. The first fourteen pages of *Fundliste* volume 0 are devoted to the first season of the excavation with the first page dated January 1927. All these entries are in a distinctive and unfamiliar hand, perhaps copied from originals at the very end of the expedition.

26. The overall publication plan originally called for a sixth volume of *The Excavation of Medinet Habu: (“Einzelfunde”)* that would be a more extensive treatment of the small finds. By 1939 (letter from Hölscher to John Wilson April 11, 1939), it was decided to include only a few objects in Hölscher, *Excav. V*, and to forego the sixth volume.

27. Note that items with the designator MH 27 in the Hölscher set are bound as a separate volume, marked [vol.] “1.”

documents for the years after 1926 become increasingly abbreviated, and eventually, only a few words represent the original full page of text and drawing.

The *Verschiedenes* section in the Hölscher set consists of the actual carbon copies from the Berlin records (Volume 0) that have been pasted onto the pages of a separate volume. Presumably, these carbons were the documents stored in Chicago at the conclusion of the excavation. These carbon copies of the field registers, along with photographs, were sent to Hölscher in 1950 in order that he might compile a catalog of the small finds (see below). It is unclear why Hölscher made hand copies of the rest of the documents when Chicago presumably supplied not only the *Verschiedenes* carbons, but also carbons for the entire excavation. The disposition of the rest of the carbon copies is also not known. Since both the original and the carbon copy of the sheets documenting *Verschiedenes* are accounted for, it may be assumed that the records given to Cairo were hand copies.

There is no field documentation for the “K” objects. A selection of these artifacts is included in the *Teilungsliste*, but they are not listed in any of the field registers, hence, there is no record of their place or date of recovery.

Further documentation of the excavation is provided by brief English summaries of the field registers prepared by Mrs. D. Seele who acted as Registrar to the excavation from 1930 to its conclusion in 1933. These are on sheets of tissue paper that were perforated for storage in two ring binders. These seem to have been done for the purpose of recording the registration of the artifacts. Objects that were accessioned into the Oriental Institute Museum or into the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, have their registration numbers entered in red or blue pencil alongside a brief description of the find.

DOCUMENTATION IN CAIRO

The separation of the Museum Archive from the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, has made it difficult to trace documents that were delivered to the Antiquities Organization in 1933. Objects from Medinet Habu in the *Journal d'Entrée* are accompanied by a field photograph of the object and a notation of its field number (when known), indicating that Hölscher supplied the (then) Egyptian Antiquities Organization with a copy of the excavation records²⁸ and at least one copy of the field photography.

Objects that the Egyptian Antiquities Organization retained from the division of the artifacts from Medinet Habu were registered sequentially within the numbers JdE 59637 to 60137.

ANTHES'S NOTEBOOK

Anthes kept a soft-bound notebook with hand copies of inscriptions. Dated 1931, it consists of thirty-seven pages, each of which is in triplicate. No duplicate pages have been removed.²⁹ The numbers corresponding to Anthes's catalog (see below) are inked on the second duplicate page. The inscriptions are arranged in the book in numerical order by field number designator, from MH 27.88 to MH 29.118.

TAGESBUCH

Four volumes of general notes on architecture, payroll, staffing, detailed plans of tombs, and other features were referred to as the *Tagesbuch*. These were maintained by Hölscher. Each volume was kept in triplicate.³⁰ Volumes 1–3 (October 18, 1927–March 17, 1928; March 19, 1928–March 7, 1929; and October 25, 1929–March 25, 1930 respectively) have had their two carbon copies removed. The present whereabouts of the copies is unknown.

28. As also indicated by a letter from Anthes to Edgerton, November 27, 1946.

29. What may be assumed to be the last page (page 37) exists only in single copy — the duplicates having been lost. The back

cover is missing, leaving a question of how many more pages the notebook may have contained.

30. As indicated by volume four that has three intact copies of each numbered page.

EARLY CATALOGS OF OBJECTS FROM MEDINET HABU

Two early catalogs of the objects were compiled, one by Anthes, the other by Hölscher. Neither was completed nor published in any form.

ANTHES'S CATALOG MANUSCRIPT

Rudolph Anthes, a member of the Architectural Survey of the Oriental Institute from 1931 to 1933, but long afterward associated with the publication project, was entrusted with the eventual publication of the artifacts from the vast excavation. As the Acting Director of the Neuesmuseum, Berlin, until his ouster in 1939, and then as an untitled researcher from 1940 to 1943, Anthes worked on the catalog, part of which was originally intended to be published as *The Excavation of Medinet Habu*, Volume 6.

The Anthes catalog is a typescript with hand annotations. Anthes assigned each object a two, three, or four digit temporary catalog number, and when known, field photography numbers, field register (MH) number, and in some cases a museum registration number and a very brief description of the object. The catalog includes objects in Cairo and Chicago, as well as objects that are thought to have been left in the magazines at Medinet Habu. The Anthes catalog was organized by type of material. When the section had a subject heading, it is listed below. Otherwise, the English term for the contents of the section is given in parens.

28–30	(Metal vessels)
31–38	(Bronze figures)
51–83	(Metal vessels)
101–116	(Votive beds)
117–130	<i>Frauen Figuren</i> (female figurines)
150–153	(Baked clay)
201–211	(Faience figurines)
251–265	(Mummies and coffins)
301–328	(<i>Ushebtis</i>)
401–421	(Canopic jars)
451–468	<i>Herzskarabäen</i> (heart scarabs)
469–478	(Objects sewn onto mummies)
501–506	(Amulets, bead nets from mummies)
601–649	<i>Gräber</i> (tombs)
701–895	<i>Skarabäen, Plakette, und ähnliches</i> (scarabs, plaques, and similar)
901–910	<i>Petschaft</i> (seals)
911–919	<i>Siegelabdruck</i> (seal impressions)
920–924	<i>Krughenkel</i> (pottery handles [with seal impressions])
925, 951–952	<i>Krugverschluss</i> (jar sealings)
1001	<i>Sandalen</i> (sandals)
1002–1023	(Wood: boxes, spoons, etc.)
1101–1139	<i>Steingefässe</i> (stone vessels and objects)
1151–1163	<i>Steingefässe</i> (stone cosmetic jars)
1201–1212	(Faience vessels)
1301–1320	<i>Spielsteine</i> (gaming pieces)
1351–1366	<i>Fingerringen</i> (rings)
1367–1371	<i>Ohrringen</i> (earrings)
1372–1373	<i>Armspangen</i> (bracelets)
1401–1490	<i>Amulette, Perlen</i> (amulets and beads)

1502–1505	<i>Auswahl von Formen für Fayencefigürchen</i> (molded faience figurines)
1551–1567	<i>Ziegelkoni</i> (funerary cones)
1601–1646	(Statues: king, deities, individuals)
1647–1661	(Statues: animals)
1701–1727	(Stelae)
1728–1745	(Inscribed doorjambs and lintels)
1747–1758	<i>Steine Reliefierte und Bruchstücke von Steinen</i> (stone reliefs and fragments)
1801–1806	(Statue bases)
1901–1908	(Offering tables)
1951–1955	(Limestone fragments)

Anthes made two copies of the small finds catalog manuscript. One was kept in Anthes's home in the Steglitz district of Berlin, the other, along with the original copy of the object registers, was placed in the shelter of the museum for safekeeping. In 1943, Anthes's home and its contents, including his library and one copy of the manuscript of the artifacts from Medinet Habu, was destroyed by fire during a bombing raid.³¹ According to a letter from Anthes (April 12, 1962), after the war, the other copy of the manuscript, which according to Anthes was not as advanced as the one kept at his home, and the field registers were taken to the Soviet Union by the forces leaving the Soviet sector.

Correspondence between Anthes and the Oriental Institute documents his frustration at the loss of this work. In a letter from Anthes to Hölscher (December 13, 1949), he bemoans the fact that:

Es ist doch ziemlich scheusslich, dass nicht ein Fetzen meiner Notizen, geschweige dann meines Manuscriptes erhalten geblieben ist — d.h. wahrscheinlich oder vielleicht liegt es doch noch irgendwo in Russland and verrotte dort!

The Anthes catalog manuscript and the object registers remained in the Soviet Union until approximately 1959 when Soviet authorities began the repatriation of artifacts. In 1961, Anthes received a letter from Steffen Wenig, then curator of the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin in the eastern sector, advising him that his materials had been returned to Berlin.³² Although Anthes was allowed to inspect the materials, he was not permitted to retrieve them.³³

The war years, the presumed loss of the catalog of artifacts, the decline in funding for enormous projects typical of the pre-war Oriental Institute, and the death of James Henry Breasted in 1935, who was also effectively capable of “digging in Wall Street,”³⁴ all conspired against the publication of the artifacts from Medinet Habu. Correspondence between Hölscher and John A. Wilson, Director of the Oriental Institute, in 1939³⁵ concluded that rather than a separate volume being devoted to the artifacts, a representative number of the many thousands of objects, regardless of their date, would be included in *Excavation of Medinet Habu, Volume 5: Post-Ramessid Remains*, and that volume would conclude the publication series. In that volume, which appeared in 1954, it was stated that “pictures and data concerning them [the artifacts] together with a discussion by Dr. R. Anthes were lost during the war” (Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 58).

31. Letter from Anthes to Edgerton, November 27, 1946; and letter from Anthes to “the Director of the Oriental Institute,” April 12, 1962.

32. Letter from S. Wenig to R. Anthes, November 11, 1961.

33. Letter from Anthes to “the Director-Oriental Institute,” April 12, 1962: “unfortunately, the matter has been reported to the administration, and the minister of cultural affairs of East Germany has decided that these manuscripts must not leave East

Germany.” The vagueness of the address is indicative of the poor state of communication and confusion between all the parties in the matter.

34. Remark attributed to Dr. George Vincent, in Fosdick 1956, p. 360.

35. Letter from Hölscher to Wilson, January 2, 1939; letter from Hölscher to Wilson, January 18, 1939; letter from Hölscher to Wilson, April 11, 1939.

HÖLSCHER'S *TEILUNGSLISTE*

Hölscher's catalog, called the *Teilungsliste*, is a card file of objects from Medinet Habu that includes artifacts accessioned in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, the Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago, and other objects that were apparently not accessioned into either museum's collection. The catalog was started in early 1950³⁶ and it was compiled on the basis of records and photographs in the Oriental Institute Archive that were loaned to Hölscher in Hannover.³⁷

The categories are:

- I. *Statuen und Statuetten* (statues and statuettes)
- II. *Türgewände mit Inschriften* (inscribed doorjambs and lintels)
- III. *Figürliche und Ornamentale Bauteile* (figurative and ornamental architectural elements)
- IV. *Reliefs und Inschriften* (reliefs and inscriptions)
- V. *Stelen und Inschrifttafeln* (stelae)
- VI. *Steinerne Gegenstände verschiedener Art* (various stone elements)
- VII. *Steinerne Werkzeuge, Gefässe, Kanopenkrüge, etc.* (stonework: vessels, canopic jars, etc.)
- VIII. *Mumien, Teile und Beigaben* (mummies: parts and trappings)
- IX. *Fajence: Statuetten, Pectorale, Kacheln, etc.* (faience: statuettes, pectorals, tiles, etc.)
- X. *Uschebten (ushebtis)*
- XI. *Scarabäen, Plaketten, etc.* (scarabs, plaques, etc.)
- XII. *Fajence: Kleine Gegenstände verschiedener Art* (faience: miscellaneous small objects)
- XIII. *Kleinschmuck, Amulette, Mosaiklagen* (small ornaments: amulets, mosaic inlays)
- XIIIA. *Tonformen für Fajence-objecte* (clay molds for faience objects)
- XIV. *Gefässe von Fajence und Glas* (faience and glass vessels)
- XV. *Gebrauchsgegenstände von Ton* (clay objects)
- XVI. *Figürchen von Ton* (clay figurines)
- XVII. *Stempel und Stempelabdrücke* (seals and seal impressions)
- XVIII. *Holz, Elfenbein, Knochen* (wood, ivory, bone)
- XIX. *Metall: Werkzeuge, Waffen, Gefässe und Schmuck* (metal: weapons, vessels, and ornaments)
- XX. *Metall: Götterstatuetten und Kultgegenstände, Münzen* (metal: statues of divinities, cult objects, coins)

Each of the objects in the *Teilungsliste* cards was assigned a three digit number. The Oriental Institute photograph number as well as the Medinet Habu field photograph number are listed, and there are columns for "*Fundort/ Datierung; Material; Größe cm; Fundliste and Verbleib.*" The last category has the options Chicago, Cairo, and Med. Habu. Many *Teilungsliste* cards have copies of the field photographs attached to them, and others bear small sketches of the objects. The *Teilungsliste* was received by the Oriental Institute in approximately 1960. After its receipt, additional photographic registration numbers were added to the cards.

RECOVERY OF THE DOCUMENTATION

The object registers which had been returned from the Soviet Union and the draft of the Anthes manuscript remained behind the Berlin Wall through the years of the Cold War. In 1985, ironically the year of Anthes's death,

36. This catalog was compiled without honorarium or any payment from the Oriental Institute (letter from Hölscher to Hauser, January 2, 1950; Hölscher to the "Director" of the Oriental Institute, January 20, 1950). A memo from Mrs. Elizabeth Hauser of the Publications Department of the Oriental Institute to Robert McC. Adams, Director of the Oriental Institute (May 17, 1962) states "Professor Anthes knew nothing of Hölscher's catalog and was much relieved to discover that it exists." One

assumes that Hölscher undertook the compilation of the catalog assuming that indeed all copies of the Anthes catalog had vanished in the 1943 fire.

37. Letter from Hölscher to "The Director of the Oriental Institute" January 20, 1950; "Associate Editor" [Oriental Institute Publications Office] to Hölscher, February 4, 1950; Hölscher to "The Director of the Oriental Institute" March 12, 1950; Hauser to Hölscher, March 21, 1950; Hauser to Hölscher, May 12, 1950.

Oriental Institute Archivist John A. Larson and volunteer Joan Rosenberg began to organize the materials about the excavation housed in the Oriental Institute Museum Archives in Chicago. A report on Mrs. Rosenberg's work that appeared in *News & Notes*, the Oriental Institute's newsletter (Larson 1987), included the comment that "Tragically, most of the original field records were in Anthes's possession when his house burned during World War II." A copy of that newsletter was received by Dr. Karl-Heinz Priese, Director of the Staatliche Museum, Berlin, alerting him to the fact that Chicago indeed did not have copies of the excavation records. In 1990, after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the normalization of relations, Dr. Priese contacted the Oriental Institute advising it that indeed the records existed.

In 1993, the Staatliche Museum, Berlin, restored nine volumes of the Berlin field registers, Anthes's notebook, sections of his manuscript, and miscellaneous notes and photographs to the Oriental Institute. The following year, Uvo Hölscher, the grandson of the field director, donated the second, and complete, set of field registers and the *Tagesbuch* volumes. In 1999, two additional volumes of the Berlin field registers, along with additional sections of the Anthes catalog manuscript and additional photographs were given to the Oriental Institute by the Staatliche Museum.

PRESENT CATALOG

Following the return of the object registers, the Anthes catalog manuscript, and associated notes to the Oriental Institute, work began anew on a series of publications on the artifacts from Medinet Habu (see Teeter 1994). The Anthes catalog manuscript became the backbone of the publication project because Anthes, who worked alongside Hölscher, was in the position of being familiar with all the objects, regardless whether they were eventually deposited in Cairo, Chicago, or the magazines in Medinet Habu.³⁸ Using the Anthes catalog as a framework ensures that the most noteworthy objects, those which in the opinion of the men who actually conducted the excavation, are included even if they are otherwise undocumented in Cairo or Chicago.

The present catalog includes the scarabs (including heart scarabs, funerary scarabs and associated Sons of Horus amulets, heart amulets, and a scarab wing), scaraboids (including buttons, cowroids, lentoids, and plaques), seals, and seal impressions on mudbricks, vessel stoppers, funerary cones, amphora handles, and bullae excavated at Medinet Habu by the Oriental Institute between 1926 and 1933, with the exception of duplicates, or near duplicate examples.³⁹ Cartouche-shaped plaques from the foundation deposits of Aye and Ramesses IV are not included, although representative examples of inscribed scarabs from those finds are included. The author has augmented the information gathered by Anthes with more detailed information on material; measurements; dates; photographs and drawings; fuller descriptions of the objects; descriptions of the findspot, including coordinates (when given in the field records); general description of the area, and the artifactual context of the object, citing both related material and also objects from the collection of the Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago, and the Egyptian Museum, Cairo; transliterations and translations of texts; commentary; additional comparative examples; and concordances.

For features of scarab anatomy, see plate 109.

NOTE ON DATES ASSIGNED TO ARTIFACTS IN THE CATALOG

One goal of compiling a catalog of excavated artifacts is to place them in their correct chronological framework. The material recovered from Medinet Habu ideally would be relatively easy to date. However, as discussed in *Stratigraphy of the Site* (see pp. 1–3), there are few areas of the site that preserved a meaningful stratigraphic context. As a result, the dates assigned to, or suggested for, artifacts in this catalog are not based entirely upon archaeological data. Rather, the dates are derived from a combination of the excavators' observations and notes and the present author's own research and conclusions.

38. Although Anthes worked with Hölscher at Medinet Habu only for the 1931–1933 seasons, the division of all finds was not made until the conclusion of the excavation in March 1933. Anthes was acquainted, therefore, with the entire range of artifacts.

39. For example, only several representative examples of the fifty-nine scarabs with the prenomen or nomen of Sethnakht are included. So too, OIM 14947 is a close duplicate of OIM 14944

(no. 186) and thus is listed only as a comparative example. Several inscribed scarabs in the collection of the Oriental Institute Museum were for unclear reasons omitted from the Anthes manuscript; these scarabs are included herein: OIM 14933 (no. 29), OIM 14958 (no. 83), OIM 14975 (no. 18), OIM 14976 (no. 82), OIM 14977 (no. 55), and OIM 14947, which is listed simply as a comparative example since it so closely duplicates OIM 14944 (no. 186).

The excavators assigned specific dates to locations at the site (see pp. 2–3 and pp. 16–20) based upon the observable stratigraphy. Dates were also suggested for artifacts based upon their proximity to specific datable architectural features (see pp. 3–6). Whenever the excavators assigned a date to an artifact on the basis of its stratigraphy or location, it is given in the date field of the catalog entry with a mention of the stratum as determined by the excavators, for example, “from the Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 945–525 B.C.”

Although many objects were assigned a date by the excavators, many more were not. Some categories of objects, such as the seal impressions on mudbricks, vessel sealings, and the seal impressions on funerary cones and bricks, can be securely dated because they include known personal or royal names. The suggested date for an object without an archaeological context may be based upon the stylistic similarity of that object to another from a stratum to which the excavators assigned a date. For example, heart scarabs nos. 201 and 202 have been assigned a date of the Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty because of their similarity to heart scarab no. 206, which the excavators recovered from the Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum. In other cases, dates have been derived from comparing objects from the site to comparable examples from other sites or collections. In some cases, the dates are tentative, and these are qualified by a question mark. However, even if tentative, it is hoped that the dates provide a general guide to the artifacts.

Assigning dates to scarabs presents a particular challenge. Dealing with even excavated examples is notoriously difficult and problematic. Some of the major catalogs of scarabs avoid assigning dates at all. In their important work, Hornung and Staehelin (1976, pp. 26–29) specifically warn of the dangers of misrepresentation by erroneous dates based on stylistic grounds. Some studies, most notably Schlick-Nolte and von Droste zu Hülshoff (1990) give, in some cases, a very close range of dates, often supported by detailed criteria for that date (*ibid.*, pp. 92–93, no. 55; pp. 94–96, no. 57).

Others (including the present author), who have opted for assigning dates, often resort to giving a very wide range, such as “New Kingdom” or Eighteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty,⁴⁰ a span of many centuries, because there are, at this time, no precise parameters for dating these objects. Among the problems are a lack of clear typology of scarabs and the variability of their decoration. A particular problem is posed by heirlooms — scarabs that appear stylistically to be older than their archaeological context might suggest.⁴¹ Scarabs incised with a royal name present another major problem because in many cases the name of a king may not indicate the date of the scarab’s manufacture (Hornung and Staehelin 1976, pp. 41–87; Jaeger 1982, pp. 94, 184–253). The greatest problem is the category of scarabs with the name *Mn-hpr-R*^c (the prenomen of Thutmose III), a decorative motif that was popular long after the reign of the king, because he assumed a role as protector of the necropolis and because his name functioned as a cryptogram for the name of the god Amun (Drioton 1957; Satzinger 1974; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, pp. 60–64, 174–78; Jaeger 1982, p. 94). Scarabs incised with personal names can be less problematic,⁴² but few examples of that type were recovered at Medinet Habu.

Despite the disturbed stratigraphy at Medinet Habu, many scarabs and scaraboids were recovered from areas of the temple to which the excavators assigned a date (see pp. 2–3 and pp. 16–20). In addition to those areas, Eye 10 (nos. 17, 24, 80, 87, 132, 100, 120, 164, 173, 174, 178, 179, 181, 182, 187–189) and Eye 52 (nos. 16, 149, 161, 163, 172, 185, 186, 190, 191, 194) may be associated with the late Eighteenth Dynasty to the end of the Twentieth because the temple was in use from the reign of Aye until the end of the Twentieth Dynasty when it was abandoned and its stone elements quarried away. According to Hölscher (*Excav.* II, p. 115), “Through hundreds of years the place must have lain waste and desolate.” In the Roman era it was used as a cemetery (Hölscher, *Excav.* V, pp. 42–44). Hence, a safe range of dates for objects from Eye 10 and 52 which are stylistically dynastic would be from the reign of Aye to the end of the Twentieth Dynasty.

Some motifs on scarabs at Medinet Habu can be assigned dates on the basis of their stylistic affinity to scarabs from well-dated contexts, such as those from Malkata (Hayes 1951, pp. 234–35) and from the foundation deposits of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari (Hayes 1959, p. 87; Weinstein 1973, pp. 159–60). Among these motifs are the name Amun with a stylized lotus bloom on a long stem (nos. 4, 63), an antelope or oryx with foliage (nos. 121, 122), and *Mn-hpr-R*^c written with a beetle with outstretched wings (nos. 7, 42, 43, 44), all of which are assigned at least a

40. See, for example, Ben-Tor 1993; Brunner-Traut and Brunner 1981; and NFA Classical Auctions 1991.

41. In the case of the materials from Malkata, Hayes (1951, p. 234) cautions, “The scarabs of Thutmose III may have been made in the reign of Amenhotep III ... or may have been heirlooms

inherited by inmates of the palace from their grandparents or great-grandparents. By themselves, they are certainly not evidence that the palace area was ever occupied by Thutmose III or his contemporaries.”

42. See, for example, Petrie 1917; Martin 1971.

terminus a quo by the Deir el-Bahari deposits (Hayes 1959, p. 87). The motif of the name Amun flanked by *nb*-signs (no. 55) is also attested at Malkata (Hayes 1951, p. 235, fig. 34 R 42).

A disappointingly large number of scarabs were recovered from undatable debris.⁴³ In such cases, the author has used her best judgment to attempt to assign a date to the object to act as, at least, a tentative guide to the objects' chronology.

The following conventions are followed for this catalog:

- A reference to successive dynasties is inclusive, i.e., Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty means from the beginning of the Twentieth Dynasty through the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty.
- Many of the dates for the Eighteenth Dynasty start with ca. 1473 B.C., the beginning of the reign of Hatshepsut, to whom the early occupation of Medinet Habu can be dated.
- Many of the dates for the Twentieth Dynasty start with ca. 1182 B.C., the beginning of the reign of Ramesses III who is responsible for the major building and habitation of the site.

NOTE ON SIZE

The measurements of an object, when known, are given in the size category of each catalog entry's header. Line drawings of the objects in the catalog are given at the scale of 1:1, unless otherwise indicated.

NOTE ON PHOTOGRAPHS AND LINE DRAWINGS

Often on the plates, especially for objects registered in the Cairo Museum, the side view and reverse are given only in line drawings. The line drawings were made from field photographs, the quality of which did not warrant reproduction herein. The side view, whether left or right, is placed between the obverse and reverse on the plates.

NOTE ON CRYPTOGRAPHIC WRITINGS

The scarabs from Medinet Habu show a variety of cryptographic writings, most of which express the name Amun or Amun-Re. The dominance of that god's name is not surprising considering the associations of Medinet Habu, and indeed the entire Theban area of the New Kingdom and later, with the many forms of the god Amun.⁴⁴

Hornung suggests that the name of that god, far more frequently than others, is expressed in cryptograms as a reflection of Amun being "the hidden one" (Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 178). The question of how scarabs can be "read" through cryptograms is still an imprecise study. On one extreme is Drioton, who views virtually any complex composition as a cryptogram,⁴⁵ while Hornung and Staehelin suggest that the decorative motifs on scarabs should be interpreted as cryptograms only when they are otherwise senseless (Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 174).

Examples of cryptographic writings of the name Amun are found on plaque no. 5, scarabs nos. 48, 49, 87, 91, 96, 140, scaraboids nos. 84, 132, 149, 171, 172, 174, and cowroid no. 144. The name Amun-Re is written cryptographically on plaque no. 5, scarabs nos. 46, 88, 89, 90, 118, scaraboid no. 129, and stamp seal no. 235.

Cryptograms of Amun/Amun-Re

The forms of cryptograms which are encountered in the Medinet Habu material do not show great variation. Normally the cryptograms are formed by the principle of substitution, where the required phonetic value is taken from the initial consonant of another word.⁴⁶

The value *i* in ³*Imn* is derived from the following words:

-  *irt* (uraeus): scarabs nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, and 140 and scaraboids nos. 84, 129, 132, 171, 172, and 174
-  *itm* (sun disk): scaraboids nos. 84, 91, and 174, scarabs nos. 96 and 118, cowroid no. 144, and stamp seal no. 235

43. Note Ward and Dever's (1994, p. 2) caution (in reference to scarabs from Palestine) that ... "there is a wide disagreement as to whether scarabs date archaeological contexts or the contexts date the scarabs."

44. See Otto 1975, cols. 242–46.

45. Drioton 1957. See also NFA Classical Auction's (1991) attempt to "read" many of the compositions.

46. For substitution rather than acrophony being the underlying principle of cryptograms, see Darnell 1995, pp. 25–26.

The value *m* is derived from the following words:

-  *m3't* (ostrich feather): scarabs nos. 46, 96, and 118, scaraboids nos. 91[?], 172, and 174, cowroid no. 144, and stamp seal no. 235
-  *m* (scarab)⁴⁷: scarab no. 140

Other examples take the biliteral *mn* from the following signs:

-  (or variants) *Mntw* (a falcon-headed figure of the god Montu): scarabs nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, and 91, scaraboids nos. 84 and 129, and stamp seal no. 235

The value *n* in *Imn* may be derived from:

-  *nb* (basket): scarab no. 118 and scaraboids nos. 171, 172, and 174
-  *ntr* (divine figure): such as a scarab  for the god Khepri on scarab no. 46, the god Montu  on scarab no. 91, the god Ptah  on scarab no. 96, or a uraeus  (*ntr*) on scarab no. 140 and cowroid no. 144

The phonetic value for *R* is most commonly expressed through the sun disk  (*R*): plaque no. 5, scarabs nos. 46, 88, 89, and 90, scaraboids nos. 84 and 129, and stamp seal no. 235. In one example, it is conveyed by a seated cat , an avatar of Re: scarab no. 118 (Grenfell 1908, p. 112; Drioton 1957, p. 16; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 176).

Three scarabs and a plaque are decorated with more doubtful cryptograms whose composition is cited by Drioton:

- Scarab no. 149 bears , which Drioton (1957, p. 18, no. 25) interprets as a trigramme of Amun.
- Scarab no. 49 bears two rearing uraei, which according to Drioton (1957, p. 18, no. 21) is a writing of Amun.
- Scarab no. 48 is decorated with a cartouche of *Mn-hpr-R* flanked by *m3't*-feathers, which according to Drioton (1957, p. 18, no. 22) is a rebus of *Imn*.
- Plaque no. 5 is incised with a winged sphinx wearing a double crown. It presents a conical bread loaf. For this composition being a cryptogram for the name Amun, see Grenfell 1908, p. 120; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 92.

NOTE ON CHRONOLOGY OF DECORATIVE MOTIFS OF SCARABS AND SCARABOIDS ACCORDING TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Hölscher assigned a specific date to certain loci. However, one cannot conclude that all the scarabs and scaraboids in a single locus are actually contemporary because some could be heirlooms.⁴⁸ However, presenting the objects according to the periods assigned by Hölscher may help to develop a typology of scarab decoration (fig. 2).

The range of decorative motifs recovered from Medinet Habu are:

1. Hieroglyphs: such as *nh*, *s3*, *nfr*, *hk3*, *m3't*
2. Simple: figure with decoration such as an animal with foliage, uraeus, beetle, which cannot be determined to be cryptographic writings
3. Geometric: circles, crosses, etc.
4. Complex: figurative designs incorporating gods or the king
5. Names: royal, divine or private

47. Drioton 1957, p. 14. According to Drioton, the value *m* is derived by the principal of acrophony from the word *m3'wy* "to be renewed" (*Wb.* 2.25:16).

48. See the comments of Aston 1966, p. 53, for the problems with dating Medinet Habu pottery some of which "must have been

antique pots at the time of their deposition." Aston has also asserted that the date which Hölscher assigned to other vessels (specifically from F/7) should be Dynasty 20 rather than Dynasty 26. No materials in this catalog are from location F/7.

Assigned Date of Pre-Amenhotep III (before ca. 1390 B.C.)

- Type of design: Names
- Location: MH 27.32: Contemporary with Hatshepsut, this stratum was defined by boundary stones of Hatshepsut that were embedded in a wall. MH 27.32, including plaque no. 12, and MH 27.94 are associated with this level.
- Comment: Plaque no. 12 was recovered from MH 27.32.

Assigned Date of Late Eighteenth Dynasty (ca. 1324–1293 B.C.)

- Type of design: Hieroglyphs, names
- Location: Eye 28 and Eye 30: Associated with architectural remains and foundation deposits in the temple of Aye and Horemheb
- Comment: Scarabs nos. 55 and 82 were recovered from Aye 28 and scarab no. 83 from Aye 30

Assigned Date of Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty (ca. 1185–945 B.C.)

- Type of design: Names
- Location: MH 29.213: This field number is located in grid E/5; this stratum is in the lowest portion of the first (i.e., earlier) fellahin village, apparently underlying it.
- Comment: Plaque no. 31 and scaraboid no. 32 were recovered from MH 29.213

Assigned Date of “Probably” Twentieth to Twenty-second Dynasty (ca. 1182–715 B.C.)

- Type of design: Simple, complex, names
- Location: MH 28.148 and MH 29.149: MH 28.148 is located in grid D/5, in the southeast corner of the enclosure, two meters west of the great girdle wall; MH 29.149, grid D-E/5, is located in the southeast section of the complex
- Comment: Scarabs nos. 20–23, 25–28,⁴⁹ and 110 were recovered from MH 28.148 and scarabs nos. 66, 90, and 151 were recovered from MH 29.149

Assigned Date of Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty“?” (ca. 1070–656 B.C.)

- Type of design: Complex
- Location: MH 29.85: This field number is located in grid H/12, by the well of Nectanebo II
- Comment: Plaque no. 9 was recovered from MH 29.85

Assigned Date of Twenty-first to Twenty-fourth Dynasty (ca. 1070–715 B.C.)

- Type of design: Hieroglyphs, geometric, names
- Location: MH 29.221 and MH 30.128: MH 29.221 is located in grid E/5, in the ruins of the first fellahin village in the southeast corner and the precinct; MH 30.128 is located in grid I/10, by the northeast corner of the first pylon of the great temple, in the gravel layer
- Comment: Scarab no. 62 was recovered from MH 29.221. Scarabs nos. 152, 196, and 197 (the last two without decoration), lentoids nos. 153 and 154, and scaraboids nos. 155 and 180 were recovered from MH 30.128

49. A total of fifty-eight Sethnakht scarabs were recovered from MH 28.148.

ASSIGNED DATE OF PRE-AMENHOTEP III (before ca. 1390 B.C.)



Plaque no. 12

ASSIGNED DATE OF LATE EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY (ca. 1324–1293 B.C.)



Scarab no. 55

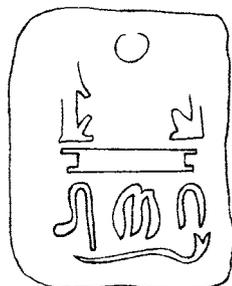


Scarab no. 82



Scarab no. 83

ASSIGNED DATE OF TWENTIETH TO TWENTY-FIRST DYNASTY (ca. 1185–945 B.C.)

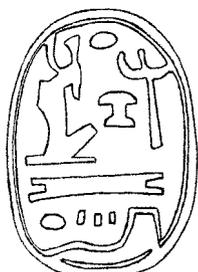


Plaque no. 31



Scaraboid no. 32

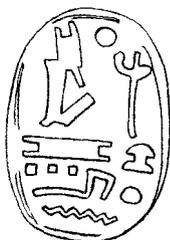
ASSIGNED DATE OF “PROBABLY” TWENTIETH TO TWENTY-SECOND DYNASTY (ca. 1182–715 B.C.)



Scarab no. 20



Scarab no. 21



Scarab no. 22



Scarab no. 23



Scarab no. 25



Scarab no. 26



Scarab no. 27



Scarab no. 28



Scarab no. 110



Scarab no. 66

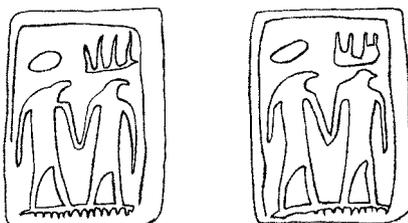


Scarab no. 90



Scarab no. 151

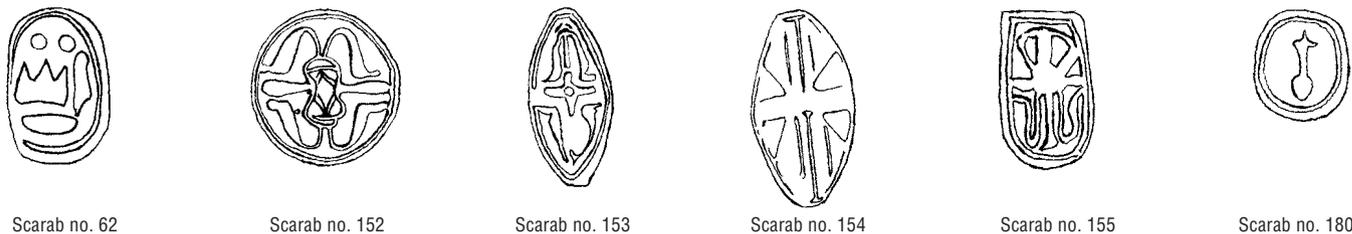
ASSIGNED DATE OF TWENTIETH TO TWENTY-FIFTH DYNASTY(?) (ca. 1070–656 B.C.)



Plaque no. 9

Figure 2. Chronology of the Decorative Motifs of Scarabs, Scaraboids, and Plaques according to Archaeological Context as Dated by Hölscher. Not to scale

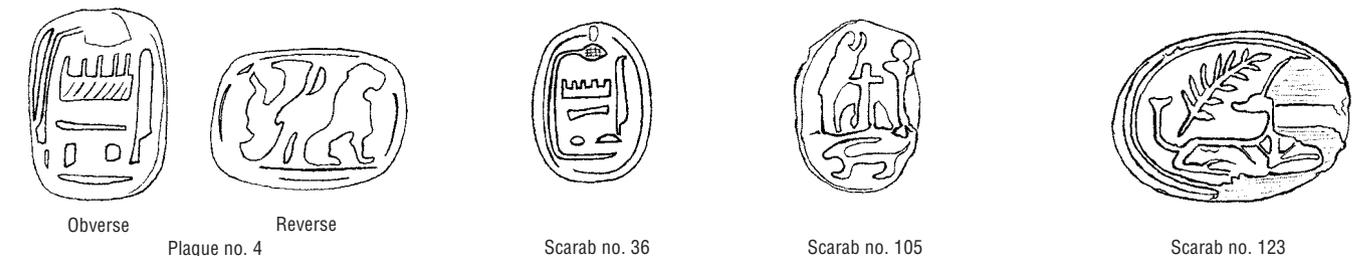
ASSIGNED DATE OF TWENTY-FIRST TO TWENTY-FOURTH DYNASTY (ca. 1070–715 B.C.)



ASSIGNED DATE OF TWENTY-FIRST TO TWENTY-SIXTH DYNASTY (ca. 1070–525 B.C.)



ASSIGNED DATE OF TWENTY-SECOND TO TWENTY-SIXTH DYNASTY (ca. 945–525 B.C.)



ASSIGNED DATE OF TWENTY-SECOND TO TWENTY-NINTH DYNASTY (ca. 945–380 B.C.)



ASSIGNED DATE OF PRE-TWENTY-FIFTH TO TWENTY-SIXTH DYNASTY (before ca. 780–525 B.C.)



ASSIGNED DATE OF THE ROMAN LEVEL (ca. FIRST TO FOURTH CENTURY A.D.)



Figure 2 (cont.). Chronology of the Decorative Motifs of Scarabs, Scaraboids, and Plaques according to Archaeological Context as Dated by Hölscher. Not to scale

Assigned Date of Twenty-first to Twenty-sixth Dynasty (ca. 1070–525 B.C.)

- Type of design: Complex, names
- Location: MH 29.259: This field number is located in grid H/12, northeast section of the complex, to the left and the right of the well of Nectanebo II about 1.5 meters below the threshold of the well
- Comment: The scarabs nos. 48 and 102 and scaraboid no. 15 from this locus are more elaborate and do not rely upon simple geometric decoration. Their motifs are royal names (*Nb-Mꜣꜥt-Rꜥ* and *Mn-hpr-Rꜥ*) and the third depicts divine figures. This group points out a problem of dating an object by its archaeological context because scaraboid no. 15, which dates to the Eighteenth Dynasty, is clearly older than the stratum in which it was found.

Assigned Date of Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth Dynasty (ca. 945–525 B.C.)

- Type of design: Simple, complex, names
- Location: MH 29.242: This field number is located in grid E/5, southeast corner of the precinct, in the area of the second fellahin village
- Comment: Plaque no. 4 and scarabs nos. 36, 105, and 123 were recovered from MH 29.242. This group points out the problem of dating scarabs by their archaeological context. Scarabs nos. 36 and 123 appear to be older than the stratum in which they were found because both designs are known from the Eighteenth Dynasty foundation deposits of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari (Hayes 1959, p. 87, second row from bottom, second from right, for an example with strong similarity to no. 123). Plaque no. 4 also looks older than the stratum in which it was found. Compare the obverse of plaque no. 4 with scarab no. 36. The reverse of plaque no. 4 employs simple bold figures that seem to be more characteristic of the Eighteenth Dynasty

Assigned Date of Twenty-second to Twenty-ninth Dynasty (ca. 945–380 B.C.)

- Type of design: Simple
- Location: MH 28.141: This field number is located in grid E-F/4-5, southeast corner of the enclosure, in the debris
- Comment: A single example, bird scaraboid no. 156, its underside decorated with a book roll and papyrus, was recovered from MH 28.141

Assigned Date of Pre-Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty (ca. before 780–525 B.C.)

- Type of design: Complex, geometric, simple, names
- Location: MH 29.95: This field number is located in grid H/13, just inside the great girdle wall, north of the well of Nectanebo II, four meters east of the two standing pillars
- Comment: This assemblage includes a grouping — cowroid no. 73, scarabs nos. 74, 88, 109, 158, and 198 (without decoration), lentoid no. 176, and plaques nos. 142 and 143 — that presents more varied motifs: geometric and simple floral (no. 158), hieroglyphs (nos. 73, 74, 88, 142, 143, 176), complex designs (no. 109: royal and divine figures), and no decoration (no. 198). For unclear reasons, Anthes suggests that although the cartouche-shaped plaques (nos. 142, 143) were recovered from the Twenty-fifth through Twenty-sixth Dynasty level, they may be earlier.

Assigned Date of the Roman Level (ca. First to Fourth Century A.D.)

- Type of design: Names
- Location: MH 28.72: This field number is located in E/5, southeast corner of the precinct, above the ruins of the fellahin villages
- Location: Scarab no. 64 was recovered from MH 28.72

CATALOG (NOS. 1–349)

BUTTONS, COWROIDS, LENTOIDS, PLAQUES, SCARABOIDS, AND
SCARABS WITH VARIOUS TYPES OF DECORATION (NOS. 1–195)

PLAQUES WITH DECORATION ON BOTH SIDES (NOS. 1–11)

1. PLAQUE

REGISTRATION NUMBER: OIM 14828 MATERIAL: Steatite, white
 FIELD NUMBER: MH 28.133c SIZE: 12 × 7 mm
 DATE: Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 1182–656 B.C. PHOTOGRAPH: Pl. 1a
 DESCRIPTION: Plaque with decoration on both sides

The plaque is oval, double sided, decorated on both obverse and reverse, and pierced longitudinally, with no decoration on its edges. The steatite is white and unglazed.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid F/4-5, in debris near southeast interior corner of the great girdle wall, with scarabs nos. 14 and 150, stamp seal no. 237, a white faience amulet of recumbent ram (OIM 15140), “several very small faience and stone statuettes,” and a faience ear spool (diameter 4.5 cm) (without registration information).

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



Reverse

The obverse is inscribed *ʿImn-Rʿ nfr ḥs* “Amun-Re, good of praise,” encircled by a single line. The reverse is inscribed *Ḥr ʿnh dt* “Horus, living forever,” encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

For the obverse, see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, no. 667B; CG 50924 plaque (with *ḥs* and *nfr* transposed). For the reverse, see Schlick-Nolte and Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, no. 66 (scarab). The date is based upon the example in Schlick-Nolte and Droste zu Hülshoff 1990.

2. PLAQUE

REGISTRATION NUMBER: OIM 14835 MATERIAL: Steatite
 FIELD NUMBER: MH 27.73a SIZE: 17 × 12 mm
 DATE: Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 1473–656 B.C. PHOTOGRAPH: Pl. 1b
 DESCRIPTION: Plaque with decoration on both sides

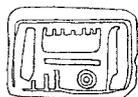
The plaque is rectangular, double sided, decorated on both obverse and reverse, and pierced longitudinally, with no decoration on its edges. The decoration on the obverse is oriented vertically, the reverse horizontally. Traces of green glaze remain on the plaque.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris at the southwest corner of enclosure, with scaraboid no. 34.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



Reverse

The obverse depicts Onuris with four feathers and a spear. The reverse is inscribed *ʿImn-Rʿ nb* “Amun-Re is the lord.” Both compositions are encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Rowe 1936, pl. 18, no. 710. For the writing of Amun-Re with two strokes, see Rowe 1936, p. 181, nos. 754, 758; p. 183, nos. 760, 762; p. 184, nos. 764–65; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 91.

3. PLAQUE

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14935	MATERIAL:	Steatite, gray-green
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.2	SIZE:	14 × 11 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 1182–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 1c
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with decoration on both sides		

The plaque is rectangular, double sided, decorated on both obverse and reverse, and pierced longitudinally, with no decoration on its edges. The decoration on the obverse is oriented vertically, the reverse horizontally.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris behind Eighteenth Dynasty temple.

INSCRIPTION



Reverse

The obverse depicts a falcon-headed figure with disk (Amun-Re or Montu) holding a *wꜣs*-scepter. The reverse is inscribed *nfr ꜥImn-Rꜥ* “Amun-Re is good.” The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

The piercing has worn through the surface of the obverse as if the plaque was in extended contact with an abrasive cord.

4. PLAQUE

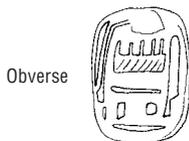
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14829	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.242d	SIZE:	18 × 13 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 945–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 1d
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with decoration on both sides		

The plaque is oval, double sided, decorated on both obverse and reverse, and pierced longitudinally, with no decoration on its edges. The decoration on the obverse is oriented vertically, the reverse horizontally. The plaque has traces of dark green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E/5, southeast corner of the enclosure, in the debris of the fellahin village, in the Twenty-second through Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, with scarabs nos. 36, 105, 123, and another without registration information. See comments for scarab no. 123.

INSCRIPTION



Reverse

The obverse is inscribed *ꜥImn-Rꜥ nb* “Amun-Re is the lord,” with a lotus bloom to the left; it is encircled by a single line. The reverse depicts two seated lions, *tête-bêche*, encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

For the obverse, see Petrie 1925a, pl. 12, nos. 661, 663; Rowe 1936, pl. 16, no. 606, pl. 19, no. 755; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, nos. 607, 610 (see also pp. 92–93 for lotus bloom). For the reverse, see Rowe 1936, pl. 29, no. S. 83. The motif of the name Amun with the lotus bloom is known as early as the reign of Hatshepsut, ca. 1473 B.C. (Hayes 1959, p. 87, lower right).

5. PLAQUE

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14830	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.136d	SIZE:	17 × 11 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1182–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 1e
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with decoration on both sides		

The plaque is rectangular, double sided, decorated on both obverse and reverse, and pierced longitudinally, with no decoration on its edges. The decoration on the obverse is oriented vertically, the reverse horizontally. The steatite is abraded.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid R/9, to the west of the back wall of the great temple, under a stratum of Roman houses, slightly above the Ramesside level, with scarab no. 85; faience and glass inlay in chevron, feather, and teardrop shapes in blue, white, and rust (OIM 16663); two gold earrings (Cairo 59645); and three coins which were so heavily corroded that they could not be identified (without registration information).

INSCRIPTION



The obverse depicts a falcon-headed deity with double plumes and a uraeus with sun disk and *nfr*, to be read *nfr ʿImn-Rʿ* “Amun-Re is good.” The cryptographic writing of *ʿImn-Rʿ* is spelled by *irt* (uraeus) = *i*, *Mntw* (falcon-headed god) = *mn*, and *Rʿ* (sun disk) = *Rʿ*. The composition is encircled by single line. The reverse depicts a winged sphinx with a double crown and false beard offering a conical bread loaf, the cryptographic writing of the name “Amun” (cf. Grenfell 1908, p. 120; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 92); it is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

For the obverse, see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, no. 651 (without *nb*-sign).

6. PLAQUE

REGISTRATION NUMBER	Cairo 59835	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 11e	SIZE:	17 × 12 mm
DATE:	“Aye stratum or earlier,” Eighteenth Dynasty, ca. 1334 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 1f
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with decoration on both sides		

The plaque is rectangular, double sided, decorated on both obverse and reverse, and pierced longitudinally, with no decoration on its edges. The decoration on the obverse is oriented vertically, the reverse horizontally. The plaque has traces of green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris of the temple, from the pre-Aye houses of light colored bricks at about grid N-M/2, with many small objects including scarabs nos. 103, 121, and 122; a lentoid no. 177; a “foundation sacrifice” of Aye that included small faience amulets (OIM 14743, 15415–20, 16533–34); a foundation deposit that appeared to be Ramesside rather than Eighteenth Dynasty (discarded); blue and green faience rings (OIM 15129, 15132A, 15133, others without registration information); and a green ring with the name *Nb-Mʿt-Rʿ* (Amenhotep III; OIM 15130).

INSCRIPTION



The obverse depicts a standing figure with white crown. One arm, holding a scimitar, is raised behind him. He holds a kneeling enemy by the hair with the other hand. Foliage fills the space in the upper right. The reverse depicts a lion and the hieroglyph *hkꜣ* “ruler” with foliage behind the lion. The design is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

For the lion as *nsw* “king,” see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 126; for the foliage as *rnpꜣ* “to be rejuvenated,” see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, pp. 138–39. Hence, the inscription may be read “May the king’s rule be rejuvenated.”

7. PLAQUE

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14836	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.217a	SIZE:	16 × 12 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 2a
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with decoration on both sides		

The plaque is rectangular, double sided, decorated on both obverse and reverse, and pierced longitudinally, with no decoration on its edges. The decoration on both sides of the plaque is oriented vertically. The faience is now very friable and all of the glaze has been abraded.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/13, in the debris to the north of the well of Nectanebo II, with scarab no. 38, a small faience toad (without registration information), and a foundation deposit (without registration information).

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed *Mn-hpr-[R^c]* with exaggerated wings on the beetle; it is encircled by a single line. The reverse depicts the king, wearing a blue crown, holding a *hk3*-scepter; to the right is *Mn-hpr-[R^c]*; it is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Wiese type I.3 (Wiese 1990, p. 6). For this motif, see Wiese 1990, pp. 12–16.

8. PLAQUE

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14833	MATERIAL:	Steatite, brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.61b	SIZE:	16 × 12 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-fourth Dynasty(?), ca. 1473–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 2b
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with decoration on both sides		

The plaque is rectangular, double sided, decorated on both obverse and reverse, and pierced longitudinally. The obverse is convex and the reverse is flat. The plaque has traces of green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E-F/6, south of the Ramesside pool, in the *Tandif* and higher, with scarabs nos. 94 and 184, scaraboid no. 129, cowroid no. 157, clay strap-handled stamp seal (with a bird design) no. 241, two baked clay figurines of a lion (OIM 14635, 15532), a stone vessel (OIM 14529), an inlay eye (OIM 16300), a Priapean figure (OIM 15507), and a body fragment of a fine, glazed, New Kingdom *ushebtj* without name (OIM 15638).

INSCRIPTION



The obverse depicts a seated man with a blue crown and uraeus wearing a full garment, holding a figure of Maat who holds an *nh*. The reverse depicts a cartouche flanked by *m3't*-feathers; the cartouche encircles a seated figure of Maat holding an ostrich feather over an indistinct sign.

9. PLAQUE

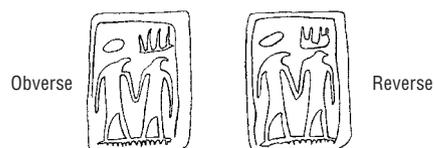
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14834	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.85d	SIZE	18.5 × 13.0 × 8.0 mm
DATE:	From Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty stratum(?), ca. 1182–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 2c
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with decoration on both sides		

The plaque is rectangular, double sided, decorated on both obverse and reverse, and pierced longitudinally, with no decoration on its edges.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/12, by the well of Nectanebo II, on the Roman level, “but probably belonging to an earlier time,” according to Hölscher, with many small finds that are, by style, pre-Ptolemaic, including faience beads (OIM 16345), a fragment of a votive bed (OIM 14778), a clay head of an ape (OIM 15517), a white faience circular ornament with open work in the form of a standing goddess who holds an *‘nh* (OIM 15134), and the following objects (without registration information): fragment of a clay female figure, a carnelian *wedjat*-eye with cartouche of Ramesses on the back, three clay weights, and a flat clay bottle, painted.

INSCRIPTION



Both obverse and reverse have the same decoration: on the left is a falcon-headed figure (Re) crowned with a sun disk; on the right is another god with a feathered crown (Amun). The decoration is framed by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Rowe 1936, pl. 15, no. 566.

10. PLAQUE

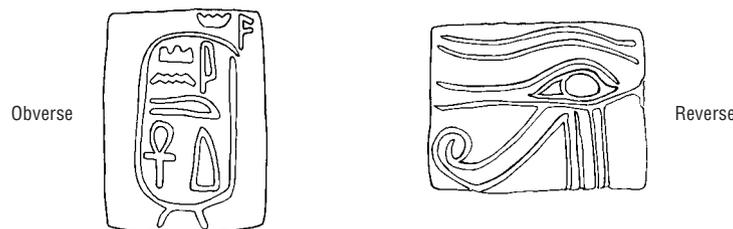
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 16676	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.95b	SIZE:	29.0 × 21.5 mm
DATE:	Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 740–700 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 3
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with decoration on both sides		

The plaque is rectangular, double sided, decorated on both obverse and reverse, with no decoration on its edges. The faience is now white and abraded.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid N (9.70)/6 (5.90), south of the temple, in the debris near house 1 (Homre house; see Hölscher, *Excav. V*, pp. 15–16, fig. 20), at the foot of the wall.

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed *hmt-ntr* [Imn-ir[-dis(y)] di *‘nh*] “God’s wife, Amunirdis, given life.” The reverse depicts a *wedjat*-eye.

COMMENTARY

Compare to plaque no. 11. Weinstein (1973, p. 330, n. 85) rejects the identification of this plaque as being part of a foundation deposit.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 16, pl. 19 “I.”

11. PLAQUE

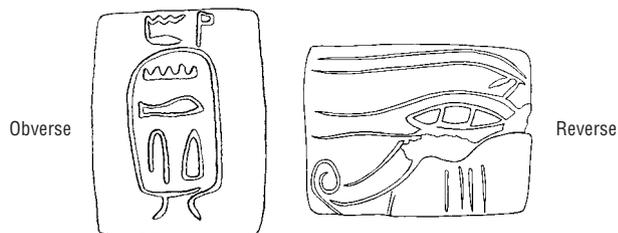
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59794	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.97b	SIZE:	30.0 × 23.0 × 6.5 mm
DATE:	Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 740–700 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 4a
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with decoration on both sides		

The plaque is rectangular, double sided, decorated on both obverse and reverse, with no decoration on its edges. The inscription is roughly done. The longitudinal piercing, which was drilled from each edge, does not meet cleanly within the plaque. The faience is now white.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid N (9.70)/6 (5.40), south of the temple, in the debris near house 1, at the foot of the wall, with scarab no. 33.

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed *hmt-ntr* [ʾImn-ir-di-s(y)] “God’s Wife, Amunirdis.” The reverse depicts a *wedjat*-eye.

COMMENTARY

Compare to plaque no. 10. Weinstein (1973, p. 330, n. 85) rejects the identification of this plaque as being part of a foundation deposit.

BUTTONS, COWROID, LENTOIDS, PLAQUES, SCARABOIDS, AND
SCARABS WITH NAME AND MOTTO INSCRIPTIONS
AS MAJOR MOTIF OF DECORATION (NOS. 12–83)

ROYAL NAME INSCRIPTIONS (NOS. 12–51)

12. PLAQUE

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14904	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.32d	SIZE:	14.0 × 8.5 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Hatshepsut, ca. 1473–1458 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 4b
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with royal name inscription		

The plaque is cartouche shaped, double sided, and decorated on both obverse and reverse. The faience is very abraded and the piece has broken into two rough fragments. Traces of brown glaze remain.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the sand layer of the Hatshepsut wall (see *Tagesbuch* I, p. 20, between “l” and “m”), in the pre-Amenhotep III level.

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed *H3t-špst hmn m ʾImn* (nomen of Hatshepsut). The reverse is inscribed *M3ʿt-k3-Rʿ* (prenomen of Hatshepsut).

13. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER: OIM 14866 MATERIAL: Steatite, rose colored
 FIELD NUMBER: MH 28.155c SIZE: 11 × 8 mm
 DATE: Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose II, 1492–1479 B.C. PHOTOGRAPH: Pl. 4c
 DESCRIPTION: Scarab with royal name inscription

The prothorax of the scarab is divided from the elytra by a double line. The suture is marked as a double line. The head has bulbous eyes and the clypeus is short. The legs are indicated by grooves.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E (4.00)/6 (14.00), southeast corner of the enclosure, east of the Ramesside pool, with scarabs nos. 47, 111, 128, 138, and 160.

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed ḥpr-n-R^c (prenomen of Thutmose II). The inscription is encircled by a single line.

14. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER: Cairo 59811 MATERIAL: Steatite, green-gray
 FIELD NUMBER: MH 28.133b SIZE: 17 × 11 mm
 DATE: Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Amenhotep III, ca. 1390–1353 B.C. PHOTOGRAPH: Pl. 5a
 DESCRIPTION: Scarab with royal name inscription

The obverse is badly abraded and has lost any detail that it may have had. An indentation represents the clypeus. The legs are feathered.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid F/4-5, in debris near the southeast interior corner of great girdle wall, with plaque no. 1, scarab no. 150, small stamp seal no. 237, a white faience amulet of recumbent ram (OIM 15140), and “several very small faience and stone statuettes” and a faience ear spool (diameter 4.5 cm; without registration information).

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed $Nb-M^c t-R^c s^c R^c mry Sbk$ “Nebmaatre, son of Re, beloved of Sobek.” Nebmaatre is the prenomen of Amenhotep III. The inscription is encircled by a single line.

15. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59832	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.259g	SIZE:	15 × 7 × 12 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Amenhotep III, ca. 1390–1353 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 5b
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with royal name inscription		

The front and rear legs of the recumbent ibex or antelope are defined with low relief modeling. The space between the curved horns and neck is cut through, and the horns are serrated. The base is delineated from the animal by a groove.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/12, to the left and right of the well of Nectanebo II, about 1.5 m below the threshold of the well, with scarabs nos. 48 and 102, small finds of bronze and iron (chisel, knife [OIM 14401], a bronze adze blade [OIM 14390], a bronze bowl and chisel [without registration information]), an alabaster jar (OIM 14535), and three faience Bes figurines (without registration information).

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *Nb-Mꜣꜥt[-Rꜥ]* (prenomen of Amenhotep III).

COMMENTARY

For the reverse, see Hall 1913, no. 17287. For the obverse, see Petrie 1889, pl. 37.T150; Hall 1913, no. 1938 (cowroid); Petrie 1917, pl. 34, 18.9.87–89; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, no. 349 (cowroid). The excavators assigned this locus a date of the Twenty-first to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 1070–525 B.C., but the object is surely older.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* II, p. 46.

16. LENTOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59834	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 52c	SIZE:	18 × 11 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Amenhotep III, ca. 1390–1353 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 5c
DESCRIPTION:	Lentoid with royal name inscription		

The decoration on the obverse is framed by a double line. The lentoid is covered with yellow glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found “in the temple territory” (according to the excavators’ notes), with scarabs nos. 149, 161, 163, 185, 186, 190, and 191, scaraboids nos. 172 and 194, a scarab (OIM 14947) that is a duplicate of scarab no. 181, and a yellow faience scaraboid (without registration information).

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *ḥmt nsw Tiy* “The royal wife Teye.”

COMMENTARY

Compare to Petrie 1889, pls. 42.1287, 42.1292; Newberry 1905, pl. 31.8; Petrie 1917, pl. 35, 18.9.160; Matouk 1971, p. 215, no. 559.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* II, p. 46.

17. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14913	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 10f2	SIZE:	12 × 9 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1324–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 5d
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

The back has a deep double-line suture and double-line division of the prothorax from the elytra. A single line outlines the rear of the elytra. The broad head has eyes and a horn-shaped clypeus. The front and back legs do not meet. The scarab is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 24, 87, 100, 120, 164, 178, 179, 181, 182, 187, and 189; scaraboids nos. 80, 132, 174, and 188; cowroid no. 173; blue faience beads (OIM 15325–26); faience amulets in the following forms: Bes head (OIM 15104), crocodile (OIM 15116), Taweret (height 22 mm, OIM 15118), several very small scaraboids in the form of a double scarab (8.5 × 7.5 mm, OIM 15119), grapes (OIM 15152), Bes with a frame drum (height 4 mm, OIM 15290), two blue moon disks (OIM 15150–51); large glass inlays in blue, black, white, and brown, some curved (OIM 16665–71); a faience ring with bezel in the form of a *wedjat*-eye and uraeus (OIM 15162); a blue glass eye(?) (OIM 15117); large blue beads, according to Hölscher “from some later periods” (OIM 15064, others without registration information); a globular glass pendant (OIM 15153); a white faience ear plug (OIM 15154); numerous bright blue glass teardrop-shaped objects that appear to be hair curls from a composite statue, some still stuck into a clay-like matrix (OIM 15709); a faience rosette (OIM 16023); faience uraeus heads (OIM 16615–16); and the following objects (without registration information): a rod of glass (outside blue, inside red), eye inlays, and a “Horus cake” of blue faience.

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed *ḥḥ.s-n-ʾImn* which could be a royal or personal name “Ankhesenamun” or an oath “She lives for Amun” or another oath *ʾImn ḥḥ.s* “Amun is her life.” The inscription is encircled by a single line. If it is a name, the scarab probably dates to the late Eighteenth Dynasty.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Petrie 1917, pl. 37, 18.12.32–34; J. Ward 1900, pl. 5, no. 75; Hall 1913, no. 1595; Petrie 1925a, pl. 17: 1282, pl. 24: 18.12.35; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, nos. 234–35; Karkowski 1981, p. 99, no. 46, pl. 7; Pinch 1993, p. 35.

18. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14975	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 28d	SIZE:	16 × 11 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Aye, ca. 1324 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 5e
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

The suture and division of the prothorax from the elytra are indicated by a single line. The elytra is notched. The head and clypeus are fused into a wedge shape. The scarab is covered with heavy bright blue glaze. The legs are indicated by grooves.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid K (16.00)/6 (11.20), foundation deposit number 6, with scarabs nos. 55, 82, and OIM 14978 (duplicate of scarab no. 82); and hundreds of small faience models in the form of cartouche plaques (OIM 14972–74, 14960–71), trussed oxen without head (OIM 14731–32, 14735–39, 14742, 16535), ox heads (OIM 16539, 16541), legs (OIM 14751), flowers (OIM 14744, 14749, 16540), *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 14719), carpenter's tools (OIM 14720, 14724–26, 15412–13), and *nfr*-signs (OIM 14727–29, 16531). For details on the foundation deposits, see Hölscher, *Excav.* II, pp. 86–88.

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed $Hpr-hprw-R^c$ *ir M^c* *t* (prenomen of Aye). The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Hall 1913, no. 1973, and scarab OIM 14911, duplicate of scarab no. 18, from the foundation deposit of Aye. See also Hölscher, *Excav.* II, pp. 86–88, for details on the foundation deposits.

19. PLAQUE

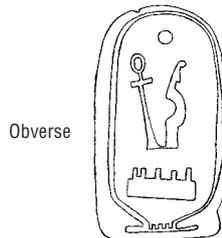
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59795	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.111a	SIZE:	31 × 17 × 5 mm
DATE:	Nineteenth Dynasty, ca. 1291–1279 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 6a
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with royal name inscription		

The reverse of the plaque is pierced with two depressions along its entire length. The base has two holes that intersect with the two vertical channels on the back, making it possible to sew or lace the plaque to another surface. The faience is now white and all of the glaze has been abraded.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris.

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed $[Mn-M^c$ *t-R^c] (prenomen of both Seti I and Ramesses XI) within a cartouche.*

COMMENTARY

According to Anthes's notes, the inscription is that of "Seti I rather than Ramesses XI." Compare to Petrie 1889, pl. 45, C3759.

20. SCARAB

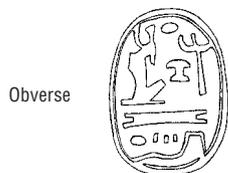
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59798	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.148a	SIZE:	23 × 15 mm
DATE:	From Twentieth to Twenty-second Dynasty stratum, reign of Sethnakht, ca. 1185–1182 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 6b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

The body is abraded and most of the detail is lost. The clypeus is small and wedge shaped. The legs are low and arched. The faience has traces of green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid D/5, southeast corner of the enclosure, along the great girdle wall, with scarab no. 110 and fifty-seven other Sethnakht scarabs, representative examples of which are scarabs nos. 20–28 (scarab no. 24 is from Eye 10f2).

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed *Wsr-h'w-R' mry 'Imn stp n R'* (prenomen of Sethnakht). The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

There were fifty-nine scarabs with the names of Sethnakht (thirty-eight with the prenomen and twenty-one with the nomen) recovered from the site. Fifty-eight of the scarabs were recovered from MH 28.148 and the last (no. 24) from Eye 10f2. Only a sample of the type is included in the catalog (nos. 20–28); the other fifty are registered as OIM 14861A–AX. All are faience, now white and abraded, and approximately the same size as the representative examples listed here.

21. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14858	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.148b	SIZE:	19 × 14 mm
DATE:	From Twentieth to Twenty-second Dynasty stratum, reign of Sethnakht, ca. 1185–1182 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 7a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

The faience is very friable and the back is very worn so that little detail can be made out on the reverse. A slight ridge indicates the head and clypeus. The legs are shallowly carved and without detail.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid D/5, southeast corner of the enclosure, along the great girdle wall, with scarab no. 110 and fifty-seven other Sethnakht scarabs, representative examples of which are scarabs nos. 20–28 (scarab no. 24 is from Eye 10f2).

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed *Wsr-h'w-[R'] mry 'Imn stp n R'* (prenomen of Sethnakht).

COMMENTARY

The inscription on scarab no. 21 is similar to scarab no. 20, except the signs are more widely spaced and the sun disk at the top has been omitted. See the commentary to scarab no. 20.

22. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14859	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.148b	SIZE:	20 × 13 mm
DATE:	From Twentieth to Twenty-second Dynasty stratum, reign of Sethnakht, ca. 1185–1182 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 7b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

The faience is very friable and the back is very worn so that little detail can be made out on the reverse. The head is narrow and the clypeus is fan shaped. The eyes are indicated by deep depressions. The front and back legs meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. Traces of blue-green glaze remain on the obverse.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid D/5, southeast corner of the enclosure, along the great girdle wall, with scarab no. 110 and fifty-seven other Sethnakht scarabs, representative examples of which are scarabs nos. 20–28 (scarab no. 24 is from Eye 10f2).

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed *Wsr-h'w-R' mry 'Imn stp n R'* (prenomen of Sethnakht). The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

This example is similar to scarab no. 20, except for a variation in the arrangement of the signs. See the commentary to scarab no. 20.

23. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14860	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.148b	SIZE:	19 × 15 mm
DATE:	From Twentieth to Twenty-second Dynasty stratum, reign of Sethnakht, ca. 1185–1182 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 8a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

The faience is very friable and the back is very worn so that little detail can be made out on the reverse. The head is pointed, and the clypeus is very small. The left eye is indicated by a deep depression. Very little detail of the legs is indicated.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid D/5, southeast corner of the enclosure, along the great girdle wall, with scarab no. 110 and fifty-seven other Sethnakht scarabs, representative examples of which are scarabs nos. 20–28 (scarab no. 24 is from Eye 10f2).

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed *Wsr-h'w-R' mry 'Imn stp n R'* (prenomen of Sethnakht).

COMMENTARY

This example is much like scarabs nos. 20–21, except for variations in the order of the signs. See the commentary to scarab no. 20.

24. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59814	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 10f2	SIZE:	20 × 13 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty stratum, reign of Sethnakht, ca. 1185–1182 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 8b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

The suture and division of the prothorax and elytra are indicated by a single line. The head is large, and the eyes are indicated by grooves on both sides. The legs are high and arched. The front and back legs meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The right side of the scarab is chipped. The scarab is covered with blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 17, 87, 100, 120, 164, 178, 179, 181, 182, 187, and 189; scaraboids nos. 80, 132, 174, and 188; cowroid no. 173; blue faience beads (OIM 15325–26); faience amulets in the following forms: Bes head (OIM 15104), crocodile (OIM 15116), Taweret (height 22 mm, OIM 15118), several very small scaraboids in the form of a double scarab (8.5 × 7.5 mm, OIM 15119), grapes (OIM 15152), Bes with a frame drum (height 4 mm, OIM 15290), two blue moon disks (OIM 15150–51); large glass inlays in blue, black, white, and brown, some curved (OIM 16665–71); a faience ring with bezel in the form of a *wedjat*-eye and uraeus (OIM 15162); a blue glass eye(?) (OIM 15117); large blue beads, according to Hölscher “from some later periods” (OIM 15064, others without registration information); a globular glass pendant (OIM 15153); a white faience ear plug (OIM 15154); numerous bright blue glass teardrop-shaped objects that appear to be hair curls from a composite statue, some still stuck into a clay-like matrix (OIM 15709); a faience rosette (OIM 16023); faience uraeus heads (OIM 16615–16); and the following objects (without registration information): a rod of glass (outside blue, inside red), eye inlays, and a “Horus cake” of blue faience.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *Wsr-h^cw-R^c mry Ḳmn stp n R^c* (prenomen of Sethnakht). The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

This scarab is the only one of its type from the debris of the Aye temple. The *Journal d'Entrée* of the Cairo Museum erroneously records it as a scarab of Ramesses III. It is similar to scarab no. 23, but the sun disk and plural strokes have been reversed. Compare to Matouk 1971, p. 218, no. 721; NFA Classical Auctions 1991, no. 147. See the commentary to scarab no. 20.

25. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59827	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.148a	SIZE:	23 × 14 mm
DATE:	From Twentieth to Twenty-second Dynasty stratum, reign of Sethnakht, ca. 1185–1182 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 9a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

Little detail is preserved on the back. The head is small and merges into the prothorax. The clypeus is large and fan shaped. The head is divided from the clypeus by a double line. The front and back legs meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The scarab is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid D/5, southeast corner of the enclosure, along the great girdle wall, with scarab no. 110 and fifty-seven other Sethnakht scarabs, representative examples of which are scarabs nos. 20–28 (scarab no. 24 is from Eye 10f2).

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed *Sth-nḥt mrr ʿImn mr(y) Rʿ* (nomen of Sethnakht).

COMMENTARY

The two *r*-signs in the epithet *mrr ʿImn* are written as round circles. Compare to Newberry 1905, pl. 36.16 (“from Luxor”); Matouk 1971, p. 196, no. 689B. See the commentary to scarab no. 20.

26. SCARAB

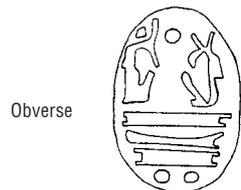
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14953	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.148c	SIZE:	23 × 18 mm
DATE:	From Twentieth to Twenty-second Dynasty stratum, reign of Sethnakht, ca. 1185–1182 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 9b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

The faience is friable and the glaze is badly abraded, so little detail remains. The head is very small and is separated from the prothorax by an irregular line. The clypeus is large and rounded. The front and back legs meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid D/5, southeast corner of the enclosure, along the great girdle wall, with scarab no. 110 and fifty-seven other Sethnakht scarabs, representative examples of which are scarabs nos. 20–28 (scarab no. 24 is from Eye 10f2).

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed *Sth-nḥt mrr ʿImn mr(y) Rʿ* (nomen of Sethnakht).

COMMENTARY

This example is very similar to scarab no. 25. See Newberry 1905, pl. 36.16 (“from Luxor”); Matouk 1971, p. 196, no. 689. See the commentary to scarab no. 20.

27. SCARAB

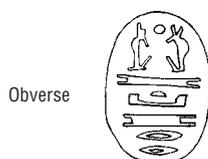
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14954	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.148c	SIZE:	19 × 14 mm
DATE:	From Twentieth to Twenty-second Dynasty stratum, reign of Sethnakht, ca. 1185–1182 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 10a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

The faience is friable and only patches of brown glaze remain. Only slight detail of the prothorax or head is indicated. The front and back legs meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid D/5, southeast corner of the enclosure, along the great girdle wall, with scarab no. 110 and fifty-seven other Sethnakht scarabs, representative examples of which are scarabs nos. 20–28 (scarab no. 24 is from Eye 10f2).

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed *Stḥ-nḥt mrr ʿImn mr(y) R^c* (nomen of Sethnakht).

COMMENTARY

In contrast to scarabs nos. 25–26, the two *r*-signs in *mrr* are written as the conventional ovals. Compare to Matouk 1971, p. 196, no. 689B; Newberry 1905, pl. 37.16. See the commentary to scarab no. 20.

28. SCARAB

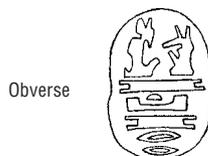
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59828	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.148a	SIZE:	20 × 13 mm
DATE:	From Twentieth to Twenty-second Dynasty stratum, reign of Sethnakht, ca. 1185–1182 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 10b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

Traces of brown glaze are preserved on the obverse. The detail on the back is abraded. The head is merged with the clypeus, and a single line divides it from the prothorax. The front and back legs meet where the prothorax would meet the elytra.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid D/5, southeast corner of the enclosure, along the great girdle wall, with scarab no. 110 and fifty-seven other Sethnakht scarabs, representative examples of which are scarabs nos. 20–28 (scarab no. 24 is from Eye 10f2).

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed *Stḥ-nḥt mrr ʿImn mr(y) [R^c]* (nomen of Sethnakht).

COMMENTARY

The element *R^c* has been omitted from the name, yet the epithet *mrr/mry* is written twice, as usual. For the entire omission of the epithet *mry R^c*, see von Beckerath 1984, pp. 93, 244. The Journal d'Entrée lists this scarab as being inscribed for Ramesses III. Compare to Matouk 1971, p. 196, no. 689B. See the commentary to scarab no. 20.

29. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14933	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.127b	SIZE:	13 × 9 mm
DATE:	Twentieth Dynasty, reign of Ramesses III, ca. 1182–1151 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 10c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

The faience scarab is now white and abraded. No division of the parts of the back and little detail of the head are indicated. The front and back legs meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid M/6, which was one of several foundation deposits of the Ramesside walls to the west of the second palace, in the corner of the walls behind the two pillar bases which stand to the west of the outer wall of the second palace, 80 cm below the threshold. According to Hölscher, the deposits belong to the “very latest Ramessid building activities.” Scarab no. 29 was found with a group of small objects from the foundation deposit including two other scarabs with the name of Ramesses III (without registration information), three gold beads that were pressed flat (OIM 14934), faience beads (OIM 15440), and faience rings (OIM 15441–42).

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *Wsr-Mꜣꜥt-Rꜥ mr(y) ꜥImn* (prenomen of Ramesses III). The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Rowe 1936, pl. 21, no. 832; Matouk 1971, no. 690.

30. PLAQUE

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59830	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.216	SIZE:	25 × 18 × 8 mm
DATE:	Twentieth Dynasty, reign of Ramesses V, ca. 1145–1141 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 11a
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with royal name inscription		

The faience of this rectangular plaque is now white but has traces of brown glaze in the hieroglyphs. The back and sides are not decorated. It is pierced longitudinally.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid I/13, north of the northern wing of the first pylon, by the Ramesside wall.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *[Rꜥ]-ms-sw ꜥImn-[hr]-ḥpš.f mry ꜥImn* (nomen of Ramesses V). The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

This plaque is recorded in the Journal d'Entrée as being of Ramesses III. Compare to plaque no. 31; Petrie 1917, pl. 46, 20.3.14–16.

31. PLAQUE

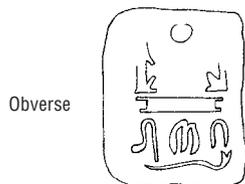
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14957	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.213c	SIZE:	24.0 × 18.5 mm
DATE:	Twentieth Dynasty, reign of Ramesses V, ca. 1145–1141 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 11b
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with royal name inscription		

The faience of this rectangular plaque is very abraded and worn with remains of brown glaze. The sides are chipped. The back and sides are not decorated. The plaque is pierced longitudinally.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E/5, to the west of the great girdle wall, southeast corner of the enclosure, lowest stratum, with scaraboid no. 32, three fragments of faience inlay (OIM 15502, 16728, another without registration information), a foundation deposit consisting of amulets in the form of oxen (OIM 15429), goats (OIM 15430), bread loaves (OIM 15431), flowers (OIM 15432), bovine legs (OIM 15433), *nfr*-hieroglyphs (OIM 15434), flying birds (OIM 15435), and a Seti II(?) scarab (without registration information).

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed $R^c\text{-ms-sw } ^\prime\text{Imn-}[hr\text{-}hp\check{s}]f\text{mry } ^\prime\text{Imn}$ (nomen of Ramesses V).

COMMENTARY

The words *hr hpš* are either worn away or they were omitted. Compare to plaque no. 30; Petrie 1917, pl. 46, 20.3.14–16.

32. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14932	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.213d	SIZE:	12 × 7 mm
DATE:	From Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty stratum, ca. 1185–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 12a
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with royal name inscription		

Only the lower left quadrant of this scaraboid is preserved. It was finely incised on both sides. The side is marked with a deep groove. The scaraboid has brown glaze in the decoration of the obverse.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E/5, to the west of the enclosure wall, southeast corner of the enclosure, in the lowest stratum, with plaque no. 31, three fragments of faience inlay (OIM 15502, OIM 16728, another without registration information), a foundation deposit consisting of amulets in the form of oxen (OIM 15429), goats (OIM 15430), bread loaves (OIM 15431), flowers (OIM 15432), bovine legs (OIM 15433), *nfr*-hieroglyphs (OIM 15434), flying birds (OIM 15435), and a Seti II(?) scarab (without registration information).

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with a figure of Bes, his arm uplifted toward the remains of a cartouche with final signs $\left[\dots h\check{k}\check{s} M\check{s}^c t(?) \right]$. The reverse has the remains of the rear feathers of a *rekhyet*-bird on two flat signs ($t\check{s}wy?$).

COMMENTARY

If the deity sign in the cartouche on the obverse is Maat (the top of the head is broken away, making the identification uncertain), the cartouche might have been the prenomen of Seti I ($\left[Mn\text{-}M\check{s}^c t\text{-}R^c h\check{k}\check{s} M\check{s}^c t \right]$).

33. SCARAB

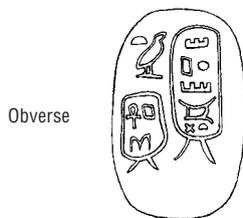
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59799	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.97a	SIZE:	28 × 18 mm
DATE:	Twenty-fifth Dynasty, reign of Piankhy, ca. 747–716 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 12b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

The back of the scarab is badly abraded and little detail remains. The body is pinched in on the right. The head is modeled as several bumps and the clypeus is notched. The legs are highly arched and are indicated by grooves. A line separates the legs from the base.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid N (9.70)/6 (5.40), south of the temple, in the debris near house 1, at the foot of the wall, with plaque no. 11.

INSCRIPTION



The obverse has two cartouches. To the right is $\left[\text{Šp-n-wpt} \right]$ “Shepenwepet (II)”; to the left is $s\text{ʿ}t \left[P\text{ʿnhy} \right]$ “daughter of Piankhy.”

COMMENTARY

For this type of scarab, see Jaeger 1982.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 16, pl. 19H.

34. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59818	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.73b	SIZE:	13 × 11 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479 B.C. or later	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 13a
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with royal name inscription		

The scaraboid is round and the back is without decoration. The edges of the yellow glaze are abraded. The scarab is pierced longitudinally.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris at the southeast corner of the enclosure, with plaque no. 2.

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed $Mn-hpr-k\text{ʿ}-R\text{ʿ} nb$ “Menkheperkare (prenomen of Thutmose III) is the lord.” The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Fourteen scarabs (nos. 35–39, 42–49, 51), two scaraboids (nos. 34, 40), one lentoid (no. 41), and one plaque (no. 50) in the catalog are inscribed with the prenomen of Thutmose III. For this type of scaraboid, see Jaeger 1982. Compare to J. Ward 1900, pl. 3, no. 100 (plaque); Hall 1913, no. 593 (BM 46563); Jaeger 1982, pp. 129–30, ill. 336, fig. 154 (both reversed). See Petrie 1889, pl. 32, for variations in the prenomen of Thutmose III that include $k\text{ʿ}$. None have the epithet $nb k\text{ʿ}$. This form of the prenomen was characteristic of the early reign of Thutmose III (Jaeger 1982, p. 129).

35. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14850	MATERIAL:	Stone, dark blue-green
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.140c	SIZE:	12 × 9 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479 B.C. or later	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 13b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

The stone is hard and dark blue. No division of the elytra, prothorax, and head is indicated. A slight indentation indicates the eyes. On the side, the arched legs meet at the junction of elytra and prothorax; no detail is indicated.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 108, 146, and another without registration information, scaraboid no. 165, and seal impression no. 257.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse  The obverse is inscribed *Mn-hpr-R^c* (prenomen of Thutmose III). The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 4, no. 36175; Bruyère 1937, p. 70, nos. p.7, q.1, D.1; Jaeger 1982, fig. 174 (University College 30160). For *Mn-hpr-R^c* as a cryptogram for the name Amun, see Jaeger 1982, pp. 94, 294, n. 218.

36. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14849	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.242b	SIZE:	12 × 10 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 945–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 13c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

A single line represents the suture and the division of prothorax from the elytra; the head is oval with a lobed clypeus. On the side, the legs are indicated by grooves; no detail is indicated. The scarab is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E/5, southeast corner of the enclosure, in the debris of the fellahin village, in the Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, with scarabs nos. 105, 123, and another without registration information, and plaque no. 4.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse  The obverse is inscribed *Mn-hpr-R^c* (prenomen of Thutmose III). The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 4, no. 36188; Hall 1913, no. 570–80. For *Mn-hpr-R^c* as a cryptogram for the name Amun, see Jaeger 1982, pp. 94, 294, n. 218; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 61.

37. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14844	MATERIAL:	Steatite, brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.129b	SIZE:	13 × 9 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479 B.C. or later	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 13d
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

A single line represents the suture and the division of the elytra from the prothorax. Humeral callosities appear on the elytra. The rear of the scarab is broken. The disk sign (R^c) in the inscription has been drilled deeply enough to penetrate the longitudinal piercing. The highly arched legs meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid F/5, southeast area of the enclosure, south of the pool, in the debris, with scarab no. 131.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *Mn-hpr-R^c* (prenomen of Thutmose III). The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to scarab no. 35; Hall 1913, nos. 570–80; Newberry 1907, pl. 4, no. 36177. For *Mn-hpr-R^c* as a cryptogram for the name Amun, see Jaeger 1982, pp. 94, 294, n. 218; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 61.

38. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14873	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.217c	SIZE:	12.5 × 10.0 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-sixth(?) Dynasty, ca. 1182–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 13e
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

A wavy line divides the elytra from the prothorax. The suture is very off-center. The head is lobed and the clypeus is chipped. The front legs are arched, cut in deep relief, and do not meet the back legs. The scarab is covered with a thin layer of brown glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/13, in the debris to the north of the well of Nectanebo II, with plaque no. 7 and the following objects (without registration information): a small faience toad and a foundation deposit.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *Mn-hpr-R^c* (prenomen of Thutmose III). The text is encircled by a notched border. Signs on either side of the beetle may be outstretched wings (see scarab no. 43), or they may be reed leaves. If the latter, this may be a cryptogram for the name Amun.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Petrie 1889, pl. 33 (BM 4038); Petrie 1917, pl. 28, 18.6.82; Schlick-Nolte and Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, no. 7. For *Mn-hpr-R^c* as a cryptogram for the name Amun, see Jaeger 1982, pp. 94, 294, n. 218; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 61.

39. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15010	MATERIAL:	Steatite, brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.156b	SIZE:	15 × 11 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479 B.C. or later	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 14a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

A single line represents the suture and the division between the elytra and prothorax. The elytra is outlined and has humeral callosities. The head is very small and narrow with defined eyes and a fan-shaped clypeus. The side is grooved and no definition of the legs is indicated.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E-F/4-6, in the debris of the southeast corner of the enclosure, to the south of the pool, with scarabs nos. 51, 81, 101, 104, 119, and 140 and plaque no. 75.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *Mn-hpr-R^c* (prenomen of Thutmose III), flanked by plumes and encircled by a single line. The plumes may indicate that this is a cryptogram for the name Amun.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Petrie 1889, pl. 33 (BM 4038); J. Ward 1900, pl. 3, no. 34; Petrie 1917, pl. 28, 18.6.82; Brunner-Traut and Brunner 1981, p. 165, no. 1621; Schlick-Nolte and Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, no. 7. For *Mn-hpr-R^c* as a cryptogram for the name Amun, see Jaeger 1982, pp. 94, 294, n. 218; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 61.

40. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14832	MATERIAL:	Faience(?)
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.265c	SIZE:	11 × 9 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479 B.C. or later	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 14b
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with royal name inscription		

The scaraboid is in the shape of a seated antelope or oryx whose front and rear legs are folded together at the front. The horns are modeled against the back of the neck. A groove delineates the animal from the base. The scaraboid is pierced longitudinally and covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid T/10-11, just inside the great girdle wall, northwest sector, with scarabs nos. 42, 124, and 126, cowroid no. 144, and three other scarabs and scaraboids and a limestone “pendant” of a woman and a sculptor’s sketch on limestone of two heads (9 × 19 cm) that were found in the debris (without registration information). In the same location, but on the gravel ground, were found a blue faience figurine of a dwarf (OIM 15276), an undecorated bead (OIM 14930), a blue and yellow glass bead (OIM 15156), and beads (without registration information).

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *Mn-hpr-R^c* (prenomen of Thutmose III), flanked by reed leaves, encircled by a single line. The plumes may indicate that this is a cryptogram for the name Amun.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 3, nos. 36114, 36178; pl. 4, no. 36187; Rowe 1936, pl. 12, no. 494; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, no. 277. For the antelope as a symbol of rejuvenation, see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 140. For *Mn-hpr-R^c* as a cryptogram for the name Amun, see Jaeger 1982, pp. 94, 294, n. 218; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 61.

41. LENTOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14838	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.18c3	SIZE:	13 × 8 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479 B.C. or later	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 14c
DESCRIPTION:	Lentoid with royal name inscription		

The lentoid is oval, and the back is slightly domed. No other detail is indicated on the reverse. The lentoid is covered with blue-gray glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E/4, in the debris of the “tower” stratum, below the Roman level, with scarab no. 96, a snake head pendant (OIM 15304), and a scaraboid “completely broken” and “small faience objects” (without registration information).

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *Mn-hpr-R^c* (prenomen of Thutmose III), flanked by tall signs, perhaps reed leaves. The plumes may indicate that this is a cryptogram for the name Amun.

COMMENTARY

The tall narrow signs on either side of the beetle could conceivably also be stylized, outspread wings, as those on the obverse of scarabs nos. 42–44. For *Mn-hpr-R^c* as a cryptogram for the name Amun, see Jaeger 1982, pp. 94, 294, n. 218; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 61.

42. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14991	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.265c	SIZE:	16 × 12 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479 B.C. or later	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 14d
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

The division between the elytra and prothorax and the suture are defined by a single, lightly incised line. A trace of notching remains on the elytra. The front and back legs meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax in a high arch. The scarab is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid T/10-11, just inside the enclosure wall, northwest sector, with scaraboid no. 40, scarabs nos. 124 and 126, cowroid no. 144, and three other scarabs and scaraboids and a limestone “pendant” of a woman and a sculptor’s sketch on limestone of two heads (9 × 19 cm) that were found in the debris (without registration information). In the same location, but on the gravel ground, were found a blue faience figurine of a dwarf (OIM 15276), an undecorated bead (OIM 14930), a blue and yellow glass bead (OIM 15156), and beads (without registration information).

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *Mn-hpr-R^c* (prenomen of Thutmose III). The beetle has exaggerated, outspread wings. The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to J. Ward 1900, pl. 3, no. 43. The identification of the objects flanking the beetle as wings is based on scarab no. 43. The wings may indicate that this is a cryptogram for the name Amun. For *Mn-hpr-R^c* as a cryptogram for the name Amun, see Jaeger 1982, pp. 94, 294, n. 218; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 61.

43. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14853	MATERIAL:	Steatite, brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.115a	SIZE:	22 × 15 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479 B.C. or later	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 15a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

No suture or division of the elytra from the prothorax is indicated. The head is indicated by a circular depression and it merges with a faintly defined three-lobed clypeus. A broad plate flanks the sides of the clypeus. The side is carved in medium depth, and the legs meet.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the palace, no exact location given, with scaraboid no. 71.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *Mn-hpr-R^c* (prenomen of Thutmose III). The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

The inscribed *hpr*-beetle has widely spread wings. Compare to the inscribed *hpr*-beetles on scarabs nos. 42 and 44. For *Mn-hpr-R^c* as a cryptogram for the name Amun, see Jaeger 1982, pp. 94, 294, n. 218; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 61.

44. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15006	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.34c	SIZE:	20.5 × 13.5 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479 B.C. or later	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 15b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

The faience is now abraded, but there are traces of blue glaze on the obverse. A single uneven line divides the elytra and prothorax and a single heavy line divides the head from the prothorax. Humeral callosities are on the elytra. Little definition of the eyes and the clypeus is indicated. The side is carved in low relief, and the legs meet.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid G-H/7-8, to the east of the southern wing of the great pylon, "in the debris of the *Tandif*," with scarabs nos. 59, 77, and 117.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *Mn-hpr-R^c* (prenomen of Thutmose III). The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

The *mn*-sign is very wide and deeply notched, the sun disk is flanked by uraei, and the scarab beetle's wings are outspread as on scarab no. 43. Alternatively, the signs on either side of the beetle could be stylized reed leaves. If so, the obverse could be a cryptogram for the name Amun. For *Mn-hpr-R^c* as a cryptogram for the name Amun, see Jaeger 1982, pp. 94, 294, n. 218; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 61.

45. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14872	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.81c	SIZE:	25 × 18 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479 B.C. or later	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 16a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

The faience is now white and abraded. The back is very plain with no suture or division of the elytra from the prothorax. The head extends into the prothorax as a circular shape and the clypeus is fan shaped. The legs meet in a low arch at the junction of the elytra and prothorax.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris of the southern “schurls,” with scarabs nos. 46 and 97.

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed *Mn-hpr-R^c* (prenomen of Thutmose III), above a *nb*-sign, flanked by reed leaves and encircled by a single line. If this is a cryptogram for the name Amun, as suggested by the flanking reed leaves, it may be read *’Imn-R^c nb* “Amun-Re is the lord.” Traces of a single line encircle the inscription.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Jaeger 1982, ill. 656. The *mn*-sign has been greatly abstracted into a series of slashes. Compare the shape of the scarab’s head to scarab no. 97. For *Mn-hpr-R^c* as a cryptogram for the name Amun, see Jaeger 1982, pp. 94, 294, n. 218; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 61.

46. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14868	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.81	SIZE:	14 × 10 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479 B.C. or later	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 16b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

A single straight line forms the suture and division of the elytra from the prothorax. The head is a small square and the clypeus is defined with notches. Areas to the sides of the head are approximately the same level as the head. The legs are carved in low relief with little arch and no detail. The scarab has traces of green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris of the southern “schurls,” with scarabs nos. 45 and 97.

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed *Mn-hpr-R^c* (prenomen of Thutmose III). A reed leaf or ostrich plume is to the right of the beetle.

COMMENTARY

The addition of the reed leaf suggests this is a cryptographic writing of the name Amun. For this cryptographic writing, see Drioton 1957, p. 19, no. 33; Jaeger 1982, pp. 94, 294, n. 218; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 61. Compare to Petrie 1889, pl. 33.1022–23; Hall 1913, no. 1253; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, no. 288; Schlick-Nolte and Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, no. 6, dated from the Ramesside period to the Twenty-sixth Dynasty.

47. SCARAB

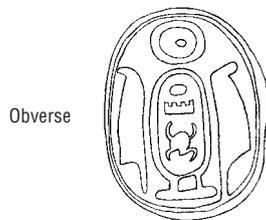
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14862	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.155a	SIZE:	28 × 21 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479 B.C. or later	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 17a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

The glaze is eroded and the elytra and prothorax are very plain and undivided. The head extends into the prothorax as a circular shape. The clypeus is wedge shaped and lobed. The legs meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The legs are notched.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E (4.00)/6 (14.00), southeast corner of the enclosure, east of the Ramesside pool, with scarabs nos. 13, 111, 128, 138, and 160.

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed $\overline{[Mn-hpr-R]}$ (prenomen of Thutmose III). A sun disk appears above the cartouche. The cartouche is flanked by reed leaves. The inscription is encircled by a single line. The reeds (perhaps suggesting the plumes of Amun) suggest that this may be a cryptographic writing of the name Amun-Re.

COMMENTARY

For $Mn-hpr-R^c$ as a cryptogram for the name Amun, see Jaeger 1982, pp. 94, 294, n. 218; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 61.

48. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59807	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.259f	SIZE:	14 × 10 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-first to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 1070–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 17b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

Very little detail on the back and no division of the prothorax and elytra are indicated. A slight indentation indicates the wedge-shaped head and clypeus. The side is grooved to indicate legs.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/12, to the left and right of the well of Nectanebo II, about 1.5 m below the threshold of the well, with scaraboid no. 15, scarab no. 102, many small finds of bronze and iron (chisel, knife [OIM 14401], bronze adze blade [OIM 14390], bronze bowl and chisel [without registration information]), an alabaster jar (OIM 14535), and three faience Bes figurines (without registration information).

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed $\overline{[Mn-hpr-R]}$ (prenomen of Thutmose III), flanked by reeds or feathers. Above the cartouche is a central s_3 , flanked by reed leaves. The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

For the possibility of this composition being a cryptographic writing of Amun, see Drioton 1957, p. 18, no. 22; Jaeger 1982, pp. 94, 294, n. 218; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 61. The reeds (perhaps suggesting the plumes of Amun) suggest that this is a cryptographic writing of the name Amun; hence it may be read $^1Imn s_3$ “Amun is protection” and may date to the period assigned to the stratum by the excavators.

49. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14869	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.28b	SIZE:	14 × 11 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-first to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 1070–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 17c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

A single line denotes the suture. The elytra and prothorax are divided by two separate lines spaced 2 mm apart and a line outlines the rear of the elytra. The head is very small and the clypeus is large with three uneven notched lobes. On the sides, the legs are carved in deep relief; all the legs are moderately arched and covered with notching.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H (0.00)/7, 8.00 m from the center of the house, in the rubbish, with scarab no. 67, lentoid no. 168, a snake head amulet (OIM 15305), a frog-shaped faience vessel (OIM 16656), and a stand for a bowl(?) (without registration information).

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed ($Mn-hpr-R^c$) (prenomen of Thutmose III). On the left, two rearing uraei face the cartouche. Above the cartouche is an indistinct sign, perhaps the *s3*-egg. The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Hall 1913, no. 1361. For the possibility of the inscription being a cryptographic writing of Amun rather than the name of the Eighteenth Dynasty king, see Drioton 1957, p. 18, no. 21; Jaeger 1982, pp. 94, 294, n. 218.

50. PLAQUE

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59796	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.317b	SIZE:	23 × 13 × 5 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479–1425 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 18a
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with royal name inscription		

The plaque is rectangular with a very small longitudinal piercing. The reverse and sides are not decorated. The plaque is covered with blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid O/2, in the debris to the south of the outer enclosure wall, with scarab no. 69 and a bronze tool (OIM 14475).

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



According to Anthes, the upper oval is inscribed with the name $Mn-hpr-R^c$; Anthes therefore reads the inscription $Mn-hpr-R^c mry 'Imn dsr-mnw$ “Menkheperre, beloved of Amun [at] Djoser-Menu.” The text is enclosed in an oval, the outline of which is broken.

COMMENTARY

The basis for Anthes's reading is unclear. The initial sign appears to be a flower. Compare to Badawy 1947, fig. 36; OIM 18820–24; Jaeger 1982, fig. 47 (scarab) = Hall 1913, no. 703 (British Museum 16815); Jaeger 1982, p. 51, no. 35, with additional references. For “Amun [at] Djoser-Menu,” see Lepsius, *Denkmaeler* III, pl. 20, and Naville 1906, pl. 120, as the name of the granite doorway to the upper terrace of the great temple at Deir el-Bahari (PM 2, p. 356 [78]). See also Weinstein 1973, p. 127, n. 103.

51. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15009	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.156c	SIZE:	12 × 10 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479 B.C. or later	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 18b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with royal name inscription		

A single V-shaped line divides the elytra from the prothorax. Humeral callosities are on the sides of the elytra. The head is broad and short and segmented; the clypeus has a single notch. The side is carved in shallow relief and the legs meet but have no detail.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E-F/4-6, in the debris of the southeast corner of the enclosure, to the south of the pool, with scarabs nos. 39, 81, 101, 104, 119, and 140 and plaque no. 75.

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The inscription is similar to the inscriptions on other plaques (nos. 50, 52) and scarabs (nos. 53–55), with signs *mn* or *mnw* that can be taken as “monument” or as part of the writing of “Amun-Re.” To the left is a *nb*-sign, and to the right is an oval with three signs, probably the cartouche of *Mn-hpr-R^c*. Perhaps to be read *Mn-hpr-R^c nb mnw* “*Mn-hpr-R^c* is the possessor of monuments.” The design could also be a writing of the name Amun; hence, the reading could be *’Imn nb mnw* “Amun is the possessor of monuments.” The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

See Jaeger 1982, p. 54, no. 62, for *Mn-hpr-R^c nb mnw m pr ’Imn-R^c*. For *Mn-hpr-R^c* as a cryptogram for the name Amun, see Jaeger 1982, pp. 94, 294, n. 218.

DIVINE NAME INSCRIPTIONS (NOS. 52–71)

52. PLAQUE

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14831	MATERIAL:	Steatite, green-gray
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.4b	SIZE:	12 × 10 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 1182–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 18c
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with divine name inscription		

The plaque is thin and ovoid. The longitudinal piercing has worn through three-quarters of the length of the obverse, indicating perhaps extended contact with an abrasive cord. Both sides are inscribed.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with a white faience statuette base or pedestal, decorated with a crocodile seated on a shrine with double doors (OIM 15997).

INSCRIPTION



Obverse



Reverse

The obverse has signs that may be *mn R^c nb* perhaps to be read “Re endures as lord” or *(’I)mn-R^c nb* “Amun-Re is the lord.” The reverse has traces of a winged sun disk(?) above *mnw* “monument.”

COMMENTARY

For the writing of Re (or Amun-Re) with two strokes, see Rowe 1936, pl. 19, nos. 754, 758, 760, 762, 764–65; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 91.

53. SCARAB

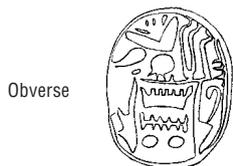
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59806	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER	MH 27.110a	SIZE:	21 × 16 mm
DATE:	Twentieth Dynasty, Ramesses III, ca. 1182–1151 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 18d
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with divine name inscription		

A single line denotes the suture and the division between the elytra and prothorax. The head is small and narrow with a well-notched clypeus. The legs are highly arched and so deeply carved that an opening occurs from one side of the scarab to the other. The legs are notched. The obverse has brown glaze(?) in the decoration.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the sand layer of the threshold of the palace, no grid coordinates given.

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed with *nsw bit* above (^ʿ*I*)*mn* and two disks; to the right is a red crown and to the left is perhaps a double crown. The inscription is encircled by a single line. The composition may perhaps be read as ^ʿ*Imn-R* *nsw bit* “Amun-Re is king of Upper and Lower Egypt.”

COMMENTARY

Compare to Petrie 1925a, pl. 18.1264. For the writing of “Amun-Re” with two disks, see Rowe 1936, pl. 19, no. 751; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 91.

54. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59825	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 31.14h	SIZE:	13 × 10 mm
DATE:	Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 945–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 19a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with divine name inscription		

The scarab is raised from the base and the small, round head and small clypeus are without notches. A crocodile in relief on the reverse extends from the base of the scarab’s head to end of the elytra. The crocodile’s legs extend over the back of scarab. The scarab’s legs are highly arched and meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The scarab is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid Z (2.20)/8 (19.70), pit number 12, in the entrance of chapel VII, tomb of *N-tʿ-mnh-ʿImn*, to the west of the western high gate (grave 639; see the plan in Hölscher, *Excav.* V, pl. 42), with three destroyed burials, with scarab no. 78; a complete set of canopic jars of ^ʿ*Irtirw* (OIM 14672–75); 390 bluish green *ushebtis* (height 6 cm; without registration information); the following amulets: falcon (OIM 15097), Isis and Horus (OIM 15098); two ball beads of multicolored glass (OIM 15100); a second complete set of limestone canopic jars inscribed for *N-tʿ-mnh-ʿImn* (height 33 cm; Cairo 59898); 360 *ushebtis* of bluish green faience without inscription (height ca. 4 cm; OIM 15792–95, 15798, others without registration information); another group of approximately forty *ushebtis* (height 4 cm; without registration information); approximately 4,000 bluish green tubular beads, some gilded (OIM 15081); a third set of clay canopic jars (uninscribed; OIM 16743–46); a single clay canopic jar inscribed for the *nb(t) pr Špsy-hr-ib* (without registration information); clay vessels (without registration information); approximately 150 bluish green *ushebtis* without inscription (height ca. 7 cm; OIM 15799–807); and approximately forty bluish green *ushebtis* inscribed for *Dd-Pth-īw.f-ḥ* (height 4 cm; OIM 15796–97, others without registration information).

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed with *mn* above and a long thin sign (for *n*), flanked by two *m3't*-feathers, two sun disks(?), and an oval *nb(?)* sign, perhaps to be read *3Imn-R< nb m3't* "Amun-Re is the truthful lord(?)." Alternatively, if the feathers are leaves, the reading could be *3Imn-R< nb* "Amun-Re is the lord." The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

For the writing of Amun-Re with two bread loaves, see Rowe 1936, pl. 19, nos. 750, 753, 768. Compare to Petrie 1925a, pl. 17, no. 1279 (from Koptos); Schlick-Nolte and Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, no. 42.

55. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14977	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 28g	SIZE:	15 × 11 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Aye, ca. 1324 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 19b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with divine name inscription		

A single line forms the suture and the division of the elytra from the prothorax. Humeral callosities appear on the elytra. The clypeus is wedge shaped, but no head is indicated. The legs are arched and they meet at the junction of elytra and prothorax. The scarab is covered with a thick, bright blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid K (16.00)/6 (11.20), foundation deposit number 6, with scarabs nos. 18, 82, and OIM 14978 (duplicate of scarab no. 82); and hundreds of small faience models in the form of cartouche plaques (OIM 14972–74, 14960–71), trussed oxen without head (OIM 14731–32, 14735–39, 14742, 16535), ox heads (OIM 16539, 16541), legs (OIM 14751), flowers (OIM 14744, 14749, 16540), *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 14719), carpenter's tools (OIM 14720, 14724–26, 15412–13), and *nfr*-signs (OIM 14727–29, 16531). For details on the foundation deposits, see Hölscher, *Excav.* II, pp. 86–88.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *3Imn-R<* flanked by *nb*-signs, perhaps to be read *3Imn-R< nb nb* "Amun-Re is the lord of all." The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to scarab no. 60; Newberry 1907, pl. 8, 36504, 36685; Hall 1913, no. 1604; Petrie 1925a, pl. 12, no. 659; Bruyère 1937, p. 70, f.3; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, no. 603; Schlick-Nolte and Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, no. 42; Ben-Tor 1993, p. 65, no. 28 (Tell el-Far'ah), p. 73, no. 1.

56. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14898	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.27c2	SIZE:	12 × 8 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 1182–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 19c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with divine name inscription		

A single line divides the elytra from the prothorax; the elytra is notched, the head is wide and short. The clypeus is lobed. The front legs are arched and separated from the back legs. The legs are without detail, and a groove separates the legs from the base. The scarab has traces of green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H (0.00)/7 (8.00), in debris east of the southern wing of the great pylon, with scaraboid no. 130, a clay sealing (without registration information), and a rectangular stone palette and grinding stone (OIM 14501–02).

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed with a god with animal head, wearing a plumed(?) crown. To the right is *mn-R* for “Amun-Re” above two unclear signs, perhaps *t3wy* or *nb(?)* for “lord of the Two Lands.” The signs are very indistinct and difficult to read. The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

For the writing of Amun-Re with two sun disks, see Rowe 1936, pl. 19, no. 751.

57. BUTTON

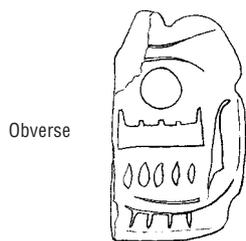
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14837	MATERIAL:	Steatite, brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.17b	SIZE:	30 × 18 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1182–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 19d
DESCRIPTION:	Button with divine name inscription		

The obverse was originally nearly circular. The “shank” on the reverse is rectangular and pierced. The left side is broken.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid G/6, west of the Ramesside pool, in rubbish, with cowroid no. 115.

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed [*Imn-R*] “Amun-Re,” with details of a knot at the bottom of the cartouche.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Petrie 1889, pl. 11, no. 570.

58. BUTTON

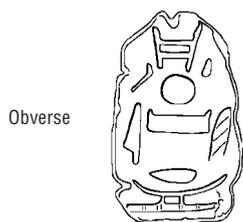
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59803	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	28 × 17 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 20a
DESCRIPTION:	Button with divine name inscription		

The obverse was originally oval. The “shank” on the reverse has an irregular shape and is pierced. The button is covered with brown glaze.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded.

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed $\text{ʿ}Imn-R^c nb \dots$ “Amun-Re, lord of” The upper signs are unclear. Notching at the bottom represents the knot at the bottom of a cartouche.

59. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15005	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.34b	SIZE:	23 × 17 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 20b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with divine name inscription		

A single line represents the suture and the line that divides the elytra from the prothorax. Most of the prothorax is chipped away. The head is very small and semi-circular, and the clypeus is notched. The sides are carved in deep relief, but no hollowing occurs; the legs are notched.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid G-H/7-8, to the east of the southern wing of the great pylon, “in the debris of the *Tandif*,” with scarabs nos. 44, 77, and 117.

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is divided into two registers. In the upper register is a winged sphinx with double plumes (left) and a disk with $\text{ʿ}Imn$ “Amun” over its back. The sphinx faces a $m^c t$ -feather and a rearing uraeus with wings. In the center of the lower register is the inscription $\text{ʿ}Imn-R^c nb pt t^c$ “Amun-Re, Lord of the heaven and earth,” flanked by $m^c t$ -feathers and rearing uraei. The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

For the writing of Amun-Re with two strokes, see Rowe 1936, pl. 19, nos. 754, 758, 760, 762, 764–65.

60. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14878	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	12 × 9 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty(?), ca. 1473–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 21a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with divine name inscription		

The division of the elytra from the prothorax and the suture are indicated by a T-shaped incision. The head is small and the clypeus is notched. No definition of legs is indicated. A single groove indicates the base. The scarab has traces of green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *'Imn-R' nb* "Amun-Re is the lord." The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

For the writing of Amun-Re with two strokes, see Rowe 1936, pl. 19, nos. 754, 758, 760, 762, 764–765. Compare to scarab no. 55; Newberry 1907, pl. 8, no. 37224; Petrie 1925a, pl. 12, nos. 666, 675; Rowe 1936, pl. 19, nos. 765, 767; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, no. MV9, B50; Brunner-Traut and Brunner 1981, p. 173, no. 504; Schlick-Nolte and Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, no. 44; Ben-Tor 1993, p. 73, no. 1 (76.31.2134).

61. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14999	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.48e	SIZE:	9 × 8 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty(?), ca. 1473–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 21b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with divine name inscription		

A well-defined and crisply V-shaped line divides the elytra from the prothorax. The eyes are well defined and the elytra is notched. The front and back legs meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax in a high arch. The scarab is crisply and deeply carved and covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, no grid coordinates given.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *'Imn-R' nb* "Amun-Re is the lord." The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

For the writing of Amun-Re with two disks, see Rowe 1936, pl. 19, no. 751.

62. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14896	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.221b	SIZE:	12 × 8 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-first to Twenty-fourth Dynasty stratum, ca. 1070–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 21c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with divine name inscription		

The reverse is very worn and little detail remains on the back. An indentation defines the eye area. The legs are highly arched and a hollow was made through the body of the scarab. The scarab is covered with a thin layer of blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E/5, in debris to the west of the great girdle wall, in the southeast corner of the complex, with a bronze ring (OIM 15183) and a fragment of a small faience Bes figurine (without registration information).

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed *'Imn-R' nb* "Amun-Re is the lord." The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

The sun disk signs are drilled very deeply into the scarab. For the writing of Amun-Re with two disks, see Rowe 1936, pl. 19, no. 751.

63. SCARAB

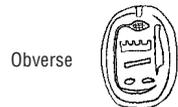
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14906	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.342d	SIZE:	13 × 10 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, ca. 1473–1293 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 21d
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with divine name inscription		

A single line crisply divides the elytra and prothorax. The back of the head is rounded and protrudes into the prothorax. The clypeus is pointed. The side is grooved and without legs.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the *Tandif* on the north side of the temple, with scarabs nos. 68 and 99 and lentoid no. 192.

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed *'Imn-R'* "Amun-Re," enclosed by a large lotus flower with bud. The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

The lotus flower is an emblem of regeneration. See scarab no. 69 for what appears to be the same element, also paired with the name Amun-Re. For the writing of Amun-Re with what appears to be two bread loaves, see Rowe 1936, p. 180, nos. 750, 753; p. 183, no. 768. Compare to Petrie 1925a, pl. 12, nos. 663, 664; Rowe 1936, pl. 16, no. 606; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, nos. 607, 610 (see also pp. 92–93). The date assigned to this scarab is based on its similarity to Hayes 1959, p. 87 (lower right), recovered from a foundation deposit of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari.

64. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14852	MATERIAL:	Steatite, yellow
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.72d	SIZE:	14 × 11 mm
DATE:	From Roman level, first to fourth century A.D., but probably Twentieth to Twenty-second Dynasty, ca. 1182–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 21e
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with divine name inscription		

The back is abraded, but the remains of a single line suture and the division of elytra from prothorax can be seen. The head is nearly absorbed into the notched clypeus. The upper left side is worn and chipped. The legs have a high arch and they are deeply undercut and without detail. Most of the dark brown glaze is worn from the obverse.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E/5, in the Roman settlement in the southeast corner of the enclosure, 50 cm above the foundations, the head of a Coptic *orant*-figurine (OIM 15537), a baked clay figurine of a horse and rider (Roman period?; OIM 14632), and according to the excavators' notes the following objects (without registration information): the foot of an alabaster bowl, two pottery vessels, and "miscellaneous small objects."

Note: The field photographs assign location MH 28.72 to scarab no. 64. However, the field registers do not refer to a scarab from this locus.

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed 'Imn-R "Amun-Re." The inscription is encircled by traces of a single line.

65. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14992	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.340	SIZE:	17 × 13 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 1182–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 21f
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with divine name inscription		

The double-line suture makes a V-shape at the intersection with the prothorax. The head is very small and round. The clypeus is well defined and notched. The front and back legs meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax in a high arch. The scarab is covered with dark, blue-green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 92 and 125 and lentoid no. 193.

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed 'Imn nb t3wy "Amun, lord of the Two Lands" or 'Imn nb pt nb t3 "Amun, lord of the sky and the earth." The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to the lower register of scarab no. 59.

66. SCARAB

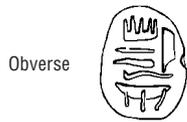
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14871	MATERIAL:	Steatite, yellow
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.149c	SIZE:	15 × 11 mm
DATE:	From Twentieth to Twenty-second Dynasty stratum, ca. 1182–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 22a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with divine name inscription		

The suture line is irregular and slightly crooked. The elytra is divided from the prothorax by an irregular line. The notched clypeus emerges from a small, round head. Deep humeral callosities are present on the elytra. The legs are carved in shallow relief. The front legs are more prominent than the rear. The glaze is abraded.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid D-E/5, 2 m west of the great girdle wall, with scarabs nos. 90, 151, and OIM 15207 (mounted on a metal wire); a white faience figure of a dwarf with a pierced back pillar (OIM 15271); and the following objects (without registration information): a *wedjat*-eye plaque and a small faience figure of a goddess.

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed ꜣmn-Rꜥ “Amun-Re” followed by *nb.n(?)*, perhaps to be read “Amun-Re is our lord.”

COMMENTARY

The second of the three narrow horizontal signs may be a poorly executed sun disk and stroke determinative.

67. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14892	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.28	SIZE:	23 × 17 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-first to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 1070–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 22b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with divine name inscription		

A single line represents the suture and the line that divides the elytra from the prothorax. The head is ovoid and the clypeus is lobed. The plain legs are highly arched. The leg detail is now filled with traces of green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H (0.00)/7, 8.00 m from the center of the house, in the rubbish, with scarab no. 49, lentoid no. 168, a snake head amulet (OIM 15305), a frog-shaped faience vessel (OIM 16656), and a stand for a bowl(?) (without registration information).

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The upper section of the obverse is decorated with a barque on a stand with a falcon(?) on the bow and stern. To the lower right are the signs perhaps ꜣ *nfr*, followed by a seated man and *ipt(?)*. The signs are very indistinct and difficult to read. In the lower right is ꜣmn-Rꜥ, followed by a geographic term(?). The composition is perhaps to be read ꜣ *nfr* ꜣmn-Rꜥ [n] *ipt* “Amun-Re of Karnak is great and good.” The inscription is encircled by a single line.

68. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14997	MATERIAL:	Steatite, brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.342a	SIZE:	19 × 14 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty(?), ca. 1151–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 23a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with divine name inscription		

No detail is shown on the elytra or prothorax. The rounded head extends into the prothorax. Little definition of the clypeus is indicated. The front and back legs meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax in a high arch. The scarab has traces of green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the *Tandif* on the north side of the temple, with scarabs nos. 63 and 99 and lentoid no. 192.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *mr ʿImn-R^c nb W3st* “Beloved of Amun-Re, lord of Thebes,” with a winged disk above it. The inscription is encircled by a single line.

69. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14902	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.317a	SIZE:	9 × 7 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479–1425 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 23b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with divine name inscription		

The elytra is outlined with a single line and a single line represents the suture. The prothorax is in higher relief than the elytra. The head is very small, and the clypeus is chipped away. The legs are carved in high relief and hollowed from the body. The faience is abraded and has traces of black glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid O/2, in the debris to the south of the outer enclosure wall, with plaque no. 50 and a bronze tool (OIM 14475).

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *nfr ʿImn-R^c* “Amun-Re is good.” The signs are very indistinct and difficult to read. The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

For the writing of Amun-Re with two sun disks, see Rowe 1936, pl. 19, no. 751. See plaque no. 4 and scarab no. 63 for a similar use of what here appears to be a lotus flower on a long stalk.

70. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14946	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.116c	SIZE:	13 × 10 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty(?), ca. 1151–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 23c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with divine name inscription		

A single line represents the suture and the division of the elytra from the prothorax. A line defines the rear of the elytra. The head is represented by a small ridge. The clypeus is fan shaped. A slightly arched groove appears on the side. The scarab is covered with dark green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the Roman cemetery, with scaraboid no. 135 and the following objects (without registration information): a Roman mummy, remains of a Roman plaster mask, gold foil poppy fruits(?), and a fragment of a bowl with inlaid work.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *Pth nb Mꜣꜥt* "Ptah, possessor of truth." The inscription is ornamented above and below with dots and lines. *Mꜣꜥt*-feathers flank the inscription. The inscription is encircled by a single line.

71. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15001	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.115b	SIZE:	12.0 × 9.5 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1151–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 23d
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with divine name inscription		

The scaraboid is oval and its sides and reverse are undecorated. The scaraboid is pierced longitudinally and is covered with blue-gray glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the palace, no exact location given, with scarab no. 43.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *iꜥh ꜥn hr Hnsw ḥtp ib m Wꜣst(?)* "The moon is pleasing to Khonsu who makes heart(s) in Thebes happy"(?).

PERSONAL NAME AND MOTTO INSCRIPTIONS (NOS. 72–83)

72. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59797	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.69	SIZE:	24 × 17 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty(?), ca. 1151–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 24a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with personal name inscription		

A double line forms the suture and the division between elytra and prothorax. The triangular head is well defined and the small clypeus is without definition. The legs are arched and meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The scarab is covered with blue-green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris of the small hall of columns, north of the excavation house.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *sš n šꜣ(?) Sbk-ꜥnh mꜣꜥ ḥrw* "The scribe of the fields, Sobekankh, justified." The inscription is encircled by a double line.

COMMENTARY

The excavation house referred to in the field register was located to the northeast of the temple, near the modern inspectorate.

73. COWROID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15019	MATERIAL:	Steatite, tan
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.95e	SIZE:	15 × 10 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 24b
DESCRIPTION:	Cowroid with motto inscription		

The edges of this cowroid are decorated with a notched pattern.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/13, just north of the well of Nectanebo II, 4 m east of the two standing pillars, in the Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, described as a “large find of all kinds of objects from robbed graves,” consisting of scarabs nos. 74, 88, 109, 158, and 198; lentoid no. 176; plaques nos. 142 and 143; heart scarab no. 206; heart amulet no. 208; seventy-one additional uninscribed faience scarabs “of little value” (without registration information); four eye inlays of stone from coffins or statues (OIM 16691, 16297); faience game pieces (OIM 15563–66); faience amulets including *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15044); fruits (OIM 16607–09); beads (OIM 15055–56, 15060, 15063); a jasper earring (OIM 15061); and shells and other small amulets (without registration information).

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *Hr nb* “Horus is the lord,” surrounded by an angular geometric decoration. The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

For the reading of *m* for *Hr*, see Rowe 1936, p. 36, no. 136. Compare to Petrie 1925a, pl. 11, nos. 611–18; Rowe 1936, pl. 4, no. 136; pl. 5, nos. 174–75. The excavators suggested that the objects from this locus were older than the stratum itself.

74. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15172C	MATERIAL:	Steatite, light brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.95h	SIZE:	8 × 5 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 24c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with motto inscription		

No detail on the back is indicated. The head is represented by a small ridge. The clypeus is triangular.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/13, just north of the well of Nectanebo II, 4 m east of the two standing pillars, in Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, described as a “large find of all kinds of objects from robbed graves,” consisting of cowroid no. 73; scarabs nos. 88, 109, 158, and 198; lentoid no. 176; plaques nos. 142 and 143; heart scarab no. 206; heart amulet no. 208; seventy-one additional uninscribed faience scarabs “of little value” (without registration information); four eye inlays of stone from coffins or statues (OIM 16691, 16297); faience game pieces (OIM 15563–66); faience amulets including *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15044); fruits (OIM 16607–09); beads (OIM 15055–56, 15060, 15063); a jasper earring (OIM 15061); and shells and other small amulets (without registration information).

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed *R^c rdi nb(?)* “Re gives every[thing]” or perhaps simply *R^c nb* “Re is the lord.” The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

For the reading of the inscription, see Newberry 1907, pl. 14, no. 36891. Compare to Petrie 1889, pl. 10.561–62; Petrie 1925a, pl. 12, nos. 638–44; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, no. B66; Ben-Tor 1993, p. 73, no. 6 (76.31.4473). The excavators suggested that the objects from this locus were older than the stratum itself.

75. PLAQUE

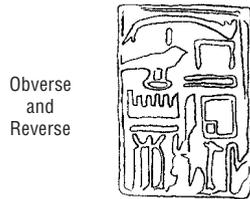
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59831	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.156a	SIZE:	27 × 18 mm
DATE:	Twentieth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–1151 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 24d
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with personal name inscription		

The rectangular plaque is decorated on both the obverse and reverse. The sides are unworked and the plaque is pierced longitudinally. The plaque is covered with white glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E-F/4-6, in the debris of the southeast corner of the enclosure, to the south of the pool, with scarabs nos. 39, 51, 81, 101, 104, 119, and 140.

INSCRIPTION



The same inscription appears on both the obverse and reverse: *imy-r pr wr m hwt ʿImn [m] Wʿst ʿImn-ms* “Overseer of the great temple of Amun in Thebes, Amun-mes.” The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

If this plaque were inscribed for the same named man who was *imy-r pr wr m itrw imntt* “great steward in the western river” in Thebes (Gardiner 1948), it would date to the reign of Ramesses III (ca. 1182–1151 B.C.). The reading of the two signs in the lower right is uncertain. Hölscher read the name to the lower left as Seth-ms and Anthes as Amun-mes.

76. SCARAB

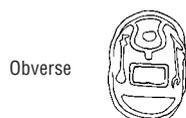
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14885	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.16a	SIZE:	15 × 11 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty(?), ca. 1151–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 25a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with motto inscription		

A single line divides the elytra from the prothorax. The head is bulbous and wedge shaped. The front of the clypeus is flat. Notches appear where the line of the prothorax meet the legs. Medial lines and grooves define the legs. The faience is abraded but has traces of green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid G (5.00)/6 (18.00), southeast corner of the enclosure, to the east of the main room of the house, with scaraboid no. 167.

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed with the motto *wpt rʿ wʿs nfr [n] pr nb* “Dominion and goodness [to] every house on the first day of the month festival.” The inscription is encircled by a single line.

77. SCARAB

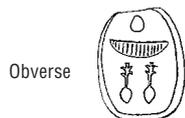
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15004	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.34d	SIZE:	15 × 11 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty(?), ca. 1473 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 25b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with motto inscription		

A finely scored double line represents the suture and the division of the elytra from the prothorax. The head is triangular and the clypeus is very small or non-existent. The legs meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid G-H/7-8, to the east of the southern wing of the great pylon, “in the debris of the *Tandif*,” with scarabs nos. 44, 59, and 117.

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed with the motto *nfr.wy hrw nb* “May every day be twice good.” The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

The signs are very finely incised with good detail. This design has been read as *Nb nfrw r^c*, the name of a Second Intermediate Period king, by Petrie 1917, pl. 22D; Petrie 1889, pl. 19.532–33. See Newberry 1905, pl. 40, no. 4. The suggested date is based upon the simplicity of the design. Compare examples from Deir el-Bahari in Hayes 1959, p. 87.

78. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14931	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH. 31.14b	SIZE:	14 × 10 mm
DATE:	Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 945–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 25c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with motto inscription		

The division between the elytra and the prothorax is a deep V-shaped line. The back of the head is rounded and protrudes into the prothorax. Little definition of the clypeus is indicated. The side has a single groove. The scarab is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid Z (2.20)/8 (19.70), pit number 12, in the entrance of chapel VII, tomb of *N-t3-mnh-Imn*, to the west of the western high gate (grave 639; see the plan in Hölscher, *Excav.* V, pl. 42), with two destroyed burials, with scarab no. 54; a complete set of canopic jars of *Ṛrtirw* (OIM 14672–75); 390 bluish green *ushebtis* (height 6 cm; without registration information); the following amulets: falcon (OIM 15097), Isis and Horus (OIM 15098); two ball beads of multicolored glass (OIM 15100); a second complete set of limestone canopic jars inscribed for *N-t3-mnh-Imn* (height 33 cm; Cairo 59898); 360 *ushebtis* of bluish green faience without inscription (height ca. 4 cm; OIM 15792–95, 15798, others without registration information); another group of approximately forty *ushebtis* (height 4 cm; without registration information); approximately 4,000 bluish green tubular beads, some gilded (OIM 15081); a third set of clay canopic jars (uninscribed; OIM 16743–46); a single clay canopic jar inscribed for the *nb(t) pr Špsy-hr-ib* (without registration information); clay vessels (without registration information); approximately 150 bluish green *ushebtis* without inscription (height ca. 7 cm; OIM 15799–807); and approximately forty bluish green *ushebtis* inscribed for *Dd-Pth-īw.f-ḥ* (height 4 cm; OIM 15796–97, others without registration information).

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed with the motto *hs nb hrw nb* “All praise, every day.” The inscription is carved upside down in relation to the orientation of the reverse.

COMMENTARY

For alternative cryptographic uses of the *hs*-sign in groups, see Grenfell 1908, pp. 114–16.

79. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14876	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	13 × 10 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 1151–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 25d
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with motto inscription		

The back is badly abraded and little detail remains. The head is defined by notches. The legs are highly arched and meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The faience is abraded and now white.

PROVENIENCE

No location is noted.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed with a seated Maat figure holding a *wʒs*-scepter in hand, a *hkr*-scepter to the right, and a *nb*-sign below, to be read as the motto *mʒʿt hkr nb* “Maat is ruler of all.” The inscription is encircled by traces of a single line.

80. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14914	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 10f2	SIZE:	17 × 12 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1324–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 25e
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with motto inscription		

The back is very worn, exposing the longitudinal piercing. No detail remains on the reverse. No detail on the side is preserved. The faience is abraded and now white.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 17, 24, 87, 100, 120, 164, 178, 179, 181, 182, 187, and 189; scaraboids nos. 132, 174, and 188; cowroid no. 173; blue faience beads (OIM 15325–26); faience amulets in the following forms: Bes head (OIM 15104), crocodile (OIM 15116), Taweret (height 22 mm, OIM 15118), several very small scaraboids in the form of a double scarab (8.5 × 7.5 mm, OIM 15119), grapes (OIM 15152), Bes with a frame drum (height 4 mm, OIM 15290), two blue moon disks (OIM 15150–51); large glass inlays in blue, black, white, and brown, some curved (OIM 16665–71); a faience ring with bezel in the form of a *wedjat*-eye and uraeus (OIM 15162); a blue glass eye(?) (OIM 15117); large blue beads, according to Hölscher “from some later periods” (OIM 15064, others without registration information); a globular glass pendant (OIM 15153); a white faience ear plug (OIM 15154); numerous bright blue glass teardrop-shaped objects that appear to be hair curls from a composite statue, some still stuck into a clay-like matrix (OIM 15709); a faience rosette (OIM 16023); faience uraeus heads (OIM 16615–16); and the following objects (without registration information): a rod of glass (outside blue, inside red), eye inlays, and a “Horus cake” of blue faience.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed with the motto *s nb* “everyone.” The inscription is encircled by a single line.

81. SCARAB

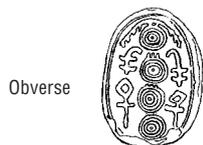
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15014	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.156e	SIZE:	18.5 × 13.0 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 26a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with motto inscription		

The elytra and prothorax are without detail. The head is broad and semi-circular, and the clypeus is narrow and wedge shaped with four lobes. The notched legs are carved in medium relief.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E-F/4-6, in the debris of the southeast corner of the enclosure, to the south of the pool, with scarabs nos. 39, 51, 101, 104, 119, and 140 and plaque no. 75.

INSCRIPTION



Four circles are aligned vertically in the center of the obverse. The topmost circle is flanked by feathery wings normally seen in conjunction with a winged disk. The three lower circles are flanked by *nsw* “king” signs and *nh* “to live” signs, perhaps to be read *nh nsw* “may the king live.” The inscription is encircled by a single line.

82. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14976	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 28f	SIZE:	15 × 11 m
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Aye, ca. 1324 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 26b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with motto inscription		

A single line indicates the suture and the division of the elytra from the prothorax. The elytra is notched. The head and clypeus are fused into a wedge shape. The eyes are bulbous. Grooves indicate legs. The scarab is heavily covered with bright blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid K (16.00)/6 (11.20), foundation deposit number 6, with scarabs nos. 18, 55, and OIM 14978 (duplicate of scarab no. 82); and hundreds of small faience models in the form of cartouche plaques (OIM 14972–74, 14960–71), trussed oxen without head (OIM 14731–32, 14735–39, 14742, 16535), ox heads (OIM 16539, 16541), legs (OIM 14751), flowers (OIM 14744, 14749, 16540), *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 14719), carpenter’s tools (OIM 14720, 14724–26, 15412–13), and *nfr*-signs (OIM 14727–29, 16531). For details on the foundation deposits, see Hölscher, *Excav. II*, pp. 86–88.

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed with a *hk3*-scepter on the right and a *m3't*-feather on the left above *nb* “lord,” perhaps to be read *nb hk3 m3't* “lord of rightful rule(?)” The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to OIM 14978 (duplicate).

83. SCARAB

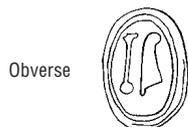
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14958	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 30c	SIZE:	16 × 11 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Aye, ca. 1324 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 26c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with motto inscription		

The prothorax is asymmetrical and slumped to the right. The eyes are bulbous and the head is rounded with little detail of the clypeus. No indication of legs or a groove on the side is indicated. A heavy coating of blue glaze obscures most detail.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid K (16.00)/4 (8.80), foundation deposit number 5, with another scarab, inscribed for Aye (OIM 14959, now lost), and a great number of small faience models including trussed oxen without heads (OIM 14733–34, 14740–41), ox heads (OIM 14748, 16542), legs (OIM 15414), other trussed animals (OIM 16536–37), carpenter's tools (OIM 14723, 15411), and flowers (OIM 14745, 14750, 16544). For details on this foundation deposit, see Hölscher, *Excav. II*, pp. 86–88.

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed with a *mꜣꜥt*-feather on the right and a *nfr*-sign on the left, to be read *nfr mꜣꜥt* "Maat is good." The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COWROIDS, PLAQUES, SCARABOIDS, AND SCARABS WITH ANTHRO-
POMORPHIC OR ZOOMORPHIC FIGURES (ANIMALS, BIRDS,
FISH AND SCORPION, BEETLES, AND URAEI) AS MAJOR
MOTIF OF DECORATION (NOS. 84–149)

ANTHROPOMORPHIC OR ZOOMORPHIC FIGURES (NOS. 84–117)

84. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14874	MATERIAL:	Stone, black
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	17.5 × 11.0 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 1182–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 26d
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

Rectangular scaraboid with broad markings across back to simulate the divisions of the back. A single groove marks the side. The scaraboid is not pierced.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded.

DECORATION



Obverse

The obverse is decorated with a falcon-headed figure (Montu?) with sun disk holding a *wꜣs*-scepter, perhaps a cryptographic writing of Amun-Re (uraeus = *irt*, Montu = *Mntw*, sun disk = *Rꜥ*). The decoration is encircled by traces of a shallow line.

85. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14987	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.136e	SIZE:	20 × 15 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1182–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 27a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

A broad line indicates the suture and the division between the elytra and prothorax. Humeral callosities appear on the elytra. The head is small and rounded with segmented eyes. The front of the clypeus is chipped. The legs meet in an arch at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The scarab is covered with bright blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid R/9, to the west of the back wall of the great temple, under a stratum of Roman houses, slightly above the Ramesside level, with plaque no. 5, faience and glass inlay in chevron, feather, and teardrop shapes in blue, white, and rust (OIM 16663), two gold earrings (Cairo 59645), and three coins which were so heavily corroded that they could not be identified (without registration information).

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with a falcon-headed figure with sun disk on the left and an abstracted *mꜣꜥt*-feather or an obelisk on the right. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Schlick-Nolte and Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, nos. 60, 61 (with *mꜣꜥt*-feather), and OIM 14956 (broken scarab). For obelisks on scarabs, see Drioton 1956.

86. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14998	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.187	SIZE:	15.5 × 11.5 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1182–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 27b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

The back is simple with very little detail. A slightly curved line divides the head from the prothorax. Little detail of the clypeus is indicated. The front and back legs meet at the junction of elytra and prothorax in a high arch. The scarab is covered with blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid I/12, northeast corner of the inner enclosure wall, with the foundation deposit of Ramesses III, although it is not clear if this is originally a part of that deposit, below the stratum of the foundation deposits of Ramesses III, with a piece of faience (without registration information).

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with a falcon-headed figure with sun disk on its head and an *ꜥnh* above an offering table(?), with traces of unidentified signs above. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

87. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14915	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 10f2	SIZE:	15.0 × 10.5 mm
DATE:	Nineteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1293–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 27c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

Little detail is seen on the back. A slight line delineates the head from prothorax and a notch indicates the eyes. The bottom of the reverse is abraded as if by extended contact with an abrasive cord. The side is marked with single groove. The scarab has traces of green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 17, 24, 100, 120, 164, 178, 179, 181, 182, 187, and 189; scaraboids nos. 80, 132, 174, and 188; cowroid no. 173; blue faience beads (OIM 15325–26); faience amulets in the following forms: Bes head (OIM 15104), crocodile (OIM 15116), Taweret (height 22 mm, OIM 15118), several very small scaraboids in the form of a double scarab (8.5 × 7.5 mm, OIM 15119), grapes (OIM 15152), Bes with a frame drum (height 4 mm, OIM 15290), two blue moon disks (OIM 15150–51); large glass inlays in blue, black, white, and brown, some curved (OIM 16665–71); a faience ring with bezel in the form of a *wedjat*-eye and uraeus (OIM 15162); a blue glass eye(?) (OIM 15117); large blue beads, according to Hölscher “from some later periods” (OIM 15064, others without registration information); a globular glass pendant (OIM 15153); a white faience ear plug (OIM 15154); numerous bright blue glass teardrop-shaped objects that appear to be hair curls from a composite statue, some still stuck into a clay-like matrix (OIM 15709); a faience rosette (OIM 16023); faience uraeus heads (OIM 16615–16); and the following objects (without registration information): a rod of glass (outside blue, inside red), eye inlays, and a “Horus cake” of blue faience.

DECORATION



Obverse

The obverse is decorated with a falcon-headed figure on the left and a lotus bloom on the right under a uraeus. The decoration may be a cryptographic writing of Amun (uraeus = *irt*, Montu = *Mntw*). The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Schulman (1961, p. 24) suggests that this type of decoration consisting of a falcon-headed man and serpent is a development of a Hyksos type. He further states that “It occurs most frequently on scarabs which can be dated to the reign of Ramesses II (ca. 1290–1223 B.C.). It is not known after the reign of Merenptah (ca. 1223–1211).” Although scarabs nos. 87–90 may be heirlooms and therefore date to the Nineteenth Dynasty, one might question the strictness of Schulman’s dating and conclude that this form of scarab was used later in the Ramesside period and perhaps into the Third Intermediate Period.

88. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15011	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.95c	SIZE:	13.0 × 10.5 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 27d
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

A single line indicates the suture and a slightly irregular single line denotes the division between the elytra and prothorax. A deep straight line delineates the head from the prothorax. No distinct head is indicated and the clypeus has four lobes. The side has double grooves with no indication of legs. The scarab has traces of blue-green glaze on its obverse.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/13, just north of the well of Nectanebo II, 4 m east of the two standing pillars, in Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, described as a “large find of all kinds of objects from robbed graves,” consisting of cowroid no. 73; scarabs nos. 74, 109, 158, and 198; plaques nos. 142 and 143; lentoid no. 176; heart scarab no. 206; heart amulet no. 208; seventy-one additional uninscribed faience scarabs “of little value” (without registration information); four eye inlays of stone from coffins or statues (OIM 16691, 16297); faience game pieces (OIM 15563–66); faience amulets including *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15044); fruits (OIM 16607–09); beads (OIM 15055–56, 15060, 15063); a jasper earring (OIM 15061); and shells and other small amulets (without registration information).

DECORATION



Obverse

The obverse is decorated with a falcon-headed man with sun disk and uraeus. The decoration may be a cryptographic writing of Amun-Re (uraeus = *irt*, Montu = *Mntw*, sun disk = *R*^c). The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to scarab no. 89. See Newberry 1907, pl. 7, nos. 36317, 36419, 36606; Brunner-Traut and Brunner 1981, p. 161, nos. 515, 550; Schlick-Nolte and Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, no. 59. See the commentary for scarab no. 87. Although the excavators dated this locus to the Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, they suggested that the objects were older than the stratum itself.

89. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59821	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.63b	SIZE:	22 × 16 mm
DATE:	Nineteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1293–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 28a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

A single line indicates the suture and the division of the elytra from the prothorax. The head is wedge shaped, with deep indentations for eyes. The side is grooved, without an indication of legs. The scarab has traces of green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid F-G/6 (with notation “?”), west of the Ramesside pool, in the *Tandif*, with scarab no. 145, stamp seal no. 235, and a faience votive tablet or scraper(?) with the name of Thutmose III (Cairo 59844).

DECORATION



Obverse

The obverse is decorated with a falcon-headed figure with outstretched wing, with sun disk above and uraeus to the right. The decoration may be a cryptographic writing of Amun-Re (uraeus = *irt*, Montu = *Mntw*, sun disk = *R*^c).

COMMENTARY

Compare to scarab no. 88; see Newberry 1907, pl. 7, nos. 36317, 36419, 36606; Schlick-Nolte and Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, no. 59. See the commentary for scarab no. 87.

90. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER: OIM 14870 MATERIAL: Steatite, yellow
 FIELD NUMBER: MH 28.149a SIZE: 14 × 10 mm
 DATE: From Twentieth to Twenty-second Dynasty PHOTOGRAPH: Pl. 28b
 stratum, ca. 1182–715 B.C.
 DESCRIPTION: Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure

A single line indicates the suture (crooked) and the division of the elytra from the prothorax. The suture is off-center. A line defines the rear of the elytra. The head is high and ovoid and the clypeus is wedge shaped. The legs are in low relief and meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. No detail of the legs is indicated.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid D-E/5, 2 m west of the great girdle wall, with scarabs nos. 66, 151, and OIM 15207 (mounted on a metal wire); a white faience figure of a dwarf with a pierced back pillar (OIM 15271); and the following objects (without registration information): a *wedjat*-eye plaque and a small faience figure of a goddess.

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with a falcon-headed figure with sun disk; its far wing, which is feathered, is outstretched. A uraeus snake is below. Another sun disk, which appears above the wing, may be in association with the uraeus. This may be a cryptographic writing of Amun-Re (uraeus = *irt*, Montu = *Mntw*, sun disk = *R'*). The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 7, no. 36740; Schlick-Nolte and Droste zu Hülshoff 1990, no. 59. See the commentary for scarab no. 87.

91. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER: Cairo 59817 MATERIAL: Steatite, brown
 FIELD NUMBER: MH 28.39a SIZE: 15 × 10 mm
 DATE: Nineteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1293–945 B.C. PHOTOGRAPH: Pl. 28c
 DESCRIPTION: Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure

A single line indicates the suture. The division between the elytra and prothorax makes a V-shaped notch at the junction with the legs. The head is wide and has a notched clypeus. The legs are arched.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris (no coordinates stated), with scarab no. 106, heart scarab no. 219, a fragment of another broken scarab (OIM 14956), and a faience stamp seal with loop handle decorated with two uraei, much broken (without registration information).

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with a falcon-headed man with sun disk in center top and a *m3't*-feather to the right. This may be a cryptographic writing of Amun (disk = *itn*, *Mntw* = *mn*, god's figure = *ntr* as phonetic complement, or disk = *itn*, feather = *m3't*, god's figure = *ntr*). The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

See scarab no. 92 for a similar composition with Seth; see also Petrie 1925a, pl. 19, no. 1490.

92. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14855	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.340b	SIZE:	25.5 × 18.0 mm
DATE:	Nineteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1293–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 29a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

No division of the elytra from the prothorax is indicated. The diamond-shaped head protrudes into the prothorax area and the clypeus is deeply notched. The legs are abstracted into a groove with a slight indication of where the front and back legs meet. The faience is friable and retains patches of brown glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 65 and 125 and lentoid no. 193.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a uraeus to the right and Seth on the left. A sun disk is above the uraeus. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

93. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59809	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.144b	SIZE:	16 × 11 mm
DATE:	Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1182–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 29b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

A single line indicates the suture and the division of the elytra from the prothorax. The head is wedge shaped and the clypeus is fan shaped with a fringed end. A single groove arched in the thick base indicates the legs. The scarab has traces of yellow glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H-I/11-12, opposite the inner enclosure wall and farther east, on the Ramesside level, with the foundation deposit of Ramesses III, a faience game piece (OIM 15568), and the following objects (without registration information): another badly preserved scarab and a faience mold.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with Onuris holding a spear. To the right is a seated figure and to the left is a plume. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 9, no. 36427; Rowe 1936, pl. 18, no. 710.

94. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14890	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.611	SIZE:	12 × 9 mm
DATE:	Nineteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1293–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 29c

DESCRIPTION: Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure

A single line indicates the suture. The elytra is divided from the prothorax by a single curved line. There are notches on the edge of the elytra. The clypeus is notched. The legs are indicated by an arched groove. A trace of metallic gold(?) is on the back.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E-F/6, south of the Ramesside pool, in the *Tandif* “and higher,” with plaque no. 8, scaraboid no. 129, cowroid no. 157, scarab no. 184, clay strap-handled stamp seal (with bird decoration) no. 241, two baked clay figurines of a lion (OIM 14635, 15532), a stone vessel (OIM 14529), an inlay eye (OIM 16300), a Priapean figure (OIM 15507), and a body fragment of a fine, glazed, New Kingdom *ushebti*, without name (OIM 15638).

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with a man in a long cloak (Onuris?), arms outstretched, flanked by *mꜣt*-feathers. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Petrie 1925a, pl. 15, no. 1077; Rowe 1936, pl. 20, no. 811.

95. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14897	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.125b	SIZE:	12.5 × 9.0 mm
DATE:	Nineteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1293–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 30a

DESCRIPTION: Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure

The definition of the suture and the division of the elytra from prothorax is very faint under the glaze, as is the detailing of the triangular head and clypeus. The legs are arched and meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The faience is abraded but retains patches of brown glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the rubbish near the excavation house, with a small faience monkey figurine (OIM 15302), a bronze pendant in the form of a fish or an arrow(?) (OIM 15208), a steatite amulet of a seated figure(?) (OIM 15283), and the following objects (without registration information): a sandstone object (height 11 cm, width 8 cm) described tentatively as a jar stand and an ornament for a funerary stela or as a statue base.

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with the god Ptah holding a *wꜣs*-scepter on the left and a rearing uraeus on the right. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Brunner-Traut and Brunner 1981, p. 159, no. 1158 (figures reversed). The excavation house referred to in the field register was located to the northeast of the temple, near the modern inspectorate.

96. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14900	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.18c1	SIZE:	15 × 11 mm
DATE:	Nineteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1293–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 30b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

Thin single line defines the suture and division of the elytra from the prothorax. The head and clypeus are barely defined. On the side, the front and back legs meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E/4, in the debris of the “tower” stratum, below the Roman level, with lentoid no. 41, a snake head pendant (OIM 15304), and the following objects (without registration information): a scaraboid “completely broken” and “small faience objects.”

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with the god Ptah holding a *wꜣs*-scepter on the left, a *mꜣꜥt*-feather on the right, and a sun disk above. This may be a cryptographic writing of Amun (sun disk = *ītn*, *mꜣꜥt* = *m*, god = *ntr*). The decoration is encircled by a single line.

97. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59800	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.81a	SIZE:	17 × 12 mm
DATE:	Nineteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1293–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 30c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

The back has little detail. The head is depicted as a circle that extends into the prothorax area. The eyes are deeply indented and the clypeus is notched. The front and back legs meet at the junction of the prothorax and elytra. The legs have no detail. The glaze has abraded to a gray color.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris of the southern “schurls,” with scarabs nos. 45 and 46.

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with Ptah holding a *wꜣs*-scepter with a winged disk above. A single line encircles the decoration.

98. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59810	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.196	SIZE:	15 × 12 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-fourth Dynasty(?), ca. 1473–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 30d
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

A double line forms the suture and the division between the elytra and prothorax. Humeral callosities are on the prothorax. The notched clypeus is well defined. The legs are arched and deeply carved. The front and back legs meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The scarab is covered with a brown glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid D/11, on the great girdle wall, to the north of the eastern high gate, in the debris.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with Ptah seated on a throne holding a was-scepter, flanked by an 'nh' on the right and 'dd' on the left. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

99. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15002	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.342c	SIZE:	14 × 10 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-fourth Dynasty(?), ca. 1473–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 30e
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

The back is very worn and preserves little detail. The head is narrow and long. A single groove indicates the legs. Feathery detail is indicated on the front legs near the head. The scarab has a trace of blue-gray glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the *Tandif* on the north side of the temple, with scarabs nos. 63 and 68 and lentoid no. 192.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a kneeling falcon-headed figure flanked by rearing uraei. A single line encircles the decoration.

100. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59819	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 10f2	SIZE:	12 × 9 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1324–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 30f
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

The back is finely carved. The head and clypeus are chipped. The suture and the division between the elytra and prothorax are indicated by a thin straight line. The legs are arched and meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The scarab is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 17, 24, 87, 120, 164, 178, 179, 181, 182, 187, and 189; scaraboids nos. 80, 132, 174, and 188; cowroid no. 173; blue faience beads (OIM 15325–26); faience amulets in the following forms: Bes head (OIM 15104), crocodile (OIM 15116), Taweret (height 22 mm, OIM 15118), several very small scaraboids in the form of a double scarab (8.5 × 7.5 mm, OIM 15119), grapes (OIM 15152), Bes with a frame drum (height 4 mm, OIM 15290), two blue moon disks (OIM 15150–51); large glass inlays in blue, black, white, and brown, some curved (OIM 16665–71); a faience ring with bezel in the form of a *wedjat*-eye and uraeus (OIM 15162); a blue glass eye(?) (OIM 15117); large blue beads, according to Hölscher “from some later periods” (OIM 15064, others without registration information); a globular glass pendant (OIM 15153); a white faience ear plug (OIM 15154); numerous bright blue glass teardrop-shaped objects that appear to be hair curls from a composite statue, some still stuck into a clay-like matrix (OIM 15709); a faience rosette (OIM 16023); faience uraeus heads (OIM 16615–16); and the following objects (without registration information): a rod of glass (outside blue, inside red), eye inlays, and a “Horus cake” of blue faience.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with the god Nofertum seated on a flower bloom and a *nsw*-sign to the right of the god's figure, perhaps to be read *Nfr-tm nsw* “The king is Nofertum,” or through Nofertum's association with rebirth “May the king be reborn.” The decoration is encircled by a single line.

101. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14846	MATERIAL:	Frit, blue
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.156h	SIZE:	13 × 10 mm
DATE:	Nineteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1293–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 31a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

The back is abraded and with little distinct detail. There are depressions at the junction of the elytra and the base and on both sides of the head. The legs are not indicated.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E-F/4-6, in the debris of the southeast corner of the enclosure, to the south of the pool, with scarabs nos. 39, 51, 81, 104, 119, and 140 and plaque no. 75.

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with a figure of Amun holding a *wꜣs*-scepter over a *nb*-sign to be read *ꜣmn nb wꜣs* "Amun is the possessor of dominion." The decoration is encircled by a single line.

102. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59808	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.259f	SIZE:	14 × 10 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-first to Twenty-sixth Dynasty Dynasty stratum, ca. 1070–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 31b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

A fine line delineates the elytra from the prothorax. Humeral callosities are present on the sides of the elytra. The head is wide and short, and the clypeus is fan shaped and has four lobes. The legs are arched and without detail. The scarab is covered with light brown glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/12, to the left and right of the well of Nectanebo II, about 1.5 m below the threshold of the well, with scaraboid no. 15, scarab no. 48, small finds of bronze and iron (chisel, knife [OIM 14401], a bronze adze blade [OIM 14390], a bronze bowl and chisel [without registration information]), an alabaster jar (OIM 14535), and three faience Bes figurines (without registration information).

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with two figures facing to the right. The right figure has a falcon head with sun disk, the figure to the left has a ram head with double feathers and uraeus. The gods appear to be holding hands. They are probably Re and Atum, the gods of the new and old sun, symbolizing the eternal cycle of the sun. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 9, no. 36949; Petrie 1925a, pl. 17, no. 1330; Rowe 1936, pl. 21, no. 838.

103. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14945	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 11e	SIZE:	19 × 15 mm
DATE:	From Eighteenth Dynasty stratum, ca. 1400 B.C. but probably later, Nineteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1293–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 31c

DESCRIPTION: Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure

The suture and division of elytra from prothorax are represented by a cursory slash. The head and clypeus are merged into a unit. The right side is chipped. The legs are highly arched and meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The legs are carved deeply into the side of scarab without hollowing. The scaraboid is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris of the temple, from the pre-Aye houses of light colored bricks at about grid N-M/2, with many small objects including plaque no. 6, scarabs nos. 121 and 122, lentoid no. 177, a “foundation sacrifice” of Aye that included small faience amulets (OIM 14743, 15415–20, 16533–34), a foundation deposit that appeared to be Ramesside rather than Eighteenth Dynasty (discarded), blue and green faience rings (OIM 15129, 15132A, 15133, others without registration information), and a green ring with the name *Nb-M³t-R^c* (Amenhotep III; OIM 15130).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with three figures, from left to right, the Theban triad, Mut, Amun, and Khonsu stand on a base line or *nb*-sign. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 9, no. 37307; Rowe 1936, pl. 15, no. 572; pl. 18, nos. 711, 724; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, no. B76 (back is head-shaped scaraboid); Brunner-Traut and Brunner 1981, pp. 158–59, no. 1148; Keel and Uehlinger 1990, fig. 97b (dated to the Eighteenth to Nineteenth Dynasty).

104. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15015	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.156g	SIZE:	15.5 × 12.0 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fourth Dynasty, ca. 1185–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 31d

DESCRIPTION: Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure

The suture is very faint. A single, lightly curving line divides the elytra from the prothorax. The elytra has notches at the sides. The head is narrow and notched, and the clypeus is finely detailed and notched. The legs are indicated by grooves.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E-F/4-6, in the debris of the southeast corner of the enclosure, to the south of the pool, with scarabs nos. 39, 51, 81, 101, 119, and 140 and plaque no. 75.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with two figures with sun disks, seated facing each other. The left figure holds a flail. The right figure holds a *hk*-crook. Above the left figure is a *m³t*-feather(?), above the right figure is a horizon sign and another unclear sign. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

105. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15013	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.242c	SIZE:	15 × 10 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 945–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 31e
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

The reverse is poorly detailed. The suture does not reach the prothorax and the line dividing the elytra from the prothorax is irregular. The head is very small. The legs are indicated by an arched grooved line. The scarab has faint traces of blue glaze on the lower part of the obverse.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E/5, southeast corner of the enclosure, in the debris of the fellahin village, in the Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, with scarabs nos. 36, 123, and another without registration information and plaque no. 4.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with two figures seated next to each other. The figure to the left wears a double crown or two plumes (Amun?); the figure to the right wears a sun disk and is probably Re. Between the figures is a *nfr*-sign(?) “good.” Under them is an oryx. The right side is chipped. The decoration is encircled by the remains of a single line.

COMMENTARY

For the oryx as a symbol of regeneration, see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, pp. 138–40. See the commentary for scarab no. 123.

106. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59812	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.39b	SIZE:	17 × 12 mm
DATE:	Nineteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty(?), ca. 1293–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 32a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

A single line represents the suture and a slightly irregular division between the elytra and prothorax. The head and clypeus are poorly defined. The side has a squared profile and plain legs.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris (no coordinates given), with scarab no. 91, heart scarab no. 219, a fragment of another broken scarab (OIM 14956), and a baked clay stamp seal with loop handle decorated with two uraei, much broken (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with three sitting figures each with a horned disk(?) headdress. The sun disks are deeply drilled into the surface. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

107. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14877	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	14.0 × 9.5 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 32b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with zoomorphic deity as decoration		

A single line represents the suture and the division of the elytra and prothorax. Humeral callosities are on the elytra. The head and clypeus are broken away. The legs are in shallow relief, and they meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The scarab has traces of brown glaze.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a winged uraeus with outstretched wings above a sun disk, over an unclear sign. The decoration is encircled by remains of single line.

108. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59805	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.140a	SIZE:	19 × 14 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fourth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 32c

DESCRIPTION: Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure

A single line represents the suture and the division of the elytra from the prothorax. The head is very narrow and with a lobed clypeus. The body sits high on plain legs. The scarab is covered with dark blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 35, 146, and another without registration information, scaraboid no. 165, and seal impression no. 257.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with two opposed Nile gods with foliage between them. Below is a *nb-* or *nbw(?)*-sign, and above is a winged disk. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

109. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15017	MATERIAL:	Steatite, brownish
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.95g	SIZE:	14.0 × 10.5 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 33a

DESCRIPTION: Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure

The reverse is completely broken away, leaving no details of its form.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/13, just north of the well of Nectanebo II, 4 m east of the two standing pillars, in Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, described as a “large find of all kinds of objects from robbed graves,” consisting of cowroid no. 73; scarabs nos. 74, 88, 158, and 198; lentoid no. 176; plaques nos. 142 and 143; heart scarab no. 206; heart amulet no. 208; seventy-one additional uninscribed faience scarabs “of little value” (without registration information); four eye inlays of stone from coffins or statues (OIM 16691, 16297); faience game pieces (OIM 15563–66); faience amulets including *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15044), fruits (OIM 16607–09), beads (OIM 15055–56, 15060, 15063), a jasper earring (OIM 15061), and shells and other small amulets (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



A king with Lower Egyptian crown kneels between seated Amun on the left and a standing lion-headed goddess (*Mut?*) with sun disk on the right. The gods steady the crown on the head of the king. Over the god *'Imn* “Amun” is inscribed. The inscription for goddess is illegible. Below is inscribed *nbw* “gold.” The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Wiese 1990, p. 43, type III.2. Although the excavators dated this stratum to the Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty or later, they suggested that the objects are earlier.

110. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59829	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.148a	SIZE:	19 × 14 mm
DATE:	From Twentieth to Twenty-second Dynasty stratum, reign of Sethnakht, ca. 1185–1182 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 33b

DESCRIPTION: Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure

The reverse is abraded and the detail is lost. There are depressions at the sides of the head for eyes. The clypeus is undefined. The sides are plain without scoring or markings. The scarab is covered with tan glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid D/5, southeast corner of the enclosure, along the great girdle wall, with fifty-nine Sethnakht scarabs, representative examples of which are scarabs nos. 20–28 (scarab no. 24 is from Eye 10f2).

DECORATION



Obverse

The king, wearing a blue crown and holding a *hk3*-scepter, faces Ptah who holds a *w3s*-scepter. A winged sun disk(?) is overhead. Over Ptah is inscribed *mr* “beloved.” The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 9, no. 36431 (reversed).

111. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14955	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.155d	SIZE:	20 × 13 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fourth Dynasty (?), ca. 1182–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 33c

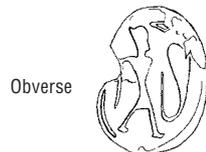
DESCRIPTION: Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure

The reverse is very friable, abraded, and chipped with little surviving detail. Slight notches indicate the head and eyes. The front and back legs meet in a shallow ridge at the junction of elytra and prothorax.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E (4.00)/6 (14.00), southeast corner of the enclosure, east of the pool, with scarabs nos. 13, 47, 128, 138, and 160.

DECORATION



Obverse

The obverse is decorated with a king wearing a blue crown and standing behind a rearing uraeus with a sun disk(?) above. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Wiese 1990, pp. 18–24, type I.B. Note that in contrast to Wiese’s comments (1990, p. 21), the king shown on this example does not carry the crook and flail.

112. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14889	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.261a	SIZE:	12 × 9 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fourth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 33d
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

No suture or division of the elytra from the prothorax is indicated. A moon-shaped depression marks where the elytra and prothorax would meet. The small oval head is defined by a double line. The pointed clypeus has notches near its junction with the head. The front legs are notched, but the rear legs are indicated only by a groove.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid G/12, about 1.7 m below the threshold of the well of Nectanebo II, with stamp seal no. 236 and the following items (without registration information): a fragment of a limestone headrest, a juglet, and a small bottle.

DECORATION



Obverse

The obverse is decorated with a kneeling king with blue crown with streamer and uraeus. He offers a conical loaf of bread. Below the king's arm *ḥkꜣ* "ruler" is inscribed. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Although this composition has similarities to the king and obelisk cryptogram (see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 175), the hand position of the king in this example suggests the offering of a pointed loaf rather than the king adoring a small obelisk. For the latter motif, see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, nos. 313–16, where the hands of the king are lifted together in adoration. See Wiese 1990, pp. 41–42, 44–48, type III.1.

113. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14988	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.135a	SIZE:	16 × 12 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 1182–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 34a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

Little detail on the reverse is indicated. A round depression indicates the head, eyes, and clypeus. No suture or division of the elytra from the prothorax is indicated. The legs meet in a high arch. The scarab is covered with blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with a foundation deposit (cartouche and rectangular plaques) of Ramesses III, "found as they had been thrown away," including a small figure of a seated bird (much like a duck-form weight) with its bottom inscribed for the Chantress of Amun, *Nfr*... (OIM 15122); three small Coptic crosses (OIM 15219–21); a faience snake head with red eyes (OIM 16021; Hölscher 1951, p. 46, fig. 57.2); and a fragment of a ring seal inscribed *ʾImn ḥnty ʾIpt* "Amun, foremost of *ʾIpt*" (without registration information).

DECORATION



Obverse

The obverse is decorated with a dwarf (Pataikos?) with large head, arms outspread to the sides, and no indication of clothing or ornaments. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to scarab no. 114.

114. SCARAB

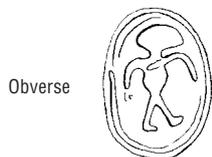
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59802	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	20 × 14 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 1182–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 34b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

A single line indicates the suture and division between the elytra and prothorax. The glaze shows as contrasting brighter blue in the details. The head and clypeus are merged into a wedge-shaped structure. The front legs are prominent at the sides of the head and clypeus. The legs are highly arched and meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The scarab is covered with blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded.

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with a dwarf (Pataikos?) with large head, arms outspread to the sides, and no indication of clothing or ornaments. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to scarab no. 113.

115. COWROID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59816	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.17a	SIZE:	14 × 7 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1182–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 34c
DESCRIPTION:	Cowroid with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

The edge of the cowroid is detailed with a band of small hatches.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid G/6, west of the Ramesside pool, in the rubbish, with button no. 57.

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with Bes. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Grenfell 1902, p. 33, fig. 45 (Queen's College).

116. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59813	MATERIAL:	Steatite, brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.281a	SIZE:	14 × 11 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 34d
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

The reverse does not have a medial suture, rather the elytra is divided into thirds. The head is very small and the clypeus is pointed. The sides are grooved and the legs are not indicated.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid R/11-12, northwest corner of the temple, in the area of the storehouses, with scarab no. 139 and a rectangular amulet decorated with a seated baboon of faience (OIM 15288).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with Bes with feathery wings and a tail. Markings are inscribed above wings. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Grenfell 1902, p. 24, fig. 3 (Ashmolean Museum).

117. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59843	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.34a	SIZE:	25 × 17 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 35a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure		

The back has very little detail of wing covers or other features. The head is oval with U-shaped detail. The clypeus is wedge shaped without detailing. On the side the legs are indicated by grooves, without detail.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid G-H/7-8, to the east of the southern wing of the great pylon, “in the debris of the *Tandif*,” with scarabs nos. 44, 59, and 77.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a recumbent sphinx with falcon head and double crown; a flower(?) emerges from the sphinx's hindquarters and from the end of its tail. In front of the sphinx is a seated falcon-headed figure with sun disk, holding a flower(?). The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 7, no. 36985 (with uraeus in front of sphinx and wings in place of flower[?]).

ANIMALS (NOS. 118–127)

118. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14989	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.123r	SIZE:	13 × 9 × 6 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 664–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 35b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with animal figure		

A wide line indicates the suture and the division of the elytra from the prothorax. The head is narrow and the clypeus is chipped away. The side is carved in low relief and the legs are without detail. The scarab is covered with dark brown glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid N (5.50)/6 (14.50), to the south of the main temple, in a jar in house 1 (Homre house), with a clay storage jar (height 66 cm, maximum diameter 55 cm, OIM 16087) that contained the following objects (without registration information): smaller clay vessels including three pilgrim's flasks, a small clay bottle (height 5 cm), a clay bowl (diameter 7.5 cm), and a faience bowl; seven alabastra (OIM 14542, 14544–46); a grinding stone (OIM 14509); a "rubbing stone" (OIM 14560); a black granite bowl with four lug handles (OIM 14523); a very thin faience globular vessel (without registration information); a faience *hs*-vessel (height 6 cm, OIM 14539); a group of amulets including ten faience in the shape of an *nh*-sign, each with a loop for suspension (OIM 15026); dark glazed *w3d*-amulets with loops for suspension (OIM 15027); twelve flower-shaped faience elements (OIM 15028); ten black beads (OIM 15030); 417 flat beads (OIM 15031); pieces of "core" (OIM 14573–78); a Bes amulet (OIM 15029); and an ivory button (OIM 16639).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a seated cat above a *nb*-sign. A *m3't*-feather is in front of the cat, and a sun disk is behind its back. This may be a cryptographic writing of Amun-Re (sun disk = *itn*, *m3't* = *m*, *nb* = *n*, cat = *R*). The decoration is encircled by traces of a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1905, pl. 41, no. 33 ("from Luxor"); Ben-Tor 1993, p. 75, no. 17 (76.31.2967) (without feather). For this composition being a cryptographic writing of Amun, see Grenfell 1908, p. 112; Drioton 1957, p. 16; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 176.

119. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15016	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.156d	SIZE:	18.5 × 13.0 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 35c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with animal figure		

The reverse is broken away and the right side is chipped. The remains of legs show a notching pattern.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E-F/4-6, in the debris of the southeast corner of the enclosure, to the south of the pool, with scarabs nos. 39, 51, 81, 101, 104, and 140 and plaque no. 75.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a seated ape on the left with a moon disk above representing Thoth; on the right are a falcon with double crown(?), flail, and sun disk (*Re*?). Below is *mr* "beloved." The composition may be read *mr R* *Dhwty* "beloved of Re and Thoth." The decoration is encircled by a single line.

120. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14912	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 10f2	SIZE:	12 × 8 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1324–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 36a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with animal figure		

A single line indicates the suture and the slightly curved division of the elytra from prothorax. The head is small and the clypeus has four lobes. The front legs are undefined. A groove along the middle of the side is indicated. The scarab is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 17, 24, 87, 100, 164, 178, 179, 181, 182, 187, and 189; scaraboids nos. 80, 132, 174, and 188; cowroid no. 173; blue faience beads (OIM 15325–26); faience amulets in the following forms: Bes head (OIM 15104), crocodile (OIM 15116), Taweret (height 22 mm, OIM 15118), several very small scaraboids in the form of a double scarab (8.5 × 7.5 mm, OIM 15119), grapes (OIM 15152), Bes with a frame drum (height 4 mm, OIM 15290), two blue moon disks (OIM 15150–51); large glass inlays in blue, black, white, and brown, some curved (OIM 16665–71); a faience ring with bezel in the form of a *wedjat*-eye and uraeus (OIM 15162); a blue glass eye(?) (OIM 15117); large blue beads, according to Hölscher “from some later periods” (OIM 15064, others without registration information); a globular glass pendant (OIM 15153); a white faience ear plug (OIM 15154); numerous bright blue glass teardrop-shaped objects that appear to be hair curls from a composite statue, some still stuck into a clay-like matrix (OIM 15709); a faience rosette (OIM 16023); faience uraeus heads (OIM 16615–16); and the following objects (without registration information): a rod of glass (outside blue, inside red), eye inlays, and a “Horus cake” of blue faience.

DECORATION

Obverse  The obverse is decorated with an ape with moon disk on the left representing Thoth, a *mꜣꜥt*-feather on the right, and *mr* “beloved” above. The composition may be read *mr Mꜣꜥt Dḥwty* “Beloved of Maat and Thoth.” The decoration is encircled by a single line.

121. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14952	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 11d	SIZE:	16 × 11 mm
DATE:	“Aye stratum or earlier,” Eighteenth Dynasty, ca. 1334 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 36b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with animal figure		

The reverse is finely detailed with a single line suture and division of elytra from prothorax. Humeral callosities are on the elytra. The head is oval and the clypeus is notched. The front and back legs meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The scarab is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris of the temple, from the pre-Aye houses of light colored bricks at about grid N-M/2, with many small objects including plaque no. 6, scarabs nos. 103 and 122, lentoid no. 177, a “foundation sacrifice” of Aye that included small faience amulets (OIM 14743, 15415–20, 16533–34), a foundation deposit that appeared to be Ramesside rather than Eighteenth Dynasty (discarded), blue and green faience rings (OIM 15129, 15132A, 15133, others without registration information), and a green ring with the name *Nb-Mꜣꜥt-Rꜥ* (Amenhotep III; OIM 15130).

DECORATION

Obverse  The obverse is decorated with an antelope or oryx with foliage above its back. The decoration is encircled by a double line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to scarabs nos. 122 and 123; Newberry 1905, pl. 42, no. 32; Newberry 1907, pl. 7, no. 36344; Brunner-Traut and Brunner 1981, p. 170, no. 36. For the animal and foliage motif being symbols of regeneration, see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, pp. 138–40.

122. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59833	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 11d	SIZE:	14 × 11 mm
DATE:	“Aye stratum or earlier,” Eighteenth Dynasty, ca. 1324 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 36c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with animal figure		

Straight lines indicate the suture and the division of the elytra and prothorax. The narrow oval head is slightly elevated, with bumps on either side to suggest prominent eyes. The legs are highly arched and meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The scarab is covered with dark blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris of the temple, from the pre-Aye houses of light colored bricks at about grid N-M/2, with many small objects including plaque no. 6, scarabs nos. 103 and 121, lentoid no. 177, a “foundation sacrifice” of Aye that included small faience amulets (OIM 14743, 15415–20, 16533–34), a foundation deposit that appeared to be Ramesside rather than Eighteenth Dynasty (discarded), blue and green faience rings (OIM 15129, 15132A, 15133, others without registration information), and a green ring with the name *Nb-Mꜣꜥt-Rꜥ* (Amenhotep III; OIM 15130).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with an antelope or oryx with foliage above its back. The decoration is encircled by a double line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to scarabs nos. 121 and 124; Newberry 1905, pl. 42, no. 32; Newberry 1907, pl. 7, no. 36344; Brunner-Traut and Brunner 1981, p. 170, no. 36. For the composition of such an animal and foliage being symbols of regeneration, see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, pp. 138–40.

123. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15007	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.242a	SIZE:	19 × 14 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 945–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 37a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with animal figure		

The elytra and prothorax are without detail. The head is lozenge shaped with “curls” on either side of the clypeus. The side is grooved, and no legs are indicated.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E/5, southeast corner of the enclosure, in the debris of the fellahin village, in the Twenty-second through Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, with scarabs nos. 36, 105, and another without registration information and plaque no. 4.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with an antelope or oryx with foliage over its back. The animal’s head is reversed as it looks over its back. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Stylistically this scarab looks older than the stratum in which it was found. See Hayes 1959, p. 87, lower right, for a similar composition from Deir el-Bahari (ca. 1473 B.C.). Compare to cowroid no. 115 and scarab no. 116; Newberry 1905, pl. 42, no. 32; Newberry 1907, pl. 7, no. 36366; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, no. 902. With head reversed, see Newberry 1907, pl. 7, no. 36344; Matouk 1977, nos. 717–19; NFA Classical Auctions 1991, no. 166. For the composition of such an animal and foliage being symbols of regeneration, see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, pp. 138–40.

124. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59841	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.265c	SIZE:	14 × 10 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1151–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 37b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with animal figure		

A single line indicates the suture and the division of the elytra and prothorax. The head is arched and no clypeus is indicated. The side is scored to indicate legs. The scarab is covered with blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid T/10-11, just inside the great girdle wall, northwest sector, with scaraboid no. 40, scarabs nos. 42 and 126, cowroid no. 144, and three other scarabs and scaraboids and a limestone “pendant” of a woman and a sculptor’s sketch on limestone of two heads (9 × 19 cm) that were found in the debris (without registration information). In the same location, but on the gravel ground, were found a blue faience figurine of a dwarf (OIM 15276), an undecorated bead (OIM 14930), a blue and yellow glass bead (OIM 15156), and beads (without registration information).

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with two recumbent animals, back to back, ears erect, and heads turned back to look at each other over their backs. A bovine head, shown frontally, is between them. An unclear sign (inverted winged disk?) is below. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

125. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14856	MATERIAL:	Steatite, brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.340c	SIZE:	16.0 × 11.5 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty(?), ca. 1473–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 37c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with animal figure		

The reverse is devoid of detail other than small notches that indicate the eye area. Grooves indicate legs. The remains of a bronze(?) wire are in the perforation.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris with scarabs nos. 65 and 92 and lentoid no. 193.

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with a striding lion over a *nb*-sign. The decoration is encircled by a notched frame.

COMMENTARY

See Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 126, for the lion as the king.

126. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15000	MATERIAL:	Steatite(?), blue-gray
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.265c	SIZE:	8.5 × 6.0 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1182–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 37d
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with animal figure		

Well-defined detail is on the reverse. A single line indicates the suture and the division of the prothorax from the elytra. The head is oval and the clypeus is notched. The front and back legs meet as a high arched groove at the junction of the elytra and prothorax.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid T/10-11, just inside the enclosure wall, northwest sector, with scaraboid no. 40, scarabs nos. 42 and 124, cowroid no. 144, and three other scarabs and scaraboids and a limestone “pendant” of a woman and a sculptor’s sketch on limestone of two heads (9 × 19 cm) that were found in the debris (without registration information). In the same location, but on the gravel ground, were found a blue faience figurine of a dwarf (OIM 15276), an undecorated bead (OIM 14930), a blue and yellow glass bead (OIM 15156), and beads (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse has a finely inscribed striding lion.

COMMENTARY

See Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 126, for the lion symbolizing the king.

127. PLAQUE

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59801	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	28 × 18 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 1182–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 38a
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with animal figure		

Thin oval plaque is now abraded to white. The reverse is pierced along the upper quarter of the plaque’s height to allow it to be attached to another surface or strung on a cord(?).

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a striding ram with downturned horns. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

The ram is the symbol of the god Amun.

BIRDS (NOS. 128–134)

128. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14863	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.155f	SIZE:	22 × 16 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fourth Dynasty, ca. 1182–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 38b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with bird		

The reverse is roughly incised. The division of the elytra from the prothorax meets at a large humeral callosity. The head is semi-circular and the clypeus is indicated by slashes. A slash crosses the right side of the prothorax and elytra. The legs are in low relief and meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The faience is abraded and without remains of glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E (4.00)/6 (14.00), southeast corner of the enclosure, east of the Ramesside pool, with scarabs nos. 13, 47, 111, 138, and 160.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a falcon, a sun disk above, and a flail. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

129. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14848	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.61f	SIZE:	9.5 × 10.5 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fourth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 39a
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with bird		

The reverse is in the form of two scarabs, side by side. There are faint signs of the suture and the division of the elytra from the prothorax. The eyes are indicated by indentations. The side has a single groove with no indication of legs. The scaraboid's bright blue glaze is matte rather than shiny.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E-F/6, south of the Ramesside pool, in the *Tandif* and higher, with plaque no. 8, scarabs nos. 94 and 184, cowroid no. 157, clay strap-handled stamp seal (with bird decoration) no. 241, two baked clay figurines of a lion (OIM 14635, 15532), a stone vessel (OIM 14529), an inlay eye (OIM 16300), a Priapean figure (OIM 15507), and a body fragment of a fine, glazed, New Kingdom *ushebti*, without name (OIM 15638).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a *nfr*-sign, falcon with sun disk, and rearing uraeus. A line under the falcon may be the remains of a *nb*-sign, to be read *ʾImn-R^c nb nfr* "Amun-Re is the good lord" employing the cryptographic writing of Amun-Re (uraeus = *irt*, falcon = *Mntw*, sun disk = *R^c*).

130. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14851	MATERIAL:	Steatite, brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.27c1	SIZE:	12.5 × 9.5 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 39b
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with bird		

The back, head, and clypeus are without detail. The longitudinal piercing has worn through into the back on top and bottom suggesting extended contact with abrasive stringing material. The side has double grooves without detail of legs.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H (0.00)/7 (8.00), in debris east of the southern wing of the great pylon, with scarab no. 56, a clay sealing (without registration information), and a rectangular stone palette and grinding stone (OIM 14501–02).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a falcon with *atef*-crown(?) with flail under its wing. Over back is *s3* “son” and to the right is *ntr* “god.” The composition may read *Hr s3 ntr* “Horus (i.e., the king) is son of the god.”

131. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14887	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.129a	SIZE:	16 × 12 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fourth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 39c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with bird		

The detail on the reverse is abraded. No suture is indicated. The division between the elytra and prothorax is incomplete. Humeral callosities are indicated on the elytra. The head is broad and narrow without an indication of the clypeus. The side is grooved and without detail. The faience is white and abraded.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid F/5, southeast area of the enclosure, south of the pool, in the debris, with scarab no. 37.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a bird (*wr*) standing on a uraeus, a sun disk (*R^c*) over its back, and a *nb*-sign below. An unclear sign is to the upper right. The decoration is encircled by a single line. The composition is perhaps to be read *R^c nb wr* “Re is the great lord.”

132. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14908	MATERIAL:	Steatite, blue-gray
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 10f1	SIZE:	12.5 × 9.0 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1324–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 39d
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with bird		

Raised oval button has scored lines to margins. The side has a single groove.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 17, 24, 87, 100, 120, 164, 178, 179, 181, 182, 187, and 189; scaraboids nos. 80, 174, and 188; cowroid no. 173; blue faience beads (OIM 15325–26); faience amulets in the following forms: Bes head (OIM 15104), crocodile (OIM 15116), Taweret (height 22 mm, OIM 15118), several very small scaraboids in the form of a double scarab (8.5 × 7.5 mm, OIM 15119), grapes (OIM 15152), Bes with a frame drum (height 4 mm, OIM 15290), two blue moon disks (OIM 15150–51); large glass inlays in blue, black, white, and brown, some curved (OIM 16665–71); a faience ring with bezel in the form of a *wedjat*-eye and uraeus (OIM 15162); a blue glass eye(?) (OIM 15117); large blue beads, according to Hölscher “from some later periods” (OIM 15064, others without registration information); a globular glass pendant (OIM 15153); a white faience ear plug (OIM 15154); numerous bright blue glass teardrop-shaped objects that appear to be hair curls from a composite statue, some still stuck into a clay-like matrix (OIM 15709); a faience rosette (OIM 16023); faience uraeus heads (OIM 16615–16); and the following objects (without registration information): a rod of glass (outside blue, inside red), eye inlays, and a “Horus cake” of blue faience.

DECORATION

Obverse



To the right is a uraeus, in the center is a goose, and above the goose is the biliteral sign *mn*. This is a cryptographic writing of Amun (uraeus = *irt*, biliteral sign = *mn*, goose as determinative). The decoration is encircled by a single line.

133. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14879	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	12.5 × 9.0 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 1473–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 39e
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with bird		

No detail on the elytra or prothorax is indicated. Indentations are to each side of the head; no clypeus is indicated. The side is plain without indication of legs. The faience has a blue-gray matte finish.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a winged vulture (Nekhbet) with *šn* “eternity” in its talons; *nb* is to the left. The composition is perhaps to be read *Nhbt nb(t)* “Nekhbet is the mistress.” The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 8, nos. 36962, 37321.

134. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59842 [<i>sic</i>]	MATERIAL:	Carnelian
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.12f	SIZE:	16 × 14 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 39f
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with bird		

Very plump reverse has very schematic markings. No suture is indicated; a curved line separates the elytra from the prothorax. No distinct head is indicated. The scarab sits high on its base and deep grooves represent legs.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid S-T/7, late Roman/early Coptic houses built into the Ramesside wall, Roman stratum, with a bone needle (OIM 15875), Demotic ostrakon (*O.Medin.HabuDem.* 137), a ceramic lamp (OIM 14355 = Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 69, fig. 92e, pl. 40:20), a die (OIM 15569), and the following objects (without registration information): two shallow pottery dishes (6.5 × 5.5 cm), a flint knife with serrated edge, ten Ptolemaic coins (no further information about type of coin), a bone awl (length 9 cm), and a large shell.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with two vultures on *nb*-signs facing each other. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

This scarab is registered under the same number as a plaster seal impression (no. 255) of Ramesses II. The scarab has a small paper tag threaded through its piercing, with the number “59842” clearly written. The registration number for the seal impression is recorded in the *Teilungsliste* as no. 560.

FISH AND SCORPION (NOS. 135–137)

135. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14949	MATERIAL:	Steatite(?), white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.116b	SIZE:	12.0 × 9.5 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 1473–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 40a
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with fish		

The reverse is carved as a *wedjat*-eye. The area over the eye is scored and small lines are incised under eye. The side is grooved.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the Roman cemetery, in the ruins of the temple of Aye and Horemheb, with scarab no. 70 and the following objects (without registration information): a Roman mummy, remains of a Roman plaster mask, gold foil poppy fruits(?), and a fragment of a bowl with inlaid work.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a tilapia fish with wavy geometric markings in imitation of water(?). The decoration is encircled by a single line.

136. SCARAB

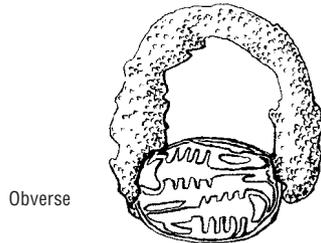
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59823	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white, bronze setting
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.139e	SIZE:	Scarab: 20 × 13 mm; ring overall: 26 × 30 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty(?), ca. 1473–1293 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 40b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with scorpion		

A scarab in a bronze ring setting. No suture is indicated. The head is broad and ovoid with fluted eyes and a wedge-shaped clypeus. The legs are arched and meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid S/6-7, in the gravel of the road by the thick wall of the ramp to the west of the back wall of the great temple, south of the ruins of the western high gate, with scarab no. 159. Both were close by, although not considered to be part of, a foundation deposit of Ramesses III. That deposit consisted of faience amulets of oxen legs (OIM 16560A–B), oxen parts (OIM 16560C–D), and the following objects (without registration information): a poorly preserved scarab of Ramesses III and a few beads.

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with two scorpions, tête-bêche, encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1905, pl. 42, no. 31; Newberry 1907, pl. 7, no. 36384; Petrie 1925a, pl. 14, no. 930; Rowe 1936, pl. 19, no. 738–39. The date is based upon the scarab's stylistic similarity to Hayes 1969, p. 87 (lower right), and the simplicity of the design, which is more common in Eighteenth Dynasty examples. Note, however, that the examples in Rowe 1936 are dated to the Nineteenth Dynasty.

137. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14901	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.40b	SIZE:	14.0 × 9.5 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fourth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 41a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with fish		

The reverse is badly abraded and there are only traces of the suture and notches where the division of the elytra and prothorax meet the legs. No head is indicated; a depression is at the clypeus. The legs are in low relief and they are indicated by a broad, arched groove. The faience is abraded and now white.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with a mold for casting the figure of Heh, kneeling on a *nb*-sign, holding year ribs, *nh*-sign looped over the left proper arm (without registration information).

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with a fish with a flower emerging from its mouth(?). The decoration is encircled by a single line.

BEETLES (NOS. 138–143)

138. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14864	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.155b	SIZE:	15.5 × 11.0 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fourth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 41b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with beetle		

The reverse is badly abraded and there are no markings on the elytra and prothorax other than an oval cut on the right side of the prothorax. The back of the head is indicated as a circular mark in the prothorax. The clypeus is large and rounded without notches. The legs are in low relief and are notched. The faience is abraded and now white.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E (4.00)/6 (14.00), southeast corner of the enclosure, east of the Ramesside pool, with scarabs nos. 13, 47, 111, 128, and 160.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a winged beetle with exaggerated wings under a sun disk. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

139. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14843	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.281b	SIZE:	8.5 × 6.5 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty(?), ca. 1473–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 41c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with beetle		

An oval line divides the elytra and prothorax from the base. A single line represents the suture and the division of the elytra from the prothorax and head. No clypeus is indicated. The side has double grooves without an indication of legs. The scarab is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid R/11-12, northwest corner of the temple, in the area of the storehouses, with scarab no. 116 and an amulet of a baboon (OIM 15288).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a beetle between *nb*-signs.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 16, no. 36905; Rowe 1936, pl. 4, no. 165.

140. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15008	MATERIAL:	Steatite(?), white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.156f	SIZE:	15.0 × 10.5 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 41d
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with beetle		

No suture or clear division of the elytra from the prothorax is indicated. The head is narrow and the clypeus is defined. The legs are arched and carved in medium detail. Feathery detail on the front and back legs is indicated.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E-F/4-6, in the debris of the southeast corner of the enclosure, to the south of the pool, with scarabs nos. 39, 51, 81, 101, 104, and 119 and plaque no. 75.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a beetle flanked by rearing uraei. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

For this as a cryptographic writing of Amun, see Drioton 1957, p. 20, no. 35 (without sun disk). Compare this motif with seal impression no. 257.

141. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14857	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.36a	SIZE:	14 × 10 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 41e
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with beetle		

The reverse is very abraded but retains traces of green glaze. A single line indicates the suture and the division of the elytra from the prothorax. The head is triangular and the clypeus is small. A slight arch of the legs is indicated by grooves.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris at the “head of the arena,” with copper coins from the Roman period (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a beetle below a sun disk. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

The location of the “arena” (*Feldbahn* in the field registers) is unknown.

142. PLAQUE

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14841	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.95ia	SIZE:	16.5 × 9.5 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 41f
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with beetle		

The plaque is cartouche shaped. It is slightly irregular in shape with a plain back. The thickness diminishes toward its base. The scarab is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/13, just north of the well of Nectanebo II, 4 m east of the two standing pillars, in Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, described as a “large find of all kinds of objects from robbed graves,” consisting of cowroid no. 73; scarabs nos. 74, 88, 109, 158, and 198; lentoid no. 176; plaque no. 142; heart scarab no. 206; heart amulet no. 208; seventy-one additional uninscribed faience scarabs “of little value” (without registration information); four eye inlays of stone from coffins or statues (OIM 16691, 16297); faience game pieces (OIM 15563–66); faience amulets including *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15044), fruits (OIM 16607–09), beads (OIM 15055–56, 15060, 15063), a jasper earring (OIM 15061), and shells and other small amulets (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a beetle below a *nb*-sign.

COMMENTARY

Compare to plaque no. 143. The excavators suggested that the objects from this locus were older than the stratum itself.

143. PLAQUE

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14842	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.95i	SIZE:	16 × 9 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 42a
DESCRIPTION:	Plaque with beetle		

The plaque is cartouche shaped and abraded but retains traces of green glaze. The back is plain and its thickness diminishes toward the bottom. The bottom edge is chipped.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/13, just north of the well of Nectanebo II, 4 m east of the two standing pillars, in Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, described as a “large find of all kinds of objects from robbed graves,” consisting of cowroid no. 73; scarabs nos. 74, 88, 109, 158, and 198; lentoid no. 176; plaque no. 142; heart scarab no. 206; heart amulet no. 208; seventy-one additional uninscribed faience scarabs “of little value” (without registration information); four eye inlays of stone from coffins or statues (OIM 16691, 16297); faience game pieces (OIM 15563–66); faience amulets including *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15044), fruits (OIM 16607–09), beads (OIM 15055–56, 15060, 15063), a jasper earring (OIM 15061), and shells and other small amulets (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a beetle below a *nb*-sign. The decoration is encircled by traces of a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to plaque no. 142. The excavators suggested that the objects from this locus were older than the stratum itself.

URAEI (NOS. 144–149)

144. COWROID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15003	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.265c	SIZE:	12 × 8 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 42b
DESCRIPTION:	Cowroid with uraeus		

The margins of this oval cowroid are marked by lines. The piercing has worn through the back as if in extended contact with an abrasive stringing. The cowroid is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid T/10-11, just inside the great girdle wall, northwest sector, with scaraboid no. 40, scarabs nos. 42, 124, and 126, and three other scarabs and scaraboids and a limestone “pendant” of a woman and a sculptor’s sketch on limestone of two heads (9 × 19 cm) that were found in the debris (without registration information). In the same location, but on the gravel ground, were found a blue faience figurine of a dwarf (OIM 15276), an undecorated bead (OIM 14930), a blue and yellow glass bead (OIM 15156), and beads (without registration information).

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with a uraeus above a *nb*-sign and a winged disk above. To the right is a *m³'t*-feather(?) or a *nfr*(?)-sign. This may be a cryptographic writing of *'Imn nb* “Amun is the lord” (sun disk = *itn*, *m³'t* = *m*, uraeus = *ntr*). The decoration is circled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 15, no. 36930.

145. SCARAB

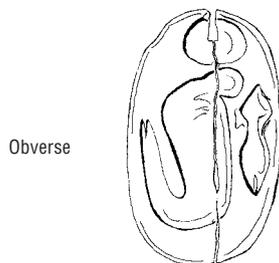
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59824	MATERIAL:	Steatite, gray
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.63a	SIZE:	35 × 20 × 15 height mm
DATE:	Nineteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1293–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 42c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with uraeus		

The scarab is modeled in high relief with great detail. A double line separates the elytra from the prothorax. The elytra is scored and the prothorax is stippled. The head is very small and low. The legs are in very high relief, with the body elevated. The scarab has a large piercing transversely through legs rather than longitudinally.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid F-G/6 (with notation “?”), west of the Ramesside pool, in the *Tandif*, with scarab no. 89, stamp seal no. 235, and a faience votive tablet or scraper(?) with the name of Thutmose III (Cairo 59844).

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with a uraeus (*ntr*), facing right, and a sun disk (*R^c*) above. To the right is *ꜥ* (or perhaps *nfr*), to be read *R^c ntr ꜥ* “Re is the great god” or *R^c ntr nfr* “Re is the good god.”

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 15, no. 37353, which also appears to have the *ꜥ*-sign. Newberry groups that scarab with others (36678, 36930, 37055, 37348) that have a *nfr*-sign, apparently assuming that the hieroglyph on 37353 was also a *nfr*.

146. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14894	MATERIAL:	Steatite, brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.140b	SIZE:	16 × 12 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 43a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with uraeus		

The reverse is badly abraded. A straight line divides the head from the prothorax. The head is squarish. The clypeus is broken away. The side has double grooves with no detail of legs.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 35, 108, and another without registration information, scaraboid no. 165, and a bulla with seal impression no. 257.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a uraeus, flanked by *nh*-signs; to the far right is foliage; to the far left is a stroke. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

147. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14854	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.1d	SIZE:	18.0 × 12.5 mm
DATE:	Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1182–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 43b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with uraeus		

The reverse is very worn and no trace of a suture or any division of the elytra from the prothorax is indicated. The head is small and oval and the clypeus is undefined. The legs are not significantly arched. The scarab retains traces of brown glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/9-10, to the east of the first pylon of the great temple, with two ostraca (29.1a, 29.1b) in hieratic (according to the notes of Harold Nelson in the object register, ostrakon 29.1a is “undoubtedly of Ramesside date apparently a school exercise, written in a literary hand. It contains the ends of five lines, too disconnected to supply more than a few detached phrases”; ostrakon 29.1b is a “smaller ostrakon of the same period but little more to be said about it”), many blue faience flat rings with interior diameter 10–17 mm (OIM 15442), a baked clay giraffe head (OIM 15556), and the following objects (without registration information): a faience cartouche with the name of Ramesses III and a fragment of a faience tile with the tops of plumes atop a double cartouche.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a rearing uraeus, encircled by a single line and outer notched border.

COMMENTARY

Compare to scarab no. 148; Gubel 1991, no. 192 (Twentieth Dynasty).

148. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14875B	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	19 × 12 mm
DATE:	Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1182–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 43c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with uraeus		

The reverse is abraded and without detail. The head is rectangular and the eyes are defined. The clypeus is worn. The legs are in medium relief without detail. The faience is abraded and mostly white with traces of brown glaze.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a rearing uraeus, encircled by a single line and outer notched border.

COMMENTARY

Compare to lentoid no. 153; Gubel 1991, no. 192 (Twentieth Dynasty).

149. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14939	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 52d	SIZE:	21 × 14 mm
DATE:	Late Eighteenth Dynasty, ca. 1321 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 44a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with uraeus		

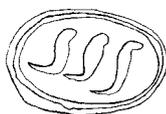
A single line represents the suture and the division of the elytra and prothorax. Large humeral callosities are at the sides of the elytra. The broad head seems to have an inverted clypeus. Depressions on either side of the head indicate the eyes. A single groove in the middle of the scarab rises in imitation of the legs' arch. The scarab is covered with blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found "in the temple territory" (according to the excavation notes), with lentoid no. 16, scarabs nos. 161, 163, 185, 186, 190, and 191, scaraboids nos. 172 and 194, a scarab (OIM 14947) that is a duplicate of scarab no. 181, and a yellow faience scaraboid (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with three uraei. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Drioton 1957, p. 18, no. 25, for three uraei as the cryptographic writing of Amun.

COWROIDS, LENTOIDS, SCARABOIDS, AND SCARABS WITH VARIOUS DESIGNS AND HIEROGLYPHS AS MAJOR MOTIF OF DECORATION (NOS. 150–195)

150. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14893	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.133a	SIZE:	17.0 × 12.5 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-second Dynasty, ca. 1182–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 44b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with various designs		

The reverse has clearly cut detail. A single line represents the suture and the division of the elytra from the prothorax. Humeral callosities are on the elytra. The head is small and rounded and the clypeus is notched. The legs are arched in medium relief and without detail.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid F/4-5, in debris near southeast interior corner of the great girdle wall, with plaque no. 1, scarab no. 14, small stamp seal no. 237, a white faience amulet of recumbent ram (OIM 15140), and the following objects (without registration information): “several very small faience and stone statuettes” and a faience ear spool (diameter 4.5 cm).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a cross with four pendent uraei. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1905, pl. 29, no. 26; Newberry 1907, pl. 13, nos. 36482, 36488, 36846; Rowe 1936, pl. 22, no. 891; Anthes 1943, p. 67, fig. 32; NFA Classical Auctions 1991, no. 161. See Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 135, for the motif of intertwined uraei. The date assigned to this object is based upon the stylistic similarity to scarab no. 151.

151. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14867	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.149b	SIZE:	13 × 10 mm
DATE:	From Twentieth to Twenty-second Dynasty stratum, ca. 1182–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 44c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with various designs		

The suture is a double line that does not extend to the junction of the prothorax. A single, uneven line divides the elytra from the prothorax but does not continue across the entire back of the scarab. Humeral callosities are indicated on both sides of the elytra. The small square head (or head-clypeus unit) is slightly off-center and the front is chipped. The side is carved in shallow relief with grooved detail. The legs are plain.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid D-E/5, 2 m west of the great girdle wall, with scarabs nos. 66, 90, and OIM 15207 (mounted on a metal wire); a white faience figure of a dwarf with a pierced back pillar (OIM 15271); and the following objects (without registration information): a *wedjat*-eye plaque and a small faience figure of a goddess.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a cross with four pendent uraei. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

See the commentary for scarab no. 150.

152. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14994	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.128i1	SIZE:	12.5 × 12.5 mm
DATE:	Twenty-first to Twenty-fourth Dynasty, ca. 1070–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 45a
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with various designs		

The scaraboid is nearly round and its reverse is undecorated. The scaraboid is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid I/10, by the northeast corner of the first pylon of the great temple, in the gravel layer, with scaraboids nos. 154 and 155, animal scaraboid no. 180, and scarabs nos. 196 and 197, all from a baked clay pot, from which were also recovered: spherical and tubular beads of carnelian, faience, lapis, and glass of various sizes (OIM 15033, 15042, 15067–68, 15078, 15080); approximately 500 disk-shaped blue faience beads pierced in their centers (OIM 15082); a plain carnelian finger ring (OIM 15316); thin inlays of faience, glass, and stone in feather and rectangular forms, some with traces of thick blue adhesive (OIM 16658); bright blue glass inlay in the form of curls of hair, some still stuck to the matrix of a composite statue(?) (OIM 16662); amulets including ten black faience *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15065); a plain carnelian *wedjat*-eye (OIM 15070); a plumb bob amulet (OIM 15069); fragments of very small faience amulets of Bes (OIM 15072); a lion figurine of black stone (OIM 15074); and animal teeth (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with four pendent uraei that form a central knot pattern with rounded projecting arms. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 13, no. 36742; Petrie 1925a, pl. 8, no. 280. See Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 135, for the motif of intertwined uraei.

153. LENTOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14995	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.128i2	SIZE:	15.5 × 7.0 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-first to Twenty-fourth Dynasty stratum, ca. 1070–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 45b
DESCRIPTION:	Lentoid with various designs		

The lentoid has an elongated oval shape. The reverse is without decoration. The lentoid is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid I/10, by the northeast corner of the first pylon of the great temple, in the gravel layer, with lentoid no. 154, scaraboids nos. 152 and 155, animal scaraboid no. 180, and scarabs nos. 196 and 197, all from a baked clay pot (without registration information), from which were also recovered: spherical and tubular beads of carnelian, faience, lapis, and glass of various sizes (OIM 15033, 15042, 15067–68, 15078, 15080); approximately 500 disk-shaped blue faience beads pierced in their centers (OIM 15082, others without registration information); a plain carnelian finger ring (OIM 15316); thin inlays of faience, glass, and stone in feather and rectangular forms, some with traces of thick blue adhesive (OIM 16658, others without registration information); bright blue glass inlay in the form of curls of hair, some still stuck to matrix of composite statue(?) (OIM 16662); amulets including ten black faience *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15065); a plain carnelian *wedjat*-eye (OIM 15070); a plumb bob amulet (OIM 15069); fragments of very small faience amulets of Bes (OIM 15072); a lion figurine of black stone (OIM 15074); and animal teeth (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a cross with pendent uraei in each of the four quadrants. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1905, pl. 29, no. 26 (scarab); Cairo 50913 (Sakkara, Eighteenth Dynasty). See Hornung and Staehelin 1976, p. 135, for the motif of intertwined uraei.

154. LENTOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14990	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.128i3	SIZE:	16.5 × 9.0 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-first to Twenty-fourth Dynasty stratum, ca. 1070–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 45c
DESCRIPTION:	Lentoid with various designs		

The reverse is not decorated. The lentoid is covered with blue-gray glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid I/10, by the northeast corner of the first pylon of the great temple, in the gravel layer, with lentoid no. 153, scaraboid no. 155, animal scaraboid no. 180, and scarabs nos. 196 and 197, all from a baked clay pot (without registration information), from which were also recovered: spherical and tubular beads of carnelian, faience, lapis, and glass of various sizes (OIM 15033, 15042, 15067–68, 15078, 15080); approximately 500 disk-shaped blue faience beads pierced in their centers (OIM 15082, others without registration information); a plain carnelian finger ring (OIM 15316); thin inlays of faience, glass, and stone in feather and rectangular forms, some with traces of thick blue adhesive (OIM 16658, others without registration information); bright blue glass inlay in the form of curls of hair, some still stuck to matrix of composite statue(?) (OIM 16662); amulets including ten black faience *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15065); a plain carnelian *wedjat*-eye (OIM 15070); a plumb bob amulet (OIM 15069); fragments of very small faience amulets of Bes (OIM 15072); a lion figurine of black stone (OIM 15074); and animal teeth (without registration information).

DECORATION



Obverse

The obverse is decorated with a cross with bisected quadrants.

155. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14925	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.128k	SIZE:	11.0 × 6.0 × 8.5 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-first to Twenty-fourth Dynasty stratum, ca. 1070–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 45d
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with various designs		

The scaraboid is in the shape of a recumbent cat; its head is erect and its rump is high. The legs and haunches are defined by slashed lines. The face is oval shaped and the ears are pointed. The scaraboid is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid I/10, by the northeast corner of the first pylon of the great temple, in the gravel layer, with scaraboid no. 152, lentoids nos. 153 and 154, animal scaraboid no. 180, and scarabs nos. 196 and 197, all from a baked clay pot (without registration information), from which were also recovered: spherical and tubular beads of carnelian, faience, lapis, and glass of various sizes (OIM 15033, 15042, 15067–68, 15078, 15080); approximately 500 disk-shaped blue faience beads pierced in their centers (OIM 15082, others without registration information); a plain carnelian finger ring (OIM 15316); thin inlays of faience, glass, and stone in feather and rectangular forms, some with traces of thick blue adhesive (OIM 16658, others without registration information); bright blue glass inlay in the form of curls of hair, some still stuck to matrix of composite statue(?) (OIM 16662); amulets including ten black faience *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15065); a plain carnelian *wedjat*-eye (OIM 15070); a plumb bob amulet (OIM 15069); fragments of very small faience amulets of Bes (OIM 15072); a lion figurine of black stone (OIM 15074); and animal teeth (without registration information).

DECORATION



Obverse

The obverse is decorated with a sistrum with two pendent uraei. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

See W. Ward 1984, p. 96, for the sistrum motif being characteristic of the Eighteenth Dynasty, so this scaraboid may be older than the stratum in which it was found. Compare the obverse to NFA Classical Auctions 1991, no. 233 (with bibliography). For general information about cat scaraboids, see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, pp. 119–21.

156. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59826	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.141c	SIZE:	10 × 8 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-second to Twenty-ninth Dynasty stratum, ca. 945–380 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 45e
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with various designs		

The scaraboid is in the form of a fowl with its beak turned over its back. The feathers are defined by lines. The base is divided from the top by a deep groove. The obverse is shield shaped. The scaraboid is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E-F/4-5, southeast corner of the enclosure, in Twenty-second to Twenty-Fourth Dynasty stratum, in the debris, with heart scarab no. 207 and the following objects (without registration information): a hematite animal figurine without a head and a fragment of a faience pectoral(?) (7 × 5 cm) decorated with Nephthys.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a book roll sign above a papyrus plant. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

157. COWROID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14888	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.61f	SIZE:	16.5 × 11.0 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty(?), ca. 1473–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 45f
DESCRIPTION:	Cowroid with various designs		

The edges of the cowroid are marked by a double line. A curved line defines each end.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E-F/6, south of the Ramesside pool, in the *Tandif* and higher, with plaque no. 8, scarabs nos. 94 and 184, scaraboid no. 129, clay strap-handled stamp seal (with bird decoration) no. 241, two baked clay figurines of a lion (OIM 14635, 15532), a stone vessel (OIM 14529), an inlay eye (OIM 16300), a Priapean figure (OIM 15507), and a body fragment of a fine, glazed, New Kingdom *ushebti*, without name (OIM 15638).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a papyrus plant below an inverted *nb*-sign. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

158. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15012	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.95d	SIZE:	16.5 × 12.0 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 46a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with various designs and hieroglyphs		

The off-center suture is indicated by a single line; a single line divides the prothorax and elytra. The head is broad and ovoid with no indication of a clypeus. On the side, the legs are indicated by grooves.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/13, just north of the well of Nectanebo II, 4 m east of the two standing pillars, in Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, described as a “large find of all kinds of objects from robbed graves,” consisting of cowroid no. 73, scarabs nos. 74, 88, 109, and 198, lentoid no. 176, plaques nos. 142 and 143, heart scarab no. 206, heart amulet no. 208, seventy-one additional uninscribed faience scarabs “of little value” (without registration information), four eye inlays of stone from coffins or statues (OIM 16691, 16297), faience game pieces (OIM 15563–66), faience amulets including *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15044), fruits (OIM 16607–09), beads (OIM 15055–56, 15060, 15063), a jasper earring (OIM 15061), and shells and other small amulets (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a papyrus plant over a *nb*-sign. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Petrie 1925a, pl. 10, no. 401 (button). The excavators suggested that the objects from this locus were older than the stratum itself.

159. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59820	MATERIAL:	Stone, black
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.139d	SIZE:	30 × 21 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 46b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with various designs and hieroglyphs		

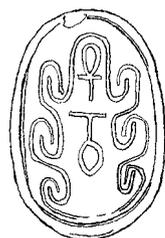
The suture is indicated by a double line; a single line divides the elytra from the prothorax. The head is narrow and elevated with little indication of a clypeus. The legs are shown as grooves.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid S/6-7, in the gravel of the road by the thick wall of the ramp to the west of the back wall of the great temple, south of the ruins of the western high gate, with scarab no. 136. Both were close by, although not considered to be part of, a foundation deposit of Ramesses III. That deposit consisted of faience amulets of oxen parts, a poorly preserved scarab of Ramesses III, and a few beads (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is inscribed with a spiral design surrounding the hieroglyphs for *nh* “life” and *nfr* “good.” The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1905, pl. 20, no. 34 (with *R^c* and *nfr*); Petrie 1925a, pl. 9, nos. 327, 348, and pp. 12–14, for spiral designs with *nh* and *nfr* hieroglyphs.

160. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14865	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.155e	SIZE:	16 × 13 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 47a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with various designs and hieroglyphs		

The reverse is completely broken away. No detail remains although the pattern of the break suggests that the legs were hollowed and with notched detail.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E (4.00)/6 (14.00), southeast corner of the enclosure, east of the Ramesside pool, with scarabs nos. 13, 47, 111, 128, and 138.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a spiral design enclosing a sun disk (R') and a $w\text{3}d(?)$, perhaps to be read $w\text{3}d R'$ “may Re flourish.” The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Petrie 1925a, pl. 7, no. 114.

161. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14950	MATERIAL:	Steatite, set in metal
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 52b		ring bezel
DATE:	Late Eighteenth Dynasty, ca. 1321 B.C.	SIZE:	16.5 × 12.0 mm
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with various designs		

The reverse is highly polished and no detail is indicated on the elytra and prothorax. The head is oval and the clypeus is fan shaped. The scarab is covered with green glaze. The side is hidden under the ancient bezel mounting.

PROVENIENCE

Found “in the temple territory” (according to the excavation notes), with lentoid no. 16, scarabs nos. 149, 163, 185, 186, 190, and 191, scaraboids nos. 172 and 194, a scarab (OIM 14947) that is a duplicate of scarab no. 181 (below), and a yellow faience scaraboid (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a spiral design.

162. COWROID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59822	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.42b8	SIZE:	22 × 11 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 47c
DESCRIPTION:	Cowroid with various designs and hieroglyphs		

The margins of the cowroid have a band of lines.

PROVENIENCE

Slightly above the foundation deposit of Ramesses III (east side of the Ramesside wall, parallel with the first pylon, slightly above the level of the foundations), with the following objects (without registration information): amulets, inlays, and beads.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with circular designs around *nh* "life." The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Rowe 1936, pl. 10, no. 386.

163. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14936	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 52e	SIZE:	12.5 × 9.0 mm
DATE:	Late Eighteenth Dynasty, ca. 1321 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 48a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with various designs		

Little detail is preserved. Crossed lines indicate the head and clypeus. A notch is near the legs. A line is where the elytra and prothorax would meet. On the side is a single groove. The scarab is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found "in the temple territory" (according to the excavation notes), with lentoid no. 16, scarabs nos. 149, 161, 185, 186, 190, and 191, scaraboids nos. 172 and 194, a scarab (OIM 14947) that is a duplicate of scarab no. 181, and a yellow faience scaraboid (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with five circular patterns. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Petrie 1925a, pl. 8, nos. 211, 213, pl. 19, no. 1495 (Illahun).

164. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14916	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 10f2	SIZE:	12.5 × 9.0 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1324–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 48b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with various designs		

The reverse has little detail. A notch at the junction of the prothorax and legs and an indentation on the left proper side of head are indicated. The side has double grooves.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 17, 24, 87, 100, 120, 178, 179, 181, 182, 187, and 189; scaraboids nos. 80, 132, 174, and 188; cowroid no. 173; blue faience beads (OIM 15325–26); faience amulets in the following forms: Bes head (OIM 15104), crocodile (OIM 15116), Taweret (height 22 mm, OIM 15118), several very small scaraboids in the form of a double scarab (8.5 × 7.5 mm, OIM 15119), grapes (OIM 15152), Bes with a frame drum (height 4 mm, OIM 15290), two blue moon disks (OIM 15150–51); large glass inlays in blue, black, white, and brown, some curved (OIM 16665–71); a faience ring with bezel in the form of a *wedjat*-eye and uraeus (OIM 15162); a blue glass eye(?) (OIM 15117); large blue beads, according to Hölscher “from some later periods” (OIM 15064, others without registration information); a globular glass pendant (OIM 15153); a white faience ear plug (OIM 15154); numerous bright blue glass teardrop-shaped objects that appear to be hair curls from a composite statue, some still stuck into a clay-like matrix (OIM 15709); a faience rosette (OIM 16023); faience uraeus heads (OIM 16615–16); and the following objects (without registration information): a rod of glass (outside blue, inside red), eye inlays, and a “Horus cake” of blue faience.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a geometric pattern of a concave-sided square with radiating lines. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

165. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14895	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.140d	SIZE:	9.5 × 8.0 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 48c
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with various designs		

The reverse is nearly round with a raised back. The scaraboid is abraded but retains traces of black glaze. The reverse is not decorated.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 35, 108, 146, and another without registration information and seal impression no. 257.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with crosshatched lines.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 12, no. 36519. The date suggested here is based upon the other objects from MH 30.140.

166. LENTOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14847	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.1b	SIZE:	13.0 × 7.5 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 48d
DESCRIPTION:	Lentoid with various designs		

No detail is on the back. The lentoid is covered with blue-green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid G/6, east of the Ramesside house, in the debris, with remains of two baked clay vessels (without registration information), one of which (MH 28.1c) had three feet.

DECORATION



Obverse

The obverse is decorated with two crossed lines.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 12, no. 37020.

167. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14886	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.16c	SIZE:	15 × 11 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 48e
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with various designs		

The suture is a double line. A single line divides the elytra from the prothorax. Little definition of the head and clypeus are indicated. The eyes are indicated by depressions. The side is grooved and without detail.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid G (5.00)/6 (18.00), southeast corner of the enclosure, to the east of the main room of the house, with scarab no. 76.

DECORATION



Obverse

The obverse is decorated with four upright loops. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1905, pl. 20, no. 18.

168. LENTOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14905	MATERIAL:	Steatite, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.28b	SIZE:	15 × 8 mm
DATE:	Twenty-first to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 1070–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 48f
DESCRIPTION:	Lentoid with various designs		

No decoration is on the reverse. One end of the piercing is abraded as if in extended contact with an abrasive string.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H (0.00)/7, 8.00 m from the center of the house, in the rubbish, with scarabs nos. 49 and 67, a snake head amulet (OIM 15305), a frog-shaped faience vessel (OIM 16656), and a stand for a bowl(?) (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with symmetrical signs; an intertwined papyrus and lotus are on the top and bottom and a series of loops in two registers are in the center. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 13, no. 36653.

169. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14839	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.6c1	SIZE:	16.5 × 11.0 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 49a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with hieroglyphs		

No detail on the elytra and prothorax is indicated. The head is not indicated. A straight line divides the clypeus from the prothorax. The eyes are suggested by slashes. The side has double grooves and the legs are not indicated. The scarab is covered with brown glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid F/9, south of the Eighteenth Dynasty temple, between the gate of Nectanebo and the wall of the small temple, in the place where a well shaft was discovered, 80 cm below the surface, with a bronze ladle (OIM 14413) and the following objects (without registration information): a faience fragment of a Bes crown(?) and a fragment of a baked clay figurine.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a central *w3d*, flanked by an *'nh* and a *nsw* on a *nb*-sign, perhaps to be read *w3d 'nh nsw* “may the king flourish and live.”

COMMENTARY

Compare to Petrie 1889, pl. 22.629.

170. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14993	MATERIAL:	Stone, black
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.290a	SIZE:	17 × 13 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 49b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with hieroglyphs		

No detail on the elytra and prothorax is indicated. The head is indicated by a notch. The legs are defined by notched lines. The obverse near the top is worn as if the scarab was abraded by extended contact with an abrasive cord.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid R/12, at the northwest corner of the inner enclosure wall, in the debris, with a clay figurine of a bird (OIM 15518), the head of a limestone statuette of a man (OIM 14823), and a faience amulet (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with an *'nh*-sign and a seated woman above a *wedjat*-eye. Unclear vertical signs (or a border?) are to the right and above the *'nh*-sign.

171. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59804	MATERIAL:	“Paste”
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	12.0 × 9.0 × 6.5 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-fourth Dynasty, ca. 1473–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 49c
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with hieroglyphs		

The frog scaraboid is badly eroded and abraded. The head is very rudimentary to the point of being a part of the shoulder. Slashes define the front and rear legs. No delineation of the frog from the base is indicated. The scaraboid is covered with blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

No location given.

DECORATION



Obverse

The obverse is decorated with a *nfr*-sign (“good”) on the right and a uraeus on the left over a *nb*-sign. The top is chipped and there might have been a sun disk above the head of the uraeus. This is a cryptographic writing of Amun (uraeus [*irt*] = *i*, *nfr* = *m*, and *nb* = *n*). The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1905, pl. 41.36 (reversed). The frog deity, Heket, was associated with childbirth. For this cryptographic writing and for *nfr* as “*m*,” see Drioton 1957, p. 17, no. 7; Jaeger 1982, p. 294, n. 218.

172. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14941	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 52e	SIZE:	9.5 × 7.0 × 4.5 mm
DATE:	Late Eighteenth Dynasty, ca. 1321 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 49d
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with hieroglyphs		

Fish scaraboid shows the fish in raised relief. A line delineates the head from the body, which is incised with imitation of scales. The dorsal fin is large and the tail is fan shaped. A suggestion of eyes and mouth(?) is indicated. The side is grooved. The obverse is shield shaped. The scaraboid is covered with bright blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found “in the temple territory” (according to the excavators’ notes) with lentoid no. 16, scarabs nos. 149, 161, 163, 185, 186, 190, and 191, scaraboid no. 194, a scarab (OIM 14947) that is a duplicate of scarab no. 181, and a yellow faience scaraboid (without registration information).

DECORATION



Obverse

A uraeus is to the right and a *mꜣꜥt*-feather is to the left over a *nb*-sign. The decoration is a cryptographic writing of Amun (uraeus = *irt*, *mꜣꜥt* = *m*, *nb*-sign = *n*). The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to scaraboid no. 174. For the design on the obverse, see NFA Classical Auctions 1991, no. 228. For fish scaraboids, see Rowe 1936, pl. 28, nos. S 69–70; Jaeger 1982, p. 117, no. 22; NFA Classical Auctions 1991, nos. 226–28. For this cryptographic writing, see Drioton 1957, p. 17, no. 6.

173. COWROID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14907	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 10f1	SIZE:	7.5 × 8.0 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1324–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 49e
DESCRIPTION:	Cowroid with hieroglyphs		

The cowroid is nearly circular; its margins are defined by lines and notches. The cowroid is covered with blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 17, 24, 87, 100, 120, 164, 178, 179, 181, 182, 187, and 189; scaraboids nos. 80, 132, 174, and 188; blue faience beads (OIM 15325–26); faience amulets in the following forms: Bes head (OIM 15104), crocodile (OIM 15116), Taweret (height 22 mm, OIM 15118), several very small scaraboids in the form of a double scarab (8.5 × 7.5 mm, OIM 15119), grapes (OIM 15152), Bes with a frame drum (height 4 mm, OIM 15290), two blue moon disks (OIM 15150–51); large glass inlays in blue, black, white, and brown, some curved (OIM 16665–71); a faience ring with bezel in the form of a *wedjat*-eye and uraeus (OIM 15162); a blue glass eye(?) (OIM 15117); large blue beads, according to Hölscher “from some later periods” (OIM 15064, others without registration information); a globular glass pendant (OIM 15153); a white faience ear plug (OIM 15154); numerous bright blue glass teardrop-shaped objects that appear to be hair curls from a composite statue, some still stuck into a clay-like matrix (OIM 15709); a faience rosette (OIM 16023); faience uraeus heads (OIM 16615–16); and the following objects (without registration information): a rod of glass (outside blue, inside red), eye inlays, and a “Horus cake” of blue faience.

DECORATION

Obverse



A *mꜣꜥt*-feather is to the left, a uraeus snake (*ntr*) is to the right, and the design is encircled by single line. The design is perhaps to be read *mꜣꜥt ntr* “the god is just” or “Maat is a god.”

COMMENTARY

Compare to scaraboid no. 175 (below); for the design on the obverse, see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, no. 759; NFA Classical Auctions 1991, no. 228.

174. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14924	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 10	SIZE:	8 × 5 × 8 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1324–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 50a
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with hieroglyphs		

The scaraboid is in the shape of a seated cat. Little definition of facial features is indicated. The ears are high and pointed. The legs are defined. The scaraboid is covered with dark green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 17, 24, 87, 100, 120, 164, 178, 179, 181, 182, 187, and 189; scaraboids nos. 80 and 132; cowroid no. 173; animal scaraboid no. 174; blue faience beads (OIM 15325–26); faience amulets in the following forms: Bes head (OIM 15104), crocodile (OIM 15116), Taweret (height 22 mm, OIM 15118), several very small scaraboids in the form of a double scarab (8.5 × 7.5 mm, OIM 15119), grapes (OIM 15152), Bes with a frame drum (height 4 mm, OIM 15290), two blue moon disks (OIM 15150–51); large glass inlays in blue, black, white, and brown, some curved (OIM 16665–71); a faience ring with bezel in the form of a *wedjat*-eye and uraeus (OIM 15162); a blue glass eye(?) (OIM 15117); large blue beads, according to Hölscher “from some later periods” (OIM 15064, others without registration information); a globular glass pendant (OIM 15153); a white faience ear plug (OIM 15154); numerous bright blue glass teardrop-shaped objects that appear to be hair curls from a composite statue, some still stuck into a clay-like matrix (OIM 15709); a faience rosette (OIM 16023); faience uraeus heads (OIM 16615–16); and the following objects (without registration information): a rod of glass (outside blue, inside red), eye inlays, and a “Horus cake” of blue faience.

DECORATION

Obverse



Sun disk is above a rearing uraeus to the right and a *mꜣꜥt*-feather to the left; a *nb* is below. The decoration is a cryptographic writing of Amun (uraeus [*irt*] = *i*, *mꜣꜥt* = *m*, *nb*-sign = *n*). The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare the obverse to scaraboid no. 172. Compare the reverse to NFA Classical Auctions 1991, no. 233 (with bibliography).

175. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14903	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.111g	SIZE:	10.5 × 8.0 × 4.0 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty(?), ca. 1473–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 50b
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with hieroglyphs		

The reverse of the scaraboid is in the form of a fish. The details are carved in low relief. The head is delineated from the rest of the body by a line. The dorsal fin is large and the tail is triangular. The side is grooved. The scaraboid has traces of brown glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid C (14.80)/3 (18.50), in debris, near the southeast corner of the Ramesside stone wall, with the following objects (without registration information): four ostraca, a brown clay vessel with handles, a Roman lamp, two shallow clay bowls (not collected), a heart-shaped clay vessel with four lug handles, and six coins, five of which were “lumps of corrosion,” the last, with a head of an unidentified Roman emperor.

DECORATION

Obverse



A *mꜣꜥt*-feather is to the left and a uraeus snake (*nṯr*) is to the right. The decoration is perhaps to be read *mꜣꜥt nṯr* “the god is just” or “Maat is a god.” The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to cowroid no. 173. For other fish scaraboids, see Hall 1913, p. 40, nos. 371–72; Reisner 1907, no. 12487; Rowe 1936, pl. 28, nos. S69–70; Boston Museum of Fine Arts 1982, p. 254, no. 359; Jaeger 1982, p. 117, n 22; NFA Classical Auctions 1991, nos. 227–28. For general information about fish scaraboids, see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, pp. 110–11.

176. LENTOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15018	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.95f	SIZE:	16.5 × 8.5 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 50c
DESCRIPTION:	Lentoid with hieroglyphs		

The reverse of this oval lentoid is not decorated. The faience is abraded and now white.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/13, just north of the well of Nectanebo II, 4 m east of the two standing pillars, in Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, described as a “large find of all kinds of objects from robbed graves,” consisting of cowroid no. 73, scarabs nos. 74, 88, 109, 158, and 198, plaques nos. 142 and 143, heart scarab no. 206, heart amulet no. 208, seventy-one additional uninscribed faience scarabs “of little value” (without registration information), four eye inlays of stone from coffins or statues (OIM 16691, 16297), faience game pieces (OIM 15563–66), faience amulets including *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15044), fruits (OIM 16607–09), beads (OIM 15055–56, 15060, 15063), a jasper earring (OIM 15061), and shells and other small amulets (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a *nfr*-sign (“good”) that has double crossbars with a bread loaf-*t* above.

COMMENTARY

The excavators suggested that the objects from this locus were older than the stratum itself.

177. LENTOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14940	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 11b	SIZE:	12.5 × 6.0 mm
DATE:	“Aye stratum or earlier,” Eighteenth Dynasty, ca. 1353 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 50d
DESCRIPTION:	Lentoid with hieroglyph		

The reverse is without decoration. The lentoid is covered with bright blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris of the temple, from the pre-Aye houses of light colored bricks at about grid N-M/2, with many small objects including plaque no. 6, scarabs nos. 103, 121, and 122, a “foundation sacrifice” of Aye that included small faience amulets (OIM 14743, 15415–20, 16533–34), a foundation deposit that appeared to be Ramesside rather than Eighteenth Dynasty (discarded), blue and green faience rings (OIM 15129, 15132A, 15133, others without registration information), and a green ring with the name *Nb-Mꜣꜥt-Rꜥ* (Amenhotep III; OIM 15130).

DECORATION



Obverse

The obverse is decorated with a *nfr*-sign (“good”).

COMMENTARY

Compare to scarabs nos. 178, 179, 181, 182, 183, 184, and 185 and scaraboid no. 180; Petrie 1925a, pl. 16, nos. 1210–12 (Koptos).

178. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14922	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 10f2	SIZE:	9 × 6 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1324–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 50e
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with hieroglyph		

The reverse of the scarab is without detail other than a nipped in “waist” and wedge-shaped head-clypeus. The base is thick and has a single groove. The scarab is covered with blue-green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 17, 24, 87, 100, 120, 164, 179, 181, 182, 187, and 189; scaraboids nos. 80, 132, 174, and 188; cowroid no. 173; blue faience beads (OIM 15325–26); faience amulets in the following forms: Bes head (OIM 15104), crocodile (OIM 15116), Taweret (height 22 mm, OIM 15118), several very small scaraboids in the form of a double scarab (8.5 × 7.5 mm, OIM 15119), grapes (OIM 15152), Bes with a frame drum (height 4 mm, OIM 15290), two blue moon disks (OIM 15150–51); large glass inlays in blue, black, white, and brown, some curved (OIM 16665–71); a faience ring with bezel in the form of a *wedjat*-eye and uraeus (OIM 15162); a blue glass eye(?) (OIM 15117); large blue beads, according to Hölscher “from some later periods” (OIM 15064, others without registration information); a globular glass pendant (OIM 15153); a white faience ear plug (OIM 15154); numerous bright blue glass teardrop-shaped objects that appear to be hair curls from a composite statue, some still stuck into a clay-like matrix (OIM 15709); a faience rosette (OIM 16023); faience uraeus heads (OIM 16615–16); and the following objects (without registration information): a rod of glass (outside blue, inside red), eye inlays, and a “Horus cake” of blue faience.

DECORATION



Obverse

The obverse is decorated with a *nfr*-sign (“good”).

COMMENTARY

Compare to lentoid no. 177, scarabs nos. 179, 181, 182, 183, 184, and 185, and scaraboid no. 180; Petrie 1925a, pl. 16, nos. 1210–12 (Koptos).

179. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14920	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 10f2	SIZE:	9.0 × 5.5 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1324–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 50f
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with hieroglyph		

Little detail is indicated on the reverse. Notches are at the sides at the expected division of the elytra from the prothorax. The fused head-clypeus is long and narrow. The side has a single groove. The scarab is covered with blue-green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 17, 24, 87, 100, 120, 164, 178, 181, 182, 187, and 189; scaraboids nos. 80, 132, 174, and 188; cowroid no. 173; blue faience beads (OIM 15325–26); faience amulets in the following forms: Bes head (OIM 15104), crocodile (OIM 15116), Taweret (height 22 mm, OIM 15118), several very small scaraboids in the form of a double scarab (8.5 × 7.5 mm, OIM 15119), grapes (OIM 15152), Bes with a frame drum (height 4 mm, OIM 15290), two blue moon disks (OIM 15150–51); large glass inlays in blue, black, white, and brown, some curved (OIM 16665–71); a faience ring with bezel in the form of a *wedjat*-eye and uraeus (OIM 15162); a blue glass eye(?) (OIM 15117); large blue beads, according to Hölscher “from some later periods” (OIM 15064, others without registration information); a globular glass pendant (OIM 15153); a white faience ear plug (OIM 15154); numerous bright blue glass teardrop-shaped objects that appear to be hair curls from a composite statue, some still stuck into a clay-like matrix (OIM 15709); a faience rosette (OIM 16023); faience uraeus heads (OIM 16615–16); and the following objects (without registration information): a rod of glass (outside blue, inside red), eye inlays, and a “Horus cake” of blue faience.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a *nfr*-sign (“good”). The sign is carved upside down in relation to the orientation of the reverse.

COMMENTARY

Compare to lentoid no. 177 and scarabs nos. 178, 181, 182, 183, 184, and 185; Petrie 1925a, pl. 16, nos. 1210–12 (Koptos).

180. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14926	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.128k	SIZE:	8.0 × 6.5 × 5.0 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-first to Twenty-fourth Dynasty stratum, ca. 1070–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 51a
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with hieroglyph		

The scaraboid is in the form of a seated frog with well-defined rear haunches and front legs. Little detail of the head is indicated. The scaraboid is covered with blue-green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid I/10, by the northeast corner of the first pylon of the great temple, in the gravel layer, with lentoids nos. 153 and 154, scaraboid no. 155, and scarabs nos. 196 and 197, all from a baked clay pot (without registration information), from which were also recovered: spherical and tubular beads of carnelian, faience, lapis, and glass of various sizes (OIM 15033, 15042, 15067–68, 15078, 15080); approximately 500 disk-shaped blue faience beads pierced in their centers (OIM 15082, others without registration information); a plain carnelian finger ring (OIM 15316); thin inlays of faience, glass, and stone in feather and rectangular forms, some with traces of thick blue adhesive (OIM 16658, others without registration information); bright blue glass inlay in the form of curls of hair, some still stuck to matrix of composite statue(?) (OIM 16662); amulets including ten black faience *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15065); a plain carnelian *wedjat*-eye (OIM 15070); a plumb bob amulet (OIM 15069); fragments of very small faience amulets of Bes (OIM 15072); a lion figurine of black stone (OIM 15074); and animal teeth (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a *nfr*-sign (“good”). The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to lentoid no. 177 and scarabs nos. 178, 179, 181, 182, 183, 184, and 185; Petrie 1925a, pl. 16, nos. 1210–12 (Koptos). For general information about frog scaraboids, see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, pp. 112–13. The frog deity, Heket, was associated with childbirth.

181. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14918	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 10f2	SIZE:	6.5 × 5.0 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1324–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 51b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with hieroglyph		

The reverse is domed. The division of the elytra from the prothorax is indicated by an indent. The triangular head has little indication of a clypeus. The side is grooved and the legs are not shown. The scarab is covered with blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 17, 24, 87, 100, 120, 164, 178, 179, 182, 187, and 189; scaraboids nos. 80, 132, 174, and 188; cowroid no. 173; blue faience beads (OIM 15325–26); faience amulets in the following forms: Bes head (OIM 15104), crocodile (OIM 15116), Taweret (height 22 mm, OIM 15118), several very small scaraboids in the form of a double scarab (8.5 × 7.5 mm, OIM 15119), grapes (OIM 15152), Bes with a frame drum (height 4 mm, OIM 15290), two blue moon disks (OIM 15150–51); large glass inlays in blue, black, white, and brown, some curved (OIM 16665–71); a faience ring with bezel in the form of a *wedjat*-eye and uraeus (OIM 15162); a blue glass eye(?) (OIM 15117); large blue beads, according to Hölscher “from some later periods” (OIM 15064, others without registration information); a globular glass pendant (OIM 15153); a white faience ear plug (OIM 15154); numerous bright blue glass teardrop-shaped objects that appear to be hair curls from a composite statue, some still stuck into a clay-like matrix (OIM 15709); a faience rosette (OIM 16023); faience uraeus heads (OIM 16615–16); and the following objects (without registration information): a rod of glass (outside blue, inside red), eye inlays, and a “Horus cake” of blue faience.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a *nfr*-sign (“good”). The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to lentoid no. 177, scarabs nos. 178, 179, 182, 183, 184, 185, and scaraboid no. 180; Petrie 1925a, pl. 16, nos. 1210–12 (Koptos).

182. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14919	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 10f2	SIZE:	9 × 6 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1324–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 51c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with hieroglyph		

Most detail of the reverse is abraded. There are marks on the sides of the elytra and notches on either side of head to indicate eyes. The side has a single groove. The scarab is covered with light green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 17, 24, 87, 100, 120, 164, 178, 179, 181, 187, and 189; scaraboids nos. 80, 132, 174, and 188; cowroid no. 173; blue faience beads (OIM 15325–26); faience amulets in the following forms: Bes head (OIM 15104), crocodile (OIM 15116), Taweret (height 22 mm, OIM 15118), several very small scaraboids in the form of a double scarab (8.5 × 7.5 mm, OIM 15119), grapes (OIM 15152), Bes with a frame drum (height 4 mm, OIM 15290), two blue moon disks (OIM 15150–51); large glass inlays in blue, black, white, and brown, some curved (OIM 16665–71); a faience ring with bezel in the form of a *wedjat*-eye and uraeus (OIM 15162); a blue glass eye(?) (OIM 15117); large blue beads, according to Hölscher “from some later periods” (OIM 15064, others without registration information); a globular glass pendant (OIM 15153); a white faience ear plug (OIM 15154); numerous bright blue glass teardrop-shaped objects that appear to be hair curls from a composite statue, some still stuck into a clay-like matrix (OIM 15709); a faience rosette (OIM 16023); faience uraeus heads (OIM 16615–16); and the following objects (without registration information): a rod of glass (outside blue, inside red), eye inlays, and a “Horus cake” of blue faience.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a *nfr*-sign (“good”).

COMMENTARY

Compare to lentoid no. 177, scarabs nos. 178, 179, 181, 183, 184, and 185, and scaraboid no. 180.

183. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14845	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.332b1	SIZE:	6.0 × 4.5 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1324–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 51d
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with hieroglyph		

The reverse is domed. Deep humeral callosities are at the “waist”; the head and clypeus form a unit. The side has a groove to differentiate the scarab from the high base. The scarab is covered with light green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a *nfr*-sign (“good”). The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to lentoid no. 177, scarabs nos. 178, 179, 181, 182, 184, and 185, and scaraboid no. 180; Petrie 1925a, pl. 16, nos. 1210–12 (Koptos). The date assigned to this object is based upon its similarity to the objects from Aye 10.

184. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14875A	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.61f	SIZE:	9.0 × 6.5 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1324–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 51e
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with hieroglyph		

Most detail of the reverse is abraded. There are indentations on the sides of the head to indicate the eyes. The side has a groove to differentiate the scarab from the high base. The scarab has traces of green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E-F/6, south of the Ramesside pool, in the *Tandif* and higher, with plaque no. 8, scarab no. 94, scaraboid no. 129, cowroid no. 157, clay strap-handled stamp seal (with bird decoration) no. 241, two baked clay figurines of a lion (OIM 14635, 15532), a stone vessel (OIM 14529), an inlay eye (OIM 16300), a Priapean figure (OIM 15507), and a body fragment of a fine, glazed, New Kingdom *ushebti*, without name (OIM 15638).

DECORATION

Obverse  The obverse is decorated with a *nfr*-sign (“good”).

COMMENTARY

Compare to lentoid no. 177, scarabs nos. 178, 179, 181, 182, 183, and 185, and scaraboid no. 180; Petrie 1925a, pl. 16, nos. 1210–12 (Koptos). The date assigned to this object is based upon its similarity to the objects from Aye 10.

185. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14943	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 52e	SIZE:	7.0 × 4.5 mm
DATE:	Late Eighteenth Dynasty, ca. 1321 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 51f
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with hieroglyph		

Little detail is shown on the back, a slight indentation is at the junction of base, and the prothorax and elytra lines are indicated. The head and clypeus are chipped off. The side is grooved with no indication of legs. The glaze is abraded and chipped. The scarab has traces of green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found “in the temple territory” (according to the excavators’ notes), with lentoid no. 16, scarabs nos. 149, 161, 163, 186, 190, and 191, scaraboid nos. 172 and 194, a scarab (OIM 14947) that is a duplicate of scarab no. 181, and a yellow faience scaraboid (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse  The obverse is decorated with a *nfr*-sign (“good”).

COMMENTARY

Compare to lentoid no. 177, scarabs nos. 178, 179, 181, 182, 183, and 184, and scaraboid no. 180; Petrie 1925a, pl. 16, nos. 1210–12 (Koptos).

186. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14944	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 52e	SIZE:	8.5 × 6.0 mm
DATE:	Late Eighteenth Dynasty, ca. 1321 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 51g
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with hieroglyph		

The reverse is domed and pinched in at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The head is small and rounded with no clypeus. The side is grooved. The scarab is covered with blue-green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found “in the temple territory” (according to the excavators’ notes), with lentoid no. 16, scarabs nos. 149, 161, 163, 185, 190, and 191, scaraboids nos. 172 and 194, a scarab (OIM 14947) that is a duplicate of scarab no. 181, and a yellow faience scaraboid (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse  The obverse is decorated with a *mꜣ*-feather (“truth”).

COMMENTARY

Compare to Petrie 1925a, pl. 16, no. 1208.

187. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14917	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 10f2	SIZE:	11.5 × 8.5 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1324–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 51h
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with hieroglyph		

Little definition is on the reverse. Notches are at the junction of the prothorax and elytra. The head is small with no clypeus. The side has a single groove. The scarab is covered with light green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 17, 24, 87, 100, 120, 164, 178, 179, 181, 182, and 189; scaraboids nos. 80, 132, 174, 188; cowroid no. 173; blue faience beads (OIM 15325–26); faience amulets in the following forms: Bes head (OIM 15104), crocodile (OIM 15116), Taweret (height 22 mm, OIM 15118), several very small scaraboids in the form of a double scarab (8.5 × 7.5 mm, OIM 15119), grapes (OIM 15152), Bes with a frame drum (height 4 mm, OIM 15290), two blue moon disks (OIM 15150–51); large glass inlays in blue, black, white, and brown, some curved (OIM 16665–71); a faience ring with bezel in the form of a *wedjat*-eye and uraeus (OIM 15162); a blue glass eye(?) (OIM 15117); large blue beads, according to Hölscher “from some later periods” (OIM 15064, others without registration information); a globular glass pendant (OIM 15153); a white faience ear plug (OIM 15154); numerous bright blue glass teardrop-shaped objects that appear to be hair curls from a composite statue, some still stuck into a clay-like matrix (OIM 15709); a faience rosette (OIM 16023); faience uraeus heads (OIM 16615–16); and the following objects (without registration information): a rod of glass (outside blue, inside red), eye inlays, and a “Horus cake” of blue faience.

DECORATION

Obverse  The obverse is decorated with an *nh*-sign (“life”). The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1905, pl. 42, no. 1; Newberry 1907, pl. 16, no. 37256; Hornung and Staehelin 1976, no. 760 (obverse of bird scaraboid).

188. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14923	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 10f2	SIZE:	11 × 9 × 5 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1324–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 51i
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with hieroglyph		

Scaraboid in the form of a seated frog. The front and back legs are shown in good detail. The back of the frog is textured with short incisions. The head is lost. A groove separates the frog from its low base. The scaraboid is covered with gray-violet glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 17, 24, 87, 100, 120, 164, 178, 179, 181, 182, 187, and 189; scaraboids nos. 80 and 132; cowroid no. 173; animal scaraboid no. 174; blue faience beads (OIM 15325–26); faience amulets in the following forms: Bes head (OIM 15104), crocodile (OIM 15116), Taweret (height 22 mm, OIM 15118), several very small scaraboids in the form of a double scarab (8.5 × 7.5 mm, OIM 15119), grapes (OIM 15152), Bes with a frame drum (height 4 mm, OIM 15290), two blue moon disks (OIM 15150–51); large glass inlays in blue, black, white, and brown, some curved (OIM 16665–71); a faience ring with bezel in the form of a *wedjat*-eye and uraeus (OIM 15162); a blue glass eye(?) (OIM 15117); large blue beads, according to Hölscher “from some later periods” (OIM 15064, others without registration information); a globular glass pendant (OIM 15153); a white faience ear plug (OIM 15154); numerous bright blue glass teardrop-shaped objects that appear to be hair curls from a composite statue, some still stuck into a clay-like matrix (OIM 15709); a faience rosette (OIM 16023); faience uraeus heads (OIM 16615–16); and the following objects (without registration information): a rod of glass (outside blue, inside red), eye inlays, and a “Horus cake” of blue faience.

DECORATION



The obverse is decorated with an ‘*nh*’-sign (“life”). The decoration is encircled by an irregular single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1905, pl. 42, no. 1 (scarab); Petrie 1925a, pl. 16, nos. 1206, 1207; NFA Classical Auctions 1991, no. 229. For general information about frog scaraboids, see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, pp. 112–13. The frog deity, Heket, was associated with childbirth.

189. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14921	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 10f2	SIZE:	9.0 × 6.5 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1324–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 51j
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with hieroglyph		

The reverse has little detail. The elytra is nipped in and the head and clypeus are a wedge-shaped unit. The base is thick in relationship to the scarab and has a single groove. The scarab is covered with bright blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 17, 24, 87, 100, 120, 164, 178, 179, 181, 182, and 187; scaraboids nos. 80, 132, 174, and 188; a cowroid no. 173; blue faience beads (OIM 15325–26); faience amulets in the following forms: Bes head (OIM 15104), crocodile (OIM 15116), Taweret (height 22 mm, OIM 15118), several very small scaraboids in the form of a double scarab (8.5 × 7.5 mm, OIM 15119), grapes (OIM 15152), Bes with a frame drum (height 4 mm, OIM 15290), two blue moon disks (OIM 15150–51); large glass inlays in blue, black, white, and brown, some curved (OIM 16665–71); a faience ring with bezel in the form of a *wedjat*-eye and uraeus (OIM 15162); a blue glass eye(?) (OIM 15117); large blue beads, according to Hölscher “from some later periods” (OIM 15064, others without registration information); a globular glass pendant (OIM 15153); a white faience ear plug (OIM 15154); numerous bright blue glass teardrop-shaped objects that appear to be hair curls from a composite statue, some still stuck into a clay-like matrix (OIM 15709); a faience rosette (OIM 16023); faience uraeus heads (OIM 16615–16); and the following objects (without registration information): a rod of glass (outside blue, inside red), eye inlays, and a “Horus cake” of blue faience.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with an ‘*nh*’-sign (“life”). Both the loop of the *ankh*-sign and the entire hieroglyph are positioned off-center.

190. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14937	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 52e	SIZE:	9 × 7 mm
DATE:	Late Eighteenth Dynasty, ca. 1321 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 52a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with hieroglyph		

The light green glaze is worn. The reverse has little detail. The scarab has a pinched “waist” at the junction of the elytra and the prothorax at the base. Deep notches indicate the sides of the head; the clypeus is notched. The side has good definition of the back legs (not notched); the front legs are indicated by grooves.

PROVENIENCE

Found “in the temple territory” (according to the excavators’ notes), with lentoid no. 16, scarabs nos. 149, 161, 163, 185, 186, and 191, scaraboids nos. 172 and 194, a scarab (OIM 14947) that is a duplicate of scarab no. 181, and a yellow faience scaraboid (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with an ‘*nh*’-sign (“life”), the arms and base of which are flared. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare the upswept ends of the “arms” of the ‘*nh*’-sign with Newberry 1907, pl. 16, no. 37230.

191. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14951	MATERIAL:	Carnelian
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 52a	SIZE:	10 × 8 mm
DATE:	Late Eighteenth Dynasty, ca. 1321 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 52b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab with hieroglyph		

The elytra and prothorax are well defined and crisply divided. The clypeus is notched. The line dividing the elytra from the prothorax does not meet the suture evenly. The arched legs are cut in shallow relief.

PROVENIENCE

Found “in the temple territory” (according to the excavators’ notes), with lentoid no. 16, scarabs nos. 149, 161, 163, 185, 186, and 190, scaraboids nos. 172 and 194, a scarab (OIM 14947) that is a duplicate of scarab no. 181, and a yellow faience scaraboid (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a *wedjat*-eye.

192. LENTOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14996	MATERIAL:	Steatite
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.342b	SIZE:	14 × 9 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1473–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 52c
DESCRIPTION:	Lentoid with hieroglyph		

The reverse of the oval lentoid has no decoration. The lentoid is covered with dark green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the *Tandif* on the north side of the temple, with scarabs nos. 63, 68, and 99.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a *wedjat*-eye. The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare to Newberry 1907, pl. 12, no. 37151.

193. LENTOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14899	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.340c	SIZE:	15 × 9 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1473–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 52d
DESCRIPTION:	Lentoid with hieroglyph		

The reverse of the oval lentoid is not decorated. The glaze is completely abraded and the surface is now white.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris with scarabs nos. 65, 92, and 125.

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a *s3*-sign (“protection”).

COMMENTARY

Compare the obverse to scaraboid no. 194.

194. SCARABOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14948	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 52e	SIZE:	10 × 9 × 9 mm
DATE:	Late Eighteenth Dynasty, ca. 1321 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 52e
DESCRIPTION:	Scaraboid with hieroglyph		

The animal scaraboid of a recumbent frog is beautifully modeled in violet-glazed faience; the musculature is well detailed in body and legs. The scaraboid is covered with violet glaze, and brown glaze indicates the eyes.

PROVENIENCE

Found “in the temple territory” (according to the excavators’ notes) with lentoid no. 16, scarabs nos. 149, 161, 163, 185, 186, 190, and 191, scaraboid no. 172, a scarab (OIM 14947) that is a duplicate of scarab no. 181, and a yellow faience scaraboid (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a *s*³-sign (“protection”). The decoration is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Compare the obverse to lentoid no. 193 and the reverse to NFA Classical Auctions 1991, no. 229. For general information about frog scaraboids, see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, pp. 112–13. The frog deity, Heket, was associated with childbirth. The inscription on the bottom of this scaraboid alludes to the protection the deity afforded during childbirth.

195. LENTOID

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14938	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 51m	SIZE:	12 × 8 mm
DATE:	Late Eighteenth Dynasty, ca. 1321 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 52f
DESCRIPTION:	Lentoid with hieroglyph		

The reverse of the lentoid is not decorated. The lentoid is covered with green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris of the temple territory, with many other small objects including four baskets for *ushebti*(?) (OIM 16584–87), two carnelian beads (OIM 15320A–B), amulets in the following forms: ten blue faience Bes with frame drum (height 9 mm, OIM 15075), an aegis (OIM 15149), two *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15106A–B), and flowers (OIM 15148); a blue faience ring decorated with a god’s image (OIM 16588); bronze finger rings (OIM 15189–90); beads on a chain (OIM 15213); a glass ear plug (OIM 15309); a game piece (OIM 15572); a “gem of black stone, in which are cut two emperor heads, one with an aureole” (Cairo 59836); and fragments of blue, white, and yellow glass (without registration information).

DECORATION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with an *s*³-sign (“protection”).

SCARABS WITHOUT DECORATION (NOS. 196–200)

196. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15076B	MATERIAL:	Slate
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.128b	SIZE:	17 × 10 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-first to Twenty-fourth Dynasty stratum, ca. 1070–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 53a
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab without decoration		

A double line indicates the suture and a crooked single line divides the elytra from the prothorax. The head is small and circular with defined eyes. The clypeus is fan shaped and has five lobes. The legs are represented by grooves. The scarab is pierced longitudinally. The obverse is without decoration.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid I/10, by the northeast corner of the first pylon of the great temple, in the gravel layer, with lentoids nos. 153 and 154, scaraboids nos. 155 and 180, and scarab no. 197, all from a baked clay pot (without registration information), from which were also recovered: spherical and tubular beads of carnelian, faience, lapis, and glass of various sizes (OIM 15033, 15042, 15067–68, 15078, 15080); approximately 500 disk-shaped blue faience beads pierced in their centers (OIM 15082, others without registration information); a plain carnelian finger ring (OIM 15316); thin inlays of faience, glass, and stone in feather and rectangular forms, some with traces of thick blue adhesive (OIM 16658, others without registration information); bright blue glass inlay in the form of curls of hair, some still stuck to matrix of composite statue(?) (OIM 16662); amulets including ten black faience *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15065); a plain carnelian *wedjat*-eye (OIM 15070); a plumb bob amulet (OIM 15069); fragments of very small faience amulets of Bes (OIM 15072); a lion figurine of black stone (OIM 15074); and animal teeth (without registration information).

197. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15077	MATERIAL:	Steatite(?)
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.128b	SIZE:	16 × 12 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-first to Twenty-fourth Dynasty stratum, ca. 1070–715 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 53b
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab without decoration		

A single line indicates the suture and the division of the elytra from the prothorax. The head is pointed and the clypeus has four short lobes. Small drill holes(?) are at the junction of the suture and the line of prothorax and on right side of head. The legs are carved in shallow relief. Several small drill holes are drilled in the legs. The longitudinal piercing is very narrow. The obverse is without decoration. The scarab is covered with dark blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid I/10, by the northeast corner of the first pylon of the great temple, in the gravel layer, with lentoids nos. 153 and 154, scaraboids nos. 155 and 180, and scarab no. 196, all from a baked clay pot (without registration information), from which were also recovered: spherical and tubular beads of carnelian, faience, lapis, and glass of various sizes (OIM 15033, 15042, 15067–68, 15078, 15080); approximately 500 disk-shaped blue faience beads pierced in their centers (OIM 15082, others without registration information); a plain carnelian finger ring (OIM 15316); thin inlays of faience, glass, and stone in feather and rectangular forms, some with traces of thick blue adhesive (OIM 16658, others without registration information); bright blue glass inlay in the form of curls of hair, some still stuck to matrix of composite statue(?) (OIM 16662); amulets including ten black faience *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15065); a plain carnelian *wedjat*-eye (OIM 15070); a plumb bob amulet (OIM 15069); fragments of very small faience amulets of Bes (OIM 15072); a lion figurine of black stone (OIM 15074); and animal teeth (without registration information).

198. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15062	MATERIAL:	Stone, green
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.95	SIZE:	18 × 12 mm
DATE:	From Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 53c
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab without decoration		

Faint markings indicate the suture and the division of the elytra from the prothorax. The head is broad and the clypeus has six lobes. Left rear section of the obverse is broken away. A shallow groove indicates the legs. The scarab is pierced longitudinally. The obverse is without decoration.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/13, just north of the well of Nectanebo II, 4 m east of the two standing pillars, in Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, described as a “large find of all kinds of objects from robbed graves,” consisting of cowroid no. 73; scarabs nos. 74, 88, 109, and 158; lentoid no. 176; plaques nos. 142 and 143; heart scarab no. 206; heart amulet no. 208; seventy-one additional uninscribed faience scarabs “of little value” (without registration information); four eye inlays of stone from coffins or statues (OIM 16691, 16297); faience game pieces (OIM 15563–66); faience amulets including *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15044), fruits (OIM 16607–09), beads (OIM 15055–56, 15060, 15063), a jasper earring (OIM 15061), and shells and other small amulets (without registration information).

COMMENTARY

The excavators suggested that the objects from this locus were older than the stratum itself.

199. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14928	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 31.20	SIZE:	11 × 8 mm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 1473–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 53d
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab without decoration		

The reverse is very blocky. A slash indicates the suture and the divisions between the elytra, prothorax, and head. No clypeus is indicated. The side is grooved. The scarab is covered with bright blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found “in and at the chapel west of the ‘Medine’ found thrown away with the debris,” with miscellaneous small objects: a bronze eye (OIM 16299), *wedjat*-eyes of faience (OIM 15112–15, 15139, 16590), a “few ostraca with inscriptions,” a bronze finger ring (OIM 15180), bronze bracelets (OIM 15181, 15185), amulets (OIM 15296, 15319A–B), and beads (OIM 15318).

200. SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14929	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.89e	SIZE:	14 × 10 mm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 53e
DESCRIPTION:	Scarab without decoration		

A single line indicates the suture and divides the elytra, prothorax, and head. The fused head-clypeus is slightly lobed. The side is marked with grooves from head and tail that do not meet in the middle of the scarab. The obverse is without decoration. The scarab is covered with gray-brown glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid L-K/4, ruins of houses to the south of the palace, with miscellaneous small objects including a small figure of a monkey (OIM 15272), and the following objects (without registration information): white faience tube bead with the cartouche of Seti I (*Stḥ mry n Pth*), a fragment (face) of a faience figure, a small faience boat(?), and beads.

HEART SCARABS, HEART AMULETS, FUNERARY SCARABS AND SONS OF HORUS AMULETS (NOS. 201–232)

Large scarabs, most approximately from 5 to 12 cm in length, were placed on or under the wrappings of mummies as a substitute for the heart of the deceased. It was believed that the heart, as the seat of reason, would act as a defendant for the deceased during his or her interrogation by the tribunal of the gods. Since the beetle was the hieroglyph (*hpr*) “to come into being” or “to exist,” the amulet provided homophonic protection. The finer examples of heart scarabs are incised with excerpts of Spell 30B of the Book of the Dead that prompts the heart to not give false or damaging testimony against the deceased before the tribunal of the gods. Uninscribed heart scarabs can be distinguished from funerary scarabs by the fact that they are not pierced. Heart scarabs appear first in the Thirteenth Dynasty (ca. 1784 B.C.) and they continued to be used into the Roman period.

The funerary scarabs have outstretched wings usually of separate manufacture. The scarab and its wings were sewn to the mummy wrappings or to the bead net mummy cover by means of a hole at the top and bottom of the scarab body and by three holes on each wing, one at the tip and two at the junction of the wing and scarab body.⁵⁰ This form of scarab appears first in the Twenty-fifth Dynasty (ca. 780 B.C.; Andrews 1994, p. 59), and it was used into the Roman period. Funerary scarabs are not inscribed. The iconography of a scarab with outstretched wings functions on several different levels. Although the scarab beetle does have wings, the wings of the funerary scarabs are detailed with bird feathers, hence it may be considered to represent a syncretistic form of the solar deity — part falcon, part scarab — that symbolizes the newly born sun, which, in the form of a scarab,⁵¹ emerges from the horizon and flies freely across the heavens⁵² — a cycle of rebirth with which the deceased wished to be associated. On another level, it could be a reference to the winged *ba*, the scarab body’s phonetic value *hpr* being a pun for *hpr* “being.”

The funerary scarabs are often accompanied by sets of amulets in the form of the Four Sons of Horus who protected the viscera of the deceased. Because of the close stylistic association of the amulets to the funerary scarabs, the amulet sets are presented with their scarabs.

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP

Although Book of the Dead Spell 30B recommends that heart scarabs be made of a dark green stone (*nmhf*), those from Medinet Habu are made from two main types of stone; slate and a hard, medium textured, brown mottled stone. Scarabs nos. 216 and 217 are composite construction, but their backs have not survived to be able to determine their original forms. The examples incised with excerpts from Spell 30B of the Book of the Dead (scarabs nos. 201–206) are usually made of well-finished slate.⁵³ However, inscriptions were not restricted to slate examples because the obverse of scarab no. 207, a scarab of a blue-green stone, was ruled to receive an inscription that was never cut.

The heart scarabs show some variation in form. Scarab no. 203 has a human head, while scarab no. 202 (obverse) is in the form of the hieroglyph *ib* “heart.”

The funerary scarabs and their associated Sons of Horus amulets are made of faience and baked clay. Some faience examples (scarabs nos. 222–223) are glazed brown in imitation of more costly stone. Scarab no. 221 is made of clay in imitation of faience and scarab no. 223 bears traces of gold leaf covering. Some have details of the scarab anatomy picked out in pigment (scarabs nos. 227–229). Scarabs nos. 221, 226, 227, 228, 229, and wing no. 232, as well the associated Sons of Horus amulets for scarabs nos. 226, 227, and 228, bear the impression of a woven material on their reverse, a result of the faience having been rolled out on fabric as it was being fashioned.

50. The excavators questioned whether wing no. 232 came from a funerary scarab. Anthes annotated Hölscher’s notes (MH 28.7) with the comment that the wing was from an amulet rather than from a scarab. It does lack the distinctive third piercing, and its workmanship is far superior to the other examples. However, a very similar example, also with only two piercings (BM 58993 in Andrews 1994, cover), which is dated to the Saite period suggests that wing no. 232 was from a funerary scarab.

51. As seen most prominently in the royal tombs where the young sun, in the form of a scarab, is paired with the ram-headed Atum, the symbol of the aged sun.

52. The image of the scarab equipped with wings to provide mobility may be related to the practice of supplying the mummy with extra feet and physical facilities through cartonnage duplicates.

53. The underside of heart amulet no. 208, also of slate, was ruled with register lines for an inscription that was never cut.

PROVENIENCE OF THE SCARABS

The thirty-one heart and funerary scarabs were found in two major concentrations. The first area is the group of tombs numbered 16(?), 17a, 18a, and 19 near the chapels of the God's Wives from which scarabs nos. 209, 215, 224, 227, and 228 were recovered. Funerary scarabs nos. 229 and 230 were scattered in that same general area. The other concentration came from the pit tombs in the chapels to the west of the outer enclosure wall (scarabs nos. 212–214, 216–218, 221–223). Scarabs nos. 201, 203, and 204 were found among the ruins of the houses in the southeast section of the precinct. Another inscribed example (scarab no. 201) was found near the southeast corner of the inner enclosure wall and yet another (scarab no. 206) was found far away, in the northeast section of the precinct (near uninscribed heart amulet no. 208). It might be assumed that all these were dispersed from their original locations as the result of tomb robbers' activity.⁵⁴ Only one funerary scarab with its Sons of Horus amulets (no. 227 from tomb 18a) was found attached to a mummy.

The disruption of the site in antiquity due to tomb robbing is especially evident in the group of pits west of the outer enclosure wall. The burials in this area were completely devastated. Unfortunately, none of the scarabs from these western chapels bears a personal name, although a canopic jar in pit 14 (in presumed association with scarab no. 223) bears the name of a woman *Mwt-(n)-pr-ms*. The fact that some pits yielded multiple scarabs (pit 1, scarabs nos. 218, 221; pit 2, scarabs nos. 212, 222; pit 15, scarabs nos. 214, 216, 217) suggests that some were group tombs. Although the contents of the tombs were badly damaged, the badly battered remains of their furnishings suggest that these were once well equipped.⁵⁵

Comparing multiple scarabs from a single pit does not provide significant evidence about the relative wealth or date of the respective burials. Certainly heart scarab no. 218, a large, well-made, bright blue faience example from pit 1 is far finer than a very simple baked clay funerary scarab (no. 221) from the same location. Two of the three heart scarabs from pit 15 (nos. 216, 217) are remarkable for their very unusual manufacture. Scarab no. 216, the base and legs of which were modeled of blue pottery, has a large recess in its back where the elytra and prothorax, fashioned of another material (of which there is no trace), would have been attached. Its companion (scarab no. 217) was composed of an oval base plate of slate to which a molded back was attached. The third scarab (no. 214) from pit 15 is a conventional brown stone heart scarab.

SONS OF HORUS AMULETS

From the Third Intermediate Period onward (Andrews 1994, p. 45), sets of four deities (Hapy, a baboon; Duamutef, a jackal; Imseti, a human; and Qebhsenuf, a falcon), collectively called the Four Sons of Horus, were sewn to either the packets of embalmed viscera or to the outer mummy wrappings. After the Twenty-first Dynasty (ca. 945 B.C.), when the viscera were again placed in functional canopic chests and thus separated from the body, these amulets were probably regarded as serving as replacements for the organs that were removed. Five of the six sets of amulets (nos. 226–230) from Medinet Habu were found with funerary scarabs whose style they resemble. The sixth set (no. 231) was found in conjunction with a hard stone heart scarab (no. 209) and a faience funerary scarab (no. 224). The amulets have little stylistic affinity with funerary scarab no. 224, but one might assume that they formed a set, rather than the rarer pairing of the Sons of Horus with a heart scarab.

The sets of Sons of Horus amulets are made of glazed faience; very little incised decoration is present on any of them. The amulets are very simple, with only rough delineation of the features to differentiate the individual gods. The gods of sets nos. 229 and 231 in particular are very generic. The wigs on nos. 226 and 230 are in slight, but poorly done, relief. Others (nos. 227–229) have slashes of rough terra-cotta-colored pigment detailing the wigs and costumes. The most finely crafted set (no. 227) has red mummy braces painted on Duamutef's chest.

The individual sets show some variation in size. The Imseti amulet of set no. 227 is taller than the other gods of that set. All four deities of scarab no. 228 are different sizes, while nos. 226 and 229–231 generally show uniformity of size within the set. Each figure is pierced top and bottom for attachment to the mummy. Set no. 227 was found sewn to a mummy. The other sets of Sons of Horus and funerary scarabs were found loose, the mummies presumably having been destroyed by tomb robbers.

There is little uniformity in the direction the gods face. The gods of nos. 228, 229, and 230 all face to the right, while set no. 226 faces to the left. Sets nos. 227 and 231 show mixed orientation, with Duamutef facing to the left, and other three gods facing to the right.

54. See Hölscher's (*Excav.* V, p. 27) comments about the way funerary offerings of the God's Wives of Amun were likewise dispersed in the area around the tomb chapels by tomb robbers.

55. For example, pit 1 (which yielded scarab nos. 218 and 221) contained 550 clay *ushebtis* of two different types, as well as a wide variety of other objects (see catalog for detail).

HEART SCARABS AND HEART AMULETS WITH INSCRIPTION (NOS. 201–206)

201. HEART SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15020	MATERIAL:	Stone, green
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.132a	SIZE:	7.4 × 5.2 × 2.4 cm
DATE:	Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 54a
DESCRIPTION:	Heart scarab with inscription		

The heart scarab is finely finished. The prothorax and elytra are divided by double lines. The elytra has humeral callosities and a short double line parallel to the division. The head is small and flanked by large eyes. The clypeus is large and fan shaped. The legs are not defined but are marked with short strokes. The obverse has thirteen ruled registers for the text. The upper register contains two lines of cramped text. The scarab is not pierced.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid F/5, to the south of the Ramesside pool, with votive bed-type freestanding plaque (Cairo 59848) and a fragment of a dark stone *ushebt*i with name of Amenhotep III (height 5.5 cm; OIM 15637).

INSCRIPTION



The inscription is Book of the Dead Spell 30B. The signs in lines 1 and 2, in contrast to the rest of the inscription, are very cramped and poorly spaced, and the orthography (in particular the ) is dissimilar to that in the lower registers. The first two lines are perhaps to be read as a corrupt version of the rubric of the spell in two separate lines.

TRANSLITERATION

1. (r n) tm wd^c
2. r.f (m hrt-ntr)
3. ib.i (n) mwt.i sp sn ḥꜣt
4. .i (n) ḥpr(w).i^a m ḥ^c (r).i m (mt)rw
5. m ḥsf (r).i m dꜣdꜣt
6. m ḥr rk.k (r).i m-bꜣḥ ḥry mḥꜣt
7. ntk kꜣ.i ḥmy ḥt.i

8. *Hnmw swdꜛ wt.i pr.k*
9. *r bw nfr hn n.n im m shnš*
10. *r(n).i m šnyt iryw*
11. *rmtw m ḥꜛw*
12. *nfr n.n nfr sdm ꜛw-ib (n) wdꜛ-mdw*
13. *m (k)md grg.i r-gs ntr*
14. *mk tnw.k wn.ti (m mꜛꜛ hrw)*

TRANSLATION

1. (Spell for) not letting the (heart) judge
2. against him (in the god's domain) (?)
3. My heart of my mother, my heart of my mother, my heart
4. of my transformation(s). Do not stand (against) me as witness,
5. do not oppose me before the tribunal,
6. do not outweigh me in the presence of the guardian of the balance.
7. You are my *ka* which is in my body,
8. Khnum who makes my limbs sound. When you go forth
9. to the good place which is prepared for us, do not make my name stink
10. to the courtiers who create
11. mankind in (this) place.
12. It will be good for us and good for the hearer that the judge may be happy.
13. Do not make up lie(s) about me before the god.
14. Behold, you have determined that I am (one justified).

NOTE

^aFor *hpr/hprw*, see Malaise 1978, pp. 22–23.

COMMENTARY

The date assigned to this scarab is based upon its stylistic similarity to scarab no. 206, which was excavated from the Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 61, no. 6, pl. 35, A5.

202. HEART SCARAB

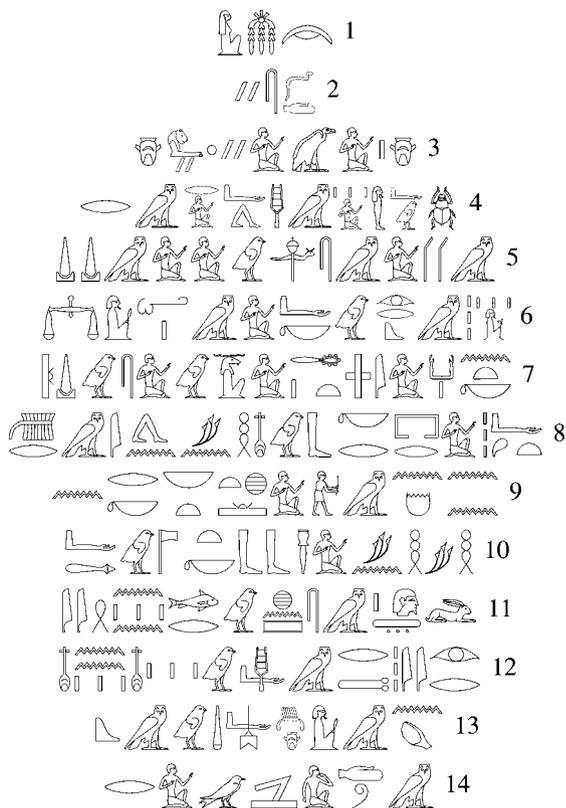
REGISTRATION NUMBER: Cairo 59840 MATERIAL: Slate
 FIELD NUMBER: MH 28.104 SIZE: 7.8 × 5.4 × 2.9 cm
 DATE: Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, PHOTOGRAPH: Pl. 54b
 ca. 780–525 B.C.
 DESCRIPTION: Heart scarab with inscription

The heart scarab of Ahmose is finely finished. The obverse is in the form of an Egyptian heart (*ib*). Thirteen registers have been ruled for the inscription. The suture of the elytra is indicated by three lines, and the division of the prothorax from the elytra is by a double line. The top and bottom of the suture are flanked by short double lines. Two pairs of humeral callosities are on the elytra. The head is compact and short and the clypeus has four lobes. The legs are indicated by sweeping lines. The scarab is not pierced. The excavators referred to this as the “Christmas scarab” because it was discovered on December 24, 1928.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid I/4-5, in the roadway at the southeast of the edge of the inner enclosure wall, “in *Radim*.”

INSCRIPTION



The inscription is Book of the Dead Spell 30B with a variant text in lines 9–11. The name has been added in the first register, possibly in a different hand. The text abruptly breaks off in the last register.

TRANSLITERATION

1. *ʿIḥms^a*
2. *dd.sy*
3. *ib.i (n) mwt.i sp sn ḥꜣt.(i n)*
4. *ḥprw.i m ḥḥ r.i m*
5. *mtr m ḥsf (r).i m dꜣdꜣt*
6. *m ir rk.k (r).i m-bꜣḥ iry mhꜣt*
7. *ntk kꜣ.i imy ḥt.i Ḥnmw swdꜣ*
8. *wt.i pr.k r bw nfr ḥn (n).n im^bdr*
9. *nn nḥm.i ḥt nbt r.k n*
10. *ḥnhn.n.i^c ꜣbbt.k ntrw ꜣ(?)*
11. *wn tp tꜣ m shnš rn.(i) n šnyt*
12. *iryw rmt m ḥḥw nfr n.n nfr*
13. *n sdmw ꜣw-ib wdꜣ-mdw m kmd*
14. *grg.i r(-gs ntr)*

TRANSLATION

1. Ahmose,
2. she says:
3. My heart of my mother, my heart of my mother, my heart
4. of my transformations. Do not stand against me as
5. witness, do not oppose me before the tribunal,
6. do not outweigh me in the presence of the guardian of the balance.
7. You are my *ka* which is in my body, Khnum who makes
8. my limbs sound. When you go forth to the good place which is prepared for us — since
9. I have not taken away anything from you,
10. I have not impeded what you desire. Great(?) gods
11. who are upon earth — do not make my name stink to the courtiers
12. who create mankind in (this) place. It will be good for us and good
13. for the hearer that the judge may be happy. Do not
14. make up lies about me before (the god).

NOTES

^a The first line of text is not visible on the photograph (pl. 54b).

^b The text from the end of line 8 to the third word of line 11 is added to the usual text of Spell 30B: *dr nn nḥm.i ḥt nbt r.k n ḥnhn.n.i ꜣbbt.k ntrw ꜣ wn tp tꜣ*.

^c See Malaise 1978, pp. 25–26, for the use of *ḥn n.n* and *ḥn.n.n*.

COMMENTARY

The date assigned to this scarab is based upon its stylistic similarity to scarab no. 206, which was excavated from the Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 61, no. 4, pl. 35, A4.

203. HEART SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59839	MATERIAL:	Slate
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.15	SIZE:	4.90 × 3.30 × 2.35 cm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 1182–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 55a
DESCRIPTION:	Heart scarab with inscription		

The heart scarab of Intaneb, chief of the workers of Amun, is a flattened oval disk with a human head. The wig has two rows of thick braids framing the face. The back of the wig is defined by straight downward lines from the crown of the head. The prothorax is patterned with a series of short, slash-like lines, and the undivided elytra is marked with parallel lines. No definition of the legs is indicated. The front of the scarab, below the head, is broken and repaired. The text is carelessly cut in six registers. The inscription is enclosed by a single line. The scarab is not pierced.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid G (14.20)/6 (18.90), east of the wall of the stables.

INSCRIPTION



The text is an abbreviated form of Book of the Dead Spell 30B.

TRANSLITERATION

1. *ḏd (mdw) in Wsir*
2. *ḥry kꜣwt n ꜣImn*
3. *ꜣIn-tꜣ-nb mꜣꜥ ḥrw ḏd.f iꜣb*
4. *n mwt.i sp sn ḥꜣt.i*
5. *n ḥpr(w).i m ꜥḥꜥ r.i*
6. *(m) mtr (m ḥsf) r.i m ḏꜣḏꜣ*

TRANSLATION

1. (Words) said by the Osiris
2. the Chief of the Workers of Amun
3. Intaneb, justified. He says: Heart
4. of my mother, heart of my mother, my heart of
5. my transformation(s). Do not stand up against me
6. as witness (do not oppose me) before the tribunal.

COMMENTARY

Compare to other human-headed scarabs in Malaise 1978, p. 42, pl. 2; D'Auria, Lacovara, and Roehrig 1988, no. 114 (MFA 1979.570); Hornung and Staehlin 1976, no. A11; Hall 1913. The name *ꜣIn-tꜣ-nb* is not in Ranke 1935.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 61, no. 1, pl. 35, A1.

204. HEART SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15024	MATERIAL:	Schist
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.115	SIZE:	4.5 × 3.0 cm
DATE:	Twentieth Dynasty, reign of Ramesses III(?), ca. 1182–1151 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 55b
DESCRIPTION:	Heart scarab with inscription		

The heart scarab is inscribed for Paser. The reverse is roughly finished. A single, curving line divides the prothorax from the elytra. The suture extends into the prothorax. The head is oval and the clypeus has five sharp lobes. The plate is thick, and the legs are done in high relief. The inscription is roughly incised in five registers, and the signs are filled with white pigment. A small hole was drilled partway into the base centrally above the first line of text, through the register line. The scarab is not otherwise pierced.

PROVENIENCE

Found to the southwest of the Ramesside pool.

INSCRIPTION



The text is in five lines, an abbreviation of Spell 30B of the Book of the Dead.

TRANSLITERATION

1. *ḏḏ mdw in Wsir*
2. *Pꜣsr ḏḏ.f*
3. *n.ī^a ib n mwt.(i) ḥꜣty (n)*
4. *ḥpr.ī m ḥꜣ r.ī*
5. *(m) mtr*

TRANSLATION

1. Words said by the Osiris
2. Paser: He says
3. “My heart of (my) mother, my heart of
4. my transformation(s), do not stand against me
5. as witness.”

NOTE

^a *n.ī* for *n.ī im*?

COMMENTARY

The identity of the Paser for whom this scarab was inscribed is unclear. Hölscher (*Excav. V*, p. 61) states that the owner of this scarab is “presumably the official of the Twentieth Dynasty whose reliefs were found in the Western Fortified Gate ...” (Schott 1957, PM 1/2, pp. 773–74). Yet Hölscher (*Excav. IV*, p. 23) comments that although a specific chapel of the group to the west of the western high gate cannot be identified as that belonging to Paser, the chapels contemporary with Paser (i.e., Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1180 B.C.), do not have burial shafts from which such a scarab may have come. However, since no other tomb is known for the Paser who served as mayor of Thebes under Ramesses III (Bierbrier 1982, col. 912), it is possible that the burial of Paser was located in the chapels to the west of the high gate and that this heart scarab was originally part of his tomb furnishings. For another example of an abbreviated text, see Hornung and Staehelin 1976, no. 910.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav. IV*, p. 23, n. 4; Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 61, no. 2, pl. 35, A2.

205. HEART AMULET

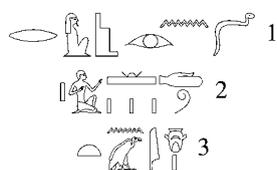
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15025	MATERIAL:	Slate
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.104A	SIZE:	3.3 × 2.7 × 1.2 cm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 55c
DESCRIPTION:	Heart amulet with inscription		

The fragment of a heart amulet belongs to an individual named *R[...]dw*. The obverse is ruled for a hieroglyphic text of which three registers are preserved. The top of the amulet has four oblique piercings to attach it to the mummy's wrappings. The reverse is decorated with a *bnw*-bird. The neck of the "heart" is incised with the representation of floral collars. The amulet is not otherwise pierced.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, without coordinates.

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed with a passage from Book of the Dead Spell 30B.

TRANSLITERATION

1. *d(d mdw i)n Wsir R*
2. *[...]dw*
3. *[...] ib.i n mwt(.i)*

TRANSLATION

1. (Words said) by the Osiris
2. *[...] r/dw*
3. *[...] my heart of my mother*

COMMENTARY

For the *bnw*-bird's association with heart amulets, see Andrews 1994, pp. 72–73.

206. HEART SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14979	MATERIAL:	Slate
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.95a	SIZE:	7.2 × 5.4 × 3.7 cm
DATE:	From Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pls. 56a, 109
DESCRIPTION:	Heart scarab with inscription		

The suture of this finely made, high, and rounded scarab is indicated by a triple line; the division of the elytra and prothorax is indicated by a double line. A notch appears where the suture meets the prothorax, and humeral callosities are at the far edges of the elytra. The head is broad and short and the clypeus is fan shaped with four lobes. The leg area is indicated by a series of lines that end above the narrow plate. The obverse is divided into ten registers, the bottom nine of which are inscribed.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/13, just north of the well of Nectanebo II, 4 m east of the two standing pillars, in Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, described as a "large find of all kinds of objects from robbed graves," consisting of cowroid no. 73; scarabs nos. 74, 88, 109, 158, and 198; lentoid no. 176; plaques nos. 142 and 143; heart amulet no. 208; seventy-one additional uninscribed faience scarabs "of little value" (without registration informa-

tion); four eye inlays of stone from coffins or statues (OIM 16297, 16691); faience game pieces (OIM 15563–66); faience amulets including *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15044), fruits (OIM 16607–09), beads (OIM 15055–56, 15060, 15063), a jasper earring (OIM 15061), and shells and other small amulets (without registration information).

INSCRIPTION



The text is a corrupt version of Spell 30B of the Book of the Dead. The first register, which is blank, was not incised with the name of the deceased.

TRANSLITERATION

1. .i^a ib (n) hpr(.i)^b mwt.i h3t.i sp sn^c mk
2. .wi m h^c r.i m mtr
3. m hsf r.i m d3d3t imy^d
4. (m) k^e m-b3h iry mh3.t (nt)k k3
5. .i imy ht.i Hnmw swd3
6. t.i sb(n).k^f (r) bw nfr hn (n.n)
7. .k m sh m^g r(n).i m šnywt
8. 3w-(ib) sdm nfrt m wd^c-mdw^h mk
9. (m)k (tn(w)) wn.tiⁱ (m m3^c hrw)

TRANSLATION

1. Oh heart of my transformation, my heart of my mother, my heart of my mother,
2. do not stand against me as witness,
3. do not oppose me before the tribunal,
4. (do not outweigh me) in the presence of the guardian of the balance, for you are my *ka*
5. which is in my body, Khnum who makes
6. my limb(s) sound. When you glide away (to) the good place which is prepared (for
7. us), do not make my name stink to the courtiers.
8. It will be good for the hearer and good for the judge.^j Behold, (you
9. have) determined that I am (a justified one).

NOTES

^a For the vocative, see *Wb.* 1.25.

^b For *hprw* rather than *hpr*, see Malaise 1978, pp. 22–23.

^c For *ib.i n mwt.i sp sn h3t.i n hprw.i*.

^d *imy* for *m*? (see *Wb.* 1.76).

^e For *m ir r3 r.i*.

^f *Sbn* “to glide”(?) in place of the usual *pr*.

^g *sh m* for the usual *shnš*.

^h For *nfr n sdm 3w-ib n wd^c mdw*.

ⁱ For *mk tnwt.k*, see Malaise 1978, pp. 28–29.

^j This line is very garbled, with inverted signs and omissions.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 61, no. 3, pl. 35, A3.

HEART SCARABS AND HEART AMULET WITHOUT INSCRIPTION (NOS. 207–219)

207. HEART SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14980	MATERIAL:	Stone, blue-green, marble-like
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.141a	SIZE:	6.1 × 4.2 cm
DATE:	From Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth Dynasty stratum, ca. 945–715 B.C.; Anthes suggested “22–29 Dyn.”	PHOTOGRAPH:	Fig. 3, pl. 56b
DESCRIPTION:	Heart scarab without inscription		

The suture is indicated by a double line and a single line divides the elytra from the prothorax. The head is ovoid and the clypeus has four lobes. The legs are in high relief on a plate. Nine registers were lightly scored on the obverse, but the inscription was not added. The scarab is not pierced.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E-F/4-5, southeast corner of the enclosure, in Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth Dynasty stratum, in the debris, with scaraboid no. 156 and the following objects (without registration information): a hematite animal figurine without a head and a fragment of a faience pectoral(?) (7 × 5 cm) decorated with Nephthys.

COMMENTARY

Anthes's notes contain the suggestion that scarab no. 207 was originally inserted into a faience pectoral (fig. 3) showing Nephthys (and presumably Isis) adoring the scarab. Although this pairing seems reasonable, it is unclear why he expressed uncertainty about the suggestion, and since the pectoral was not registered, the association cannot be further explored.



Figure 3. Field Photograph of Heart Scarab No. 207 (OIM 14980) Fitted to Faience Pectoral

208. HEART AMULET

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14982	MATERIAL:	Slate
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.95b	SIZE:	6.5 × 4.5 × 16.0 cm
DATE:	From Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 57a
DESCRIPTION:	Heart amulet without inscription		

The heart-shaped amulet is well finished. The neck on the reverse is marked by two lines. Nine somewhat irregularly spaced registers are indicated on the obverse, although no text was incised. The amulet is not pierced.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/13, just north of the well of Nectanebo II, 4 m east of the two standing pillars, in Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty stratum, described as a “large find of all kinds of objects from robbed graves,” consisting of cowroid no. 73; scarabs nos. 74, 88, 109, 158, and 198; lentoid no. 176; plaques nos. 142 and 143; heart scarab no. 206; seventy-one additional uninscribed faience scarabs “of little value” (without registration information); four eye inlays of stone from coffins or statues (OIM 16691, 16297); faience game pieces (OIM 15563–66); faience amulets including *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15044), fruits (OIM 16607–09), beads (OIM 15055–56, 15060, 15063), a jasper earring (OIM 15061), and shells and other small amulets (without registration information).

209. HEART SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15023	MATERIAL:	Stone, brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.26b	SIZE:	4.20 × 2.95 cm
DATE:	Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 57b
DESCRIPTION:	Heart scarab without inscription		

The division of the elytra and prothorax and the suture are indicated by a single, somewhat irregularly incised line. The head has little definition. The clypeus has three lobes. The legs are in fairly high relief on the plate. The scarab is neither pierced nor inscribed.

PROVENIENCE

Found in tomb 19, northwest of the chapel of Shepenwepet, from a destroyed burial containing another faience scarab no. 224, three blue faience Sons of Horus amulets no. 231, and a gold ring inset with a black glass *wedjat*-eye (Cairo 59646).

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 61, no. 6, p. 31.

210. HEART SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14985	MATERIAL:	Stone, brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.44c	SIZE:	5.9 × 3.9 × 3.0 cm
DATE:	Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 780–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 57c
DESCRIPTION:	Heart scarab without inscription		

The suture is indicated by a slightly crooked double line. Humeral callosities are on the sides of the elytra. The clypeus has six lobes and emerges from a rounded head. The legs are in high relief. The scarab is neither pierced nor inscribed.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid G/9, tomb 10, along the outermost southern wall of the small temple, west of the gate of Nectanebo, from a destroyed burial containing two bodies, found on the wrappings of one mummy covered with a bead net, other objects include amulets from a necklace found on the mummy (OIM 15032, 15035–41), and several objects (without registration information): three uninscribed canopic jars, two boxes of uninscribed *ushebtis* (one set of clay, the other of faience), and several vessels of coarse clay.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 31.

211. HEART SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15021	MATERIAL:	Stone, mottled brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.9a	SIZE:	4.95 × 3.80 cm
DATE:	Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 945–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 58a
DESCRIPTION:	Heart scarab without inscription		

A single line indicates the suture and divides the elytra and prothorax. The clypeus is saw-toothed. Little definition of the head is indicated. The legs are indicated by shallow incised lines. The scarab is neither pierced nor inscribed.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid G/5, in the southeast section of the precinct, in the debris, with an architectural fragment carved with a perseus tree motif (without registration information).

COMMENTARY

The date is based upon its stylistic similarity to heart scarab no. 212.

212. HEART SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14986	MATERIAL:	Stone, mottled brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 31.8a	SIZE:	5.8 × 4.1 × 2.7 cm
DATE:	Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 945–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 58b
DESCRIPTION:	Heart scarab without inscription		

The reverse has little detail. A single line indicates the suture and divides the elytra and prothorax. The clypeus has five lobes, and the head is defined by two incised lines. The legs are not indicated. The scarab is neither pierced nor inscribed. The edges are chipped and worn. Traces of gilt are on the elytra.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid Y (0.00)/7 (17.00), pit 2, in the northeast corner of the forecourt of chapel VI to the west of the outer enclosure wall of the temple, with faience funerary scarab no. 222; the following faience amulets: Isis and Horus (OIM 15089), heart (OIM 15090), and *wedjat*-eye (OIM 15092); beads (OIM 15059, 15092A); and the following objects (without registration information): a bronze eyebrow, perhaps from a coffin, and many uninscribed objects: 120 clay *ushebtis* (height 4 cm) and thirty other *ushebtis* (height 5 cm).

COMMENTARY

For the date of the pit tombs, see Anthes in Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 23.

213. HEART SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14983	MATERIAL:	Slate
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 31.2e	SIZE:	2.8 × 1.9 × 1.1 cm
DATE:	Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 945–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 58c
DESCRIPTION:	Heart scarab without inscription		

A single line indicates the suture and the division of the elytra from the prothorax. The head is wedge shaped with triangular eyes, and the clypeus is lobed. The legs, which are indicated by shallow grooves, are arched and meet at the junction of the elytra and prothorax. The front legs have notched detail. The scarab is neither pierced nor inscribed.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid Y (17.60)/7 (7.80), pit 6, in the southernmost of the three back shrines of chapel VI, to the west of the outer enclosure wall of the temple complex, from the remains of a destroyed burial containing many objects (without registration information): a board from the coffin; 362 clay uninscribed *ushebtis*, painted blue (height 5

cm); 170 uninscribed dark gray clay *ushebtis* (height 4 cm); two faces from wooden anthropoid coffins; and fragments of alabaster vessels.

COMMENTARY

This example is much smaller than the other heart scarabs. It is classified with this group because it is made of hard stone and it is not pierced. See Andrews 1994, p. 57, for a reference to other schist heart scarabs that measure only 3 cm in length. For the date of the pit tombs, see Anthes in Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 23.

214. HEART SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59837	MATERIAL:	Serpentine
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 31.11a	SIZE:	4.40 × 2.80 × 1.45 cm
DATE:	Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 945–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 59a
DESCRIPTION:	Heart scarab without inscription		

A single irregular line defines the suture and the division of the elytra and prothorax. The suture continues into the prothorax. The head is small and the clypeus has eight lobes. The legs are in low relief on a thin base. The scarab is neither pierced nor inscribed.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid Z (5.5)/9 (10.0), pit 15, to the north of the transverse hall of chapel VII, to the west of the outer enclosure wall of the temple complex, from a destroyed burial containing heart scarabs nos. 216 and 217, 265 clay *ushebtis* without inscription (height 4 cm; OIM 15784–85), and the following objects (without registration information): an uninscribed limestone canopic jar with a hawk head, blue glass inlays from a coffin, beads, and a fragment of a pot with a stamp in the form of a cartouche (illegible) with disk and horns.

COMMENTARY

For the date of the pit tombs, see Anthes in Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 23.

215. HEART SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15022	MATERIAL:	Stone, brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.51m	SIZE:	6.2 × 4.2 × 2.4 cm
DATE:	Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 760 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 59b
DESCRIPTION:	Heart scarab without inscription		

The heart scarab was found in the tomb of Ankh-Shepenwepet, a singer of Amun. The reverse is schematic with little definition of the head and clypeus. A single line defines the suture and the division of the elytra and prothorax. The suture continues into the prothorax. The base is thick and the legs are not indicated. The scarab is neither pierced nor inscribed.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E/8, tomb 17a of Ankh-Shepenwepet, the singer of Amun, in the east antechamber of tomb 17 to the east of the chapel of Amunirdis, with a set of four alabaster canopic jars inscribed for the *ḥs(t) n pr n ʾImn ʿnh špnwpt* “singer of the temple of Amun, Ankh-Shepenwepet” (OIM 14677–80), faience *ushebtis* (OIM 15633–34, 15744–53, Cairo 59702), an uninscribed lapis lazuli scarab (OIM 14927), and beads (OIM 15322–23).

COMMENTARY

The attribution of the scarab is based on the name inscribed on the canopic jars that were recovered from the same tomb. According to Hölscher (*Excav. V*, p. 18), the burial of Ankh-Shepenwepet dates “probably” to the beginning of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty. Ankh-Shepenwepet was presumably a retainer of the god’s wife Shepenwepet I.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav. V*, pp. 19, 60, no. 7.

216. HEART SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59838	MATERIAL:	Baked clay
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 31.11c	SIZE:	8.5 × 5.9 × 2.4 cm
DATE:	Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 945–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 59c
DESCRIPTION:	Heart scarab without inscription		

The prothorax and elytra are hollowed out to receive an inlay. The head and clypeus are fused into a large rectangular plate. The legs are well defined. The scarab is neither pierced nor inscribed. The scarab is covered with blue glaze with a matte finish.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid Z (5.5)/9 (10.0), pit 15, to the north of the transverse hall of chapel VII, to the west of the outer enclosure wall of the temple complex, from a destroyed burial containing heart scarabs nos. 214 and 217, 265 clay *ushebtis* without inscription (height 4 cm; OIM 15784–85). and the following objects (without registration information): an uninscribed limestone canopic jar with a hawk head, blue glass inlays from a coffin, beads, and a fragment of a pot with a stamp in the form of a cartouche (illegible) with disk and horns.

COMMENTARY

No trace of the material that originally filled the recess on the reverse is preserved. For the date of these pit tombs, see Anthes in Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 23.

217. HEART SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 16342	MATERIAL:	Slate and blue faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 31.11b	SIZE:	Plate: 5.1 × 3.1 cm
DATE:	Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 945–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 60a
DESCRIPTION:	Heart scarab without inscription		

This heart scarab was made in two pieces. The flat oval plate that makes up the obverse is of slate. The reverse was made of blue faience that is now crumbled into pieces. The two sections must have been attached with an adhesive because no sign of mechanical attachment is preserved. The scarab is neither pierced nor inscribed.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid Z (5.5)/9 (10.0), pit 15, to the north of the transverse hall of chapel VII, to the west of the outer enclosure wall of the temple complex, from a destroyed burial containing heart scarabs nos. 214 and 216, 265 clay *ushebtis* without inscription (height 4 cm; OIM 15784–85), and many objects (without registration information): an uninscribed limestone canopic jar with a hawk head, blue glass inlays from a coffin, beads, and a fragment of a pot with a stamp in the form of a cartouche (illegible) with disk and horns.

COMMENTARY

Compare to heart scarab no. 216 and to Cairo temporary register number 9958, which has a slate base and a separate limestone(?) body that was covered with blue vitreous glaze. For the date of the pit tombs, see Anthes in Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 23.

218. HEART SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14984	MATERIAL:	Faience(?)
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 31.7b	SIZE:	Length 8.2 × 5.9 × 2.95 cm
DATE:	Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 945–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 60b
DESCRIPTION:	Heart scarab without inscription		

The suture divides as it meets the prothorax making a V-shape. The division of the prothorax and elytra is curved. The head is small and the clypeus has four lobes. The legs are in high definition on the plate, and the legs are detailed with notching below the head and clypeus. The scarab is neither pierced nor inscribed. The scarab is covered with thin, light blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid 7 (8.20)/Y (1.00), pit 1, in the southeast corner of the forecourt of chapel VI, to the west of the great temple, from a destroyed burial that contained the badly decayed remains of a wooden coffin; funerary scarab no. 221; two faience amulets (heart: OIM 15086; *wedjat*-eye: OIM 15087); two faience game pieces (OIM 15570–71); a blue faience bead (OIM 14704); three alabaster vases (OIM 14547A–B); a group of tubular beads (OIM 15088); two small bowls of black granite (OIM 14556); a black granite grinding stone (OIM 14508); fragment of a carved ivory unguent spoon in the style of the New Kingdom (OIM 15860); and the following objects (without registration information): several other small amulets including a lapis lazuli heart-shaped (*ib*) amulet inscribed on one side “Re Atum” and another with a scarab beetle, fragments of ivory inlay(?), 390 clay *ushebtis* (average height 5 cm), 160 coarse clay *ushebtis*, a bronze pin (length 11.5 cm), and a section of bronze wire.

COMMENTARY

For the date of the pit tombs, see Anthes in Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 23.

219. HEART SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14981	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.39d	SIZE:	4.15 × 3.00 × 1.90 cm
DATE:	Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 945–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 60c
DESCRIPTION:	Heart scarab without inscription		

Much of the detail of the reverse is indistinct under the heavy glaze. Humeral callosities are on both sides of the elytra. The clypeus is placed well above the plate. The legs are in high relief. The scarab is neither pierced nor inscribed. The faience is patterned and colored with gray-brown glaze to resemble stone.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, no coordinates stated, with scarabs nos. 91 and 106, a fragment of another broken scarab (OIM 14956), and a baked clay stamp seal with loop handle decorated with two uraei, much broken (without registration information).

COMMENTARY

The suggested (and tentative) date is based upon the similarity of this example to funerary scarab no. 223.

FUNERARY SCARABS (NOS. 220–225)

220. FUNERARY SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 16330	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 26.3d	SIZE:	5.1 × 3.4 × 2.2 cm
DATE:	Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth Dynasty(?), ca. 945–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 61a
DESCRIPTION:	Funerary scarab		

The suture terminates in “V” lines and two large humeral callosities are on the elytra. The division of the elytra and prothorax is marked by a curved line. The scarab has a large rounded head and a short clypeus. The legs are in very high relief on a thick plate and are carved through under the body of the scarab. The tibiae are indicated below the head and clypeus. The scarab is pierced with six holes, four to attach the wings and two to attach the scarab to the mummy’s wrappings. The scarab is covered with bright blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in tomb 23, behind the central bark sanctuary of the great temple (Hölscher’s room 27; PM 2, 514, room 38), from a destroyed burial containing another faience funerary scarab with fragments of wings no. 225; three limestone canopic jars that did not appear to have been used, without inscription (without registration information); 240 small green faience *ushebtis* without inscriptions (height 5 cm; OIM 15610–13); a bronze beard with inlays from an Osiris statue (length 11 cm; OIM 15251), and an inlay of green glass (without registration information).

COMMENTARY

According to Hölscher (*Excav. V*, p. 32), the date of this tomb is “unknown”; hence the wide range of dates given to this scarab.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 32.

221. FUNERARY SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15732	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 31.7b	SIZE:	6.0 × 3.4 × 2.1 cm
DATE:	Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 945–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 61b
DESCRIPTION:	Funerary scarab		

The roughly modeled scarab has a deep “V” division of the elytra from the prothorax. The head and clypeus are fused into a rounded plate. The scarab is very thin, and the legs are not indicated. The obverse is impressed with a fabric pattern from the coarse woven fabric that the scarab was placed upon as it was being formed. The scarab has six holes: four to attach the wings and two to attach the scarab to the mummy’s wrappings. The clay was colored in imitation of blue faience.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid 7 (8.20)/Y (1.00), pit 1, in the southeast corner of the forecourt of chapel VI, to the west of the great temple, from a destroyed burial that contained the badly decayed remains of a wooden coffin; heart scarab no. 218; two faience amulets (heart: OIM 15086; *wedjat*-eye: OIM 15087); two faience game pieces (OIM 15570–71); beads (OIM 15088); a blue faience bead (OIM 14704); three alabaster vases (OIM 14547A–B); a group of tubular beads (OIM 15088); two small bowls of black granite (OIM 14556); a black granite grinding stone (OIM 14508); fragment of a carved ivory unguent spoon in the style of the New Kingdom (OIM 15860); and the following objects (without registration information): several other small amulets including a lapis lazuli heart-shaped (*ib*) amulet inscribed on one side “Re Atum” and another with a scarab beetle, fragments of ivory inlay(?), 390 clay *ushebtis* (average height 5 cm), 160 coarse clay *ushebtis*, a bronze pin (length 11.5 cm), and a section of bronze wire.

COMMENTARY

For the date of the pit tombs, see Anthes in Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 23.

222. FUNERARY SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15735	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 31.8b	SIZE:	6.0 × 3.4 × 2.1 cm
DATE:	Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 945–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 61c
DESCRIPTION:	Funerary scarab		

The reverse is roughly modeled with a deep “V” definition of the elytra from the prothorax. Little definition of the head and clypeus is indicated. The legs are in low relief on a fairly thick base. The scarab is pierced with four holes rather than the usual six. The position of the holes suggests that they are to attach the scarab to the mummy, rather than to attach wings to the scarab’s body. The obverse is bright blue-green; the top has streaks of black and green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid Y (0.00)/7 (17.00), pit 2, in the northeast corner of the forecourt of chapel VI, to the west of the outer enclosure wall of the temple, with heart scarab no. 212; the following faience amulets: Isis and Horus (OIM 15089), heart (OIM 15090), and *wedjat*-eye (OIM 15092); beads (OIM 15059, 15092A); and the following objects (without registration information): a bronze eyebrow, perhaps from a coffin and many uninscribed objects: 120 clay *ushebtis* (height 4 cm) and thirty other *ushebtis* (height 5 cm).

COMMENTARY

For the date of the pit tombs, see Anthes in Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 23.

223. FUNERARY SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15734	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 31.12a	SIZE:	4.9 × 3.4 × 1.9 cm
DATE:	Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 945–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 62a
DESCRIPTION:	Funerary scarab		

The reverse is roughly modeled, and the glaze obscures most of the detail. The division of the prothorax and elytra is marked by a curved line. The legs are in high relief, and the tibia is indicated by notching on the plate below the head and clypeus. The scarab is pierced with six holes; four to attach the wings and two to attach the scarab to the mummy’s wrappings. The surface has black and brown specks and flecks of gilt that imitate mottled stone.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid Z (6.80)/9 (2.50), pit 14, just south of the middle of the transverse hall of chapel VII to the west of the outer enclosure wall of the temple complex, from a destroyed burial that included the following amulets: twenty-three *wedjat*-eyes (OIM 15091), Isis and Horus (OIM 15095), a sow (15102), a cat (OIM 15099); beads (OIM 15093, 15096); and the following objects (without registration information): 340 clay *ushebtis* with traces of paint, no inscription (height 5–6 cm), “several” blue faience overseer *ushebtis*, and three blue, faience *ushebtis* inscribed for the *nbt pr Mwt-(n)-pr-ms, m3’(t) hrw* “lady of the house, Mutenpermes, justified.”

COMMENTARY

For the date of the pit tombs, see Anthes in Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 23.

224. FUNERARY SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 16331	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.26c	SIZE:	Length 4.9 cm, width 3.4 cm, height 5.1 cm
DATE:	Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 62b
DESCRIPTION:	Funerary scarab		

The scarab is roughly modeled and nearly flat. A straight line separates the prothorax from the elytra. Two humeral callosities are placed irregularly on the elytra. The head and clypeus are broken away. The scarab is pierced with six holes, four to attach the wings and two to attach the scarab to the mummy's wrappings (the head is gone with its piercing, but the position of the hole at the base of the elytra suggests the conventional piercing). The scarab is covered with brown glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in tomb 19, northwest of the chapel of Shepenwepet, from a destroyed burial containing heart scarab no. 209, three blue faience Sons of Horus amulets no. 231, and a gold ring inset with a black glass *wedjat*-eye (Cairo 59646).

225. FUNERARY SCARAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Scarab: OIM 16329A; wing: OIM 16329B	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 26.3d	SIZE:	Scarab: 4.0 × 2.9 × 3.9 cm; wing: width 9.9 cm
DATE:	Twenty-fifth to Thirtieth Dynasty, ca. 780–332 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 62c
DESCRIPTION:	Funerary scarab with one wing		

The scarab is oval. The elytra is scored with lines, and the prothorax is reduced to a narrow band. The head is small and the clypeus is not defined. The scarab is thin, and no definition of legs is indicated. The scarab is pierced with six holes, four to attach the wings and two to attach the scarab to the mummy's wrappings. One wing without detail is preserved; the other wing was not recovered. The wing has three holes, two for attachment to the scarab body and a third on the wing tip. The scarab has a dark glaze and traces of green at the edges; the wing has brown glaze with traces of green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in tomb 23, behind the central bark sanctuary of the great temple (Hölscher's room 27; PM 2, 514, room 38), from a destroyed burial containing another faience funerary scarab with fragments of wings no. 220, three limestone canopic jars that did not appear to have been used, without inscription (without registration information); 240 small green faience *ushebtis* without inscriptions (height 5 cm, OIM 15610–13, others without registration information); a bronze beard with inlays from an Osiris statue (length 11 cm; OIM 15251), and an inlay of green glass (without registration information).

COMMENTARY

According to Hölscher (*Excav.* V, p. 32), the date of this tomb is "unknown." The date suggested here for this scarab is based upon the style of the *ushebtis*.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 32.

FUNERARY SCARABS WITH SONS OF HORUS AMULETS (NOS. 226–230)

226. FUNERARY SCARAB AND AMULETS

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Scarab: OIM 16318A; wings: OIM 16318B–C; amulets: OIM 16314–17	MATERIAL: SIZE:	Faience Scarab: 5.2 × 3.2 × 1.1 cm, wing span: 14.1 cm; amulets: Imseti (OIM 16314): 6.2 × 1.7 cm, Qebhsenuf (OIM 16315): 6.3 × 1.6 cm, Hapy (OIM 16316): 6.5 × 1.6 cm, Duamutef (OIM 16317): 6.3 × 1.7 cm
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.114		
DATE:	Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 780–525 B.C.		
		PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 63

DESCRIPTION: Funerary scarab with Sons of Horus amulets

The scarab is roughly modeled. The suture is an irregular line, and the division of the prothorax from the elytra is curved. The same lines can be seen on the obverse. The head and clypeus are fused into a broad arch. The scarab, which is badly chipped, is pierced with six holes, four to attach the wings and two to attach the scarab to the mummy's wrappings; the wings each have three holes. The wings have incised decoration of feathers.

The reverse of the scarab is covered with dark brown glaze, and the wings have traces of green glaze on top of the brown. The right wing has lines of greenish-black pigment.

All four Sons of Horus amulets face to the left and have two holes (top and bottom) for attachment. Mummy braces are indicated in greenish-black pigment on the chest of Imseti, and the wigs of each figure are defined with greenish-black pigment. Each amulet has the imprint of woven fabric on both sides.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid F-G/12, from a burial in the northeast section of the temple complex, near the brick wall of Ramesses III, with faience beads (without registration information).

227. FUNERARY SCARAB AND AMULETS

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Scarab: OIM 16323A; wings: OIM 16323B–C; amulets: OIM 16319–22	MATERIAL: SIZE:	Faience Scarab: 6.4 × 4.1 cm, wingspread: 12.6 cm; amulets: Duamutef (OIM 16319): 6.4 × 1.4 cm, Qebhsenuf (OIM 16320): 6.4 × 1.4 cm, Imseti (OIM 16321): 7.0 × 1.4 cm, Hapy (OIM 16322): 6.4 × 1.4 cm
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.10a		
DATE:	Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 595 B.C.		
		PHOTOGRAPH:	Pls. 64–65

DESCRIPTION: Funerary scarab with Sons of Horus amulets

The suture of the scarab's elytra is indicated by three broad lines. The division of the elytra and prothorax is a slightly curved line. The head is small, and the eyes are colored with red pigment. The clypeus has five sharp lobes. The plate is shield shaped and it protrudes at the sides of the scarab. The scarab is pierced with six holes: four to attach the wings and two to attach the scarab to the mummy's wrappings. The four holes on the sides of the scarab are positioned on small tabs that extend from the body of the scarab. Each wing has three holes to attach it to the mummy wrappings. The scarab and wings are covered with dark brown pigment and the wings have feather detail in red. The imprint of rough fabric can be seen on the obverse.

Although the four Sons of Horus are stylistically very similar to each other and appear to be a set, three of them (the hawk, human, and ape) face to the left, while the jackal amulet faces to the right. Each is whitish-yellow faience, outlined with dark red pigment. Mummy braces are indicated in dark red and wings are indicated on the jackal in brown paint. The reverse of each figure is painted dark red. The imprint of coarse cloth can be seen on the back of each figure. Each is pierced at the top and bottom for attachment to the mummy's wrappings. The Imseti figure is considerably taller than the other three amulets.

PROVENIENCE

Found in tomb 18a, 3 m west of the northeast corner of the Shepenwepet temple, sewn to the outer wrappings of an adult mummy, with an earring (OIM 15193) and the following objects (without registration information): a bracelet, tubular beads, and teeth from the monkey mummy in the tomb.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 31, pl. 22B.

228. FUNERARY SCARAB AND AMULETS

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Scarab: OIM 16328A; wings: OIM 16328B–C; amulets: OIM 16324–27	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.103a	SIZE:	Scarab: 5.4 × 3.7 × 0.9 cm; wingspread: 11.3 cm; amulets: Hapy (OIM 16324): 7.4 × 1.8 cm, Duamutef (OIM 16325): 6.5 × 1.8 cm, Qebhsenuf (OIM 16326): 6.1 × 1.7 cm, Imseti (OIM 16327): 7.0 × 1.9 cm
DATE:	Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pls. 66–67
DESCRIPTION:	Funerary scarab with Sons of Horus amulets		

The funerary scarab is oval. A broad band separates the elytra from the prothorax. The sides of the head and the suture are dabbed with dark red pigment. The scarab is pierced with six holes: four to attach the wings and two to attach the scarab to the mummy's wrappings. The wings are stubby and have more detailed decoration in red and black pigment than does the scarab. Each wing has three holes. Traces of green glaze and detail in dark red pigment are preserved on the obverse.

All four of the Sons of Horus face to the right. The ears of the Duamutef amulet are broken, making it nearly identical to the Qebhsenuf amulet. Each amulet has broad stripes of dark red pigment across the chest and all have dark red pigment on their faces. The imprint of coarse fabric can be seen on the obverse and reverse of each figure.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E/8, tomb 16, north of the tomb of Ankh-Shepenwepet, with the following objects (without registration information): fragments of an Osiris statue (a bronze uraeus and fragment of a crown) and faience beads.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 20.

229. SCARAB AND AMULETS

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Scarab: OIM 16306A; wings: OIM 16306B–C; amulets: OIM 16311–13	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.69a	SIZE:	Scarab: 5.6 × 3.8 × 1.2 cm, wingspan 11.3 cm; amulets: Hapy (OIM 16311): 6.4 × 1.5 cm, Duamutef (OIM 16312): 6.4 × 1.4 cm, Qebhsenuf (fragment; OIM 16313): 2.9 × 1.4 cm,
DATE:	Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 68
DESCRIPTION:	Funerary scarab with Sons of Horus amulets		

The scarab is nearly rectangular. Three lines are incised on the right wing case and the division of the prothorax from the elytra is a slightly curved line, the left side of which is detailed in dark red pigment. The same pigment covers the suture and a streak of it is along each wing case. The head is not shown, and the clypeus is indicated by scratches and dots of dark red pigment. The scarab is pierced with six holes: four to attach the wings and two

to attach the scarab to the mummy's wrappings. Each wing has three piercings and the imprint of fabric can be seen on their surface. The wings are whitish faience with markings in dark red pigment.

Only three of the four Sons of Horus amulets were recovered. The figures are narrow and are not differentiated. All face to the right. The amulets have broad strokes of dark red pigment across their bodies.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E/7-8, unspecified burial to the south of the eastern high gate, from a destroyed burial that contained another funerary scarab and a set of Sons of Horus amulets no. 230 and the following uninscribed objects (without registration information): faience beads and a fragment of a faience *ushebti*.

230. SCARAB AND AMULETS

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Scarab: OIM 16305; amulets: OIM 16307–10	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.69a2	SIZE:	Scarab: 6.4 × 3.9 × 1.1 cm; amulets: Duamutef(?) (OIM 16307): 6.8 × 1.3 cm, Qebhsenuf (OIM 16308): 7.0 × 1.3 cm, Imseti (OIM 16309): 6.8 × 1.3 cm, Hapy(?) (OIM 16310): 7.3 × 1.3 cm
DATE:	Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 69
DESCRIPTION:	Funerary scarab with Sons of Horus amulets		

The elytra is decorated with incised lines and the division between the elytra and prothorax is a curved line. The head of the scarab is a large half circle marked with incised lines. The clypeus, which is now chipped, was very large and round. The scarab is pierced with six holes; four to attach the wings and two to attach the scarab to the mummy's wrappings. The obverse bears the imprint of fabric upon which it was modeled. The faience of the scarab is now white but it had traces of green glaze. The wings were not recovered.

The faces and feet of the Sons of Horus amulets are covered with the same shade of green glaze as that employed on the scarab. The lower edge of the wig of each figure is marked by an incised line that is covered with reddish-brown pigment. Another line marks the ankle area of Duamutef(?) and Imseti. All four figures face to the right and a fabric texture is obvious on the obverse and reverse of each figure.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E/7-8, unspecified burial to the south of the eastern high gate, from a destroyed burial that contained another funerary scarab and incomplete set of Sons of Horus amulets no. 229 and the following uninscribed objects (without registration information): faience beads and a fragment of a faience *ushebti*.

SONS OF HORUS AMULETS (NO. 231)

231. AMULETS

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 16332–34	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.26b–c	SIZE:	amulets: Hapy (OIM 16332): 6.4 cm, Imseti (OIM 16333): 6.7 cm,
DATE:	Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 780–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Qebhsenuf (fragment; OIM 16334): 1.9 cm Pl. 70a
DESCRIPTION:	Sons of Horus amulets		

Only three of the four Sons of Horus amulets were recovered. The human and the hawk figures face to the left, the baboon to the right. Each has two piercings to allow attachment to the mummy's wrappings. The faience is white, and there are traces of green glaze. A fabric texture has been transferred to the front and back of each figure.

PROVENIENCE

Found in tomb 19, northwest of the chapel of Shepenwepet, from a destroyed burial containing two faience scarabs nos. 209 and 224 and a gold ring inset with a black glass *wedjat*-eye (Cairo 59646).

COMMENTARY

It is unclear from stylistic features with which scarab they might have been paired, although from the other sets of funerary scarabs and Sons of Horus amulets from Medinet Habu, it is more likely that the amulets belong to funerary scarab no. 224.

WING FROM FUNERARY SCARAB (NO. 232)

232. WING

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15733	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.7a	SIZE:	5.0 × 2.2 × 0.4 cm
DATE:	Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 664–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 70b
DESCRIPTION:	Wing from funerary scarab		

The wing is from a funerary scarab. The "shoulder" is marked with cross-hatching and the feathers are shown in two ranks. Two holes allowed the wing to be attached to the scarab body. The obverse is plain with a slightly rough texture transferred from the fabric upon which it was made. It is covered with a brilliant green glaze with brown pigment outlining the feathers. Neither the scarab body nor the other wing was recovered.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid N/14, to the north of the great girdle wall, with two examples of mudbricks with stamped seal impression no. 263A and five or six (notation changed) examples of mudbrick similar to that impressed by seal impression no. 265.

STAMP SEALS AND SEAL IMPRESSIONS FROM THE PHARAONIC PERIOD (NOS. 233–306)

STAMP SEALS (NOS. 233–246)

Considering the important administrative and economic function of Medinet Habu in the late New Kingdom and Third Intermediate Period, it is surprising that only a modest number of stamp seals and seal impressions were recovered from the site.⁵⁶ No examples of impressions that correspond to the actual stamp seals were recovered, and in most cases it is unknown what type of commodity was being impressed by individual seals. Most of the pharaonic stamp seals are made of baked clay, while a lesser number are of faience (nos. 235–237, 242–243, 245–246). One stamp seal is of iron (no. 234) and two examples are of limestone (nos. 238, 244). None of the pharaonic stamp seals have traces of the reddish or white pigment that is found on so many of the Late Antique seals.

233. STAMP SEAL

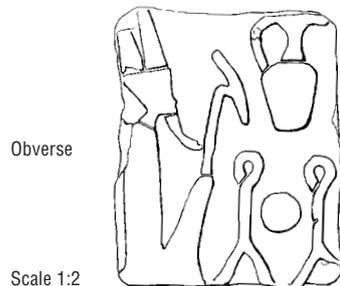
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14790	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.5	SIZE:	Length 7.5 cm, width 6.0 cm, height 5.4 cm
DATE:	Twentieth Dynasty, reign of Ramesses III, ca. 1182–1151 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 71
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with strap handle		

The rectangular face (obverse) has a raised design. Traces of red pigment are preserved on the obverse.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, “south of the excavation house.”

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is inscribed *ʿImn ḥnm(t) nḥḥ* “Amun, United with Eternity,” the name of the temple of Ramesses III at Medinet Habu.

COMMENTARY

The strap handle is thick and the opening created by the strap is not large enough for several fingers to fit within, suggesting that the handle was meant to be grasped in the hand while making impressions. The excavation house referred to in the field register was located to the northeast of the temple, near the modern inspec-torate.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 61, no. 2, pl. 35, B2.

56. See Smith 1976, p. 157, for the comment that few seals and impressions were recovered from Buhen, which Smith attributes to looting.

234. STAMP SEAL

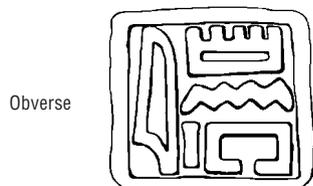
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14792	MATERIAL:	Iron
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.220	SIZE:	Height 3.9 cm; face 2.5 × 2.7 cm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 1182–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 72a
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with pyramidal handle		

The base of the stamp seal is supported by a pyramidal framework of iron. One side of the framework is closed and decorated with an image of Amun represented as a ram head wearing a horned crown and a broad collar. A loop for suspension is at the top of the framework. The square face (obverse) has a raised design.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid F/13, northeast section of the temple enclosure, in one of the Late Antique houses in grid F/13, with stamp seal no. 326, which from context and parallels is dated to the sixth to eighth century A.D., and an object impressed with a lotus design (Cairo 59781), which also appears to be late.

INSCRIPTION



Obverse

The obverse is inscribed *pr 'Imn* "estate of Amun."

COMMENTARY

For a similar seal, see Petrie 1927, pl. 60, no. 168. For seals with a similar inscription, see Petrie 1927, p. 69, nos. 173–78, pl. 60, nos. 173–78. Some of the comparative examples are "bronze." Excavation photograph 22115 indicates that this seal, as well as seal no. 326 (Cairo 59780), came from MH 29.220; however, only seal no. 326 is listed in the field register. Hölscher (*Excav. V*, p. 61) states that seal no. 234 is simply from "debris."

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 61, no. 5, fig. 66.

235. STAMP SEAL

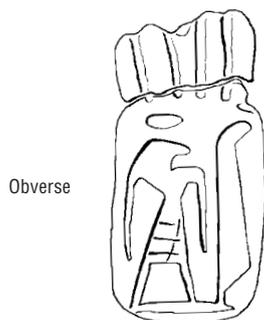
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14786	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.63b2	SIZE:	Length 4.0 cm, width 1.9 cm, height 1.1 cm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 1182–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 72b
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with bundle-back handle		

The seal is now white and abraded. The bundle-back handle is decorated with an indication of gathered lines, "bound" at the center. A frieze of five feathers(?) (now chipped) extends beyond the attachment of the handle. The rectangular face (obverse) is carved in sunk relief.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid F-G/6 (with notation "?"), west of the Ramesside pool, in the *Tandif*, with scarab no. 145, stamp seal no. 235, and a faience votive tablet or scraper(?) with the name of Thutmose III (Cairo 59844).

INSCRIPTION



On the left is a falcon-headed man with a sun disk, arms at his sides; on the right is a *mꜣꜥt*-feather, perhaps the cryptographic writing of the name Amun-Re (sun disk = *itn*, *mꜣꜥt*-feather = *m*, Montu = *mn*, disk = *Rꜥ*).

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 61, no. 6, fig. 67.

236. STAMP SEAL

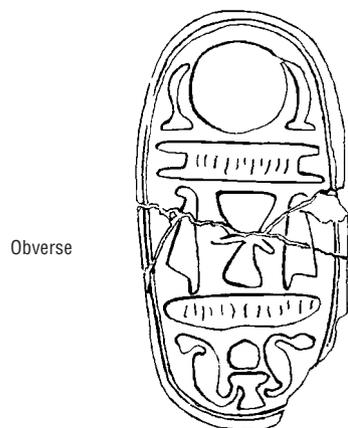
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14789	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.261b	SIZE:	Length 5.7 cm, width 2.8 cm, height 1.4 cm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 1182–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 72c
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with bundle-back handle		

The bundle-back handle is detailed with an indication of gathered lines. The middle section of the gathered lines on the reverse is broken and lost. The lower right edge of the obverse is chipped away. The oval face (obverse) is carved in sunk relief. The seal has traces of blue-green glaze.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid G/12, about 1.7 m below the threshold of the well of Nectanebo II, with stamp seal no. 112 and the following items (without registration information): a fragment of a limestone headrest, a juglet, and a small bottle.

INSCRIPTION



On the top is a sun disk with pendent uraei over a *mr*-sign; in the center is *nh* "life" flanked by *mꜣꜥt*-feathers over a *nb*-sign; and on the bottom are rearing uraei flanking an offering table(?) with sun disk(?) above or perhaps an *nh*-sign flanked by uraei. The inscription is encircled by a single line.

237. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14788	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.133e	SIZE:	Diameter 1.9 cm, height 8.0 cm
DATE:	Twenty-first to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 1070–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 72d
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with stem-like handle		

Stamp seal is a round disk that is pierced for a string. The stem-like handle is short. The face (obverse) is decorated in sunk relief.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid F/4-5, in debris near southeast interior corner of the great girdle wall, with plaque no. 1, scarabs nos. 14 and 150, a white faience amulet of recumbent ram (OIM 15140), and the following objects (without registration information): “several very small faience and stone statuettes” and a faience ear spool (diameter 4.5 cm).

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



The obverse is decorated with a scattered design of four signs: a *wedjat*-eye, a lion (or cat?), a fish, and a stylized Bes hand(?).

COMMENTARY

Compare to Petrie 1925a, pl. 15, nos. 1066, 1067; pl. 16, no. 1118. This same group of signs appears on two Pataikos or Horus on the Crocodile foot amulets (Grenfell 1902, p. 37, figs. 59, 59b) and on a stamp seal (Grenfell 1902, p. 37, fig. 59). The amulets suggest that this seal is likewise associated with the protective powers of Horus. The stamp is small and fragile, indicating that it may be amuletic rather than a functional stamp seal. The suggested date for the amulet/seal is based on the style of the similar examples in Grenfell 1902, although she did not assign actual dates to any of the parallels.

238. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14791	MATERIAL:	Limestone
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number	SIZE:	Length 10.0 cm, width 6.0 cm, height 3.5 cm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 1182–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 73
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with pyramidal handle		

The stamp seal is rectangular. The handle is not pierced and its shape makes it very difficult to grasp. The upper left quadrant of the seal is broken. The face (obverse) is decorated in sunk relief.

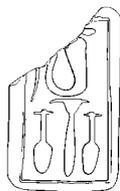
PROVENIENCE

No location given.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse

Scale 1:4



The obverse is inscribed with a rearing uraeus above a *w3d*-scepter perhaps for the goddess Wadjet, flanked by *nfr* “good,” perhaps to be read *nfr.wy w3dyt* “How good is Wadjet!” However, see the comment from G. Martin, below. The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

Geoffrey Martin (pers. comm.) notes a similar stamp of the Late New Kingdom from Lisht (OIM 19470, formerly MMA 15.3.6.94). Martin suggests that the snake may be Renenutet, and that the stamp may be associated with granaries.

239. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14817	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.298	SIZE:	Length 5.4 cm, width 5.5 cm, height 5.5 cm
DATE:	According to Anthes and Hölscher “probably post-Ramesside,” i.e., Twenty-first to Twenty-sixth Dynasty(?), ca. 1070–780 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 74a
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with strap handle.		

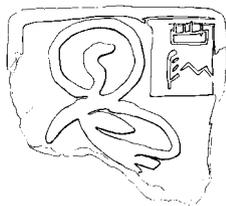
Only a fragment of the rectangular stamp seal is preserved. The obverse is decorated in raised relief.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid I/9-10, in front of the northern wing of the first pylon of the great temple, a single find.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



Scale 1:2

The obverse is inscribed with a horned ram, sun disk, and uraeus, a representation of Amun-Re. A square in the upper right corner encloses $\text{ʾ}Imn$ (signs transposed). The square may stand for hwt “temple,” hence $hwt \text{ ʾ}Imn-R$ “temple of Amun-Re.”

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 61, no. 3, pl. 35, B3.

240. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59854	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	MH. 28.159	SIZE:	Length 12.0 cm, width 6.0 cm
DATE:	Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1070–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 74b
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with strap handle		

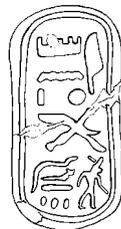
Stamp seal has an oval face. The face (obverse) is decorated in sunk relief.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid R/4, in the debris under the wall, in the highest stratum, a single find.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



Scale 1:4

The obverse is inscribed $\text{ʾ}Imn-R \text{ ʿ} p \text{ ʿ} sr \text{ ʿ} df \text{ ʿ} w$ “Amun-Re is the prince of provisions.” The inscription is encircled by a single line.

COMMENTARY

According to Hölscher (*Excav.* V, p. 61), the seal was recovered from “ca. 21st dynasty debris.”

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 61, no. 1, pl. 35, B1.

241. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14816	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.61c	SIZE:	Length 8.0 cm, width 4.8 cm, height 6.0 cm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 1182–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 75a
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with strap handle		

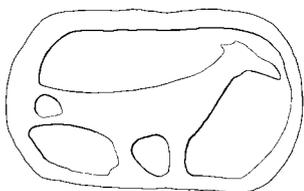
The design is molded in deep sunk relief.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid E-F/6, south of the Ramesside pool, in the *Tandif* and higher, with plaque no. 8, scarabs nos. 94 and 184, scaraboid no. 129, cowroid no. 157, two baked clay figurines of a lion (OIM 14635, 15532), a stone vessel (OIM 14529), an inlay eye (OIM 16300), a Priapean figure (OIM 15507), and a body fragment of a fine, glazed, New Kingdom *ushebti*, without name (OIM 15638).

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



Scale 1:2

The obverse is inscribed with a swallow-*wr* “great,” in an oval frame.

COMMENTARY

See Petrie 1927, pl. 60, no. 188, for a baked clay finger ring decorated with a single bird. Hölscher suggests the bird is a dove.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 61, no. 4, pl. 35, B4.

242. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14785	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Length 3.3 cm, width 2.8 cm, height 1.4 cm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty, ca. 1070–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 75b
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with pyramidal back		

Only the bottom lower left quadrant of the oval stamp seal is preserved. The oval face (obverse) is decorated in sunk relief. The seal is covered with bright blue glaze.

PROVENIENCE

No location given.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



Scale 1:2

On the obverse four bound enemies are preserved. This is a fragment of a seal that had nine bound enemies that was used to stamp the plaster and mud door blockings of the royal tombs in the Valley of the Kings.

COMMENTARY

For such necropolis seals, see Goedicke 1993, pp. 67–79; Kaper 1993, pp. 165–75; Schneider 1996, no. 323. The dating of this seal is based upon the possibility that it is associated with the rewrapping of the royal mummies that, according to the mummy docket, took place during the reigns of Pinudjem I and Siamun (ca. 978 B.C.). This fragmentary seal, like the artifacts referred to in Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 5, may be relics of that event. According to Reeves (1990, p. 230), the dockets found on the wrappings of Ramesses IX seem “to indicate that this particular corpse had been ... rewrapped at Medinet Habu.” However, see further in that citation for Reeves’s reservations about Medinet Habu as the place where the mummies were restored. The mummy of

Ramesses III was rewrapped with linen from Medinet Habu (Reeves 1990, p. 242, no. 83, p. 249, with references), and the mummy of Ramesses IX was also apparently rewrapped at Medinet Habu (Reeves 1990, p. 250).

243. STAMP SEAL

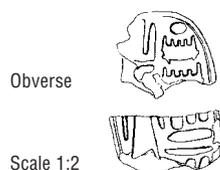
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14787	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.158d	SIZE:	Length 4.4 cm, width 2.9 cm,
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 1182–525 B.C.		height 1.6 cm
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with bundle-back handle	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 75c

The obverse is broken and the middle section is lost. The bundle-back handle is decorated with an indication of gathered lines, “bound” at the center. The oval face (obverse) is decorated in sunk relief. Traces of green glaze remain on the obverse.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris with a faience crocodile, tail broken (without registration information), a snake head of blue-gray faience (OIM 16020), a small alabaster vessel with traces of two lines of inscription (OIM 14536), and a fragment of a scarab (not collected).

INSCRIPTION



On the left is a standing figure with double plumes (Amun); on the right is perhaps *ʾImn-R* ^c [*nb nswt*] *tꜣwy* “Amun-Re, [lord of the thrones of the] Two Lands.”

244. STAMP SEAL

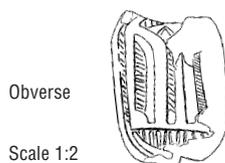
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14883	MATERIAL:	Limestone
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Length 4.4 cm, width 2.9 cm,
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 1182–525 B.C.		height 1.6 cm
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with bundle-back handle	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 76a

The handle has little detail of the striations in the “bundle.” The upper part of the oval stamp seal is chipped away. The face (obverse) is decorated in sunk relief.

PROVENIENCE

No location given.

INSCRIPTION



The obverse is decorated with two reed leaves back to back on top of a *nb*-sign. An indistinct tall sign (perhaps *wꜣd* “to be hale”) is between the reed leaves.

245. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	4.5 cm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-first Dynasty(?), ca. 1182–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 76b
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with handle not preserved		

Only the lower section of the oval seal is preserved. The form of the back and handle cannot be determined because no photographs exist of the reverse of the object. The face (obverse) is decorated in sunk relief.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid F-G/6, southeast section of the precinct, west of the Ramesside pool.

INSCRIPTION

Obverse



Scale 1:2

The obverse is inscribed *nb k3wt* “possessor of provisions.”

COMMENTARY

The face (obverse) of this object does not (from the field photograph) seem to be flat, suggesting that it may not be a stamp seal. However, since Hölscher included it in *Teilungsliste* 409 as a stamp, it is included here. See *Wb.* 5.92:13 for *Nb k3wt n Kmt* as an epithet for the king in the Ramesside period.

246. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59853	MATERIAL:	Faience
FIELD NUMBER:	K 201	SIZE:	Diameter 8.0 cm, height 7.8 cm
DATE:	Twentieth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 1182–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 77
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with strap handle		

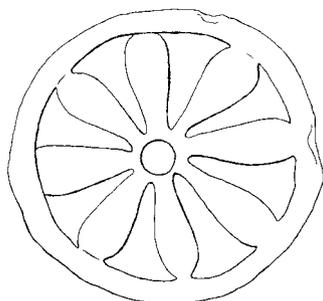
The circular face (obverse) is decorated in raised relief. The faience is grayish-white.

PROVENIENCE

From the remains of the Late Antique houses within and upon the great girdle wall.

DECORATION

Obverse



Scale 1:2

The obverse is decorated with an eight-lobed flower pattern with round center much like the rosette tiles employed in New Kingdom palaces (Hayes 1959, p. 368, fig. 232 [top middle]).

COMMENTARY

The strap handle is heavy and round in profile, much like that of stamp seal no. 241.

Examples of molds for rosette tiles (OIM 15369, from Medinet Habu) show a different form to their outer edge, suggesting this stamp is not associated with the manufacture of the rosette molds. No known seal impressions correspond to this seal. Although one Late Antique seal impression (no. 341) is similar, the form of the strap handle and the similarity of the face to the rosette tiles suggests that stamp seal no. 246 is pharaonic in date. Perhaps this seal was used to decorate mudbrick walls of private houses with a motif adopted from the palace at Medinet Habu.

Since the loci of the materials of the Late Antique period are imprecise, it is unknown what temporal relationship this seal had to the houses. However, other objects of pharaonic date were also recovered from the late structures (OIM 15328A–B, beads in the form of the symbol of Neith, from house 34). See also Johnson and Whitcomb 1989 for a Thutmoseid head recovered from a Late Antique house at Luxor temple.

SEAL IMPRESSIONS ON VESSEL STOPPERS (NOS. 247–255)

According to Anthes's notes,⁵⁷ "twenty to thirty" examples of sealings from wine vessels stamped with a variety of the inscription *hwt Dsr-hprw-R^c*... "temple of Horemheb" (illustrated in Hölscher, *Excav.* II, p. 109, fig. 92) were recovered from the ruins of the storehouses north and south of the temple of Aye and Horemheb.⁵⁸ The seal referred to as being of the "household of the king's wife" (Hölscher, *Excav.* II, p. 109) could not be located in any of the excavation records or field photography, and so it is not included here.

Only two of the wine vessel stoppers (nos. 254–255) were registered in Cairo; two examples of wine vessel stoppers (nos. 247–248) and one oil vessel stopper (no. 249) from the estate of Horemheb are in the collection of the Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago.

Many of the vessel sealings are fragmentary and the form of those not available for study is difficult to discern from the field photographs. Most appear to be globular pieces of clay. Seal impression no. 251 (for wine) seems to be the side of a finished cylinder that surrounded the neck of the jar. Seal impression no. 249 is on a mushroom-shaped clay cap for an oil jar.

Much of the information in the following section is based on the *Teilungsliste* and other field photographs in the Oriental Institute Archive.

247. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14763	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay, white
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.295 [<i>sic</i>]	SIZE:	Impression: 13.5 × 5.0 cm;
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Horemheb, ca. 1321–1293 B.C.	stopper: diameter 10.5 cm, height 7.2 cm	PHOTOGRAPH: Pl. 78a
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on vessel stopper		

The seal impression is impressed on the top center of a low globular stopper made of plaster-like clay material. An unspecified number of this impression were recovered.

PROVENIENCE

No location given.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The inscription is *šdhw n t3 hwt (Dsr-hprw-R^c stp n R^c)* "pomegranate wine of the temple of Horemheb." The meaning of the dative *n* was unclear to Hölscher who emended the field records (MH 30.112) from "Wein aus dem Tempel des Horemheb" to "Wein für den Tempel des Horemheb." If "for" were meant, one might expect *r* rather than *n*.

COMMENTARY

The notation of field number MH 30.295 in *Teilungsliste* 562 and Oriental Institute registration records for OIM 14760–63 is in error because no such location exists. Other examples are said to be from the temple of Aye and Horemheb, from the ruins of the storehouse to the south of the temple.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* II, p. 109, fig. 92c.

57. In the unpublished notes for the catalog recovered from Berlin section 951. MH 30.112 alone accounted for nineteen examples.

58. The "exhaustive discussion of all stopper seals" that Hölscher (1939, p. 109) states would appear in the fifth volume of the fi-

nal excavation reports never appeared, apparently a victim of the restricted budget for the final volume of small finds. Several pages of notes compiled by Anthes were found among the unfinished draft of the catalog of the objects.

248. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14760, OIM 14761	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.295 [<i>sic</i>]	SIZE:	Impressions: width 4.8 cm, length 11.8 cm;
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Horemheb, ca. 1321–1293 B.C.		stopper with OIM 14760: height 7.5 cm, diameter at top 10.2 cm, at bottom 12.0;
			stopper with OIM 14761: height 10.8 cm, diameter at top 10.4 cm, at bottom 12.3
		PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 78b

DESCRIPTION: Seal impressions on vessel stoppers

The same seal impression appears on two flat-topped, slightly tapering cylinder-shaped stoppers made of sandy whitish tan clay. There were numerous, although the number is unspecified, examples of these seal impressions. The seal impression is centered on the top of each stopper, extending beyond its edge, so that the lengths of the impressions can only be estimated. Both stoppers have two additional seal impressions on their sides that are identical to the one on the top. The underside of each stopper is flat and marked with scored lines from the rush stopper. The clay that would have extended from the cylinder down around the neck of the vessel has been broken away.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the temple of Aye and Horemheb, ruins of the storehouse to the south of the temple; no specific location is given.

IMPRESSION

OIM 14761



Scale 1:4

The inscription is *irp n hwt* (*Dsr-hprw-R^c stp n R^c*) “wine of the temple of Horemheb.”

COMMENTARY

Seal impressions on twenty-four examples of stoppers (without registration information) are listed for MH 30.112,⁵⁹ which is described as being in the temple of Aye and Horemheb, under the Roman cemetery, in the debris. A variant of the seal impression includes a sun disk above the *hwt*-sign. See another very similar example from the Memphite tomb of Horemheb in Schneider 1996, pl. 74, no. 318. The field number MH 30.295 given to OIM 14760–63 is incorrect. See the commentary to seal impression no. 247.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* II, p. 109, fig. 92b.

59. Hölscher's original count of nineteen examples was emended by Anthes to twenty-four examples.

251. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Impression: width ca. 8.87 cm, height 3.60 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1390–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 79b
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on vessel stopper		

The seal impression is rectangular and faint.

PROVENIENCE

No specific location given.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The inscription is *irp n pr s3 nsw* ... “wine of the estate of the royal son”

COMMENTARY

For estates of the royal family supplying wine, see Hayes 1951, pp. 96–97. This seal impression is documented by Oriental Institute photograph number 44696B (pl. 79b).

252. SEAL IMPRESSION

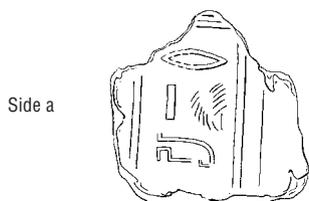
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.249	SIZE:	Impression: width 7.2 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty(?), ca. 1400–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 80a
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impressions on vessel stopper		

The square-cornered lump of clay is probably a jar stopper (*Teilungsliste* 689: “*der wohl als Verschluss eines Kruges*”) with two different(?) seal impressions. The clay is burned black with a red coating. Both seal impressions are made up of vertically arranged signs.

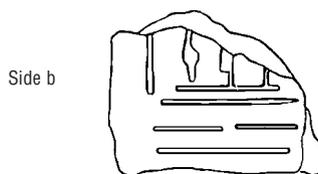
PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris.

IMPRESSION



Side a



Side b

Scale 1:4

Side a bears the impressed inscription that may be *irp [n pr] imr-r* ... “wine [of the estate] of the overseer of” On side b, the impression appears to end with the *sht*-sign (Gardiner sign M20) followed by *n*, although what appears to be the final sign could be the lower border of the seal impression. It is also possible that the sign is Gardiner sign M16 (*Mḥw* “Lower Egypt”).

COMMENTARY

The reading of the impression on side a is very tentative. In the field register Hölscher suggests that it be restored as *Wsir imy-r* ... “Osiris, overseer” However, it seems unlikely that a seal impression would begin with the word “Osiris.” The inscription on side b is known only from a sketch in the field register. For seal impressions with *Mḥw*, see Leahy 1978, pl. 21, nos. 94, 95; pl. 22, no. 99; pl. 23, no. 117.

253. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Dimensions cannot be determined
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 1400–525 B.C.	(no scale in field photograph)	
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on vessel stopper	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 80b

This square-cornered piece of clay has impressions on both sides (photograph of one side only is known).

PROVENIENCE

No location given.

IMPRESSION



The seal impression is very indistinct, looking vaguely like the wings of a *bity*-bee.

COMMENTARY

For vessel stoppers with *bity*, see Hayes 1951, fig. 27, no. cc; Leahy 1978, pl. 19, nos. 59, 60. This seal impression is known only from *Teilungsliste* 689.

254. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59852	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Impression: width ca. 6.0 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Horemheb, ca. 1321–1293 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 80c
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on vessel stopper		

Seal impression is on a vessel stopper.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the temple of Aye and Horemheb, ruins of the storehouse to the south of the temple; no specific location is given.

IMPRESSION



Scale ca. 1:4

The inscription is *irp n t3 hwt* ... “wine of the estate of ... [double cartouches enclosed the royal name].”

COMMENTARY

Teilungsliste 561 records that this is a seal of Horemheb, although the upper part of the seal where the name was written has broken away. Note also that the genitive *n* at the bottom of the sealing is visible in the photograph, although it was not shown in the drawing in Hölscher’s publication.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* II, p. 109, fig. 92d.

255. SEAL IMPRESSION

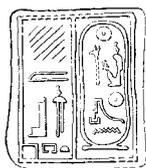
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59842 [<i>sic</i>]	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Plaster
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.214a	SIZE:	Impression: height 8.5 cm
DATE:	Twentieth Dynasty, reign of Ramesses II, ca. 1279–1212 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 80d
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on vessel stopper		

The plaster is impressed with a rectangular seal impression.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/13, northeast of the Ramesses III temple, level above the Ramesside foundations, west of the “two pillars.”

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

On the right is $\overline{Wsr-M}^{\zeta}t-R^{\zeta}stp n R^{\zeta}$, the prenomen of Ramesses II. On the left are fragmentary signs of the name of a domain or temple of the king: $pr [^?Imn?] m st imntt$ “the temple of the domain of Amun(?) in the west.” Hence the entire inscription could be read $hwt \overline{Wsr-M}^{\zeta}t-R^{\zeta}stp n R^{\zeta} [m] pr [^?Imn?] m st imntt$ “temple of Ramesses II in the domain of Amun in the west.”

COMMENTARY

The seal impression is on a plaster jar stopper (without known dimensions). The named establishment is perhaps associated with the $hwt \overline{Wsr-M}^{\zeta}t-R^{\zeta}stp n R^{\zeta} m pr ^?Imn hr imntt Wst$ (Gauthier 1927, 61), the mortuary temple of Ramesses II. The seal impression is registered under the same number as scarab no. 134. The scarab has a small paper tag threaded through its piercing, with the number “59842” clearly written. The registration number for the seal impression is recorded in the *Teilungsliste* 560.

SEAL IMPRESSION ON VESSEL HANDLE FRAGMENT (NO. 256)

256. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14793	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 15d	SIZE:	Impression: width 0.6 cm, length cannot be estimated;
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Horemheb, ca. 1321–1293 B.C.	handle fragment:	6.7 × 5.0 × 0.3 cm
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on vessel handle	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 81a

The fragmentary seal impression is on the handle of a large, thin-walled jar of coarse clay.

PROVENIENCE

Found “in a destroyed foundation excavation of Aye,” storehouse in the precinct of the temple of Aye and Horemheb, south of the temple, with two potsherds (Eye 15a–b) with yellowish slip with incised cartouches (no further information given) and a fragment of bluish-white faience (7 × 5 cm; without registration information).

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is $hwt \overline{Dsr-hprw-R}^{\zeta} \dots$ “temple of Horemheb.”

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav. II*, pp. 82, 109, fig. 93.

SEAL IMPRESSIONS ON BULLAE (NOS. 257–261)

A small number of bullae (irregular lumps of seal-impressed clay that joined cords) were recovered from the excavations. The types of objects with which the bullae were originally associated, whether small boxes such as document cases, jars, or papyrus rolls, are unknown.

257. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14796	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay, brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.140f	SIZE:	Impression as preserved: height 1.2 cm, width 1.2 cm; bulla: 2.4 × 1.7 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-first Dynasty(?), ca. 1500–945 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 81b
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on bulla		

The left half of the seal impression is broken away. The back of the bulla is very flat as if pressed on a hard surface.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with scarabs nos. 35, 108, 146, and another without registration information and scaraboid no. 165.

IMPRESSION



In the center is a beetle; on the right is a rearing uraeus. The inscription is encircled by a notched oval frame.

COMMENTARY

Hölscher notes “*vielleicht vom Namen eines der Könige aus der 18. Dyn.*” Compare to scarab no. 140.

258. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14797	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay, dark gray
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Impression as preserved: height 1.7 × 1.3 cm; bulla: length 2.6 × 1.5 cm
DATE:	Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1182–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 81c
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on bulla		

Only a fragment of the seal impression is preserved. Deep impressions of double cord are on the edges of the bulla. The back is slightly polished and undecorated.

PROVENIENCE

No location given.

IMPRESSION



The top of the impression is broken away, showing a figure, no doubt the king, wearing a long kilt standing in a chariot pulled by a horse with double plumes on its head. The sign above the horse's back is probably the king's whip.

COMMENTARY

See Wiese 1990, pp. 81–87, for similar designs on scarabs and amulets. See in particular *ibid.*, p. 82, figs. 101–02, for the whip over the horse's back. For the date of scarabs with this motif, see *ibid.*, pp. 83–84.

259. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14795	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay, dark gray
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.157a	SIZE:	Impression as preserved: 1.5 × 1.5 cm; bulla: 1.8 × 1.8 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty (?), ca. 1479–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 81d
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on bulla		

Two impressions, which seem to be identical, are on a fragment of a bulla. The upper section of the bulla is broken away.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with a bulla with seal impression no. 260 and a faience scarab with the name of Teye (without registration information).

IMPRESSION

Scale 1:2



The king stands with hands held to his chest, flanked by *djed*-pillars. Above the *djed*-pillar to the left is a *nfr*-sign; above the *djed*-pillar to the right is a bread loaf-hieroglyph(?).

260. SEAL IMPRESSION

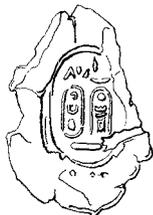
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14794	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay, light brown
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 28.157b	SIZE:	Impression: height 1.9 cm, width 1.3 cm; bulla: 3.7 × 2.4 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1479–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 81e
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on bulla		

The seal impression is oval. The back of the bulla is broken away, exposing impressions of double cords.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris with a fragment of a bulla with seal impression no. 259 and a faience scarab with the name of Teye (without registration information).

INSCRIPTION



Two vertical cartouches are in an oval. To the right is $[Mn-hpr-R^c]$ (prenomen of Thutmose III). The cartouche to the left is indistinct but does not appear to be the expected $[Dhwtj-ms]$. Above the right cartouche is ... *nb* "... lord"; above the left cartouche are traces of *s; R^c* "son of Re" (?).

COMMENTARY

For the names of Thutmose III used long after the death of the king, see Jaeger 1982. The signs in the left cartouche do not resemble the nomen of king Piankhy who also had the prenomen *Mn-hpr-R^c*.

261. SEAL IMPRESSION

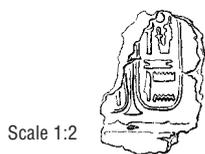
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.134c	SIZE:	Seal impression: height ca. 3.4 cm; bulla: ca. 3.7 × 2.5 cm
DATE:	Twentieth Dynasty, reign of Ramesses III, ca. 1182–1151 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 81f
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on bulla		

The seal impression is in the form of elongated double cartouches. The bulla is fragmentary.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, with a fragment of a thin piece of wood (OIM 14684A–B; length 13 cm) with incised inscription (“... his beloved, *Dḥwty-ms*, high of diadems, whose heart he makes sweet when he unites with ...”) filled with a white substance and a thicker piece of wood also with an incised inscription (“an offering which the king gives to Osiris, foremost of the Westerners, lord of Busiris ...”).

IMPRESSION



The cartouche to the right is $\left[\overline{Wsr-M} \overline{3} \overline{t-R} \overline{mry} \overline{Imn} \right]$ (prenomen of Ramesses III). The left cartouche with what must have been the nomen of Ramesses III is broken away.

SEAL IMPRESSIONS ON MUDBRICKS (NOS. 262–278)

Mudbricks stamped with the names Hatshepsut, Thutmose III, Thutmose IV, Amenhotep III, Tutankhamun, and Aye of the Eighteenth Dynasty, Seti I of the Nineteenth Dynasty, and Ramesses III of the Twentieth Dynasty were recovered from Medinet Habu. The previous publication of this material (Hölscher, *Excav.* II, p. 7, fig. 6) omitted the seal impressions represented by seal impressions nos. 265, 268, 269, 271, 272, 275, 276, and 278. Bricks with seal impressions were not included in the Anthes catalog; therefore, the following information has been compiled from the *Teilungsliste*, field registers, and field photographs.

The seal impressions of royal names on bricks do not show much variation in size, the height of an impression of a cartouche ranging from 9.2 cm (no. 267) to the maximum of 13.5 cm that is attested for bricks of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III (nos. 262, 263a). There is even less variation in the width of the seal impressions. Almost all are 5.0 cm (nos. 266, 271) or 5.5 cm wide (nos. 263, 263a, 264, 270, 273). The impression of a cartouche surmounted by twin plumes on a brick of Tutankhamun (no. 271) is smaller than the regular cartouche stamps at 10.5 × 5.0 cm. The brick stamp of the courtier Minmes (no. 274) closely imitates the royal stamps in its dimensions (11.5 × 5.5 cm). The square format seal that enclosed the cartouches of Nebmaatre and Teye (no. 269) or the prenomen and nomen of the king (no. 268) are 10.5 × 6.8 cm and 11.0 × 6.5 cm, respectively. No examples of the stamps used to mark the bricks were recovered from the site.

Objects with field numbers MH 27.128 and MH 27.130 were, according to the excavators' notes, found in the same area of the temple. It is not clear why they were assigned different numbers.

262. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14759	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mudbrick
FIELD NUMBERS:	MH 29.93	SIZE:	Impression: 13.5 × 6.0 cm; brick: 26 × 17 × 7 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Hatshepsut, ca. 1473–1458 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 82
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on mudbrick		

The seal impression is oval.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid H/10-11, in the debris to the east of the northern pylon of the great temple. The excavation records list two other fragmentary bricks impressed with this seal from MH 27.127, in the outer wall of the small temple, northwest corner, lowest stratum of the bricks, neither of which was registered. One seal impression was 13.5 × 6.0 cm on a brick that measured a maximum of 18.5 × 12.5 cm. The dimensions of the second brick were not recorded, but the seal impression was 13.0 × 6.0 cm. According to the records, these were found with (“gemeinsam”) MH 27.94, which consisted of two red sandstone name stones of Hatshepsut. One stone (OIM 14385) measured 16 × 19 cm and the other was without further details or registration information. Other examples of the Hatshepsut brick, without field numbers, were also recovered.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The inscription is *Mꜣꜥt-kꜣ-Rꜥ* (prenomen of Hatshepsut).

COMMENTARY

For other examples of this seal impression, see Spencer 1979, pl. 22, no. 7.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* II, p. 7, fig. 6a.

263A–B. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mudbrick
FIELD NUMBER:	263A: MH 28.7c–d 263B: no field number recorded	SIZE:	Impression 263A: height 12.5 cm, width ca. 5.5 cm; impression 263B: height 13.5 cm, width ca. 5.5 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479–1425 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 83
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impressions on mudbrick		

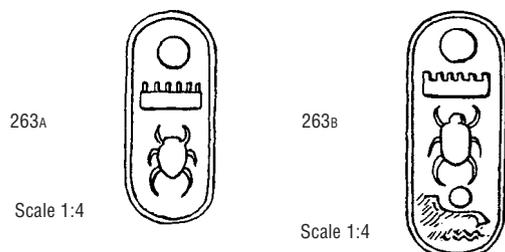
The seal impressions are oval and each has a different writing of the prenomen of Thutmose III. Seal impression no. 263A was irregularly made with the top being deeper than the bottom.

PROVENIENCE

263A: Found in grid N/14, to the north of the great girdle wall, re-employed in a later house on the enclosure wall. Two bricks with this seal impression were recovered from this location, the other example is without museum registration. They were found with five or six other bricks (notation changed in field records) with a seal impression similar to no. 266 of Thutmose IV, and a glazed wing from heart scarab no. 232.

263B: Several examples of this seal impression were recovered from unstated locations. *Teilungsliste* 687 has photographs of two examples and *Teilungsliste* 684 has an additional example of bricks with this seal impression.

IMPRESSION



The inscription in seal impression no. 263A is *Mn-hpr-R^c* (prenomen of Thutmose III). The inscription in seal impression no. 263B is *Mn-hpr-R^c stp n R^c* (prenomen of Thutmose III).

COMMENTARY

For other examples of seal impression no. 263A, see Spencer 1979, pl. 23, no. 12. For the epithet *stp n R^c*, see von Beckerath 1984, p. 227 (T8). Hölscher noted in the field register that the stamp seal impressions (263A) “were so indistinct that they appear to have been re-used.”

PUBLICATION

Seal impression no. 263A is published in Hölscher, *Excav.* II, p. 7, fig. 6c. Seal impression no. 263B is published in Hölscher, *Excav.* II, p. 7, fig. 6b; Spencer 1979, pl. 23, no. 14.

264. SEAL IMPRESSION

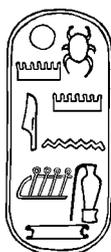
REGISTRATION NUMBERS:	Cairo 59901	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mudbrick
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.133c	SIZE:	Impression: 12.5 × 5.5 cm; brick: 39 × 19 × 14 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479–1425 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 84a
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on mudbrick		

The seal impression is oval.

PROVENIENCE

Three examples of this seal impression are recorded from MH 27.133c, from the tower on the north side of the brick wall of Ramesses III in the later addition to the outside surface. The other two bricks are without registration information.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The inscription is *Mn-ḥpr-R^c mry ʿImn šsp qbḥ* “Thutmose (III), beloved of Amun, who receives libation.”

COMMENTARY

Hölscher questioned whether these bricks were stamped for *Mn-ḥpr-R^c* of the Twenty-first Dynasty rather than the Eighteenth Dynasty king. According to Spencer (1979, p. 144), *Mn-ḥpr-R^c mry ʿImn šsp qbḥ* “must refer to some unknown temple in the Theban district” of the earlier king.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* II, p. 7, fig. 6d; Spencer 1979, p. 144, pl. 24, no. 21.

265. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mudbrick
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Impression: 12.5 × 5.0 cm; brick: width ca. 17.0 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1479–1425 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 84b
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on mudbrick		

The seal impression is oval.

PROVENIENCE

The brick was found “in the debris,” apparently reused, originally from the mortuary temple of Thutmose III on the edge of the cultivation. For the identification of this site, see Otto 1952, p. 65.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The inscription is *pr Mn-ḥpr-R^c ḥnk ʿnh* “the temple of Thutmose III who presents life.”

COMMENTARY

For other examples of this seal impression, see Spencer 1979, p. 144, pl. 24, no. 18. The seal impression is documented as an object from Medinet Habu by *Teilungsliste* 686.

266. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59903	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mudbrick
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.126a	SIZE:	Impression: 13 × 5 cm; brick: width 17 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose IV, ca. 1400–1390 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 85
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on mudbrick		

In the field photographs, this seal appears to be oval. However, it is published in Hölscher, *Excav. II*, p. 7, fig. 6e (which is reproduced on pl. 85 and below), as cartouche shaped. Spencer (1979, pl. 26, no. 29) reproduces it as a simple oval.

PROVENIENCE

Recovered “in the debris,” no coordinates given.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The inscription is $[Mn-hprw-R^c \text{ ḥ}q\text{ḥ} m\text{ḥ}t]$ “Thutmose IV is the rightful ruler.”

COMMENTARY

Originally from the mortuary temple of Thutmose IV in western Thebes. Five or six examples (notation in field register changed) of bricks (without registration information) with this stamp were also recovered from MH 28.7, grid N/14, north of the great girdle wall. The same locus yielded two examples of a brick impressed with the name of Thutmose III (no. 263) and a glazed wing from heart scarab no. 232. The height of the seal impression was recorded as “11 bis 13 cm” and the brick as 38 × 19 × 12 cm. See parallels in Lepsius, *Denkmaeler 3*, pl. 69b; Quibell 1896, pl. 11, no. 6; Spencer 1979, pl. 26, no. 29.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav. II*, p. 7, fig. 6e.

267. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59902	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mudbrick
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.128	SIZE:	Impression: 9.2 cm × 4.2 cm; brick dimensions not given
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Amenhotep III, ca. 1390–1353 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 86a
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on mudbrick		

The seal impression is oval.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the southwest corner of the great girdle wall, partly in front of the reinforcement, in the debris, partly *in situ* in the wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The inscription is $Nb-M\text{ḥ}t-R^c$ (prenomen of Amenhotep III).

COMMENTARY

The brick is originally from the palace of Amenhotep III at Malkata (Hayes 1951, p. 163). There is a discrepancy in the records: *Teilungsliste* 216 gives a brick of this description for location MH 27.128; however, the field register for MH 27.128 lists only bricks stamped with *Nb-Mꜣꜥt-Rꜥ m pr ḥꜥi* (no. 270). For other examples of this seal impression, see Hayes 1951, fig. 30V; Spencer 1979, pl. 26, no. 31; Simpson 1995, fig. 147.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav. II*, p. 7, fig. 6f, p. 33; Spencer 1979, pl. 26, no. 31.

268. SEAL IMPRESSION

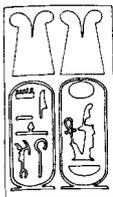
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mudbrick
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 31.22	SIZE:	Impression: 11.0 × 6.5 cm; brick: 33.0 × 14.5 × 10.0 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Amenhotep III, ca. 1390–1353 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 86b
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on mudbrick		

The seal impression has double cartouches with double plumes inside a rectangular frame.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid Y (1.50)/8 (14.40), at the southwest corner of the southernmost of the two front chapels in the group of chapels to the west of the enclosure wall, with blue faience rings (OIM 14755) and beads (OIM 14705), a blue faience scarab of Ramesses III (OIM 16680), two pieces of colored faience (OIM 15721), and a foundation deposit amulet in the form of a piece of meat (without registration information). Three examples of this seal impression are noted for MH 31.22.

IMPRESSION



On the right is $\left[Nb-Mꜣꜥt-Rꜥ \right]$ (prenomen of Amenhotep III); on the left is $\left[Ḥmn-ḥtp ḥqꜣ Wꜣst \right]$ “Amenhotep (III) ruler of Thebes.”

Scale 1:4

COMMENTARY

The brick is originally from the king’s palace at Malkata (Hayes 1951, p. 163). For other examples of this seal impression, see Hayes 1951, fig. 30 I; Spencer 1979, pl. 27, no. 35.

269. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mudbrick
FIELD NUMBER:	<i>Versch.</i> 66	SIZE:	Impression: 10.5 × 6.8 cm; brick: 30 × 14 × 8 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Amenhotep III, ca. 1390–1353 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 86c
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on mudbrick		

The seal impression has double cartouches with double plumes inside a rectangular frame with rounded corners.

PROVENIENCE

Recovered from the wall of the western high gate “*nicht im situ.*”

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

On the right is $\left[Nb-M^{\prime}t-R^{\prime} \right]$ (prenomen of Amenhotep III); on the left is $\left[Tiy \right]$ “Teye.”

COMMENTARY

The impression is similar to seal impression no. 268, but the prenomen of the king is paired with the name of his queen, Teye. A single example of this seal impression is given in *Teilungsliste* 215b. No field or registration numbers are given. The brick is originally from the southern palace at Malkata (Hayes 1951, p. 163). For other examples of the seal impression, see Hayes 1951, fig. 30 III; Spencer 1979, pl. 28, no. 39.

270. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	A. Cairo 59904; B. OIM 14758;	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mudbrick
FIELD NUMBER	MH 27.128a–b	SIZE:	Impression A: 12.5 × 5.0 cm; brick: length fragmentary(?) × 17 × 7 cm;
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Amenhotep III, ca. 1390–1353 B.C.		impression B: 12.8 × 5.5 cm; brick: 38.0 × 17.5 × 12.0 cm;
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on mudbrick	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 87a

The seal impression is oval.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the southwest corner of the great girdle wall, partly in front of the reinforcement, in the debris, partly *in situ* in the wall; four examples of bricks with this seal impression were documented for locus MH 27.128.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The inscription is $Nb-M^{\prime}t-R^{\prime} m pr h^{\prime}i$ “Nebmaatre (prenomen of Amenhotep III) in the house of rejoicing.”

COMMENTARY

Four examples of this seal impression, in two different forms, are documented from MH 27.128a–d; one form has the *pr*-sign to the right of the standing man (Cairo 59904, OIM 14758), the other form has the *pr*-sign to the left (Cairo 599907 [*sic*], another without registration information; see Spencer 1979, pl. 28, no. 43). See Spencer 1979, p. 145, pl. 28, nos. 44–45, for examples of this seal with the fuller writing $Nb-M^{\prime}t-R^{\prime} m pr h^{\prime}i m pr \textit{Imn}$ and for further variations in the short form. The bricks are originally from the king’s palace at Malkata (Hayes 1951, p. 163). For the name of this temple, see Hayes 1951, pp. 163–64. Most examples from Medinet Habu are Hayes’s type VI (1951, fig. 30 VI).

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* II, p. 7, fig. 6g; Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 6; Spencer 1979, pl. 28, no. 42.

271. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mudbrick
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.130a–b	SIZE:	Impression: 12.5 × 5.0 cm; brick: 17.0 × 11.5 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Amenhotep III, ca. 1390–1353 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 87b
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on mudbrick		

The seal impression is oval.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the southwest corner of the great girdle wall, partly in front of the reinforcement, in the debris, partly *in situ* in the wall, with groups of bricks from MH 27.128 (e.g., no. 270).

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The inscription is *pr ḥꜥi m ḥwt ʿImn* “The house of rejoicing in the temple of Amun.”

COMMENTARY

Two fragmentary examples of this seal impression on bricks were listed for MH 27.130a–b, in the southwest corner of the great girdle wall, partly in front of the reinforcement, in the debris, partly *in situ* in the wall. The dimensions are given for only one brick: 17.0 × 11.5 cm. Neither example has registration information. The photographic record indicates that other examples were recovered, but their locations were not recorded. None of the examples of this seal impression from Medinet Habu preserve the last signs of the inscription. The inscription has been reconstructed on the basis of Hayes 1951, fig. 30 IX. These bricks are originally from the “temple of Amun at the northern end of the palace [of Amenhotep III] area” at Malkata (Hayes 1951, p. 163). For other examples of the seal impression, see Hayes 1951, pp. 163–64, fig. 30 IX; Spencer 1979, pl. 28, no. 45.

272. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Brick, fired red
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.142	SIZE:	Impression: 10 × 5 cm; brick: 23 × 16 × 9 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Tutankhamun, ca. 1334–1325 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 88a
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on mudbrick		

The cartouche is topped by double plumes and surrounded by a rectangular frame.

PROVENIENCE

Found “in debris” by the western high gate; only one example was found.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The inscription is $\left[Nb-hprw-R \right]$ (prenomen of Tutankhamun).

273. SEAL IMPRESSION

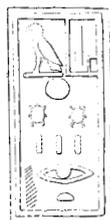
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	“Cairo Museum(?)” no registration number	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mudbrick
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 57c	SIZE:	Impression: 12.0 × 5.5 cm; brick: 40 × 19 × 13 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Aye, ca. 1324–1321 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 88b
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on mudbrick		

The seal impression is rectangular.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the palace area of the Aye temple; no further details are given.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The inscription is *t3 hwt [n] Hpr-hprw-R^c irt [M3^ct]* “temple of Aye”

COMMENTARY

Teilungsliste 220 bears the registration notation “Cairo Museum ?” The seal impression within an oval shown in Hölscher, *Excav. II*, p. 80, fig. 70 (left), is not attested in the *Teilungsliste* or field records.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav. II*, p. 80, fig. 70 (right); Spencer 1979, p. 144, pl. 31, no. 60.

274. SEAL IMPRESSION

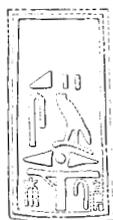
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mudbrick
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.359	SIZE:	Impression: 11.5 × 5.5 cm; brick: 36 × 17 × 10 cm
DATE:	Twentieth Dynasty, reign of Ramesses III(?), ca. 1182–1151 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 88c
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on mudbrick		

The seal impression is rectangular.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid U/12, northwest corner of the great girdle wall, in front of the door, in the debris; four examples were found. However, there is a discrepancy between the written and photographic records. A brick stamped for Minmes is labeled as “Eye 36m” on field photograph 22035 (*Teilungsliste* 223), yet the object registers do not indicate a brick from that location, and the notation “Eye 36m” has been crossed out on *Teilungsliste* 223, with the notation “?”. *Teilungsliste* 222 (with field number MH 29.359), gives the dimensions of the brick as 36 × 17 × 10 cm. None of the examples were registered into museum collections.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The inscription is ... *sm Min-ms* “... *sem*-priest Minmes.” In the lower right corner is the title *hq3 hwt* “estate manager.”

COMMENTARY

Hölscher (*Excav.* IV, p. 23) suggests that the tomb of Minmes was located in the chapels to the west of the enclosure wall, and that Minmes was “a contemporary, perhaps even a relative of Paser.” Minmes appears in a fragmentary relief from the tomb of Paser (Schott 1957, p. 7, no. 36). See Spencer 1979, p. 146, for the comment that “The occurrence of private stamps on building-bricks is not common” and “that all the known examples seem to come from Thebes.” For bricks stamped with private names from Abydos published since Spencer’s study, see Simpson 1995, nos. SBS 1–5, figs. 142–46.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* IV, p. 23; Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 4, n. 21.

275. SEAL IMPRESSION

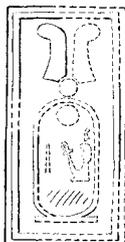
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mudbrick
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.260	SIZE:	Impression: 11.5 × 7.0 cm; brick: 40 × 18 × 12 cm
DATE:	Nineteenth Dynasty, reign of Seti I, ca. 1291–1279 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 88d
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on mudbrick		

The faint seal impression of a cartouche is topped by double plumes and a sun disk, enclosed in a rectangular frame.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid U/12, northwest corner of the great girdle wall, by the door, in the debris.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The inscription is [... M3't-R] (prenomen of Seti I).

COMMENTARY

The last elements of the name on this seal impression appear in the prenomens of Amenhotep III and Seti I. The composition of a single cartouche with double plumes and a sun disk inside a rectangular frame is not attested for the earlier king, while it is known for Seti I suggesting that the brick was stamped for the later king. Compare to Spencer 1979, pl. 31, no. 61.

276. SEAL IMPRESSION

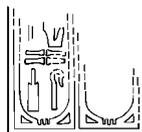
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mudbrick
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.132	SIZE:	Impression: width 7.3 cm; brick: 42(?) [sic] × 20 × 12 cm
DATE:	Twentieth Dynasty, reign of Ramesses III, ca. 1182–1151 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 89a
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on mudbrick		

The very fragmentary seal impression with double cartouches is enclosed in a rectangular frame.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris, no coordinates given.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The cartouche on the left fairly clearly preserves the elements [... ss ḥqꜣ 'Iwnw] “[Ramesse]s (III), ruler of Heliopolis.” The cartouche on the right is illegible.

COMMENTARY

The seal impression on the brick from MH 27.132 is very difficult to read. The excavation photograph and the line drawing in the field registers were examined by artist-epigrapher J. Brett McClain who reached the same conclusion as Hölscher and Anthes, in both the *Teilungsliste* (688) and the field register, that the seal belonged to Ramesses III. Still, it seems curious that so few bricks stamped for that king have been recovered from Medinet Habu. See Spencer 1979, p. 145, for the comment that “The Twentieth Dynasty, rather inexplicably, has produced not a single stamped brick, not even from the large monuments of Ramesses III.”

277. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mudbrick
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.131	SIZE:	Impression: ca. 14.0 × 5.5 cm; brick: 44 × 20 × 13 cm
DATE:	Nineteenth to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, ca. 1293–656 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 89b
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on mudbrick		

The seal impression is in the shape of a cartouche topped by double plumes. The signs within the cartouche are illegible.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the outer wall of the small temple.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The signs are illegible.

COMMENTARY

According to the field register, “at least thirty” examples of this seal impression were recovered, and although they were “most thoroughly examined,” none had a legible inscription. According to Spencer (1979, pls. 31 [no. 61], 32 [no. 66], 36 [nos. 93–96]), this general form of seal impression is known for Seti I, Ramesses II, Shebako, and Shebitko.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* II, p. 7, fig. 6h.

278. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Brick, fired
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.126d	SIZE:	Impression: diameter 6.5 cm; brick: 28.0 × 12.0 × 6.5 cm
DATE:	Unknown	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 89c
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on mudbrick		

The round seal impression with illegible markings is on a fired brick.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the debris; only one example of a round illegible seal impression is listed for MH 27.126d. It was found with three other bricks (without registration information): one unfired with a seal impression of Thutmose IV (no. 266). The other two were fired bricks: one with illegible double cartouches, the other brick (dimensions 28 × 12 cm) with an unspecified rectangular seal.

IMPRESSION

The illegible marks are within a circle.

COMMENTARY

Photographic records indicate that at least one additional example, without a noted location, was recovered.

SEAL IMPRESSIONS ON FUNERARY CONES AND FUNERARY BRICKS (NOS. 279–305)

Thirty-four examples of funerary cones and three bricks with seal impressions usually found on cones that decorated the facade of private tombs were recorded from the excavation of Medinet Habu.⁶⁰ Only nineteen of the items were registered (one in Cairo, eighteen in Chicago [including the three bricks]); the others were presumably left at the site. The following list of seal impressions on cones from the site has been compiled through a collation of the field photographs, the Hölscher *Teilungsliste*, and the Anthes catalog. Although the cones and bricks are clearly intrusive, they are presented here as being representative of the types of seals and seal impressions found at the site. Only three examples of the funerary cones (nos. 285, 303, 305) and a single brick (no. 284) were assigned field numbers.

Some examples of seal impressions are represented in multiple examples. The seal impression of Intef (no. 302) from Theban tomb 164 is represented by three identical examples, and the seal impression of Merymes (no. 283) from Theban tomb 383 is represented by two examples. The diversity in the design of cones that presumably came from a single tomb is evident in the range of designs for Montuemhet, fourth prophet of Amun. Of the five design types with his name, one associates him with his mother Istemkheb (no. 289), one with his wife Nesykhonsu (no. 291), one with his father (no. 298), and two others name only the tomb owner with various renditions of his titles (nos. 295, 296). Variations in the form of the seal impressions can also be seen in those for Amenhotep, son of Hapu (nos. 279, 280), and for the officials Penre (nos. 292, 301) and Senmiah (nos. 294, 300). Other cones cannot be associated with a known tomb: Nebamun (no. 284), Min-Montu/Senres (no. 285), Montunakht (no. 286), Neferhotep (no. 287), Meryptah (no. 290), Hor (no. 297), Sadjhuty (no. 303), Amenemhet (no. 304), and Takapwt/Shemetmkhetef (no. 305).

The following seal impressions on funerary cones and funerary bricks are listed in the order assigned to them by Davies and Macadam (1957), whose line drawings are reproduced with some minor modifications based on the Medinet Habu examples. One further impression, known only from field photograph 690e2 is not included here because it was so damaged as to be illegible. Stamp seal no. 306 was used to stamp funerary cones, but its impression is not included in Davies and Macadam 1957.

279. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 16711	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter of face: 7.0 cm, preserved length: 7.4 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Amenhotep III, ca. 1353 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 90a
DESCRIPTION:	Type 10 seal impression on funerary cone of Amenhotep, son of Hapu		

The clay is fine-textured, with a dark gray core and a very thin reddish margin. The shaft of this cone is unusually slender; only 3.0 cm behind the face, the shaft narrows to a diameter of 4.1 cm.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *im3hy hr Wsir iry-p't 3Imn-htp dd n.f Hwy pn d3r m rk t3 ir.n s3b Hpw* “The one revered by Osiris, the nobleman, Amenhotep who is called *Hwi*, celebrated in all of Egypt(?), born of the dignitary Hapu.”

COMMENTARY

See Varille 1968, pp. 104–11. For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 10.

60. For the use of bricks with impressions usually made on cones, see Kamp 1966, pp. 68–69, figs. 62–64. See Dorman 1991, p. 26, pl. 29, for a cavetto cornice impressed with stamps.

280. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cone 1: OIM 16702; cone 2: no registration information; brick fragment: OIM 16704	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay (cones), mudbrick
FIELD NUMBER:	No field numbers recorded	SIZE:	Cone 1: diameter of face 7.9 cm, preserved length: 7.1 cm; cone 2: no dimensions;
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Amenhotep III, ca. 1353 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	brick fragment: 7.2 × 6.6 × 6.5 cm Pl. 90b
DESCRIPTION:	Type 40 seal impression on two funerary cones and one brick of Amenhotep, son of Hapu		

Cone 1 has very fine textured, dense, reddish, clay throughout, a dark core, and a very crisp impression.

Cone 2 was not examined.

Brick fragment is the top corner of a fired mudbrick. The clay is dense and brown covered with red pigment. A single seal impression is on each side that would have been visible when the brick was used to construct a corner. The bottom is unstamped.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The cones and brick are inscribed *imꜥhy hr [Ws]ir iry-pꜥt ꜥImn-ḥtp ir.n sꜥb Ḥpw n Km-wr mꜥ-ḥrw* “The one revered by Osiris, the nobleman Amenhotep, born of the dignitary Hapu of Kemwer, true of voice.”

COMMENTARY

See Varille 1968, pp. 104–11. For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 40.

PUBLICATION

Cone 1: Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62 (n. 2), pl. 35C.

281. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 16698	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter of face: 7.2 cm, preserved length: 9.3 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1425 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 90c
DESCRIPTION:	Type 109 seal impression on funerary cone of Min		

The clay is coarse, with a dark gray core, reddish edge, and bright red pigment on the face.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is originally from Theban tomb 109.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *ḥꜥty-ꜥ n Tni imy-r ḥmw-ntr n ꜥInḥrt sꜥ Min mꜥ-ḥrw hr ntr ꜥ* “The mayor of Thinis, overseer of the prophets of Onuris, the scribe, Min, true of voice under the great god.”

COMMENTARY

For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 109.

282. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter of face: 8.7 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1425 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 91a
DESCRIPTION:	Type 154 seal impression on funerary cone of Sennefer		

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is originally from Theban tomb 99.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *imꜣhy hr Wsir ỉry-pꜣt ḥꜣty-ꜣ sdꜣwty bity smr wꜣt ỉmy-r ḥtm Sn-nfr mꜣꜣ-ḥrw* “The one revered by Osiris, the nobleman, the count, seal bearer of the king of Lower Egypt, the sole companion, overseer of the seal, Sennefer, true of voice.”

COMMENTARY

The cone is known from excavation photograph 691c. For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 154.

283. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 16710	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Face: height 6.4 cm, width 5.6 cm, preserved length: 8.2 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Amenhotep III, ca. 1354 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 91b
DESCRIPTION:	Type 170 seal impression on funerary cone of Merymes		

The clay is dense brownish-tan with bright red pigment on the face.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is originally from Theban tomb 383.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *imꜣhy hr Wsir sꜣ nsw n Kšy Mr(y)-ms* “The one revered by Osiris, the king’s son of Kush, Merymes.”

COMMENTARY

Another example (without registration information) was recovered. For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 170.

284. SEAL IMPRESSION

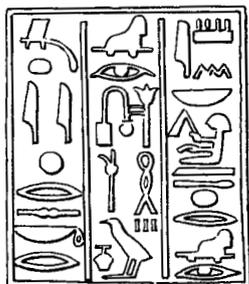
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 16694	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Brick, burned
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.14	SIZE:	Brick: height 12.7 cm, width 9.0 cm;
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1550–1070 B.C.(?)	impression:	height 7.7 cm, width 6.7 cm
DESCRIPTION:	Type 183 seal impression on funerary brick of Nebamun.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 92a

Nearly intact wedge-shaped burned brick has a rectangular face and rectangular cross section. A very faint rectangular impression appears on its face, one marking superimposed over the other. No trace of pigment in the impression is preserved.

PROVENIENCE

Found in the southeast corner of the precinct, in the debris. The brick is not from any known tomb.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *imꜣy [ḥr S]kr-Wsir [sš wdḥw wdpw] Nb-ḥmn mꜣꜥ-ḥrw [ḥr Wsir]* “The one revered by Sokar-Osiris, [the scribe of offerings, the butler, Neb]amun, true of voice [before Osiris].”

COMMENTARY

The impression, which has been struck twice, is nearly illegible. It is identified by the traces of the few legible signs. For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 183.

285. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 31.29b	SIZE:	Not recorded
DATE:	Mid-Eighteenth Dynasty, ca. 1400 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	—
DESCRIPTION:	Type 245 seal impression on funerary cone of Min-Montu (also known as Senres)		

PROVENIENCE

Found at “west gate,” with seal impression (and cone) no. 305. The cone is not from any known tomb.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *sdꜣwty bity ḥm-nṯr tp(y) n ꜣḥmn Mīn-Mntw dd n.f Sn-rs mꜣꜥ-ḥrw* “The seal bearer of the king of Lower Egypt, first prophet of Amun, Min-Montu, who is called Senres, true of voice.”

COMMENTARY

The impression is dated on the basis of a *ushebti* of the same individual (Newberry 1937, p. 4 [JdE 46534]). The impression is known only from a sketch in the field register. For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 245.

286. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Face: height 7.4 cm, width 7.1 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1550–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 92b
DESCRIPTION:	Type 357 seal impression on funerary cone of Montunakht		

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is not from any known tomb.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *Wsir imy-r pr-ḥd Mntw-nḥt mꜣꜥ-ḥrw* “The Osiris, overseer of the treasury, Montunakht, true of voice.”

COMMENTARY

The cone is known from excavation photograph 691f. For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 357.

287. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 16703	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter of face: 6.4 cm, preserved length: 5.8 cm
DATE:	Nineteenth Dynasty(?), ca. 1291–1202 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 93a
DESCRIPTION:	Type 359 seal impression on funerary cone of Neferhotep		

The cone is roughly formed, with a dark core, and the exterior is covered with bright red pigment wash.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is not from any known tomb.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *ḥm-nṯr 4-nw n ꜣImn Nfr-ḥtp mꜣꜥ-ḥrw ḥmt.f ꜣImn-ḥtp* “The fourth prophet of Amun, Neferhotep, true of voice, his wife [is] Amenhotep.”

COMMENTARY

For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 359.

288. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Face: height 8.1 cm, width 9.0 cm
DATE:	Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 664 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 93b
DESCRIPTION:	Type 385 seal impression on funerary cone of Basa		

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is originally from Theban tomb 389.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *Wsir imꜥh hr [sic] it-ntr hm-ntr mꜥꜥ sꜥtꜥw ꜥht smꜥty Gbtyw imy-ist ḥsk ḥꜥty-ꜥ n niwt Bꜥsꜥ sꜥ n it-ntr hm-ntr mꜥꜥ sꜥtꜥw ꜥht smꜥty Gbtyw imy-ist ḥsk Imn-m-ꜥnt mꜥꜥ-ḥrw* “The one revered by Osiris, the god’s father, the prophet, the one who sees the secrets of the *akhet*, *sma*-priest of Coptos, necropolis worker, priest of Osiris [in Abydos], the mayor of the city, Basa, son of the god’s father, prophet, the one who sees the secrets of the *akhet*, *sma*-priest of Coptos, necropolis worker, priest of Osiris [in Abydos], Ameneminet, true of voice.”

COMMENTARY

The cone is known from excavation photograph 691n, p. For the cones from this tomb, see Assmann 1973, p. 16, figs. 8–11. For the titles, see Assmann 1973, pp. 18–22. For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 385.

289. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 16700	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter of face: 8.1 cm, preserved length: 11.2 cm
DATE:	Twenty-sixth Dynasty, reign of Psamtik, ca. 664 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 94a
DESCRIPTION:	Type 411 seal impression on funerary cone of Montuemhet		

The clay is red-brown with dark charcoal core. The exterior is covered with bright red pigment.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is originally from Theban tomb 34.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *imꜥhy hr Wsir iry-pꜥt ḥꜥty-ꜥ hm-ntr 4-nw Imn Mntw-m-ḥꜥt mꜥꜥ-ḥrw mwt.f nbt pr ꜥst-n-ḥb mꜥꜥ-t-ḥrw* “The one revered by Osiris, the nobleman, the count, the fourth prophet of Amun, Montuemhet, true of voice. His mother, the lady of the house, Istemkheb, true of voice.”

COMMENTARY

For these cones, see Leclant 1961, pp. 156–60, 163, pl. 53A (type 6). For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 411.

290. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 16695	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay, baked, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	14.9 × 8.5 × 8.0 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twentieth Dynasty, ca. 1550–1070 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 94b
DESCRIPTION:	Type 412 seal impression on funerary brick of Meryptah		

The brick is irregular and broken; it was rectangular with five identical impressions, each colored with red powdery pigment. Two impressions are on the short end, two and one respectively on the long ends.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The brick is not from any known tomb.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *imꜣhy hr Wsir ỉry-pꜣt ḥꜣty-ꜣ sm m pr Ptḥ wr ḥrp ḥmwt m ꜣIwnw Šmꜣw ḥm-ntr m ḥwt Stḥ Mry-ptḥ mꜣꜣ-ḥrw* “The one revered by Osiris, the nobleman, the count, the *sem*-priest in the estate of Ptah, master craftsman in southern Heliopolis, prophet in the domain of Seth, Meryptah, true of voice.”

291. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Face: height 8.3 cm, width 7.8 cm
DATE:	Twenty-sixth Dynasty, reign of Psamtik I, ca. 664 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 95a
DESCRIPTION:	Type 419 seal impression on funerary cone of Montuemhet		

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is originally from Theban tomb 34.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *imꜣhy hr Wsir ḥm-ntr 4-nw ꜣImn Mntw-m-ḥꜣt mꜣꜣ-ḥrw ḥmt.f mr[t].f rḥt nsw nbt pr Nsy-ḥnsw mꜣꜣ-t-ḥrw* “The one revered by Osiris, the fourth prophet of Amun, Montuemhet, true of voice. His beloved wife, the king’s acquaintance, lady of the house, Nesykhonsu, true of voice.”

COMMENTARY

The cone is known from excavation photograph 691k. For these cones, see Leclant 1961, pp. 156–60, 163–64, pl. 53B (type 7). For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 412.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62, fig. 69.

292. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER: No registration information IMPRESSED MATERIAL: Clay
 FIELD NUMBER: No field number recorded SIZE: Face: height 9.1 cm, width 8.2 cm
 DATE: Nineteenth Dynasty, reign of PHOTOGRAPH: Pl. 95b
 Ramesses II, ca. 1250 B.C.
 DESCRIPTION: Type 438 seal impression on funerary cone of Penre

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is originally from Theban tomb 346.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *imy-r pr imy-r mnmnt n ʿ3-hpr-k3-Rʿ sš Pn-rʿ m3ʿ-hrw hr ntr ʿ3 nb t3 dsr* “The overseer of the house, the overseer of the cattle of Aa-kheper-ka-re (Thutmose I), scribe, Penre, true of voice under the great god, lord of the necropolis.”

COMMENTARY

The cone is known from excavation photograph 691i. For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 438.

293. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER: OIM 16709 IMPRESSED MATERIAL: Clay
 FIELD NUMBER: No field number recorded SIZE: Face: height 10.6 cm, width 9.8 cm,
 DATE: Twenty-sixth Dynasty, preserved length: 15.0 cm
 reigns of Apries PHOTOGRAPH: Pl. 96
 and Amasis, ca. 570 B.C.
 DESCRIPTION: Type 444 seal impression on funerary cone of Shoshenq

Cone is roughly made of medium brown, dense clay. The top line of the inscription is eroded. The shaft was marked when damp with lines made by a cord or a straight-edged tool.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is originally from Theban tomb 27.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *iry-pʿt h3ty-ʿ imy-r pr wr dw3t-ntr Ššnq mwt.f nb(t) pr T3-hb3t* “The nobleman, the count, the great steward of the divine adoratrix, Shoshenq. His mother, the lady of the house, Tahibet.”

COMMENTARY

For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 444.

294. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 16706	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter of face: 7.7 cm, preserved length: 12.6 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1425 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 97a
DESCRIPTION:	Type 446 seal impression funerary cone of Senmiah		

Roughly made cone, its exterior is bright red-orange with a whitish slip (or salt?). The face is covered with a whitish pigment.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is perhaps originally from Theban tomb 127.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *iry-p't ḥꜣty-ꜥ imy-r pr n Mntw m ꜣIwnw m(?) pr-ḥd m(?) gs-pr sš ḥsb mnmnt Sn-m-i'ḥ mꜣ-ḥrw* "The nobleman, the count, the steward of Montu in Heliopolis, who is in(?) the treasury, who is in(?) the administrative district, scribe of the cattle reckoning, Senmiah, true of voice."

COMMENTARY

For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 446.

295. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter of face: 8.5 cm
DATE:	Twenty-sixth Dynasty, reign of Psamtik, ca. 664 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 97b
DESCRIPTION:	Type 449 seal impression on funerary cone of Montuemhet		

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is originally from Theban tomb 34.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *iry-p't ḥꜣty-ꜥ sdꜣwty bity smr w't ḥm-ntr 4-nw ꜣImn ḥꜣty-ꜥ n niwt Mntw-m-ḥꜣt mꜣ-ḥrw* "The nobleman, the count, the seal bearer of the king of Lower Egypt, sole companion, fourth prophet of Amun, the mayor of the city, Montuemhet, true of voice."

COMMENTARY

The cone is known from excavation photograph 691h. For these cones, see Leclant 1961, pp. 156–60 (type 1), pl. 52A. For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 449.

296. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cone 1: OIM 16697; cone 2: OIM 16705	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Cone 1: clay, slurry; cone 2: clay, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	Cone 1: no field number recorded; cone 2: no field number recorded	SIZE:	Cone 1: diameter of face: 8.3 cm, preserved length: 11.7 cm; cone 2: diameter of face: 9.0 cm, preserved length: 15.5 cm
DATE:	Twenty-sixth Dynasty, reign of Psamtik, ca. 664 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 98a

DESCRIPTION: Type 461 seal impression on funerary cones of Montuemhet

Cone 1 is brownish clay with light colored slurry over the surface and a bright red layer of clay under the slurry.

Cone 2 is dark red clay with bright red pigment on the face.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. Both cones are originally from Theban tomb 34.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The cones are inscribed *Wsr ıry-p^t h³ty-^c hm-ntr 4-nw ʾImn sš hwt-ntr [n] pr ʾImn shd hmw-ntr m hwwt-[ntr] imy-r Šm^cw Mntw-m-h³t m³-hrw* “The Osiris, the nobleman, the count, the fourth prophet of Amun, the scribe of the temple in the domain of Amun, inspector of prophets in the temples, overseer of Upper Egypt, Montuemhet, true of voice.”

COMMENTARY

For these cones, see Leclant 1961, pp. 156–61, pl. 52B (type 2). For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 461.

297. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Face: height 8.4 cm, width 7.8 cm
DATE:	Twenty-first to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 1070–525 B.C.(?)	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 98b

DESCRIPTION: Type 483 seal impression on funerary cone of Hor

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is not from any known tomb.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *hm-ntr Mntw nb W3st hry-ib ʾIwnw Šm^cw Hr s3 it-ntr ʾImn-m-w3s ʿd-mr hry s3t3 n pr Hwt-hr B3st P3-di-imn s3 hm-ntr M3^ct hry s3t3 n pr [...] Hr mwt.f nbt pr Di-mwt-p3^c-nh* “The prophet of Montu, lord of Thebes, who is in the midst of Heliopolis of Upper Egypt, Hor, son of the god’s father Amunemwaset, the administrator, who is over the secrets of the temple of Hathor-Bastet, Padiamun, son of the prophet of Maat, who is over the secrets of the temple of [...], Hor, his mother is the lady of the house, Dimutankh.”

COMMENTARY

The cone is known from excavation photograph 691g. The translation and transliteration is based upon the drawing in Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 483.

298. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59856	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Face: height 8.4 cm, width 7.9 cm
DATE:	Twenty-sixth Dynasty, reign of Psamtik, ca. 664 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 99a
DESCRIPTION:	Type 486 seal impression on funerary cone of Montuemhet		

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is originally from Theban tomb 34.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *ḥm-nṯr 4-nw ʾImn ḥꜣty-ꜥ n nṯwt Mnṯw-m-ḥꜣt mꜣꜥ-ḥrw sꜣ ḥm-nṯr ʾImn sꜣ wdḥw [n] pr ʾImn ḥꜣty-ꜥ n nṯwt Nsy-ptḥ mꜣꜥ-ḥrw* “The fourth prophet of Amun, the mayor of the city, Montuemhet, true of voice, son of the prophet of Amun and the scribe of the offering table [of] the house of Amun, the mayor of the city, Nesptah, true of voice.”

COMMENTARY

For these cones, see Leclant 1961, pp. 156–60, 162, pl. 52D (type 4). For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 486.

299. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cone 1: OIM 16699; cone 2: OIM 16708	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Cones 1–2: Clay, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	Cone 1: no field number recorded; cone 2: no field number recorded	SIZE:	Cone 1: fragment of face: 6.4 × 6.0 cm, preserved length: 7.1 cm; cone 2: Face: height 8.9 cm, width 6.0 cm, preserved length: 12.6 cm
DATE:	Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 664–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 99b
DESCRIPTION:	Type 490 seal impression on funerary cones of Padihorresnet		

Cone 1 is a fragment; only the upper right third of the face is preserved. The fragment has a dark charcoal core, deep red edges, and bright red pigment on the face.

Cone 2 is a fragment (lower right section is lost) of a roughly made cone with evident finger marks on the shaft and bright red pigment on the face.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. Both cones are perhaps originally from Theban tomb 196.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *sꜣ ṯmy-ḥnt dꜣwt-nṯr Pꜣ-di-ḥr-rsnt sꜣ ṯmy-r [pr?] dꜣwt-nṯr rḥ nsw ʾIrtꜣ-r-ṯꜣw...* “The scribe, the one in attendance on the adoratrix of the god, Padihorresnet. Son of the overseer of the [domain?] of the adoratrix of the god, king’s acquaintance, Irtyrchaw”

COMMENTARY

For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 490.

300. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 16701	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay with slurry
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter of face: 8.7 cm, preserved length: 13.3 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1425 B.C.(?)	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 100a
DESCRIPTION:	Type 494 seal impression on funerary cone of Senmiah		

The clay is dark brown with a charcoal-colored core; a slip like slurry over the face makes the impression indistinct. There might have been a slight air cavity in the core of the cone.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is perhaps originally from Theban tomb 127.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *sš ḥsb t n šmꜣw Mḥw Sn-m-iꜣḥ mꜣꜣ-ḥrw ḥr ntr* “Scribe of the reckoning of bread of Upper and Lower Egypt, Senmiah, true of voice before the great god.”

COMMENTARY

For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 494.

301. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Face: height 7.7 cm, width 7.1 cm
DATE:	Nineteenth Dynasty, reign of Ramesses II, ca. 1250 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 100b
DESCRIPTION:	Type 524 seal impression on funerary cone of Penre		

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is originally from Theban tomb 346.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *wr n Mdꜣw imy-r ḥꜣswt nw Ḥꜣrw kꜣn tpy n ḥm.f Pn-rꜣ mꜣꜣ-ḥrw* “The chief of the Medjay, overseer of foreign lands of Syria, first charioteer of his majesty, Penre, true of voice.”

COMMENTARY

The cone is known from excavation photograph 691d. For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 524.

302. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 16696	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter of face: 7.6 cm, preserved length: 8.0 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Thutmose III, ca. 1425 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 101a
DESCRIPTION:	Type 549 seal impression on funerary cone of Intef		

Clay is medium brown with a dark core, covered with bright red pigment.

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is originally from Theban tomb 164.

IMPRESSION



The inscription is *sš mš'w 'Intf mš'-hrw hr Wsir* "The army scribe, Intef, true of voice under Osiris."

COMMENTARY

Two additional examples without registration information were also recovered. For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 549.

303. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.206e	SIZE:	Diameter of face: 7.3 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth Dynasty(?), ca. 1550 B.C.(?)	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 101b
DESCRIPTION:	Type 571 seal impression on funerary cone of Sadjhuty		

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid P (16.00)/12 (12.00), northwest side of the great temple, from a "Coptic" house, with an iron knife blade (OIM 14399), a small iron hammer (OIM 14410), and the following objects (without registration information): seven Late Antique stoppers with seals, five ostraca, a reddish clay vessel (height 24 cm), a lamp, and another broken vessel. The cone is not from any known tomb.

IMPRESSION



The inscription is *ḥm-ntr 4-nw n 'Imn S3-dḥwty mš'-hrw* "Fourth prophet of Amun, Sadjhuty, true of voice."

COMMENTARY

The cone is known from excavation photograph 588d. For the drawing, see Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 571.

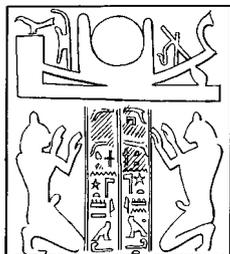
304. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER: OIM 16707 MATERIAL: Clay
 FIELD NUMBER: No field number recorded SIZE: Diameter of face: 9.6 cm
 DATE: Late Twenty-fifth to early Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 664 B.C. PHOTOGRAPH: Pl. 102a
 DESCRIPTION: Seal impression (type 598?) on funerary cone of Amenemhet(?)

PROVENIENCE

No findspot recorded. The cone is not from any known tomb.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The same inscription occurs in both the right and left columns: *imy-r [pr?] imy-r imy-hnt n dw3t-ntr 'Imn-m-h3t* "Overseer of the house ... overseer of the chamberlain of the adoratrix of the god, Amenemhet."

COMMENTARY

The identification of this impression is tentative because it is so badly worn. The transliteration and translation are based upon Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 598.

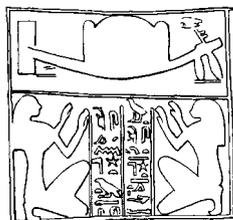
305. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER: No registration information IMPRESSED MATERIAL: Clay
 FIELD NUMBER: MH 31.29a SIZE: Diameter of face: 8.9 cm
 DATE: Twenty-sixth Dynasty, reign of Psamtik I, ca. 664 B.C.(?) PHOTOGRAPH: Pl. 102b
 DESCRIPTION: Type 608 seal impression on funerary cone of Takapwt and Shemetmkhetef

PROVENIENCE

Found at the "west gate" with seal impression (and cone) no. 285. According to Jaume Vivó (pers. comm.) "this cone seems to pertain to Mutirdis, owner of TT 410." For cones from that tomb, see Assmann 1977, pp. 15–19, figs. 1–4.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The inscription is *šmst n dw3t-ntr T3-kpwt mwt šmst n dw3t-ntr Šmt-m-h3t.f* "Retainer of the adoratrix of the god, Takapwt, retainer of the adoratrix of the god, Shemetmkhetef."

COMMENTARY

The cone is known from excavation photograph 691b. The impression, which has been struck twice, is nearly illegible and is identified by traces of the few legible signs. The transliteration and translation is based upon the drawing in Davies and Macadam 1957, no. 608.

STAMP SEAL FOR FUNERARY CONE (NO. 306)

306. STAMP SEAL FRAGMENT

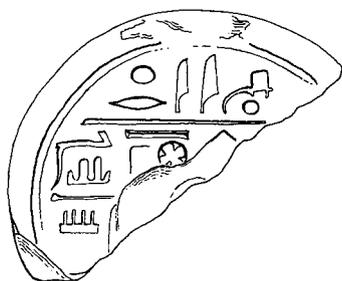
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 16712	MATERIAL:	Limestone
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter 11.5 cm, length 9.2 cm, maximum width 4.5 cm
DATE:	Eighteenth to Twenty-sixth Dynasty, ca. 1550–525 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 103a
DESCRIPTION:	Fragment of limestone stamp for impressing a funerary cone		

The inscription and circular border are carved in sunk relief to produce the characteristic raised relief impression in the damp clay. The stamp seal is broken into a wedge shape making it impossible to determine the original shape of its back. The sides of the stamp seal are finished.

PROVENIENCE

No location given.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

Only part of the original four lines of text are preserved: *im3hy hr ... n niwt rsy imy-r šnwt ... ʾImn(?)* “the one revered by ... of the southern city, overseer of the granary of ... Amun(?)”

COMMENTARY

No seal impression that matches this seal is published in Davies and Macadam 1957.⁶¹

61. For a discussion of whether the “matrix” (i.e., stamp) that was used to produce the texts on the funerary cones was of stone or wood, see Davies and Macadam 1957, p. vi.

STAMP SEALS AND SEAL IMPRESSIONS FROM THE POST-PHARAONIC PERIOD (NOS. 307–349)

T. G. WILFONG

Although the majority of seals and seal impressions from the Medinet Habu excavations are pharaonic in date, a significant minority of these artifacts come from later periods.⁶² This is not surprising, considering the intensive use of the site from the Ptolemaic period onward, as it expanded and evolved from a small settlement, clustered around the complex of temples within the great girdle wall, into the Late Antique town of Jême that filled the temples and enclosure, spilling out beyond the wall by the time of its abandonment around A.D. 800.⁶³ Indeed, the gradual shift from temple to town at Medinet Habu is reflected in the nature of the surviving seals and impressions from the site: Ptolemaic and Roman seals and impressions are mostly associated with temple and cemetery contexts, while the Late Antique seals and impressions come from domestic contexts and reflect domestic uses.

Ptolemaic period stamped amphora handles nos. 311–315 from Medinet Habu are of a type common throughout the Mediterranean world. Evidence of thriving trade in the eastern Mediterranean, these handles of transport amphorae were often stamped with the names of potters or eponym-officials and dates of manufacture. Such stamped impressions are so well known archaeologically that it is possible to date most examples with considerable precision; thus most of the examples from Medinet Habu come from Rhodes and date to potters or officials known from the late third through early first century B.C. These stamped amphora handles are said by Hölscher (*Excav.* V, p. 61) to have been found “in the debris.” Two of them can be assigned slightly more precise contexts: handle no. 311 was found in “debris south of the temple,” while handle no. 312 was found in grid F/5, near the Ramesside pool.

Next in date are a group of impressed lead and clay bullae nos. 307–310 from late Roman period burials that were used to attach cords to mummies. Pottery and mummy labels from the cemetery show the burials to date mostly to the third and fourth centuries A.D. Where paralleled, the Medinet Habu seal impressions conform to these dates: similar sealings from Karanis and Gurna seem to be from contexts of similar date and only no. 310 could possibly be from somewhat earlier (second century A.D.) based on doubtful parallels from Petrie’s excavations at Naukratis. On the whole, these Roman seal impressions tend to be from small, finely-carved seals with representational (rather than geometrical) designs and appear to be used for fastening or securing cords on mummies. Most are seal impressions in lead (nos. 307–309).⁶⁴ They retain impressions not only of the seals and the cords, but also the imprint of the cloth of the mummy against which the seal was pressed. Although these seals could have been used to seal cords securing the mummy itself, they might also have been used to seal cords attaching mummy labels to the mummies. A corpus of sixty-one mummy labels from the Medinet Habu excavations shows that almost all were pierced for attachment to the mummy by cords, and some retain traces of their original cords.⁶⁵ The records show indications of confusion over the precise context of these seals (and the mummy labels as well), due in large part to the looting of much of the cemetery before Hölscher’s work there.

The bulk of the post-pharaonic Medinet Habu seals and seal impressions come from the sixth through eighth century A.D., consisting of clay and stone seals and mud seal impressions from the ruins of the town of Jême. For the most part, these Late Antique seals and seal impressions appear to come from domestic structures, but many are without precise archaeological context. This may be due to the vagaries of Hölscher’s record-keeping but is also a result of the disturbed state of most of the “Coptic” houses where these objects were found, thanks to the activities of the *sebakh*-diggers who mined much of the mudbrick of the town for use as fertilizer. Objects without precise context found in the debris of the Late Antique structures were assigned “K” (presumably for “*koptisch*”) numbers by Hölscher. These are given in the catalog where known. Hölscher (*Excav.* V, p. 61) generically assigns a provenience of “the cellars of the Coptic houses” to the seal impressions he published.

62. Although primarily concerned with papyrological evidence, Vandorpe 1995 is an essential general reference for seals and sealings in Graeco-Roman and Late Antique Egypt.

63. For the post-pharaonic development of the site of Medinet Habu, see Hölscher, *Excav.* V, pp. 34–57. For a more recent study of the Late Antique town of Jême at Medinet Habu, see Wilfong 2002, pp. 1–22. Hölscher’s use of the term “Coptic” as a chronological designation goes against current usage of that

term among specialists; hence, “Late Antique” is used herein except when quoting Hölscher.

64. Comparable lead seal impressions, although probably used for other purposes, are known from throughout the Roman Empire; see Dembski 1995, especially the references on p. 96.

65. Published in Wilfong 1995. Note the plate in Hölscher, *Excav.* V, pl. 27D, where a mummy label attached to its mummy by a cord is just visible (in the center, just below the upper edge of the lower portion of the pottery coffin).

The Late Antique seals and impressions from Medinet Habu (nos. 316–349) are larger than those from the Roman period. The seals themselves were made of baked clay, limestone, or sandstone. Most have, or at one time had, some sort of handle, often pierced. A few of the stamp seals have more than one design (nos. 318–319). These seals would have been used to secure the contents of amphorae, which were traditionally sealed with large stoppers of mud mixed with straw and then stamped.⁶⁶ Very often the stamp was dipped into red or white pigment before being impressed on the mud stopper. This practice is well illustrated by a group of such seal impressions from Medinet Habu (nos. 328–349).⁶⁷ These seal impressions were made with stone, clay, or wooden seals comparable to nos. 316–326, although none of the recorded impressions were made by any of the surviving seals. The Medinet Habu seal impressions nos. 328–349 were on stoppers for amphorae, made of mud mixed with a high percentage of straw. Most of the impressions recorded by Hölscher retained traces of the use of red or white pigment on the seals. Hölscher published the designs from the seal impressions; in many cases, Hölscher's drawings are composites of multiple impressions and are the only record of seal impressions that did not go either to Cairo or Chicago. The purpose of sealing amphorae in such a way is twofold — identification of the owner of the jar and its contents, and assurance against removal of (or tampering with) the contents of the jar. Identification by seal design is only rarely explicit; although personal names (usually abbreviated or in the form of a monogram) are sometimes given, the seals more often show an image or a non-representational design.

The Medinet Habu seals and impressions bear a wide variety of designs, most paralleled by seals and impressions from other contemporary sites, as well as contemporary designs and motifs found in other media. Geometrical figures predominate: combinations of straight and curved lines and shapes are most frequent (nos. 321, 324, 326, 332–333, 335–336, 339–343), while crosses in a variety of forms are also common (nos. 317–318, 322–323, 325, 334, 337–339). Representational designs tend to be less common and include images of saints, animals, birds, and plants (nos. 319–320, 345–349). Several of the seal designs include textual elements but often in abbreviated form or arranged in such a way as to obscure their meaning. Thus, short abbreviations of names are found (nos. 318–319, 328–330), as are monogrammatical designs in which the letters of a name or word are arranged into an image of some sort; these latter are sometimes so complex as to defy decipherment (at least by modern scholars; see nos. 316, 331, 335, 344, and 348 and especially the commentary on no. 331). The designs on the Medinet Habu seals and impressions are consistent with design motifs used in other Late Antique artistic media. The Medinet Habu seal designs sometimes parallel the kinds of stamped decoration found in Egyptian red slip ware pottery, such as the examples from the nearby Monastery of Epiphanius and the Gurna potteries.⁶⁸ Motifs from the Medinet Habu seals and impressions are paralleled in other categories of objects from Medinet Habu — pottery, stone, and metal work — as well as in objects from other sites.

There is, as yet, no standard corpus of seals and impressions from Late Antique Egypt. Comparanda for the Medinet Habu seals and impressions must be sought from contemporary sites. The best source of comparable material is also the closest chronologically and geographically to Medinet Habu: the Monastery of Epiphanius in the western Theban mountains, a monastic site active in the seventh and eighth centuries excavated by the Metropolitan Museum of Art from 1912 to 1914. The Monastery of Epiphanius yielded a great amount of textual and archaeological evidence and is a useful complement to the Late Antique material from Medinet Habu; the value of the Epiphanius material is even more enhanced by its superb publication, which places the texts and archaeological materials into the context of Late Antique Thebes and the monastic life there. Epiphanius yielded a number of seal impressions that in many cases provide very close parallels to the Medinet Habu seals and impressions.⁶⁹ Further comparanda for the Medinet Habu material comes from the Monastery of Apa Apollo at Bawit⁷⁰ and the Monastery of Apa Jeremias at Saqqara⁷¹ (again, a roughly contemporary monastic site that yielded comparable seal impressions), as well as sixth–seventh century A.D. domestic contexts at Oxyrhynchus⁷² and Kom Ichkaw.⁷³ In addition,

66. See Hölscher, *Excav.* V, pl. 48: G 3, for an illustration of an amphora with such a stopper in place. Walter Crum (in Crum and White 1926, p. 219, and elsewhere) notes the Coptic phrase “smeared (with clay) and sealed” as referring to this operation. See the references in Mayerson 2000.

67. The red pigment is also present on the interior of molds for amulets recovered from the site. The pigment may be a form of release agent.

68. Published in Winlock and Crum 1926, pp. 85–87, pl. 32B; Myśliwiec 1987, pp. 99–102, respectively. The stamped designs on such pottery are much finer than those on the Medinet Habu

seals and impressions, and it is improbable that any of the Medinet Habu seals could have been used for such a purpose.

69. Studied and published in Winlock and Crum 1926, pp. 79–81.

70. See Clédat 1999.

71. Published in Quibell 1912, p. 140, pls. 46–47.

72. See Petrie 1925b, pp. 18–19, pl. 48.

73. Quibell's 1901 excavation of Kom Ichkaw, which yielded the famous archive of Dioscorus of Aphrodito, has yet to be published in full, but much relevant artifactual material is cataloged in Strzygowski 1904, pp. 153–59.

useful parallels from isolated finds or finds without archaeological provenience are cataloged in Josef Strzygowski's volume on "Coptic" art from the Cairo *Catalogue générale*.⁷⁴ Taken together, these comparanda show the Medinet Habu seals and seal impressions to be typical products of Egypt from the sixth through eighth century A.D. and often provide useful insight into the function and iconography of the Medinet Habu material.

SEAL IMPRESSIONS ON BULLAE FROM MUMMIES (NOS. 307–310)

307. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59849	MATERIAL:	Lead
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.114c1	SIZE:	Length 2.30 cm, height 1.25 cm
DATE:	Roman, third to fourth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 103b
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on bulla from mummy		

The irregular oval bulla has two identical seal impressions.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid N/4, Roman cemetery, tomb 31, in the western section of the temple of Aye and Horemheb, from the grave of a man, also with lead seal impression no. 308 and the following objects (without registration information): a mummy mask and a chain of date fruits and figs near the mummy's left hand. However, according to a later annotation in the *Fundliste*, "NB! Nicht alle von dieser No. [MH 30.]114." The mummy label LI-368:13 (published in Wilfong 1995, pp. 175–76, pl. 16) is from MH 30.113 (illustrated, apparently, in Hölscher, *Excav. V*, pl. 27D), described by Hölscher (*Excav. V*, p. 44) as being "not far from" the same burial.

IMPRESSION



The heads and shoulders of two men face each other. The men each wear a broad collar and a Horus lock.

COMMENTARY

Two examples of this seal impression were recovered; the other is without registration information. For the date, see the commentary to seal impression no. 308. For the burial, see Hölscher, *Excav. V*, pp. 43–44, pl. 27B. No precise parallels are known, although the general style of carving and the motifs are consistent with late Roman seal impressions from Karanis in the Kelsey Museum of Archaeology.⁷⁵

74. Strzygowski 1904, pp. 139–41, 230–39, 248–49.

75. No published catalog of these seal impressions exists, so an undated, unpublished catalog (Dill, n.d.) in the Kelsey Museum

Archives is relied upon. Thanks to Robin Meador-Woodruff for her assistance with this material.

308. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14821	MATERIAL:	Lead
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.114c2	SIZE:	Length 2.2 cm, width 1.4 cm
DATE:	Roman, third to fourth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 103c
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on bulla from mummy		

The oval bulla has two identical seal impressions. The back of the impression shows that the bulla was used to hold two cords twisted together; impressions of the cords are retained.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid N/4, Roman cemetery, tomb 31, in the western section of the temple of Aye and Horemheb, from the grave of a man, also with lead seal impression no. 307 and the following objects (without registration information): a mummy mask and a chain of date fruits and figs near the mummy's left hand. However, according to a later annotation in the *Fundliste*, "NB! Nicht alle von dieser No. [MH 30.]114."

IMPRESSION



The impression is of a charging lion, facing left.

COMMENTARY

A very similar design of a lion, though facing right, is known from several impressions in clay from the potteries at Gurna (Myśliwiec 1987, p. 188, no. 37). Most of the parallels cited herein, though, are substantially later and all much larger than the Gurna and Medinet Habu lion seals. The Gurna seal impressions also differ functionally from the cited parallels; the Gurna piece consists of multiple stamps around a lump of clay on the model of Medinet Habu seal impression no. 310, while the cited parallels are all from jar sealings. The context of no. 308 and the other lead seal impressions from Medinet Habu strongly suggest a date of third–fourth century A.D., and this would be possible for the similar Gurna seal impression as well. See also Wilfong 1995, p. 158, n. 5. For this burial and reference to another example of the lion seal impression, see Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 43–44, pl. 27B.

309. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14820	MATERIAL:	Lead
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 55b	SIZE:	Length 2.8 cm, width 1.5 cm
DATE:	Roman, third to fourth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 103d
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on bulla from mummy		

The partial impression of an oval seal is preserved. The back of the impression shows that the bulla was used to hold two cords twisted together; impressions of the cords are retained.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid N-O/5, Roman cemetery, in the western section of the temple of Aye and Horemheb.

IMPRESSION



A man's head with beard and tunic with heavy collar faces to the right.

COMMENTARY

The design on the seal bears some resemblance to smaller late Roman seal impressions found at Karanis (Kelsey Museum 24299–301, 24311–30, 24458–76, 26201, for which, see Dill n.d., pp. 15–27) but lacks the crown in these examples that identify them as busts of Serapis. The general style is similar, though, and a date of third–fourth century would fit both the Karanis and Medinet Habu contexts. See also Wilfong 1995, p. 158, n. 5. Although the *Teilungsliste* records that this seal impression came from "Eye 55," it is not listed in the field register.

310. SEAL IMPRESSION

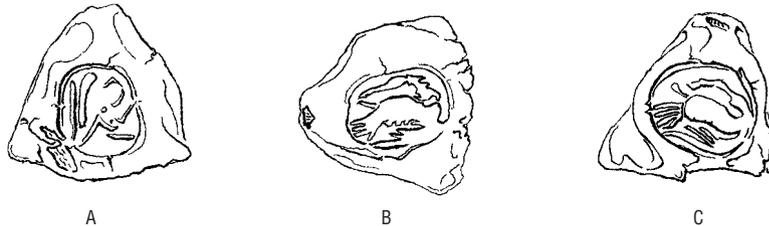
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14819	MATERIAL:	Clay
FIELD NUMBER:	Eye 22c	SIZE:	Height 2.2 cm, width (base) 2.4 cm
DATE:	Second century A.D.(?)	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 103e
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression on bulla from mummy		

The bulla is tetrahedron shaped. The sides of the clay have three indistinct seal impressions, two of which are identical. The cord is still imbedded in the center of the sealing; a rough fabric-like pattern is on the bottom of the sealing.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid M/2, Roman grave 190, to the southwest of the Coptic church, in the ruins of the storehouse of Horemheb, with a lead ornament (Cairo 59649), two "hook-shaped keys" (one of iron [Cairo 59639], the other of bronze [Cairo 59638]), and the following objects (without registration information): a faience statue (height 5.5 cm) of an eagle decorated with an image of the emperor and a lead seal impression from a mummy.

IMPRESSION



The impression on side A is figurative and two identical impressions on sides B and C could be either a plant or an animal.⁷⁶

COMMENTARY

See Petrie 1889, pl. 20: 22, for a seal (dated to the second century A.D.) with multiple, obscure seal impressions.

76. The design vaguely resembles a Roman period impression identified as Capricorn (Dembski 1995, p. 90, no. 19, dated second–third centuries A.D.).

SEAL IMPRESSIONS ON AMPHORA HANDLES WITH GREEK INSCRIPTIONS (NOS. 311–315)

311. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14798	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 27.15c	SIZE:	7.7 × 4.3 × 3.0 cm
DATE:	Ca. 220–180 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 104a
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with Greek inscription on amphora handle ⁷⁷		

The seal impression is stamped on an amphora handle.

PROVENIENCE

Found south of the great temple in the debris, with a baked clay figurine of a woman on a bed (OIM 14603) and the following objects (without registration information): a limestone crocodile (head broken, 16 cm) and a fragment of a round wooden vessel (8 × 8 cm).

IMPRESSION

The inscription is 'Επ' Αἰνήτορο(ς) Σμινθίου “Under (the eponym-official) Ainêtor (in the month of) Sminthios.”

COMMENTARY

Ainêtor is a known Rhodian eponym-official; Sminthios is the name of a Rhodian month (s.v. LSJ⁹ 1620).

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 61, pl. 36 D1; Wilfong 1992, p. 86, *SB* XX 14321.

312. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14799	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.20b	SIZE:	8.3 × 4.1 × 3.0 cm
DATE:	Ca. 220–180 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 104b
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with Greek inscription on amphora handle		

The seal impression is stamped on an amphora handle.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid F/5, near the Ramesside pool, in “a *sebakh* level,” with Roman-era Demotic ostraca *O.Medin.HabuDem.* 5, 57, 58.

IMPRESSION

The inscription is Δαμοκράτευς “(By the potter) Damokrates (I).”

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 61, pl. 36 D2; Wilfong 1992, p. 86, *SB* XX 14322.

77. See Hölscher, *Excav.* V, pp. 61–62, pl. 35D; see also Wilfong 1992 for commentary and parallels. For close parallels from Deir el-Medina, see Bruyère 1952, p. 53, fig. 38: 1–6.

313. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59782	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.122a	SIZE:	3.5 × 2.7 cm; thickness not recorded
DATE:	Third to second century B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 104c
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with Greek inscription on amphora handle		

The seal impression is stamped on an amphora handle.

PROVENIENCE

No location given. Found with Late Antique limestone stamp seal no. 327.

IMPRESSION

The inscription is [Διο]νυσίου “Under the (eponym-official) [Dion]nysios.” To the right of the inscription is the figure of a woman, her left hand to her breast, right hand lowered. Tendrils hang from the woman’s arm and hand.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 61, pl. 35 D3; Wilfong 1992, pp. 85–86, n. 2, *SB* XX 14320.

314. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14800	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number	SIZE:	6.8 × 6.4 × 9.3 cm
DATE:	Ca. 150–100 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 104d
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with Greek inscription on amphora handle		

The seal impression is stamped on an amphora handle.

PROVENIENCE

No location given.

IMPRESSION

The handle is stamped Ἐπί Τειμαγόρα Ἀρταμιτίου “Under the (eponym-official) Timagoras (in the month of) Artamitios.”

COMMENTARY

Artamitios (or Artemitios) is a Spartan and Macedonian month name (s.v. LSJ⁹ 248).

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 61, pl. 35 D4; Wilfong 1992, p. 86, *SB* XX 14323.

315. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14826	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number	SIZE:	10.5 × 6.8 × 6.5 cm
DATE:	Ca. 250–100 B.C.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 104e
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with Greek inscription on amphora handle		

The impression is stamped on an amphora handle.

PROVENIENCE

No location given.

IMPRESSION

The inscription is Ἀριστολα() “Under the (eponym-official) Aristola... .”

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 61, pl. 35 D5; Wilfong 1992, p. 87, *SB* XX 14324.

STAMP SEALS FROM THE TOWN OF JÊME (NOS. 316–327)

316. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14802	MATERIAL:	Sandstone
FIELD NUMBER:	K 202	SIZE:	Height 5.9 cm, width 5.2 cm, length 2.9 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 105a

DESCRIPTION: Stamp seal with geometric design

The stamp seal is roughly prism shaped, with the back rising to a point to form a handle, and an irregularly circular flat seal area.

PROVENIENCE

Late Antique houses within or upon the great girdle wall.

SEAL

Diagonally crossed lines, with a circular shape at the upper central intersection of the lines and three short vertical lines at the lower central intersection, are enclosed in a rectangular border.

COMMENTARY

This general sort of design is not uncommon in Late Antique seals and impressions from Egypt; although there is no exact parallel, seal impression no. 335, is very close. From other similar designs, it is likely that both nos. 316 and 335 have monogrammatic designs, for which see the commentary for no. 331. For two parallels to nos. 316 and 335, see Cairo CG 7143 (Strzygowski 1904, p. 249, fig. 309) and Cairo CG 8994 verso (*ibid.*, p. 232, pl. 22), which is of a similar style but not as close. An impression from the Monastery of Apa Jeremias is somewhat parallel (Quibell 1912, pl. 46: 29), but not especially close. Note also the very similar designs drawn onto Coptic letters on papyrus from the Theban area, apparently a substitute for actual seals, as discussed in Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 188.

317. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14803	MATERIAL:	Sandstone
FIELD NUMBER:	K 222	SIZE:	Height 5.2 cm, width 2.7 cm, length 2.6 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 105b

DESCRIPTION: Stamp seal with geometric design

The stamp seal is roughly rectangular, with a flat and rectangular seal area, and the back forming a handle pierced with a hole. White pigment remains in the four dots and in the center of the “cross.”

PROVENIENCE

Late Antique houses within or upon the great girdle wall.

SEAL

The stamp seal is decorated with a tall cross, with a large dot between each arm of the cross.

COMMENTARY

Crosses are one of the common design elements in seals from Late Antique Egypt. In addition to the present stamp seal, stamp seals nos. 318, 322, 323, and 325 and seal impressions nos. 334, 337, and 338 bear some sort of cross design, most of which are well paralleled. Stamp seal no. 317 is somewhat atypical with its rectangular shape and long orientation; crosses more commonly have arms of equal size and appear on circular seals. The cross is possibly paralleled in the incomplete seal impression Cairo CG 9026 (Strzygowski 1904, p. 238, fig. 286). The tall cross of stamp seal no. 317 is paralleled in stone carvings from Medinet Habu (Hölscher, *Excav.* V, pl. 37: 12) and a metal pendant (*ibid.*, pl. 39A: 2).

318. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14804	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	K 223	SIZE:	Height 3.9 cm, width 3.7 cm, length 1.9 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 105c
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with inscription		

Only the upper third of a rectangular stamp seal is preserved, with seal designs on both faces. The clay is pink-brown in color.

PROVENIENCE

Late Antique houses within or upon the great girdle wall.

SEAL

On the obverse is the upper portion of an elaborate cross; on reverse is the beginning of a vertical inscription (T[...]), surrounded by a border.

COMMENTARY

Rectangular seals and seal impressions with short inscriptions in Coptic or Greek are common from Late Antique Egypt; including stamp seal no. 319 and seal impressions nos. 328–330; see, for example, the impressions from the Monastery of Apa Jeremias at Saqqara (Quibell 1912, pl. 47: 4–17) and those from the Monastery of Epiphanius in western Thebes (Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 88, fig. 33: 30–34), these latter being especially close geographically and chronologically to the material from the Late Antique town of Jême at Medinet Habu. The parallels from other sites, though, mostly contain inscriptions that are arranged horizontally as in stamp seal no. 319; stamp seal no. 318 and seal impressions nos. 328–330 are somewhat unusual in that their text is disposed in a vertical column. For the cross on the other side of stamp seal no. 318, see comments to stamp seal no. 316; again this is a somewhat atypical cross in its rectangular layout. For a somewhat similar cross, see the carved door lintel from Medinet Habu (Hölscher, *Excav.* V, pl. 36A: 17).

319. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14805	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	K 224	SIZE:	Height 3.4 cm, width 5.9 cm, length 2.5 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 105d
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with inscription		

About half of the roughly rectangular stamp seal is preserved, with the lost portion of the back coming up to form a handle, and designs stamped on both one side and the front of the seal. The obverse is red-brown and the side and reverse are brown.

PROVENIENCE

Late Antique houses within or upon the great girdle wall.

SEAL

On the side, opposing pairs of diagonal lines emerge from a central vertical line, like a palm branch; on the obverse, the beginning of a horizontal inscription (+ΠΑ[...] “PL...”) is surrounded by a border. Possibly the beginning of the common Theban name “Plenis.” The impression produces a reversed impression.

COMMENTARY

For the inscribed portion, see comments to stamp seal no. 318. The palm branch design on the side is paralleled in stamp seal no. 320, where parallels are discussed. Note also the Christian amulet published in Török 1993, p. 56, no. M1, which has text on three sides and a palm branch motif on the fourth.

320. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14806	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	K 227	SIZE:	Height 4.2 cm, width 2.2 cm, length 1.6 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 106a
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with geometric design		

The stamp seal is oval, with a curved rocker seal area and a pierced handle on the back.

PROVENIENCE

Late Antique houses within or upon the great girdle wall.

SEAL

Opposing pairs of diagonal lines emerge from a central vertical line, like a palm branch (as in stamp seal no. 319 but much finer and more regular).

COMMENTARY

Similar to stamp seal no. 319, such seals were designed more to guard against tampering with the contents of jars than for purposes of identification, the seal being rocked back and forth over the mud stopper of a jar to create repeated patterns. See, for instance, the seal impression Cairo CG 9008 (Strzygowski 1904, p. 236, pl. 23) and the unpublished impression from Karanis (Kelsey Museum 7662); as in these examples, this simple pattern of shorter diagonal lines coming out from a long central line is often combined with seal impressions of a more representational or identificatory nature. Note also the Late Antique seal impressions from Oxyrhynchus (Petrie 1925b, pl. 48: 80–83), of a similar pattern but clearly meant to represent a palm branch. See also the seal impression from Bawit (Clédat 1999, p. 237, photograph 249); a similar design of diagonal lines emerging from a central branch is found on the third–fourth century A.D. Medinet Habu mummy label 9 (Wilfong 1995, p. 165, pl. 12). Note also the decoration on some of the Late Antique pottery from Medinet Habu (Hölscher, *Excav. V*, pl. 48: S' 8 and especially Y 3).

321. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14811	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	K 294	SIZE:	Height 5.9 cm, width 5.2 cm, length 2.4 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 106b
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with geometric design		

Two-thirds of a circular stamp seal are preserved, with a flat design area and a broken handle on the back. The obverse is pink-brown.

PROVENIENCE

Late Antique houses within or upon the great girdle wall.

SEAL

The obverse is inscribed with two interlaced ovals.

COMMENTARY

Variations on this design are common in Late Antique Egypt, not only in other seals and seal impressions (from Medinet Habu, seal impression no. 340; from the Monastery of Epiphanius, Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 80, fig. 33: 6), but also from stamped designs in Egyptian red slip ware pottery (see examples from the Monastery of Epiphanius and Gurna potteries) and as a decorative device in other media (for example, in the headings of Coptic manuscripts, such as OIM 12089).

322. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14812	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	K 219	SIZE:	Height 3.0 cm, width 3.9 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 106c
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with geometric design		

The stamp seal is roughly cylindrical, with a circular flat design area. A round depression, as if made with a finger, marks the reverse.

PROVENIENCE

Late Antique houses within or upon the great girdle wall.

SEAL

A cross is formed of four arrows pointing outward, with diagonal lines originating at the center between each arrow.

COMMENTARY

As noted in the commentary to stamp seal no. 317, crosses are extremely common in seal designs. The cross of arrows in stamp seal no. 322, however, is not specifically paralleled in the available comparanda.

323. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14813	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	K 215	SIZE:	Height 3.4 cm, width 3.6 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 106d
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with geometric design		

The stamp seal is roughly conical, with a flat circular seal area and a pierced handle.

PROVENIENCE

Late Antique houses within or upon the great girdle wall.

SEAL

The stamp seal is inscribed with a cross with flaring arms; one hole is in the center and two holes are at the end of each arm.

COMMENTARY

This design is generally similar to seals and impressions of crosses like those from the Monastery of Epiphanius (Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 80, fig. 33: 1–2), Monastery of Apa Jeremias at Saqqara (Quibell 1912, pl. 46: 28), and Cairo CG 9007 (Strzygowski 1904, p. 236, pl. 23), although most of these have some additional element between the arms of the cross, as in stamp seals nos. 317 and 325 and seal impression no. 334. Cast bronze cross amulets from Medinet Habu come from molds made on the same pattern; see the unpublished cross molds OIM 14807–09 and the lead cross cast from a similar mold OIM 15219 (Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 64, pl. 39A: 3).

324. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14814	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	K 218	SIZE:	Height 3.8 cm, width 3.7 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 107a
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with geometric design		

The stamp seal is conical, with a circular seal area.

PROVENIENCE

Late Antique houses within or upon the great girdle wall.

SEAL

Two parallel vertical lines are off-center; between the lines are holes and on either side are upward diagonal lines, resulting in a palm branch design. To the left of this design is another vertical line and holes on the left edge.

COMMENTARY

There are no precise parallels, but again note the palm branch design as on stamp seals nos. 319 and 320.

325. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 14815	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	K 216	SIZE:	Height 4.1 cm, width 3.8 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 107b
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with geometric design		

The stamp seal is conical, with a circular seal area.

PROVENIENCE

Late Antique houses within or upon the great girdle wall.

SEAL

The decoration is a simple linear cross with a dot in center and dots between the cross arms, within a circular border; when rotated 45 degrees, the inscription gives the impression of a cross with wide flaring arms, with a dot in the center and on each arm.

COMMENTARY

Perhaps the most common type of cross in seals of this kind, stamp seal no. 325 is closely paralleled by seal impression no. 334. Also note parallels from Epiphanius (Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 80, fig. 33: 2), Jeremias (Quibell 1912, pl. 46: 28), Bawit (Clédat 1999, p. 244, photograph 248), Cairo CG 9007 (Strzygowski 1904, p. 236, pl. 23), and the wooden seals from Quibell's 1901 excavation of Late Antique houses at Kom Ichkaw Cairo CG 7222-2 (*ibid.*, pp. 157-58, pl. 9).

326. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59780	MATERIAL:	Clay, baked
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.220	SIZE:	Seal area ca. height 5.0 cm, width 4.5 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 107c
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with geometric design		

The clay of the stamp seal is baked to a reddish color.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid F/13, northeast section of the temple enclosure, in a house. The find comes from one of the Late Antique houses in grid F/13 with stamp seal no. 234, dated to the New Kingdom-Third Intermediate Period, and an object impressed with a lotus design (Cairo 59781), which appears to be later.

SEAL

The decoration is an interlocking maze design of a swastika pattern, within a square border.

COMMENTARY

A date of sixth-eighth century A.D. for stamp seal no. 326 is likely from the context and parallels. For a close parallel to the design of stamp seal no. 326, see the wooden stamp seal Cairo CG 7224 (= JdE 34756) excavated by Quibell at Kom Ichkaw in 1901 (Strzygowski 1904, p. 158, pl. 9); this example comes from a domestic context and is dated to the seventh century A.D. See also Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 61.

Excavation photograph 22115 indicates that this seal, as well as no. 234, came from MH 29.220; however, only no. 326 is listed in the field register. Hölscher (*Excav.* V, p. 61) states that no. 234 is simply from the debris.

327. STAMP SEAL

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration number	MATERIAL:	Limestone
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 30.122b	SIZE:	Seal area width ca. 2.4 cm, height 2.1 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 107d
DESCRIPTION:	Stamp seal with inscription		

The limestone seal preserves most of the upper part of an oval-shaped stamp on a rhomboidal-shaped base.

PROVENIENCE

No location given. Found with stamped seal impression (and amphora handle) no. 313 of Ptolemaic date, in Late Antique houses within or upon the great girdle wall.

SEAL

The design consists of the inscription IAK, presumably an abbreviation for a name Iak(obos) = Jacob or some variation thereupon.

COMMENTARY

A date within the sixth–eighth century is possible, although the script (particularly the formation of the A and K) may suggest a somewhat earlier date, possibly as early as the fifth–sixth century A.D.; the name Iakobos (or any other name beginning “Iak-”) is unlikely, especially in the Theban area, before this period.⁷⁸

SEAL IMPRESSIONS FROM THE TOWN OF JÊME (NOS. 328–349)

328. SEAL IMPRESSION

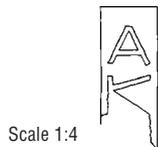
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Height 8.2 cm, width 3.3 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	—
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with inscription		

The upper portion of an impression of a vertical rectangular seal with an inscription colored with white pigment is preserved.

PROVENIENCE

From “the cellars of Coptic houses,” within or upon the great girdle wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The impression has AK[...], perhaps the beginning of a name.

COMMENTARY

The impression is similar in style and format to stamp seals nos. 318 and 319 and seal impressions nos. 329 and 330. See the comments to stamp seal no. 318 for rectangular seals containing inscriptions disposed in a vertical column.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 62, fig. 68a.

78. Preisigke (1922, col. 145) lists thirteen variations on Iakob, Iakobos; the only other name he lists beginning with “Iak-” is Iakinthos, from the sixth century A.D. Till (1962 pp. 101–04),

who lists names from the Theban area found in Coptic documents, gives only variations on Iakob, Iakobos.

329. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Height 7.9 cm, width 3.6 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	—
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with inscription		

The upper portion of an impression of a vertical rectangular seal with an inscription colored with white pigment is preserved.

PROVENIENCE

From “the cellars of Coptic houses,” within or upon the great girdle wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The impression has TICA[...] “Tisa...,” probably the beginning of a name.

COMMENTARY

The impression is similar in style and format to seal impression no. 328; see comments to stamp seal no. 318.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62, fig. 68b.

330. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15696	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Height 7.4 cm, width 4.0 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 107e
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with inscription on stopper		

The seal impression is on a stopper. The impression of a vertical rectangular seal is complete with an inscription colored with white pigment. The stopper is cone shaped (height 10.5 cm; diameter 13.0 cm) and made of a burnished brown clay. Leaves and plant matter cling to the underside. The neck of the jar that was sealed by this stopper was 3.8 cm in diameter.

PROVENIENCE

From “the cellars of Coptic houses,” within or upon the great girdle wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The impression has +IAA “Iaa,” presumably the abbreviation of a name.

COMMENTARY

The impression is similar in style and format to seal impression no. 328; see the commentary to stamp seal no. 318.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62, fig. 68c.

331. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15701	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.203a1	SIZE:	Diameter 6.5 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 107f
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with monogram		

The impression of a circular seal is complete with a monogram colored with red pigment.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid Q (11.50)/12 (11.00), from “the cellars of Coptic houses,” with three other Late Antique seal impressions nos. 340, 341, and 349 and a clay vessel (without registration information).

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:4

The inscription has a monogram possibly for CEYPO (= Sev(e)ro(s)?).

COMMENTARY

Hölscher indicates in his notes that six examples of jar sealings with this particular stamp were found; other seal impressions with monograms from the Medinet Habu excavations include nos. 328, 349, and probably 335. Monogrammatic seals were very common in Late Antique Egypt; they normally consisted of the letters of a name or short saying (often heavily abbreviated) arranged into designs based around the shape of a cross or a square. Walter Crum characterized such designs as “... those monograms, very popular in Byzantine times, in which the ingenious, but often forced, combinations of letters are almost impossible to unravel” (Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 81).

None of the Medinet Habu examples have exact parallels, but the same general pattern of seal impression no. 331 is seen, for example, in an impression from the Late Antique houses at Oxyrhynchus (Petrie 1925b, pl. 48: 69), impressions from the Monastery of Apa Jeremias at Saqqara (Quibell 1912, pls. 46: 12–16; 47: 2–3, 5), and impressions from the Monastery of Epiphanius in western Thebes (Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 80, fig. 33: 27).

PUBLICATION

See also Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 62, fig. 68d.

332. SEAL IMPRESSION

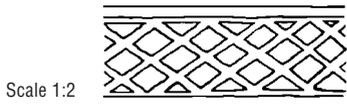
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Height 2.9 cm, width 7.4 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	—
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with geometric design		

The impression of a rectangular seal colored with white pigment is complete(?).

PROVENIENCE

From “the cellars of Coptic houses,” within or upon the great girdle wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The decoration has diagonal cross-hatching.

COMMENTARY

A seal impression with a similar pattern is from the Monastery of Epiphanius (Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 80, fig. 33: 11), while the shape of no. 332 is more closely paralleled in a geometrical seal of diagonal lines that do not cross from the Monastery of Apa Jeremias (Quibell 1912, pl. 46: 27).

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 62, fig. 68e.

333. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter 5.0 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	—
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with geometric design		

The impression of a circular seal, colored with white pigment, is incomplete.

PROVENIENCE

From “the cellars of Coptic houses,” within or upon the great girdle wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The decoration has diagonal lines, possibly part of a six-pointed star, and a circular border.

COMMENTARY

The incomplete nature of the seal and uncertainty about the accuracy of Hölscher’s drawing make it difficult to be certain of the design on no. 333. The lines could possibly form part of a monogram (for which, see the commentary to seal impression no. 331), although other elements of the monogram are lacking. The overall outlines and format of the design are closest to the seals depicting six-pointed stars made up of two opposing triangles; see the seal impressions Cairo CG 8808 (Strzygowski 1904, p. 140, fig. 207), 8989 (*ibid.*, p. 231, pl. 22), and 9006 and 9028 (*ibid.*, pp. 235–36, 238, respectively, and pl. 23 for both), along with the more elaborate example from the Monastery of Epiphanius (Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 80, fig. 33: 9). Such six-pointed stars are often accompanied by crosses and other Christian symbols and come from Christian contexts; they were not, in these cases and in the case of seal impression no. 333, likely to have been associated with the Jewish Star of David. Note also the earlier (probably third–fourth century A.D.) and smaller unpublished seal impression from Karanis (Kelsey Museum 26207: Dill n.d., p. 152).

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62, fig. 68f.

334. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter 3.9 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	—
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with geometric design		

The impression of a circular seal, colored with red pigment, is complete.

PROVENIENCE

From “the cellars of Coptic houses,” within or upon the great girdle wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The decoration has a faceted cross with flared arms within a circular border, with wedges between the arms of the cross pointing to its center.

COMMENTARY

For the use of such cross designs, see the comments to seal impression no. 323. Close parallels to the particular design of seal impression no. 334 are Cairo CG 7222–3 and 9007 (Strzygowski 1904, pp. 157–58, pl. 9; p. 236, pl. 23, respectively), and examples from the Monastery of Epiphanius (Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 80, fig. 33: 2) and Monastery of Apa Jeremias (Quibell 1912, pl. 46: 28); note also stamp seal no. 325. The impression is

closely paralleled as a visual motif in carved stone architectural elements from Medinet Habu (Hölscher, *Excav. V*, pl. 36A: 3, for example).

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 62, fig. 68g.

335. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter 5.0 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	—
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with geometric design		

The impression of a circular seal is incomplete.

PROVENIENCE

From “the cellars of Coptic houses,” within or upon the great girdle wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The impression has a geometrical design of two lines crossing the center, forming an hourglass shape with the ends closed, and a circular element below and angled lines above.

COMMENTARY

The impression is possibly a monogram; if Hölscher's drawing were inverted, the angled lines at the bottom would resemble the stylized *alpha* found in Coptic inscriptions, but not enough is preserved to be certain. The impression is similar to the stamp seal no. 316, for which see the commentary. For close parallels, see Cairo CG 7143 (Strzygowski 1904, p. 249, fig. 309), a Bawit seal impression (Clédat 1999, p. 236, fig. 45), and a seal from the Saqqara tomb of Hetepka excavation (Martin 1979, p. 119, no. 454d on pl. 81). Again, note the similarity to the designs drawn on Coptic papyrus letters from the Theban area as a substitute for a sealing (Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 188).

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 62, fig. 68.

336. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15700	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Seal: diameter 5.0 cm, stopper: height 4.8 cm, diameter 9.3 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 108a
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with geometric design		

The circular seal impression is on a stopper colored with red pigment. The stopper is an irregular shape with a flat top. The underside bears the impression of the vessel's neck.

PROVENIENCE

From “the cellars of Coptic houses,” within or upon the great girdle wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The decoration has diagonal lines, forming a five-pointed star within a circular border.

COMMENTARY

Five-pointed stars are relatively common seal design elements (more so than six-pointed stars), always formed from overlapping lines and often with elaborate decoration. See examples from the Monastery of Epiphanius (Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 80, fig. 33: 7–8).

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62, fig. 68i.

337. SEAL IMPRESSION

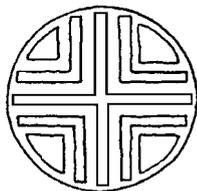
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter 5.4 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	—
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with geometric design		

The impression of a circular seal colored with white pigment is complete.

PROVENIENCE

From “the cellars of Coptic houses,” within the great girdle wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The impression has a cross with angles in the corners between the arms, within a circular border.

COMMENTARY

A close parallel is from the Monastery of Epiphanius (Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 80, fig. 33: 5).

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62, fig. 68j.

338. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter 6.1 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	—
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with geometric design		

The impression of a circular seal colored with white pigment is complete.

PROVENIENCE

From “the cellars of Coptic houses,” within or upon the great girdle wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The decoration has a cross, with X-designs between the arms, within a circular border.

COMMENTARY

The cross design is a common type; see the baked clay stamp seal Cairo CG 8995 (Strzygowski 1904, p. 232, pl. 22), with references to other parallels, along with the much more elaborate design on the wooden stamp Cairo CG 8807 (*ibid.*, pp. 139–40, fig. 206).

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62, fig. 68k.

339. SEAL IMPRESSION

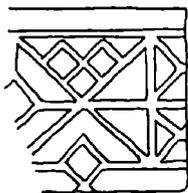
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59850	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.209b3	SIZE:	Height 5.0 cm, width 5.0 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	—
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with geometric design		

The impression of a square or rectangular seal, colored with red pigment, is incomplete.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid Q (6.00)/12 (15.50), near the northwest end of the inner enclosure wall, with the following objects (without registration information): two other Late Antique seal impressions, one very similar to seal impression no. 331 and the other like seal impression no. 336, and a clay vessel.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The decoration has a geometrical design of crossing lines with an upper horizontal border.

COMMENTARY

There are no close parallels, but the inscription could possibly be a very elaborate monogram.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62, fig. 68l.

340. SEAL IMPRESSION

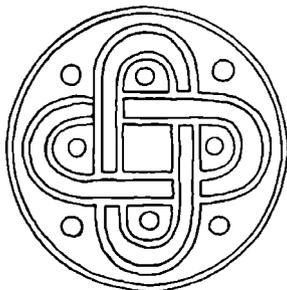
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.203a2	SIZE:	Diameter 7.0 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	—
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with geometric design		

The impression of a round seal, colored with red pigment, is complete.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid Q (11.50)/12 (11.00), near the northwest corner of the inner enclosure wall, from “the cellars of Coptic houses,” with three other Late Antique seal impressions nos. 331, 341, and 349 and a clay vessel (without registration information).

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The decoration is of two interlaced ovals, with dots in the corners and in the ends of each oval, within a circular border.

COMMENTARY

The inscription's common motif is already seen in stamp seal no. 321 (for discussion, see the commentary).

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62, fig. 68m.

341. SEAL IMPRESSION

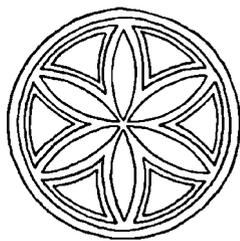
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	Cairo 59851	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.203a4	SIZE:	Diameter 6.6 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	—
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with geometric design		

The impression of a round seal, colored with white pigment, is complete.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid Q (11.50)/12 (11.00), near the northwest corner of the inner enclosure wall, from “the cellars of Coptic houses,” with three other Late Antique seal impressions nos. 331, 340, and 349 and a clay vessel (without registration information).

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The six-petaled flower design has open areas outlined, within a circular border.

COMMENTARY

Such floral (or in fact geometrical) motifs are common on seals, but there are no precise parallels to seal impression no. 341. Seal impressions Cairo CG 8993–94 (Strzygowski 1904, p. 232, pl. 22) have ten-lobed designs around a center point, and an Epiphanius impression (Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 80, fig. 33: 14) shows a seven-lobed plant motif, but not centrally arranged. Another Epiphanius seal is closer conceptually, being a six-armed geometrical design around a central point (*ibid.*, p. 80, fig. 33: 4), and six-lobed circular designs are, in general, common in other media (see the stone examples in Hölscher, *Excav.* V, pl. 36A: 4, 5, 6, etc.). Seal impression no. 341 is similar to the design on a carved stone lintel from Medinet Habu published in Hölscher, *Excav.* V, pl. 36A: 1.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62, fig. 68n.

342. SEAL IMPRESSION

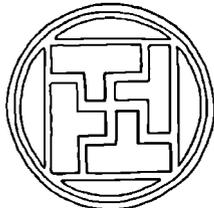
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter 5.9 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	—
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with geometric design		

The impression of a round seal, colored with white pigment, is complete.

PROVENIENCE

From “the cellars of Coptic houses,” within or upon the great girdle wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The decoration is geometrical based on a swastika motif, with a square border contained in a circular border.

COMMENTARY

Swastika-based designs are common, including other examples from Medinet Habu (stamp seal no. 326 and seal impression no. 343). There are no precise parallels to no. 342, but see Epiphanius (Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 80, fig. 33: 12) and Jeremias (Quibell 1912, pl. 46: 23) seal impressions.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62, fig. 68o.

343. SEAL IMPRESSION

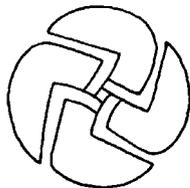
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter 5.0 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	—
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with geometric design		

The impression of a round seal, colored with white pigment, is complete.

PROVENIENCE

From “the cellars of Coptic houses,” within or upon the great girdle wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The impression is a swastika design made up of curved parts and no border.

COMMENTARY

See the commentary to seal impression no. 342; the Jeremias parallel is closer to seal impression no. 343.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62, fig. 68p.

344. SEAL IMPRESSION

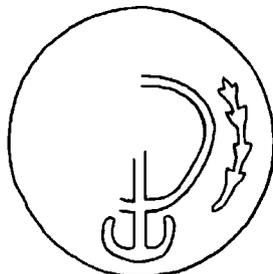
REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter 7.2 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	—
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with monogram		

The impression of a round seal, without pigment, is incomplete.

PROVENIENCE

From “the cellars of Coptic houses,” within or upon the great girdle wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The impression preserves traces of a monogram (*phi* and *omega* are visible) and a plant motif as a partial border.

COMMENTARY

For monograms, see the commentary to seal impression no. 331.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62, fig. 68q.

345. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15697	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Seal: diameter 5.3 cm; stopper: height 9.7 cm, width 9.5 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 108b
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression of figural design on stopper		

The seal impression is on a stopper. The impression is circular, nearly complete, and without pigment. The stopper is a cylinder that extends over the neck of the vessel. The neck of the vessel is embedded in the stopper. The diameter of the neck of the vessel is 5.6 cm.

PROVENIENCE

From “the cellars of Coptic houses,” within or upon the great girdle wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The decoration is a human figure with halo and upraised hands; the decoration does not have a border.

COMMENTARY

This is a relatively common seal design, a generic praying figure or saint. Parallels from Epiphanius (Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 80, fig. 33: 20–21) and Bawit (Clédat 1999, p. 49, fig. 11, photographs 59–60) are very close. Somewhat similar seal impressions from Jeremias (Quibell 1912, pl. 46: 1–2) are identifiable as specific representations of St. Menas by the animals on either side of him; another Epiphanius parallel has the figure with one arm down, holding an oval object (Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 80, fig. 33: 22).

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62, fig. 68r.

346. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15698	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Seal: diameter 5.2 cm;
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.		stopper: height 7.5 cm, diameter 11.0 cm
		PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 108c
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression of figural inscription on stopper		

The seal impression is on a stopper. The nearly complete impression is circular and colored with white pigment. The stopper is a rough brown clay cone.

PROVENIENCE

From “the cellars of Coptic houses,” within or upon the great girdle wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The decoration is a dove(?) with a halo.

COMMENTARY

The dove is the most commonly encountered bird motif on Late Antique seals, but this particular design is not well paralleled. Far more standard in type is seal impression no. 348. Indeed, despite the bird-like head, the creature resembles in position some of the standard lion motifs found in seals from Jeremias (especially Quibell 1912, pl. 47: 1, 3) and Oxyrhynchus (Petrie 1925b, pl. 48: 75); see also the lion motifs on the stone consoles from Medinet Habu in Hölscher, *Excav.* V, pl. 37: 17, 20.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62, fig. 68s.

347. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud, pigment
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Diameter 4.8 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	—
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression of figural inscription		

The impression of a circular seal colored with red pigment is complete.

PROVENIENCE

From “the cellars of Coptic houses,” within or upon the great girdle wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The design is of an animal(?) motif and a cross, within a circular border.

COMMENTARY

Hölscher’s drawing should be inverted; Hölscher’s citation of the seventh–eighth century A.D. seal impression in Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 80, fig. 33: 29, is not particularly close. A better parallel can be seen in the fragmentary seal impression from Petrie’s excavations at Oxyrhynchus (Petrie 1925b, pl. 48: 84), which comes from a domestic context, as is likely for seal impression no. 347.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62, fig. 68t.

348. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	OIM 15699	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud
FIELD NUMBER:	No field number recorded	SIZE:	Seal: diameter 5.0 cm; stopper: width 10.3 cm, height 6.0 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	Pl. 108d
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression of figural inscription on stopper		

The circular impression without pigment is complete. The stopper is a small cylinder with a flat top. Shoulders of clay extend down one side to enclose the vessel's neck. A single seal appears on the flat top of the stopper.

PROVENIENCE

From "the cellars of Coptic houses," within or upon the great girdle wall.

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The impression is of a circular seal with a dove, wings outstretched, with a medallion at its neck; it does not have a border.

COMMENTARY

The impression contains a very standard representation of a dove, a common Christian symbol, and much better paralleled than the atypical seal impression no. 346. See the seal impressions from Epiphanius (Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 80, fig. 33: 18), Bawit (Clédat 1999, p. 20, photographs 40–43), and especially those from Jeremias (Quibell 1912, pl. 46: 8, 11). A close parallel of this particular design is found on the carved stone "consoles" from Medinet Habu; see Hölscher, *Excav. V*, pls. 36A17, 37: 22.

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav. V*, p. 62, fig. 68u.

349. SEAL IMPRESSION

REGISTRATION NUMBER:	No registration information	IMPRESSED MATERIAL:	Mud
FIELD NUMBER:	MH 29.203a3	SIZE:	Diameter 6.7 cm
DATE:	Sixth to eighth century A.D.	PHOTOGRAPH:	—
DESCRIPTION:	Seal impression with monogram		

The circular seal impression is nearly complete and without pigment.

PROVENIENCE

Found in grid Q (11.50)/12 (11.00), near the northwest corner of the inner enclosure wall, from "the cellars of Coptic houses," with three other Late Antique seal impressions nos. 331, 340, and 341 and a clay vessel (without registration information).

IMPRESSION



Scale 1:2

The decoration is a monogram without border.

COMMENTARY

See comments to stamp seal no. 331 on the use of monograms in Late Antique seals. Again, there are no specific parallels to the monogram on seal impression no. 349, but general parallels to the disposition of letters are

known from Bawit (Clédat 1999, p. 236, fig. 42, photograph 242), Oxyrhynchus (Petrie 1925b, pl. 48: 76, 78, 86), and the Monastery of Epiphanius (Winlock and Crum 1926, p. 80, fig. 33: 23).

PUBLICATION

Hölscher, *Excav.* V, p. 62, fig. 68v.

CONCORDANCE OF SCARABS, SCARABOIDS, SEALS, AND SEAL IMPRESSIONS BY CATALOG NUMBER

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Museum Number</i>	<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	OIM 14828	MH 28.133c	Plaque
2	OIM 14835	MH 27.73a	Plaque
3	OIM 14935	MH 27.2	Plaque
4	OIM 14829	MH 29.242d	Plaque
5	OIM 14830	MH 30.136d	Plaque
6	Cairo 59835	Eye 11e	Plaque
7	OIM 14836	MH 29.217a	Plaque
8	OIM 14833	MH 28.61b	Plaque
9	OIM 14834	MH 29.85d	Plaque
10	OIM 16676	MH 27.95b	Plaque
11	Cairo 59794	MH 27.97b	Plaque
12	OIM 14904	MH 27.32d	Plaque
13	OIM 14866	MH 28.155c	Scarab
14	Cairo 59811	MH 28.133b	Scarab
15	Cairo 59832	MH 29.259g	Scaraboid: Ibex
16	Cairo 59834	Eye 52c	Lentoid
17	OIM 14913	Eye 10f2	Scarab
18	OIM 14975	Eye 28d	Scarab
19	Cairo 59795	MH 27.111a	Plaque
20	Cairo 59798	MH 28.148a	Scarab
21	OIM 14858	MH 28.148b	Scarab
22	OIM 14859	MH 28.148b	Scarab
23	OIM 14860	MH 28.148b	Scarab
24	Cairo 59814	Eye 10f2	Scarab
25	Cairo 59827	MH 28.148a	Scarab
26	OIM 14953	MH 28.148c	Scarab
27	OIM 14954	MH 28.148c	Scarab
28	Cairo 59828	MH 28.148a	Scarab
29	OIM 14933	MH 30.127b	Scarab
30	Cairo 59830	MH 29.216	Plaque
31	OIM 14957	MH 29.213c	Plaque
32	OIM 14932	MH 29.213d	Scaraboid
33	Cairo 59799	MH 29.97a	Scarab
34	Cairo 59818	MH 27.73b	Scaraboid
35	OIM 14850	MH 30.140c	Scarab
36	OIM 14849	MH 29.242b	Scarab
37	OIM 14844	MH 28.129b	Scarab
38	OIM 14873	MH 29.217c	Scarab
39	OIM 15010	MH 28.156b	Scarab
40	OIM 14832	MH 29.265c	Scaraboid: Antelope
41	OIM 14838	MH 29.18c3	Lentoid
42	OIM 14991	MH 29.265c	Scarab
43	OIM 14853	MH 27.115a	Scarab
44	OIM 15006	MH 28.34c	Scarab
45	OIM 14872	MH 27.81c	Scarab
46	OIM 14868	MH 27.81	Scarab
47	OIM 14862	MH 28.155a	Scarab
48	Cairo 59807	MH 29.259f	Scarab
49	OIM 14869	MH 28.28b	Scarab
50	Cairo 59796	MH 29.317b	Plaque
51	OIM 15009	MH 28.156c	Scarab
52	OIM 14831	MH 29.4b	Plaque
53	Cairo 59806	MH 27.110a	Scarab
54	Cairo 59825	MH 31.14h	Scarab

Concordance of Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions by Catalog Number (*cont.*)

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Museum Number</i>	<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
55	OIM 14977	Eye 28g	Scarab
56	OIM 14898	MH 28.27c2	Scarab
57	OIM 14837	MH 28.17b	Button
58	Cairo 59803	No field number recorded	Button
59	OIM 15005	MH 28.34b	Scarab
60	OIM 14878	No field number recorded	Scarab
61	OIM 14999	MH 27.48e	Scarab
62	OIM 14896	MH 29.221b	Scarab
63	OIM 14906	MH 29.342d	Scarab
64	OIM 14852	MH 28.72d	Scarab
65	OIM 14992	MH 29.340	Scarab
66	OIM 14871	MH 28.149c	Scarab
67	OIM 14892	MH 28.28	Scarab
68	OIM 14997	MH 29.342a	Scarab
69	OIM 14902	MH 29.317a	Scarab
70	OIM 14946	MH 30.116c	Scarab
71	OIM 15001	MH 27.115b	Scaraboid
72	Cairo 59797	MH 27.69	Scarab
73	OIM 15019	MH 29.95f	Cowroid
74	OIM 15172c	MH 29.95h	Scarab
75	Cairo 59831	MH 28.156a	Plaque
76	OIM 14885	MH 28.16	Scarab
77	OIM 15004	MH 28.34d	Scarab
78	OIM 14931	MH 31.14b	Scarab
79	OIM 14876	No field number recorded	Scarab
80	OIM 14914	Eye 10f2	Scaraboid
81	OIM 15014	MH 28.156e	Scarab
82	OIM 14976	Eye 28f	Scarab
83	OIM 14958	Eye 30c	Scarab
84	OIM 14874	No field number recorded	Scaraboid
85	OIM 14987	MH 30.136e	Scarab
86	OIM 14998	MH 29.187	Scarab
87	OIM 14915	Eye 10f2	Scarab
88	OIM 15011	MH 29.95c	Scarab
89	Cairo 59821	MH 28.63b	Scarab
90	OIM 14870	MH 28.149a	Scarab
91	Cairo 59817	MH 28.39a	Scarab
92	OIM 14855	MH 29.340b	Scarab
93	Cairo 59809	MH 29.144b	Scarab
94	OIM 14890	MH 28.61 l	Scarab
95	OIM 14897	MH 30.125b	Scarab
96	OIM 14900	MH 29.18c1	Scarab
97	Cairo 59800	MH 27.81a	Scarab
98	Cairo 59810	MH 29.196	Scarab
99	OIM 15002	MH 29.342c	Scarab
100	Cairo 59819	Eye 10f2	Scarab
101	OIM 14846	MH 28.156h	Scarab
102	Cairo 59808	MH 29.259f	Scarab
103	OIM 14945	Eye 11e	Scarab
104	OIM 15015	MH 28.156g	Scarab
105	OIM 15013	MH 29.242c	Scarab
106	Cairo 59812	MH 28.39b	Scarab
107	OIM 14877	No field number recorded	Scarab
108	Cairo 59805	MH 30.140a	Scarab
109	OIM 15017	MH 29.95g	Scarab
110	Cairo 59829	MH 28.148a	Scarab
111	OIM 14955	MH 28.155d	Scarab
112	OIM 14889	MH 29.261a	Scarab
113	OIM 14988	MH 30.135a	Scarab
114	Cairo 59802	No field number recorded	Scarab
115	Cairo 59816	MH 28.17a	Cowroid

Concordance of Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions by Catalog Number (*cont.*)

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Museum Number</i>	<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
116	Cairo 59813	MH 29.281a	Scarab
117	Cairo 59843	MH 28.34a	Scarab
118	OIM 14989	MH 30.123r	Scarab
119	OIM 15016	MH 28.156d	Scarab
120	OIM 14912	Eye 10f2	Scarab
121	OIM 14952	Eye 11d	Scarab
122	Cairo 59833	Eye 11d	Scarab
123	OIM 15007	MH 29.242a	Scarab
124	Cairo 59841	MH 29.265c	Scarab
125	OIM 14856	MH 29.340c	Scarab
126	OIM 15000	MH 29.265c	Scarab
127	Cairo 59801	No field number recorded	Plaque
128	OIM 14863	MH 28.155f	Scarab
129	OIM 14848	MH 28.61f	Scaraboid
130	OIM 14851	MH 28.27c1	Scaraboid
131	OIM 14887	MH 28.129a	Scarab
132	OIM 14908	Eye 10f1	Scaraboid
133	OIM 14879	No field number recorded	Scarab
134	Cairo 59842 [<i>sic</i>]	MH 30.12f	Scarab
135	OIM 14949	MH 30.116b	Scaraboid
136	Cairo 59823	MH 30.139e	Scarab
137	OIM 14901	MH 28.40b	Scarab
138	OIM 14864	MH 28.155b	Scarab
139	OIM 14843	MH 29.281b	Scarab
140	OIM 15008	MH 28.156f	Scarab
141	OIM 14857	MH 27.36a	Scarab
142	OIM 14841	MH 29.95ia	Plaque
143	OIM 14842	MH 29.95i	Plaque
144	OIM 15003	MH 29.265c	Cowroid
145	Cairo 59824	MH 28.63a	Scarab
146	OIM 14894	MH 30.140b	Scarab
147	OIM 14854	MH 29.1d	Scarab
148	OIM 14875B	No field number recorded	Scarab
149	OIM 14939	Eye 52d	Scarab
150	OIM 14893	MH 28.133a	Scarab
151	OIM 14867	MH 28.149b	Scarab
152	OIM 14994	MH 30.128i1	Scaraboid
153	OIM 14995	MH 30.128i2	Lentoid
154	OIM 14990	MH 30.128i3	Lentoid
155	OIM 14925	MH 30.128k	Scaraboid: Cat
156	Cairo 59826	MH 28.141c	Scaraboid: Bird
157	OIM 14888	MH 28.61f	Cowroid
158	OIM 15012	MH 29.95d	Scarab
159	Cairo 59820	MH 30.139d	Scarab
160	OIM 14865	MH 28.155e	Scarab
161	OIM 14950	Eye 52b	Scarab
162	Cairo 59822	MH 28.42b8	Cowroid
163	OIM 14936	Eye 52e	Scarab
164	OIM 14916	Eye 10f2	Scarab
165	OIM 14895	MH 30.140d	Scaraboid
166	OIM 14847	MH 28.1b	Lentoid
167	OIM 14886	MH 28.16c	Scarab
168	OIM 14905	MH 28.28b	Lentoid
169	OIM 14839	MH 27.6c1	Scarab
170	OIM 14993	MH 29.290a	Scarab
171	Cairo 59804	No field number recorded	Scaraboid: Frog
172	OIM 14941	Eye 52e	Scaraboid: Fish
173	OIM 14907	Eye 10f1	Cowroid
174	OIM 14924	Eye 10	Scaraboid: Cat
175	OIM 14903	MH 30.111g	Scaraboid: Fish
176	OIM 15018	MH 29.95f	Lentoid

Concordance of Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions by Catalog Number (*cont.*)

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Museum Number</i>	<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
177	OIM 14940	Eye 11b	Lentoid
178	OIM 14922	Eye 10f2	Scarab
179	OIM 14920	Eye 10f2	Scarab
180	OIM 14926	MH 30.128k	Scaraboid: Frog
181	OIM 14918	Eye 10f2	Scarab
182	OIM 14919	Eye 10f2	Scarab
183	OIM 14845	MH 29.332b1	Scarab
184	OIM 14875A	MH 28.61f	Scarab
185	OIM 14943	Eye 52e	Scarab
186	OIM 14944	Eye 52e	Scarab
187	OIM 14917	Eye 10f2	Scarab
188	OIM 14923	Eye 10f2	Scaraboid: Frog
189	OIM 14921	Eye 10f2	Scarab
190	OIM 14937	Eye 52e	Scarab
191	OIM 14951	Eye 52a	Scarab
192	OIM 14996	MH 29.342b	Lentoid
193	OIM 14899	MH 29.340c	Lentoid
194	OIM 14948	Eye 52e	Scaraboid: Frog
195	OIM 14938	Eye 51m	Lentoid
196	OIM 15076B	MH 30.128b	Scarab
197	OIM 15077	MH 30.128b	Scarab
198	OIM 15062	MH 29.95	Scarab
199	OIM 14928	MH 31.20	Scarab
200	OIM 14929	MH 28.89e	Scarab
201	OIM 15020	MH 28.132a	Heart Scarab
202	Cairo 59840	MH 28.104	Heart Scarab
203	Cairo 59839	MH 28.15	Heart Scarab
204	OIM 15024	MH 28.115	Heart Scarab
205	OIM 15025	MH 28.104a	Heart Amulet
206	OIM 14979	MH 29.95a	Heart Scarab
207	OIM 14980	MH 28.141a	Heart Scarab
208	OIM 14982	MH 29.95b	Heart Amulet
209	OIM 15023	MH 28.26b	Heart Scarab
210	OIM 14985	MH 27.44c	Heart Scarab
211	OIM 15021	MH 28.9a	Heart Scarab
212	OIM 14986	MH 31.8a	Heart Scarab
213	OIM 14983	MH 31.2e	Heart Scarab
214	Cairo 59837	MH 31.11a	Heart Scarab
215	OIM 15022	MH 28.51m	Heart Scarab
216	Cairo 59838	MH 31.11c	Heart Scarab
217	OIM 16342	MH 31.11b	Heart Scarab
218	OIM 14984	MH 31.7b	Heart Scarab
219	OIM 14981	MH 28.39d	Heart Scarab
220	OIM 16330	MH 26.3d	Funerary Scarab
221	OIM 15732	MH 31.7b	Funerary Scarab
222	OIM 15735	MH 31.8b	Funerary Scarab
223	OIM 15734	MH 31.12a	Funerary Scarab
224	OIM 16331	MH 28.26c	Funerary Scarab
225	OIM 16329A	MH 26.3d	Funerary Scarab
225	OIM 16329B	MH 26.3d	Wing: Funerary Scarab
226	OIM 16314	MH 28.114	Son of Horus Amulet: Imseti
226	OIM 16315	MH 28.114	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuef
226	OIM 16316	MH 28.114	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy
226	OIM 16317	MH 28.114	Son of Horus Amulet: Duamutef
226	OIM 16318A	MH 28.114	Funerary Scarab
226	OIM 16318B-C	MH 28.114	Wings: Funerary Scarab
227	OIM 16319	MH 28.10a	Son of Horus Amulet: Duamutef
227	OIM 16320	MH 28.10a	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuef
227	OIM 16321	MH 28.10a	Son of Horus Amulet: Imseti
227	OIM 16322	MH 28.10a	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy
227	OIM 16323A	MH 28.10a	Funerary Scarab

Concordance of Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions by Catalog Number (*cont.*)

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Museum Number</i>	<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
227	OIM 16323B-C	MH 28.10a	Wings: Funerary Scarab
228	OIM 16324	MH 28.103b	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy
228	OIM 16325	MH 28.103b	Son of Horus Amulet: Duamutef
228	OIM 16326	MH 28.103b	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuf
228	OIM 16327	MH 28.103b	Son of Horus Amulet: Imseti
228	OIM 16328A	MH 28.103a	Funerary Scarab
228	OIM 16328B-C	MH 28.103a	Wings: Funerary Scarab
229	OIM 16306A	MH 28.69a	Funerary Scarab
229	OIM 16306B-C	MH 28.69a	Wings: Funerary Scarab
229	OIM 16311	MH 28.69a	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy
229	OIM 16312	MH 28.69a	Son of Horus Amulet: Duamutef
229	OIM 16313	MH 28.69a	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuf
230	OIM 16305	MH 28.69a	Funerary Scarab
230	OIM 16307	MH 28.69a	Son of Horus Amulet: Duamutef(?)
230	OIM 16308	MH 28.69a	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuf
230	OIM 16309	MH 28.69a	Son of Horus Amulet: Imseti
230	OIM 16310	MH 28.69a	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy(?)
231	OIM 16332	MH 28.26b-c	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy
231	OIM 16333	MH 28.26b-c	Son of Horus Amulet: Imseti
231	OIM 16334	MH 28.26b-c	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuf
232	OIM 15733	MH 28.7a	Wing: Funerary Scarab
233	OIM 14790	MH 30.5	Stamp Seal
234	OIM 14792	MH 29.220	Stamp Seal
235	OIM 14786	MH 28.63b2	Stamp Seal
236	OIM 14789	MH 29.261b	Stamp Seal
237	OIM 14788	MH 28.133e	Stamp Seal
238	OIM 14791	No field number recorded	Stamp Seal
239	OIM 14817	MH 29.298	Stamp Seal
240	Cairo 59854	MH 28.159	Stamp Seal
241	OIM 14816	MH 28.61c	Stamp Seal
242	OIM 14785	No field number recorded	Stamp Seal
243	OIM 14787	MH 28.158d	Stamp Seal
244	OIM 14883	No field number recorded	Stamp Seal
245	No registration information	No field number recorded	Stamp Seal
246	Cairo 59853	K 201	Stamp Seal
247	OIM 14763	MH 30.295 [<i>sic</i>]	Seal Impression
248	OIM 14760/OIM 14761	MH 30.295 [<i>sic</i>]	Seal Impression
249	OIM 14762	MH 30.295 [<i>sic</i>]	Seal Impression
250	No registration information	No field number recorded	Seal Impression
251	No registration information	No field number recorded	Seal Impression
252	No registration information	MH 29.249	Seal Impression
253	No registration information	No field number recorded	Seal Impression
254	Cairo 59852	No field number recorded	Seal Impression
255	Cairo 59842 [<i>sic</i>]	MH 29.214a	Seal Impression
256	OIM 14793	Eye 15d	Seal Impression
257	OIM 14796	MH 30.140f	Seal Impression
258	OIM14797	No field number recorded	Seal Impression
259	OIM 14795	MH 28.157a	Seal Impression
260	OIM 14794	MH 28.157b	Seal Impression
261	No registration information	MH 30.134c	Seal Impression
262	OIM 14759	MH 29.93	Seal Impression
263A	No registration information	MH 28.7c-d	Seal Impression
263B	No registration information	No field number recorded	Seal Impression
264	Cairo 59901	MH 27.133c	Seal Impression
265	No registration information	No field number recorded	Seal Impression
266	Cairo 59903	MH 27.126a	Seal Impression
267	Cairo 59902	MH 27.128	Seal Impression
268	No registration information	MH 31.22	Seal Impression
269	No registration information	<i>Versch.</i> 66	Seal Impression
270	Cairo 59904/OIM 14758	MH 27.128a-b	Seal Impression
271	No registration information	MH 27.130a-b	Seal Impression

Concordance of Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions by Catalog Number (*cont.*)

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Museum Number</i>	<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
272	No registration information	MH 30.142	Seal Impression
273	No registration information	Eye 57c	Seal Impression
274	No registration information	MH 29.359	Seal Impression
275	No registration information	No field number recorded	Seal Impression
276	No registration information	MH 27.132	Seal Impression
277	No registration information	No field number recorded	Seal Impression
278	No registration information	MH 27.126d	Seal Impression
279	OIM 16711	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
280	OIM 16702	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone 1
280	OIM 16704	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Brick
280	No registration information	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone 2
281	OIM 16698	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
282	No registration information	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
283	OIM 16710	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
284	OIM 16694	MH 31.14	Seal Impression: Funerary Brick
285	No registration information	MH 31.29b	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
286	No registration information	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
287	OIM 16703	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
288	No registration information	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
289	OIM 16700	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
290	OIM 16695	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Brick
291	No registration information	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
292	No registration information	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
293	OIM 16709	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
294	OIM 16706	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
295	No registration information	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
296	OIM 16697	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone 1
296	OIM 16705	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone 2
297	No registration information	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
298	Cairo 59856	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
299	OIM 16699	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone 1
299	OIM 16708	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone 2
300	OIM 16701	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
301	No registration information	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
302	OIM 16696	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
303	No registration information	MH 29.206e	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
304	OIM 16707	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
305	No registration information	MH 31.29a	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
306	OIM 16712	No field number recorded	Stamp Seal Fragment
307	Cairo 59849	MH 30.114c	Seal Impression: Bulla
308	OIM 14821	MH 30.114c2	Seal Impression: Bulla
309	OIM 14820	Eye 55b	Seal Impression: Bulla
310	OIM 14819	Eye 22c	Seal Impression: Bulla
311	OIM 14798	MH 27.15c	Seal Impression: Amphora Handle
312	OIM 14799	MH 29.20b	Seal Impression: Amphora Handle
313	Cairo 59782	MH 30.122a	Seal Impression: Amphora Handle
314	OIM 14800	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Amphora Handle
315	OIM 14826	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Amphora Handle
316	OIM 14802	K 202	Stamp Seal
317	OIM 14803	K 222	Stamp Seal
318	OIM 14804	K 223	Stamp Seal
319	OIM 14805	K 224	Stamp Seal
320	OIM 14806	K 227	Stamp Seal
321	OIM 14811	K 294	Stamp Seal
322	OIM 14812	K 219	Stamp Seal
323	OIM 14813	K 215	Stamp Seal
324	OIM 14814	K 218	Stamp Seal
325	OIM 14815	K 216	Stamp Seal
326	Cairo 59780	MH 29.220	Stamp Seal
327	No registration information	MH 30.122b/Coptic House	Stamp Seal
328	No registration information	Coptic House	Seal Impression

Concordance of Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions by Catalog Number (*cont.*)

<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Museum Number</i>	<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
329	No registration information	Coptic House	Seal Impression
330	OIM 15696	Coptic House	Seal Impression
331	OIM 15701	MH 29.203a1/Coptic House	Seal Impression
332	No registration information	Coptic House	Seal Impression
333	No registration information	Coptic House	Seal Impression
334	No registration information	Coptic House	Seal Impression
335	No registration information	Coptic House	Seal Impression
336	OIM 15700	Coptic House	Seal Impression
337	No registration information	Coptic House	Seal Impression
338	No registration information	Coptic House	Seal Impression
339	Cairo 59850	MH 29.209b	Seal Impression
340	No registration information	MH 29.203a2	Seal Impression
341	Cairo 59851	MH 29.203a4/Coptic House	Seal Impression
342	No registration information	Coptic House	Seal Impression
343	No registration information	Coptic House	Seal Impression
344	No registration information	Coptic House	Seal Impression
345	OIM 15697	Coptic House	Seal Impression
346	OIM 15698	Coptic House	Seal Impression
347	No registration information	Coptic House	Seal Impression
348	OIM 15699	Coptic House	Seal Impression
349	No registration information	MH 29.203a3	Seal Impression

CONCORDANCE OF SCARABS, SCARABOIDS, SEALS, AND SEAL IMPRESSIONS BY MUSEUM NUMBER

<i>Museum Number</i>	<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
1. THE EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, CAIRO			
Cairo 59831	75	MH 28.156a	Plaque
Cairo 59780	326	MH 29.220	Stamp Seal
Cairo 59782	313	MH 30.122a	Seal Impression: Amphora Handle
Cairo 59794	11	MH 27.97b	Plaque
Cairo 59795	19	MH 27.111a	Plaque
Cairo 59796	50	MH 29.317b	Plaque
Cairo 59797	72	MH 27.69	Scarab
Cairo 59798	20	MH 28.148a	Scarab
Cairo 59799	33	MH 29.97a	Scarab
Cairo 59800	97	MH 27.81a	Scarab
Cairo 59801	127	No field number recorded	Plaque
Cairo 59802	114	No field number recorded	Scarab
Cairo 59803	58	No field number recorded	Button
Cairo 59804	171	No field number recorded	Scaraboid: Frog
Cairo 59805	108	MH 30.140a	Scarab
Cairo 59806	53	MH 27.110a	Scarab
Cairo 59807	48	MH 29.259f	Scarab
Cairo 59808	102	MH 29.259f	Scarab
Cairo 59809	93	MH 29.144b	Scarab
Cairo 59810	98	MH 29.196	Scarab
Cairo 59811	14	MH 28.133b	Scarab
Cairo 59812	106	MH 28.39b	Scarab
Cairo 59813	116	MH 29.281a	Scarab
Cairo 59814	24	Eye 10f2	Scarab
Cairo 59816	115	MH 28.17a	Cowroid
Cairo 59817	91	MH 28.39a	Scarab
Cairo 59818	34	MH 27.73b	Scaraboid
Cairo 59819	100	Eye 10f2	Scarab
Cairo 59820	159	MH 30.139d	Scarab
Cairo 59821	89	MH 28.63b	Scarab
Cairo 59822	162	MH 28.42b8	Cowroid
Cairo 59823	136	MH 30.139e	Scarab
Cairo 59824	145	MH 28.63a	Scarab
Cairo 59825	54	MH 31.14h	Scarab
Cairo 59826	156	MH 28.141c	Scaraboid: Bird
Cairo 59827	25	MH 28.148a	Scarab
Cairo 59828	28	MH 28.148a	Scarab
Cairo 59829	110	MH 28.148a	Scarab
Cairo 59830	30	MH 29.216	Plaque
Cairo 59832	15	MH 29.259g	Scaraboid: Ibex
Cairo 59833	122	Eye 11d	Scarab
Cairo 59834	16	Eye 52c	Lentoid
Cairo 59835	6	Eye 11e	Plaque
Cairo 59837	214	MH 31.11a	Heart Scarab
Cairo 59838	216	MH 31.11c	Heart Scarab
Cairo 59839	203	MH 28.15	Heart Scarab
Cairo 59840	202	MH 28.104	Heart Scarab
Cairo 59841	124	MH 29.265c	Scarab
Cairo 59842 [<i>sic</i>]	134	MH 30.12f	Scarab
Cairo 59842 [<i>sic</i>]	255	MH 29.214a	Seal Impression
Cairo 59843	117	MH 28.34a	Scarab
Cairo 59849	307	MH 30.114c	Seal Impression: Bulla
Cairo 59850	339	MH 29.209b	Seal Impression

Concordance of Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions by Museum Number (*cont.*)

<i>Museum Number</i>	<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
Cairo 59851	341	MH 29.203a4/Coptic House	Seal Impression
Cairo 59852	254	No field number recorded	Seal Impression
Cairo 59853	246	K 201	Stamp Seal
Cairo 59854	240	MH 28.159	Stamp Seal
Cairo 59856	298	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
Cairo 59901	264	MH 27.133c	Seal Impression
Cairo 59902	267	MH 27.128	Seal Impression
Cairo 59903	266	MH 27.126a	Seal Impression
Cairo 59904	270	MH 27.128a-b	Seal Impression

2. THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM, CHICAGO

OIM 14758	270	MH 27.128a-b	Seal Impression
OIM 14759	262	MH 29.93	Seal Impression
OIM 14760	248	MH 30.295 [<i>sic</i>]	Seal Impression
OIM 14761	248	MH 30.295 [<i>sic</i>]	Seal Impression
OIM 14762	249	MH 30.295 [<i>sic</i>]	Seal Impression
OIM 14763	247	MH 30.295 [<i>sic</i>]	Seal Impression
OIM 14785	242	No field number recorded	Stamp Seal
OIM 14786	235	MH 28.63b2	Stamp Seal
OIM 14787	243	MH 28.158d	Stamp Seal
OIM 14788	237	MH 28.133e	Stamp Seal
OIM 14789	236	MH 29.261b	Stamp Seal
OIM 14790	233	MH 30.5	Stamp Seal
OIM 14791	238	No field number recorded	Stamp Seal
OIM 14792	234	MH 29.220	Stamp Seal
OIM 14793	256	Eye 15d	Seal Impression
OIM 14794	260	MH 28.157b	Seal Impression
OIM 14795	259	MH 28.157a	Seal Impression
OIM 14796	257	MH 30.140f	Seal Impression
OIM 14797	258	No field number recorded	Seal Impression
OIM 14798	311	MH 27.15c	Seal Impression: Amphora Handle
OIM 14799	312	MH 29.20b	Seal Impression: Amphora Handle
OIM 14800	314	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Amphora Handle
OIM 14802	316	K 202	Stamp Seal
OIM 14803	317	K 222	Stamp Seal
OIM 14804	318	K 223	Stamp Seal
OIM 14805	319	K 224	Stamp Seal
OIM 14806	320	K 227	Stamp Seal
OIM 14811	321	K 294	Stamp Seal
OIM 14812	322	K 219	Stamp Seal
OIM 14813	323	K 215	Stamp Seal
OIM 14814	324	K 218	Stamp Seal
OIM 14815	325	K 216	Stamp Seal
OIM 14816	241	MH 28.61c	Stamp Seal
OIM 14817	239	MH 29.298	Stamp Seal
OIM 14819	310	Eye 22c	Seal Impression: Bulla
OIM 14820	309	Eye 55b	Seal Impression: Bulla
OIM 14821	308	MH 30.114c2	Seal Impression: Bulla
OIM 14826	315	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Amphora Handle
OIM 14828	1	MH 28.133c	Plaque
OIM 14829	4	MH 29.242d	Plaque
OIM 14830	5	MH 30.136d	Plaque
OIM 14831	52	MH 29.4b	Plaque
OIM 14832	40	MH 29.265c	Scaraboid: Antelope
OIM 14833	8	MH 28.61b	Plaque
OIM 14834	9	MH 29.85d	Plaque
OIM 14835	2	MH 27.73a	Plaque
OIM 14836	7	MH 29.217a	Plaque
OIM 14837	57	MH 28.17b	Button
OIM 14838	41	MH 29.18c3	Lentoid

Concordance of Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions by Museum Number (*cont.*)

<i>Museum Number</i>	<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
OIM 14839	169	MH 27.6c1	Scarab
OIM 14841	142	MH 29.95ia	Plaque
OIM 14842	143	MH 29.95i	Plaque
OIM 14843	139	MH 29.281b	Scarab
OIM 14844	37	MH 28.129b	Scarab
OIM 14845	183	MH 29.332b1	Scarab
OIM 14846	101	MH 28.156h	Scarab
OIM 14847	166	MH 28.1b	Lentoid
OIM 14848	129	MH 28.61f	Scaraboid
OIM 14849	36	MH 29.242b	Scarab
OIM 14850	35	MH 30.140c	Scarab
OIM 14851	130	MH 28.27c1	Scaraboid
OIM 14852	64	MH 28.72d	Scarab
OIM 14853	43	MH 27.115a	Scarab
OIM 14854	147	MH 29.1d	Scarab
OIM 14855	92	MH 29.340b	Scarab
OIM 14856	125	MH 29.340c	Scarab
OIM 14857	141	MH 27.36a	Scarab
OIM 14858	21	MH 28.148b	Scarab
OIM 14859	22	MH 28.148b	Scarab
OIM 14860	23	MH 28.148b	Scarab
OIM 14862	47	MH 28.155a	Scarab
OIM 14863	128	MH 28.155f	Scarab
OIM 14864	138	MH 28.155b	Scarab
OIM 14865	160	MH 28.155e	Scarab
OIM 14866	13	MH 28.155c	Scarab
OIM 14867	151	MH 28.149b	Scarab
OIM 14868	46	MH 27.81	Scarab
OIM 14869	49	MH 28.28b	Scarab
OIM 14870	90	MH 28.149a	Scarab
OIM 14871	66	MH 28.149c	Scarab
OIM 14872	45	MH 27.81c	Scarab
OIM 14873	38	MH 29.217c	Scarab
OIM 14874	84	No field number recorded	Scaraboid
OIM 14875A	184	MH 28.61f	Scarab
OIM 14875B	148	No field number recorded	Scarab
OIM 14876	79	No field number recorded	Scarab
OIM 14877	107	No field number recorded	Scarab
OIM 14878	60	No field number recorded	Scarab
OIM 14879	133	No field number recorded	Scarab
OIM 14883	244	No field number recorded	Stamp Seal
OIM 14885	76	MH 28.16	Scarab
OIM 14886	167	MH 28.16c	Scarab
OIM 14887	131	MH 28.129a	Scarab
OIM 14888	157	MH 28.61f	Cowroid
OIM 14889	112	MH 29.261a	Scarab
OIM 14890	94	MH 28.611	Scarab
OIM 14892	67	MH 28.28	Scarab
OIM 14893	150	MH 28.133a	Scarab
OIM 14894	146	MH 30.140b	Scarab
OIM 14895	165	MH 30.140d	Scaraboid
OIM 14896	62	MH 29.221b	Scarab
OIM 14897	95	MH 30.125b	Scarab
OIM 14898	56	MH 28.27c2	Scarab
OIM 14899	193	MH 29.340c	Lentoid
OIM 14900	96	MH 29.18c1	Scarab
OIM 14901	137	MH 28.40b	Scarab
OIM 14902	69	MH 29.317a	Scarab
OIM 14903	175	MH 30.111g	Scaraboid: Fish
OIM 14904	12	MH 27.32d	Plaque
OIM 14905	168	MH 28.28b	Lentoid

Concordance of Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions by Museum Number (*cont.*)

<i>Museum Number</i>	<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
OIM 14906	63	MH 29.342d	Scarab
OIM 14907	173	Eye 10f1	Cowroid
OIM 14908	132	Eye 10f1	Scaraboid
OIM 14912	120	Eye 10f2	Scarab
OIM 14913	17	Eye 10f2	Scarab
OIM 14914	80	Eye 10f2	Scaraboid
OIM 14915	87	Eye 10f2	Scarab
OIM 14916	164	Eye 10f2	Scarab
OIM 14917	187	Eye 10f2	Scarab
OIM 14918	181	Eye 10f2	Scarab
OIM 14919	182	Eye 10f2	Scarab
OIM 14920	179	Eye 10f2	Scarab
OIM 14921	189	Eye 10f2	Scarab
OIM 14922	178	Eye 10f2	Scarab
OIM 14923	188	Eye 10f2	Scaraboid: Frog
OIM 14924	174	Eye 10	Scaraboid: Cat
OIM 14925	155	MH 30.128k	Scaraboid: Cat
OIM 14926	180	MH 30.128k	Scaraboid: Frog
OIM 14928	199	MH 31.20	Scarab
OIM 14929	200	MH 28.89e	Scarab
OIM 14931	78	MH 31.14b	Scarab
OIM 14932	32	MH 29.213d	Scaraboid
OIM 14933	29	MH 30.127b	Scarab
OIM 14935	3	MH 27.2	Plaque
OIM 14936	163	Eye 52e	Scarab
OIM 14937	190	Eye 52e	Scarab
OIM 14938	195	Eye 51m	Lentoid
OIM 14939	149	Eye 52d	Scarab
OIM 14940	177	Eye 11b	Lentoid
OIM 14941	172	Eye 52e	Scaraboid: Fish
OIM 14943	185	Eye 52e	Scarab
OIM 14944	186	Eye 52e	Scarab
OIM 14945	103	Eye 11e	Scarab
OIM 14946	70	MH 30.116c	Scarab
OIM 14948	194	Eye 52e	Scaraboid: Frog
OIM 14949	135	MH 30.116b	Scaraboid
OIM 14950	161	Eye 52b	Scarab
OIM 14951	191	Eye 52a	Scarab
OIM 14952	121	Eye 11d	Scarab
OIM 14953	26	MH 28.148c	Scarab
OIM 14954	27	MH 28.148c	Scarab
OIM 14955	111	MH 28.155d	Scarab
OIM 14957	31	MH 29.213c	Plaque
OIM 14958	83	Eye 30c	Scarab
OIM 14975	18	Eye 28d	Scarab
OIM 14976	82	Eye 28f	Scarab
OIM 14977	55	Eye 28g	Scarab
OIM 14979	206	MH 29.95a	Heart Scarab
OIM 14980	207	MH 28.141a	Heart Scarab
OIM 14981	219	MH 28.39d	Heart Scarab
OIM 14982	208	MH 29.95b	Heart Amulet
OIM 14983	213	MH 31.2e	Heart Scarab
OIM 14984	218	MH 31.7b	Heart Scarab
OIM 14985	210	MH 27.44c	Heart Scarab
OIM 14986	212	MH 31.8a	Heart Scarab
OIM 14987	85	MH 30.136e	Scarab
OIM 14988	113	MH 30.135a	Scarab
OIM 14989	118	MH 30.123r	Scarab
OIM 14990	154	MH 30.128i3	Lentoid
OIM 14991	42	MH 29.265c	Scarab
OIM 14992	65	MH 29.340	Scarab

Concordance of Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions by Museum Number (*cont.*)

<i>Museum Number</i>	<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
OIM 14993	170	MH 29.290a	Scarab
OIM 14994	152	MH 30.128i1	Scaraboid
OIM 14995	153	MH 30.128i2	Lentoid
OIM 14996	192	MH 29.342b	Lentoid
OIM 14997	68	MH 29.342a	Scarab
OIM 14998	86	MH 29.187	Scarab
OIM 14999	61	MH 27.48e	Scarab
OIM 15000	126	MH 29.265c	Scarab
OIM 15001	71	MH 27.115b	Scaraboid
OIM 15002	99	MH 29.342c	Scarab
OIM 15003	144	MH 29.265c	Cowroid
OIM 15004	77	MH 28.34d	Scarab
OIM 15005	59	MH 28.34b	Scarab
OIM 15006	44	MH 28.34c	Scarab
OIM 15007	123	MH 29.242a	Scarab
OIM 15008	140	MH 28.156f	Scarab
OIM 15009	51	MH 28.156c	Scarab
OIM 15010	39	MH 28.156b	Scarab
OIM 15011	88	MH 29.95c	Scarab
OIM 15012	158	MH 29.95d	Scarab
OIM 15013	105	MH 29.242c	Scarab
OIM 15014	81	MH 28.156e	Scarab
OIM 15015	104	MH 28.156g	Scarab
OIM 15016	119	MH 28.156d	Scarab
OIM 15017	109	MH 29.95g	Scarab
OIM 15018	176	MH 29.95f	Lentoid
OIM 15019	73	MH 29.95f	Cowroid
OIM 15020	201	MH 28.132a	Heart Scarab
OIM 15021	211	MH 28.9a	Heart Scarab
OIM 15022	215	MH 28.51m	Heart Scarab
OIM 15023	209	MH 28.26b	Heart Scarab
OIM 15024	204	MH 28.115	Heart Scarab
OIM 15025	205	MH 28.104a	Heart Amulet
OIM 15062	198	MH 29.95	Scarab
OIM 15076B	196	MH 30.128b	Scarab
OIM 15077	197	MH 30.128b	Scarab
OIM 15172C	74	MH 29.95h	Scarab
OIM 15696	330	Coptic House	Seal Impression
OIM 15697	345	Coptic House	Seal Impression
OIM 15698	346	Coptic House	Seal Impression
OIM 15699	348	Coptic House	Seal Impression
OIM 15700	336	Coptic House	Seal Impression
OIM 15701	331	MH 29.203a1/Coptic House	Seal Impression
OIM 15732	221	MH 31.7b	Funerary Scarab
OIM 15733	232	MH 28.7a	Wing: Funerary Scarab
OIM 15734	223	MH 31.12a	Funerary Scarab
OIM 15735	222	MH 31.8b	Funerary Scarab
OIM 16305	230	MH 28.69a	Funerary Scarab
OIM 16306A	229	MH 28.69a	Funerary Scarab
OIM 16306B-C	229	MH 28.69a	Wings: Funerary Scarab
OIM 16307	230	MH 28.69a	Son of Horus Amulet: Duamutef
OIM 16308	230	MH 28.69a	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuef(?)
OIM 16309	230	MH 28.69a	Son of Horus Amulet: Imseti
OIM 16310	230	MH 28.69a	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy(?)
OIM 16311	229	MH 28.69a	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy
OIM 16312	229	MH 28.69a	Son of Horus Amulet: Duamutef
OIM 16313	229	MH 28.69a	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuef
OIM 16314	226	MH 28.114	Son of Horus Amulet: Imseti
OIM 16315	226	MH 28.114	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuef
OIM 16316	226	MH 28.114	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy
OIM 16317	226	MH 28.114	Son of Horus Amulet: Duamutef

Concordance of Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions by Museum Number (*cont.*)

<i>Museum Number</i>	<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
OIM 16318A	226	MH 28.114	Funerary Scarab
OIM 16318B-C	226	MH 28.114	Wings: Funerary Scarab
OIM 16319	227	MH 28.10a	Son of Horus Amulet: Duamutef
OIM 16320	227	MH 28.10a	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuf
OIM 16321	227	MH 28.10a	Son of Horus Amulet: Imseti
OIM 16322	227	MH 28.10a	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy
OIM 16323A	227	MH 28.10a	Funerary Scarab
OIM 16323B-C	227	MH 28.10a	Wings: Funerary Scarab
OIM 16324	228	MH 28.103b	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy
OIM 16325	228	MH 28.103b	Son of Horus Amulet: Duamutef
OIM 16326	228	MH 28.103b	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuf
OIM 16327	228	MH 28.103b	Son of Horus Amulet: Imseti
OIM 16328A	228	MH 28.103a	Funerary Scarab
OIM 16328B-C	228	MH 28.103a	Wings: Funerary Scarab
OIM 16329A	225	MH 26.3d	Funerary Scarab
OIM 16329B	225	MH 26.3d	Wing: Funerary Scarab
OIM 16330	220	MH 26.3d	Funerary Scarab
OIM 16331	224	MH 28.26c	Funerary Scarab
OIM 16332	231	MH 28.26b-c	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy
OIM 16333	231	MH 28.26b-c	Son of Horus Amulet: Imseti
OIM 16334	231	MH 28.26b-c	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuf
OIM 16342	217	MH 31.11b	Heart Scarab
OIM 16676	10	MH 27.95b	Plaque
OIM 16694	284	MH 31.14	Seal Impression: Funerary Brick
OIM 16695	290	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Brick
OIM 16696	302	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
OIM 16697	296	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone 1
OIM 16698	281	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
OIM 16699	299	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone 1
OIM 16700	289	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
OIM 16701	300	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
OIM 16702	280	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone 1
OIM 16703	287	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
OIM 16704	280	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Brick
OIM 16705	296	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone 2
OIM 16706	294	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
OIM 16707	304	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
OIM 16708	299	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone 2
OIM 16709	293	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
OIM 16710	283	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
OIM 16711	279	No field number recorded	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
OIM 16712	306	No field number recorded	Stamp Seal Fragment

CONCORDANCE OF SCARABS, SCARABOIDS, SEALS, AND SEAL IMPRESSIONS BY FIELD NUMBER OR LOCATION

<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Museum Register</i>	<i>Description</i>
Coptic House	330	OIM 15696	Seal Impression
Coptic House	345	OIM 15697	Seal Impression
Coptic House	346	OIM 15698	Seal Impression
Coptic House	348	OIM 15699	Seal Impression
Coptic House	336	OIM 15700	Seal Impression
Coptic House	328	No registration information	Seal Impression
Coptic House	329	No registration information	Seal Impression
Coptic House	332	No registration information	Seal Impression
Coptic House	333	No registration information	Seal Impression
Coptic House	334	No registration information	Seal Impression
Coptic House	335	No registration information	Seal Impression
Coptic House	337	No registration information	Seal Impression
Coptic House	338	No registration information	Seal Impression
Coptic House	342	No registration information	Seal Impression
Coptic House	343	No registration information	Seal Impression
Coptic House	344	No registration information	Seal Impression
Coptic House	347	No registration information	Seal Impression
Eye 10	174	OIM 14924	Scaraboid: Cat
Eye 10f1	132	OIM 14908	Scaraboid
Eye 10f1	173	OIM 14907	Cowroid
Eye 10f2	17	OIM 14913	Scarab
Eye 10f2	24	Cairo 59814	Scarab
Eye 10f2	80	OIM 14914	Scaraboid
Eye 10f2	87	OIM 14915	Scarab
Eye 10f2	100	Cairo 59819	Scarab
Eye 10f2	120	OIM 14912	Scarab
Eye 10f2	164	OIM 14916	Scarab
Eye 10f2	178	OIM 14922	Scarab
Eye 10f2	179	OIM 14920	Scarab
Eye 10f2	181	OIM 14918	Scarab
Eye 10f2	182	OIM 14919	Scarab
Eye 10f2	187	OIM 14917	Scarab
Eye 10f2	188	OIM 14923	Scaraboid: Frog
Eye 10f2	189	OIM 14921	Scarab
Eye 11b	177	OIM 14940	Lentoid
Eye 11d	121	OIM 14952	Scarab
Eye 11d	122	Cairo 59833	Scarab
Eye 11e	6	Cairo 59835	Plaque
Eye 11e	103	OIM 14945	Scarab
Eye 15d	256	OIM 14793	Seal Impression
Eye 22c	310	OIM 14819	Seal Impression: Bulla
Eye 28d	18	OIM 14975	Scarab
Eye 28f	82	OIM 14976	Scarab
Eye 28g	55	OIM 14977	Scarab
Eye 30c	83	OIM 14958	Scarab
Eye 51m	195	OIM 14938	Lentoid
Eye 52a	191	OIM 14951	Scarab
Eye 52b	161	OIM 14950	Scarab
Eye 52c	16	Cairo 59834	Lentoid
Eye 52d	149	OIM 14939	Scarab
Eye 52e	163	OIM 14936	Scarab
Eye 52e	172	OIM 14941	Scaraboid: Fish
Eye 52e	185	OIM 14943	Scarab
Eye 52e	186	OIM 14944	Scarab
Eye 52e	190	OIM 14937	Scarab

Concordance of Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions by Field Number or Location (*cont.*)

<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Museum Register</i>	<i>Description</i>
Eye 52e	194	OIM 14948	Scaraboid: Frog
Eye 55b	309	OIM 14820	Seal Impression: Bulla
Eye 57c	273	No registration information	Seal Impression
K 201	246	Cairo 59853	Stamp Seal
K 202	316	OIM 14802	Stamp Seal
K 215	323	OIM 14813	Stamp Seal
K 216	325	OIM 14815	Stamp Seal
K 218	324	OIM 14814	Stamp Seal
K 219	322	OIM 14812	Stamp Seal
K 222	317	OIM 14803	Stamp Seal
K 223	318	OIM 14804	Stamp Seal
K 224	319	OIM 14805	Stamp Seal
K 227	320	OIM 14806	Stamp Seal
K 294	321	OIM 14811	Stamp Seal
MH 26.3d	220	OIM 16330	Funerary Scarab
MH 26.3d	225	OIM 16329A	Funerary Scarab
MH 26.3d	225	OIM 16329B	Wing: Funerary Scarab
MH 27.2	3	OIM 14935	Plaque
MH 27.6c1	169	OIM 14839	Scarab
MH 27.15c	311	OIM 14798	Seal Impression: Amphora Handle
MH 27.32d	12	OIM 14904	Plaque
MH 27.36a	141	OIM 14857	Scarab
MH 27.44c	210	OIM 14985	Heart Scarab
MH 27.48e	61	OIM 14999	Scarab
MH 27.69	72	Cairo 59797	Scarab
MH 27.73a	2	OIM 14835	Plaque
MH 27.73b	34	Cairo 59818	Scaraboid
MH 27.81	46	OIM 14868	Scarab
MH 27.81a	97	Cairo 59800	Scarab
MH 27.81c	45	OIM 14872	Scarab
MH 27.95b	10	OIM 16676	Plaque
MH 27.97b	11	Cairo 59794	Plaque
MH 27.110a	53	Cairo 59806	Scarab
MH 27.111a	19	Cairo 59795	Plaque
MH 27.115a	43	OIM 14853	Scarab
MH 27.115b	71	OIM 15001	Scaraboid
MH 27.126a	266	Cairo 59903	Seal Impression
MH 27.126d	278	No registration information	Seal Impression
MH 27.128	267	Cairo 59902	Seal Impression
MH 27.128a–b	270	Cairo 59904/OIM 14758	Seal Impression
MH 27.130a–b	271	No registration information	Seal Impression
MH 27.132	276	No registration information	Seal Impression
MH 27.133c	264	Cairo 59901	Seal Impression
MH 28.1b	166	OIM 14847	Lentoid
MH 28.7a	232	OIM 15733	Wing: Funerary Scarab
MH 28.7c–d	263A	No registration information	Seal Impression
MH 28.9a	211	OIM 15021	Heart Scarab
MH 28.10a	227	OIM 16319	Son of Horus Amulet: Duamutef
MH 28.10a	227	OIM 16320	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuf
MH 28.10a	227	OIM 16321	Son of Horus Amulet: Imseti
MH 28.10a	227	OIM 16322	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy
MH 28.10a	227	OIM 16323A	Funerary Scarab
MH 28.10a	227	OIM 16323B–C	Wings: Funerary Scarab
MH 28.15	203	Cairo 59839	Heart Scarab
MH 28.16	76	OIM 14885	Scarab
MH 28.16c	167	OIM 14886	Scarab
MH 28.17a	115	Cairo 59816	Cowroid
MH 28.17b	57	OIM 14837	Button
MH 28.26b	209	OIM 15023	Heart Scarab
MH 28.26b–c	231	OIM 16332	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy
MH 28.26b–c	231	OIM 16333	Son of Horus Amulet: Imseti

Concordance of Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions by Field Number or Location (*cont.*)

<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Museum Register</i>	<i>Description</i>
MH 28.26b–c	231	OIM 16334	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuef
MH 28.26c	224	OIM 16331	Funerary Scarab
MH 28.27c1	130	OIM 14851	Scaraboid
MH 28.27c2	56	OIM 14898	Scarab
MH 28.28	67	OIM 14892	Scarab
MH 28.28b	49	OIM 14869	Scarab
MH 28.28b	168	OIM 14905	Lentoid
MH 28.34a	117	Cairo 59843	Scarab
MH 28.34b	59	OIM 15005	Scarab
MH 28.34c	44	OIM 15006	Scarab
MH 28.34d	77	OIM 15004	Scarab
MH 28.39a	91	Cairo 59817	Scarab
MH 28.39b	106	Cairo 59812	Scarab
MH 28.39d	219	OIM 14981	Heart Scarab
MH 28.40b	137	OIM 14901	Scarab
MH 28.42b8	162	Cairo 59822	Cowroid
MH 28.51m	215	OIM 15022	Heart Scarab
MH 28.61b	8	OIM 14833	Plaque
MH 28.61c	241	OIM 14816	Stamp Seal
MH 28.61f	129	OIM 14848	Scaraboid
MH 28.61f	184	OIM 14875A	Scarab
MH 28.61f	157	OIM 14888	Cowroid
MH 28.61 l	94	OIM 14890	Scarab
MH 28.63a	145	Cairo 59824	Scarab
MH 28.63b	89	Cairo 59821	Scarab
MH 28.63b2	235	OIM 14786	Stamp Seal
MH 28.69a	230	OIM 16305	Funerary Scarab
MH 28.69a	229	OIM 16306A	Funerary Scarab
MH 28.69a	229	OIM 16306B–C	Wings: Funerary Scarab
MH 28.69a	230	OIM 16307	Son of Horus Amulet: Duamutef
MH 28.69a	230	OIM 16308	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuef(?)
MH 28.69a	230	OIM 16309	Son of Horus Amulet: Imseti
MH 28.69a	230	OIM 16310	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy(?)
MH 28.69a	229	OIM 16311	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy
MH 28.69a	229	OIM 16312	Son of Horus Amulet: Duamutef
MH 28.69a	229	OIM 16313	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuef
MH 28.72d	64	OIM 14852	Scarab
MH 28.89e	200	OIM 14929	Scarab
MH 28.103a	228	OIM 16328A	Funerary Scarab
MH 28.103a	228	OIM 16328B–C	Wings: Funerary Scarab
MH 28.103b	228	OIM 16324	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy
MH 28.103b	228	OIM 16325	Son of Horus Amulet: Duamutef
MH 28.103b	228	OIM 16326	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuef
MH 28.103b	228	OIM 16327	Son of Horus Amulet: Imseti
MH 28.104	202	Cairo 59840	Heart Scarab
MH 28.104a	205	OIM 15025	Heart Amulet
MH 28.114	226	OIM 16314	Son of Horus Amulet: Imseti
MH 28.114	226	OIM 16315	Son of Horus Amulet: Qebhsenuef
MH 28.114	226	OIM 16316	Son of Horus Amulet: Hapy
MH 28.114	226	OIM 16317	Son of Horus Amulet: Duamutef
MH 28.114	226	OIM 16318A	Funerary Scarab
MH 28.114	226	OIM 16318B–C	Wings: Funerary Scarab
MH 28.115	204	OIM 15024	Heart Scarab
MH 28.129a	131	OIM 14887	Scarab
MH 28.129b	37	OIM 14844	Scarab
MH 28.132a	201	OIM 15020	Heart Scarab
MH 28.133a	150	OIM 14893	Scarab
MH 28.133b	14	Cairo 59811	Scarab
MH 28.133c	1	OIM 14828	Plaque
MH 28.133e	237	OIM 14788	Stamp Seal
MH 28.141a	207	OIM 14980	Heart Scarab

Concordance of Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions by Field Number or Location (*cont.*)

<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Museum Register</i>	<i>Description</i>
MH 28.141c	156	Cairo 59826	Scaraboid: Bird
MH 28.148a	20	Cairo 59798	Scarab
MH 28.148a	25	Cairo 59827	Scarab
MH 28.148a	28	Cairo 59828	Scarab
MH 28.148a	110	Cairo 59829	Scarab
MH 28.148b	21	OIM 14858	Scarab
MH 28.148b	22	OIM 14859	Scarab
MH 28.148b	23	OIM 14860	Scarab
MH 28.148c	26	OIM 14953	Scarab
MH 28.148c	27	OIM 14954	Scarab
MH 28.149a	90	OIM 14870	Scarab
MH 28.149b	151	OIM 14867	Scarab
MH 28.149c	66	OIM 14871	Scarab
MH 28.155a	47	OIM 14862	Scarab
MH 28.155b	138	OIM 14864	Scarab
MH 28.155c	13	OIM 14866	Scarab
MH 28.155d	111	OIM 14955	Scarab
MH 28.155e	160	OIM 14865	Scarab
MH 28.155f	128	OIM 14863	Scarab
MH 28.156a	75	Cairo 59831	Plaque
MH 28.156b	39	OIM 15010	Scarab
MH 28.156c	51	OIM 15009	Scarab
MH 28.156d	119	OIM 15016	Scarab
MH 28.156e	81	OIM 15014	Scarab
MH 28.156f	140	OIM 15008	Scarab
MH 28.156g	104	OIM 15015	Scarab
MH 28.156h	101	OIM 14846	Scarab
MH 28.157a	259	OIM 14795	Seal Impression
MH 28.157b	260	OIM 14794	Seal Impression
MH 28.158d	243	OIM 14787	Stamp Seal
MH 28.159	240	Cairo 59854	Stamp Seal
MH 29.1d	147	OIM 14854	Scarab
MH 29.4b	52	OIM 14831	Plaque
MH 29.18c1	96	OIM 14900	Scarab
MH 29.18c3	41	OIM 14838	Lentoid
MH 29.20b	312	OIM 14799	Seal Impression: Amphora Handle
MH 29.85d	9	OIM 14834	Plaque
MH 29.93	262	OIM 14759	Seal Impression
MH 29.95	198	OIM 15062	Scarab
MH 29.95a	206	OIM 14979	Heart Scarab
MH 29.95b	208	OIM 14982	Heart Amulet
MH 29.95c	88	OIM 15011	Scarab
MH 29.95d	158	OIM 15012	Scarab
MH 29.95f	73	OIM 15019	Cowroid
MH 29.95f	176	OIM 15018	Lentoid
MH 29.95g	109	OIM 15017	Scarab
MH 29.95h	74	OIM 15172C	Scarab
MH 29.95i	143	OIM 14842	Plaque
MH 29.95ia	142	OIM 14841	Plaque
MH 29.97a	33	Cairo 59799	Scarab
MH 29.144b	93	Cairo 59809	Scarab
MH 29.187	86	OIM 14998	Scarab
MH 29.196	98	Cairo 59810	Scarab
MH 29.203a1/Coptic House	331	OIM 15701	Seal Impression
MH 29.203a2	340	No registration information	Seal Impression
MH 29.203a3	349	No registration information	Seal Impression
MH 29.203a4/Coptic House	341	Cairo 59851	Seal Impression
MH 29.206e	303	No registration information	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
MH 29.209b	339	Cairo 59850	Seal Impression
MH 29.213c	31	OIM 14957	Plaque
MH 29.213d	32	OIM 14932	Scaraboid

Concordance of Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions by Field Number or Location (*cont.*)

<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Museum Register</i>	<i>Description</i>
MH 29.214a	255	Cairo 59842 [<i>sic</i>]	Seal Impression
MH 29.216	30	Cairo 59830	Plaque
MH 29.217a	7	OIM 14836	Plaque
MH 29.217c	38	OIM 14873	Scarab
MH 29.220	234	OIM 14792	Stamp Seal
MH 29.220	326	Cairo 59780	Stamp Seal
MH 29.221b	62	OIM 14896	Scarab
MH 29.242a	123	OIM 15007	Scarab
MH 29.242b	36	OIM 14849	Scarab
MH 29.242c	105	OIM 15013	Scarab
MH 29.242d	4	OIM 14829	Plaque
MH 29.249	252	No registration information	Seal Impression
MH 29.259f	48	Cairo 59807	Scarab
MH 29.259f	102	Cairo 59808	Scarab
MH 29.259g	15	Cairo 59832	Scaraboid: Ibex
MH 29.261a	112	OIM 14889	Scarab
MH 29.261b	236	OIM 14789	Stamp Seal
MH 29.265c	40	OIM 14832	Scaraboid: Antelope
MH 29.265c	42	OIM 14991	Scarab
MH 29.265c	124	Cairo 59841	Scarab
MH 29.265c	126	OIM 15000	Scarab
MH 29.265c	144	OIM 15003	Cowroid
MH 29.281a	116	Cairo 59813	Scarab
MH 29.281b	139	OIM 14843	Scarab
MH 29.290a	170	OIM 14993	Scarab
MH 29.298	239	OIM 14817	Stamp Seal
MH 29.317a	69	OIM 14902	Scarab
MH 29.317b	50	Cairo 59796	Plaque
MH 29.332b1	183	OIM 14845	Scarab
MH 29.340	65	OIM 14992	Scarab
MH 29.340b	92	OIM 14855	Scarab
MH 29.340c	125	OIM 14856	Scarab
MH 29.340c	193	OIM 14899	Lentoid
MH 29.342a	68	OIM 14997	Scarab
MH 29.342b	192	OIM 14996	Lentoid
MH 29.342c	99	OIM 15002	Scarab
MH 29.342d	63	OIM 14906	Scarab
MH 29.359	274	No registration information	Seal Impression
MH 30.5	233	OIM 14790	Stamp Seal
MH 30.12f	134	Cairo 59842 [<i>sic</i>]	Scarab
MH 30.111g	175	OIM 14903	Scaraboid: Fish
MH 30.114c	307	Cairo 59849	Seal Impression: Bulla
MH 30.114c2	308	OIM 14821	Seal Impression: Bulla
MH 30.116b	135	OIM 14949	Scaraboid
MH 30.116c	70	OIM 14946	Scarab
MH 30.122a	313	Cairo 59782	Seal Impression: Amphora Handle
MH 30.122b/Coptic house	327	No registration information	Stamp Seal
MH 30.123r	118	OIM 14989	Scarab
MH 30.125b	95	OIM 14897	Scarab
MH 30.127b	29	OIM 14933	Scarab
MH 30.128b	196	OIM 15076B	Scarab
MH 30.128b	197	OIM 15077	Scarab
MH 30.128i1	152	OIM 14994	Scaraboid
MH 30.128i2	153	OIM 14995	Lentoid
MH 30.128i3	154	OIM 14990	Lentoid
MH 30.128k	155	OIM 14925	Scaraboid: Cat
MH 30.128k	180	OIM 14926	Scaraboid: Frog
MH 30.134c	261	No registration information	Seal Impression
MH 30.135a	113	OIM 14988	Scarab
MH 30.136d	5	OIM 14830	Plaque
MH 30.136e	85	OIM 14987	Scarab

Concordance of Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals, and Seal Impressions by Field Number or Location (*cont.*)

<i>Field Number or Location</i>	<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Museum Register</i>	<i>Description</i>
MH 30.139d	159	Cairo 59820	Scarab
MH 30.139e	136	Cairo 59823	Scarab
MH 30.140a	108	Cairo 59805	Scarab
MH 30.140b	146	OIM 14894	Scarab
MH 30.140c	35	OIM 14850	Scarab
MH 30.140d	165	OIM 14895	Scaraboid
MH 30.140f	257	OIM 14796	Seal Impression
MH 30.142	272	No registration information	Seal Impression
MH 30.295 [<i>sic</i>]	247	OIM 14763	Seal Impression
MH 30.295 [<i>sic</i>]	248	OIM 14760/OIM 14761	Seal Impression
MH 30.295 [<i>sic</i>]	249	OIM 14762	Seal Impression
MH 31.2e	213	OIM 14983	Heart Scarab
MH 31.7b	218	OIM 14984	Heart Scarab
MH 31.7b	221	OIM 15732	Funerary Scarab
MH 31.8a	212	OIM 14986	Heart Scarab
MH 31.8b	222	OIM 15735	Funerary Scarab
MH 31.11a	214	Cairo 59837	Heart Scarab
MH 31.11b	217	OIM 16342	Heart Scarab
MH 31.11c	216	Cairo 59838	Heart Scarab
MH 31.12a	223	OIM 15734	Funerary Scarab
MH 31.14	284	OIM 16694	Seal Impression: Funerary Brick
MH 31.14b	78	OIM 14931	Scarab
MH 31.14h	54	Cairo 59825	Scarab
MH 31.20	199	OIM 14928	Scarab
MH 31.22	268	No registration information	Seal Impression
MH 31.29a	305	No registration information	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
MH 31.29b	285	No registration information	Seal Impression: Funerary Cone
<i>Versch.</i> 66	269	No registration information	Seal Impression

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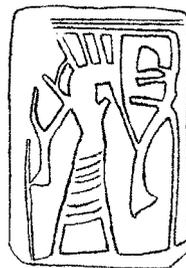


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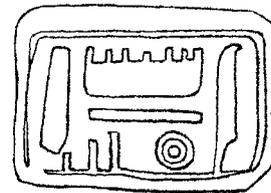


Reverse

a



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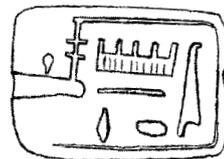


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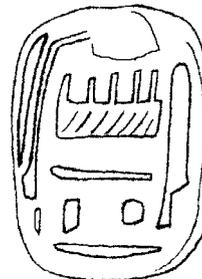


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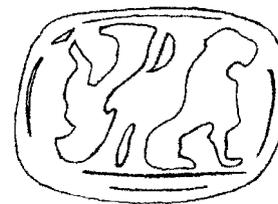


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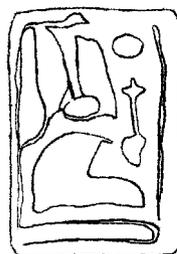


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Reverse

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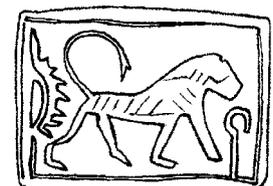


Reverse

e



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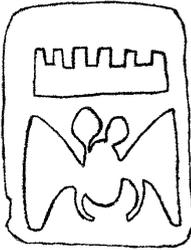


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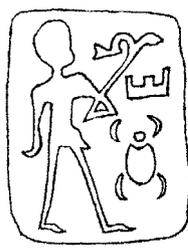
f

(a) Plaque No. 1 (OIM 14828), (b) Plaque No. 2 (OIM 14835), (c) Plaque No. 3 (OIM 14935), (d) Plaque No. 4 (OIM 14829), (e) Plaque No. 5 (OIM 14830), and (f) Plaque No. 6 (Cairo 59835). Scale 2:1

Plate 2

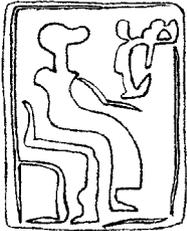


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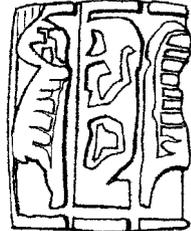
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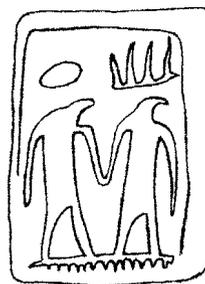
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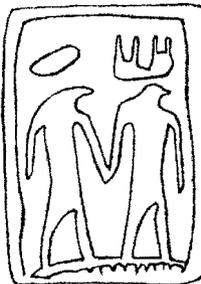
b



Reverse



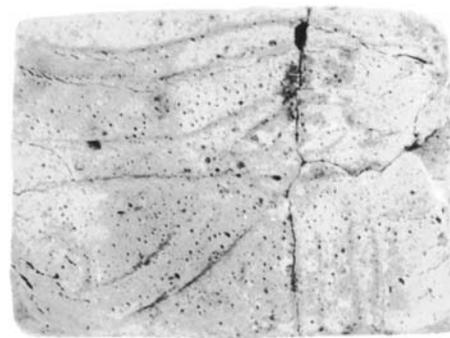
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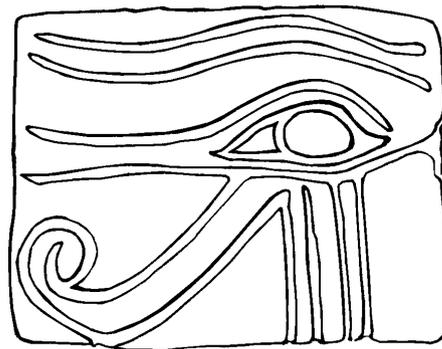
Reverse

c

(a) Plaque No. 7 (OIM 14836), (b) Plaque No. 8 (OIM 14833), and (c) Plaque No. 9 (OIM 14834). Scale 2:1

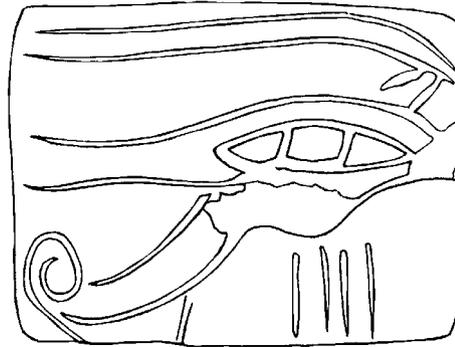
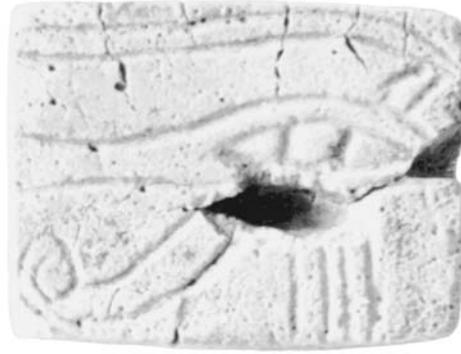


Obverse



Reverse

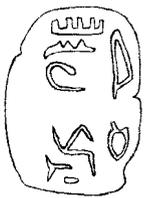
Plate 4



Obverse

Reverse

a



Obverse

Reverse

b

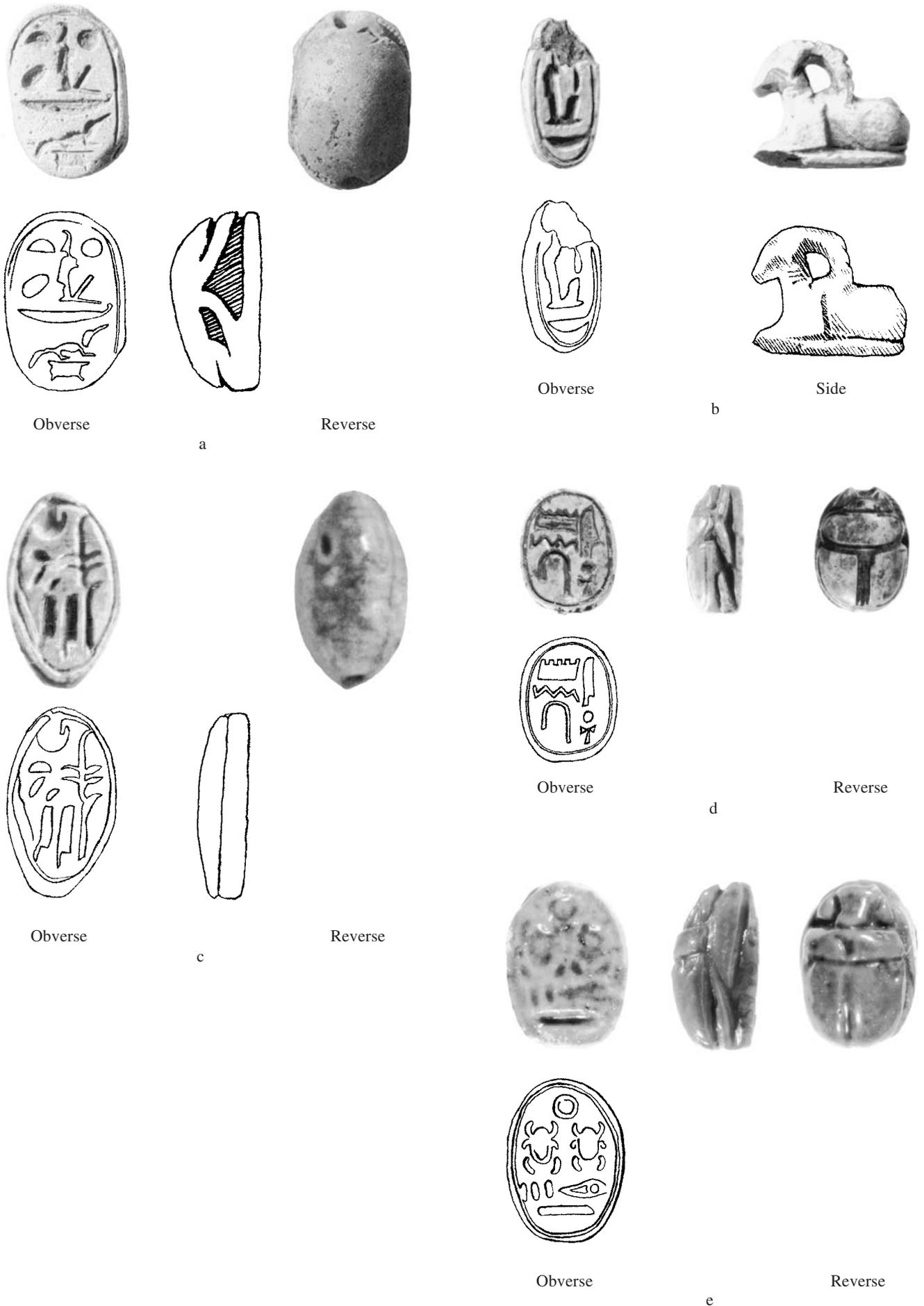


Obverse

Reverse

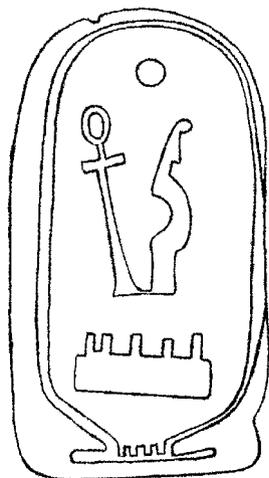
c

(a) Plaque No. 11 (Cairo 59794), (b) Plaque No. 12 (OIM 14904), and (c) Scarab No. 13 (OIM 14866). Scale 2:1



(a) Scarab No. 14 (Cairo 59811), (b) Scaraboid No. 15 (Cairo 59832), (c) Lentoid No. 16 (Cairo 59834), (d) Scarab No. 17 (OIM 14913), and (e) Scarab No. 18 (OIM 14975). Scale 2:1

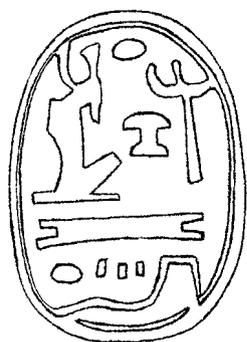
Plate 6



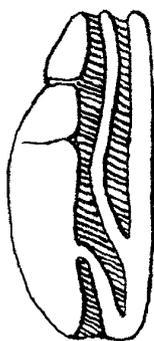
Obverse

a

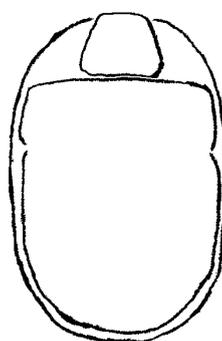
Reverse



Obverse



b



Reverse

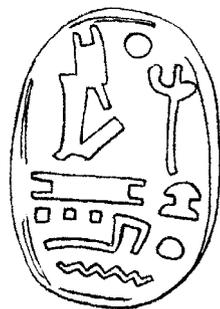
(a) Plaque No. 19 (Cairo 59795) and (b) Scarab No. 20 (Cairo 59798). Scale 2:1



Obverse

a

Reverse



Obverse

b

Reverse

(a) Scarab No. 21 (OIM 14858) and (b) Scarab No. 22 (OIM 14859). Scale 2:1

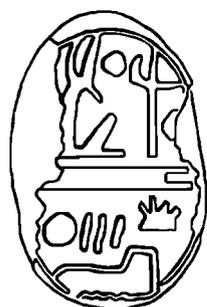
Plate 8



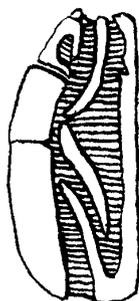
Obverse

a

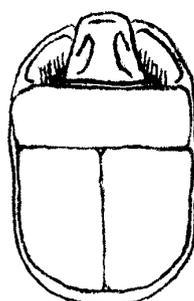
Reverse



Obverse



b



Reverse

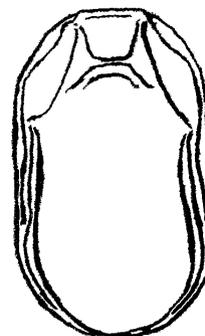
(a) Scarab No. 23 (OIM 14860) and (b) Scarab No. 24 (Cairo 59814). Scale 2:1



Obverse



a



Reverse



Obverse



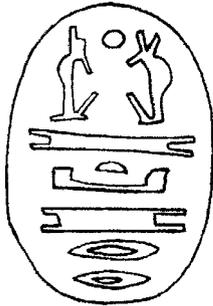
b



Reverse

(a) Scarab No. 25 (Cairo 59827) and (b) Scarab No. 26 (OIM 14953). Scale 2:1

Plate 10



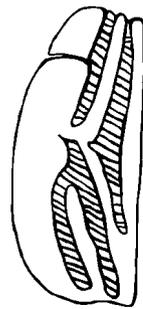
Obverse

a

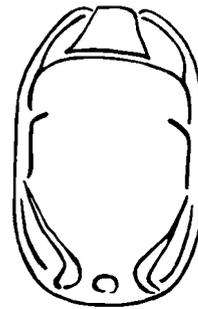
Reverse



Obverse



b



Reverse



Obverse

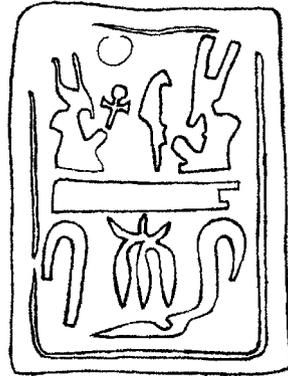


c



Reverse

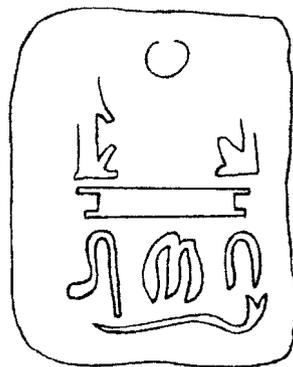
(a) Scarab No. 27 (OIM 14954), (b) Scarab No. 28 (Cairo 59828), and (c) Scarab No. 29 (OIM 14933). Scale 2:1



Obverse

Reverse

a



Obverse

Reverse

b

(a) Plaque No. 30 (Cairo 59830) and (b) Plaque No. 31 (OIM 14957). Scale 2:1

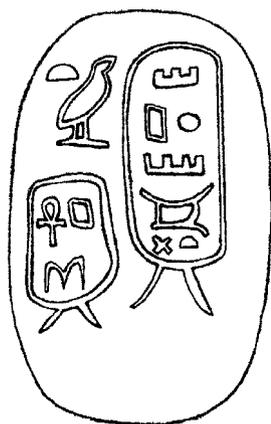
Plate 12



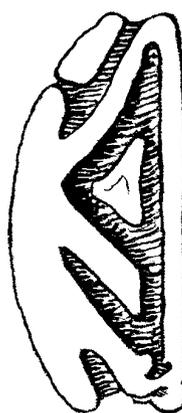
Obverse

a

Reverse



Obverse



b

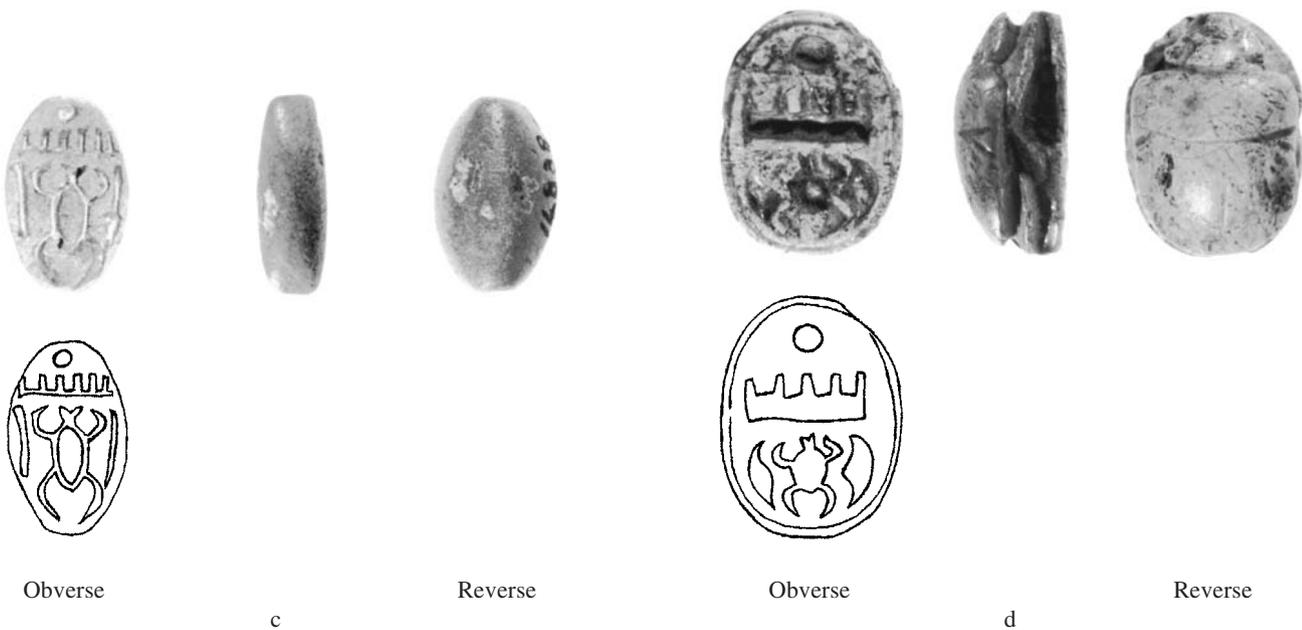
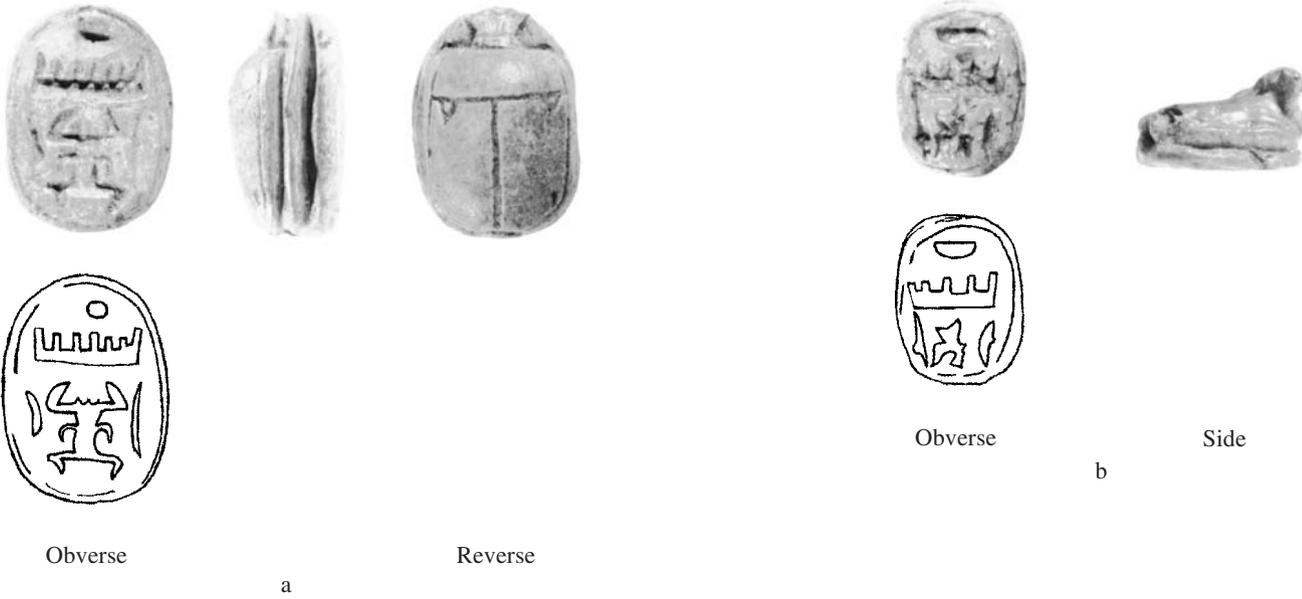
Reverse

(a) Scaraboid No. 32 (OIM 14932) and (b) Scarab No. 33 (Cairo 59799). Scale 2:1

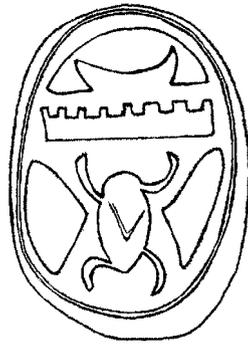


(a) Scaraboid No. 34 (Cairo 59818), (b) Scarab No. 35 (OIM 14850), (c) Scarab No. 36 (OIM 14849), (d) Scarab No. 37 (OIM 14844), and (e) Scarab No. 38 (OIM 14873). Scale 2:1

Plate 14



(a) Scarab No. 39 (OIM 15010), (b) Scaraboid No. 40 (OIM 14832), (c) Lentoid No. 41 (OIM 14838), and (d) Scarab No. 42 (OIM 14991). Scale 2:1



Obverse

a

Reverse



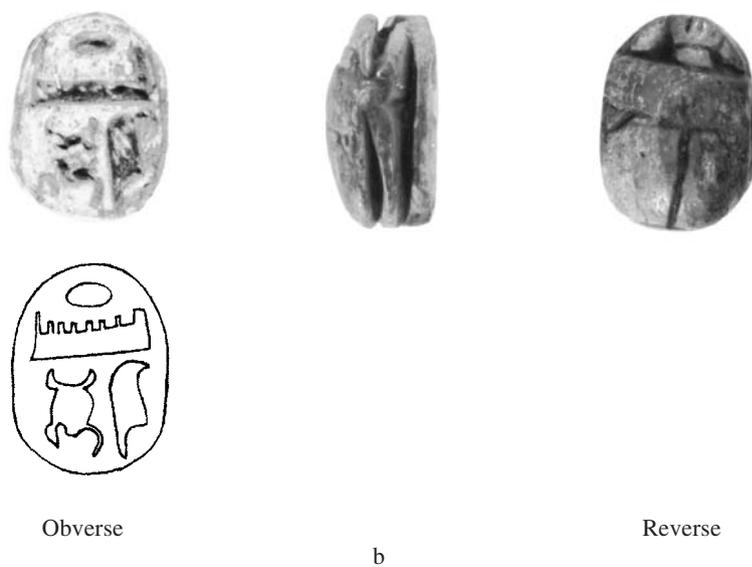
Obverse

b

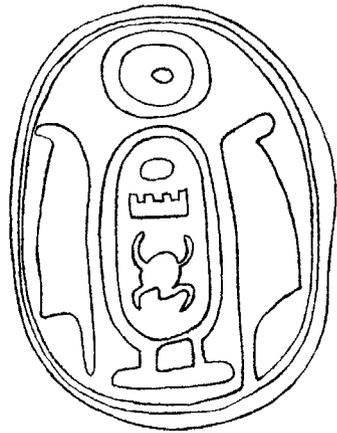
Reverse

(a) Scarab No. 43 (OIM 14853) and (b) Scarab No. 44 (OIM 15006). Scale 2:1

Plate 16



(a) Scarab No. 45 (OIM 14872) and (b) Scarab No. 46 (OIM 14868). Scale 2:1



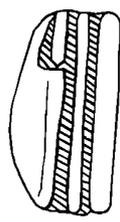
Obverse

a

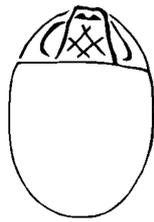
Reverse



Obverse



b



Reverse



Obverse



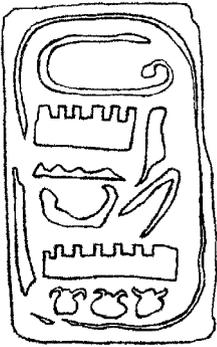
c



Reverse

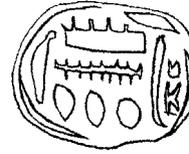
(a) Scarab No. 47 (OIM 14862), (b) Scarab No. 48 (Cairo 59807), and (c) Scarab No. 49 (OIM 14869). Scale 2:1

Plate 18



Obverse

a



Obverse

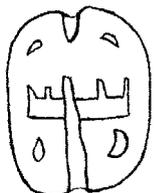
b

Reverse

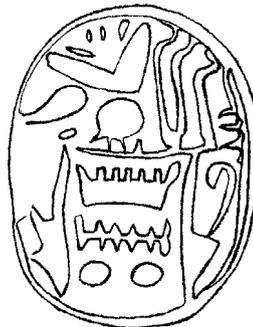


Obverse

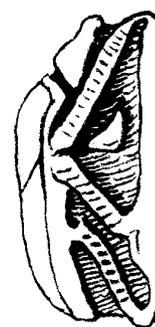
c



Reverse



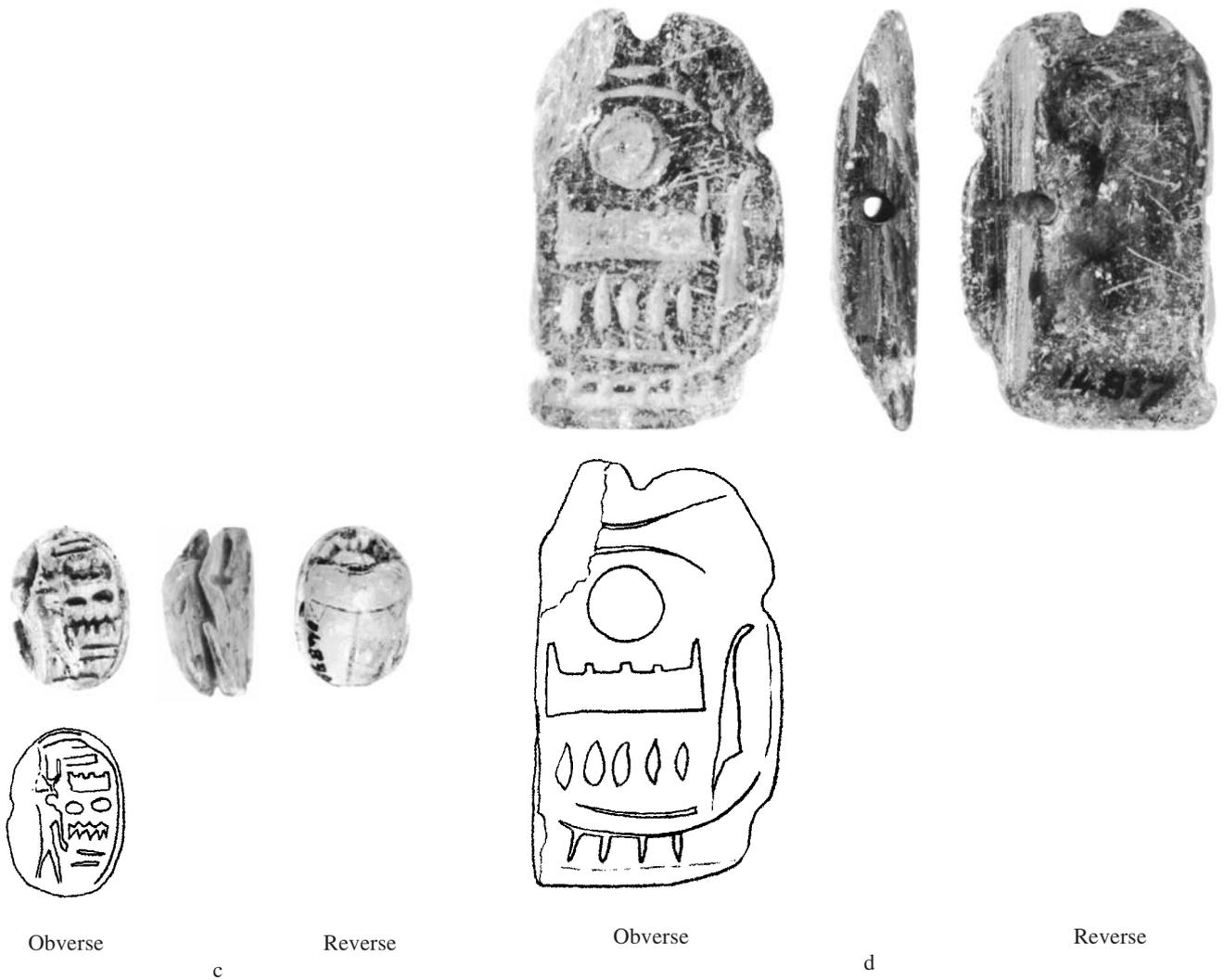
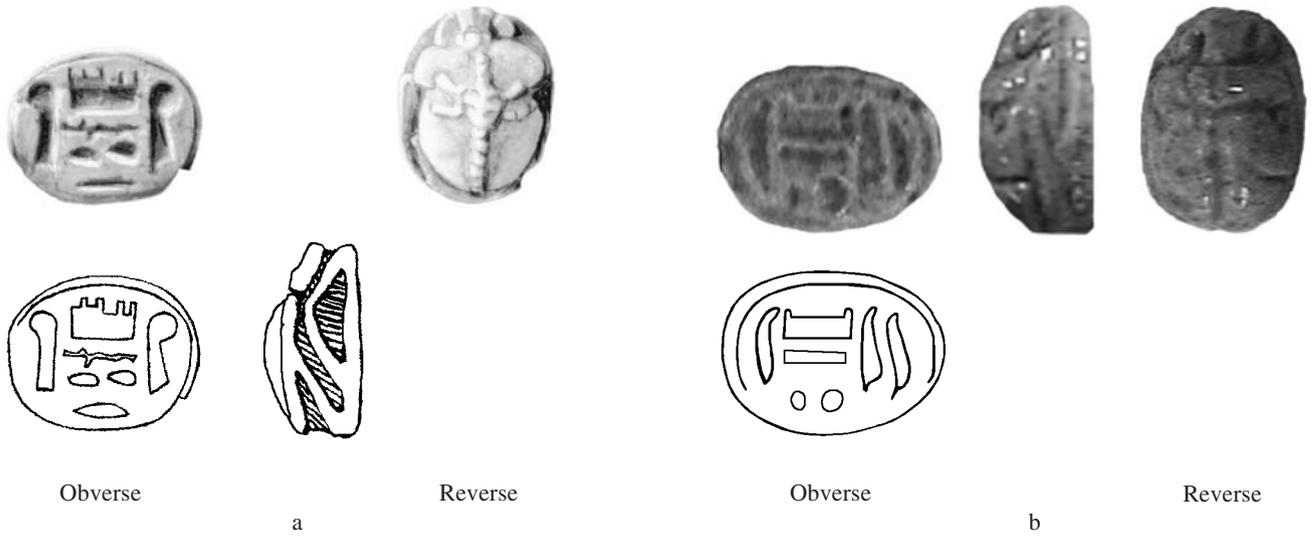
Obverse



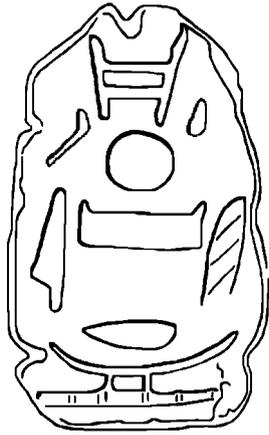
d

Reverse

(a) Plaque No. 50 (Cairo 59796), (b) Scarab No. 51 (OIM 15009), (c) Plaque No. 52 (OIM 14831), and (d) Scarab No. 53 (Cairo 59806). Scale 2:1



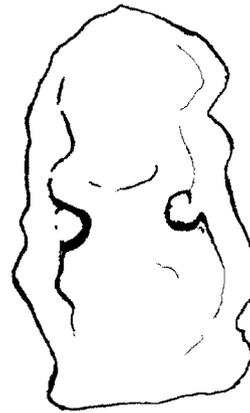
(a) Scarab No. 54 (Cairo 59825), (b) Scarab No. 55 (OIM 14977), (c) Scarab No. 56 (OIM 14898), and (d) Button No. 57 (OIM 14837). Scale 2:1



Obverse



a



Reverse



Obverse



b



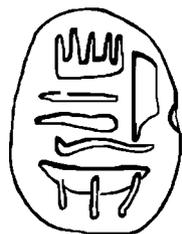
Reverse

(a) Button No. 58 (Cairo 59803) and (b) Scarab No. 59 (OIM 15005). Scale 2:1



(a) Scarab No. 60 (OIM 14878), (b) Scarab No. 61 (OIM 14999), (c) Scarab No. 62 (OIM 14896),
(d) Scarab No. 63 (OIM 14906), (e) Scarab No. 64 (OIM 14852), and (f) Scarab No. 65 (OIM 14992). Scale 2:1

Plate 22



Obverse

a

Reverse



Obverse

b

Reverse

(a) Scarab No. 66 (OIM 14871) and (b) Scarab No. 67 (OIM 14892). Scale 2:1



Obverse

Reverse

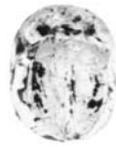
a



Obverse



b



Reverse



Obverse



c



Reverse



Obverse



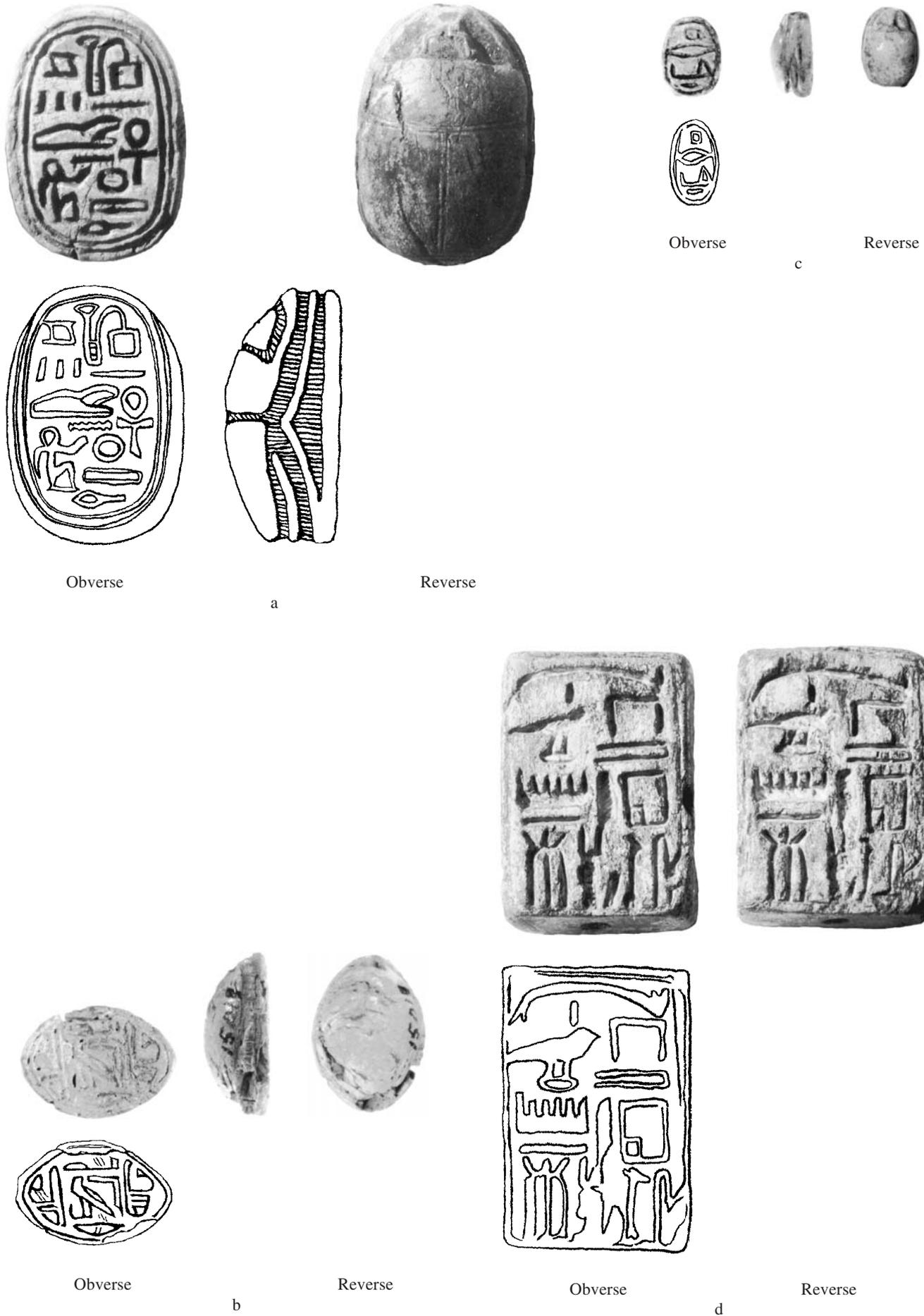
d



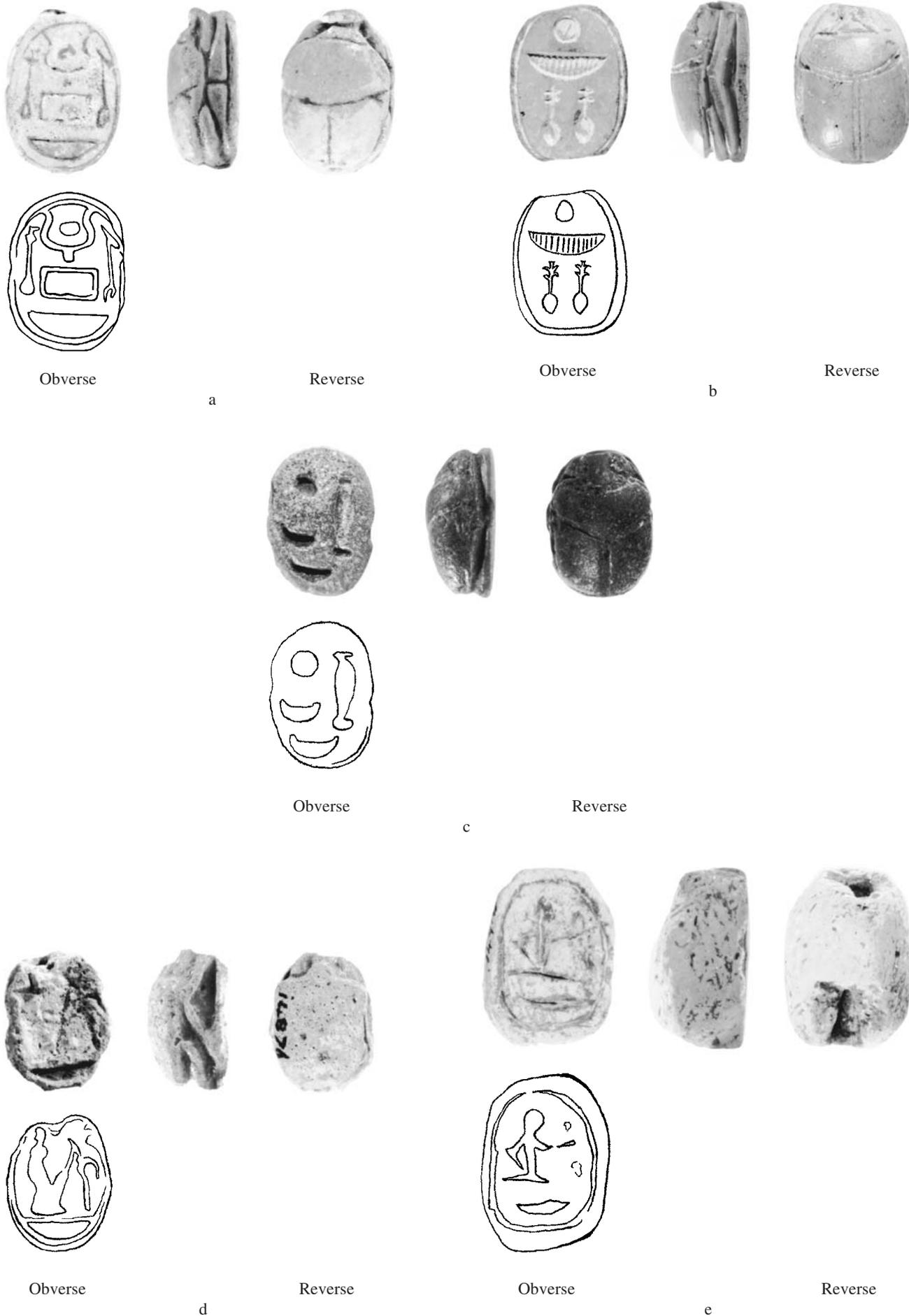
Reverse

(a) Scarab No. 68 (OIM 14997), (b) Scarab No. 69 (OIM 14902), (c) Scarab No. 70 (OIM 14946), and (d) Scaraboid No. 71 (OIM 15001). Scale 2:1

Plate 24

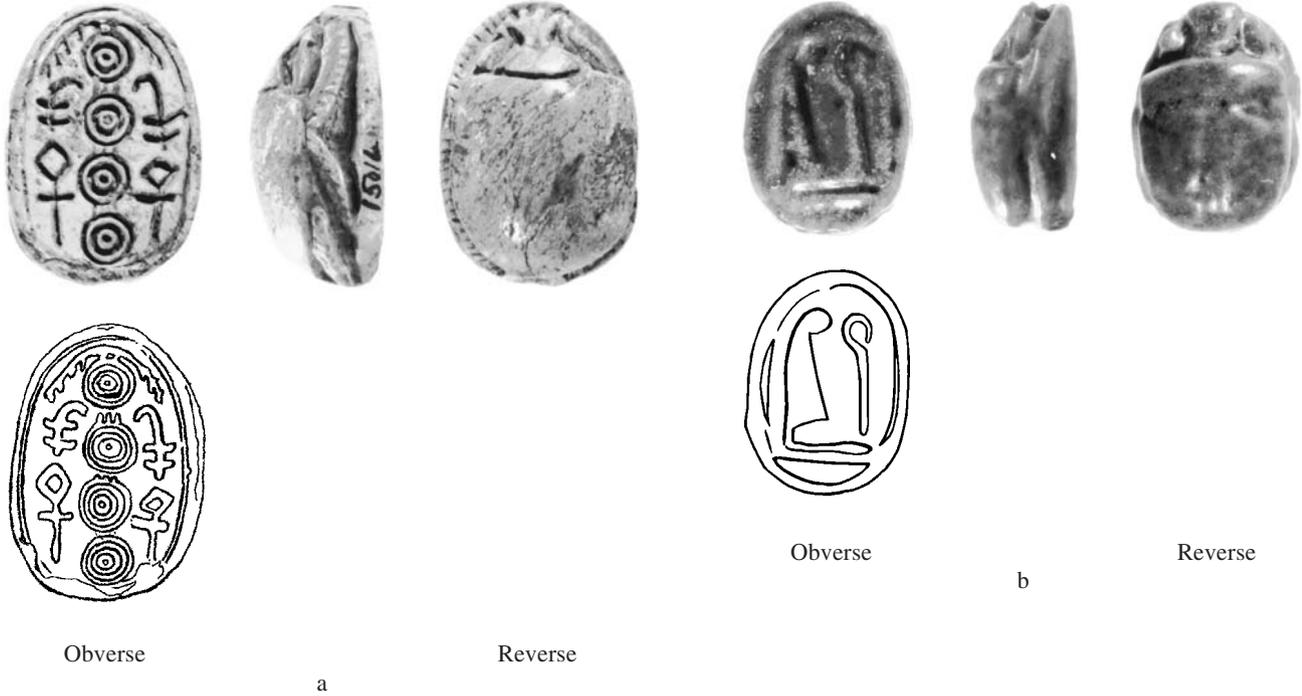


(a) Scarab No. 72 (Cairo 59797), (b) Cowroid No. 73 (OIM 15019), and (c) Scarab No. 74 (OIM 15172C), and (d) Plaque No. 75 (Cairo 59831). Scale 2:1

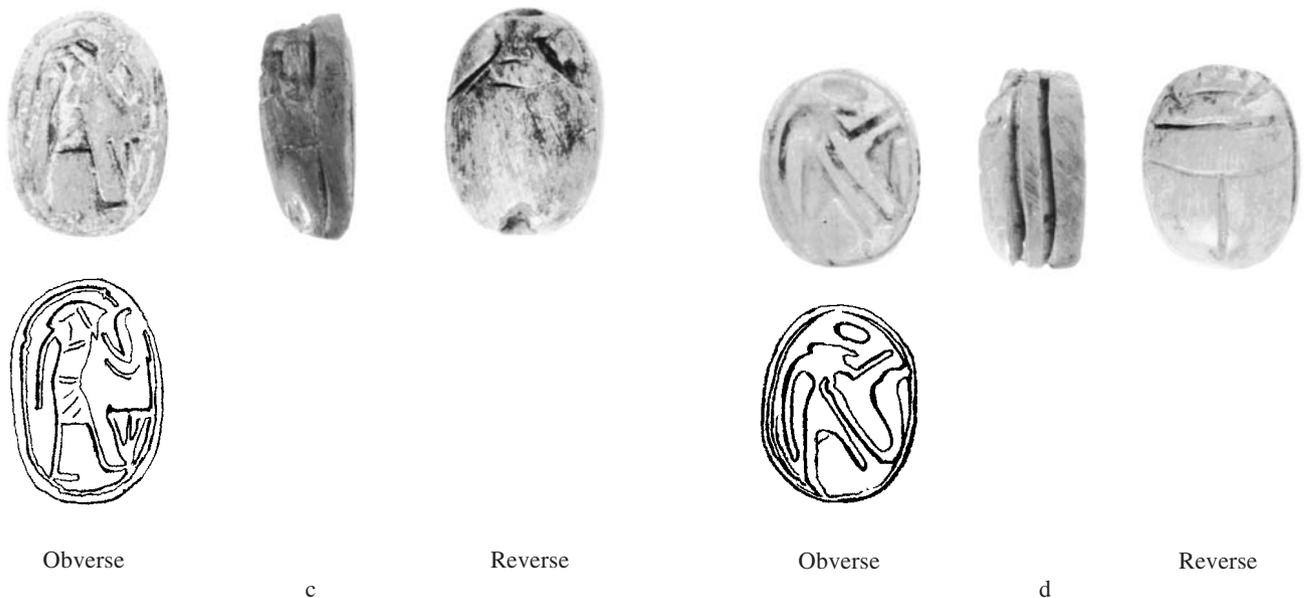
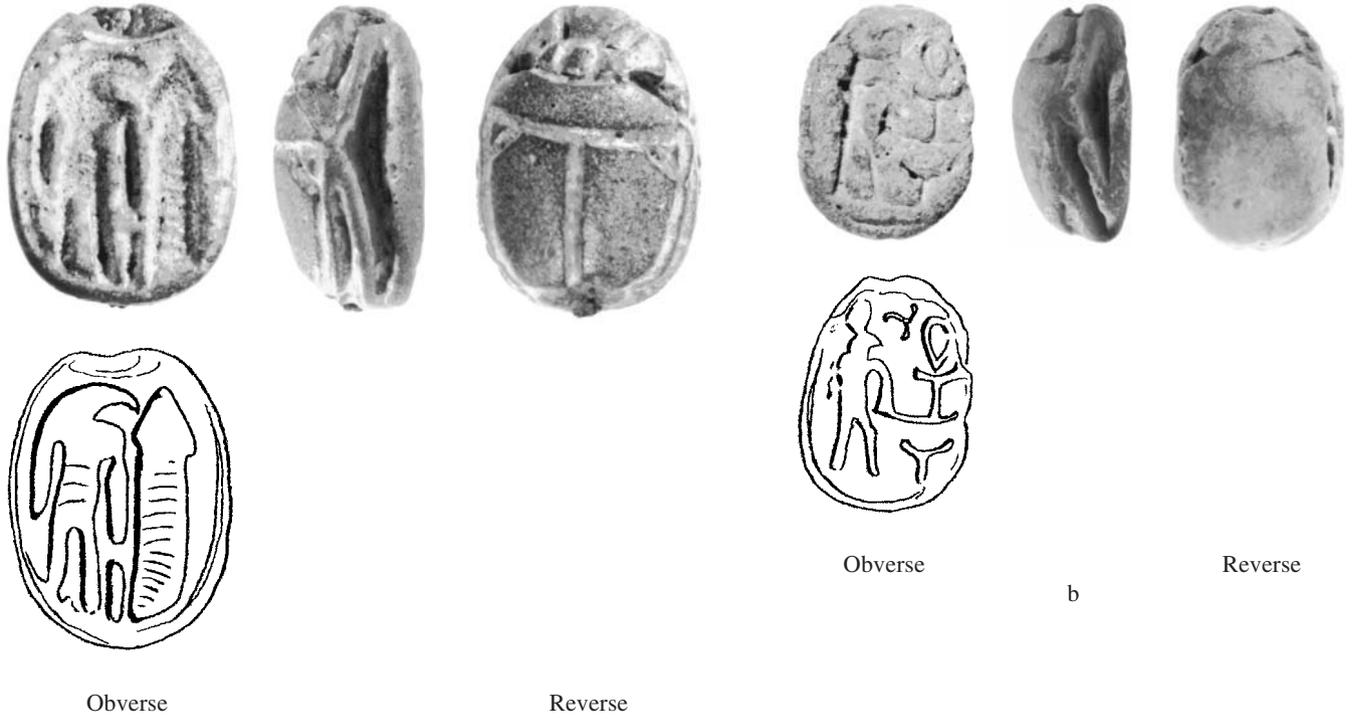


(a) Scarab No. 76 (OIM 14885), (b) Scarab No. 77 (OIM 15004), (c) Scarab No. 78 (OIM 14931),
(d) Scarab No. 79 (OIM 14876), and (e) Scaraboid No. 80 (OIM 14914). Scale 2:1

Plate 26



(a) Scarab No. 81 (OIM 15014), (b) Scarab No. 82 (OIM 14976), (c) Scarab No. 83 (OIM 14958), and (d) Scaraboid No. 84 (OIM 14874). Scale 2:1

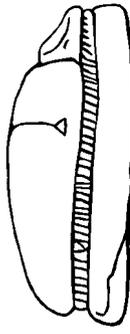


(a) Scarab No. 85 (OIM 14987), (b) Scarab No. 86 (OIM 14998), (c) Scarab No. 87 (OIM 14915), and (d) Scarab No. 88 (OIM 15011). Scale 2:1

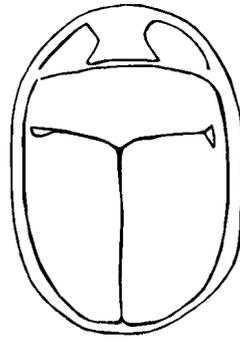
Plate 28



Obverse



a



Reverse



Obverse



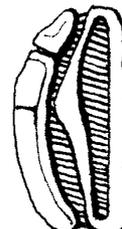
b



Reverse



Obverse

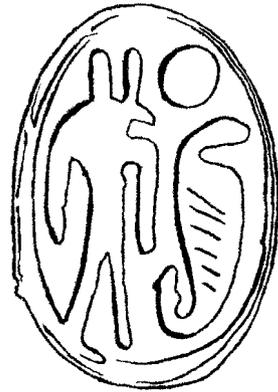


c



Reverse

(a) Scarab No. 89 (Cairo 59821), (b) Scarab No. 90 (OIM 14870), and (c) Scarab No. 91 (Cairo 59817). Scale 2:1



Obverse

a

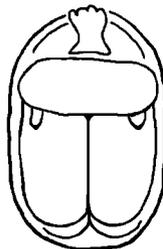
Reverse



Obverse



b



Reverse



Obverse



c



Reverse

(a) Scarab No. 92 (OIM 14855), (b) Scarab No. 93 (Cairo 59809), and (c) Scarab No. 94 (OIM 14890). Scale 2:1

Plate 30



Obverse

a

Reverse



Obverse

b

Reverse



Obverse



c

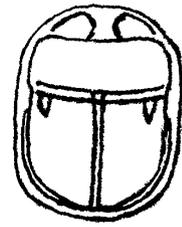
Reverse



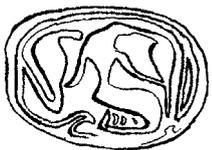
Obverse



d



Reverse



Obverse

e

Reverse



Obverse

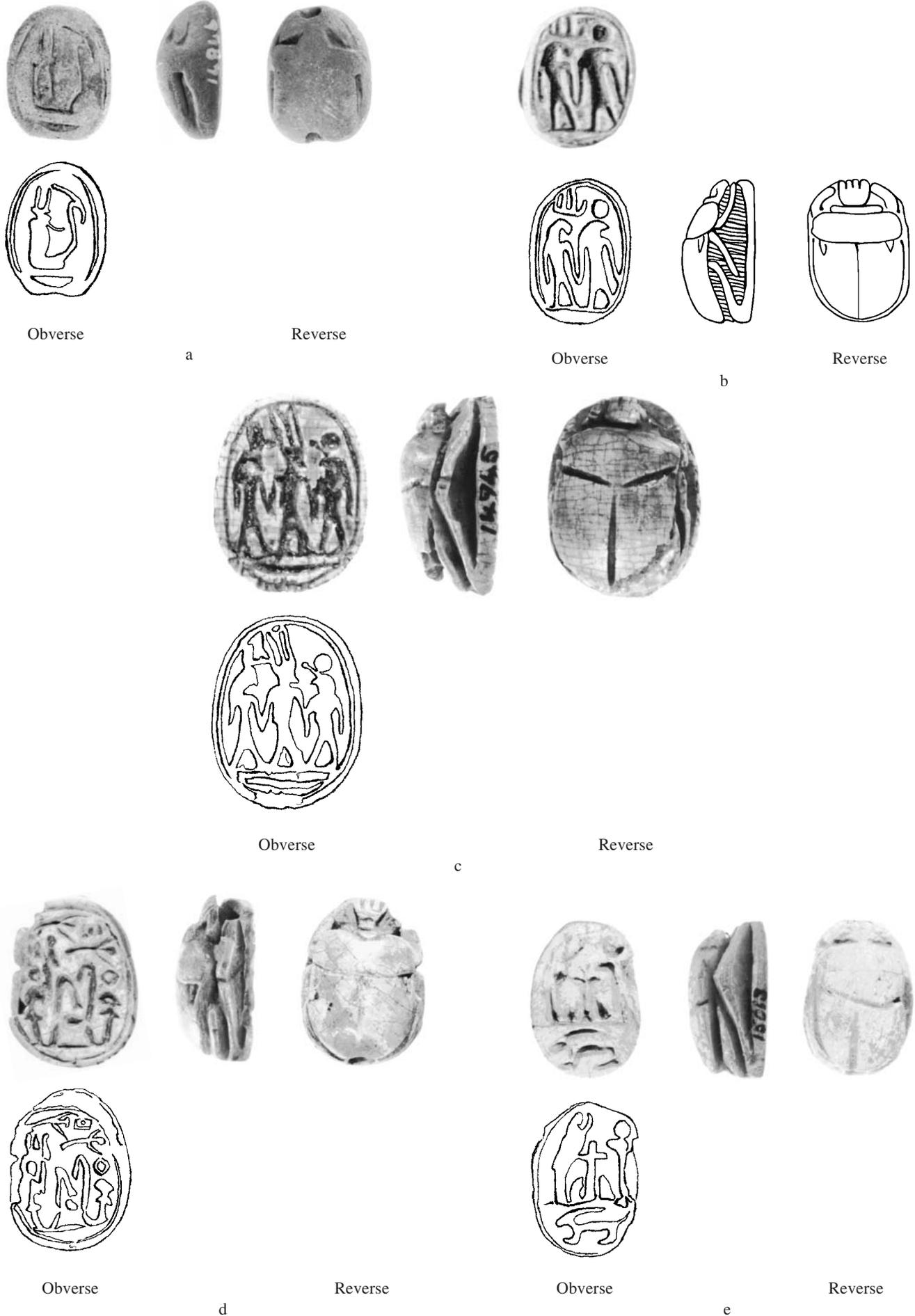


f



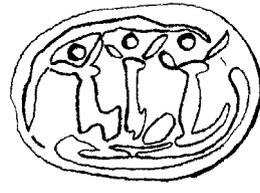
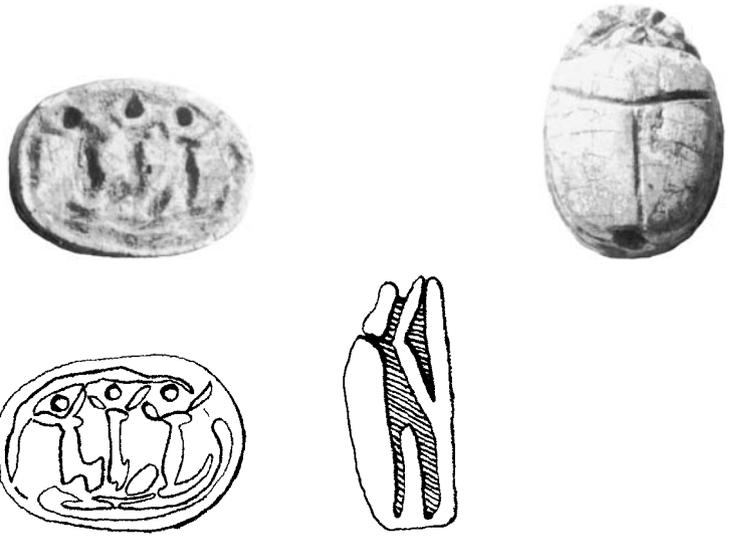
Reverse

(a) Scarab No. 95 (OIM 14897), (b) Scarab No. 96 (OIM 14900), (c) Scarab No. 97 (Cairo 59800), (d) Scarab No. 98 (Cairo 59810), (e) Scarab No. 99 (OIM 15002), and (f) Scarab No. 100 (Cairo 59819). Scale 2:1



(a) Scarab No. 101 (OIM 14846), (b) Scarab No. 102 (Cairo 59808), (c) Scarab No. 103 (OIM 14945),
(d) Scarab No. 104 (OIM 15015), and (e) Scarab No. 105 (OIM 15013). Scale 2:1

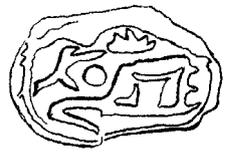
Plate 32



Obverse

Reverse

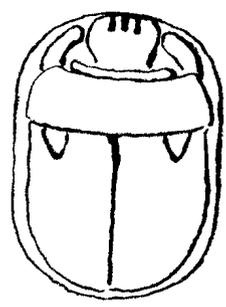
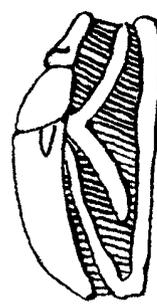
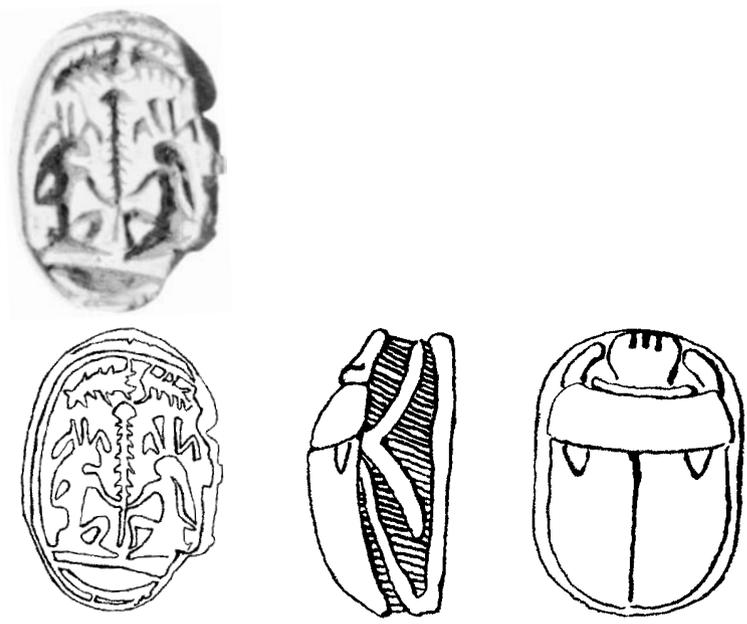
a



Obverse

Reverse

b

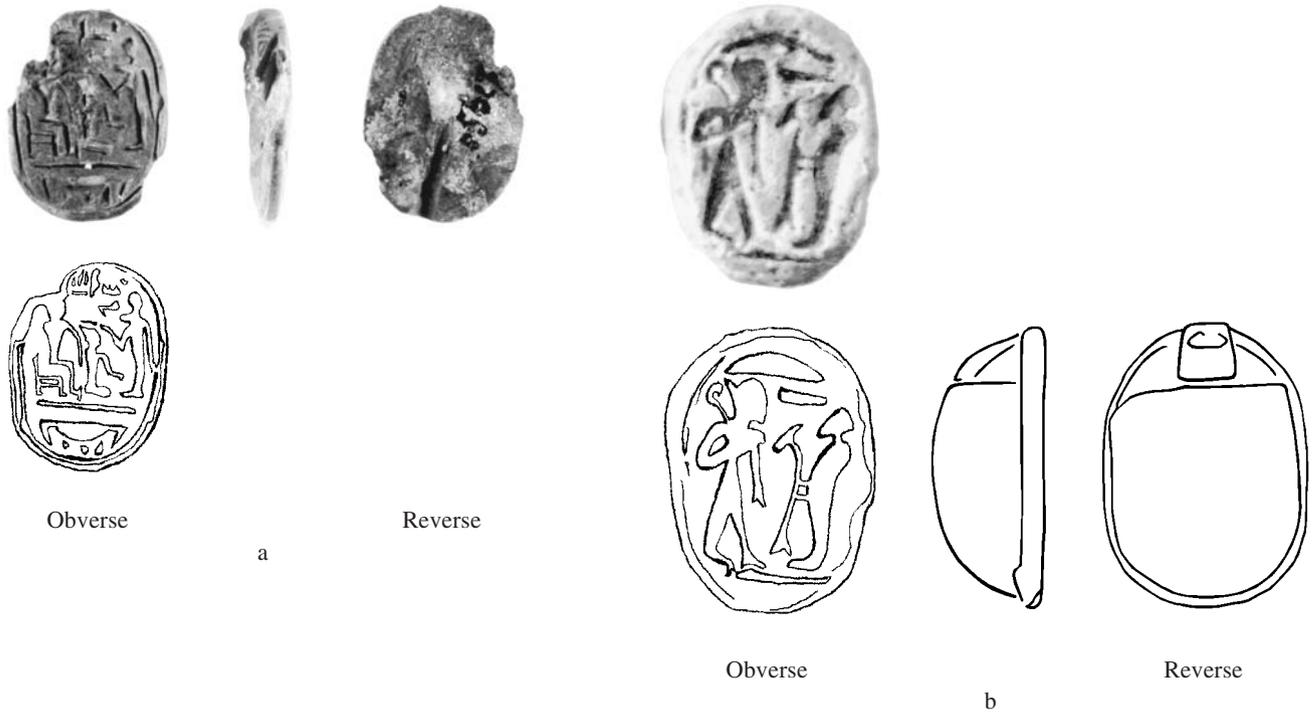


Obverse

Reverse

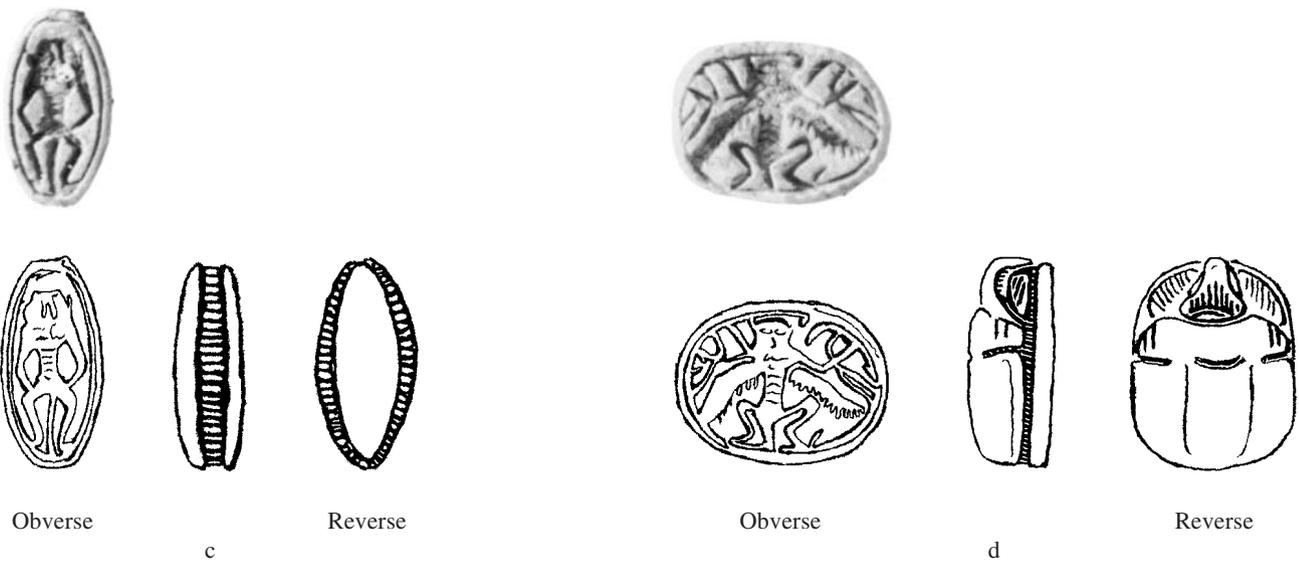
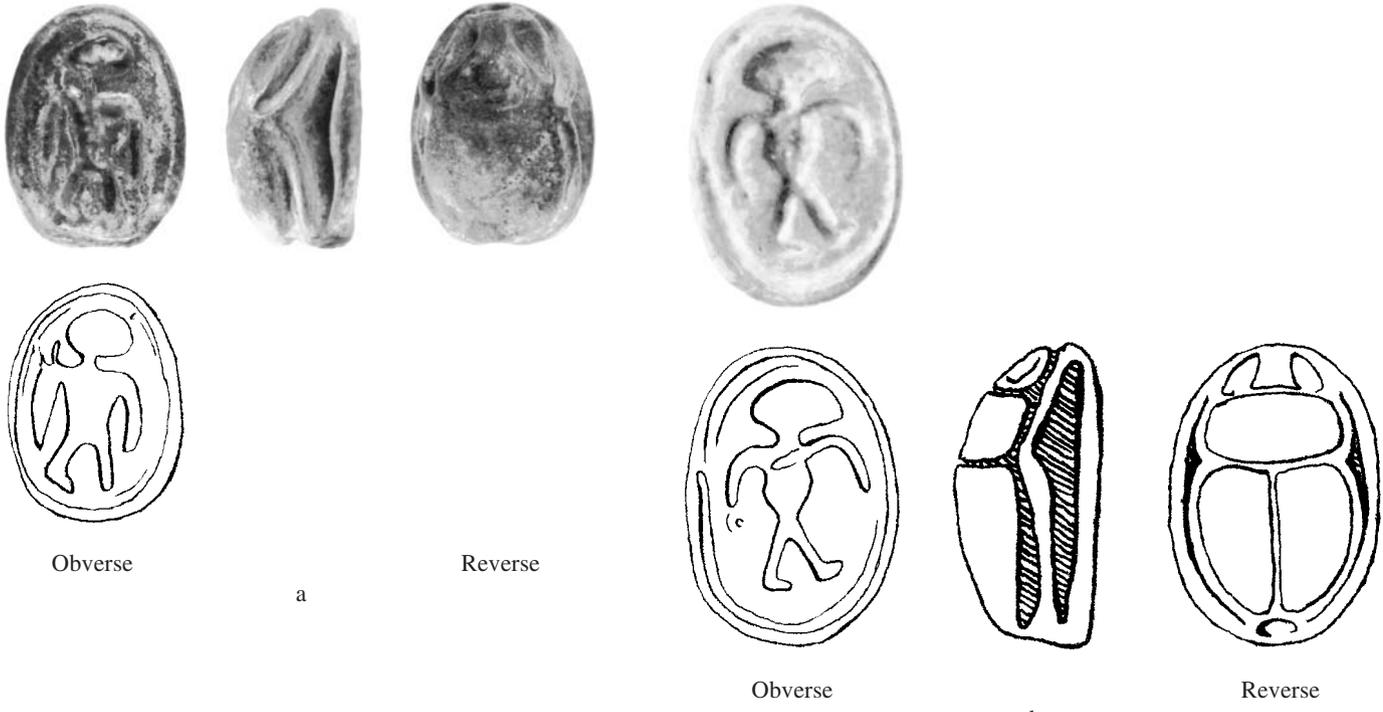
c

(a) Scarab No. 106 (Cairo 59812), (b) Scarab No. 107 (OIM 14877), and (c) Scarab No. 108 (Cairo 59805). Scale 2:1

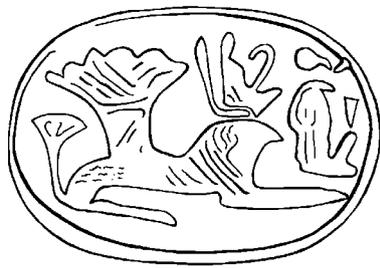


(a) Scarab No. 109 (OIM 15017), (b) Scarab No. 110 (Cairo 59829), (c) Scarab No. 111 (OIM 14955), and (d) Scarab No. 112 (OIM 14889). Scale 2:1

Plate 34



(a) Scarab No. 113 (OIM 14988), (b) Scarab No. 114 (Cairo 59802), (c) Cowroid No. 115 (Cairo 59816), and (d) Scarab No. 116 (Cairo 59813). Scale 2:1



Obverse

a

Reverse



Obverse

b

Reverse



Obverse

c

Reverse

(a) Scarab No. 117 (Cairo 59843), (b) Scarab No. 118 (OIM 14989), and (c) Scarab No. 119 (OIM 15016). Scale 2:1

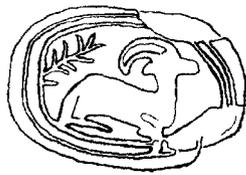
Plate 36



Obverse

a

Reverse



Obverse

b

Reverse



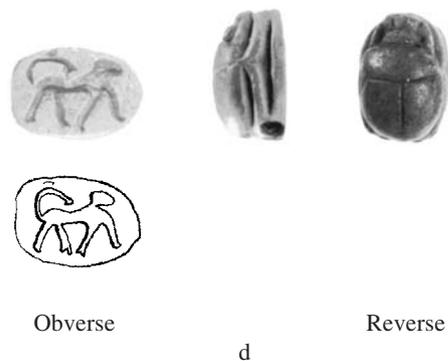
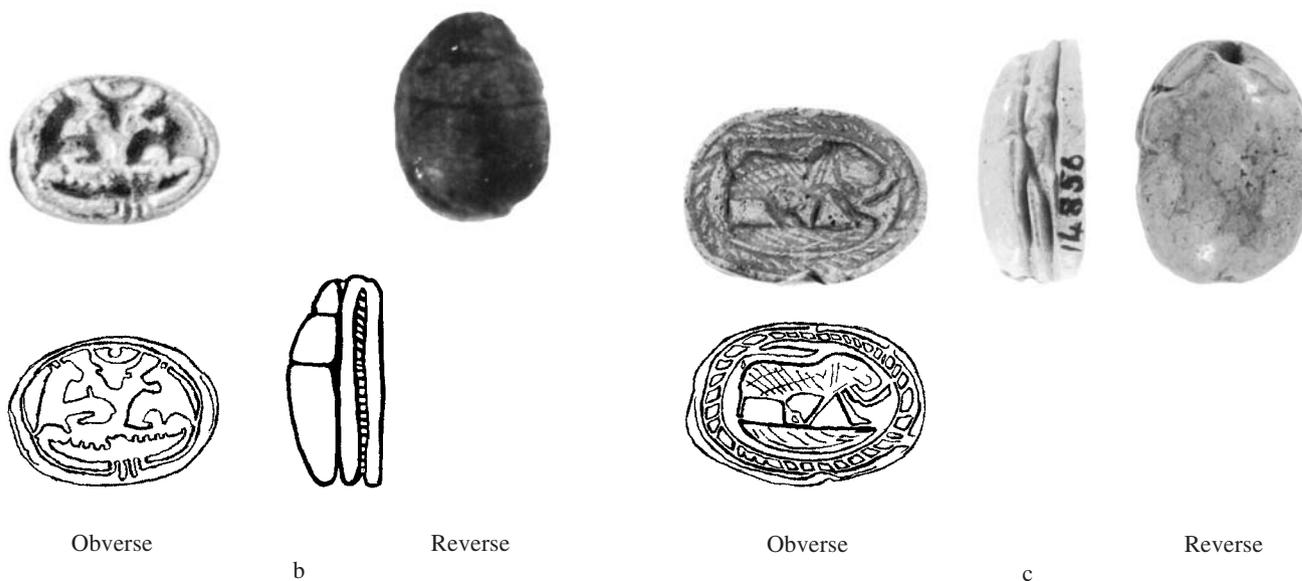
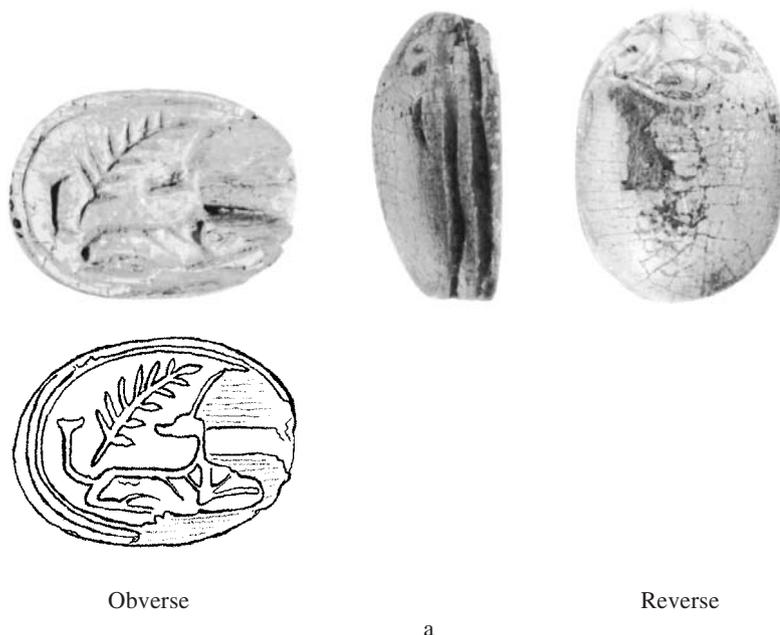
Obverse



c

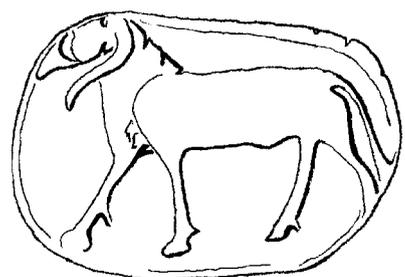
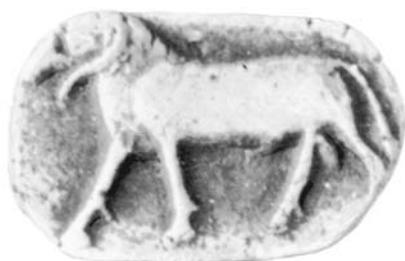


Reverse



(a) Scarab No. 123 (OIM 15007), (b) Scarab No. 124 (Cairo 59841), (c) Scarab No. 125 (OIM 14856), and (d) Scarab No. 126 (OIM 15000). Scale 2:1

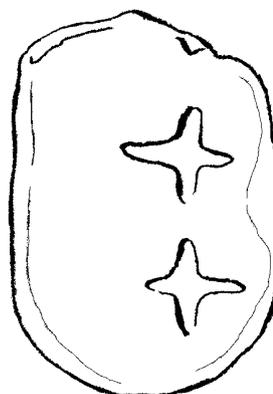
Plate 38



Obverse



a



Reverse



Obverse

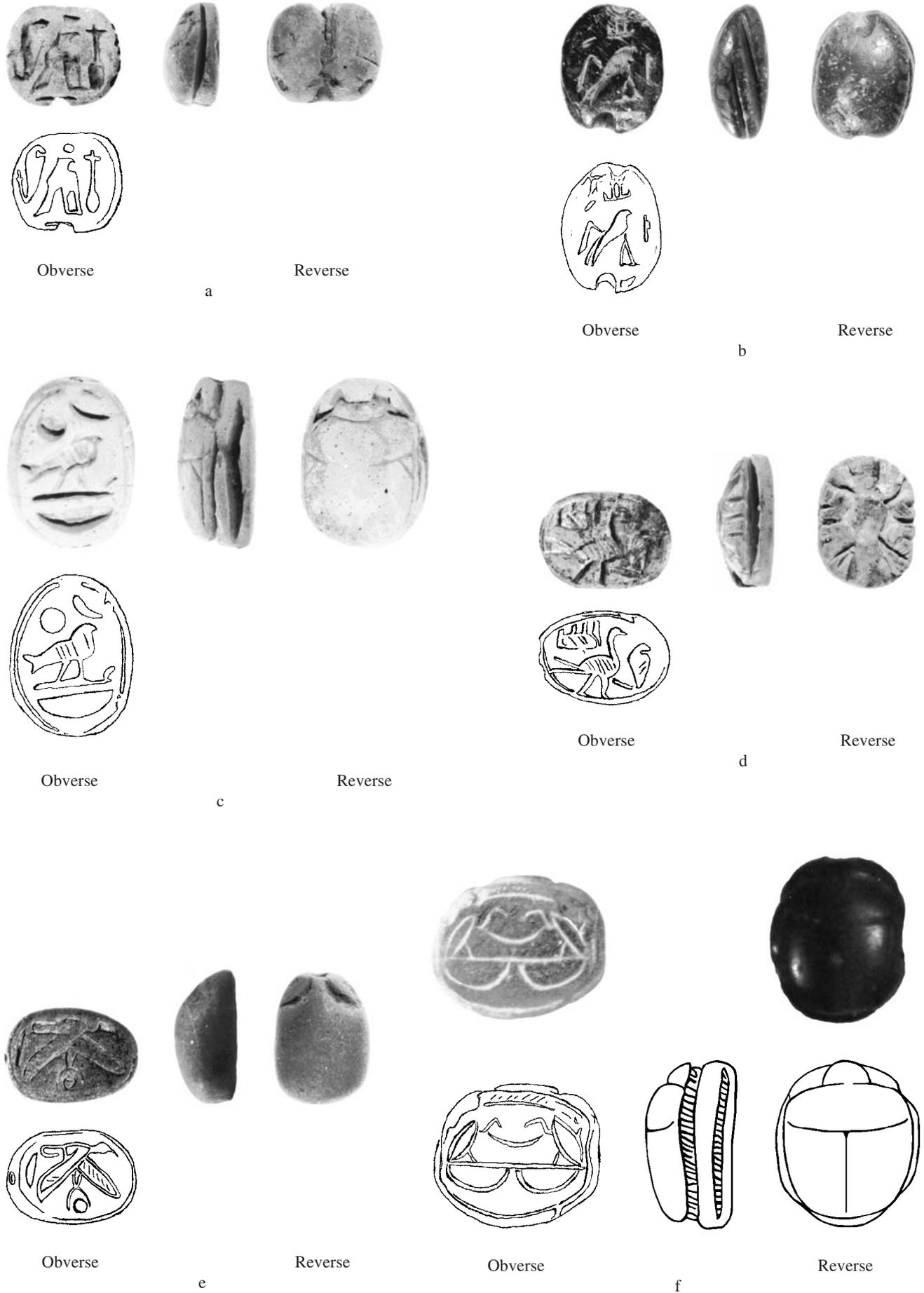


b



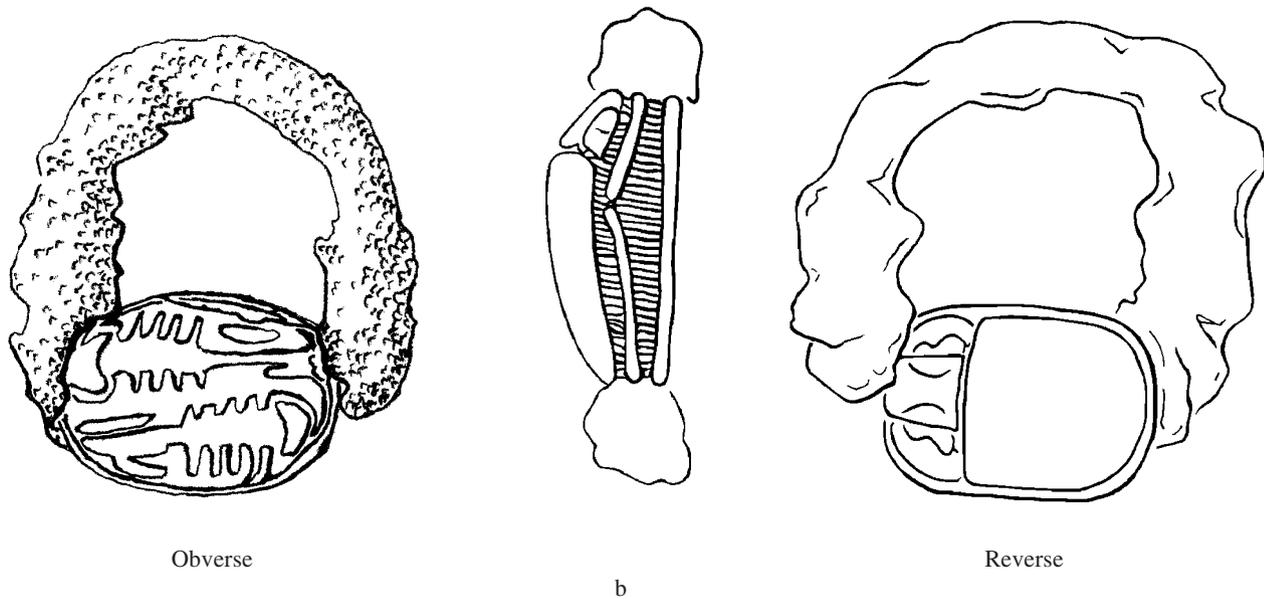
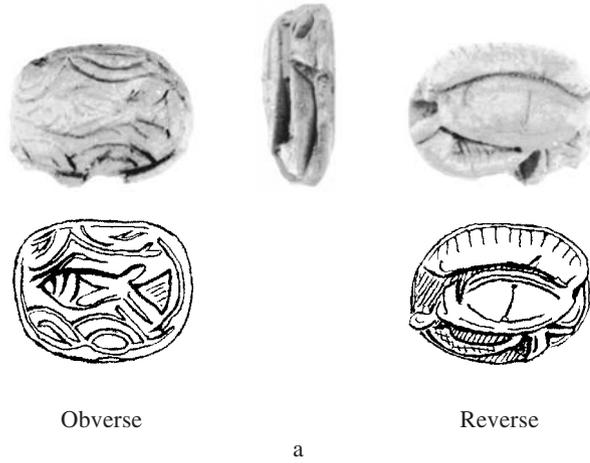
Reverse

(a) Plaque No. 127 (Cairo 59801) and (b) Scarab No. 128 (OIM 14863). Scale 2:1



(a) Scaraboid No. 129 (OIM 14848), (b) Scaraboid No. 130 (OIM 14851), (c) Scarab No. 131 (OIM 14887),
(d) Scaraboid No. 132 (OIM 14908), (e) Scarab No. 133 (OIM 14879),
and (f) Scarab No. 134 (Cairo 59842 [sic]). Scale 2:1

Plate 40



(a) Scaraboid No. 135 (OIM 14949) and (b) Scarab No. 136 (Cairo 59823). Scale 2:1



(a) Scarab No. 137 (OIM 14901), (b) Scarab No. 138 (OIM 14864), (c) Scarab No. 139 (OIM 14843), (d) Scarab No. 140 (OIM 15008), (e) Scarab No. 141 (OIM 14857), and (f) Plaque No. 142 (OIM 14841). Scale 2:1

Plate 42



Obverse

a

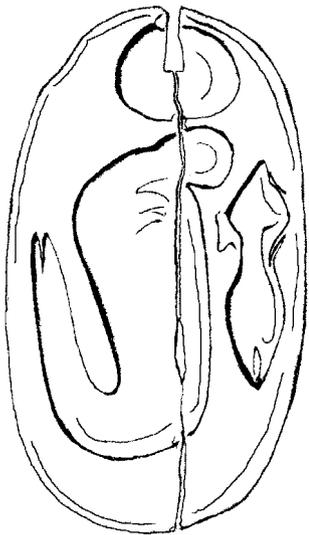
Reverse



Obverse

b

Reverse



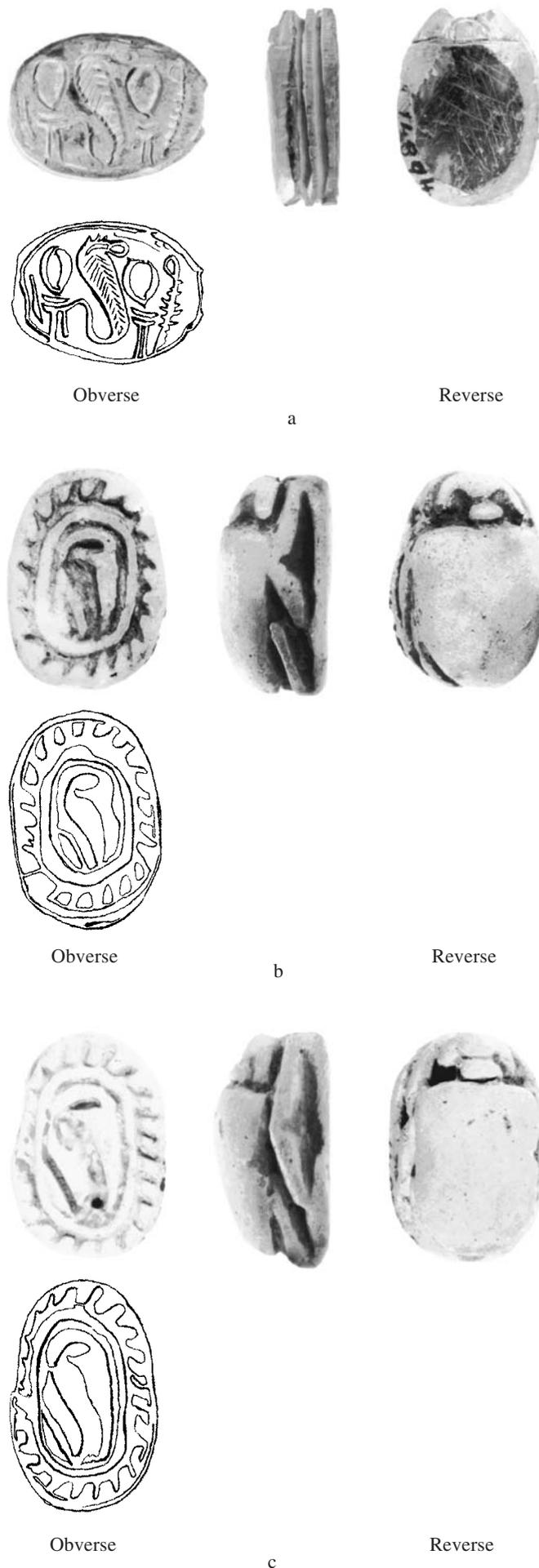
Obverse



c



Reverse



(a) Scarab No. 146 (OIM 14894), (b) Scarab No. 147 (OIM 14854), and (c) Scarab No. 148 (OIM 14875B). Scale 2:1

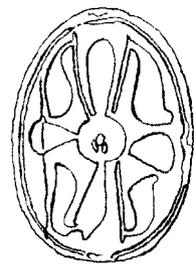
Plate 44



Obverse

a

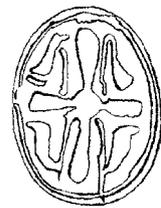
Reverse



Obverse

b

Reverse

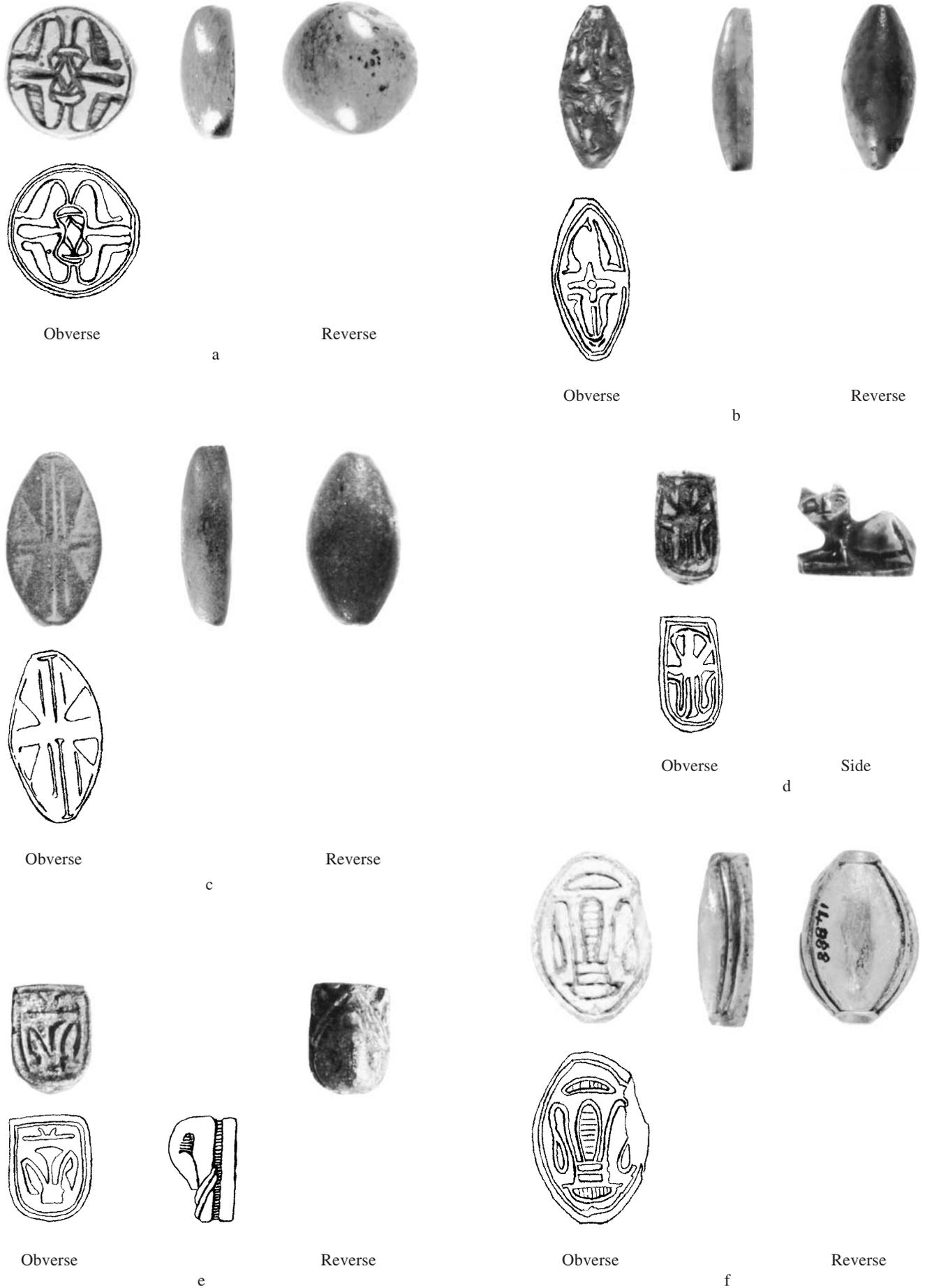


Obverse

c

Reverse

(a) Scarab No. 149 (OIM 14939), (b) Scarab No. 150 (OIM 14893), and (c) Scarab No. 151 (OIM 14867). Scale 2:1



(a) Scaraboid No. 152 (OIM 14994), (b) Lentoid No. 153 (OIM 14995), (c) Lentoid No. 154 (OIM 14990), (d) Scaraboid No. 155 (OIM 14925), (e) Scaraboid No. 156 (Cairo 59826), and (f) Cowroid No. 157 (OIM 14888). Scale 2:1

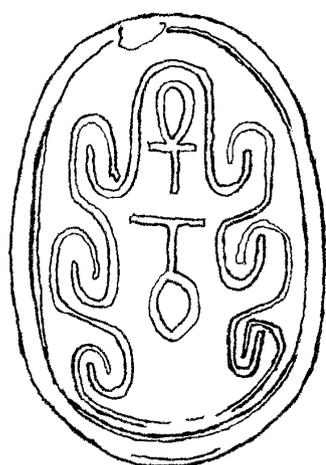
Plate 46



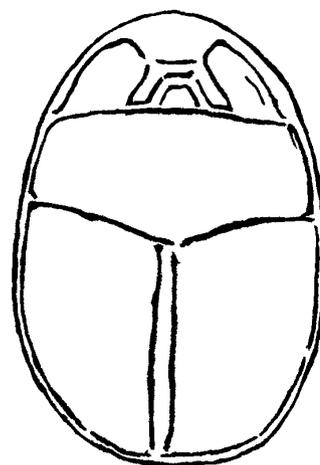
Obverse

Reverse

a



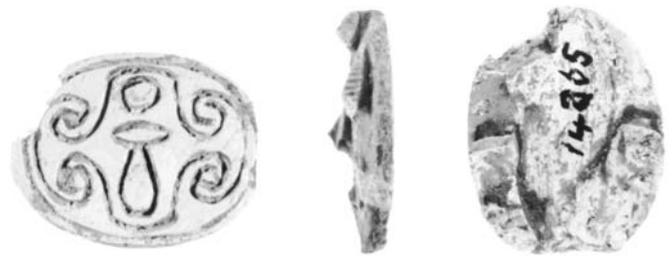
Obverse



Reverse

b

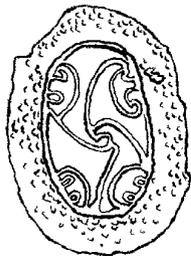
(a) Scarab No. 158 (OIM 15012) and (b) Scarab No. 159 (Cairo 59820). Scale 2:1



Obverse

Reverse

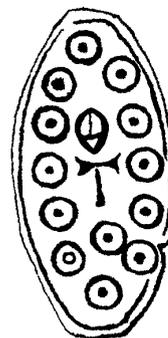
a



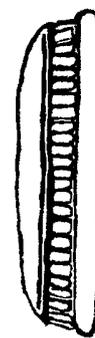
Obverse

Reverse

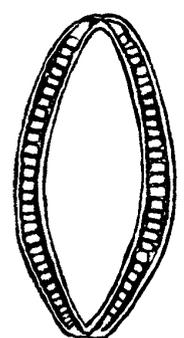
b



Obverse



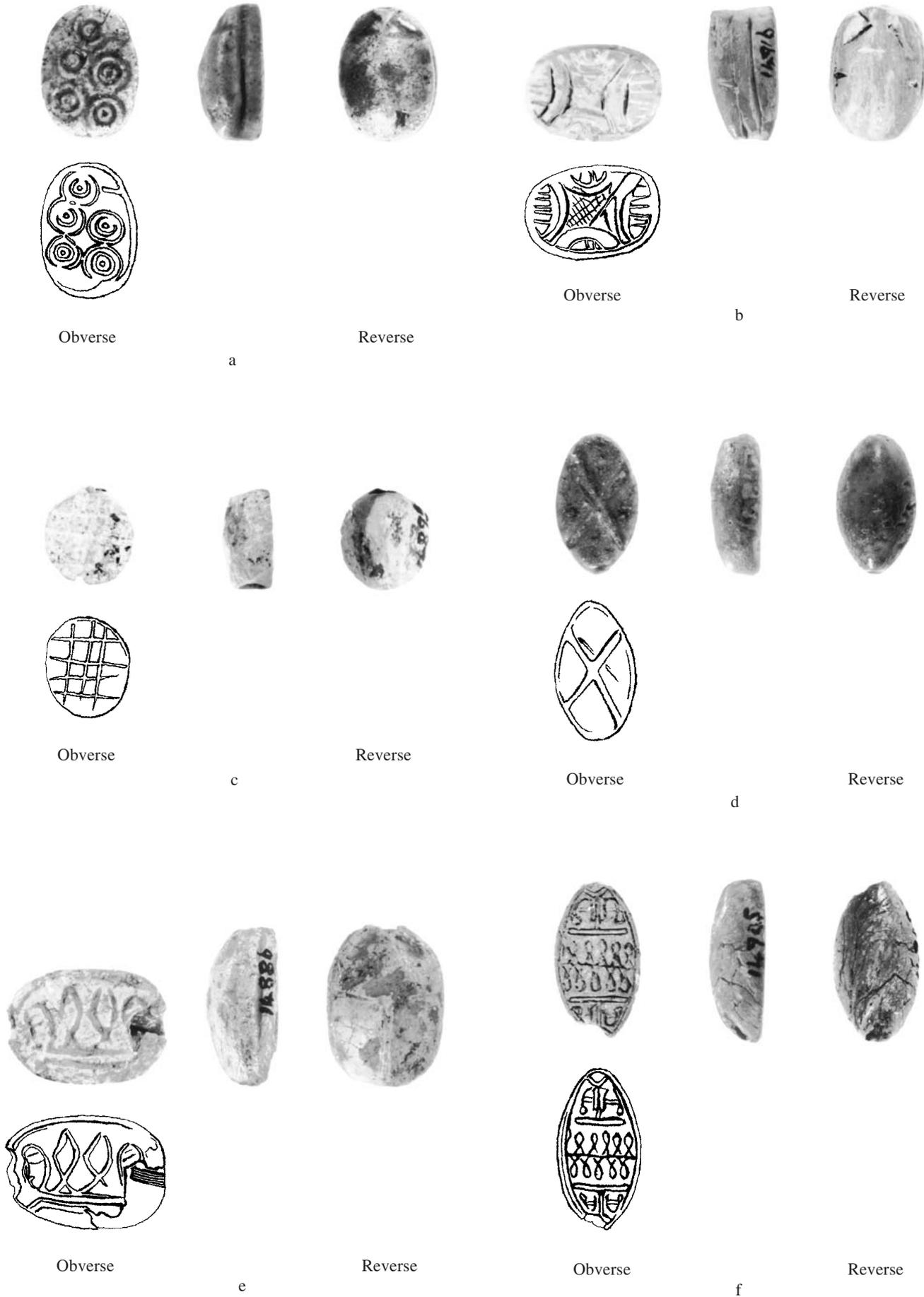
c



Reverse

(a) Scarab No. 160 (OIM 14865), (b) Scarab No. 161 (OIM 14950), and (c) Cowroid No. 162 (Cairo 59822). Scale 2:1

Plate 48



(a) Scarab No. 163 (OIM 14936), (b) Scarab No. 164 (OIM 14916), (c) Scaraboid No. 165 (OIM 14895),
(d) Lentoid No. 166 (OIM 14847), (e) Scarab No. 167 (OIM 14886),
and (f) Lentoid No. 168 (OIM 14905). Scale 2:1



(a) Scarab No. 169 (OIM 14839), (b) Scarab No. 170 (OIM 14993), (c) Scaraboid No. 171 (Cairo 59804), (d) Scaraboid No. 172 (OIM 14941), and (e) Cowroid No. 173 (OIM 14907). Scale 2:1

Plate 50



Obverse



Side

a



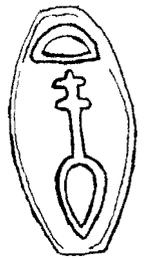
Obverse



b



Reverse



Obverse



c



Reverse



Obverse



d



Reverse



Obverse



e



Reverse



Obverse

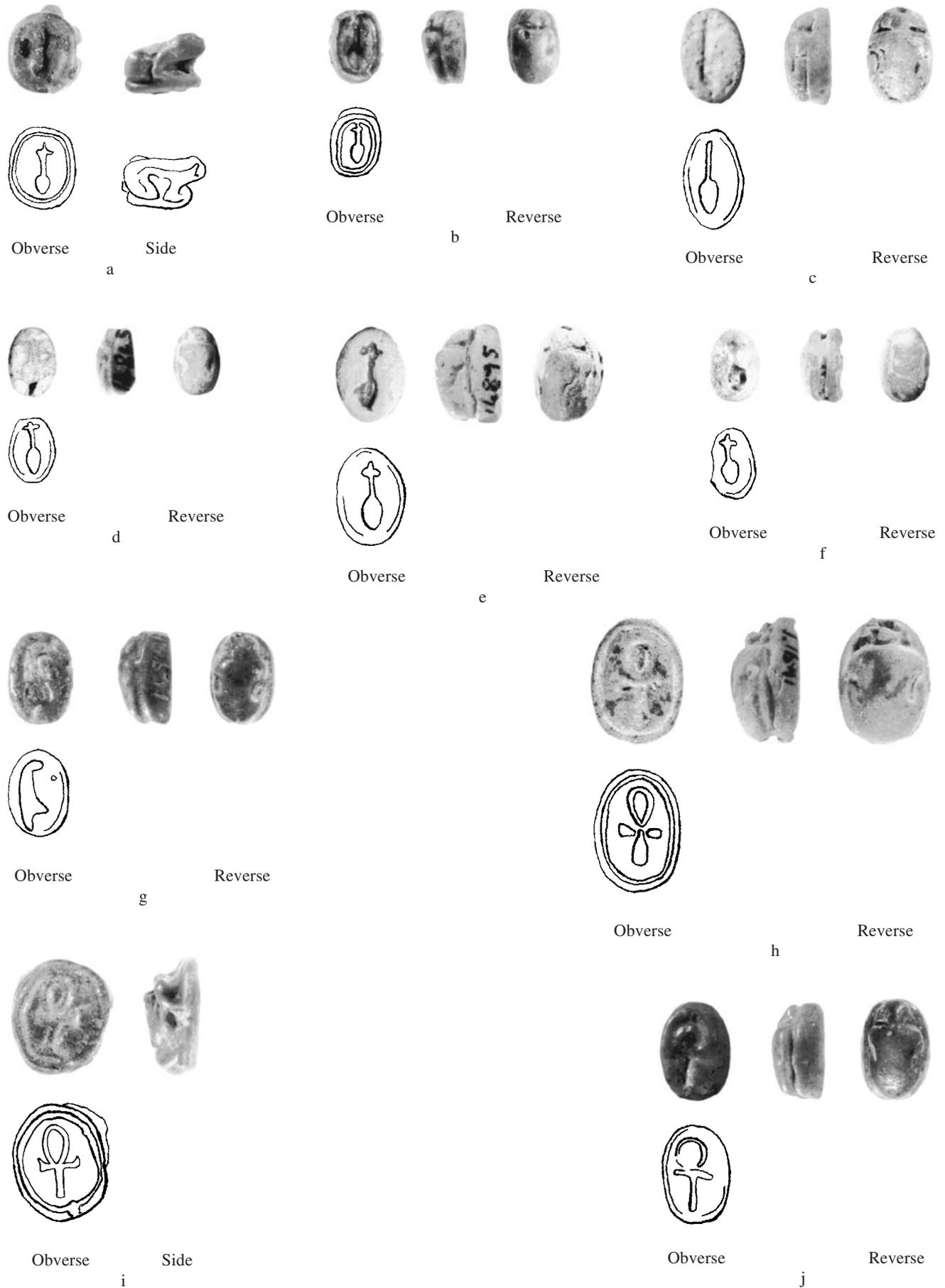


f



Reverse

(a) Scaraboid No. 174 (OIM 14924), (b) Scaraboid No. 175 (OIM 14903), (c) Lentoid No. 176 (OIM 15018),
(d) Lentoid No. 177 (OIM 14940), (e) Scarab No. 178 (OIM 14922),
and (f) Scarab No. 179 (OIM 14920). Scale 2:1



(a) Scaraboid No. 180 (OIM 14926), (b) Scarab No. 181 (OIM 14918), (c) Scarab No. 182 (OIM 14919),
(d) Scarab No. 183 (OIM 14845), (e) Scarab No. 184 (OIM 14875A), (f) Scarab No. 185 (OIM 14943),
(g) Scarab No. 186 (OIM 14944), (h) Scarab No. 187 (OIM 14917), (i) Scaraboid No. 188 (OIM 14923),
and (j) Scarab No. 189 (OIM 14921). Scale 2:1

Plate 52



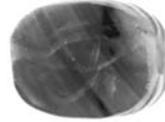
Obverse



a



Reverse



Obverse



b



Reverse



Obverse



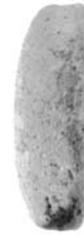
c



Reverse



Obverse



d



Reverse



Obverse



Side

e



Obverse



f



Reverse

(a) Scarab No. 190 (OIM 14937), (b) Scarab No. 191 (OIM 14951), (c) Lentoid No. 192 (OIM 14996),
(d) Lentoid No. 193 (OIM 14899), (e) Scaraboid No. 194 (OIM 14948),
and (f) Lentoid No. 195 (OIM 14938). Scale 2:1



Obverse



a



Reverse



Obverse



b



Reverse



Obverse



c



Reverse



Obverse



d



Reverse



Obverse



e



Reverse

(a) Scarab No. 196 (OIM 15076B), (b) Scarab No. 197 (OIM 15077), (c) Scarab No. 198 (OIM 15062),
(d) Scarab No. 199 (OIM 14928), and (e) Scarab No. 200 (OIM 14929). Scale 2:1

Plate 54



Obverse



a



Reverse



Obverse



b



Reverse



Obverse



a



Reverse



Obverse



b



Reverse



Obverse



c



Reverse

(a) Heart Scarab No. 203 (Cairo 59839), (b) Heart Scarab No. 204 (OIM 15024), and (c) Heart Amulet No. 205 (OIM 15025). Scale 1:1

Plate 56



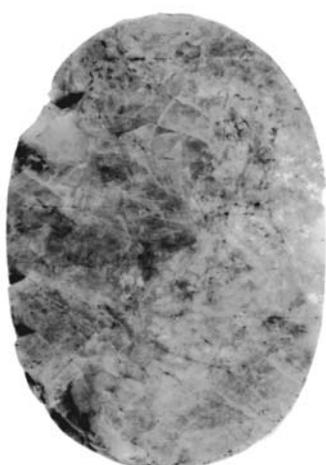
Obverse



a



Reverse



Obverse



b



Reverse

(a) Heart Scarab No. 206 (OIM 14979) and (b) Heart Scarab No. 207 (OIM 14980). Scale 1:1



Obverse



a



Reverse



Obverse



b



Reverse



Obverse



c



Reverse

(a) Heart Amulet No. 208 (OIM 14982), (b) Heart Scarab No. 209 (OIM 15023), and (c) Heart Scarab No. 210 (OIM 14985). Scale 1:1



(a) Heart Scarab No. 211 (OIM 15021), (b) Heart Scarab No. 212 (OIM 14986), and (c) Heart Scarab No. 213 (OIM 14983). Scale 1:1



Obverse

a

Reverse



Obverse

b

Reverse



Obverse

c

Reverse

(a) Heart Scarab No. 214 (Cairo 59837), (b) Heart Scarab No. 215 (OIM 15022), and (c) Heart Scarab No. 216 (Cairo 59838). Scale 1:1

Plate 60



Obverse

Reverse

a



Obverse

Reverse

b



Obverse

Reverse

c

(a) Heart Scarab No. 217 (OIM 16342), (b) Heart Scarab No. 218 (OIM 14984), and (c) Heart Scarab No. 219 (OIM 14981). Scale 1:1



Obverse

a

Reverse

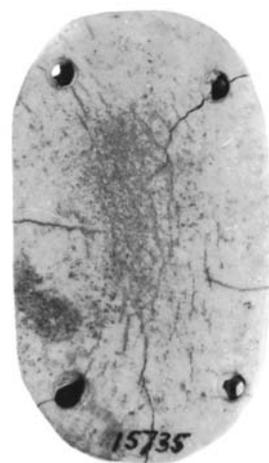


Obverse

b



Reverse



Obverse

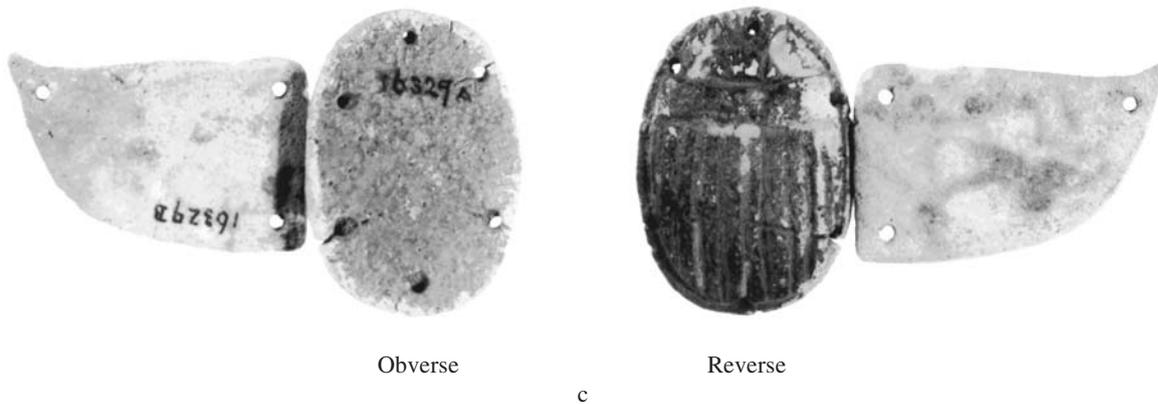
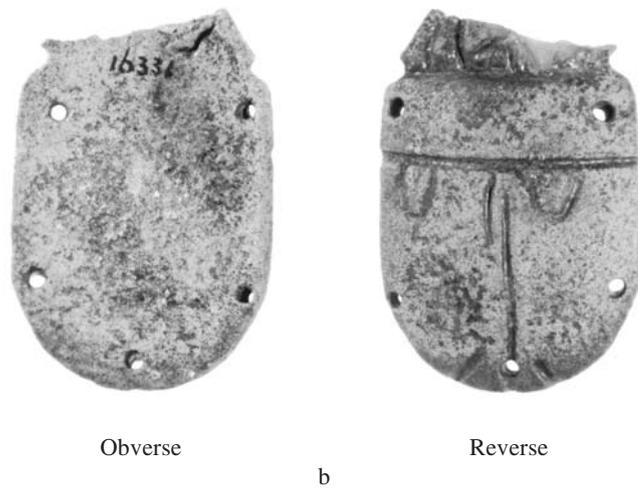
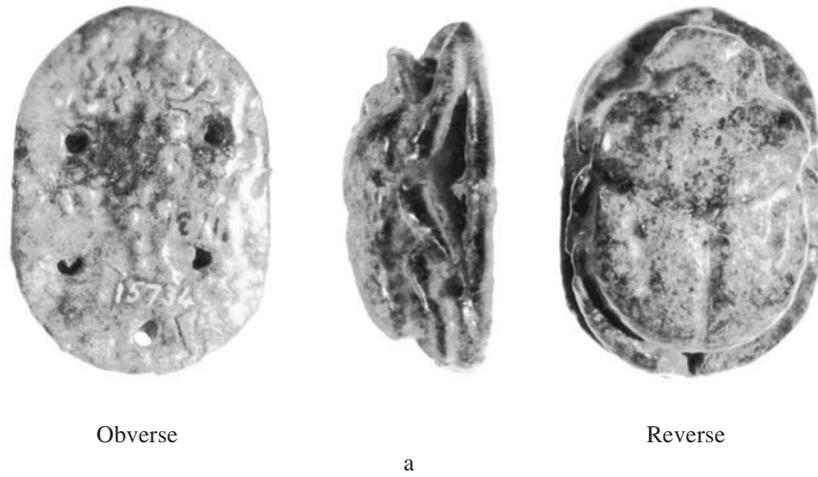
c



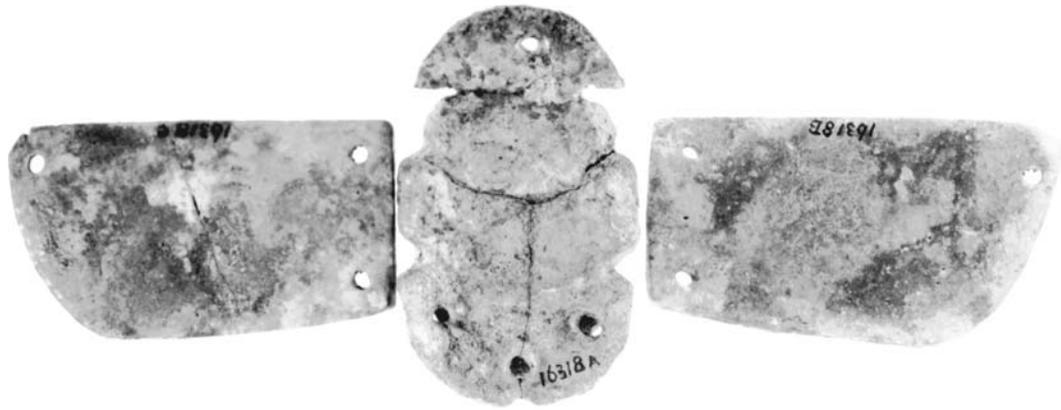
Reverse

(a) Funerary Scarab No. 220 (OIM 16330), (b) Funerary Scarab No. 221 (OIM 15732), and (c) Funerary Scarab No. 222 (OIM 15735). Scale 1:1

Plate 62



(a) Funerary Scarab No. 223 (OIM 15734), (b) Funerary Scarab No. 224 (OIM 16331), and (c) Funerary Scarab and Wing No. 225 (OIM 16329A-B). Scale 1:1



Obverse



Reverse

a

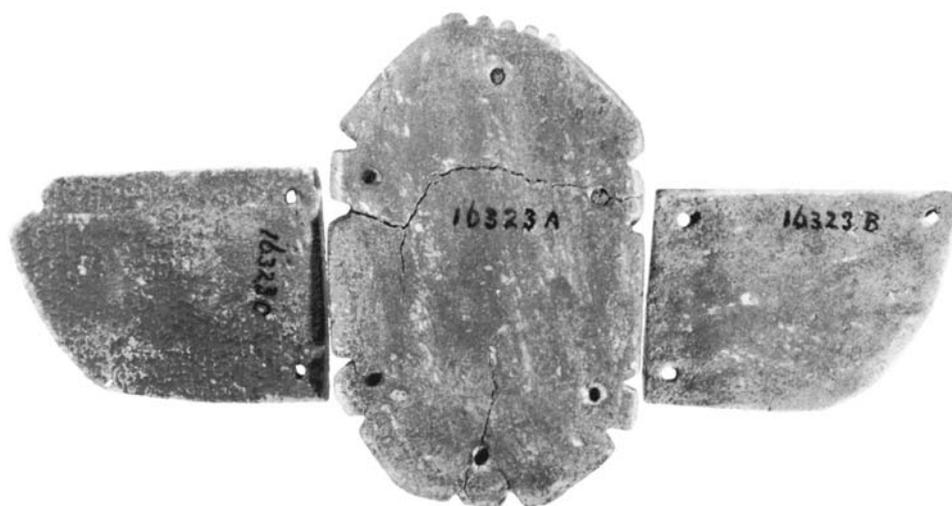


Obverse

Reverse

b

Funerary Scarab and Amulets No. 226: (a) Funerary Scarab and Wings (OIM 16318A–C) and (b) Sons of Horus Amulets (OIM 16314–17). Scale 1:1



a



b

Funerary Scarab and Amulets No. 227, Obverse: (a) Funerary Scarab and Wings (OIM 16323A–C) and (b) Sons of Horus Amulets (OIM 16319–22). Scale 1:1



a



b

Reverse of Funerary Scarab and Amulets No. 227, Reverse: (a) Funerary Scarab and Wings (OIM 16323A–C) and (b) Sons of Horus Amulets (OIM 16319–22). Scale 1:1



a



b

Funerary Scarab and Amulets No. 228, Obverse: (a) Funerary Scarab and Wings (OIM 16328A–C) and (b) Sons of Horus Amulets (OIM 16324–27). Scale 1:1

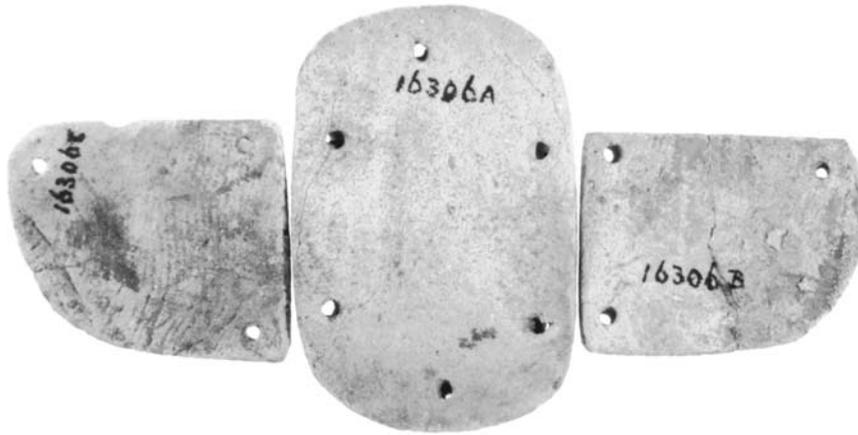


a

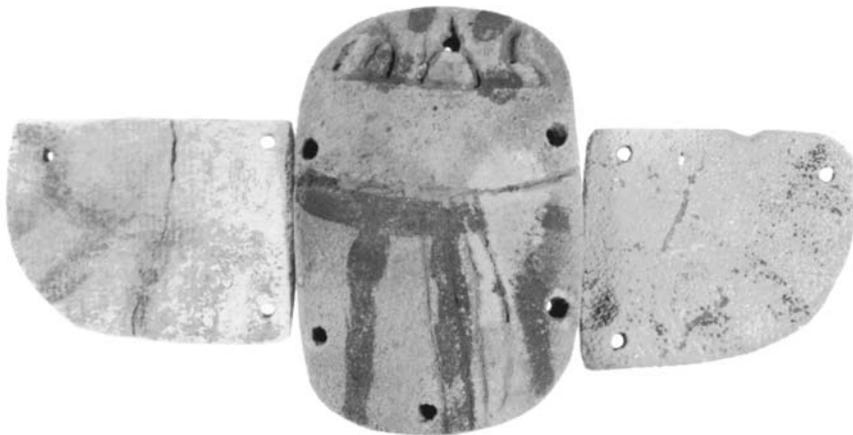


b

Funerary Scarab and Amulets No. 228, Reverse: (a) Funerary Scarab and Wings (OIM 16328A-C) and (b) Sons of Horus Amulets (OIM 16324-27). Scale 1:1

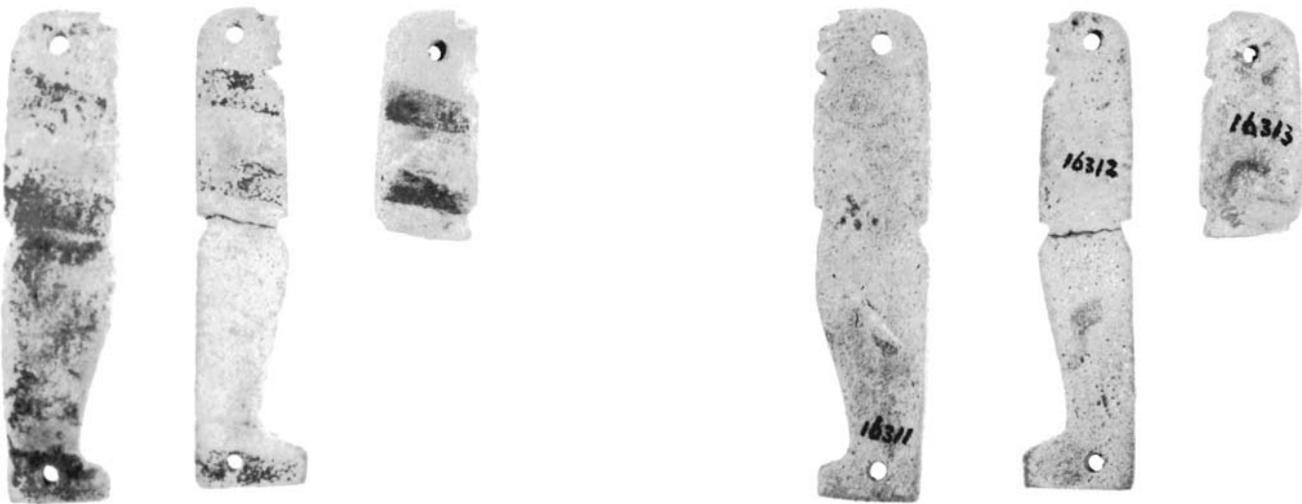


Obverse



Reverse

a



Obverse

Reverse

b

Funerary Scarab and Amulets No. 220: (a) Funerary Scarab and Wings (OIM 16306A–C) and (b) Sons of Horus Amulets (OIM 16311–13). Scale 1:1



Obverse

Reverse

a



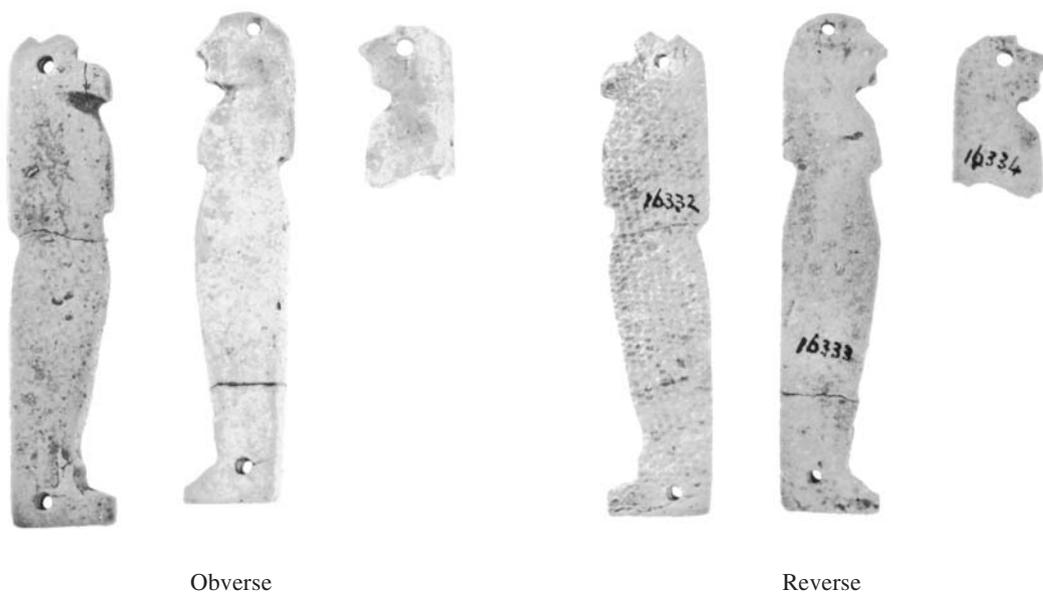
Obverse

Reverse

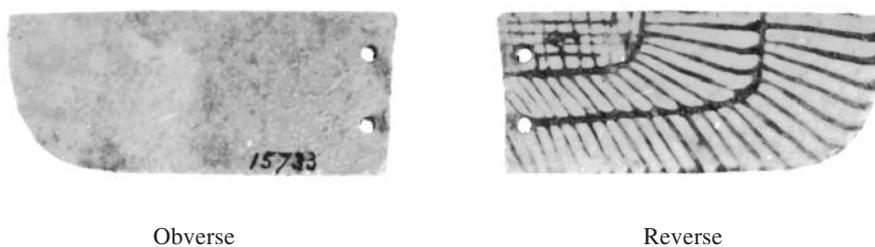
b

Funerary Scarab and Amulets No. 230: (a) Funerary Scarab (OIM 16305) and (b) Sons of Horus Amulets (OIM 16307–10). Scale 1:1

Plate 70

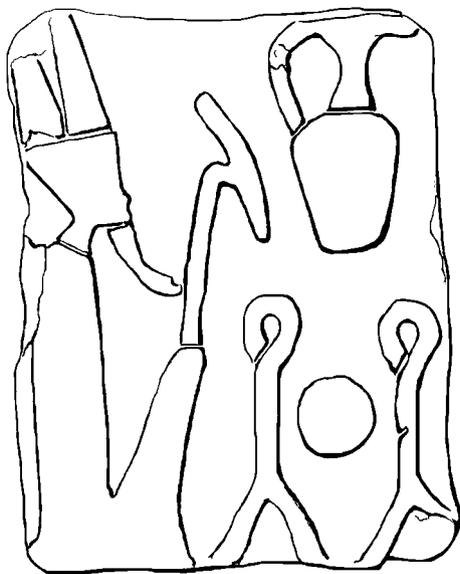


a



b

(a) Sons of Horus Amulets No. 231 (OIM 16332–34) and (b) Funerary Scarab Wing No. 232 (OIM 15733). Scale 1:1



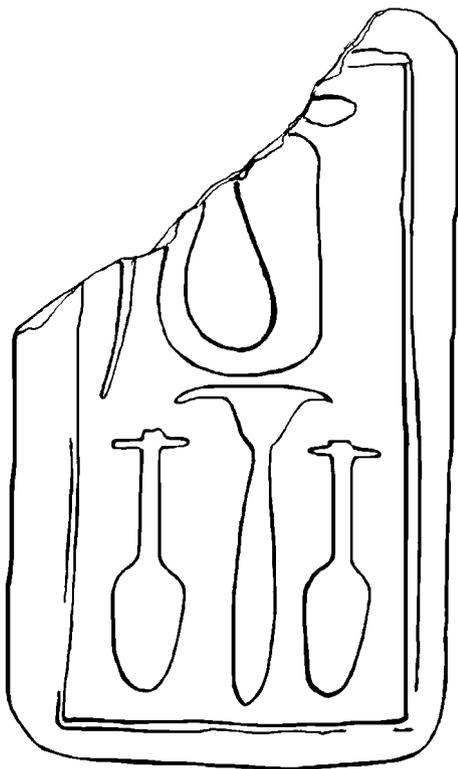
Obverse

Side

Plate 72



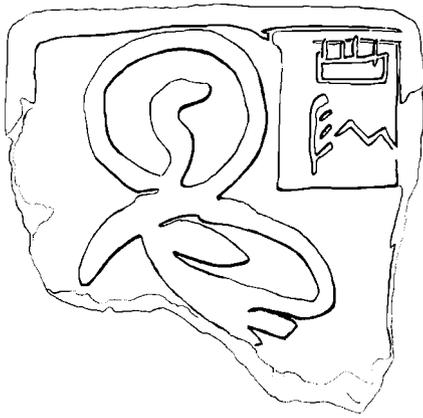
(a) Stamp Seal No. 234 (OIM 14792), (b) Stamp Seal No. 235 (OIM 14786), (c) Stamp Seal No. 236 (OIM 14789), and (d) Stamp Seal No. 237 (OIM 14788). Scale 1:1



Obverse

Reverse

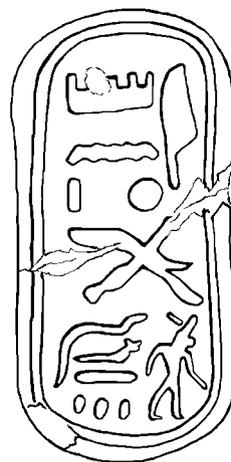
Plate 74



Obverse

Side

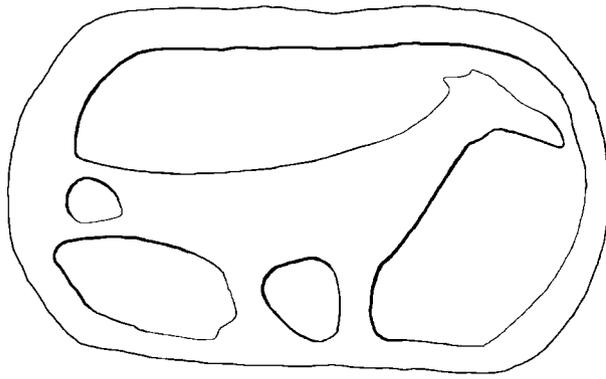
a



Obverse

b

(a) Stamp Seal No. 239 (OIM 14817) and (b) Stamp Seal No. 240 (Cairo 59854). Scales (a) 1:1 and (b) 1:2



Obverse



Side

a

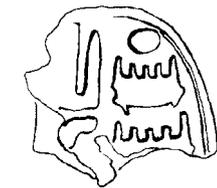


Obverse



Reverse

b



Obverse

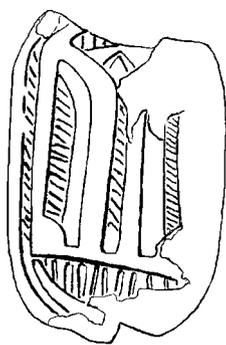


Reverse

c

(a) Stamp Seal No. 241 (OIM 14816), (b) Stamp Seal No. 242 (OIM 14785), and (c) Stamp Seal No. 243 (OIM 14787). Scale 1:1

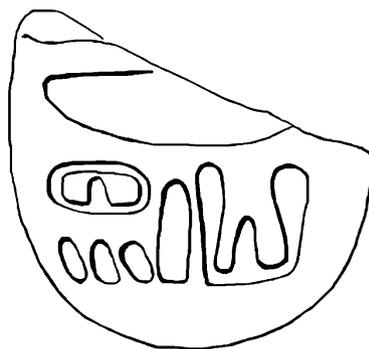
Plate 76



Obverse

Reverse

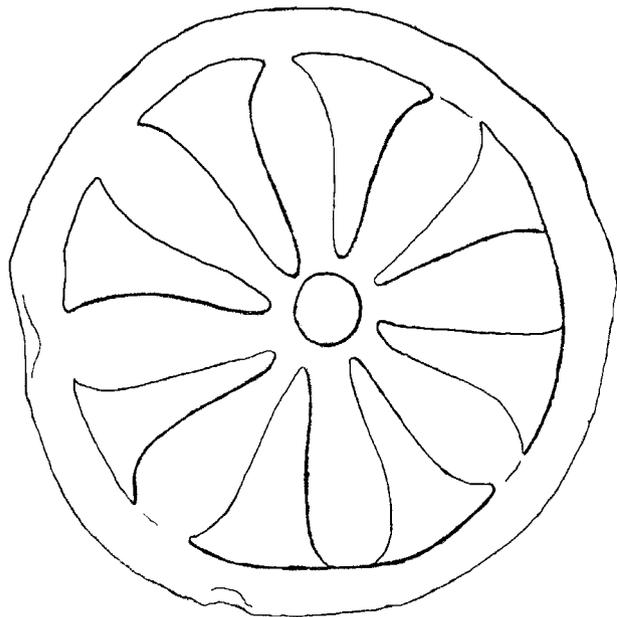
a



Obverse

b

(a) Stamp Seal No. 244 (OIM 14883) and (b) Stamp Seal No. 245 (no registration information). Scale 1:1



Obverse

Side

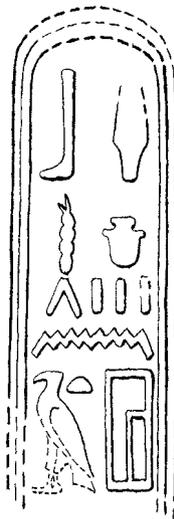
Plate 78



a

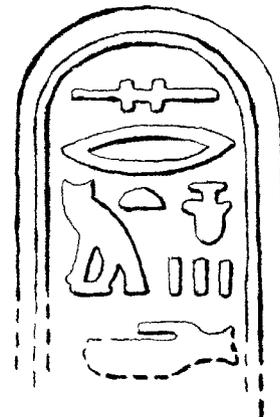


b

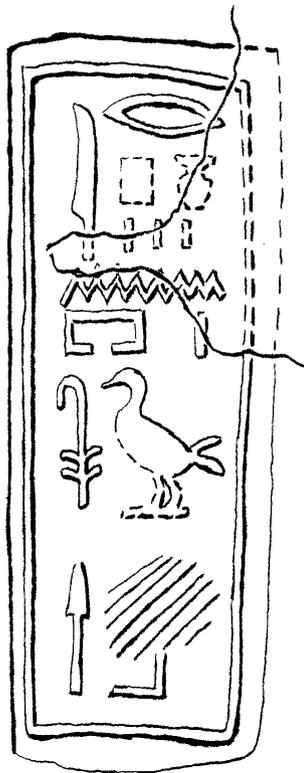


c

(a) Seal Impression No. 247 (OIM 14763), (b) Seal Impression No. 248 (OIM 14761), and (c) Seal Impression No. 249 (OIM 14762). Scales (a, c) 1:2 and (b) 1:1



a



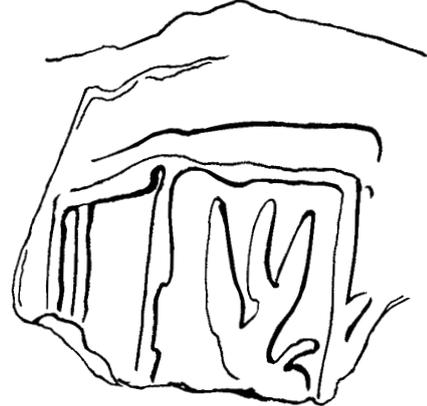
b

(a) Seal Impression No. 250 (no registration information) and (b) Seal Impression No. 251 (no registration information). Scale 1:1

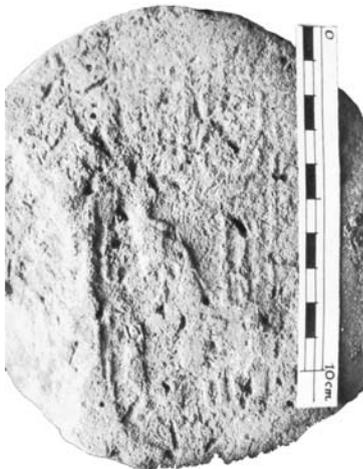
Plate 80



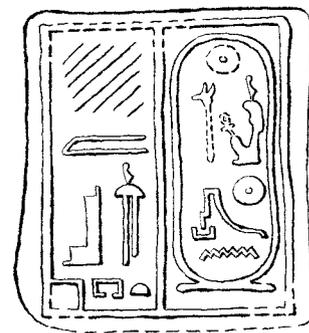
a



b

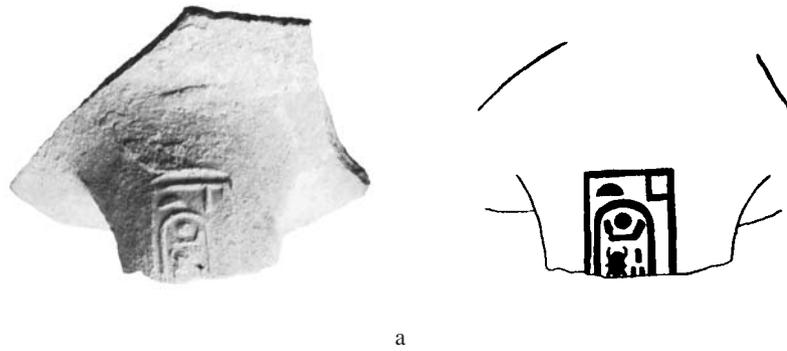


c

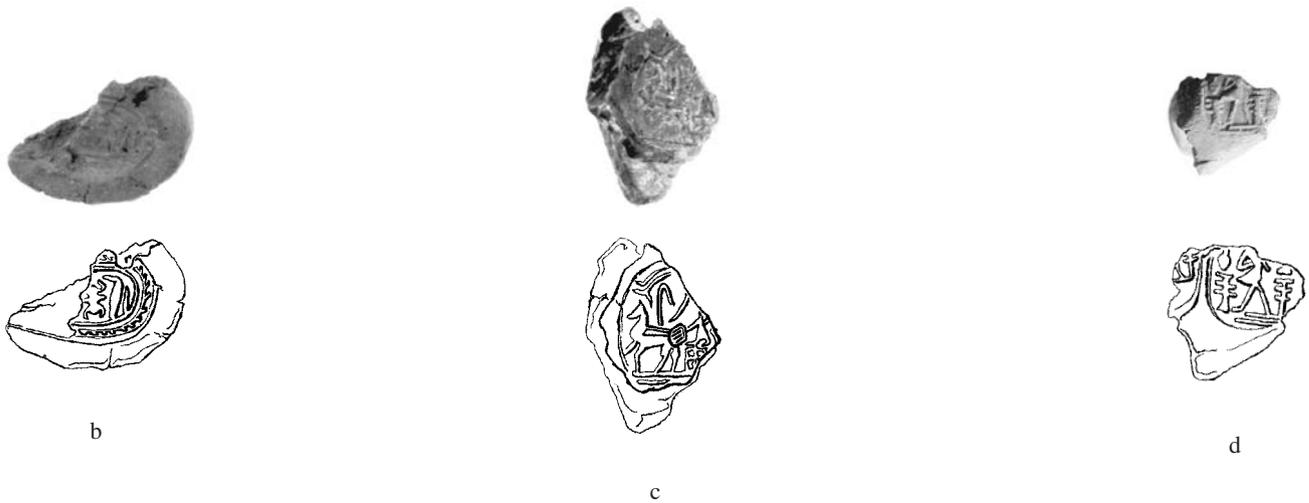


d

(a) Seal Impression No. 252 (no registration information), (b) Seal Impression No. 253 (no registration information), (c) Seal Impression No. 254 (no registration information), and (d) Seal Impression No. 255 (Cairo 59842 [sic]). Scales (a, c-d) 1:2 and (b) No Scale



a



b

c

d

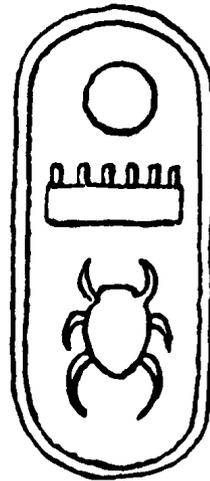


e

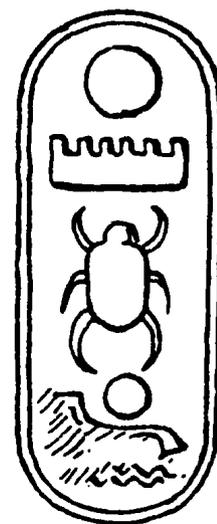
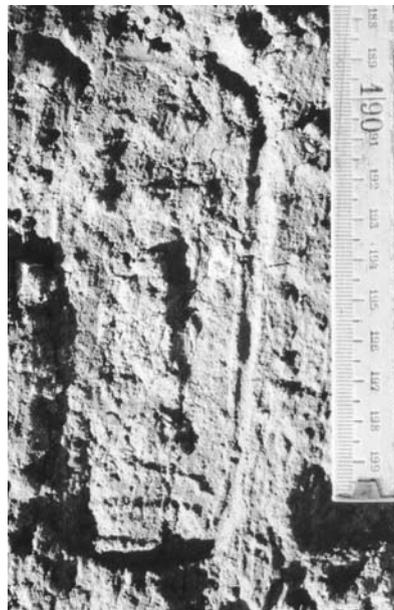
f

(a) Seal Impression No. 256 (OIM 14793), (b) Seal Impression No. 257 (OIM 14796), (c) Seal Impression No. 258 (OIM 14797), (d) Seal Impression No. 259 (OIM 14795), (e) Seal Impression No. 260 (OIM 14794), and (f) Seal Impression No. 261 (no registration information). Scales (a) 1:2 and (b-f) 1:1



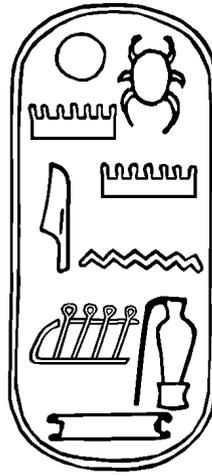


a

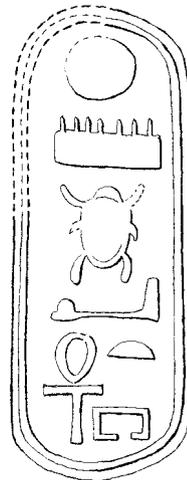


b

(a) Seal Impression No. 263A (no registration information) and (b) Seal Impression No. 263B (no registration information). Scale 1:2

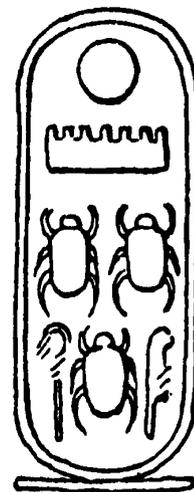


a



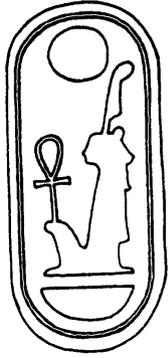
b

(a) Seal Impression No. 264 (Cairo 59901) and (b) Seal Impression No. 265 (no registration information). Scale 1:2

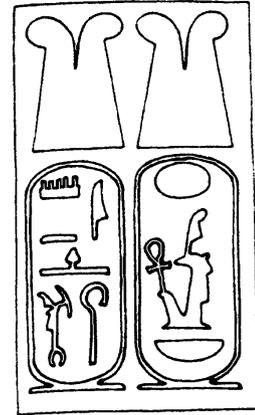


Seal Impression No. 266 (Cairo 59903). Scale 1:2

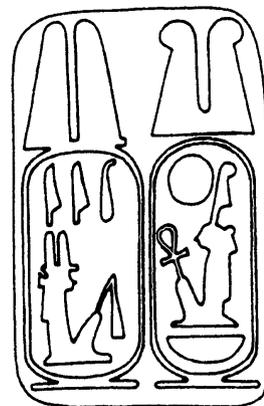
Plate 86



a

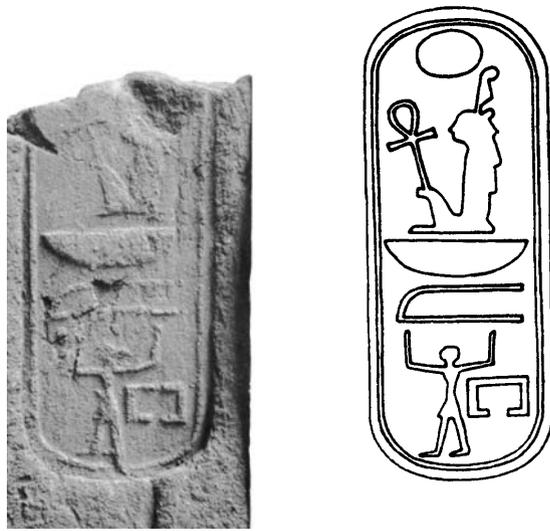


b

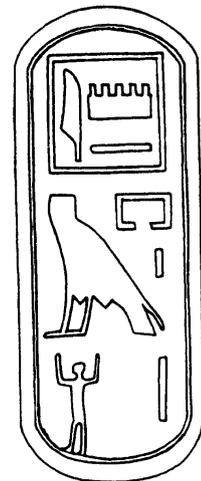


c

(a) Seal Impression No. 267 (Cairo 59902), (b) Seal Impression No. 268 (no registration information), and (c) Seal Impression No. 269 (no registration information). Scale 1:2



a



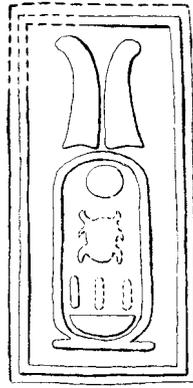
b

(a) Seal Impression No. 270A (Cairo 59904) and (b) Seal Impression No. 271 (no registration information).
Scale 1:2

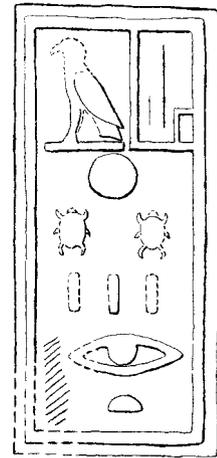
Plate 88



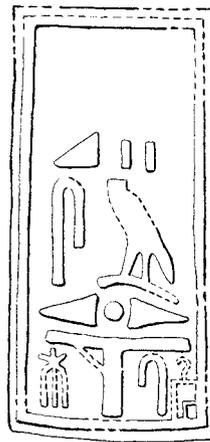
a



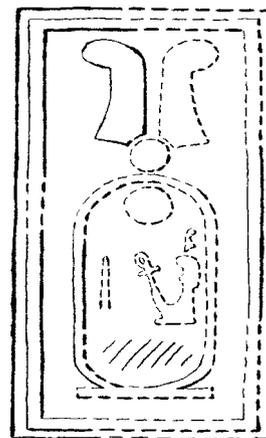
b



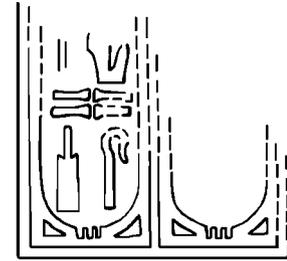
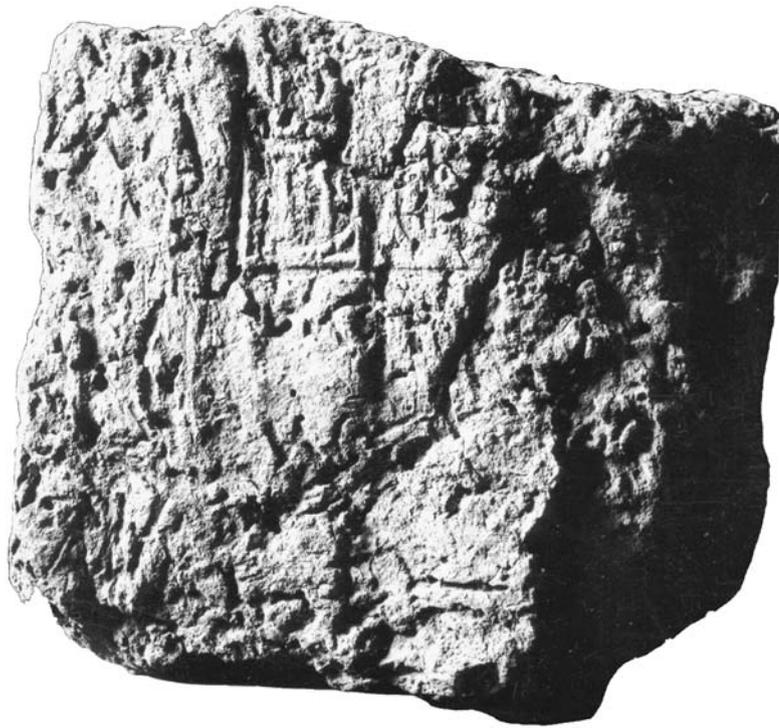
c



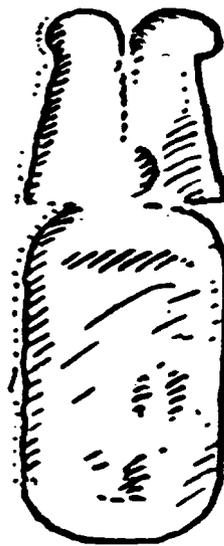
d



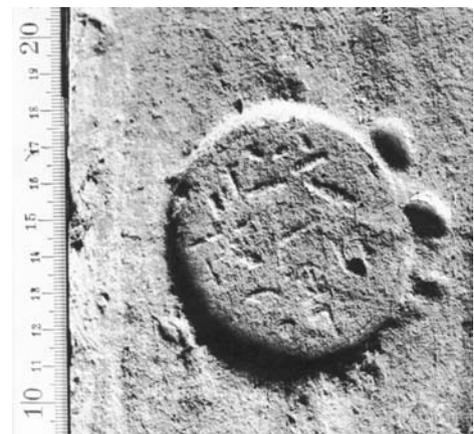
(a) Seal Impression No. 272 (no registration information), (b) Seal Impression No. 273 (no registration information), (c) Seal Impression No. 274 (no registration information), and (d) Seal Impression No. 275 (no registration information). Scale 1:2



a



b



c

(a) Seal Impression No. 276 (no registration information), (b) Seal Impression No. 277 (no registration information), and (c) Seal Impression No. 278 (no registration information). Scale 1:2



a

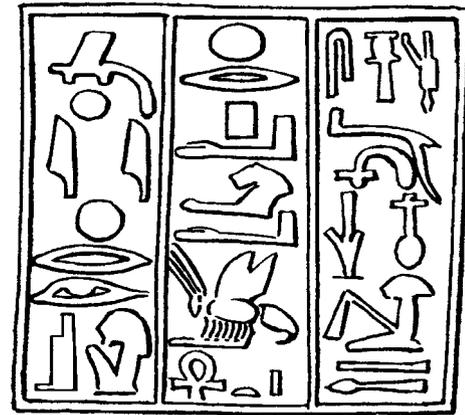


b



c

Seal Impressions on Funerary Cones and Brick with Corresponding Drawings from Davies and Macadam 1957:
(a) No. 279 (OIM 16711), (b) No. 280 (OIM 16704), and (c) No. 281 (OIM 16698). Scale 1:1

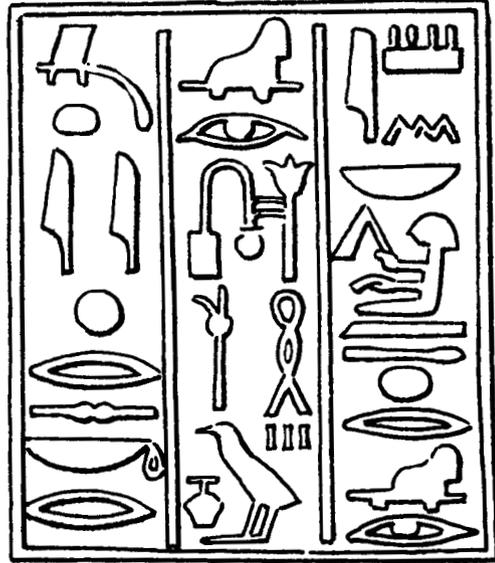


a



b

Seal Impressions on Funerary Cones with Corresponding Drawings from Davies and Macadam 1957:
(a) No. 282 (no registration information) and (b) No. 283 (OIM 16710). Scale 1:1



a



b

Seal Impressions on Funerary Brick and Cone with Corresponding Drawings from Davies and Macadam 1957:
(a) No. 284 (OIM 16694) and (b) No. 286 (no registration information). Scale 1:1



a

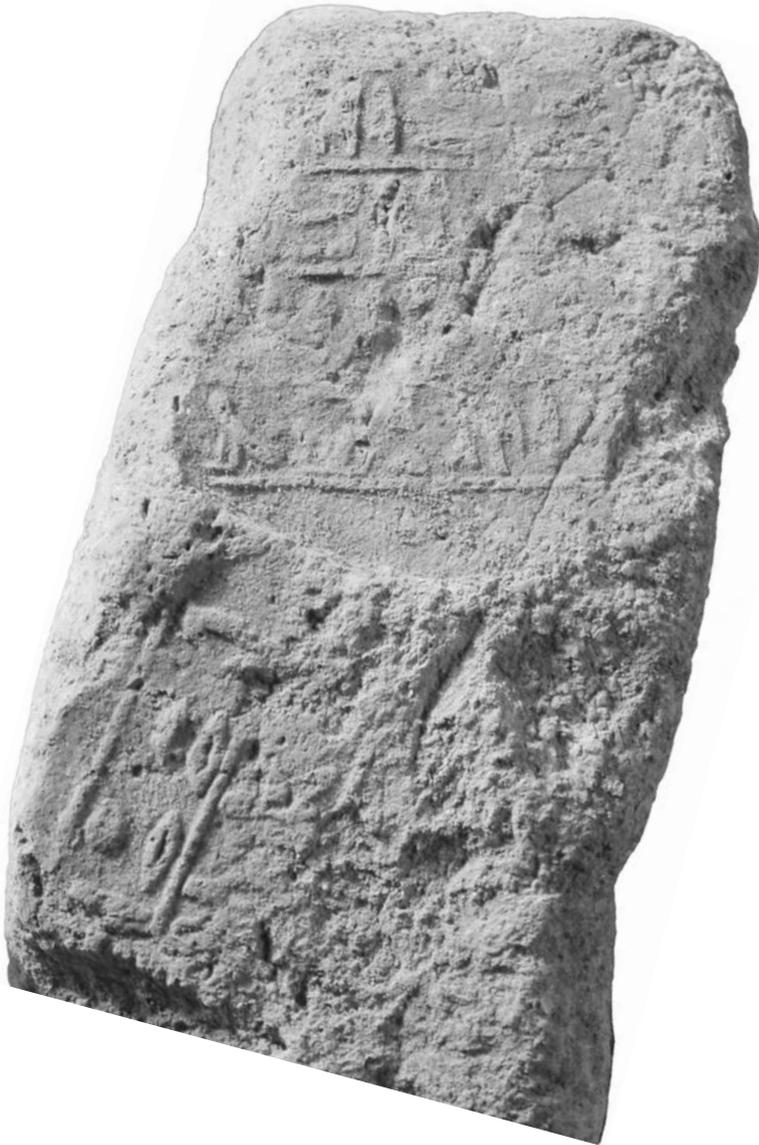


b

Seal Impressions on Funerary Cones with Corresponding Drawings from Davies and Macadam 1957:
(a) No. 287 (OIM 16703) and (b) No. 288 (no registration information). Scale 1:1



a



b

Seal Impressions on Funerary Cone and Brick with Corresponding Drawings from Davies and Macadam 1957:
(a) No. 289 (OIM 16700) and (b) No. 290 (OIM 16695). Scale 1:1



a



b

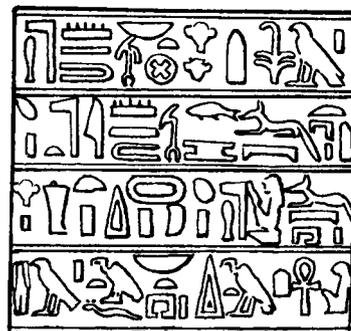
Seal Impressions on Funerary Cones with Corresponding Drawings from Davies and Macadam 1957:
(a) No. 291 (no registration information) and (b) No. 292 (no registration information). Scale 1:1



Seal Impression on Funerary Cone with Corresponding Drawing from Davies and Macadam 1957:
No. 293 (OIM 16709). Scale 1:1



a



b

Seal Impressions on Funerary Cones with Corresponding Drawings from Davies and Macadam 1957:
(a) No. 296 (OIM 16697) and (b) No. 297 (no registration information). Scale 1:1



a



Cone 1



Cone 2



b

Seal Impressions on Funerary Cones with Corresponding Drawings from Davies and Macadam 1957: (a) No. 298 (Cairo 59856) and (b) No. 299 (OIM 16699 [above] and OIM 16708 [left]). Scale 1:1



a

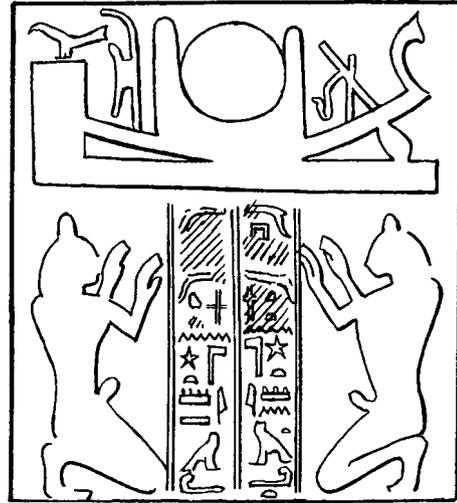


b

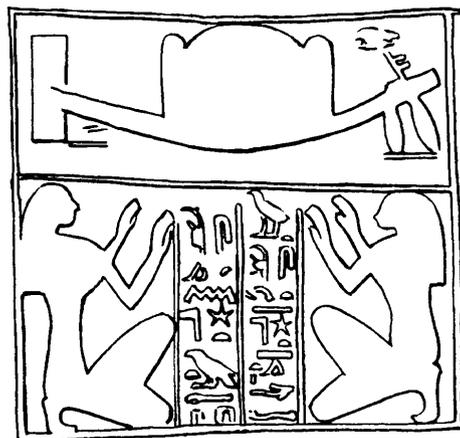
Seal Impressions on Funerary Cones with Corresponding Drawings from Davies and Macadam 1957:
(a) No. 300 (OIM 16701) and (b) No. 301 (no registration information). Scale 1:1



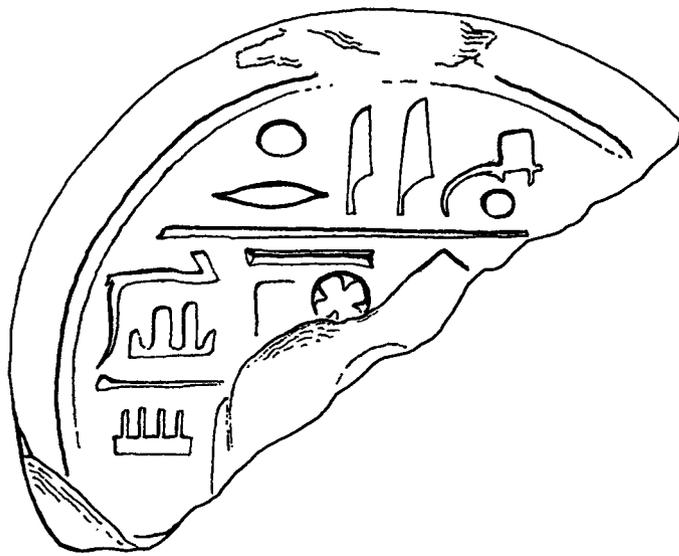
a



b



Seal Impressions on Funerary Cones with Corresponding Drawings from Davies and Macadam 1957:
(a) No. 304 (OIM 16707) and (b) No. 305 (no registration information). Scale 1:1



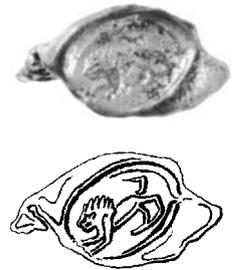
a



Obverse

Reverse

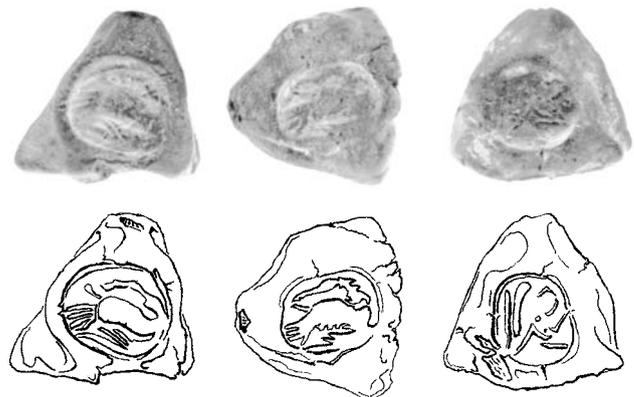
b



c



d



Side A

Side B

Side C

e

(a) Stamp Seal Fragment No. 306 (OIM 16712), (b) Seal Impression No. 307 (Cairo 59849), (c) Seal Impression No. 308 (OIM 14821), (d) Seal Impression No. 309 (OIM 14820), and (e) Seal Impression No. 310 (OIM 14819). Scale 1:1



a



b



c



d

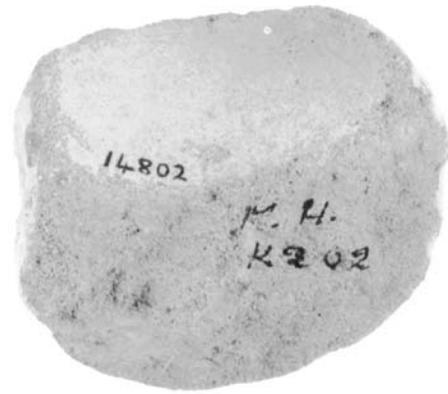


e

(a) Seal Impression No. 311 (OIM 14798), (b) Seal Impression No. 312 (OIM 14799), (c) Seal Impression No. 313 (Cairo 59782), (d) Seal Impression No. 314 (OIM 14800), and (e) Seal Impression No. 315 (OIM 14826). Scale 1:1



Obverse

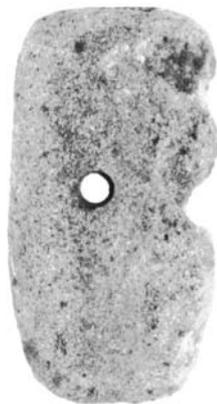


Reverse

a



Obverse



Reverse

b



Obverse



Reverse

c



Obverse



Side



Reverse

d

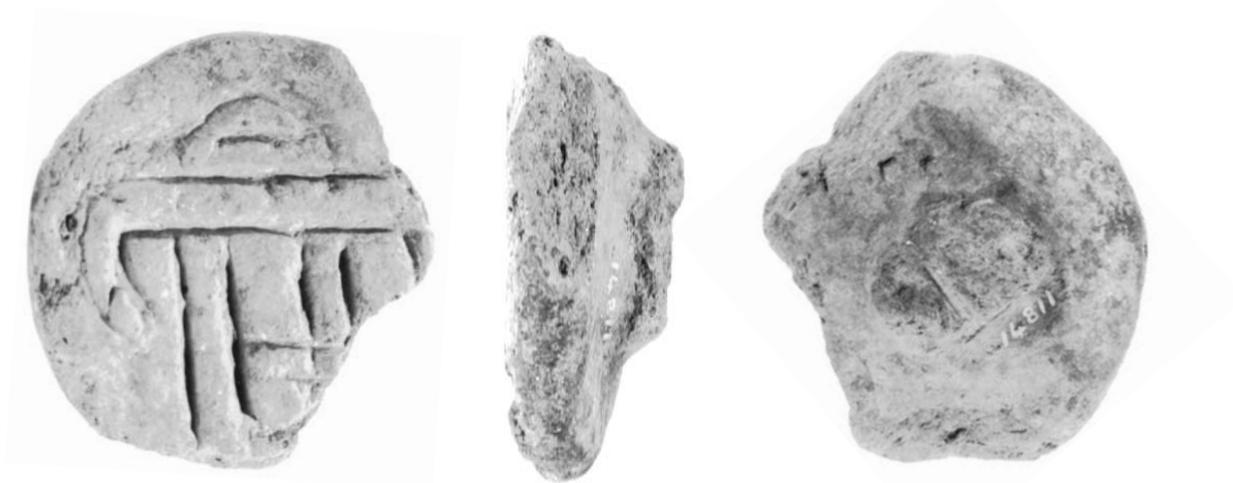
(a) Stamp Seal No. 316 (OIM 14802), (b) Stamp Seal No. 317 (OIM 14803), (c) Stamp Seal No. 318 (OIM 14804), and (d) Stamp Seal No. 319 (OIM 14805). Scale 1:1



Obverse

Side

a



Obverse

Side

Reverse

b



Obverse

Side

Obverse

Side

c

d

(a) Stamp Seal No. 320 (OIM 14806), (b) Stamp Seal No. 321 (OIM 14811), (c) Stamp Seal No. 322 (OIM 14812), and (d) Stamp Seal No. 323 (OIM 14813). Scale 1:1



Obverse



Side

a



Obverse



Side

b



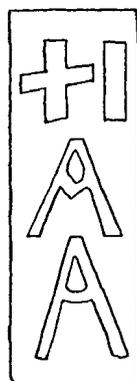
c



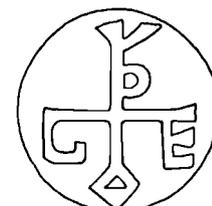
d



e



f



(a) Stamp Seal No. 324 (OIM 14814), (b) Stamp Seal No. 325 (OIM 14815), (c) Stamp Seal No. 326 (Cairo 59780), (d) Stamp Seal No. 327 (no registration information), (e) Seal Impression No. 330 (OIM 15696), and (f) Seal Impression No. 331 (OIM 15701). Scales (a-d) 1:1 and (e-f) 1:2



a



b

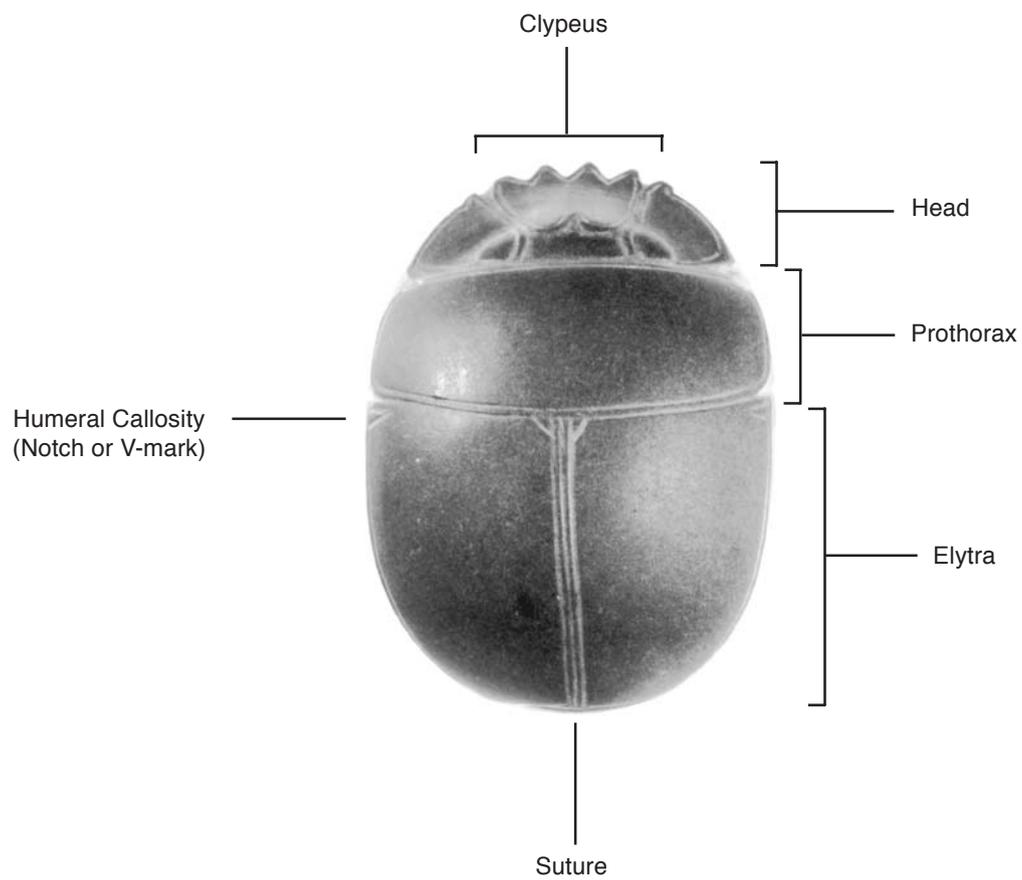


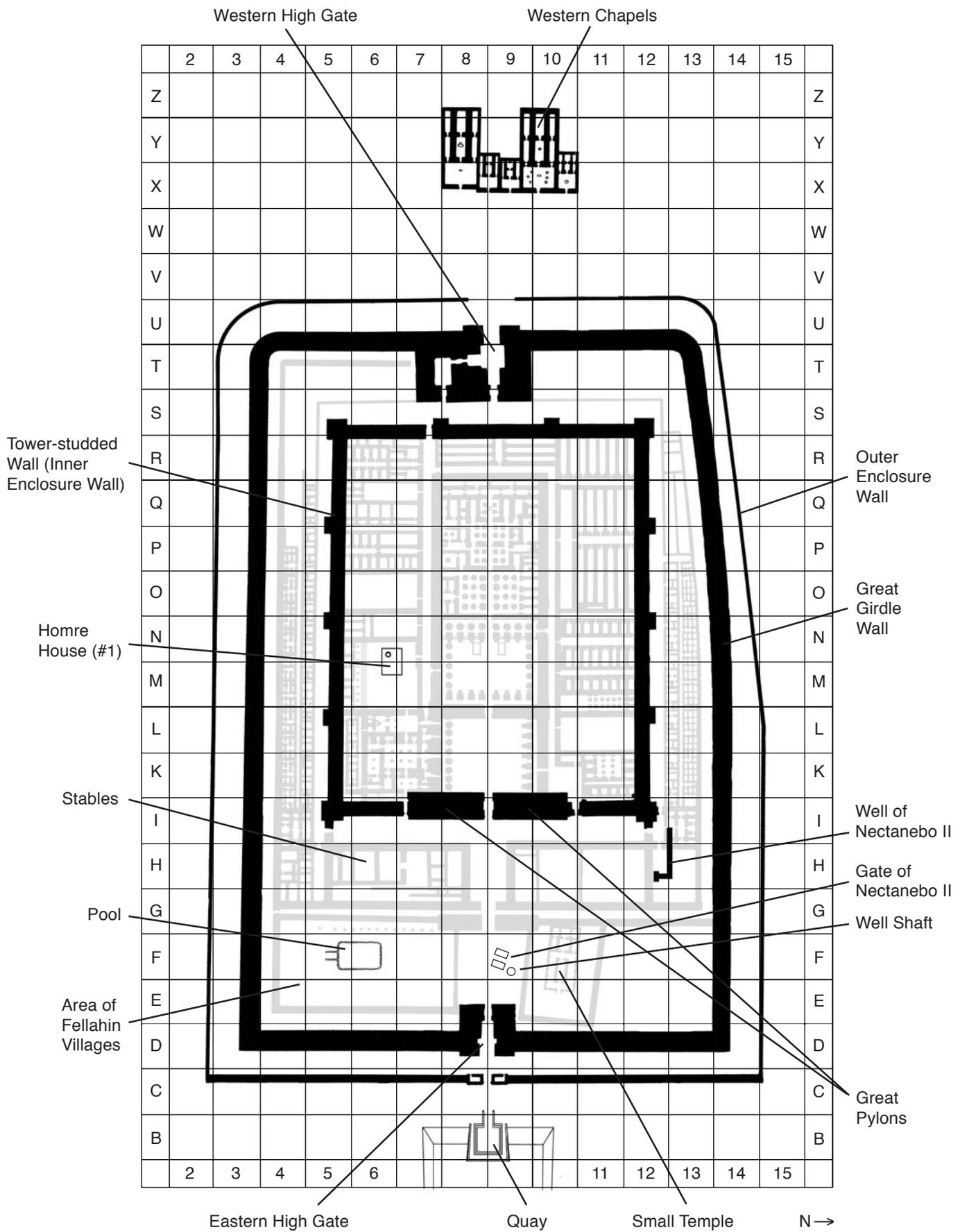
c



d

(a) Seal Impression No. 336 (OIM 15700), (b) Seal Impression No. 345 (OIM 15697), (c) Seal Impression No. 346 (OIM 15698), and (d) Seal Impression No. 348 (OIM 15699). Scale 1:2





General Plan of Temple Area of Ramesses III with Physical Features Indicated