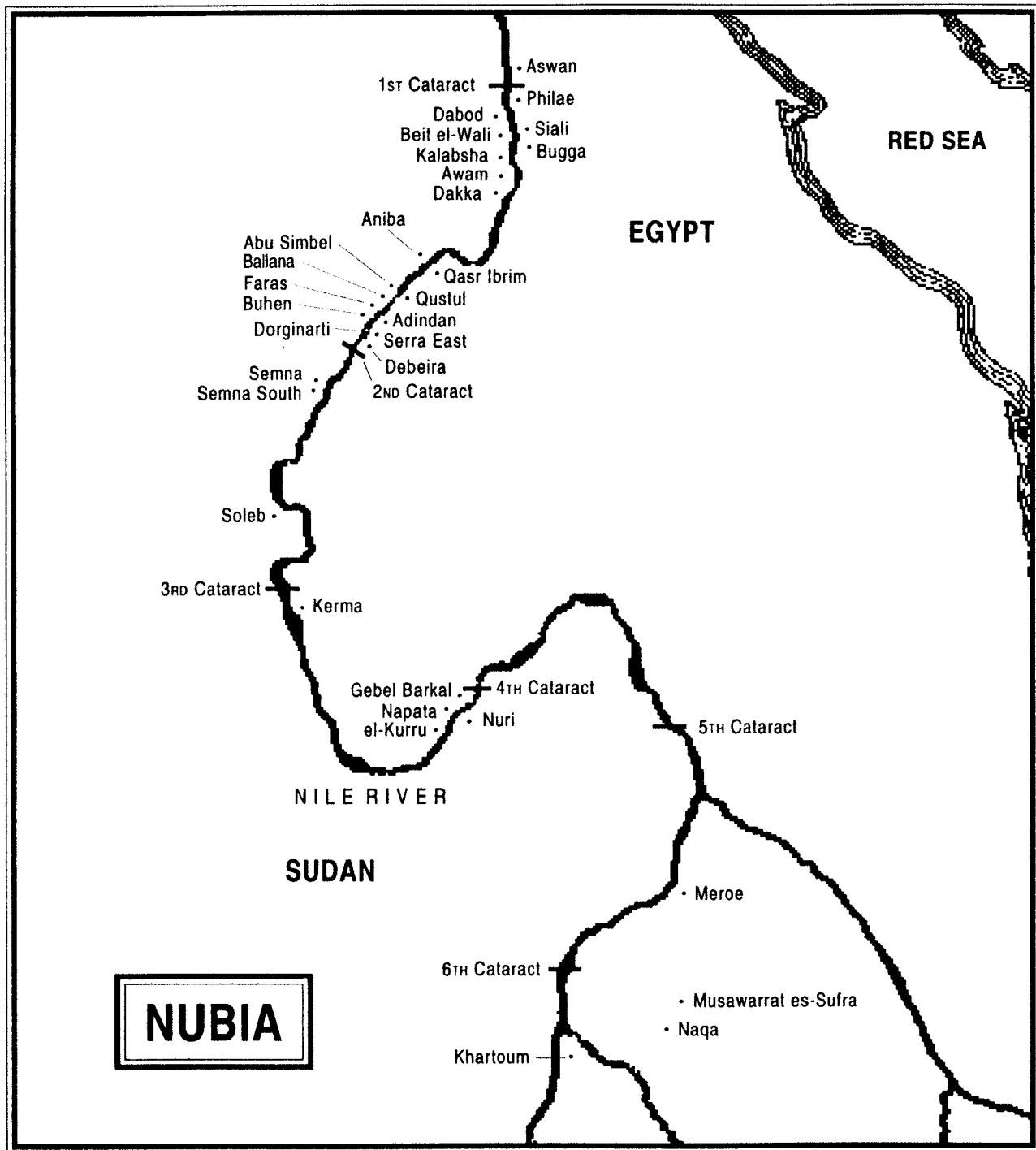


ORIENTAL INSTITUTE NUBIAN EXPEDITION • Vol. VI

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Thomas A. Holland • Series Editor

with the assistance of Thomas G. Urban • Editor



Map Showing Location of Principal Nubian Sites

CAMPAGNE INTERNATIONALE POUR LA SAUVEGARDE
DES MONUMENTS DE LA NUBIE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE NUBIAN EXPEDITION
VOLUME VI

EXCAVATIONS BETWEEN ABU SIMBEL AND THE SUDAN FRONTIER
KEITH C. SEELE, *DIRECTOR*

PART 6:

NEW KINGDOM REMAINS FROM CEMETERIES R, V, S, AND W
AT QUSTUL AND CEMETERY K AT ADINDAN

by

BRUCE BEYER WILLIAMS

with a contribution by

WILLIAM J. MURNANE

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Dr. Emily Teeter, Assistant Curator of the Oriental Institute Museum, offered several valuable suggestions for the design of this volume, one of which was to include an additional map of Nubia showing many of the Nubian sites mentioned in the text; this map is given as the *frontispiece* and was created by Mary Carlisle, former Preparator of the Oriental Institute Museum. The addition of a list of objects registered by the Oriental Institute Museum and Cairo Museum was also suggested by Emily.

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The illustrations were prepared for publication by Lynn Michaels of Color Concept Company. James Willis, Publications Assistant, assisted with the paste-up of the illustrations.

DEDICATION

to Mrs. Elizabeth Tieken

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Ag.	silvered	irreg.	irregular/irregularly
alt.	alternated or alternatively	L	left
anon.	anonymous	L.E.	Lower Egypt or Lower Egyptian
anth.	anthropoid	lt.	light
bk.	black	loc.	location
bl.	blue *	max.	maximum
bur.	burnished	N	north
ca.	circa	n/a	not available for study
car.	carnelian	N.K.	New Kingdom
cb.	crude brick/mud brick	no.	number
ch.	chamber	OIM	Oriental Institute Museum
cont.	continued	ord.	ordinary
ct.	coat	os. egg.	ostrich eggshell
dec.	decorated/decoration	pk.	pink
det.	deteriorated	pl.	plate
dim.	dimensions	poss.	possibly/possible
dio.	diorite	pt.	paint
disc.	discarded	ptd.	painted decoration
dist.	disturbed	R	right
dk.	dark	rect.	rectangular
E	east	rem.	remark
ex.	extended	S	south
ext.	exterior	samp.	sample
fa.	faience	sh.	shaft
fig.	figure	st.	steatite
frag.	fragment	turq.	turquoise
gl.	glass	unc.	uncertain
gn.	green **	unreg.	unregistered
gr.	grey	vert.	vertical
gz.	glaze/glazed also ungz.	W	west
hor.	horizontal	wh.	white
int.	interior	ye.	yellow

* "Blue" corresponds to a light turquoise, except when it is called "dark," which is much more like lapis.

** "Green" includes both a pale light green and dark green; the latter is normally specified.

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PREFACE

This volume is the last publication of the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition to present material from the ancient sites at Qustul, Ballana, and Adindan.¹ Since much material from Serra East² came from the same period as the material published herein, the publication of this volume had to be delayed until sufficient time was allowed for the comparison and reconciliation of the two groups in order to avoid contradictions.

The publication of this volume marks the passing of Mrs. Diederika M. Seele, whose encouragement of the project to publish the excavations directed by her husband remained enthusiastic until March 1992. She took great pleasure in each of the volumes as they appeared and in the public attention given Nubia during the exhibit mounted by Drs. Emily Teeter and Karen Wilson at the Oriental Institute in February, 1992. It was in consultation with Mrs. Seele that the decision was taken to dedicate this work to our friend, Mrs. Elizabeth Tieken, a true friend of Nubia.

The New Kingdom remains from Qustul and Adindan date to all phases of the period. As pointed out in *Chapter 5* (below), this situation does not differ substantially from that prevailing elsewhere in Nubia, but it re-emphasizes the fact that some phases considered to have been periods of poverty and depopulation were actually only periods when funerary structures and objects were too simple to be easily recognized or dated. If the present work joins others in pointing out the inadequacy of making a simple connection between easily dated materials and wealth or population, it also shows the need to re-examine available records and materials to identify unrecognized evidence.

As this volume was being corrected for the last time, a new work (Söderbergh and Troy 1991) became available. Although it was not possible to correlate all of the important ideas and materials presented in these important volumes with the present book, some references are included to assist the reader in finding parallels.

As in previous volumes, the main descriptive listing (*Register*) is supported by numerous tabular registers in the text. These are intended to give the range of occurrences rather than exhaustive lists, although an attempt is made to make them as completely representative as possible.

1. Other publications of the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition that publish materials from these sites are Williams 1983, 1986, 1989, 1990b, 1991a, and 1991b.
2. The materials from the excavations at Serra East by the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition will be published in Williams, forthcoming^b.

CHAPTER 1

CHRONOLOGY AND BURIAL CUSTOMS

New Kingdom remains make up one of the largest and most widespread bodies of material in the archaeology of Nubia. Almost all of the objects and burial customs are of Egyptian type, however, raising the problem of the fate of the Nubian cultures that predominated so completely only a generation or so earlier. In addition, most datable contexts belong to the first few generations of the Eighteenth Dynasty, making it difficult to identify remains of a population after about 1450–1400 B.C. (see Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 1–13, for a summary).

A. THE PROBLEM OF CULTURAL ORIENTATION IN THE NEW KINGDOM

As the Second Intermediate Period was brought to an end by Egyptian military campaigns, Lower Nubia, which had fallen away from Egyptian control by the end of the Thirteenth Dynasty, was reconquered. This reconquest accelerated the mixture of local archaeological groups or traditions that had begun earlier.¹ While Egypt controlled the area north of Semna during the Middle Kingdom, the local C-Group population had retained its own distinct material culture (Williams 1983: 116–20; Bietak 1968, pls. 3–8). The adjacent groups to the south and in the deserts were kept at a distance by a large and complex system of fortifications and patrols that limited contacts between native peoples of the two major regions of Nubia.² Some time during the Thirteenth Dynasty, the fortresses left Egyptian control and the resident Egyptians accepted the overlordship of Kush, the major power to the south (Smith 1976: 73–76). At the same time, people from the desert, the Medjay, moved northward and their cemeteries are dotted among those of Nubia and Egypt (Bietak 1966: 64–65; Williams 1975: 589–98). Material remains of the Kushites were found buried in the cemeteries of Lower Nubia, where they probably died as soldiers in the armies of their ruler.³ These remains may point to a Kushite presence in the

1. See Bietak (1968: 126–27) for elements that continued into the New Kingdom.

2. For details of patrol activity, see Smither 1945: 3–10.

3. The graves themselves are well made and characteristic of Kushite cemeteries, but they are not outstandingly wealthy. See Williams 1975: 580–88; Bietak 1968, pl. 17.

administration as well.⁴ Archaeologically, these Kushites are known from scattered graves and grave-clusters of Kerma type that exist alone or with C-Group, Pan Grave, or even Egyptian cemeteries. Their pottery commonly occurs among Egyptian materials in the forts, but, since it is also found in Egyptian burials, there is no way to discern from its occurrence alone whether Kermans were a significant part of the fortress population.⁵ The Egyptians themselves did not disappear from Nubia since the numbers of Egyptian burials increased substantially (Smith 1976: 83; Williams 1975: 599–626) and biographies of persons in Egypt actually referred to Egyptian activities in Nubia (Säve-Söderbergh 1949: 57–58). Egyptian commandants and deputies in the fortresses served the ruler of Kush down to the end of the Hyksos period (Smith 1976: 85) and these rulers may well have used at least part of the symbolism of pharaonic rule (Smith 1976: 84).

The burials of the local population also reflect these currents. The C-Group adopted some Kerma practices, such as the bed burial, and C-Group tumuli even imitated to some extent the monumental size of the greater Kerma tumuli (Bietak 1968: 105, II/b/1, pl. 9). The Medjay, or Pan Grave culture, adopted some C-Group burial customs and occasionally used C-Group pottery (Williams 1983: 13). During C-Group Phase III (about the beginning of the sixteenth century B.C.), the pace of mixture was accelerated, especially among the C-Group, whose pottery generally took on the thinness and the broad-bottomed shapes of Pan Grave vessels (Williams 1983: 48–49, table 18) and whose burial customs began to show not just the adoption of foreign features but also the abandonment of native ones, such as the high stone circle that had typified their burials for half a millennium (Williams 1983: 11; note Cemetery U, pp. 230–34). However, this mixture occurred differently in the various parts of Nubia (Bietak 1968: 113) and the New Kingdom conquest altered this rapidly changing situation completely.

Native pottery traditions rapidly abated, then almost disappeared, especially among the C-Group and the Pan Grave cultures, leaving the object archaeology of Lower Nubia radically Egyptianized (see *Chapter 5*). Rectangular shaft tombs appeared, and the Egyptian shaft tomb with end chambers, which was previously found only near the fortresses, spread into areas where few, if any, Egyptian-type burials had been made before. The cemeteries of Lower Nubia give an impression of rapid Egyptianization which has supported the opinion that the native population was at least partly replaced by Egyptian settlers.⁶

Leaving aside the equivocal evidence offered by skeletal remains, this impression of rapid Egyptianization is countered by representations of Southerners in Egypt, which show

4. The administration was probably in the hands of the Egyptians settled in and around the fortresses. For one interpretation, see Smith 1976: 78–79, 84.
5. Kerma pottery occurs in clearly Egyptian tombs at Buhen, Aniba, and elsewhere. The best-known examples come from a late Second Intermediate Period burial at Qurna (Petrie, 1909, pls. XXII, XVIII, and pp. 6–10); note that it was a cleft/boulder burial.
6. A brief review of the problem is given in Vagn Nielsen 1970: 86–87; see also Simon 1984 for a study based on remains found recently at Kerma.

them as very different from Egyptians.⁷ Names are both Egyptian and non-Egyptian, even in the same families.⁸ Thus the first question in New Kingdom archaeology in Nubia is whether the homogeneous-seeming remains represent an actual archaeological “disappearance” or whether some elements of Kerma, Pan Grave, and C-Group traditions can be traced in the period. The question has special importance because characteristics of the Kerma tradition, for example, seem to have survived the New Kingdom and appeared again in the first millennium.

In some cases, older customs survived into the New Kingdom itself. For example, C-Group type tumuli continued to be erected high on the bluff behind older C-Group cemeteries (Williams 1983, app.). In other cases, New Kingdom burials continue the expansion of a Nubian cemetery in a manner that suggests intentional continuity. Although the burials that exhibit this survival and continuity tend to differ from the most definitely Egyptian burials, which were found in large double-chamber tombs, single burials also occur contemporaneously in Egypt. Written and representational records, as well as some of the more distinctive burial customs, show that local groups existed and preserved some of their original variety. However, all of these groups began to share a common body of manufactured goods, many of which were imported, and it is increasingly difficult to disentangle the various threads of tradition in later materials. If the pottery and objects alone were considered, such disentanglement would be almost impossible. A large and uncertain proportion of the materials will never be accurately identified with any specific cultural group.

1. EGYPTIAN BURIAL CUSTOMS

Although many Egyptians were buried alone, most Egyptian cemeteries of Middle and New Kingdom periods were groups of underground mausolea. Earlier shafts had small chambers dug from the ends and the sides or corners, making a radial group that included as many as six chambers. The shafts were then deepened and another group made, followed by yet another (Mace 1922: 6–8). By the New Kingdom large chambers were cut, either singly at the bottom of a stepped shaft or from one or both ends of a vertical shaft; often many burials were deposited in each chamber (see pp. 256–74, V 48, below; Petrie 1891: 21–24). These tombs were also augmented with additional chambers. Single burial shafts were not entirely unknown, especially during the Middle Kingdom,⁹ but they were uncommon in Second Intermediate Period Nubia (Williams 1975: 599–626). Multiple burial tombs might be considered an Egyptianizing characteristic, especially if there was also evidence of an Egyptian form of superstructure, but the great Nubian tombs of Serra East had exactly this form. Other Egyptianizing burial features attached the deceased to

7. The outstanding examples of special dress and complexions are in the tomb of Amenhotep called Huy (Davies and Gardiner 1926, especially pl. XXVIII).

8. See, for example, Hodjache and Berlev 1977: 183–88.

9. At Haraga, almost all of the Middle Kingdom tombs had at least one chamber. See Englebach 1923, pls. 58–62, and idem 1915, pls. 40–43.

the religious form of the Egyptian burial, including the coffin, cartonnage, *shawabtis*, and canopic jars; the extended burial may be related to a religious change that accompanied the reconquest.¹⁰

2. NON-EGYPTIAN BURIAL CUSTOMS

Because the material cultures of Nubia became mixed during the later Second Intermediate Period, even distinctive features that remained often cannot be taken to indicate the presence of any one of the three old cultural groups. They can, however, be used to identify a burial of local origin.

Location may be an important identifying characteristic because in the Middle Kingdom and the Second Intermediate Period Egyptian burials were not made in C-Group cemeteries (Williams 1975: 599–626, 630). Although Pan Grave and Kerma burials were made at Egyptian cemeteries, they were normally placed on the periphery of the main Egyptian cemetery (Williams 1975: 580–88). Groups of tombs that continue C-Group or Pan Grave cemeteries, especially single burials in simple shafts, should be considered Nubian.¹¹ In addition, any use of a stone circle or dry stone mound should indicate that the burial was not of an Egyptian.¹²

A few types of objects probably indicate that the culture represented by a burial was not Egyptian. For example, C-Group pottery, which was not found with Egyptian burials of earlier periods in Nubia, may well indicate that the person buried was of local origin.¹³ For the same reason, Pan Grave pottery should indicate that the burial was Medjay.¹⁴ However, since Kerma pottery was exported to Egypt and commonly used by Egyptians in Nubia,¹⁵ it

10. Some of these characteristics are noted in Bietak 1968: 127, but numbered differently. For a discussion of religion and the burial in Nubia, see Williams 1991c.

11. For a major example at Tumas, see Bietak 1968, fig. 32, and Emery and Kirwan 1935, pl. 49. Many of the tombs in Fadrus Cemetery 185 (Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 252–93, pls. 67–180, located in Debeira) belonged to this group, although tombs with large chambers also occurred and some small tombs contained more than one burial.

12. See Säve-Söderbergh 1963: 57–58; Hughes 1963: 121–22 and pl. 26b. The tumuli and pyramids of Serra probably belonged to rulers of Teh-khet like the pyramids of Debeira. See Williams, forthcoming^a, chap. 5.

By this time, Egyptians almost never intentionally buried adults in a contracted position on the side. This feature is closely tied to the fundamental religious basis of the burial and it is an important distinction. No adult of the New Kingdom found buried in a contracted position should be considered an Egyptian. However, burials of this type are so unusual in New Kingdom contexts, that any assigned to the period should probably be re-dated to another period, even if the associated objects date to the New Kingdom. See Säve-Söderbergh 1989, pls. 35–38, pp. 200–05. Cemetery 176 is probably post-New Kingdom.

13. Williams 1975: 599–626, 630. However such occurrences are quite rare, and the burials might be Napatan (Williams 1990b: 5).

14. For an illustration of the problem, see the datable remains of Cemetery 176 (Säve-Söderbergh 1989, pls. 35–38, 103–10), which are Napatan.

15. See, for example, Steindorff 1937, pl. 84, various.

cannot be used by itself to indicate that the owner belonged to the Kerma-Kushite cultural tradition.

Some of the New Kingdom tombs of otherwise Egyptian appearance had some non-Egyptian graffiti cut in the walls of the shaft (Steindorff 1937, pls. 31–32). These may, however, have been made by workmen and have no necessary relation to any burial.

The overwhelming majority of burials presented in this volume appear to belong to the Egyptianizing group. The Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition worked primarily on the low desert where such burials commonly occur in Lower Nubia, while the area above on the cliffs, where stone circles of New Kingdom date were found, was explored primarily by the Egypt Exploration Society. Incompletely Egyptianized local burials may be seen in the continuation of Cemetery K.

B. CHRONOLOGY AND THE PROBLEM OF SETTLEMENT IN THE NEW KINGDOM

Few burials in Lower Nubia have been dated to the period after about 1400 B.C. This situation may be due to the lack of burials from the late New Kingdom, a difficulty in identifying burials of this period, or a change in the nature of the evidence at the end of the fifteenth century. The historical question is whether the population actually disappeared or was substantially reduced in the course of the Eighteenth Dynasty (see p. 1, above). This question can only be answered if reliable criteria can be derived to date the burials within a reasonable margin.

Because archaeological remains from Nubia in this period are almost identical with those from Egypt, any chronological scheme that is developed in one region must be applicable to the other. However, such schemes can vary considerably in the levels of detail and reliability achieved, depending on the structure of the argument and the type of evidence used.

Heretofore, two major approaches have been used in the dating of archaeological materials in Egypt that are not directly connected to any specific historical period.¹⁶ The method most frequently used has been to compare objects or practices in a group with counterparts in groups that contain objects with direct date-references such as royal names or for which some other chronological argument can be made. This dendritic mode of argument has major pitfalls, most important of which is the fact that deposits with direct date-references are very often not contemporary with the date referenced but only connected to it logically as earlier or later.¹⁷ The problem also applies to indirect date-references, such as with pottery. For example, Naqada III pottery has appeared in C-Group

16. In contrast to Malkata and Amarna, for example, which have well-documented historical connections. The chronological discussion in Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 221–23 was not available for detailed review. However, the chronological categories, which were dated internally and not related to a series of well-dated materials, can roughly be correlated with the phases presented in this volume.

17. For example, see Merrillees 1968, generally; for critical remarks on the approach, see Oren 1969.

context a millennium after its manufacture.¹⁸ In a lesser used method, materials from contexts whose chronological boundaries can be determined are grouped typologically and dated according to logical termini, normally the latest evidence within the group. This method was used rather generally by Petrie and those who followed him as they excavated the large cemeteries of Upper Egypt, and broad phases were successfully identified and dated. Had mixed groups and reused objects been excluded from consideration, this approach might have yielded a chronology that would reliably distinguish materials within much narrower bands of time.

Since a complete review of the available evidence would require too much space to be presented in this report, the tombs from Qustul and Adindan must be dated by a limited application of the second approach. A number of tombs and other contexts in Nubia and Egypt can be identified as datable to a specific period or capable of supporting chronological arguments. These groups could be used as chronological standards to indicate the sequence of development in key types of objects and to give them an approximate date. The standard groups were selected primarily for the quality of their chronological definition and the relative certainty of their date. The resulting list of standard groups (table 2, p. 14) is quite short and includes some that are quite sketchy.

Since many tombs and contexts were reused (see especially R 20, R 29, R 35, V 46, and V 48), and their objects reused as well, deposits of objects intentionally placed together at one time were selected as standards wherever possible. In important cases, collected groups, such as Asasif T 37 or the "tomb of Maket" were used because there were reasons to believe the time of their deposit was limited. Otherwise, large groups with many deposits that could not be separated were rejected as unreliable and their use in chronological argument avoided as unsound.

1. THE HYKSOS PERIOD

Materials of the Second Intermediate Period are plentiful in Egypt and near the forts in Nubia. However, they are frequently difficult to date because direct links to historical events are lacking.

KERMA

The best dated groups that belong to the Hyksos period are the royal tombs of the rulers of Kush at Kerma, the great tumuli K XVI, K X, K IV, and K III. Although these tumuli were originally dated much earlier, they can be dated from the middle of the seventeenth into the first quarter of the sixteenth centuries. The evidence is scattered in the tumuli and the reasoning required to connect it to the historical sequence is rather involved. Since

18. Williams 1983, pl. 129c (K 33); see Vila 1982, fig. 64, for a Naqada II vessel in a Meroitic tomb in Sudan. Note that size is no obstacle to reuse as witnessed by the countless numbers of usurped Egyptian monuments and the stela of Sa-Ibshek presented in *Chapter 4*.

these contexts are vital to a clear understanding of the archaeological chronology of the period, the problem is discussed in *Appendix A*.

The great tumuli contained a vast record of Kerma culture archaeology and large numbers of Egyptian objects. Although many stone objects were plundered from Egyptian tombs of earlier date, Egyptian pottery, most faience, and most of the metal objects can be considered contemporary imports or of local manufacture.¹⁹

2. THE EARLY NEW KINGDOM

THE AHHOTEP TREASURE

The treasure of Kamose's mother includes jewelry and weapons from the end of the Seventeenth Dynasty (von Bissing 1900). The date is definite although objects in humbler materials, such as pottery, are lacking.

THE TOMB OF AHMOSE NEFERTARI

Although the tomb was reused in later times, many stone vessels in complete or fragmentary condition were found in this tomb and provided important information on the stone vessels of the early Eighteenth Dynasty (Carter 1916).

THE TOMB OF MERITAMUN

The tomb of Queen Meritamun was originally dated to the reign of Amenhotep II, but the reasons given were inadequate and the queen must be considered the earlier royal lady of that name.²⁰ Her body was re-wrapped in later times and her tomb had been reused; only the coffin, stripped of its gold, the body, one girdle, baskets, pottery, and boxes remained with other material of little value to plunderers. Metal, stone vessels, and other jewelry had been removed. The group is very important for chronology because of the pottery and coffins, as well as the girdle.

TOMB 37, ASASIF, THUTMOSE I CHAMBER

The contents of chamber A in Asasif Tomb 37 are dated to the period before the end of Thutmose I's reign by his seal on the blocking. The group is particularly useful for the history of coffins (Carnarvon and Carter 1912, pl. LV, chamber A; pp. 83–84, burials 68–76).

NEFERKHAWET, EARLY BURIALS

The most important private burials of this period are those of Neferkhawet and Rennefer (Hayes 1935). It would appear that they were buried in a typical tomb of the

19. Faience and bronze objects were made locally. For a furnace, see C. Bonnet 1982: 34–39.

20. Winlock 1932; see also Logan and Williams 1978: 23–30. For a discussion of the architecture, see Romer 1976: 194–97; note the Eleventh Dynasty parallels for the design.

New Kingdom (table 1), a shaft with a chamber on the west (more chambers were added later). According to custom, a simple chamber would be made first; this apparently received the burial of Rennefer. This burial is dated at or later than Thutmose I (Hayes 1935: 18). Sometime later, a pathway was made through Rennefer's burial goods, apparently treating them with respect. A second, very small and irregular chamber was excavated behind the first and the coffin and goods of Neferkhawet were deposited (Hayes 1935, fig. I). Since his office related to the god's wife Hatshepsut, he perhaps died before she actually took the throne early in the reign of Thutmose III. The burials were thus probably made between the accessions of Thutmose I and Hatshepsut; the coffins, pottery, stone vessels, and objects are very important for our understanding of the period's archaeology. Because the report is very preliminary, however, many details are not available.

After the west chamber was sealed, a second was excavated from the east end of the shaft. Although Hayes believed the first use of this chamber was for the anthropoid coffins placed in its southern part, it may be that the chamber was originally approximately rectangular, when some simple and rather poor burials in the rectangular coffins were deposited. After these burials, the shape of the chamber was altered to accept additional interments which were made in later dark anthropoid coffins. These may have been brought down a secondary shaft from a third chamber cut directly above.

The foregoing reconstruction of events differs somewhat from that of Hayes,²¹ and it alters the order of burials as indicated in table 1. The major change is that the family connections envisioned by Hayes are not accepted. Instead, there seem to be four phases of deposition, none of which have any necessary connection with the others. The first phase (A) includes Rennefer and Neferkhawet and it dates to the reigns of Thutmose I and II. The second phase (B) consists of the construction of the eastern chamber and the deposit of rectangular coffins with gabled lids. The third phase (C) consists of usurpation in the east chamber and the child burials. The fourth phase (D) includes Bokamun, Ruyu, and Amenemhat, and it dates to the period just before the tomb was closed, probably late in the reign of Thutmose III. It should be noted that each of these phases is a cohesive group of burials distinguished by type and location from the other phases.

21. Hayes 1935: 12. It seems clear that the rectangular coffins in the second chamber precede the anthropoid ones and the latter belong to the later dark-coffin type.

Table 1. The Order of Deposition in the Tomb of Neferkhawet

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Chamber</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Hayes</i>	<i>Coffin</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A	West-outer West-inner	Rennefer Neferkhawet	II I	Late <i>rishi</i>	Thutmose I Hatshepsut, canopics, juglet
	West ch. blocked				
B	East	(Usurped)	VIII	Rect.	Much pottery probably belongs to VIII, VII, X, but the assignment is uncertain because coffins were moved
		(Anon.)	VII	Rect.	
		(Anon.)	X	Rect.	
C		(VIII usurpation, not recorded by Hayes)			
		(Anon.)	IX	Anth.	Piled on VIII, child pushed aside, child
		(Anon.)	VI?	Anth.	
D	Upper chamber constructed?—East chamber opened, altered				
		Bokamun	III	Anth. dark	Canopics
		Ruyu	IV	Anth. dark	
		Amenemhet	V	Anth. dark	
Operations of Thutmose III, year 43—Tomb not necessarily closed completely					

3. THE ERA OF THUTMOSE III

Many groups can be dated to this period or later by the occurrence in them of scarabs and other objects with the name of Thutmose III or Queen Hatshepsut, executed in a style that parallels scarabs from foundation deposits of the period. However, groups dated to this reign that do not also contain later materials are much less common.

ASASIF TOMB 37

One of the largest groups from this period was also the largest excavated by Carnarvon and Carter in the Asasif (Carnarvon and Carter 1912: 64–88, pl. LV). Its closing is dated to the reign of Thutmose III by the fact that Hatshepsut's causeway was built over it. This may have occurred early in the reign, but this is not likely as a causeway used to bring construction material would have been made of mud brick to avoid damaging the fine stone of the ceremonial way. The construction of the causeway would not therefore necessarily have preceded the temple but may have been undertaken at the same time or later. Apart from chamber A, the deposit in the tomb consisted primarily of coffins and their contents, the burials, and a few small objects. The names of Thutmose III and contemporary persons are found on scarabs from lower burials in the pile of coffins that filled the main shaft (Carnarvon and Carter 1912: 80, see burial 53). Moreover, the pottery and objects not actually found in the coffins are fewer in number than usually found in complete burials of the time (cf. Bruyère 1937). It seems likely that the tomb deposits consist of coffins that

were uncovered as the construction of the causeway cut into various tombs and then were re-buried without other associated grave goods. They could not be considered in any particular order. Although the tomb did not contain a complete range of deposits the date of its closure near midpoint of the reign of Thutmose III makes it an important group.

THE EASTERN CEMETERY AT DEIR EL-MEDINA

A small cemetery east of the workmen's village at Deir el-Medina contained many intact burials with numerous objects and pottery vessels (Bruyère 1937). Most chambers contained only one or two burials. Scarabs from the cemetery had royal names that ranged only from Amenhotep I to Thutmose III; most had the names of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III (Bruyère 1937: 203). The objects include important parallel examples of objects found in Nubia. Unfortunately, the groups were published only in a most summary fashion and the pottery and objects are not well illustrated.

THE TOMB OF "MAKET" AT EL-LAHUN

The tomb Petrie called the tomb of Maket was an enlargement of a storage cellar in the workmen's village at el-Lahun (Petrie 1891: 21–24). The chamber was large and it contained many burials; the innermost was dated in or after the reign of Thutmose III (Petrie 1891: 22; pl. XXVI: 2, 4, 26, 27, 34; see Thutmose II, no. 19). Many of the coffins were rectangular, but middle and later burials were made in anthropoid coffins, and the late coffins included at least one with yellow painted decoration on a black background.²² The tomb, with its forty to fifty burials, was in use during at least the reign of Thutmose III and probably that of Amenhotep II.

SCARABS FROM DEPOSITS OF HATSHEPSUT AND THUTMOSE III

Although foundation deposits very often contain materials that differ from those in current use, the scarabs from the foundation deposits of Hatshepsut have a very special style that can be paralleled in other contexts, sometimes with names of other pharaohs of the early Eighteenth Dynasty (Winlock 1942: 132, pl. 43; Hayes 1959: 88, fig. 48).

4. THE REIGN OF AMENHOTEP II

Very few groups of materials can definitely be dated to the period immediately after Thutmose III. This is due partly to the fact that scarabs of Amenhotep II are less common than those of Thutmose III and partly to the fact that his mortuary temple was built away from the area used for private tombs; the architectural argument useful for dating some earlier tombs is not available.

Some additional chronological evidence can be sought in detailed representations of certain pottery vessels on tomb walls. Although some special themes may have been copied from earlier sources, representations of objects from daily life include objects that

22. Petrie 1891: 23. This is the black coffin with yellow bands (11). Coffin 12 is not described.

differ from those shown in equivalent scenes earlier or later. Some of the more precisely illustrated objects have chronological value. However, the size of many representations is small and the omission or stylization of details often limits the value of representations for chronology.

MAHIRPER

The most prominent group that can be dated to the later part of Thutmose III's reign or the reign of Amenhotep II is that of Mahirper or Mahirpri in the Valley of the Kings (Tomb 36). Since the name of Hatshepsut was found on one of the wrappings, his tomb is dated to the period of her reign or later. Unfortunately, the tomb was not completely intact and jewelry that might further refine the date is missing (Daressy 1902: 1-61; 24001-24100; tomb no. 36); even a linen wrapping might have been stored for a long time in a royal magazine.²³ In any case, his burial differs from the earlier burials enough to indicate a slightly later date.

ROYAL TOMB

The contents of Amenhotep II's tomb were extremely fragmentary and difficult to compare with objects from ordinary tombs and contexts (Daressy 1902, 24101-11496).

5. THE REIGN OF THUTMOSE IV

The name of Thutmose IV is not common on objects from private contexts. However, many courtiers and officials of the period made decorated tombs with particularly vivid and distinctive representations of objects that can be distinguished from those of other reigns (Davies and Davies 1923). Although the tendency to stylize some objects in representations makes some comparisons difficult, many objects and pottery are represented in detail, providing important evidence for dating archaeological groups, especially when the representations depict successive modifications of the same type of object (Davies and Davies 1923, pls. VIB and XXI, above).

THE ROYAL TOMB

Although much material from the royal tomb has been published, most objects are not clearly related to the kinds of objects in materials from private contexts in Nubia.²⁴

AMENHOTEP II AND THUTMOSE IV, SUMMARY REMARKS

Although the epigraphic evidence provides some evidence to date materials to this period, the lack of actual dated contexts made it necessary to assign groups to the reigns of Amenhotep II and Thutmose IV because their materials do not correspond to the

23. For the name and titles, see Legrain 1908, no. 108.

24. Carter and Newberry 1904. See, however, pl. XXIII for faience vessels in the shapes of pottery jars, and pl. XXVII for glass.

immediately preceding or succeeding reigns. Chronological arguments of this kind are not satisfactory, but the assignment of groups is based on changes in pottery which would not normally permit their assignment to any other period.

6. THE REIGN OF AMENHOTEP III

The name of Amenhotep III was a popular subject on scarabs that appear in contexts during and after his reign. This continuing popularity makes it difficult to identify materials that were actually contemporary. However, three very important contexts in Egypt date to this reign.

KHA

The tomb of Kha and his wife contained a large quantity and variety of objects in every material normally available to an Egyptian official of the period (Schiaparelli 1927). Kha's inscribed objects included one of Amenhotep II (Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 156). He appears to have lived under both Thutmose IV and Amenhotep III (Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 157) and may have lived during the reign of Amenhotep II since an inscribed object of Amenhotep II was found in Kha's tomb; the objects buried with the couple thus indicate the range of goods available in the later part of Thutmose IV's reign and the earlier part of the reign of Amenhotep III.

YUYA AND TUYA

The tomb of Tiy's parents contains one of the most important groups in Egypt, but the pottery was not completely published. Nevertheless, some vessels are available for examination in the collection of the Oriental Institute (Quibell 1908).

MALKATA PALACE

Large quantities of pottery were found in the palace of Amenhotep III. Because of its association with the jubilee, most of the materials from the palace probably date late in the reign. Although the palace may have been used after the reign for a time, vessels sealed during the king's lifetime offer important chronological evidence (Hope 1977, see table 4).

7. THE AMARNA AND POST-AMARNA PERIODS

The late Eighteenth Dynasty is illustrated by two remarkable archaeological groups, that of the city of Akhetaten itself and that of the tomb of Tutankhamun. The city built by Akhenaten and abandoned by his successors contained an extensive variety of materials that represent many industries and crafts in detail. Although some areas of the site may

have continued to be used, the great structures of the capital and their contents began with Akhenaten and end largely by the end of the dynasty.²⁵

Although comparatively few objects are related to daily life, the concentration of jewelry, precious objects, and even stone vessels in the tomb of Tutankhamun offer a valuable supplement to the archaeological group of the city of Akhetaten.²⁶

HEKANEFER

In addition to the major groups, the tomb of the local ruler of Toshka in Lower Nubia, Hekanefer, dates to the post-Amarna period, and it contained a few pottery vessels (Simpson 1963: 16–17, figs. 11–14).

DEIR EL-MEDINA, HOREMHEB GROUP

A cave in the town of Deir el-Medina contained a group of vessels dated by dockets approximately to the reign of Horemheb (Nagel 1938: 121–23).

8. THE LATE NEW KINGDOM

The New Kingdom after the Eighteenth Dynasty is not well represented among the high-quality dated groups of the Theban area. Moreover, many of the groups known in preliminary fashion are even more mixed than those of the Eighteenth Dynasty.²⁷ However, relatively few groups in the present material could be compared even approximately with those known from Thebes. They were poor and some appear to have contained disturbed material, though they could clearly be dated by termini to this period. We have therefore not attempted a full critical evaluation of groups to establish a sequence for the Nineteenth and Twentieth Dynasties.

25. For Amarna pottery, see Kelley 1976, pl. 67.1–24; Peet and Woolley 1923, pls XLIV–XIV, XLVI–LIV; Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933, pls. LI–LIV; Pendlebury 1951, pls. LXXXIII, CIX, and CXII (note J, the beer jar); and Petrie 1894, pls. XXVI–XXX.

26. See especially Carter and Mace 1923, idem 1927, and idem 1933. See also Winlock 1941, especially pp. 14–17 and pls. V, VII, and IX–X. Volumes of the Tutankhamun's Tomb Series do not yet cover materials of ordinary type.

27. Nagel 1938: 1–150, various; Petrie 1891: 17–18, pls. XVII–XX (note that these are cited only to indicate a generally late New Kingdom date). A number of important groups from Gurob also date to the period, but they contained objects that were more elaborate than those generally found in Nubia. See Bell 1985: 61–86 for a discussion of important material from Gurob which dates generally to the early Ramesside period; many of the parallels cited for these groups are found in large collective tombs, especially those of Deir el-Medina.

Table 2. Chronology of Standard Groups

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Second Intermediate Period</i>	<i>Dyn. XVIII to Thutmose III</i>	<i>Thutmose III</i>	<i>Amenhotep II to Thutmose IV</i>	<i>Amenhotep III to Amarna Period</i>	<i>Post-Amarna Period</i>
Kerma						
K III–XVI	×					
Ahmose-Nefertari						
Nefertari		[×]				
Meritamun		[×]				
Neferkhawet						
Early burials		[×]				
Late burials			[×]			
T37						
Thutmose I chamber		--[×]				
Remainder		-----X]				
Deir el-Medina						
East cemetery		-----[×]				
Horemheb cellar						×
Maket			[×]-----		
Mahirpri			[×]		
Royal Tombs						
Amenhotep II				×		
Thutmose IV				×		
Kha					[×]	
Malkata					[×]	
Amarna						[×]--
Tutankhamun						
Tomb					-----[×]
Cache						[×]
Hekanefer						[×]

Key: × = definite historical date. [×] = probable limits of date. ----- = possible extension.

9. DATING THE GROUPS AT QUSTUL AND ADINDAN

The New Kingdom materials from Qustul and Adindan were as mixed as their counterparts in Egypt and many objects were reused. For these reasons, many objects could not be used as chronological indicators. However, some objects could be used to set certain chronological limits. For example, scarabs and other glyptic were used only as *termini post quem*, as they were in selecting the Egyptian groups used as chronological standards. Other small, valuable, and durable objects, especially kohl jars, were generally rejected as chronologically unreliable, although kohl jars seem to be replaced by tubes after the middle of the Eighteenth Dynasty. Because it was relatively common, pottery was found to be the most effective means of dating mixed or small groups of the type found in New Kingdom Nubia. Although it was occasionally reused, pottery changed fairly rapidly in the

Eighteenth Dynasty and many changes could be traced in the successive standard groups itemized above, even with the severely limited publications available. However, the groups were frequently fragmentary, both in Nubia and Egypt, making it necessary to cross-compare the pottery on a qualitative basis within the standard groups to distinguish successive modifications of details and to make a list of chronologically defined vessels. The pottery of each tomb (or level in the case of large groups) was compared with this list in order to assign a range of dates to the tomb or level. The result served the limited objective of distinguishing broad phases.

Based on the pottery, five major phases have been established within the New Kingdom material (table 3). Few materials could be dated to the Second Intermediate Period, but tombs of the early Eighteenth Dynasty were common. The two most prominent and reliably dated groups of material are those extending from just before to just after the time of Thutmose III and those extending from Kha to Amarna, which were the richest in the period. Between these two phases that are anchored by close parallels with major groups in Egypt, many burials can be assigned dates based on the occurrence of pottery vessels that are found in neither the early nor the later anchored groups but which have important features in common with both. The chronological position of these groups is confirmed somewhat by the fact that vessels assigned dates between the major phases often occur together and with materials of transitional character. The last phase is very long; Ramesside scarabs clearly prove that burials were made after the Amarna period in some numbers. However, they are quite poor and the simple pottery resembles Amarna pottery so much that further refinement of the date was not possible.²⁸

The following table 3 indicates the key types of vessels and their approximate range of dates. For supporting documentation, see the discussions of individual vessels in *Chapter 2* below.

Table 3. Pottery as Dated by Standard Groups and Termini

Type	Second Intermediate Period	Dyn. XVIII to Thutmose III	Thutmose III	Amenhotep II to Thutmose IV	Amenhotep III to Amarna Period	Post-Amarna Period
BOWLS						
UA						
Early	—	×	×	—	—	—
Late	—	—	—	+	+	×
CB						
1	×	×	×	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	×	—
3bi	—	×	×	—	—	—

28. Scarabs of Ramesses II were found at the bottom of a shaft filled with eight or nine levels of poor burials (V 46). The pottery of this group of burials included a number of convex-based bowls of Amarna type (5b) and these were found in a number of other tombs dated to the Amarna period, but which may have continued later. The reduction in the amount of pottery and objects in burials probably began by the end of the Eighteenth Dynasty, making ordinary burials difficult to identify.

Table 3. Pottery as Dated by Standard Groups and Termini (*cont.*)

Type	Second Intermediate Period	Dyn. XVIII to Thutmose III	Thutmose III	Amenhotep II to Thutmose IV	Amenhotep III to Amarna Period	Post-Amarna Period
BOWLS (<i>cont.</i>)						
CB (<i>cont.</i>)						
4aii-iii	—	—	—	—	x	—
5b	—	—	—	—	-----x	—
JARS						
UJ						
2	—	—	—	+	—	—
3	—	—	x-----?	—	—	—
CJ						
1	—	x	x	—	—	—
2a	—	—	—	—	x	—
6bii-iii	—	—	—	—	x	—
5aiii	x	x	—	—	—	—
5aviii	—	x	x	—	—	—
5ax	—	—	—	—	x	—
5axi	—	—	x	—	—	—
5axii-xiii	—	—	—	—	x	—
7c unc.	—	—	—	+	—	—
8a	—	—	—	+?	—	—
8b	—	—	x*3	+?	x-----	—
8cii	—	—	—	+	x]	—
9	—	x*4	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	x	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	x	—	—
PJ						
1	—	[x]	—	—	—
2a	x	—	—	—	—	—
2bi	x	—	—	—	—	—
2ci-dvi	—	—?	x]	—	—	—
3	—	x	x	+	—	—
4	—	—	x	+	x	—
5	—	—	[x	+	—	—
AMPHORA (AM)						
1	—	x	x]	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	[x]	—	—
3a	—	—	—	+	—	—
3b	—	—	—	+?	—	—
STANDS (ST)						
1	—	—	x	—	—	—
2	—	—	x	—	—	—
3a	—	—	x	—	—	—

CHRONOLOGY AND BURIAL CUSTOMS

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Table 3. Pottery as Dated by Standard Groups and Termini (*cont.*)

Type	Second Intermediate Period	Dyn. XVIII to Thutmose III	Thutmose III	Amenhotep II to Thutmose IV	Amenhotep III to Amarna Period	Post-Amarna Period
LIDS (LI)						
1	—	—	—	—	×	—
2	—	—	×	—	—	—
3	—	—	×-----]?	—	—	—
IMPORTS (IM)						
1	—	—	—	—	×	—
3	—	—?	×	—	—	—
4	—	×-----]	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	×-----]	—	—	—
6	—	—	×-----]	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	[×	×	×
8	—	—	×	—	—	—

Key: × = Based on positive evidence. * = Probable. [] = Probable limits. --- = Possible extension.
+ = Dated by inference; not in earlier or later groups.

Table 4. Tombs at Qustul and Adindan as Dated by Pottery and Termini

Tomb	Second Intermediate Period	Dyn. XVIII to Thutmose III	Thutmose III	Amenhotep II to Thutmose IV	Amenhotep III to Amarna Period	Post-Amarna Period
R 4B	—	—	—	—	—	×
R 9	[×]	—	—	—
R 13	—	—	[×	—	×
R 17	—	—	—	—	?[×
R 19	—	—	—	—	—	[×
R 20	—	—	—	—	—	[×
R 25	—	—	—	[×]
R 29	—	—	[×]	—
R 32	—	—	[×]	—
R 33	×	—	×	—	—	—
R 35						
Shaft	—	—	—	—	—	[×
E ch. (f)	—	—	—	—	[×
E ch. (e)	—	—	—	—	—	[×
W. ch.	—	—	—	[×-----	—
R 38	—	—	—	—	—	—
R 40	—	—	×	—	—	—
R 41	—	—	[—	×]
R 42	—	—	—	—	—	—
R 43	—	—	—	—	---×	—
R 45	—	—	—	×	—	—
R 46	—	—	—	×	—	—

Table 4. Tombs at Qustul and Adindan as Dated by Pottery and Termini (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Second Intermediate Period</i>	<i>Dyn. XVIII to Thutmose III</i>	<i>Thutmose III</i>	<i>Amenhotep II to Thutmose IV</i>	<i>Amenhotep III to Amarna Period</i>	<i>Post-Amarna Period</i>
R 47	—	—	—	×	—	—
R 49	—	—	—	—	—	—
R 56	—	—	—	×	—	—
R 58	—	—	—	×	—	—
R 61	—	—	—	—	—	—
R 63	—	—	—	—	—	—
R 67	—	—	×	—	—	—
R 68	—	—	—	—	—	×
R 75	—	—	—	—	[×]
R 76	—	—	—	—	[×]
R 79	—	—	[×]
R 83	—	—	[×]
R 84						
Ch.	—	—	[×]
Sh.	—	—	—	—	×]
R 85	—	—	—	—	—	—
R 86	—	—	—	—	—	—
R 88	—	—	—	—	—	×
R 91	—	—	[×]
R 94	—	—	—	—	—	[×]
R 120	—	—	—	—	—	—
V 45	—	—	—	?	--×	—
V 46	—	—	×	—	—	—
E ch.	—	—	—	—	[×]	—
W ch.	—	—	—	—	[×]
Sh. XI	—	—	—	[×]
Sh. X-I	—	—	—	—	[× -- (>Ramesses II)	
V 47	—	—	—	—	—	×
V 48	—	—	×	—	—	—
W ch.	—	—	—	—	—	—
1st.	—	—	—	[×]
2nd.	—	—	—	—	—	[×]
3rd.	—	—	—	—	—	[×]
E ch.	—	—	—	—	—	×
Sh.	—	—	—	—	[× ----
V 49	—	—	—	—	—	—
V 50	—	—	—	—	—	×
V 53	—	—	—	[×
V 54	—	—	[×]	—	×	—
V 55	—	—	—	×	—	—
V 56	—	—	—	—	—	×
V 59	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Table 4. Tombs at Qustul and Adindan as Dated by Pottery and Termini (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Second Intermediate Period</i>	<i>Dyn. XVIII to Thutmose III</i>	<i>Thutmose III</i>	<i>Amenhotep II to Thutmose IV</i>	<i>Amenhotep III to Amarna Period</i>	<i>Post-Amarna Period</i>
V 60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chs.	—	—	—	—	—	[×]
Sh.	—	—	—	[×	?
V 61	—	—	—	—	—	—
V 62	—	—	—	—	—	—
V 63	—	—	—	—	—	—
V 64	—	—	—	—	—	× ?
V 65	—	—	—	—	—	—
V 66	—	—	[—	×] ?
V 68	—	—	—	—	—	—
V 69	—	—	—	—	—	—
V 70	—	—	—	—	—	—
V 71	—	—	[—	×] ?
V 72B						
F	—	[×]	—	—	—	—
E	—	—	[×	—	—
Rest	—	—	[×]	—	—	—
V 73						
E-F	—	—	[—	×]
III	—	—	—	—	—	× ---
V 74	—	—	[—	×]
V 75	—	—	?	-----×]	—	—
V 76						
W ch.	—	—	—	[× ---	?	?
E ch.	—	—	—	—	—	--× --
Sh.	—	—	—	—	—	--× --
V 79	—	—	—	—	—	—
V 81	—	—	[—	×]
V 82	—	—	×	—	—	—
V 83	—	—	—	—	—	[× ---
V 84	—	—	—	—	—	—
V 85	—	—	—	—	—	—
V 86	—	—	—	—	—	—
V 92	[—	—	×	—]
V 93	—	—	—	[×]
V 94	×	—	×	—	—	—
V 97	×	—	×	—	—	—
V 113						
E ch.	—	—	[× ---	?	?	?
W ch.	—	—	—	-----× -----	—	—
Sh.	—	—	—	—	[×
V 120	—	—	—	—	—	×
K 1	—	—	[×]	—	—	—

Table 4. Tombs at Qustul and Adindan as Dated by Pottery and Termini (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Second Intermediate Period</i>	<i>Dyn. XVIII to Thutmose III</i>	<i>Thutmose III</i>	<i>Amenhotep II to Thutmose IV</i>	<i>Amenhotep III to Amarna Period</i>	<i>Post-Amarna Period</i>
K 2	—	—	[×]	—	—	—
K 5	—	—	?	—	—	—
K 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
K 7	—	—	—	—	—	—
K 10	—	—	?	—	—	—
K 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
K 12	—	—	?	—	—	—
K 18	—	—	[×]
K 21	—	—	—	—	—	—
K 31	—	—	[×]	—	—	—
K 50	—	—	[×]	—	—	—
K 64	—	—	—	—	—	—
K 65	—	—	[×]
S 5 —	—	—	—	—	×	
S 6 —	—	—	—	—	×	
S 7 —	—	—	—	—	×	
S 8 —	—	—	—	—	[× ---	
S 9 —	—	—	—	—	—	
S 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
W 52	—	—	—	—	—	—
W 53	—	—	—	—	—	—
W 55	—	—	[×]
W 56	—	—	[×]
W 68	—	—	—	—	—	—
W 77	—	—	—	—	—	—
W 78	—	—	—	—	—	—
W 81	—	—	[×]

Key: × = Presence of object indicated by ×, *, or + in table 3, or by other dated object.

[] = Probable limits. ---- = Possible extension.

C. BURIAL CUSTOMS AT QUSTUL AND ADINDAN

The burial customs were essentially the same as those of contemporary Egypt. However, the cemeteries were not as rich as the Eastern Necropolis at Deir el-Medina, or administrative centers such as Aniba or the seats of local rulers, such as Serra.

Two types of tombs were used. The most common was a rectangular or square chamber, some 2.0–3.0 × 2.0–3.0 m excavated from either the east or the west end of a rectangular shaft about 2.0 × 1.0 × 2.5–3.0 m. Most often, a chamber was excavated at each end of the shaft, although some are not complete, indicating that the extra chambers were additions. The chambers were usually sealed by courses of mud brick, which were sometimes plastered; occasionally some stones were added. Elaborations seen elsewhere, such as carved doorframes and grooves with slab portcullis-doors also did not occur. At

administrative centers and the sites of ruler's courts, tombs of this type often had superstructures, but none were found at Qustul and Adindan. None of these tombs was found with only a single burial, and it seems likely that no one was interred in such a tomb in this area with the expectation that they would remain alone (see V 48).

The second type of tomb was a shaft with a narrow chamber excavated from the side. Although these tombs were also frequently reused, they could not accommodate more than a single burial and its associated goods without displacement, and they were probably intended to hold only one interment (see K 31).

Most burials were quite simple. Only a few were made on the side. Almost all were extended on the back, with the head east or west, although some other directions occurred. The hands were placed at the pelvis or crossed on the pubis.

Poorer burials had only one or two pottery vessels and possibly a scarab or some jewelry, but many were equipped with coffins, some rectangular, some anthropoid, and some of either type decorated. Richer burials had scarabs and stone vessels, especially kohl jars; a few had cosmetic implements, possibly a mirror, larger stone vessels, metal vessels, possibly a headrest, and amphorae (see V 48).²⁹ Possibly because of the termites, almost no funerary equipment other than coffins was found, only one *shawabti*, and no canopic chests. Some pots may have served as canopic jars, possibly as conceptual substitutes, and small plaster faces remained from some elaborate masks. Unlike richer cemeteries at Thebes, only one weapon, an ax, was found, and there were no musical instruments or furniture, apart from some headrests and box inlays. As is typical of Egyptian burials of all classes, however, there were no implements for ordinary work.

29. The burial is almost contemporary with the tomb of Kha; see table 4 above.

CHAPTER 2

POTTERY

A. POTTERY IN NEW KINGDOM NUBIA

New Kingdom pottery in Nubia differs from the pottery of preceding periods in that it is almost identical to contemporary pottery in Egypt.¹ Although some vessels and types of decoration that occur in Egypt have not been found in Nubia, the differences are no greater than that which is found in different regions in Egypt. Nubian pottery almost disappeared; only one vessel of C-Group tradition was found in a New Kingdom context at Qustul and Adindan.²

Because Egyptian pottery-making installations have been found outside Egypt in Sinai (see Oren 1987: 69–119) and the oases (see Ballet and Picon 1990, Posener-Kriéger 1986), it is reasonable to believe that the pottery found in Nubia was also made by

1. *Chapters 2 and 3* deal with materials that are well known from corpora that represent unified classifications of material found at different sites in Egypt. In order to limit some of the bibliographical confusion that might result from citing the author's name and year when comparing pottery herein with pottery from these other Egyptian sites, the following abbreviations have been adopted:

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Original Publication</i>	<i>Republication (Pottery)</i>
Amarna	Peet and Woolley 1923 Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933	Kelley 1976, pl. 67.1–17 Kelley 1976, pl. 67.18–24
Qau	Brunton 1930	Kelley 1976, pl. 47 (Pottery) Kelley 1976, pl. 79 (New Kingdom)
Gurob	Brunton and Engelbach 1927	Kelley 1976, pl. 68 (Pottery)
Riqqeh	Engelbach 1915	Kelley 1976, pl. 70 (Pottery)
Harageh	Engelbach 1923	Kelley 1976, pl. 57 (Pottery)

The types are cited according to the earlier reports rather than recent excavations because they present a wider range of vessels than is yet available from the new excavations. However the reports generally reconcile the types (see Rose 1986 and 1987).

2. Other vessels were found at Serra East associated with Pan Grave type burials that belong to a later period. See Williams 1990a: 37–38. Much Nubian pottery assigned to the period in fortresses and burials actually belongs to earlier phases (found in mixed groups or strata) or the Napatan period (see Heidorn 1988 and Williams 1990b generally).

Egyptian potters.³ The methods and materials, the same as those later used to make most wheel-made pottery in Nubia, produced four major kinds of pottery that are designated form-groups:

- I. Ordinary pottery
- II. Hard pink pottery
- III. Grey pottery
- IV. Grey-white pottery

Form-groups III and IV contain both grey to greenish grey pottery generally that was used for amphorae but was sometimes used for smaller vessels with the same shapes as form-group I pottery. Form-groups III and IV include a number of variations and subdivisions, and the relationship between them is uncertain.⁴ Since they are not common in the burial groups of Qustul, Adindan, and Serra thus far classified, their consideration will be deferred.

B. MANUFACTURE OF NEW KINGDOM POTTERY

1. CLAY

With the exception of pigmented clays or clay-like substances used for pigments,⁵ clays were known to have come from three kinds of sources in ancient Egypt and Nubia: (1) deposits of Nile alluvium, (2) clays interbedded in the sandstone and limestone formations that flank the valley, and (3) alluvial deposits derived from these formations found in wadis that open into the valley. These sources yielded four or five different kinds of clay.⁶ The Nile alluvium is ferruginous and contains a variety of materials, including silt and rock particles derived from the cataracts.⁷ Clays from the Nubian sandstone vary in appearance, white at Meroe (Robertson 1975), grey-white at Aswan (Little and Attia 1943: 38–40 and 46–47; Passarge 1955, fig. 7), or bluish (Firth 1912: 51), and grey-white (Williams 1990b,

3. Fragments of unfired pottery and wasters from New Kingdom Serra include a tall stand (unfired sherd) and a fine red-burnished carinated bowl (waster). The industry was an expansion of an activity that had begun in the Middle Kingdom fortresses; for a discussion of Middle Kingdom kilns and wasters, see Williams 1987: 59–60.
4. For discussions of the problem, see Arnold 1981: 167–91; Bourriau 1981: 14–15 (called marl); Butzer 1974; Nicholson and Rose 1985 (expanding and correcting Hope 1977: 66–69); and French 1986: 152–55. For other analyses of early New Kingdom pottery, see Hope, Blauer, and Riederer 1981.
5. For a summary of available clays, see Williams 1990b, chap. 2, and Nordström 1985. For classifications of fabrics, see Nordström 1972: 40–51, Nicholson and Rose 1985 (expanding and correcting Hope 1977: 66–69), and French 1986: 152–55. See also Hope, Blauer, and Riederer 1981: 139–66.
6. If the rock clay of Egypt is limy, then it is definitely distinguishable from the rock-clay of Nubia. Otherwise only the situation of the deposit would be different and there would be four rather than five kinds.
7. The alluvial deposits vary from a sandy, silty mud to a well sorted, fine grey brown clay. Large sealings from jars and locally made pottery vessels were made of the muddy clay, while the small sealings were made of the fine material.

chap. 3) or bluish somewhere near Qustul.⁸ Wadi clays from Nubia have not been described in detail, but they are probably more mixed. Either the geological clay of Nubia or a wadi clay or both can be described as slightly ferruginous and some contain high proportions (about half) of kaolin. The rock-clays of the Upper Egyptian limestone also have not been described in detail, but they have been characterized as marl, indicating that they are limy (Nicholson and Patterson 1985: 224–25). The wadi clays of Egypt are also usually described as marls.⁹ No reliable way of distinguishing pottery made from the rock sources from the corresponding wadi deposits has been devised, but it is clear that the rock sources were used in Nubia as early as A-Group.¹⁰

2. TREATMENT

Although Egyptian representations of industrial activities do not show all of the processes used to produce pottery, the preparation of clay is depicted. Impurities were removed by levigating the clay in a pool and the clay was then mixed by stamping or kneading with the feet (Holthoer 1977: 28, figs. 14, 15, and 41; Arnold 1976: 1–34). The addition of temper, which must have occurred before mixing, was not depicted. New Kingdom pottery is so consistent that it probably was virtually always treated this way.

3. TEMPER

Ordinary pottery (I) made with alluvial clay was tempered either with straw, fine sand, or a mixture of the two. Limy particles also appear in it, and they occasionally appear on the surface. Smaller vessels were generally tempered with sand or fine gritty material and larger ones with sand and chaff, but impressions of chaff also appear in smaller vessels. Hard pink pottery (II) was tempered with limestone or fine sandy material.¹¹ Large vessels, including amphorae (III–IV), contained limestone or sand. Form-group IV pottery contained sand and/or limy particles that left numerous voids when they decomposed during firing.¹²

8. Nubian rock clays thus vary from soft crumbly material with rounded or subrounded rock particles to shaley and laminated brown to consolidated grey-white rock. Some thinly laminated shaley clays can be brown.
9. They do not indicate whether the Upper Egyptian rock clay is calcareous (see also fn. 8 above). For the resulting pottery types, see Nicholson and Rose 1985, French 1986, and Arnold 1981.
10. Williams, Williams, and McMillan (1985) point out the availability of the rock-clays, and an analysis of a fragment of an A-Group incense burner made of this clay is also given. For wadi clays, see also Butzer 1974 and Nordström 1985. Distinguishing them in pottery, from each other, and from mixtures with alluvium, is more problematical. See works cited above in note 5.
11. The extensive reworking of the surface often gives the impression that there was no temper, but breaks or deteriorated surfaces show sand particles. The texture of the surface after reworking was so different from the rest of the vessel that this surface often flakes off, leaving the core visible, and the surface has been taken for a slip.
12. Nordström (1977: 66–67) stresses the fineness of the fabric, but larger greenish-grey vessels in the present collection tend to be coarser and more porous than indicated by Nordström; see also Nordström 1972: 55–57.

4. SHAPING

New Kingdom pottery was shaped, apparently from egg-shaped lumps of clay (Arnold 1976, fig. 11; Holthoer 1977, fig. 15, left), on a simple fast wheel, a wheel-head with attached shaft turned by hand in a socket, probably filled with wet clay for lubrication.¹³

Simple vessels were shaped by pressing down into the lump and drawing out the shape. A string (or wire?) was used to sever it from the lump of clay on the wheel (Arnold 1976, fig. 10; Holthoer 1977, fig. 15, right). Some vessels, such as large jars, were made by joining two pieces made separately on the wheel (Holthoer 1977: 42–43), or, in earlier times, by adding a hand-fabricated lower body to a wheel-made upper part (Holthoer 1977: 43; Williams 1983: 36). Although certain vessels were completed with only the simplest shaping, most were made with smoothed profiles. The wheel-throwing was sufficient to bring finer clay particles to the surface and to press the coarser particles into the clay giving the surface a smooth appearance.¹⁴

Most vessels were not completely shaped by throwing on the wheel. The only vessels regularly finished at that stage in the present material were the unfinished angular bowl, some simple bowls, and the simplest jar. Other vessels were allowed to harden and the lower bodies were reshaped by scraping. In some cases, ring bases were made, either as a part of the scraping process or by adding clay (Arnold 1976: 31, fig. 18; Holthoer 1977: 43).

Ordinary pottery (form-group I) was used for many more shapes than the other kinds. It includes miniatures as well as storage jars and even several kinds of luxury vessels. New Kingdom hard pink pottery (form-group II) includes only shapes for luxury uses and special storage, closed shapes, often found stoppered and sometimes with decoration on the stopper that emphasizes their special value. The greyish pottery (form-groups III and IV), closely related to the fine pottery, was used for larger storage jars.

5. DRYING

Although no direct evidence is preserved, at least some of the vessels were dried in sheds to keep them from cracking in the sun (Nicholson and Patterson 1985: 224–30, fig. 4). Larger vessels, especially compound jars, were bound with cords to hold their shape.¹⁵

6. SURFACE TREATMENTS AND DECORATION

New Kingdom potters used a number of techniques to enhance the appearance of pottery, including coating, burnishing, and decoration by incision, modeling, or painting. When the two techniques were combined, Egyptian vessels were painted after burnishing.

13. For illustration of the hand-rotated simple fast wheel, see Arnold 1976, figs. 8–14; Holthoer 1977, figs. 4, 8, 14, 15, 18, and 24. For studies of actual wheels, see Hope 1981: 127–33 and *idem* 1982: 13–14.

14. In addition, a few vessel types were shaped by molding, notably bread molds, which were shaped around a core. Also see Arnold 1976: 26 and figs. 15–16, for a special technique used to shape a stand.

15. Impressions of the cords occur commonly on larger vessels; see pl. 14.

COATING

Three kinds of coating are known to have been used on the simple pottery: red, pink or pale red, and white. It is possible that the pink coating was merely a diluted form of the red coat, and the two colors sometimes occur on the same types of vessel. Although red coats have been reported on hard pink(?) vessels and storage jars (Nordström 1977: 66, W 3.13; Holthoer, Type Group IIIR), only one juglet from Qustul and Adindan has a red coat, and no red coating occurs on the hard pink (form-group II) or grey-white (form-group IV) pottery. Red coats appear primarily on ordinary pottery, and these vessels were most often at least partly burnished. Some larger jars in the collection were coated (red or white) but not burnished.

INCISION

Incised decoration was less common and elaborate than that found at Qau in the Second Intermediate Period (Brunton 1930, pls. XII–XIII, for example). It consisted mostly of a spiral or a few parallel lines around the neck or body of a jar or stand; these sometimes had impressed grooves or even simple ribs. Only the rare “goddess” or feminiform jars still combined the applied and incised decoration characteristic earlier and these disappeared in the mid-Eighteenth Dynasty (Bourriau 1981, cats. 52, 53, 55, and 56, for example). A sherd has an incised potmark (pl. 29c); its provenience is unknown.

BURNISHING

Although appearance was a major reason for burnishing pottery in Egypt and Nubia,¹⁶ small, red-coated bowls may have been burnished to make them easier to use as drinking vessels. The descriptive term burnish is probably more appropriate than “surface compaction.”¹⁷

In the New Kingdom, burnishing commonly preceded decoration,¹⁸ but in ordinary pottery, only vessels that had been coated were frequently burnished. The combination occurs on certain bowls, carinated jars with straight necks, ovoid jars with tall narrow necks, and some stands. The most common bowls of this group were burnished on the inside and the upper part of the exterior, rarely the entire exterior.

Most New Kingdom hard pink containers were burnished over the entire exterior, but they are not lustrous. Amphorae and other storage vessels in the present material were not normally burnished. Grey-white (form-group IV) pottery, whose high firing would destroy any luster, was not burnished.

16. Williams (1983: 37–38) deals with examples in C-Group. The burnished exterior of jars and stands here would serve no practical purpose.

17. For broad, shallow bowls used as drinking cups, see Davies 1943, pls. XLIV–XLV, some with feet; also Davies and Davies 1933, pl. XXVII, register 3, left.

18. Although some vessels may have been burnished before decoration in Nubia, the technique succeeded the incised decoration of C-Group bowls and the painting of A-Group vessels.

PAINTING

Although a few vessels were elaborately decorated in the First and Second Intermediate Periods and simple elements of decoration, such as rim bands, appeared at various times between the end of the Naqada period and the New Kingdom, Egyptian pottery was not often painted (Arnold 1972, color plate and figure 1). The painted decoration, which appeared in the Eighteenth Dynasty, was originally based on Cypro-Levantine styles that occurred in the late Middle and early Late Bronze Age. After a brief period in which imported designs were imitated fairly closely,¹⁹ the painting was regularized and simplified into linear patterns. Representations are exceptional (for example, see Bourriau 1981, cats. 137, 139, 140, and 141). The designs were mostly monochrome, but bichrome red and black painting appeared and decoration in various colors later became a regular feature of decoration on New Kingdom pottery.²⁰

The earliest painting in these groups appeared on ordinary pottery. On counterparts of the biconical jar with vertical neck painting appeared as simple horizontal groups of lines on the neck and body,²¹ and on larger jars as horizontal groups of black lines, imitating incised lines.²²

7. FIRING

According to refiring experiments reported by Nordström, most pottery of the New Kingdom was fired at one of two temperature-zones used to produce Egyptian pottery.²³ Most ordinary and hard pink vessels were fired at just over 800°C. Almost all of the vessels in this collection are quite hard, indicating that they were fired for an extended period. Their light-colored surfaces also indicate that the atmosphere was oxidizing, at least near

19. Egyptian pottery may have continued to absorb decorative elements in Late Bronze IIA. Compare, for example, solid triangles in Amiran 1970: 148, no. 9, and Bourriau 1981, cat. 145 (petals?).

20. See note 17 and Bourriau 1981, cats. 150 (red and blue), 151 (blue floral), and 152 (same). The floral decoration of cat. 147 is darker. See Holthoer 1977, pls. 62: 1 and 65: 3.

21. In Egyptian groups, early forms of the decoration include vertical and crossed lines (Qau 138–41).

22. Because only a small part of the elaborate and varied New Kingdom decorated pottery appears in Nubia, a general discussion of the development is not appropriate in the present work. It can be noted that painted decoration on larger jars was made to imitate tapes and garlands or even elaborately decorated sealing-covers (see Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 124; Davies and Davies 1923, pl. XXI, above center). These tapes, garlands, and sealing-covers became more elaborate, as did the painted decoration, and the composition came to include fairly elaborate representations. Blue floral decoration appeared in the tomb of Kha and petal garlands continued as a motif into the later New Kingdom (Bell 1985, pl. III and p. 63). Petal decoration was often used on ordinary pottery, put on either without a slip or other treatment or with a pale or white wash. The blue-floral decoration even appeared with a red-coated background in the embalmer's cache of Tutankhamun (Winlock 1941, pl. 5, above center). It occurs rarely in Nubia and not at all in this collection.

23. Nordström 1972: 43–44. A third, lower temperature, 650–700°C, occurred in pit firing used to produce C-Group, Pan Grave, and Kerma pottery. It was used only rarely in New Kingdom Nubia.

the end of the firing.²⁴ Representations show vessels being unloaded from tall cylindrical kilns which, in the New Kingdom, were large enough to require a flight of steps to reach the top to charge them.²⁵ The kilns appear to have had a separate firing chamber joined to the main chamber from below. During the firing, a tender sat before the door of the chamber, sometimes holding reeds to keep the fire burning at the right intensity. Black vessels baked in a smothered kiln are rare but include both ordinary and "hard pink" vessels.²⁶

Grey-white (form-group IV) pottery was fired at a much higher temperature of over 1000°C, which accounts for their sometimes greenish-grey color. Since shapes were shared with ordinary vessels, it was not necessarily made by wholly different techniques from wholly different materials.²⁷ The most important technical difference was in the firing which must have been done in a kiln capable of generating quite intense heat, such as the unusual type depicted in the tomb of Djehutyhetep at Bersha.²⁸

8. POST-FIRING TREATMENTS

Egyptian pottery was not necessarily completed with the firing process. The complete packaging associated with storage jars, amphorae, and even smaller handled jars was often elaborate, but, except for lids and an occasional mud sealing, post-firing techniques are not found in the present material.²⁹

C. CLASSIFICATION AND NEW KINGDOM POTTERY

The large amount of material recovered from New Kingdom tombs of Qustul and Adindan requires an orderly corpus for purposes of comparison and an abbreviated code to avoid illustrating large numbers of identical vessels. The corpus remains incomplete, however, because the vessels in this collection are concentrated in three phases, with the times between them poorly represented.

Two prior corpora exist that offer valuable guides to classifying New Kingdom pottery from the varied deposits found in Nubia. The earlier corpus established by the British

24. *Pace* Nordström 1977: 61–62. New Kingdom ordinary pottery does not often have black breaks. In fact the cores of the walls vary from black to red and they are sometimes a brighter red than the surface.

25. See Holthoer 1977, fig. 24. Kilns were also found in the Middle Kingdom fortress at Serra East, and wasters show that they were used for pottery. See Williams 1987: 59–60.

26. A group established by Nordström (1977: 64, W2) includes smother-kiln (black) vessels derived from both the ordinary and hard pink groups.

27. High firing changes the mineralogical composition of the clay by calcining the limestone. The structure of the clay minerals is altered completely. See the compositions as given in Williams, Williams, and McMillan 1985, table.

28. Holthoer 1977, figs. 17, and 50: 2. The technology of draft control was present in Nubia as indicated by smelters at Kerma (C. Bonnet 1982: 34–39) and possibly Buhen (Emery 1963: 116–20).

29. Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 124. These procedures included sealing, decoration on the sealing or a cover for it, covering the sealing or the entire jar or both with a white coating, and sometimes painting the sealing or a linen cover for the sealing in bright patterns.

School of Archaeology in Egypt was based on pottery dated to the New Kingdom found in excavations in northern Middle Egypt and it was classified numerically according to shape.³⁰ Although easy to use, it could not readily accommodate new shapes, and some drawings lacked sufficient detail to make reliable comparisons. Since shape was the only basis for classifying the Egyptian pottery, vessels made in very different ways could be grouped in a single class or series of classes.³¹

The second major classification was constructed for New Kingdom pottery in Nubia by two authors in separate stages. The first stage used the materials and processes of manufacture to construct a hierarchical complex of classes called “wares” based upon fabric (ingredients, techniques of working, and firing), surface coating, texture, and color.³² The second step used aspects of the “wares,” and inferred instrumental category to construct “type-groups,” and abstracted shape-templates to create types. Because the designations are not numerically sequential, each class is independent and the classification can readily accommodate new shapes.³³ However, the abstracted shape templates ignore intended groupings.³⁴ They separate objects that were intended by their makers to belong together,³⁵ associate objects that were intended to be separate,³⁶ and they group dissimilar objects separated by centuries.³⁷ Although painstaking and elaborate, the classification has actually introduced contradictions into, and suppressed distinctions within, the material.

To minimize the garbling effect of cross-cultural categorization, the present series presents pottery and objects in classes based on recognizing and identifying intended differences or associations. It uses actual skills and habits (tradition), specific intentions

30. See Riqqeh, Harageh, and Gurob (abbreviations listed above). Like other corpora generated by the British School, the shapes were arranged from open to closed, followed by special shapes and imports. Although the corpus was used at other sites, these three volumes contain the essential vessels. The corpus was not used at Qau.
31. See Harageh series 91–99, which includes several kinds of imports and Egyptian specialty pottery.
32. Nordström 1972: 33–67; idem 1977: 60–67; and idem 1985.
33. Holthoer 1977: 68–177. For an alternative method of classifying the same pottery with a comparable level of elaboration, see Traunecker 1981.
34. This occurs despite the elaboration. See Holthoer 1977: 43–54, pls. 5–12.
35. Holthoer 1977, pls. 30–32 (CS, CV, and CW), 20–21 (JU), and 23 (AH), all of which include related kinds of vessels but with different treatments of handles and necks. See also pl. 32: CV 2 VP/0/e–f; pl. 33: VP/0/d–e, and pl. 39: VP/0/c–d, all of which are distinct shapes, but which are related far more to each other than the adjacent vessels in the same classifications; they actually date to the Middle Kingdom.
36. See also Holthoer 1977, pl. 35: GJ/1, VP/0/d–e, var. A; VP/0/f–g, with the rest of GJ 1; most high-level classes, for example, contain different intentional groupings. Also, historical periods are mixed. Some Middle Kingdom vessels have already been cited, but there are some later Napatan types also; see pl. 26: GO 1 IR/0/e.
37. Holthoer 1977, pl. 26: GO 1, pl. 32: CV2, also contains both Middle Kingdom and New Kingdom vessels.

(formal categories), and intended use as the major basis of class identification.³⁸ The classification is not intended to form the basis for reclassifying all of the pottery in Egypt and Nubia since it is not complete. For ease of reference, it is presented in outline form with a hierarchical arrangement of categorical groupings.

In previous volumes of this series, classes were established in a descending order of size, tradition, form-group, instrumental category, and decoration. However, definite differences in the roles played by such aspects as shape and decoration between the various periods have required that different aspects of the pottery be stressed in the register listings. For example, in the A-Group, most exterior-painted vessels belonged to only two shapes, but there were 177 decorative patterns which formed the basis of the register. Undecorated vessels of both A-Group and Egyptian origin, on the other hand, were listed according to shape. In earlier and later phases, vessels from more than one tradition were important in the pottery complex, and these had to be considered as separate classifications.

Classifying New Kingdom pottery is much less complex than classifying pottery from earlier phases because almost all vessels were made by techniques derived from the Egyptian tradition and the role of decoration corresponded closely to that of shape and materials.³⁹ However, different materials were sometimes used to make the same shapes, sometimes even with the same decoration, so it was appropriate to organize the material into a single shape-corpus (see the category of special purpose vessels [SP] below). The other levels of categorization are also included as part of the description. Decoration is not formally classified because the decorated vessels in Nubia do not approach those of Egypt in number and variety.

1. FORM-GROUPS IN NEW KINGDOM POTTERY

Apart from a single black-topped bowl of C-Group type and very few Cypriot and Syro-Palestinian imports, the New Kingdom pottery could be assigned to four major groups⁴⁰ comparable to groups found in Egypt. The largest group (form-group I), ordinary Egyptian

38. Tradition requires special recognition because large amounts of pottery were imported to Lower Nubia or made according to imported ideas and techniques. At any one time, pottery made in several different cultural traditions might be present, each made according to different choices at each stage in the manufacturing process.
39. Only one vessel of local workmanship was found plus a few more of Cypriot and Syro-Palestinian Late Bronze I origin. For the correspondence of shape and decoration, see the category of pseudo-import jars (PJ) below. Most (but not all) other vessels assigned to the New Kingdom probably actually date to the Napatan period. See Williams 1990b, especially p. 5, figs. 26b–c, and pl. 5a–b; Heidorn 1988; Williams 1990a: 37–38; and Säve-Söderbergh 1989, pls. 35–37, various.
40. The four major categories described below represent different kinds of manufactured articles, ware categories that recur in Egyptian pottery. Each of these encompassed a number of variations in clay-mixture, temper, or technique. Although these could be considered ware categories (see Hope 1977: 66–68), they are more realistically regarded as chronologically or locally limited modes of making pottery within the major groups rather than actual classes.

pottery, was made of grey-brown alluvial clay. Shapes consisted mostly of the simple bowls, jars, and stands that make up the traditional Egyptian repertoire, but the group gradually incorporated some shapes found in the hard pink and amphorae groups. Most vessels were simply smoothed. Sometimes, a white or red coat was applied to all or part of the surface. In most cases red-coated vessels were also burnished. In a few cases, vessels were more carefully smoothed with a soft substance. Firing was rather low, but some vessels were fired hard orange through the break.

A second group, Egyptian hard pink pottery (form-group II) was made with wadi marls or one of the rock clays of Upper Egypt and Nubia. However, vessels sometimes have small fragments of mica in them that indicate the material also contained some alluvium. Shapes include carinated and handled jars, jugs, and juglets—all definitely or probably imitations of Aegean and Levantine vessels.⁴¹ The surfaces were carefully smoothed and sometimes burnished. The vessels were often painted in a Cypro-Levantine linear decoration and they were normally fired to a very light pink or greyish-white color, although some are slightly greenish.

The same clays, possibly also in mixtures with alluvium, were used to make large storage jars, here called Egyptian grey pottery (form-group III). The small number of vessels in the present groups and the known diversity of handled storage jars elsewhere make this difficult to isolate as a single category. In addition to the more obviously mixed clays, the vessels have much coarser temper than the small hard pink vessels. The known shapes are also Cypro-Levantine, consisting of ovoid or piriform amphorae (one amphora was Egyptian ordinary). These were thrown very much like Egyptian ordinary vessels, with no attempt to obtain a fine surface. With its mineral temper and grey surfaces, it resembles form-group IV pottery, but its substantially lower porosity, paralleling the hard pink vessels, made it suitable for long-term storage of liquids and its strength made possible relatively thin walls which would minimize weight.⁴²

A fourth group, Egyptian grey-white pottery (form-group IV), is uncommon in New Kingdom tomb groups at Qustul and Adindan, although it occurs in occupation debris at Serra East to the south. Despite the greenish-white color often found on the vessels, it is not certain which clay or clay mixture was used. Shapes in this group include jars also found in Egyptian ordinary pottery.⁴³ Bowls in this pottery group were also found at Serra East.

In addition to the four major groups of Egyptian pottery and a single black-topped vessel, imports from Cyprus and Syria-Palestine were present. A few of the imported

41. The necked jar may have been Egyptian, but this is difficult to verify. Shapes not found in this pottery include simple bowls, crude jars, and common ordinary convex-based jars.

42. As little as 6 mm, compared to about 1 cm for brown vessels of much smaller size.

43. There has been a tendency to combine all light-colored vessels in Egypt into a single "Qena," "Ballas," or "Gulleh" category. Ancient groupings were clearly different, apart from the differences in materials. See Nordström 1972: 54–57 and idem 1977: 65–67 (Ware-Groups W3 [hard pink], W4 [hard grey-brown], and W5 [hard grey of Qena type]). For late Eighteenth Dynasty pottery, see Nicholson and Rose 1985: 144–47; for Third Intermediate Period or later pottery, see French 1986: 154–55.

vessels could be assigned to three major groups: black burnished juglets, spindle bottles, and Base-Ring I juglets—all well-known Late Bronze Age imports.

2. SPECIAL GROUPS IN EGYPTIAN ORDINARY POTTERY

Within the brown, or ordinary, pottery several different products are separated from the mass by special features. For example, the simplest bowls in the early tombs were smoothed inside and out, but the base was sometimes hardly reshaped or recut to regularize the profile. However, some bowls had the base reshaped to a low ring; the inside, and often the outside, were coated with red and the vessel was burnished inside and sometimes outside. At the same time, certain necked jars and tall stands were also red burnished, making a small group of such vessels. Drop-shaped jars were also sometimes red-coated, but never burnished. In the present work these features are recorded as descriptive details, but they do not play a role in the classification.

As noted above, black pottery fired in a smothered kiln has been assigned to both ordinary (I) and hard pink (II) form-groups, but only one example of black pottery occurred in the pottery, the hard pink group, published herein.

The colors according to the Munsell soil color chart are presented for typical vessels in the discussion of pottery shapes (below, pp. 34ff.) and in the *Register of Finds*.

3. CLASSIFICATION OF THE CORPUS

The classification of the corpus, as it is given here, is intended to represent only the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition materials dated to the time of the New Kingdom.⁴⁴ The pottery is classified by type, form-group, and shape as follows. First, the type of the object is identified, e.g., bowl, jar, lid, etc. Second, the form-group is indicated by an upper case Roman numeral (I, II, III, IV); however, since the majority of objects belong to form-group I (ordinary pottery), only form-groups II, III, and IV are indicated—otherwise, form-group I is assumed. Third, the shape of the object is indicated by a mnemonic biliteral code assigned to the categories given in the next section (e.g., UJ = unfinished jar, LI = lid, etc.). Fourth, if there are subcategories within the classification of shape, these subcategories are identified numerically and are listed after the biliteral code. Finally, further lower case letters, roman numerals, etc. refer the reader to table 6 (pp. 48ff.), where objects sharing like characteristics are grouped together to form subcategories. For example,

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Bowl CB—1 | indicates that the type of the object is a “bowl,” the object belongs to “form-group I” (lack of I = ordinary pottery), its shape is classified as a “common bowl” (—CB), which is subcategorized as an “angular bowl” (—1); |
| Jar IV—CJ—5avi | indicates that the type of the object is a “jar,” the object belongs to “form-group IV” (IV = grey-white pottery), its |

44. Holthoer (1977: 68–177) similarly classifies New Kingdom pottery recovered by the Scandinavian Joint Expedition to Sudanese Nubia; Holthoer’s classification of pottery is referred to extensively below.

shape is classified as a “common jar” (—CJ), which is subcategorized as a “jar with modeled or bent rim” (—5), and the designation “avi” further subcategorizes the object in table 6.

The few objects of other traditions (C-Group, Cypriot, Syro-Palestinian) are not distinguished by form-group numbers.

D. THE NEW KINGDOM POTTERY SHAPES

The New Kingdom pottery is grouped in the following broad phenomenological categories: unfinished angular bowl (UA), common bowl (CB), cup (CU), unfinished jar (UJ), common jar (CJ), pseudo-import jar (PJ), import (IM), amphora (AM), miniature amphora (MA), special purpose vessel (SP), lid (LI), stand (ST), coarse platter (CP), platter stand and burner (PS), miniature votive vessel (MI), and several categories found at Serra East but not present at Qustul and Adindan—hob (HO), crucible (CR), baking or roasting tube (BC), and *dokas* (DO). Other baked clay objects, most of them Middle Kingdom in date, are not classified as pottery, including libation tables and a wheel-like object.

1. BOWL

UNFINISHED ANGULAR BOWL (UA) (see fig. 1a–d, p. 79)

This group of vessels includes heavy-walled unfinished bowls of New Kingdom ordinary pottery. They have flat bases, often with a hole in the bottom and flared sides, and most have beveled rims; a few early examples have no special rim treatment. The sides vary from simply angular to slightly concave to very concave. No single explanation of its purpose has proved satisfactory (Holthoer 1977: 83–84). The vessel is common in New Kingdom Nubia (Reisner 1910, fig. 314; Steindorff 1937, pls. 77: 25 and 88: b 4; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 47: SXXX; Holthoer 1977, pl. 18: FP) and Egypt (Harageh, Gurob series 13; Qau 16–17), and it may have some chronological significance. The earliest shape is angular; it occurs in the tomb of Meritamun (Winlock 1932: 30) and the later eastern chamber of Neferkhawet’s tomb, but not with the main burials (Hayes 1935, fig. 1; see fig. 3, Boki). Unfinished angular bowls from Asasif Tomb 37 have slightly concave sides (Carnarvon and Carter 1912, pl. LXXIV) as do some from the eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina (Bruyère 1937, fig. 48: 14; fig. 49: third row center, second row left and right; fig. 81, below, fig. 83, on coffin). The coarse angular bowl did not occur in the tomb of Kha or at el-Amarna, although it occurs occasionally in late contexts elsewhere.⁴⁵

The unfinished angular bowl was not found in Second Intermediate Period grave groups or those from the earliest part of the Eighteenth Dynasty, but by the time of Hatshepsut it

45. See Nagel 1938, fig. 56: 9, Deir el-Medina 1164, largely late, but such a large group that it could be mixed; for such mixture, see 1165, figs. 60–67; Emery and Kirwan 1935: 339–40, figs. 335–36.

was in common use. By the time of Amenhotep III, it was no longer common. The type therefore dates largely to the fifteenth century; while the concave examples are probably later, information is not entirely clear after the end of the eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina early in the reign of Thutmose III.

For colors of UA bowls, see VF 60—12 (very high firing).

COMMON BOWL (CB) (see figs. 1e–2h, pp. 79–80)

The large body of open serving vessels has not generally been given the same detailed treatment accorded to jars in the corpora. For colors of CB bowls, see R 40—54, R 79—3, R 84—13 (wh. band inside rim), R 94—17 (red rim band).

CB—1. Angular Bowl. In the earlier New Kingdom, angular bowls are the most common serving vessels. They vary considerably in size and depth, but all have simple angular sides. Normally, the rim was given no special treatment, but the interior was smoothed and the base was reshaped, tapering the lower side, although it was sometimes left unworked. In most cases, the base is flat, but it was sometimes a low ring.

In the late Second Intermediate Period, the angular bowl was the most typical open vessel (Petrie 1906, pl. X: 1–17). The shapes became more varied in the earlier New Kingdom, by which time the ring bases appeared (Winlock 1932, fig. 16; Carnarvon and Carter 1912, pl. LXXIV, below L; Daressy 1902, pl. V: 24032, 24031). They also occur frequently in Nubia (Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 47: SXXIX; Steindorff 1937, pls. 70: 8a and b [various] and 8 b 1; Reisner 1910, fig. 326: 6–11; Holthoer 1977, pl. 27, much of PL 3). Except for a few small vessels, they do not occur at Amarna, and none were found in the tomb of Kha.

CB—2. Bowl with Out-Turned Rim. Open bowls with out-turned rims resemble the angular bowls closely enough that they are not recognized separately in the Aniba or Scandinavian corpora (Holthoer 1977, pl. 28: PL 4, IR/0/d–e), although they are distinguished at Buhen (Reisner 1910, fig. 326: 9–11). Vessels of this type also appear in Egypt (Gurob series 5t, v[?]), though they are not common, and perhaps at Amarna (Amarna series VII/1003 [Kelley 1976, pl. 67.4]).

CB—3. Bowl with Angled to Convex Sides and Inverted Rim. Among the most common vessels in New Kingdom Nubia are bowls with angled, often slightly convex sides and inverted rims. Although a few of these bowls have flat bases (CB—3a), most are ring-based (CB—3b), and these small to medium-sized bowls have red coats and burnished interiors.

A few rough or incompletely finished vessels that would be assigned to this group occur in the tomb of Kha (Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 121 center, second from above), and at Amarna

(Amarna IV/1008, 1002A; IX/170 [Kelley 1976, pls. 67.2, 4]), but they do not have the red coat and interior burnish typical of bowls early in the dynasty.⁴⁶

CB—4. Convex Bowl with a Flat or Ring Base. A number of bowls with heavy, convex sides have bases that were either left unfinished, or reworked to a flat or low stump base (CB—4a). Ring bases are uncommon (CB—4b). Most of the vessels, especially 4aiii, have smoothed interiors and a red or pink rim band, often made by dipping.⁴⁷ In some cases, the band is not present, and the coat, also made by dipping the vessel, is occasionally more extensive. A small group of ring-based bowls (CB—4b), is related to the CB—3a group by having an interior-burnished red coat as well as the ring base. Otherwise, in most cases, the clay was not coarse, but the surface is abrasive to the touch.

The simple form, CB—4a, occurs in tombs where CB—3, especially CB—3bi, does not, and it appears that plain convex bowls replaced the finer tapered vessels. In Egypt, they appear not to occur in earlier groups, but they are rather common in the Amarna period.⁴⁸

CB—5. Convex Bowl with Rounded or Pointed Bottom. Broad convex bowls with rounded or pointed bottoms resemble CB—4a vessels in both appearance and technique of manufacture. The walls are relatively heavy and the clay also feels abrasive to the touch. Like CB—4a bowls, the interiors are smoothed, the rim sometimes beveled, and the base is reworked to the convex shape. The red or pink rim band is often present. Some vessels have rope marks, and one has an everted rim.

Round-bottomed convex bowls seem to parallel CB—4 vessels in date. In Egypt, they were not found in the early groups, but they are fairly common at Amarna⁴⁹ and in the tomb of Kha.⁵⁰ This vessel also occurs elsewhere in Nubia.⁵¹ In the present groups, they occur mostly in V 46 and R 35 in the Ramesside levels.

CB—6. Bowl with Sinuous Side. This category is not recognized in Holthoer 1977; one example was found in R 29.

46. Winlock 1932, fig. 16j (shape only); Carnarvon and Carter 1912, pl. LXXIV; Bruyère 1937: 99, fig. 50, two top rows and lower left. Generally in Egypt, Gurob 9b (3bi–ii); Riqqeh 9d (same); Harageh 9b, d, e (same); Qau 38; Holthoer 1977, pls. 25–26: CU 3, most of group; Reisner 1910, fig. 326: 1–4.

47. This group, especially CB—4aiii, does not occur in Meritamun or Tomb 37. CB—4aiii also is not illustrated among the vessels in Bruyère 1937, fig. 50.

48. Amarna VI/224 (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.3); Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 122, lower left, fig. 144: 1, possibly CB—4aiii. See Riqqeh, Harageh, Gurob series 5. Reisner 1910, fig. 327: 2, is probably not CB—4a and this vessel is probably not present in the material at all. The vessel is not noted at Buhen. The common form CB—4aiii is found in tombs V 48 and V 60, dated to Amenhotep III and Amenhotep III–Amarna, respectively.

49. Amarna IV/186, 201, for example (Gurob 2, not a precise parallel, as are Riqqeh 2, Harageh 2, and Qau 56).

50. Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 122, below right, also with rim band (CB—5b); for CB—5c, see fig. 144 R, also fig. 136.

51. Reisner 1910, fig. 326, 13–15; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 47: SXXIII (also pl. 38); Holthoer 1977, pl. 25: CU 1, without precise equivalent (CB—5d); Steindorff 1937, pl. 70: 8 b (third from left); Holthoer 1977, pl. 27: PL 1.

CB—7. Carinated Bowls. Carinated bowls have a single kink, vertical upper side, and a simple or grooved rim. In most cases, the base is worked to a low ring.

In the earlier Eighteenth Dynasty, well-made carinated bowls were generally red coated and burnished inside and above the carination outside (Carnarvon and Carter 1912, pl. LXXIV, below; Bruyère 1937: 99, fig. 50, third row right, for example). Carinated bowls also occur at Amarna, though with a slightly bent upper side (Amarna XI [Kelley 1976, pl. 67.5]). The chronological significance of the vessel is uncertain.⁵²

CB—8. Bowl.⁵³ The shape of a bowl with a short neck, bulged body, roll rim, and ring base approximates the CJ—4 necked jar. It is classified as a bowl because of its width. Vessels with this shape did not occur at Qustul and Adindan.

CUP (CU)

Small, deep vessels intended for the direct consumption of liquids were common in the Middle Kingdom and Second Intermediate Period groups, but not in the New Kingdom Nubian materials excavated by the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition. Only two examples are recorded in the *Register of Finds*, R 20—13 (table 20) and VG 97—2 (table 21). Cups are classed with convex bowls in the Scandinavian corpus.⁵⁴

MINIATURE VOTIVE VESSEL (MI)

This category of vessel is not further classified since only a few examples were found at Qustul and Adindan.

2. JAR

Most of the pottery vessels from the tombs of Qustul and Adindan are jars. Because of their variety, considerable attention has been given them in various corpora, and parallels for individual vessels are often exact.

UNFINISHED JAR (UJ) (see figs. 2i–3a, pp. 80–81)

The simplest New Kingdom jar is an unfinished flat-based convex or tapered vessel, generally with a low neck. All of the vessels in this group were simply potted. The surfaces were smoothed only slightly if at all, the profiles were not regularized, and the bottoms were not reworked. Finger indentations remain near the flat base. The simplicity of the vessel and the haste with which it was made resemble the unfinished angular bowl.

52. For CB—7 generally, see Steindorff 1937, pl. 70: 7 (except third from left); Gurob 1–3; Reisner 1910, fig. 326: 19–21; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 47: SXXV; Gurob 10; Qau 26; Holthoer 1977, pl. 24: CC 3.

53. This category is not recognized in Holthoer 1977.

54. Holthoer 1977, pl. 25–26: CU, but especially CU 1 IR/0/d–f, recognized as late New Kingdom.

This jar occurs widely in Nubia (Reisner 1910, fig. 313; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 38: SXXI, pl. 47: SXX; Holthoer 1977, pl. 18: BB; Steindorff 1937, pl. 72: 11 b) and Egypt (see Gurob 67 series) in New Kingdom contexts. None were reported from the tomb of Meritamun, the early burials of Neferkhawet, or T 37, and the simple jars of this kind from the eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina and the tomb of Maherpri have wide mouths and no necks (Daressy 1902, pl. V: 24029 [Maherpri]; Bruyère 1937, fig. 47, third row, left 2 and right 1). The typical necked jar (UJ—1b) did not occur in these earlier groups. Vessels of this type do not occur at Amarna, or in the tomb of Kha. Because of this distribution, most, especially the typical necked jar (UJ—1b), are assigned to the period between the reigns of Thutmose III and Amenhotep III. Certain Ramesside or later contexts contained jars with low or very low necks, wide mouths, and high shoulders. Often the side is practically ribbed (UJ—1ci beta—ii). This form may have been a canopic jar, although no remains of viscera were found (Emery and Kirwan 1935, figs. 334, 335, especially fig. 327; Nagel 1938, T. 359—19, fig. II, fig. 51-5 [T. 1159A], fig. 82-13 [T. 1172—4], village cellar, fig. 110: 38, 42, 44 [Horemheb]).

COMMON JAR (CJ) (see figs. 3b—7f, pp. 81—85)

For colors of CJ jars, see R 45—15 (red ct.), R 35—37, R 83—1 (red ct., vert. bur.), VC 46—16 (same), VD 56—2, K 50—12.

CJ—1—2, 5—6. Narrow Tapered Jar with Round or Pointed Base. Narrow, tapered-cylindrical jars with convex bottoms are very common in New Kingdom contexts. The simplest is a straight-sided vessel, narrow near the top, somewhat broader near the base (CJ—1). The second jar has a slightly sinuous side and it is almost as wide near the rim as it is near the base (CJ—2). In the third group (CJ—5—6), the mouth is much narrower than the widest part of the vessel. The rim is turned outward, and normally thickened or rolled. The neck varies from very short to long and concave. Jars designated CJ—1 are mostly small cups or medium-size jars, while those called CJ—2 and CJ—5—6 range from medium to very large capacity, some suitable for storage. With a few exceptional jars made in the grey-white (form-group IV) pottery, CJ—2 and CJ—5—6 jars were made of New Kingdom ordinary pottery.

The simplest jars appeared in the Second Intermediate Period (Reisner 1923 IV—V, p. 419, fig. 299) and through the reign of Thutmose III (Winlock 1932, fig. 17f—g, Carnarvon and Carter 1912, pl. LXXIV; Bruyère 1937: 93, fig. 47, below right upper row, right). The vessel did not occur in the tomb of Kha, or at Amarna, but the more open concave-sided vessel (CJ—2a) was found there (Amarna XXV/132, 1013 [Kelley 1976, pl. 67.9], see Steindorff 1937, pl. 72: 11 a; Gurob, Riqqeh, Harageh series 20; Qau [also series 20 from earlier publications] 60—62).

CJ—3. Small Globular/Ovoid Jar. This class of jar does was not found at Qustul and Adindan.

CJ—4. Large Globular/Ovoid Jar. This class of jar does was not found at Qustul and Adindan.

CJ—5–6. Jars with Modeled or Bent Rim. Jars with modeled or bent rims appear from the Second Intermediate Period through the Empire. Some shapes and types of decoration have special chronological importance, although they were not especially useful for dating the groups from Qustul and Adindan.

Baggy New Kingdom jars were sometimes decorated, often with incised lines on the neck or painted lines or bands on the neck and body. They were often coated red, less often white, and a few were given more elaborate painted decoration. By the end of Amenhotep III's reign, the well-known blue-petal decoration began, but it was not common in Nubia.

CJ—7. Large Globular Jar. Globular jars occur at various times in Egyptian pottery, but vessels with short, rather straight necks, nearly biconical bodies and modeled rims are typical of the Eighteenth Dynasty. They were sometimes decorated with dark paint on a light background.

The CJ—7 globular jars appeared by the time of Thutmose III (Bruyère 1937: 93, fig. 47, below) and various forms continued to be made down to the Amarna period (Amarna XXI [Kelley 1976, pl. 67.7]; Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 121, lower center).

CJ—8. Ovoid Storage Jar with Neck. A series of ovoid storage jars culminates in the New Kingdom funnel-necked jar. Typically, an oval body is topped by a prominent wide neck that can be straight, concave, or bowed. The neck could be almost as large as the body of the vessel. The rim was not conspicuous, even when modeled. All of the vessels from Qustul and Adindan were made of ordinary pottery except CJ—8cii, which was of hard pink pottery (form-group II). The vessel was given a white coat and decoration in red and black.

CJ—8 jars were not found in the early groups⁵⁵ and it is uncertain when the first examples appeared. The early shape with a conical neck also appeared at Amarna and continued to be made later. Perhaps the most interesting parallel is between CJ—1lcii and a vessel from the tomb of Kha (Amarna XLIV [Kelley 1976, pl. 67.12]).

CJ—9. "Feminiiform" Jar. Jars with elongated ovoid bodies, short, straight necks, and prominent modeled rims occurred frequently in later Second Intermediate Period contexts in Upper Egypt. Some of these were later decorated with clay knobs (Reisner 1923 IV–V, fig. 306: 29–30; Qau Second Intermediate Period 25–27; see Qau New Kingdom 100) and complexes of combed wavy lines. Although this elaborate complex of decoration declined rapidly in importance in the early New Kingdom, a number of vessels were decorated with

55. The one example from Deir el-Medina (Bruyère 1937, fig. 48: 6) is not otherwise illustrated.

the incisions, combined with modeled clay breasts supported by spindly clay arms applied to the neck and shoulder of the vessel. The two vessels from R 29 (41 and 46 [pl. 25]) belong to the grey-white (form-group IV) group of pottery.

Although no vessels of this type were found in the groups used as standards to establish chronology, the closest parallel, from Qau, belongs to the early New Kingdom, as does tomb R 29, which contained two examples.

CJ—10. Small Ovoid Jar with Flared Neck. Apart from bowls CB—3, jars PJ—2, and some tall stands, the only vessels frequently burnished red were small ovoid jars with flared necks. Vessels CJ—10bii, 10biii, and 10c were red-slipped and closely burnished, both vertically and horizontally. Two others, CJ—10biv alpha and beta, were hard ordinary pottery; the latter, of Ramesside date, has considerable chaff and an exterior red coat.

The red-burnished jars of this group are typical of New Kingdom contexts (see *Register of Finds*). Although it is difficult to determine their method of manufacture, antecedents with short necks were found at Kerma (Reisner 1923 IV–V, fig. 272, 60–63). Vessels of this kind do not occur in the New Kingdom, but the smaller earlier group (see for example, Neferkhawet [Hayes 1935]) in T37 contained one with a large body, a short neck, and a ridged rim.⁵⁶ The eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina yielded several exact parallels to vessels from Qustul and Adindan (Bruyère 1937: 93, fig. 47, top row, left 6). None were found in the tomb of Kha or at Amarna, or even in the tombs of Maherpri or Maket.

CJ—11. Simple Ovoid Jar. Simple ovoid jars of ordinary pottery were not numerous enough in the Qustul and Adindan cemeteries or comparable groups to indicate any relationships apart from their difference from other vessels (Riqqeh, Harageh, Gurob, 64 series [G; parallel not precise]; Holthoer 1977, no precise parallels). Two-handled vessels that resemble shape CJ—11b were found in the tomb of Kha (Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 121, upper left) and at Amarna (Amarna LXXII/164 [Kelley 1976, pl. 67.16]), but not in early groups.

CJ—12–14. Vessels with shapes CJ—12 through 14, which include the tapered jar and bulged neck jar, were found at Serra East.

PSEUDO-IMPORT JAR (PJ) (see figs. 7g–9d, pp. 85–87)

As noted, hard pink pottery comprised mostly jars for oils, fats, or scents intended to be kept for long periods. The most prominent vessels made in this way were adaptations of Aegean and Levantine vessels, sometimes with decoration adapted from the same source. Some of the PJ—2 jars, were also made of ordinary pottery.

For colors of PJ jars, see R 40—62 (red ct.), R 43—6 (N.K. hard pink), R 45—11 (red ct.), R 45—16 (red ct.), R 58—7 (hard pink), R 84—1, VC 46—53 (red bur.), VC 46—55 (red bur.), VF 60—22 (lt. surface, red pt.), VF 72B—34 (handmade), and VB 71—3.

56. Carnarvon and Carter 1912, pl. LXXIV: I; Bruyère 1937: 93, fig. 47, top row, second through sixth from left.

PJ—1. Broad-based Cosmetic Jar. A number of small cosmetic jars are broad near the bottom and taper inward toward a constriction that makes a definite shoulder, with a short neck and sharply flared rim.

The distinctive shoulder shape is characteristic but rather uncommon in New Kingdom contexts. Vessels with this profile do not occur in the Second Intermediate Period, or, on the other hand, in contexts that date late in the Dynasty. Within the first half of the Eighteenth Dynasty, they occur in the eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina (Bruyère 1937: 93, fig. 47, third row, fifth from the left, also possibly fourth row, second from the right) possibly in the tomb of Neferkhawet (Hayes 1935, fig. 5) and in the tomb of Maket (Petrie 1891, pl. XXVII: 33).

PJ—2, 3, and 4. Necked Jar with Biconical or Convex Body and Ring Base. There are three related shapes of necked jars with biconical or convex bodies. The simplest jar (PJ—2) is handleless, with a neck of varying length, a convex or biconical and a flat or ring base. More complex are jars (PJ—3) with a single vertical handle (in this material) and ring base and an amphora-jar (PJ—4) with transverse handles. Both handled jars generally have relatively taller necks and more rounded bodies than the handleless jar. Vessels of all three types are generally painted, the latter two almost always in the mid-Eighteenth Dynasty. This decoration will not be discussed except to note that the decoration was originally derived from Aegean or Cypro-Levantine sources and only a few examples of this earlier decoration were present.⁵⁷

The development of necked jars in the Eighteenth Dynasty is one of the most interesting sequences of change in New Kingdom ceramics. Simple necked jars appear in the Second Intermediate Period. Some of these were already red polished ordinary pottery (Reisner 1923 IV–V, fig. 271, no. 46).

Necked jars with flat or ring bases (PJ—2ci–d) appeared by the time of Neferkhawet; his tomb already contained the companion handled form (PJ—3) (Hayes 1935, fig. 1). Flat or ring-based necked jars also appeared in Tomb 37 (Carnarvon and Carter 1912, pls. LXVIII: 37/59 and LXX: 37/73), in the eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina (Bruyère 1937: 93, fig. 47, row 2 [most vessels]; p. 91, fig. 47: 1–3), and the tomb of Maket (Petrie 1891, pl. XXVII: 27, 28, 33).

A necked jar with a vertical handle (PJ—3) was found with the burial of Neferkhawet. However, no jars of this kind were reported from Tomb 37 or the eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina.

Necked jars with two transverse handles first appeared in the eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina (Bruyère 1937: 91, fig. 46: 14, 15), but they were not reported from the burial of Neferkhawet or Tomb 37.

The tomb of Maherpri a generation later contained only handled jugs (PJ—3–4), but none of their handleless counterparts. Although a few handleless jars that have later-

57. Middle Eighteenth Dynasty painted pottery was considerably more common in Serra occupation debris and will be discussed by Williams, forthcoming^b.

appearing shapes or decoration (PJ—2cvii, 2diii) are probably later than Thutmose III, the handleless necked jar became rare and the most typical form (PJ—2ci–vi, 2dii) had probably disappeared by the end of the reign.

Kha's tomb contained no simple necked jars and none with a single handle, although large single-handled jugs with narrow necks have been found elsewhere. Two jars with transverse handles occurred, with very tall, almost exaggerated necks.⁵⁸ This sequential development can be used to assign a date to various jars between Maherpri and Kha.

Table 5. Summary of Necked Jars in Dated Contexts

<i>Context</i>	<i>Jar PJ—2</i>	<i>Jar PJ—3</i>	<i>Jar PJ—4</i>
Kerma	Convex base, short curved neck	—	—
Meritamun	(Presumed flat base)	—	—
Tomb 37	Flat base, straight neck	—	—
Neferkhawet	Presumably flat base, straight neck	Low neck, linear decoration?	—
Deir el-Medina Eastern Cemetery	Presumably ring base, few unusual shapes	Presumably present	Low neck, linear decoration
Kha	—	—	Very tall neck
Amarna	—	—	Very tall neck

PJ—5. Globular to Biconical Jar with Narrow Neck. Narrow-necked handleless jars with rolled or otherwise modeled rims are closely related to the other necked jars in shape, decoration, material, and manufacture.

Although it occurs in both Nubia and Egypt, the narrow-necked jar is not common. The vessel was not illustrated from the eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina, nor in any earlier published group. The earliest vessel that resembles it was found in the tomb of Maket (Petrie 1891, pl. XXVII: 28), but it has a much wider neck.

Narrow-necked jars of this type also do not occur in either the tomb of Kha or at Amarna. Although its relative rarity makes chronological conclusions difficult, the narrow-necked jar is so closely related to the other necked jars, especially PJ—3 and 4, that it is very probably to be assigned the same dates, largely in the reigns of Amenhotep II and Thutmose IV. The narrow-necked jar was probably derived from Syrian handleless juglets or narrow-necked jars with shoulder handles.

58. Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 124, above. Amarna has some distinctive very broad-necked jugs probably derived from this group, XLII/1009a–b (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.11).

PJ—6. Double Vessel. Two double vessels (PJ—6) of hard pink pottery were found. One had simple linear painted decoration but was broken and only half was found; it was a broad, handleless, round-based piriform juglet. The second vessel combines a low piriform juglet with strap handle, broad rim with beveled edge and a one handled jug, with a very broad convex neck and similar rim. The two vessels are joined at the shoulders and connected by an arched strap that joins the rims.

PJ—7. Rhyton. The vessel was not found at Qustul and Adindan.

AMPHORA—OVOID OR TAPERED STORAGE AMPHORA (AM) (see fig. 9e–h, p. 87)

Although it appears in Second Intermediate Period delta sites, the ovoid storage-amphora appears commonly in Egyptian groups only during the New Kingdom. Amphorae of this kind had a long and complex career in Egypt represented at Qustul and Ballana by four vessels of three types, an ovoid amphora with short neck (AM—1; the rim was broken and ground down), an ovoid amphora with carinated shoulder and flattened base (AM—2), and elongated tapered amphorae (AM—3), one shorter (AM—3a), one longer, with a slightly bowed neck (AM—3b).

The pottery used for the larger amphorae was made from clay either from the rock or wadi deposits. Inclusion particles could not be described with confidence beyond their resemblance to sandy material with some black and reddish (carnelian?) particles. V 46—18 (AM—3a) was made of ordinary pottery with a brown surface, showed evidence of chaff, and possibly had ash inclusions and limy particles.

Ovoid amphorae appeared in early groups, including the tomb of Meritamun (Winlock 1932, fig. 17e), Neferkhawet and Rennefer (Hayes 1935, fig. 1), and the Deir el-Medina necropolis (Bruyère 1937: 97, fig. 49, lower left and lower right). Shape AM—2 did not appear early and even the amphorae of Kha (Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 122, above; also Amarna XLIII [Kelley 1976, pl. 67.13]) with flattened bases continued to have rounded shoulders and necks rather taller than amphora AM—2. However, slightly later amphorae of Amenhotep III's jubilee from Malkata (Hope 1977: 65 b, c) have carinated shoulders and stump bases. Amphora AM—2 should therefore be assigned to the reign of Amenhotep III between these two groups.

No pointed-tapered AM—3 amphorae were found in the early groups. Certain elongated ovoid jars appeared at Qau (Qau 206) and "Thebes" (Kelley 1976, pl. 66.2: 3), the latter with the name of Amenhotep II. Because the AM—3 jar with pointed base no longer existed at Malkata (Hope 1977: 65, fig. 1a) and Amarna (Amarna XLIII [Kelley 1976, pl. 67.12]), both of these may date to the interval between the reigns of Amenhotep II, Thutmose IV, and early in the reign of Amenhotep III.

For colors of amphorae (AM), see VC 46—45 (3b).

MINIATURE HANDLED STORAGE JAR (MA) (see fig. 9i–k, p. 87)

The large storage-amphorae were imitated in smaller sizes by two, three, and four handled jars. The necks are relatively wider than found on the larger vessels and the rims are unmodeled. The jars were made of New Kingdom ordinary pottery. Jar MA—1 has a white coat and slight or moderate burnishing. For colors of MA—1, see R 35—1. In addition, MA—2a also has broad bands of red paint in a band of lattice decoration. The vessels were fired hard and the surface has a slightly pink-orange color.

Vessels of this kind did not occur in Eighteenth Dynasty groups; in the present material they appear to be late.

LID (LI) (see fig. 9l–m, p. 87)

Lids from the New Kingdom groups are hollow concave cones or cones made of Egyptian ordinary pottery. The vessels were thrown from the open to the closed end; the open end was then refinished. Most were made with a sharply everted rim that was made to rest on the rim of a container. One example in hard pink pottery, LI—3 from R 19, was carefully shaped, with a flaring rim and ring base; it was probably also a vessel. The lids were sometimes decorated, with horizontal bands in black, or sometimes black and red.

In the early groups, lids were concave cones, rather like LI—3, but somewhat narrower (Bruyère 1937: 93, fig. 47, fourth row, center right). In Maherpri's tomb, a somewhat wider vessel was sealed as a container (Daressy 1902, pl. V: 24204, 24205; Holthoer 1977, pl. 15: LL). Lids from Amarna have much the simple V-shape as LI—1, although most were concave (Amarna LII [Kelley 1976, pl. 67.14]; XXXIII [Kelley 1976, pl. 67.10]).

For colors of lids, see VC 48—68.

SPECIAL PURPOSE VESSEL (SP) (see fig. 10a–d, p. 88)

A number of vessels that could not be assigned a place in the other major categories were not numerous or varied enough to be assigned to separate groups.

SP—1. Kohl Jar. One kohl jar was made of ordinary clay and lightly fired.

SP—2. Canopic Jar. The only finished canopic-type jar was found in V 60, and it was quite late. It is a rather rough vessel of ordinary clay.

SP—3. Spouted Jar. A narrow ovoid jar has a flat base, everted rim, and spout on the shoulder. It was made of ordinary clay and coated red, but not burnished.

SP—4. Hes-shaped Jar. No vessels of this shape were found at Qustul and Adindan.

SP—5. Suspension Jar. One jar with a flat rim has suspension holes.

IMPORTS AND IMITATIONS (IM) (see fig. 10e–l, p. 88)

Because imports were rare, the following remarks are based on the objects found at Qustul and Adindan and on the occurrence of similar vessels in groups of special

significance. For colors of IM—1, see R 40—28; for IM—5, see R 35—59 and VC 48—92; and for IM—7, see VC 48—79.

IM—1. Hard Pink Piriform Juglet. Piriform juglets with band handles were introduced to Egypt in the Second Intermediate Period as various forms of so-called Tell el-Yehudiyya juglets. Slight modifications of one of the later shapes were made in hard pink pottery with an ovoid or piriform body, button base, tall neck, and rolled rim.⁵⁹ These imitations usually have the handle, although it can be omitted. They were sometimes decorated in black painted designs reminiscent of Levantine vessels.

IM—2. Yehudiyya Juglet. Yehudiyya juglets were not found at Qustul and Adindan, but sherds occurred at Serra East.

IM—3. Black Globular Juglet. Common in the early Late Bronze Age of Cyprus and the Levant, black globular juglets are also common in Egyptian early New Kingdom contexts and they occur in most cemeteries of the period. They were found in Asasif Tomb 37 (Carnarvon and Carter 1912, pl. LXVIII: 37/63) and the eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina (Bruyère 1937: 93, fig. 47, second row center right, probably also p. 91, fig. 46, no. 7), but not in earlier groups or in the very important later group of “Maket.”

IM—4. Hard Pink Handled Juglet. Hard pink globular juglets, often with white coats and black painted decoration resemble black juglets in shape, but they are often larger. Most probably, they derived from Late Bronze Age jugs. Although less common than its black counterpart (Steindorff 1937, pl. 83: 40a [second–fourth vessels]; Reisner 1910, fig. 317: 7; Hayes 1935, basket, fig. 15), it does occur in dated groups, such as Neferkhawet’s burial (Hayes 1935, fig. 15) and the eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina (Bruyère 1937: 93, fig. 47, third row, third and fourth from the left), but not later.

IM—5. Spindle Bottle. Because of their frequent occurrence in Levantine contexts, handmade spindle bottles are of special interest. None of these vessels appeared in the earlier standard groups.⁶⁰ They appear in the eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina and in the tomb of “Maket,” but neither at Amarna nor in Kha’s tomb.⁶¹ A date in the fifteenth

59. See Amarna XVIII/5 (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.23) for very late occurrence; however, R 40 is earlier.

60. For example, the late Second Intermediate Period groups at Qau and Kerma.

61. The middle groups, Tomb 37 (Carnarvon and Carter 1912, pl. LXVIII: 37/59 and 37/58) and Deir el-Medina, with Base Ring I, present apparently contradictory evidence. Several Base Ring I vessels occur in T 37, found in coffins at various places and depths (see Carnarvon and Carter 1912: 70–88), but there are no spindle bottles. On the other hand, spindle bottles occur prominently in the Deir el-Medina cemetery (Bruyère 1937: 93, fig. 47, third row center), but only one possible Base Ring I vessel has been identified (see Bruyère 1937: 200, fig. 115, below, center, *terminus post quem* Thutmose III; the shaft was undisturbed). On the other hand, Base Ring I and spindle bottles both occur (mostly Base Ring I, 7 pieces; 75.1, 14–17 19–21; 16) in the tomb of Maket, *terminus post quem* Thutmose III (Petrie 1891, pl. XXVII: 14–21). The problem may be resolved by the nature of the occurrences. Base Ring I juglets came from coffins that had been displaced by work in the Hatshepsut causeway; the larger objects were left in the original locations (probably as in the Deir el-Medina necropolis; Bruyère 1937: 147–202,

century will accommodate the evidence from Tomb 37 and the Deir el-Medina necropolis as well as Maket.

IM—6. Base Ring I. One Base Ring I juglet was found; its date corresponds roughly with that of the spindle bottles.

IM—7. Pilgrim Bottle. The two-handled lentoid pilgrim bottle or *zemzemiyya* does not occur in any of the earlier standard reference groups: Meritamun, Neferkhawet, the eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina, Tomb 37, or Maherpri. Its earliest definite appearance, in the Maket Group, dates to the reign of Thutmose III or later (Petrie 1891, pl. XXVII: 32 and 41). Of the two shapes found at Qustul and Adindan, IM—7b closely resembles an example from the tomb of Kha.⁶²

IM—8. Elongated Ovoid Juglet (Askos). A long ovoid juglet belongs to a group of uncommon asymmetrical juglets (Holthoer 1977, pl. 41). Although a number of very approximate parallels might be cited, only one, from Deir el-Medina is of chronological value (Bruyère 1937: 93, fig. 47, fifth row center).

IM—9. Elongated Piriform Juglet. Wheel-made local(?) versions of the spindle bottle were made of hard pink pottery and one example was found in S 8. Since the handle and rim are missing, little can be determined about it except that it has a tapered-concave shaped ring base and probably a tall neck with a handle. Although standard groups do not indicate the date, the context may be Ramesside.

IM—10. Dipper Juglet. No vessels of this type were found at Qustul and Adindan.

3. STAND (ST) (see fig. 10m–p, p. 88)

The three major types of ring stand are all typical of the early New Kingdom. Low stands (ST—1) are conical with a sharply flared base. Intermediate stands are very sharply incurved, with a rib at the waist. Tall stands are nearly as sharply incurved except ST—3a. One has three small ribs, or broad grooves. The stands are classified for the funerary deposits of Qustul, Adindan, and Serra East. The much wider variety of stands from the occupation debris at Serra could not be included because the deposits were badly mixed and many stands there could not be distinguished on typological grounds alone.

various). At Qustul, wherever spindle bottles were deposited, they were found outside the coffins, as is the case at Deir el-Medina (Bruyère 1937: 198, figs. 113–14), whereas smaller objects and vessels were often left with the body in the coffin. All of these occurrences may be accounted for as follows: No Base Ring I vessels of common types were exported to Thebes (or probably anywhere in Egypt) before the eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina ceased to be used. Despite the presence of “transitional” types, spindle bottles preceded Base Ring I because no Base Ring I juglets were found in the earlier groups used as chronological standards for this work. The first export of Base Ring I to Egypt is therefore to be dated to the reign of Thutmose III, just before the end of Hatshepsut’s reign, just before the closing of Asasif T 37.

62. Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 121, lower left.

The stands were all made of Egyptian ordinary pottery. Smaller (ST—1) ones sometimes have white bands painted at the rim and base. The taller stands were all red coated and all but one were highly burnished. The exception, ST—2a, was carefully smoothed and decorated with three narrow black bands carefully painted at the waist.

Common in Nubia and Egypt (see table 6, ST—1 note, p. 76), the ST—1 stand possibly appears in the eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina (Bruyère 1937: 93, fig. 47, fourth row left) but not in the later standard groups. The narrow-waisted red-polished stands ST—2 and 3b do not appear in the standard groups, though they certainly belong with the other polished red vessels (Qau 215). The eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina did contain some red-polished bowls with very high pedestals that resemble the narrow-waisted profile of ST—2 (Bruyère 1937: 93, fig. 47, third row center right). The medium-waisted ST—3a, with its smooth matt red surface and precisely painted bands is so obviously a companion piece to jar PJ—2ciii kappa from the same tomb and they both resemble vessels shown on the walls of the temple of Hatshepsut so closely that they must be assigned to her reign.⁶³

For colors of stands (ST), see VC 48—35.

4. COARSE PLATTER (CP) AND PLATTER STAND AND BURNER (PS)

Only a few large serving trays and stands were found in the tombs at Qustul and Adindan. They were not numerous or diverse enough to subdivide.

5. HOB (HO)

Hobs were found in industrial refuse at Serra East, but not in groups at Qustul and Adindan.

6. CRUCIBLE (CR)

A few fragments of crucibles were found in industrial refuse at Serra East, but not in groups at Qustul and Adindan.

7. BAKING OR ROASTING TUBE (BC)

Baking or roasting tubes were found in industrial refuse at Serra East, but not in groups at Qustul and Adindan.

8. *DOKA* OR COARSE TRAY (DO)

Dokas or coarse trays were found in occupation or industrial debris, but not in groups at Qustul and Adindan.

63. Author's observation.

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
UNFINISHED ANGULAR BOWL (UA) ⁶⁴				
UA—1a	R 40—21		OIM 21099	figs. 1a, 52e
	V 50—3		OIM 21578	fig. 117a
UA—1b	V 48—91		OIM 21928	—
	V 93—12		OIM 22275	figs. 1b, 163a
UA—2	V 46—57		OIM 22280	fig. 96b
	V 47—5	(or UA—3)	OIM 22278	fig. 102b
	V 48—37		OIM 21930	—
	V 48—41		OIM 21678	—
	V 48—66		OIM 21931	—
	V 48—67		OIM 21932	figs. 1c, 109d
	V 48—74		OIM 21927	—
	V 48—89		OIM 21723	—
	V 92—3		OIM 22269	fig. 160d
	S 7—12		OIM 22279	—
	S 7—17		OIM 21347	fig. 197h
UA—3	R 33—9		OIM 22277	fig. 38a
	R 35—24		OIM 21119	—
	R 35—87		OIM 21120	figs. 1d, 43e
	R 94—6		OIM 23597	—
	R 94—7		OIM 23598	fig. 90f
	V 47—5	(or UA—2)	OIM 22278	fig. 102b
	V 48—47		OIM 21923	—
	V 48—56		OIM 21708	fig. 109h
	V 48—57		OIM 21709	—
	V 54—4		OIM 22194	fig. 118b
	V 55—5		OIM 22193	fig. 120c
	V 55—7		OIM 22192	—
	V 55—8		OIM 22195	—
	V 60—12		OIM 21862	fig. 126c, pl. 11b
	V 76—32		OIM 22274	fig. 148c, pl. 11a

64. See Gurob and Harageh 13, Qau 16–17. Four other bowls (R 35—92, R 84—5 [fig. 85i], V 48—55 [fig. 109f], and V 48—71) generally fit into this category but are not further classified.

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Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON BOWL (CB)				
CB—1a ⁶⁵	R 40—20		OIM 21100	fig. 51c
	S 7—18		OIM 21316	fig. 197d
	R 40—22		OIM 22214	figs. 1e, 51a
	R 47—14		OIM 22215	fig. 64a
	W 68—1		OIM 23967	—
CB—1b ⁶⁶	R 20—28		OIM 21016	figs. 1f, 24f
	R 20—29		OIM 21017	—
	R 20—30		OIM 21018	—
	R 20—31		OIM 21019	—
	R 20—32		OIM 21020	—
	R 20—33		OIM 21021	fig. 24d
	R 35—56		OIM 21135	—
	R 35—63		OIM 21129	—
	R 35—70		OIM 21138	—
	R 35—71		OIM 21139	—
	R 35—76		OIM 21136	—
	R 35—93		OIM 21132	—
	R 35—94		OIM 21133	fig. 42a
	R 40—16		OIM 22179	—
	R 40—32		OIM 22180	—
	R 40—37		OIM 21098	fig. 51e
	R 40—51	(or CB—2a)	OIM 22250	—
	R 40—53		OIM 21095	fig. 51d
	R 40—54		OIM 21092	—
	R 40—55		OIM 21096	—
	R 40—70		OIM 21093	—
	R 40—71		OIM 21094	fig. 51b
	R 40—72		OIM 21097	—
	R 44—3		OIM 21172	fig. 57
	R 45—26		OIM 22242	fig. 59a
	R 79—6		OIM 23552	—
	R 84—27		OIM 23574	fig. 85a
	R 84—17		OIM 23575	fig. 85b
	V 48—94		OIM 21711	fig. 108a

65. Holthoer 1977, pl. 19, MI 3. The examples here are slightly larger than those of Holthoer 1977, but they are smaller than the PL 3 series on pl. 27, which includes several different shapes and sizes—except PL 3 IR/0/c Qau 1 series, but smaller; Riqqeh, Harageh, and Gurob series 5 T and after, smaller vessels. Another bowl (R 35—89, fig. 42g) belongs to the CB—1 category but is not further classified.

66. Holthoer 1977, pl. 27: PL 3 series; Qau, small 2?; Gurob 5v, but larger bowls.

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON BOWL (CB) (<i>cont.</i>)				
CB—1b (<i>cont.</i>)	V 76—6		OIM 22185	—
	V 76—14		OIM 22202	—
	V 76—34		OIM 22261	fig. 148a
	V 113—44		OIM 23819	fig. 168a
	S 7—10		OIM 21396	fig. 197c
	S 7—13		OIM 22276	—
CB—1c ⁶⁷	R 17—1		OIM 20745	fig. 21a
	R 20—7		OIM 20786	fig. 24a
	R 20—8		OIM 20790	—
	R 29—32		OIM 21041	figs. 1g, 30h
	R 43—4		OIM 21059	fig. 56c
	R 40—33		OIM 21102	—
	R 35—35		OIM 21123	fig. 42d
	R 35—62		OIM 21122	—
	R 35—65		OIM 21137	—
	R 40—30	(or CB—3bii)	OIM 21101	fig. 51i
	R 40—76		OIM 22189	—
	R 40—52		OIM 22190	—
	R 40—77		OIM 22188	fig. 51f
	R 46—2		OIM 22183	figs. 7m, 62a
	R 47—2		OIM 22258	fig. 64c
	R 63—2		OIM 22181	fig. 74
	V 54—3		OIM 22205	fig. 118a
	V 71—7		OIM 22211	fig. 133b
	V 76—6	(or CB—1b)	OIM 22185	—
	V 76—36		OIM 22255	—
	V 76—39		OIM 22052	fig. 148e
	V 93—2		OIM 22127	fig. 162c
	V 113—18		OIM 23810	fig. 168i
	V 113—21		OIM 23813	fig. 168b
CB—1d ⁶⁸	R 20—34		OIM 21010	fig. 24c
	R 20—35		OIM 21009	—
	R 20—36		OIM 21011	—

67. Holthoer 1977, pl. 27, PL 3 IR/0/f–g, IIR/0/f–g (small plates) Qau 2, but deeper at Qau. Holthoer 1977, Gurob and Riqqeh 3e (but deeper).

68. Holthoer 1977, pl. 27, PL 3 smaller here are I–IIR/0/f–g, larger are IIR/0/h–i. Qau 3; Gurob 3g; Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 147, left center.

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON BOWL (CB) (<i>cont.</i>)				
CB—1d (<i>cont.</i>)	R 29—47		OIM 22221	figs. 1h, 30j
	R 35—81		OIM 21112	fig. 42f
	R 35—82		OIM 21113	—
	R 40—73		OIM 22187	fig. 52d
	R 40—75		OIM 22223	fig. 52c
	R 45—1		OIM 21182	fig. 59d
	R 45—23		OIM 21183	fig. 59c
	R 46—5		OIM 21179	fig. 62c
	R 79—4		OIM 23554	fig. 81a
	R 79—15		OIM 23556	fig. 81b
	R 79—16		OIM 23555	fig. 80d
	R 84—25		OIM 23578	—
	R 84—26		OIM 23576	fig. 85f
	V 46—50		OIM 21668	fig. 96d
	V 48—43		OIM 21916	fig. 108i
	V 48—72	(or CB—2b)	OIM 21712	fig. 108g
	V 66—6		OIM 21845	fig. 131a
	V 72B—3		OIM 21908	—
	V 72B—12		OIM 21906	fig. 136d
	V 73—15		OIM 22207	fig. 139c
	V 73—16		OIM 22210	fig. 139b
	V 76—33		OIM 22270	fig. 148j
	V 76—15		OIM 22216	fig. 148f
	V 76—16		OIM 22217	fig. 148i
	V 76—40		OIM 22271	fig. 148g
	V 81—9		OIM 22233	fig. 151f, pl. 12b
	V 83—4		OIM 22273	fig. 156e
	V 93—19		OIM 22083	fig. 162e
	K 1—2		OIM 22984	fig. 174a
	W 55—2		OIM 23934	fig. 203c
CB—1e ⁶⁹	R 35—10		OIM 21131	—
	R 35—51		OIM 21114	figs. 1i, 42j
	R 40—15		OIM 21090	fig. 51l
	R 40—35		OIM 21089	—
	R 40—36		OIM 22190	fig. 51h
	R 45—13		OIM 21211	fig. 59e

69. Holthoer 1977, pl. 27, PL 3 IIR/0—h—i (only the example with the ring base) ring base.

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON BOWL (CB) (<i>cont.</i>)				
CB—1e (<i>cont.</i>)	V 81—1		OIM 22208	fig. 151d
	V 83—14		OIM 22062	fig. 156f
CB—1f ⁷⁰	V 72B—13		OIM 22200	figs. 1j, 136a
CB—1g ⁷¹	R 79—5		OIM 23553	figs. 1k, 80b
CB—1h ⁷²	R 35—55		OIM 21130	fig. 42i
	R 40—17		OIM 22191	fig. 52a
	R 40—74		OIM 22222	fig. 51j
	V 45—1		OIM 21582	figs. 1l, 92a
	V 45—2		OIM 21579	fig. 92b
	V 48—113		OIM 21707	fig. 108b
	V 82—5		OIM 22204	fig. 153c
	V 92—7		OIM 22256	fig. 160f
	V 113—27		OIM 23818	fig. 168f
CB—2a	R 40—50		OIM 22224	fig. 51n
	R 40—51	(or CB—1b)	OIM 22250	—
	R 84—13		OIM 23583	figs. 1m, 85c
	V 81—15		OIM 22230	fig. 151b
CB—2b ⁷³	R 40—18		OIM 21091	figs. 1n, 51m
	V 48—72	(or CB—1d)	OIM 21712	fig. 108g
	V 55—4		OIM 21685	fig. 120b
	V 72B—11		OIM 22209	fig. 136c, pl. 12c
	V 93—18		OIM 22272	fig. 162d
	V 113—43		OIM 23815	fig. 168g
	V 113—28		OIM 23817	fig. 168d
	W 81—3		OIM 23959	fig. 206b
CB—2c ⁷⁴	V 113—41		OIM 23816	figs. 1o, 168j

70. Holthoer 1977, pl. 28. These should fall under PL 7, with modeled rims, but none of this size were reported. See Qau 3 and Gurob 3g.

71. Holthoer 1977, pl. 28: PL 4. Some slightly shallower vessels are included here. See Gurob 3e. Qau parallels are not precise.

72. Holthoer 1977, pl. 28: PL 4 (IR/0/h—i, but size g), also pl. 26: CU 6 IR/0/h—i.

73. Riqqeh, Harageh, Gurob, series 3e.

74. Riqqeh, Harageh, Gurob, series 3e; Holthoer 1977, pl. 27: PL 3, IR/0/f—g, IIR/0/f—g, actually on the boundary of h.

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Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON BOWL (CB) (<i>cont.</i>)				
CB—2d ⁷⁵	R 35—14		OIM 21128	—
CB—3ai	R 76—12		OIM 23495	fig. 78d
	V 46—60		OIM 22197	figs. 1p, 96c
	V 46—65		OIM 21726	fig. 96a
	V 48—21		OIM 21920	fig. 108e
	V 76—38		OIM 22254	fig. 148d
	V 97—9		OIM 22122	fig. 166d
	V 113—23		OIM 23814	fig. 168h
	V 120—4		OIM 23960	fig. 173a
	W 68—2		OIM 23961	—
CB—3aii ⁷⁶	V 72B—1		OIM 21902	fig. 135b
	S 7—3		OIM 21346	—
	S 7—6		OIM 21397	figs. 1q, 197g
CB—3aiii	R 43—1		OIM 21058	fig. 56d
	V 93—17		OIM 22085	fig. 162f
CB—3bi ⁷⁷	R 20—17		OIM 20772	—
	R 20—24		OIM 21012	—
	R 20—25		OIM 21013	—
	R 20—26		OIM 21014	—
	R 25—3		OIM 22248	figs. 1r, 28b
	R 25—4		OIM 22249	fig. 28c
	R 29—5		OIM 22265	—
	R 29—16		OIM 21034	—
	R 29—21		OIM 21037	—
	R 29—22		OIM 22247	—
	R 29—23		OIM 21039	fig. 30a
	R 29—35		OIM 21035	fig. 30e
	R 29—63		OIM 21040	—
	R 35—74		OIM 21127	fig. 42c
	R 35—91		OIM 21125	—
	R 40—5		OIM 22264	fig. 51g, pl. 13b

75. Holthoer 1977, pl. 27, PL 3 IR/0/d–e notes, 3 bowls and table.

76. Holthoer 1977, pl. 26, CU 4; parallels not exact.

77. Gurob 9b, Riqqeh 9d (?), Harageh 9b, d, e; Qau 38; Holthoer 1977, pl. 25–26: CU 3, IIR/0/c–e, and similar; for 3b generally, see Reisner 1910, fig. 326: 1–4.

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON BOWL (CB) (<i>cont.</i>)				
CB—3bi (<i>cont.</i>)	R 43—3		OIM 21060	fig. 56b
	R 45—27		OIM 22267	fig. 59b
	R 47—3		OIM 22245	—
	R 47—9		OIM 22234	fig. 64b
	R 47—15		OIM 21165	fig. 64d
	R 56—3		OIM 22237	fig. 68a
	R 61—1		OIM 22238	fig. 72a
	R 75—15		OIM 23567	fig. 76a
	R 79—3		OIM 23551	fig. 80c
	R 76—4		OIM 23498	fig. 78a
	R 84—15		OIM 23582	fig. 85d
	R 84—21		OIM 23581	—
	R 84—23		OIM 23579	—
	R 84—24		OIM 23580	—
	V 72B—27		OIM 22229	fig. 135a
	V 74—3		OIM 21870	fig. 142
	V 81—10		OIM 22198	—
	V 81—18		OIM 22203	fig. 151c, pl. 13a
	V 92—4		OIM 22095	fig. 160g
	V 97—14		OIM 22251	fig. 166a
	V 113—17		OIM 23821	—
	V 113—47		OIM 23820	—
	V 113—54		OIM 23811	fig. 168c
	K 2—3		OIM 22987	—
	K 2—7		OIM 22995	fig. 176a
	K 5—2		OIM 23000	fig. 177a
	K 50—2		OIM 23119	fig. 186h
	K 65—8		OIM 23180	fig. 189b
	K 65—10		OIM 23178	fig. 189c
	K 65—16		OIM 23177	fig. 189d
	W 55—4		OIM 23930	fig. 203a
	W 55—5		OIM 23932	fig. 203b
	W 56—4		OIM 23931	fig. 204a
CB—3bii ⁷⁸	R 29—6		OIM 22268	figs. 1s, 30f
	R 29—11		OIM 22241	—
	R 29—26		OIM 22236	—
	R 29—37		OIM 21038	—

78. Holthoer 1977, pl. 26: CU 3, IIR/0/f-g; see also notes for CB—4 bowls.

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Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON BOWL (CB) (<i>cont.</i>)				
CB—3bii (<i>cont.</i>)	R 29—48		OIM 22262	figs. 1aa, 30g
	R 35—64		OIM 21126	—
	R 35—90		OIM 21124	fig. 42e
	R 40—30	(or CB—1c)	OIM 21101	fig. 51i
	R 40—40		OIM 22246	—
	R 41—2		OIM 21073	fig. 54a
	R 79—13		OIM 23494	fig. 80a
	V 97—4		OIM 22252	fig. 166f
	V 97—10		OIM 22125	fig. 166c
	V 113—16		OIM 23809	fig. 168e
	K 2—8		OIM 22996	fig. 176b
CB—3biii	R 40—60		OIM 22186	figs. 1t, 52b
	R 76—3		OIM 23499	fig. 78c
	R 84—16		OIM 23577	fig. 85g
	R 84—7		OIM 23972	fig. 85e
	V 92—5		OIM 22257	fig. 160a
CB—4ai	Not at Qustul or Adindan.			
CB—4aii ⁷⁹	R 76—5		OIM 23497	figs. 1u, 78b
	V 46—32		OIM 21662	—
	V 76—22		OIM 22259	—
	S 5—5		OIM 21320	fig. 192b
	S 5—6		OIM 21321	fig. 192a
	S 6—1		OIM 21340	—
	S 6—2		OIM 21341	—
	S 6—3		OIM 21342	fig. 194b
	S 6—4		OIM 22226	fig. 194a
	S 6—6		OIM 22227	—
	S 6—7		OIM 21343	—
	S 6—8		OIM 22219	fig. 194d
	S 6—9		OIM 21344	fig. 194c
	S 6—10		OIM 22220	—
CB—4aiii ⁸⁰	R 4B—4		OIM 20654	figs. 1v, 18c
	R 4B—7		OIM 20652	fig. 18a

79. Gurob 5m, Qau 4 5, Amarna VI/163, for example; see Holthoer 1977, pl. 26: CU 4 IR/0/d–e; possibly Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 144 L.

80. Holthoer 1977, pl. 26, CU 4 IR/0/d–f.

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON BOWL (CB) (<i>cont.</i>)				
CB—4aiii (<i>cont.</i>)	R 4B—8		OIM 20653	fig. 18d
	R 76—9		OIM 23496	fig. 78e
	R 94—17		OIM 23566	fig. 90e
	V 47—7		OIM 21640	fig. 102a
	V 48—10		OIM 21919	fig. 108f
	V 48—11		OIM 21912	—
	V 48—18		OIM 21914	fig. 108d
	V 48—20		OIM 21675	—
	V 48—46		OIM 21918	—
	V 48—61		OIM 21706	—
	V 53—1		OIM 21642	fig. 117c
	V 55—6		OIM 22206	fig. 120a
	V 60—2		OIM 22199	fig. 126d
	V 60—5		OIM 22201	—
	V 60—6		OIM 21825	fig. 126e
	V 60—7		OIM 22212	pl. 12a
	V 60—10		OIM 22228	—
	V 60—13		OIM 22232	—
	V 60—16		OIM 21863	fig. 126b
	V 60—18		OIM 22213	—
	V 60—24		OIM 22231	—
	V 60—25		OIM 21864	—
	V 76—37		OIM 22260	fig. 148b
	V 82—7		OIM 22196	fig. 153b
	V 94—3		OIM 22253	fig. 165a
	S 8—4		OIM 21394	fig. 200a
	S 8—5		OIM 21395	—
CB—4aiv ⁸¹	V 53—2		OIM 21641	figs. 1w, 117d
CB—4av	R 20—1		OIM 20764	figs. 1x, 24e
	V 73—9		OIM 21869	fig. 139d
CB—4avi ⁸²	R 35—84		OIM 21115	figs. 1y, 42h

81. See CB—4aii.

82. As CB—4av, see Holthoer 1977, pl. 26: CU 7; there is no precise equivalent.

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON BOWL (CB) (<i>cont.</i>)				
CB—4bi ⁸³	R 35—96		OIM 21134	figs. 1z, 42b
CB—4bii ⁸⁴	R 20—27		OIM 21015	fig. 24b
	R 29—60		OIM 22263	fig. 30i
	R 40—31		OIM 22225	fig. 51k
	R 46—6		OIM 22244	fig. 62b
	S 7—11		OIM 20470	fig. 197f
	S 7—2		OIM 21345	fig. 197e
CB—4biii ⁸⁵	R 58—1		OIM 22266	figs. 2a, 70a
CB—4biv ⁸⁶	R 29—59		OIM 22240	figs. 2b, 30b
CB—5a ⁸⁷	K 50—8		OIM 23108	figs. 2c, 186f
	K 50—21		OIM 23127	fig. 186g
CB—5b	R 35—7		OIM 21118	figs. 2d, 43a
	R 35—85		OIM 21116	fig. 43b
	R 84—8		OIM 23568	fig. 85h
	V 46—33		OIM 21663	fig. 97b
	V 46—34		OIM 21664	fig. 97c
	V 46—4		OIM 21613	—
	V 46—5		OIM 21614	—
	V 48—19		OIM 21913	fig. 108h
	V 56—1		OIM 21686	fig. 122a, pl. 13d
	S 8—1		OIM 21391	fig. 200b
	S 8—30		OIM 22184	fig. 200d
CB—6	R 29—62		OIM 22239	figs. 2e, 30d
CB—7a	R 4B—6		OIM 20650	fig. 18b
	V 48—64		OIM 21705	—

83. See Holthoer 1977, pl. 19: MI 3, but without a precise equivalent. Gurob 5n, possibly series 9; Riqqeh, possibly series 9; Harageh same; Qau (possibly) 46; Holthoer 1977, pls. 25–26: CU 3 may contain a few vessels of the group.

84. Gurob 5n, possibly series 9; Riqqeh possibly series 9; Harageh same; Qau (possibly) 46; Holthoer 1977, pls. 25–26: CU 3.

85. See shape CB—4bii.

86. Holthoer 1977, either pl. 26: CU 3 or pl. 27: GO (no precise equivalent).

87. Another bowl (S 8—16, fig. 200e) belongs to the CB—5 category but is not further classified.

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON BOWL (CB) (<i>cont.</i>)				
CB—7a (<i>cont.</i>)	V 48—70		OIM 21710	—
	V 48—87		OIM 21921	figs. 2f, 108c
	V 48—88		OIM 21922	—
	V 92—6		OIM 22096	fig. 160h
CB—7b	R 25—2		OIM 21068	figs. 2g, 28d
	V 81—6		OIM 21960	fig. 151e, pl. 13c
	W 52—1		OIM 23933	fig. 202
CB—7c	R 25—1	(form-group IV)	OIM 21066	figs. 2h, 28e
	R 32—6		OIM 21064	fig. 36c
CUP (CU)	See page 37 above.			
UNFINISHED JAR (UJ)				
UJ—1 ⁸⁸	R 29—4		OIM 21056	figs. 2i, 33b
	R 76—11		OIM 23596	fig. 78f
	K 65—11		OIM 23181	figs. 190i, 78f
UJ—2a ⁸⁹	R 4B—9		OIM 20649	figs. 2j, 18g
	R 4B—10		OIM 20651	fig. 18f
	R 29—8		OIM 22357	fig. 33c
	V 60—14		OIM 22348	—
	V 60—15		OIM 22350	fig. 124b
	V 60—9		OIM 22354	fig. 124a
UJ—2b	R 75—11		OIM 23595	—
	R 75—4		OIM 23561	—
	R 75—5		OIM 23562	figs. 2k, 76b
	R 88—1		OIM 23592	fig. 88a
	R 94—10		OIM 23593	fig. 90b
	V 50—2		OIM 21602	fig. 117b, pl. 14b
	V 60—11		OIM 22352	pl. 14c
	V 60—19		OIM 22351	fig. 124e
	V 94—1		OIM 22358	fig. 165b
	V 94—2		OIM 22353	fig. 165c
	S 7—1		OIM 22359	fig. 197b

88. Holthoer 1977, pl. 18: BB 1; Gurob 67 series; Reisner 1923 IV–V, p. 419, fig. 299: 70.

89. Gurob 67 series, Holthoer 1977, pl. 18: BB 2.

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Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
UNFINISHED JAR (UJ) (<i>cont.</i>)				
UJ—2c ⁹⁰	R 75—16		OIM 23594	—
	R 76—10		OIM 23591	—
	R 76—2		OIM 23500	figs. 21, 78g
	V 47—8		OIM 22349	—
	V 47—9		OIM 22356	fig. 102c
	V 48—100		OIM 21926	fig. 113a
	V 93—1		OIM 22355	fig. 163b
	V 113—12		OIM 23953	fig. 170d
	V 113—13		OIM 23955	fig. 170e
	V 120—5		OIM 23954	—
	V 120—6		OIM 23956	fig. 173b
	S 8—21	(or ?)	OIM 22365	—
UJ—2d ⁹¹	R 20—2		OIM 20763	figs. 2m, 25d
	R 20—3		OIM 20773	fig. 25e
	R 20—47		OIM 20805	—
	R 20—48		OIM 20806	—
	R 33—3		OIM 21074	fig. 38b
	R 35—31		OIM 21155	fig. 44e
UJ—3a	R 29—1		OIM 21055	figs. 2n, 33d
	R 35—8		OIM 21146	fig. 44d, pl. 14a
	R 35—21		OIM 21159	fig. 44b
	R 35—41		OIM 21153	fig. 44c
	R 35—43		OIM 21154	—
	R 35—103		OIM 21144	—
	R 35—104		OIM 21145	fig. 44a
	V 46—47		OIM 22344	fig. 98b
UJ—3ai ⁹²	S 8—31		OIM 22345	figs. 2o, 201c
UJ—3aii ⁹³	S 8—22		OIM 21349	figs. 2p, 201e
UJ—3b ⁹⁴	V 46—14		OIM 21639	figs. 2q, 98d, pl. 14d
	V 48—3		OIM 21925	fig. 113b

90. Gurob 67, Holthoer 1977, pl. 18: BB 4.

91. Gurob 53c, Riqqeh 52n, Harageh 52n (differing from Gurob 52n).

92. Holthoer 1977, pl. 18: BB 3.

93. Gurob 52 series, no exact parallel; Holthoer 1977, pl. 18: BB no equivalent.

94. Gurob 52n, Riqqeh 53f, 52N, Qau 53f (Kelley 1976, pl. 79.9); Holthoer 1977, pl. 18: BB 4 var A closest.

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
UNFINISHED JAR (UJ) (<i>cont.</i>)				
UJ—3c ⁹⁵	V 46—51		OIM 22360	figs. 3a, 98c
	K 5—1		OIM 22999	fig. 177b
COMMON JAR (CJ)				
CJ—1a ⁹⁶	R 29—30		OIM 21049	figs. 3b, 31d
	R 29—40		OIM 21050	fig. 31c
	R 40—63		OIM 21103	fig. 53b
	V 72B—7		OIM 21907	fig. 135e
CJ—1b ⁹⁷	R 20—5		OIM 20778	figs. 3c, 25a
	R 20—6		OIM 20779	pl. 15c
	R 20—41		OIM 21007	fig. 26a
	K 65—9		OIM 23126	fig. 190f
CJ—1c ⁹⁸	R 47—13		OIM 22347	figs. 3d, 65b
	R 47—8		OIM 21161	—
	V 64—1		OIM 21823	fig. 129
	V 81—23		OIM 22346	fig. 152c
	K 18—4		OIM 23042	fig. 181b
	W 55—3		OIM 23964	fig. 203e
CJ—1d ⁹⁹	R 58—3		OIM 21225	figs. 3e, 70c
CJ—2a ¹⁰⁰	R 35—75		OIM 21151	figs. 3f, 47a
	R 94—18		OIM 23585	fig. 90d
	V 46—15		OIM 21635	fig. 98a
CJ—2b	K 65—4		OIM 23122	fig. 3g, 190g
CJ—3 ¹⁰¹	Not at Qustul or Adindan.			

95. Holthoer 1977, pl. 18: BB no equivalent.

96. Holthoer 1977, pl. 41: WD 1 IR/0/a–d; for CJ—1a generally, see Reisner 1910, fig. 306; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 46: SXVI–SXVII; Reisner 1923 IV–V, p. 419, fig. 299; 66–68 generally.

97. Holthoer 1977, pl. 41: WD 1 IR/0/e–f.

98. Holthoer 1977, pl. 41: WD 1 IR/0/g–h.

99. See Qau 79–80, 162–64.

100. For CJ—2 generally, see Reisner 1910, fig. 309; Holthoer 1977, pl. 38: JW 1 IR/0/e–h; Steindorff 1937, pl. 78: 27 (third from left); Gurob 22; Riqqeh 22.

101. Globular/ovoid small jars; see Serra and Kerma.

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Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON JAR (CJ) (<i>cont.</i>)				
CJ—4 ¹⁰²	Not at Qustul or Adindan.			
CJ—5ai ¹⁰³	R 58—9		OIM 22320	fig. 71b
	V 81—5		OIM 22316	figs. 3h, 152a
	V 81—17		OIM 22308	—
CJ—5aii ¹⁰⁴	R 58—8		OIM 22324	figs. 3i, 71c
	V 81—24		OIM 22300	fig. 152b
CJ—5aiii ¹⁰⁵	R 9—1		OIM 20700	fig. 19
	R 13—1		OIM 20733	fig. 20b
	R 29—61		OIM 21051	figs. 3j, 32c
	R 29—7		OIM 22328	fig. 32a
	R 40—64		OIM 21109	fig. 53h
	R 41—1		OIM 21171	fig. 54b
	R 43—2		OIM 21062	fig. 56f
	R 45—15		OIM 22306	—
	R 45—18		OIM 21203	fig. 60f, pl. 15a
	R 45—29		OIM 21185	fig. 60e
	R 46—1		OIM 22309	fig. 62g
	R 46—9		OIM 22314	fig. 62h
	R 47—12		OIM 21163	fig. 65a
	R 52—1		OIM 22313	fig. 66
	R 56—1		OIM 21177	fig. 68c
	R 56—2		OIM 22326	—
	R 58—2		OIM 21174	fig. 71d
	R 58—4		OIM 21175	fig. 71a
	R 58—5		OIM 21176	fig. 71e
	R 58—6		OIM 22325	—
	R 84—12		OIM 23570	—

102. Globular/ovoid large jars; see Serra and Kerma.

103. For CJ—5ai—iii, see Steindorff 1937, pl. 76: 22 (all but center vessel); for CJ—5a generally, see Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 46: SVII, SXIX; pls. 38–39, SLXXIX; Gurob; Riqqeh; Harageh, series 23–26; Qau 87–89. For CJ—5a, see Holthoer 1977, pl. 36: JO 1 IR/1/e–h, but with no exact parallel. Four additional jars (R 32—9 [fig. 36b], R 88—4, V 72B—26 [fig. 137c], and W 68—A [fig. 205]) belong to the CJ—5 category but are not further classified.

104. Holthoer 1977, pl. 36: JO 1, IR/1/e–h; Qau 76.

105. Holthoer 1977, pl. 36: JO 1, IR/1/e–h, 185:90:2; 185:129:1; compare V 83—6 with Reisner 1923 IV–V, p. 438, fig. 319–22 (wider and of form-group IV pottery); compare V 72B—29 with Winlock 1932, fig. 17 a–d. For CJ—5aiii–viii generally, see Bruyère 1937: 93, fig. 47, especially the fifth row.

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON JAR (CJ) (<i>cont.</i>)				
CJ—5aiii (<i>cont.</i>)	R 84—14		OIM 23569	fig. 86d
	R 91—3		OIM 23589	fig. 88b
	V 48—39		OIM 21677	fig. 111c
	V 66—1		OIM 22301	fig. 131b
	V 66—3		OIM 22297	fig. 131c, pl. 15d
	V 71—1		OIM 22319	fig. 133a, pl. 15b
	V 71—5		OIM 22317	fig. 133e
	V 72B—20		OIM 22302	—
	V 72B—29	(form-group IV)	OIM 21955	fig. 137e, pl. 15e
	V 72B—30		OIM 22307	fig. 137b
	V 72B—31		OIM 22315	fig. 137d
	V 73—11		OIM 22298	fig. 140b
	V 73—e		OIM 22299	fig. 104d
	V 74—2		OIM 22310	—
	V 75—3		OIM 22296	fig. 144b
	V 75—4		OIM 22312	—
	V 83—5		OIM 22322	fig. 156c
	V 83—6		OIM 22323	fig. 155a
	V 83—7		OIM 22304	—
	V 113—37		OIM 23800	fig. 170a
	K 2—1		OIM 22985	fig. 176c
	K 2—2	(form-group IV)	OIM 22986	fig. 176e
	K 2—6		OIM 22994	fig. 176d
	K 18—3		OIM 23043	fig. 181a
	W 55—7		OIM 23844	fig. 203d
	W 56—3		OIM 23920	fig. 204c
	W 81—1		OIM 23919	fig. 206a
CJ—5aiv ¹⁰⁶	R 45—28		OIM 22318	figs. 3k, 60b
CJ—5av ¹⁰⁷	R 35—37		OIM 21156	figs. 4a, 43g, pl. 27c
	R 45—4		OIM 22321	fig. 60a
CJ—5avi ¹⁰⁸	R 29—31		OIM 21057	fig. 32e
	R 43—5		OIM 21061	—

106. Note the undecorated jars in Gurob, Riqqeh, and Harageh 23 series; see also Holthoer 1977, pl. 36 (IR/0/e-h, second vessel).

107. Holthoer 1977, pl. 37: JO 1 (contour as in IR/1/i-k, 185/311:2; R 35—35 is actually IR/0/e-h).

108. Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 46: SVIII; Holthoer 1977, pl. 36: JO 1 (IR/1/e-h); R 43—5 approximates pl. 35: JO 1, 400/18:10.

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Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON JAR (CJ) (<i>cont.</i>)				
CJ—5avi (<i>cont.</i>)	R 84—18		OIM 23584	figs. 4b, 86e
	V 66—2		OIM 22305	fig. 131d
	K 1—1		OIM 22983	fig. 174b
	W 81—2	(form-group IV)	OIM 23843	—
CJ—5avii ¹⁰⁹	R 45—10	(form-group IV)	OIM 21186	figs. 4c, 60d
CJ—5aviii ¹¹⁰	R 20—40	(form-group IV)	OIM 21008	fig. 25b
	K 50—1		OIM 23115	figs. 4d, 187e
CJ—5aix ¹¹¹	V 46—56		OIM 22295	figs. 4e, 99a
	V 48—77		OIM 21933	fig. 113c
	V 113—29		OIM 23799	fig. 171d
CJ—5ax ¹¹²	V 46—58		OIM 22342	figs. 4f, 99b
	S 7—8		OIM 22332	fig. 198a
CJ—5axi ¹¹³	V 76—18		OIM 21956	figs. 4g, 146e
CJ—5axii ¹¹⁴	V 48—34		OIM 21924	figs. 4h, 114b
	V 48—103		OIM 21935	fig. 114a
CJ—5axiii ¹¹⁵	R 33—1		OIM 21075	figs. 4i, 39
	V 48—33		OIM 21674	fig. 111b
	V 48—76		OIM 21911	fig. 111a
	S 7—19		OIM 22331	—
	S 7—14		OIM 22333	fig. 198b

109. See Gurob, Riqqeh, and Harageh 23 series; see also Holthoer 1977, pl. 35: JO 1 (IP/1/i-k; 400/18:10, shape only).

110. Steindorff 1937, pl. 77: 26 (fourth from left), generally CJ—5aviii-ix; Holthoer 1977, pl. 35: JO 1 (closest IP/1/i-k, but this is narrower); Carnarvon and Carter 1912, pl. LXXIV, below.

111. Holthoer 1977, see pl. 37: JO 1 (IR/1/i-k is the closest parallel, but it is not precise).

112. Holthoer 1977, pl. 37: JO 1 (IR/1/i-k, not precise). See Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 121, second from bottom, right.

113. Steindorff 1937, pl. 88: 50, 5; Harageh 24e, the type is shown on the walls of Hatshepsut's mortuary temple; see also Qau 102 for bands; Holthoer 1977, pls. 35-37: JO 1, no precise parallel.

114. Steindorff 1937, pl. 77: 26 (generally); Holthoer 1977, pl. 37: JO 1 (IR/1/i-k; 185/507:9).

115. Steindorff 1937, pl. 78: 28 (left), pl. 77: 26 (fourth from left). See Amarna XV 19 and 20 (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.22), but with even longer necks; Holthoer 1977, pl. 17: ST 3 variant A (185/510:5).

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON JAR (CJ) (<i>cont.</i>)				
CJ—5axiv ¹¹⁶	V 45—3		OIM 21603	figs. 5a, 92d, pl. 28b
CJ—5bi ¹¹⁷	R 45—19		OIM 22311	fig. 59h
	R 47—11		OIM 22303	figs. 5b, 65c
	K 31—2		OIM 23045	fig. 184
CJ—5bii ¹¹⁸	R 86—1		OIM 23571	—
	V 113—42		OIM 23797	figs. 5c, 170b, pl. 28c
CJ—5biii ¹¹⁹	R 83—2	(form-group IV)	OIM 23572	figs. 5d, 83b
CJ—5biv ¹²⁰	R 40—42		OIM 21108	fig. 53c
CJ—5bv ¹²¹	R 29—55	(or CJ—5bvi)	OIM 21045?	—
CJ—5bvi ¹²²	R 29—55	(or CJ—5bv)	OIM 21045?	—
CJ—5c ¹²³	K 50—14	(form-group IV)	OIM 23121	figs. 5e, 187b
CJ—6ai ¹²⁴	V 48—45		OIM 21936	figs. 5f, 112b
CJ—6aii ¹²⁵	R 40—3	(or ?)	OIM 22338	figs. 5g, 53g

116. The vessel belongs to the Gurob, Riqqeh, Harageh series 25, but the bottom was not scraped to shape. Holthoer 1977, pl. 28 (unfinished vessels, restricted; no precise parallel).
117. Steindorff 1937, pl. 76: 22 (fourth from left); Gurob, Riqqeh, and Harageh 25a–d, or 26, but a wider vessel; Holthoer 1977, pl. 37: JO 1 (VP/0/e–h, VP/1/e–h).
118. Gurob 26a–e, Holthoer 1977, pl. 37: JO 1 (VP/0/e–h).
119. See Steindorff 1937, pl. 76: 22 (center); Gurob 26 a–e; Holthoer 1977, pl. 37: JO 1 (IR/1/i–k, no precise parallel).
120. Steindorff 1937, pl. 76: 22 (also center); Gurob 26 f–g (?), but not the equivalent number at Riqqa; Holthoer 1977, pls. 37–38: either JO 1 or JO 3.
121. Gurob, Riqqeh, and Harageh 23–26, no precise parallel; Holthoer 1977, pl. 36: JO 1 (IR/0/c–d).
122. Steindorff 1937, pl. 78: 28 (third from left); Holthoer 1977, pl. 16: ST 1 (no precise parallel; see pl. 40: SJ 1 IIR/0/h–i, for the shape only).
123. Gurob 26 series; Holthoer 1977, pl. 38: JO 3 (no precise parallel).
124. For CJ—6b, see Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pls. 39, 46, SVIII; for CJ—6 generally, see Reisner 1910, fig. 308, 307; Holthoer 1977, pl. 16: ST 1 IR/0/1–m (second jar), also Amarna series XXV 247, 184, 205 (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.9), but very approximate.
125. Holthoer 1977, pl. 16: ST 1 IR/0/1–m, first jar; Amarna XXV/247 (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.9).

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Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON JAR (CJ) (<i>cont.</i>)				
CJ—6bi ¹²⁶	V 48—60		OIM 21713	fig. 111e
	V 60—4		OIM 21824	figs. 5h, 124d
	K 50—12	(form-group IV)	OIM 23117	fig. 187a
CJ—6bii ¹²⁷	R 35—38		OIM 21157	fig. 47b
	R 79—1	(or CJ—6biii)	OIM 23557	—
	V 113—31		OIM 23798	fig. 171e
	V 113—36		OIM 23796	figs. 5i, 170c
	K 65—7		OIM 23186	fig. 190h
CJ—6biii ¹²⁸	R 20—39		OIM 21023	figs. 5j, 25c
	R 40—65		OIM 22334	fig. 53f
	R 61—2		OIM 22336	fig. 72b, pl. 27a
	R 79—1	(or CJ—6bii)	OIM 23557	—
	R 79—14		OIM 23559	—
	R 79—2		OIM 23558	fig. 81e
	S 7—4		OIM 21348	—
CJ—6biv alpha ¹²⁹	V 48—36		OIM 21676	figs. 5k, 111d
	K 50—3		OIM 23116	fig. 187c
CJ—6biv beta ¹³⁰	R 29—45		OIM 22341	figs. 5l, 32b
CJ—6bv ¹³¹	V 48—59		OIM 21721	figs. 5m, 112a
CJ—7a ¹³²	V 83—13		OIM 22054	figs. 6a, 155b
CJ—7b ¹³³	R 47—10		21164	fig. 64g
	R 75—13	(form-group IV)	OIM 23646	figs. 6b, 76d, pl. 17e

126. Possibly this might belong to the Gurob, Riqqeh, and Harageh 25 series. Holthoer 1977, pl. 35 and following: JO 1, no precise parallel; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 46: SX.

127. Amarna XXV/184, 205 (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.9); Holthoer 1977, pl. 16: ST 1, no precise parallel in IR/O/I-m; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pls. 39, 46: SVIII.

128. See CJ—6biv.

129. Gurob, Riqqeh, and Harageh 24–25 series (for example 25a–d), but details are not depicted clearly enough to be certain. Holthoer 1977, pl. 37: JO 1 (IIIP/1/e–h 185/486:1 closest in contour, but not “ware”); Steindorff 1937, pl. 76: 23.

130. See CJ—6biv alpha; Holthoer 1977, pl. 37: JO 1 IIIP/1/e–h.

131. Holthoer 1977, pl. 36: JO 1 (IR/1/e–h, but not a close parallel); Gurob 25i.

132. Holthoer 1977, pl. 34: GJ 1; variant of CJ—7 generally, Carnarvon and Carter 1912, pl. LXXIV, below.

133. Holthoer 1977, pl. 34: GJ 1; Reisner 1910, fig. 305: 2; Gurob 35o (approximately).

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON JAR (CJ) (<i>cont.</i>)				
CJ—7c ¹³⁴	R 47—7		OIM 21162	figs. 6c, 64f
	V 73—7		OIM 21868	fig. 140c
	V 83—12		OIM 22053	fig. 155c
CJ—8a ¹³⁵	R 43—7		OIM 22294	figs. 6d, 56e
	V 48—17		OIM 21673	fig. 112c
	V 82—3		OIM 21957	fig. 153d
	S 8—26		OIM 21392	fig. 201d
CJ—8bi ¹³⁶	R 94—21		OIM 23586	figs. 6e, 90a
	S 5—3		OIM 21322	fig. 192c
CJ—8bii ¹³⁷	V 46—23		OIM 21637	figs. 6f, 95e, pl. 26b
CJ—8biii ¹³⁸	R 35—40		OIM 21152	figs. 6g, 46b, pl. 26a
CJ—8biv ¹³⁹	R 35—28		OIM 21150	figs. 6h, 46a
CJ—8ci ¹⁴⁰	R 75—12	(form-group II or IV)	OIM 23573	fig. 76c, pl. 28a
	V 71—4		OIM 21797	figs. 6i, 133d
CJ—8cii ¹⁴¹	Not at Qustul or Adindan.			

134. Holthoer 1977, pl. 34: GJ 1, IR/0/h-i, 185/264:1, and IP/4P/f-g (shorter neck at Qustul); Gurob, Riqqeh, and Harageh (approximately) series 31 (h); Steindorff 1937, pl. 74: 15, fourth from left; Woolley and Randall-MacIver, pl. 38 SLXXVI; Reisner 1910, fig. 305.
135. For shape CJ—8a generally, see Holthoer 1977, pls. 33, 39: FU 1, NJ 1; Gurob 37o; Qau (approximately) 113 (larger); Reisner 1910, fig. 312: 1 (wider).
136. For CJ—8b generally, see Steindorff 1937, pl. 72: 12, center; see also Gurob and Riqqeh 41, Reisner 1910, fig. 311; Holthoer 1977, pl. 33: FU 1, pl. 39: NJ 2 (profile narrowed), see also pl. 17: ST 4 (IR/0/l-m); Amarna XIII 13 (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.21; flared more).
137. Holthoer 1977, pl. 33: FU 1; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 45: SIII; Reisner 1910, fig. 311; Gurob and Riqqeh series 41-42; see also Amarna XIII 12 (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.20; shorter neck and more flared).
138. Gurob and Riqqeh series 41-42, Holthoer 1977, pl. 33: FU 1.
139. Steindorff 1937, pl. 72: 12, fourth-fifth from left; Gurob series 41; Riqqeh 40n; Holthoer 1977, pl. 33: FU 1 (IR/3W/g-h).
140. Holthoer 1977 does not contain a parallel; it would probably be grouped with pl. 39: NJ 2.
141. Holthoer 1977, pl. 40: NJ 6 (this example is taller); Reisner 1910, fig. 310: 3; Steindorff 1937, pl. 73: 14, second-third from left (these are lower with a less smooth transition at the shoulder, for painting, see Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 40); Qurneh (Kelley 1976, pl. 60.2) 707, 709; Qau (Kelley 1976, pl. 79.11) 268. See also Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 123 center, slightly shorter.

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Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON JAR (CJ) (<i>cont.</i>)				
CJ—9 ¹⁴²	R 29—41	(form-group IV)	OIM 21044	fig. 34a
	R 29—46	(form-group IV)	Cairo 89958	pl. 25
CJ—10a ¹⁴³	Not at Qustul or Adindan.			
CJ—10bi ¹⁴⁴	R 45—24		OIM 21181	figs. 6j, 59g
	V 113—38	(form-group II)	OIM 23795	figs. 6k, 169h, pl. 17b
CJ—10bii ¹⁴⁵	R 35—2		OIM 21158	fig. 43d
	K 50—13		OIM 23120	fig. 186a
CJ—10biii ¹⁴⁶	R 83—1		OIM 23491	figs. 6l, 83a, pl. 17c
CJ—10biv alpha ¹⁴⁷	V 46—16		OIM 21636	figs. 7a, 95a
CJ—10biv beta ¹⁴⁸	V 60—27		OIM 21861	figs. 7b, 125a, pl. 17d
CJ—10c ¹⁴⁹	W 56—2		OIM 23922	figs. 7c, 204b, pl. 17a
CJ—11a	R 94—3		OIM 23563	figs. 7d, 90c
CJ—11b ¹⁵⁰	V 56—2		OIM 21687	figs. 7e, 122b, pl. 16b

142. For the general shape of this vessel, see Steindorff 1937, pl. 79: 31, third from left; the shape occurs with simple incised decoration at Buhen (Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 45: SVI). For shapes and one female face on a rim, see Reisner 1910, fig. 302: 2; Qau 100. The profile of this vessel is approximated by Holthoer 1977, pl. 17: ST 4 (VP/0/n). It does not belong to the appropriate size group, however. See also Carnarvon and Carter 1912, LXXIV.

143. Holthoer 1977, pl. 29: BO 1 (no precise parallel, but smaller than any present).

144. Holthoer 1977, pl. 29: BO 1 (no precise parallel); Reisner 1910, fig. 317 generally.

145. For CJ—10bii–iii, see Steindorff 1937, pl. 71: 9a, b; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 48: SLIII; Reisner 1910, fig. 317: 3–5; Gurob, Riqqeh, and Harageh 80 series, none precise (see Riqqeh 82e for a theriomorphic addition; Harageh has more precise parallels in 80 series and painted); Qau 115; Holthoer 1977, pl. 29: BO 1 IIR/0/g–h.

146. See CJ—10bii; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 48: SLIII, as CJ—10bi.

147. See previous note; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 46: SXIV; for the rim, see Gurob 80k, m; Holthoer 1977, as CJ—10bi, also pl. 41: XO 6 IR/0/e–f 185/511:80; Reisner 1910, fig. 318: 4, but with a longer neck.

148. See CJ—10bii; for the rim, see Steindorff 1937, pl. 75: 20 (fourth from left); also see Gurob 80 k, m; Holthoer 1977, pl. 29: BO 1 (no precise parallel); Reisner 1910, figs. 317–18.

149. Steindorff 1937, pl. 71: 10b, first and last; Reisner 1910, fig. 319: 3–4; Holthoer 1977, pl. 29: BL 1 (IIR/0/e–g).

150. Holthoer 1977, no precise parallel, probably pl. 22: AO 4; Riqqeh 47 series; Amarna LXXII/164 (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.16).

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
COMMON JAR (CJ) (<i>cont.</i>)				
CJ—11c ¹⁵¹	R 20—11	(form-group IV)	OIM 20782	fig. 26c
	V 97—7		OIM 22126	figs. 7f, 166g
CJ—11d ¹⁵²	Not at Qustul or Adindan.			
CJ—12 ¹⁵³	Not at Qustul or Adindan.			
CJ—13 ¹⁵⁴	Not at Qustul or Adindan.			
CJ—14 ¹⁵⁵	Not at Qustul or Adindan.			
PSEUDO-IMPORT JAR (PJ) ¹⁵⁶				
PJ—1a ¹⁵⁷	V 72B—34		OIM 21971	figs. 7g, 135g
PJ—1b ¹⁵⁸	V 113—46	(form-group II)	OIM 23808	figs. 7h, 171c
PJ—1c	R 84—28	(form-group II)	OIM 23493	figs. 7i, 86c
PJ—1di ¹⁵⁹	R 84—1	(form-group II)	OIM 23588	figs. 7j, 86b, pl. 18b
PJ—1dii ¹⁶⁰	R 40—24	(form-group II)	OIM 21087	figs. 7k, 52f
PJ—2a ¹⁶¹	R 40—26		OIM 21223	figs. 7l, 53d

151. Holthoer 1977, no precise parallel, but similar to pl. 35: GW 1, though smaller, or pl. 33: FU 2 (?); Gurob 37 series; possibly Riqqeh 37 d; for more developed examples with well-defined rims, see Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 121, upper left.

152. Holthoer 1977, pl. 33: FU 2 IR/0/e–f; approximates Steindorff 1937, pl. 75: 19 (left); Gurob 36w (not exact, possibly closer to others in 36 series); Harageh 36w, x; possibly Reisner 1910, fig. 312: 3.

153. Qau Second Intermediate Period 74–75 series (and some other vessels in the 70–80 range, not in the present material).

154. Tapered jar; Qau 68–69 series.

155. Bulged neck jar; Qau Second Intermediate Period 60–61 series.

156. Another jar (V 113—24) belongs to the PJ category but is not further classified.

157. The vessel is roughly comparable to Qau 150 and 155; Holthoer 1977, pl. 32: CV 2 (no precise parallel).

158. For PJ—1b–d, see Steindorff 1937, pl. 87: 49, 7; Qau 136; Holthoer 1977, pl. 33: FB.

159. Holthoer 1977, pl. 33: FB 1.

160. See the previous note.

161. For PJ—2 generally, see Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 47: SXXXI–XXXV; Steindorff 1937, pls. 82 and 79: 33a (first two and last two). For PJ—2a, see Qau 142, 138–41 (unpainted) and Second Intermediate Period series 52; Holthoer 1977, pl. 40: SQ 1 (IR/0/a–b nearest parallel), also pl. 30: CS 1 (IIR/0/a–b). Two additional jars (R 29—A and R 32—7 [fig. 36a]) belong to the PJ—2 category but are not classified further.

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
PSEUDO-IMPORT JAR (PJ) (<i>cont.</i>)				
PJ—2a (<i>cont.</i>)	R 45—11		OIM 21205	fig. 59j
	R 45—21		OIM 21184	fig. 60g
	R 45—30		OIM 21106	fig. 60c
	R 56—5	(form-group II)	OIM 21178	fig. 68b
PJ—2bi ¹⁶²	R 46—3	(form-group II)	OIM 22283	fig. 62e
	V 72B—19	(form-group II)	OIM 21953	fig. 137a
	K 50—15		OIM 23106	fig. 186e
PJ—2bii ¹⁶³	R 20—49		—	—
	R 40—41		OIM 22285	figs. 7n, 52h
	R 47—6		OIM 21166	fig. 64e
PJ—2biii ¹⁶⁴	R 84—19		OIM 23587	figs. 7o, 86a
PJ—2biv ¹⁶⁵	R 40—56	(form-group II)	OIM 22287	figs. 7p, 52g
PJ—2c	R 58—7	(form-group II)	OIM 22289	fig. 70b
PJ—2ci ¹⁶⁶	R 29—39	(form-group II)	OIM 21054	figs. 7q, 31f
	V 60—22	(or ?)	OIM 21838	fig. 126a, pl. 18e
	V 72B—28	(form-group II)	OIM 21954	fig. 136f
PJ—2cii ¹⁶⁷	R 46—4		OIM 21204	fig. 62f
	K 50—6		OIM 23114	figs. 7r, 186c
	K 65—18	(form-group II)	OIM 23174	fig. 190e

162. Qau 144, see Second Intermediate Period 57 H, M, and 54–55; Holthoer 1977, pl. 30: CS 1 (IP/0/c–d). For PJ—4b generally, see Reisner 1910, figs. 320 and 323; see also Reisner 1923 IV–V, p. 395, fig. 271: 39–42, 44–46; p. 407, fig. 286: 11, 13 (RW).

163. Qau Second Intermediate Period 59, New Kingdom 152; Holthoer 1977, pl. 30: CV 1 (IP/0/a–b).

164. Qau Second Intermediate Period 52d, New Kingdom 152–53; Holthoer 1977, pl. 31: CV 1, IIP/0/c–d (185/390:3).

165. See PJ—2biii; Holthoer 1977, pls. 30–32: CS–CV, no precise parallel.

166. For PJ—2c as a whole, see Gurob 77 (with exceptions), 78a, e, k; Riqqeh 77d, k, 78k; Harageh 78; Qau New Kingdom 172, 174, 244 (Kelley 1976, pl. 79.9); Reisner 1910, figs. 320 and 323.

167. See PJ—2ci; see Holthoer 1977, pl. 30: CS 1 (IP/0/c–d, 185/68:5); PJ—2cii–iii; Carnarvon and Carter 1912, pl. LXVIII 37/59.

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
PSEUDO-IMPORT JAR (PJ) (<i>cont.</i>)				
PJ—2ciii ¹⁶⁸	R 13—2	(or PJ—2di)	OIM 20734	fig. 20a
	R 35—61		OIM 21149	fig. 7s
	R 35—61		OIM 21149	fig. 45b
	R 79—12	(form-group II)	OIM 23492	fig. 81c
	V 72B—10	(form-group II)	OIM 21905	fig. 136g
	V 72B—9	(form-group II)	OIM 21904	fig. 136e
	V 76—23	(form-group II)	OIM 22006	fig. 146c, pl. 18a
	V 76—4	(or PJ—2di)	OIM 21910	fig. 146a, pl. 18d
	V 93—13	(or PJ—2iv, form-group II)	OIM 22082	fig. 162b
	V 97—13	(form-group II)	OIM 22288	fig. 166b
	V 113—32		OIM 23804	fig. 169a
	V 113—50	(form-group II)	OIM 23803	fig. 169c
	K 12—1	(form-group II)	OIM 23002	fig. 179b
PJ—2civ ¹⁶⁹	R 20—37	(form-group II)	OIM 21022	—
	R 45—16		OIM 21224	figs. 7t, 59f
	V 92—8		OIM 22097	fig. 160b
	V 93—13	(form-group II)	OIM 22082	fig. 162b
PJ—2cv ¹⁷⁰	V 72B—25	(or PJ—2vi, form-group II)	OIM 22282	fig. 136b
	K 65—5	(form-group II)	OIM 23173	figs. 7u, 190b
PJ—2cvi ¹⁷¹	R 20—38	(form-group II)	OIM 21005	fig. 26f, pl. 18f
	R 25—8		OIM 21067	fig. 28a
	R 29—18	(form-group II)	OIM 21053	fig. 31e
	R 35—36		OIM 21143	fig. 45d
	R 46—10	(form-group II)	OIM 21180	fig. 62d
	R 79—10	(form-group II)	OIM 23560	fig. 81d
	V 48—114	(form-group II)	OIM 22284	fig. 110d
	V 71—3	(form-group II)	OIM 21796	figs. 8a, 133c
	V 72B—25	(or PJ—2v, form-group II)	OIM 22282	fig. 136b
	K 65—13		OIM 23176	fig. 190d

168. See PJ—2cii; Holthoer 1977, pls. 30–32: CV 1, no precise parallel, but several with flared necks and flat bottoms (IIR/0/c–d, 185/774:6).

169. See PJ—2ciii; Holthoer 1977, pls. 30–32, CV 1, same.

170. See PJ—2ci.

171. See PJ—2ci.

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Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
PSEUDO-IMPORT JAR (PJ) (<i>cont.</i>)				
PJ—2cvii ¹⁷²	R 35—54	(form-group II)	OIM 21147	figs. 8b, 45a
PJ—2di ¹⁷³	R 13—2	(or PJ—2ciii)	OIM 20734	fig. 20a
	V 76—4	(or PJ—2ciii)	OIM 21910	fig. 146a, pl. 18d
	V 92—11		OIM 22098	figs. 8c, 160c
PJ—2dii ¹⁷⁴	R 20—10		OIM 20771	fig. 26d, pl. 18c
	R 35—72		OIM 21148	fig. 45e, pl. 18g
	V 46—54		OIM 21671	fig. 95d
	V 92—2		OIM 22094	fig. 160e
	V 93—5		OIM 22100	—
	V 97—12		OIM 22124	fig. 166e
	V 113—14	(form-group II)	OIM 23806	fig. 169e
PJ—2diii alpha ¹⁷⁵	V 75—2	(form-group II)	OIM 21871	figs. 8d, 144a, pl. 18h
PJ—2diii beta ¹⁷⁶	R 40—62		OIM 21104	figs. 8e, 52i
PJ—2diii gamma ¹⁷⁷	R 40—27		OIM 21105	figs. 8f, 53a
PJ—2div alpha ¹⁷⁸	V 72B—14		OIM 22286	figs. 8g, 135f
PJ—2div beta ¹⁷⁹	R 29—29		OIM 21052	figs. 8h, 31b
	V 83—9		OIM 22003?	fig. 156b
	V 113—53		OIM 23805	fig. 169b
	K 65—12		OIM 23182	fig. 190c

172. See PJ—2ci; for different decoration, see Gurob 51c, Qau 200, Holthoer 1977, no precise parallel, perhaps CV 1 or GJ 1.

173. Holthoer 1977, pls. 30–32: CV 1; for PJ—2d generally, see Gurob 77i, 78; Riqqeh 77r; Harageh 78c; Qau 171, 173, 175 (also Kelley 1976, pl. 79.11: 77i); Reisner 1910, figs. 320 and 323. Another jar (K 10—1, fig. 179a) belongs to the PJ—2d category but is not further classified.

174. See PJ—2di.

175. See PJ—2di; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 47: SXXXIV; Holthoer 1977 does not have an equivalent, but see CS 1, pl. 30.

176. See PJ—2di; Holthoer 1977, pls. 30–32: CV 1.

177. See PJ—2di; Holthoer 1977, pl. 30: CV 2, no precise parallel.

178. See PJ—2di; Riqqeh 55x; Holthoer 1977, pls. 30–32: CV 1, no precise parallel.

179. See PJ—2di and iv alpha.

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
PSEUDO-IMPORT JAR (PJ) (<i>cont.</i>)				
PJ—2div gamma ¹⁸⁰	R 4B—11		OIM 20648	figs. 8i, 18e
PJ—2dv ¹⁸¹	R 40—39		OIM 22281	figs. 8j, 52j
PJ—2dvi ¹⁸²	R 17—3		OIM 20737	figs. 8k, 21b
	V 46—53		OIM 21670	fig. 95b
	V 73—8	(form-group II)	OIM 21909	fig. 139a
PJ—2dvii ¹⁸³	V 93—11		OIM 22099	figs. 8l, 162a
PJ—2dviii ¹⁸⁴	V 81—19		OIM 21979	figs. 8m, 151a
PJ—2dix ¹⁸⁵	V 46—55		OIM 21672	fig. 95c
	V 82—2		OIM 21973	figs. 8n, 153a
PJ—3 ¹⁸⁶	V 48—95		OIM 21718	fig. 110e
	V 73—5	(form-group II)	OIM 21867	figs. 8o, 140a, pl. 19d
	V 76—24	(form-group II)	OIM 22007	fig. 147c, pl. 19c
	S 7—5	(form-group II)	OIM 21350	fig. 197a
PJ—4 ¹⁸⁷	R 43—6	(form-group II)	OIM 21063	fig. 56a
	V 76—21	(form-group II)	OIM 22009	figs. 8p, 147a, pl. 19b
	V 76—30	(form-group II)	OIM 22005	fig. 147d, pl. 19a
	V 76—31	(form-group II)	OIM 22008	fig. 147e, pl. 19e

180. See PJ—2di.

181. See PJ—2di.

182. See PJ—2di; see also Amarna XX 6 (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.24), unpainted and with straight neck.

183. See Amarna XX 8 (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.24; neck longer); there is no equivalent in Holthoer 1977, but it would probably be CV 1.

184. Holthoer 1977, pl. 32: CV 2, VP/4p/a–b (185/489:2); Qau 175.

185. Qau 183, 27o (Kelley 1976, pl. 79.111); Amarna XX 5 (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.24) unpainted, with different rim; Holthoer 1977, no equivalent.

186. Steindorff 1937, pl. 81: 35 a (all but the first and last), b, some with longer necks; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 47: SXXXVI–XXXIX; Riqqeh 61f (much of series 61); Harageh 96m, p; Qau 198; 203 (Kelley 1976, pl. 79.8); Holthoer 1977, pls. 20–21: JU 1 (various); Reisner 1910, fig. 324: 2–3; Hayes 1935, fig. 1, inner chamber, west chamber (god's wife Hatshepsut); none were found in T 37; Daressy 1902, pl. V: 24018 (see V 76—24) and 24010.

187. Steindorff 1937, pl. 80: 34a (first–third; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 47: SXL, later vessel); Amarna LXXXVI/228 (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.16), also XVII 16 (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.24), tall version as in Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 124, above; Gurob 51c (parallel not precise); Qau 190–94; Holthoer 1977, pl. 23: AH 1 (various); Reisner 1910, fig. 324: 6–7; Daressy 1902, V: 24023, 24021 (Maherpri), handles angled, not straight, also large variant present.

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Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
PSEUDO-IMPORT JAR (PJ) (<i>cont.</i>)				
PJ—5a ¹⁸⁸	R 20—9		OIM 20770	figs. 9a, 26b, pl. 20a
	V 48—85		OIM 21716	fig. 110c
	V 83—8		OIM 22010	fig. 156d
	V 113—30	(form-group II)	OIM 23801	fig. 169f
PJ—5b ¹⁸⁹	V 76—29	(form-group II)	OIM 22004	figs. 9b, 146d, pl. 20c
	V 113—11	(form-group II)	OIM 24847	fig. 171a, pl. 20b
PJ—6a ¹⁹⁰	V 48—62	(form-group II)	OIM 21719	figs. 9c, 110a
PJ—6b ¹⁹¹	V 48—104		Cairo 89936	figs. 9d, 110b, pl. 16a
PJ—7	Not present at Qustul or Adindan.			
AMPHORA (AM)				
AM—1 ¹⁹²	V 48—38		OIM 21934	figs. 9e, 115b
	V 48—69		OIM 21725	fig. 115a
AM—2 ¹⁹³	V 48—78	(form-group IV)	OIM 22059	figs. 9f, 115c
AM—3a ¹⁹⁴	V 46—18	(form-group IV)	OIM 21634	figs. 9g, 100c, pl. 26c

188. For PJ—5 generally, see Gurob 77 J; Qau 176, 177; Steindorff 1937, pl. 82: 38a (second from left); Holthoer 1977, pl. 29: BR 1 (no precise equivalent).

189. See PJ—5a; Holthoer 1977, pl. 29: BR 1 (IIIR/3D/c-d).

190. Double vessel, combination of PJ—5 + ?. Steindorff 1937, pl. 85: 44 a (fourth from left); Holthoer 1977, pl. 23: DV (no corresponding type).

191. Double vessel, combination of IM—2 and PJ—3. Holthoer 1977, pl. 23: DV (no corresponding type; see Steindorff 1937, pl. 85: 44 a, fourth from left).

192. Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 45: SI; Reisner 1910, fig. 304 (approximately); Riqqeh 49c (1a-b approximately); Holthoer 1977, pl. 22: AO 1 IVG/0/1-m. The shape is that found in the tomb of Hayes 1935, fig. 1; Winlock 1932, fig. 17e; and Bruyère 1937: 95, fig. 49: 1.

193. Holthoer 1977, pl. 22: AO 1 (no parallel available); Amarna XLIII/1015B (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.12), but the base is thicker.

194. Holthoer 1977, pl. 22: AO 1, no parallel available. This vessel is much narrower than the AO vessels called “slender” and a new class is needed before “slender” in the group, or after, breaking the sequence. For AM—3 generally, see Steindorff 1937, pl. 78: 29–30; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 39: SLXXVIII (transitional type); also Qau 206; see also a transitional type, with the name of Amenhotep II at “Thebes,” Kelley 1976, pl. 66.27:3.

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
AMPHORA (AM) (<i>cont.</i>)				
AM—3b ¹⁹⁵	R 35—39	(form-group IV)	OIM 21160	fig. 45f
	V 46—45		OIM 21661	figs. 9h, 100b, pl. 26d
MINIATURE AMPHORA (MA)				
MA—1 ¹⁹⁶	R 35—1		OIM 21140	figs. 9i, 43f, pl. 22a
	V 46—12		—	—
MA—2a	V 93—14		OIM 22084	figs. 9j, 163c
MA—2b	S 8—15		OIM 21317	figs. 9k, 201a, pl. 22b
LID (LI) ¹⁹⁷				
LI—1 ¹⁹⁸	V 48—48		OIM 21682	figs. 9l, 109a
	V 48—68		OIM 21715	fig. 109c
LI—2 ¹⁹⁹	V 72B—9	(? damaged)	OIM 21904	—
LI—3 ²⁰⁰	R 19—8	(form-group II)	OIM 21080	figs. 9m, 22, pl. 21a
	V 48—63		OIM 21714	—
	V 72B—2		OIM 21903	fig. 135c

195. This is the same general kind of vessel as Nagel 1938, figs. 8: 1–3, 9: 6–8, 10: 11–13, 11: 16–18, 12: 21–23, and 13, but the shoulder is sloped more steeply and the base is curved more to the point, most closely resembling figures 8:2 and 9:6 (Horemheb to Early Ramesses II). See also p. 82, T 1165, an earlier but mixed group. Other comparisons include the Riqqeh 48 series and Malkata jars, Hope 1977: 65, fig. 1a, but the amphora is wider and the handles are lower. See also Amarna XLIII/1015 (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.12), with concave neck and higher shoulder.

196. For general parallels, see Steindorff 1937, pl. 80: 34b, last; and Holthoer 1977, pl. 22: AO. See also Riqqeh 45c, 45g (small decorated amphora); Qau 208 (triphora, small amphora 210); Amarna XVII 17 (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.24; tetraphora, shape not otherwise comparable). For R 35—1, see Holthoer 1977, pl. 22 AO, but with no corresponding group; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 48: SXLVI, note the three-handled SXLV. For miniature amphorae generally, see Steindorff 1937, pl. 80: 34 a (fourth–sixth from left).

197. Another lid (V 48—42) belongs to this category but is not further classified.

198. For LI—1 (flange out, angular), see Holthoer 1977, pl. 15: LL1, IR/0/a–b (Q/281); for LI—2, see IP/3D/a–b(?); Riqqeh 14r.

199. Flange turned inward, concave.

200. Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 48: SLXXI; Steindorff 1937, pl. 79: 32 (left); Holthoer 1977, pl. 15: LL 1, no precise parallel, resembles IR/0/a–b Q 73, but with no gas-hole. See Daressy 1902, pl. V: 24025, 24028 (Maherpri).

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Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
SPECIAL PURPOSE VESSEL (SP)				
SP—1 ²⁰¹	R 46—7a		OIM 21271	fig. 61b
SP—2 ²⁰²	V 60—1		OIM 22366	figs. 10b, 125b
SP—3 ²⁰³	V 60—23		OIM 21876	figs. 10c, 124c, pl. 16c
SP—4 ²⁰⁴	Not at Qustul or Adindan.			
SP—5 ²⁰⁵	K 50—19		OIM 23107	figs. 10d, 186d
IMPORTS AND IMITATIONS (IM)				
Juglet IM—1 ²⁰⁶	R 40—28	(form-group II)	OIM 21107	figs. 10e, 53e
Juglet IM—2 ²⁰⁷	Not Qustul or Adindan.			
Juglet IM—3 ²⁰⁸	R 29—17		OIM 21048	figs. 10h, 31a, pl. 23a
Juglet IM—4a ²⁰⁹	V 113—51	(form-group II)	OIM 23807	figs. 10i, 169d
Juglet IM—4b ²¹⁰	Not at Qustul or Adindan.			
Spindle bottle IM—5 ²¹¹	R 29—56		OIM 21046	figs. 10j, 31g, pl. 23b
	R 29—57		OIM 21047	fig. 31h, pl. 23c
	R 35—59		OIM 21141	pl. 23d
	R 35—60		OIM 21142	fig. 45c, pl. 23e
	R 84—33		OIM 23590	fig. 85j

201. Pottery kohl jar, similar to stone kohl jar II—B2a; Holthoer 1977 has no corresponding group.

202. Canopic jar; Holthoer 1977, pl. 16: CA 1.

203. Spouted jar; Holthoer 1977, pl. 16: SV, no corresponding subgroup.

204. *Hes*-shaped jar.

205. Suspension jar; Reisner 1910, fig. 315: 7; no corresponding vessel exists in Holthoer 1977.

206. Hard pink piriform juglet. Holthoer 1977, pl. 41, Foreign Types (no corresponding vessel).

207. Yehudiyya juglet; this type of juglet is present at Serra in two subtypes, early and late.

208. Black globular juglet; see Steindorff 1937, pl. 81: 36b; Gurob 91 series; Qau 199; Reisner 1910, fig. 325: 3; Holthoer 1977, pl. 41, Foreign Types (no corresponding group).

209. Hard pink handled juglet with a globular shape.

210. Imitation Yehudiyya piriform shape.

211. Steindorff 1937, pl. 85: 43, generally; Gurob, Riqqeh, and Harageh 92 series; Qau 195; Reisner 1910, fig. 325: 1–2; Holthoer 1977, pl. 41: Cypriot Spindle Bottles (RL 1) for a tall Base Ring transitional type, see Camarvon and Carter 1912, pl. LXVIII 37/78.

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
IMPORTS AND IMITATIONS (IM) (<i>cont.</i>)				
Spindle bottle IM—5 (<i>cont.</i>)	V 48—92		OIM 21724	—
	V 48—93		OIM 21732	fig. 110h
Base Ring I IM—6 ²¹²	V 76—5		Cairo 89948	figs. 10f, 146b, pl. 24a
	V 113—52		OIM 23812	fig. 171b, pl. 24b
Pilgrim bottle IM—7a ²¹³	V 76—7		OIM 21972	figs. 10g, 147b, pl. 24c
Pilgrim bottle IM—7b	V 48—79	(form-group II)	OIM 21722	fig. 110f
Juglet IM—8 ²¹⁴	V 48—58		Cairo 89945	figs. 10l, 110g, pl. 29b
Juglet IM—9 ²¹⁵	S 8—3	(damaged)	OIM 21393	fig. 201b
Juglet IM—10 ²¹⁶	Not found at Qustul or Adindan.			
STAND (ST) ²¹⁷				
ST—1 ²¹⁸	V 48—35		OIM 21681	—
	V 48—40		OIM 21917	—
	V 48—44		OIM 21680	figs. 10m, 109e
	V 48—65		OIM 21717	—
	V 48—98		OIM 21755	fig. 109g

212. Steindorff 1937, pl. 85: 44a, first-third from left; Reisner 1910, fig. 325: 6; Riqqeh, Harageh, and Gurob 95 series; Qau 196–97; Holthoer 1977, pl. 41: Cypriot Flasks, low foot; Carnarvon and Carter 1912, pl. LXVIII 37/78.

213. For IM—7 generally, see Steindorff 1937, pl. 85: 44b (second-fifth); Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 48: SLVI; Gurob, Riqqeh, and Harageh 93 series; Reisner 1910, fig. 325: 7–9; Holthoer 1977, pl. 22: AP (type does not correspond).

214. Long ovoid juglet (*askos*); Holthoer 1977, pl. 41: Asymmetrical juglets (type does not correspond); Gurob 60d; Lahun 90M (Kelley 1976, pl. 69.1); Reisner 1910, fig. 325: 4 (small version).

215. Elongated juglet with small button base, convex side, grey-white coat.

216. Dipper juglet, see Buhen.

217. Another stand (K 18—5) belongs to this category but is not further classified.

218. Steindorff 1937, pl. 68: 4a (second-third), b (first), possibly c (first-second); Holthoer 1977, pl. 15: TU 4 (IR/O/a–d; 185/511:25).

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Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
STAND (ST) (<i>cont.</i>)				
ST—2 ²¹⁹	R 20—42		OIM 21006	figs. 10n, 26e
	R 20—43		Cairo 89955	pl. 21b
	V 113—40		OIM 23949	fig. 169i
	V 113—45		OIM 24079	fig. 169g
ST—3a ²²⁰	V 76—17		OIM 21958	figs. 10o, 148h
ST—3b ²²¹	R 29—24		OIM 21042	fig. 33a, pl. 21c
	R 29—36		OIM 21043	—
	R 38—2		OIM 21562	figs. 10p, 49
	R 44—2		OIM 21562	—
	K 50—5		OIM 23104	fig. 187d
COARSE PLATTER (CP) ²²²				
CP	V 45—4		OIM 21580	fig. 92c
	V 46—48		OIM 21667	fig. 97a
	V 46—52		OIM 21669	fig. 97d
PLATTER STAND AND BURNER (PS) ²²³				
PS	R 35—26		OIM 21117	—
	R 35—27		OIM 21110	—
	R 35—42		OIM 21111	fig. 43c
	V 48—101		OIM 21915	fig. 109b
	S 8—20		OIM 22182	—

219. Steindorff 1937, pl. 68: 3a (second from left); Holthoer 1977, pl. 15: TB 2 (IIR/2/a–e); for burnished red with multiple ribs, see Qau 215.

220. Holthoer 1977, pl. 15: TR 3 (not precise parallel). Another stand (W 55—1) belongs to the ST—3 category but is not further classified.

221. Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 48: SLI; Steindorff 1937, pl. 68: 3a (third, possibly fourth from left); Holthoer 1977, pl. 15: TB 3 (IIR/0/a–h for R 38—2 and IIR/1/a–h for R 29—24; the parallels are not precise).

222. Holthoer 1977, pl. 28: PL 8 (not in corpus). No precise parallel occurs in the British School of Archaeology in Egypt corpora.

223. Steindorff 1937, pl. 70: 8c (center); Gurob series 4, none precise, all deeper; Riqqeh 5p; Harageh 5p. Amarna series IV–V, not precise. Presumably, this group would be assigned to Holthoer 1977, pl. 26: CU 5.

Table 6. Corpus of Pottery Shapes (*cont.*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, and Object Number</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Museum Registration Number</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
MINIATURE VOTIVE VESSEL (MI) ²²⁴				
MI	R 45—25		OIM 21210	—
	R 45—33		OIM 21208	—
	R 45—34		OIM 21209	—
	R 45—40		OIM 21206	fig. 59i
	K 50—11		OIM 23110	fig. 186b
	K 65—14		OIM 23183	fig. 190a
HOB (HO)	Not found at Qustul or Adindan.			
CRUCIBLE (CR)	Not found at Qustul or Adindan.			
BAKING OR ROASTING TUBE (BC)	Not found at Qustul or Adindan.			
DOKA (DO)	Not found at Qustul or Adindan.			
C-GROUP BOWL	V 72B—21		OIM 21959	fig. 135d, pl. 29a
	K 50—4		OIM 23109	—

224. Steindorff 1937, pl. 70: 8b (third from left also cited above for round-bottomed bowls); various vessels in Gurob, Riqqeh, and Harageh series 2, Amarna V/1031 (Kelley 1976, pl. 67.3); Holthoer 1977, pl. 27: PL 1.

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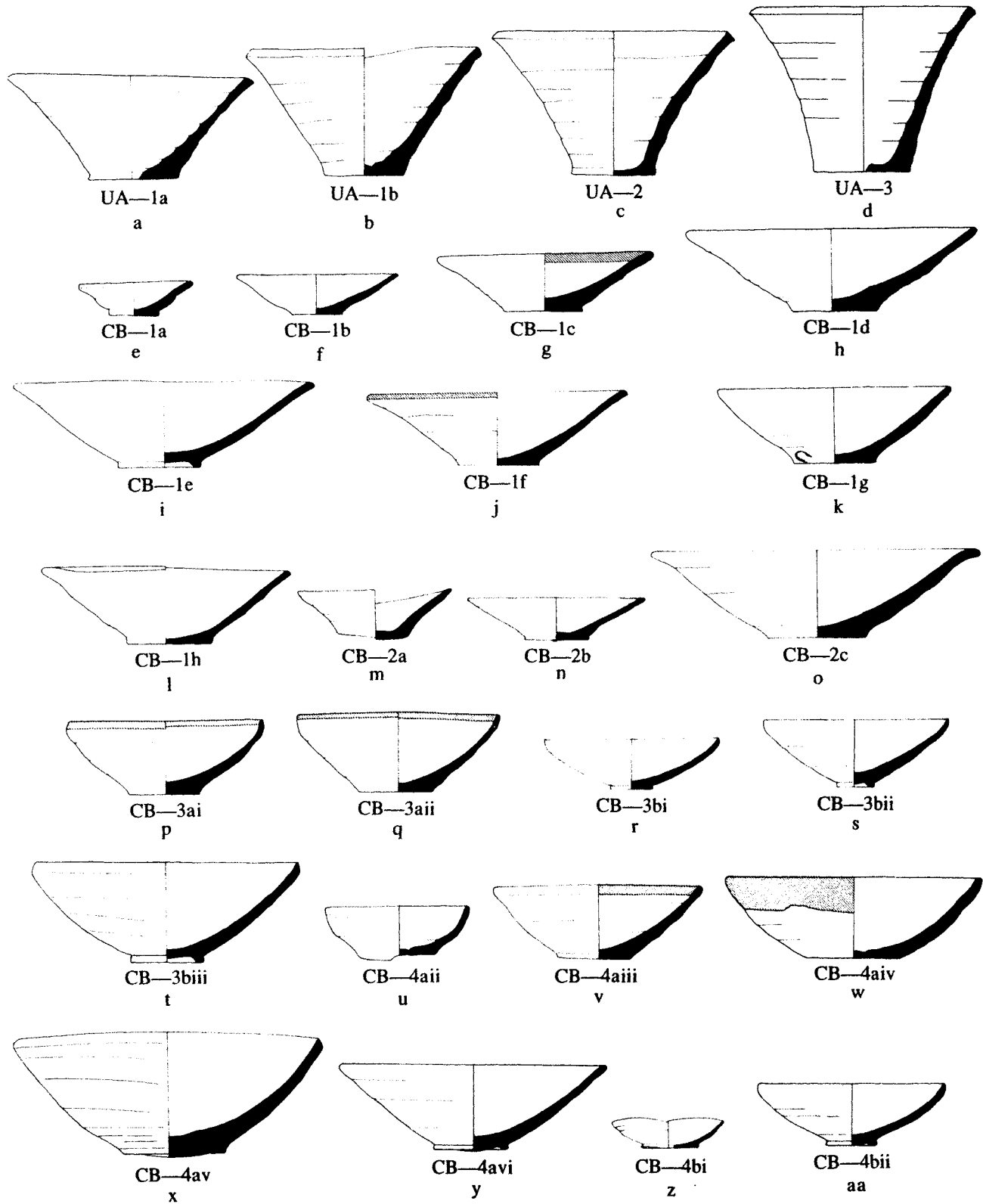


Figure 1. Pottery shapes. Unfinished Angular Bowl: (a) R 40—21, (b) V 93—12, (c) V 48—67, (d) R 35—87.

Common Bowl: (e) R 40—22, (f) R 20—28, (g) R 29—32, (h) R 29—47, (i) R 35—51, (j) V 72B—13,

(k) R 79—5, (l) V 45—1, (m) R 84—13, (n) R 40—18, (o) V 113—41, (p) V 46—60, (q) S 7—6,

(r) R 25—3, (s) R 29—6, (t) R 40—60, (u) R 76—5, (v) R 4B—4, (w) V 53—2,

(x) R 20—1, (y) R 35—84, (z) R 35—96, (aa) R 29—48. Scale 1:5

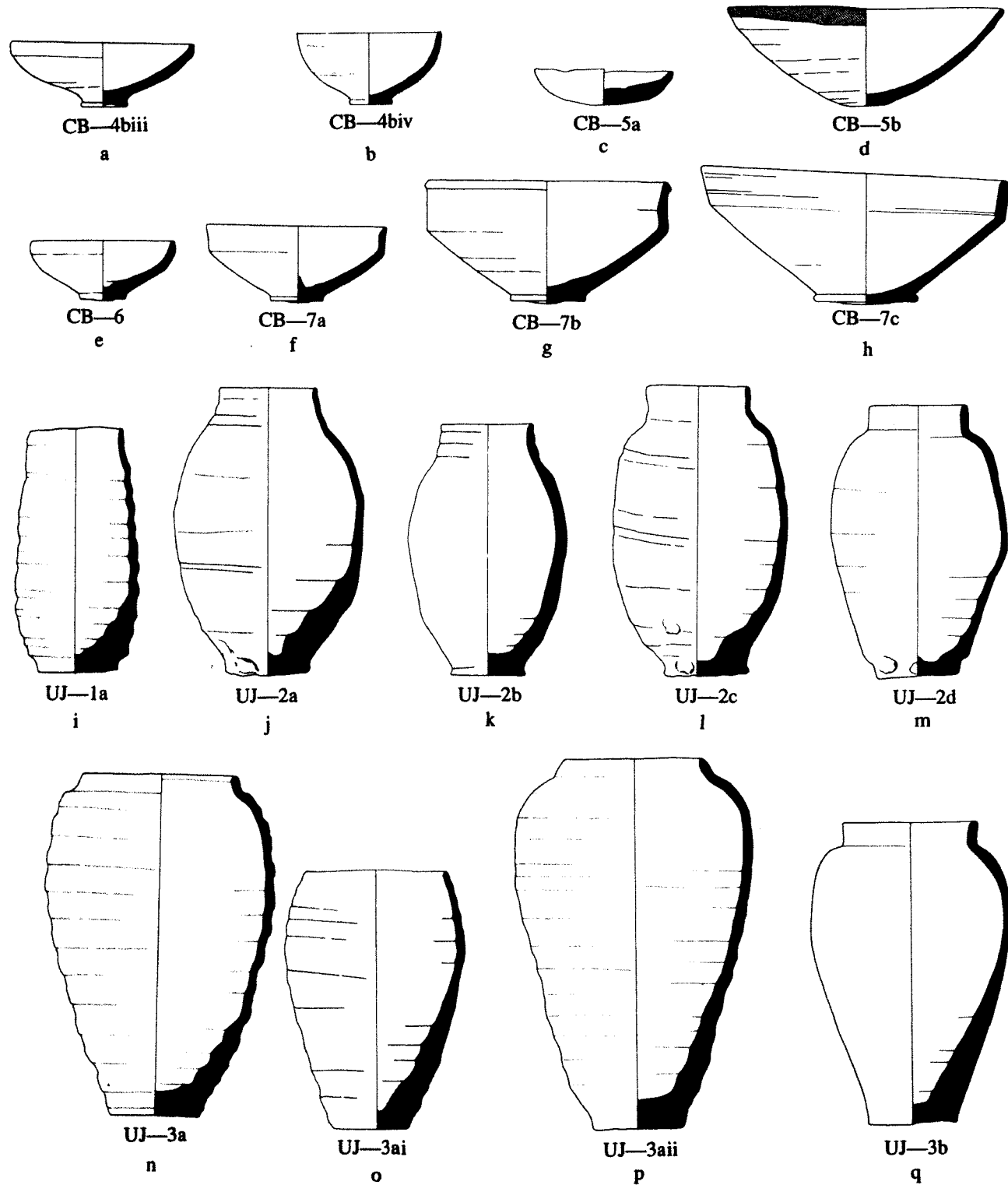


Figure 2. Pottery shapes. Common Bowl (*cont.*): (a) R 58—1, (b) R 29—59, (c) K 50—8, (d) R 35—7, (e) R 29—62, (f) V 48—87, (g) R 25—2, (h) R 25—1. Unfinished Jar: (i) R 29—4, (j) R 4B—9, (k) R 75—5, (l) R 76—2, (m) R 20—2, (n) R 29—1, (o) S 8—31, (p) S 8—22, (q) V 46—14. Scale 1:5

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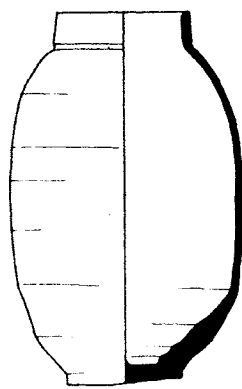
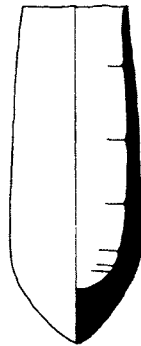
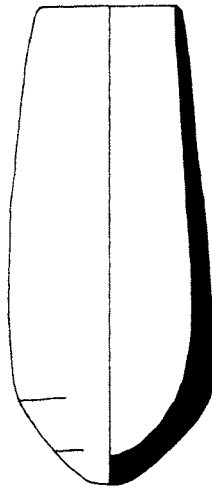
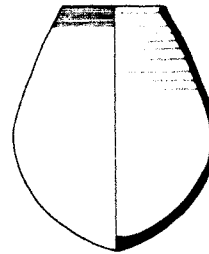
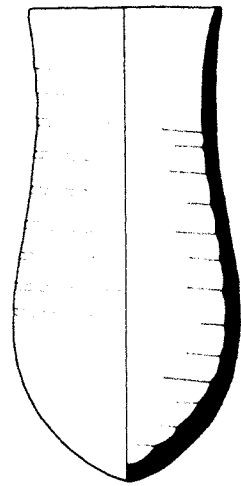
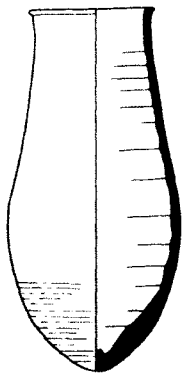
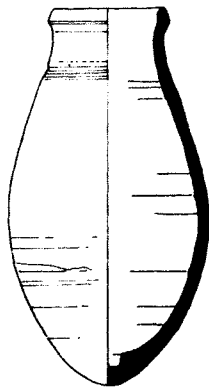
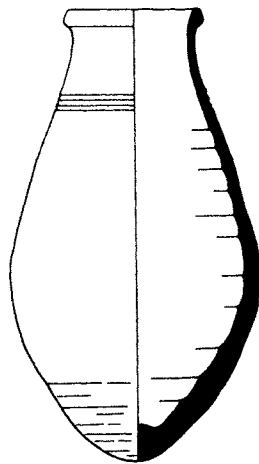
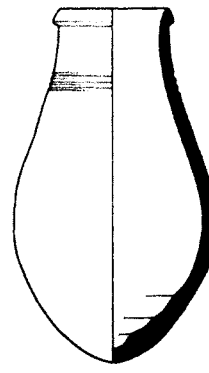
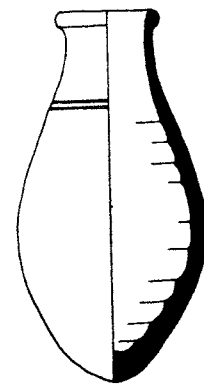
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cCJ-1c
dCJ-1d
eCJ-2a
fCJ-2b
gCJ-5ai
hCJ-5aii
iCJ-5aiii
jCJ-5aiv
k

Figure 3. Pottery shapes. Unfinished Jar (*cont.*): (a) V 46—51. Common Jar: (b) R 29—30, (c) R 20—5, (d) R 47—13, (e) R 58—3, (f) R 35—75, (g) K 65—4, (h) V 81—5, (i) R 58—8, (j) R 29—61, (k) R 45—28. Scale 1:5 except (e) 1:10

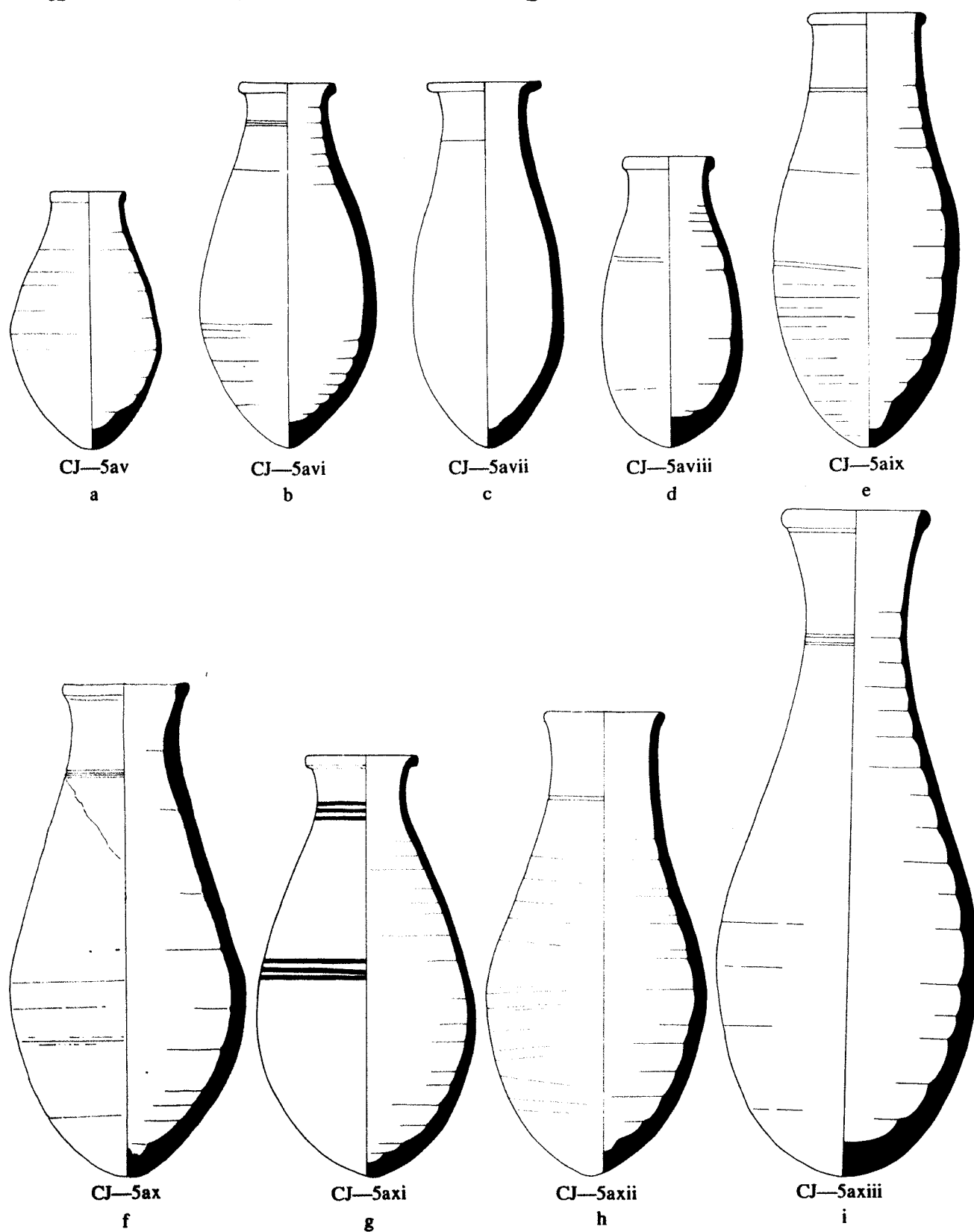


Figure 4. Pottery shapes. Common Jar (*cont.*): (a) R 35—37, (b) R 84—18, (c) R 45—10, (d) K 50—1, (e) V 46—56, (f) V 46—58, (g) V 76—18, (h) V 48—34, (i) R 33—1. Scale 1:5

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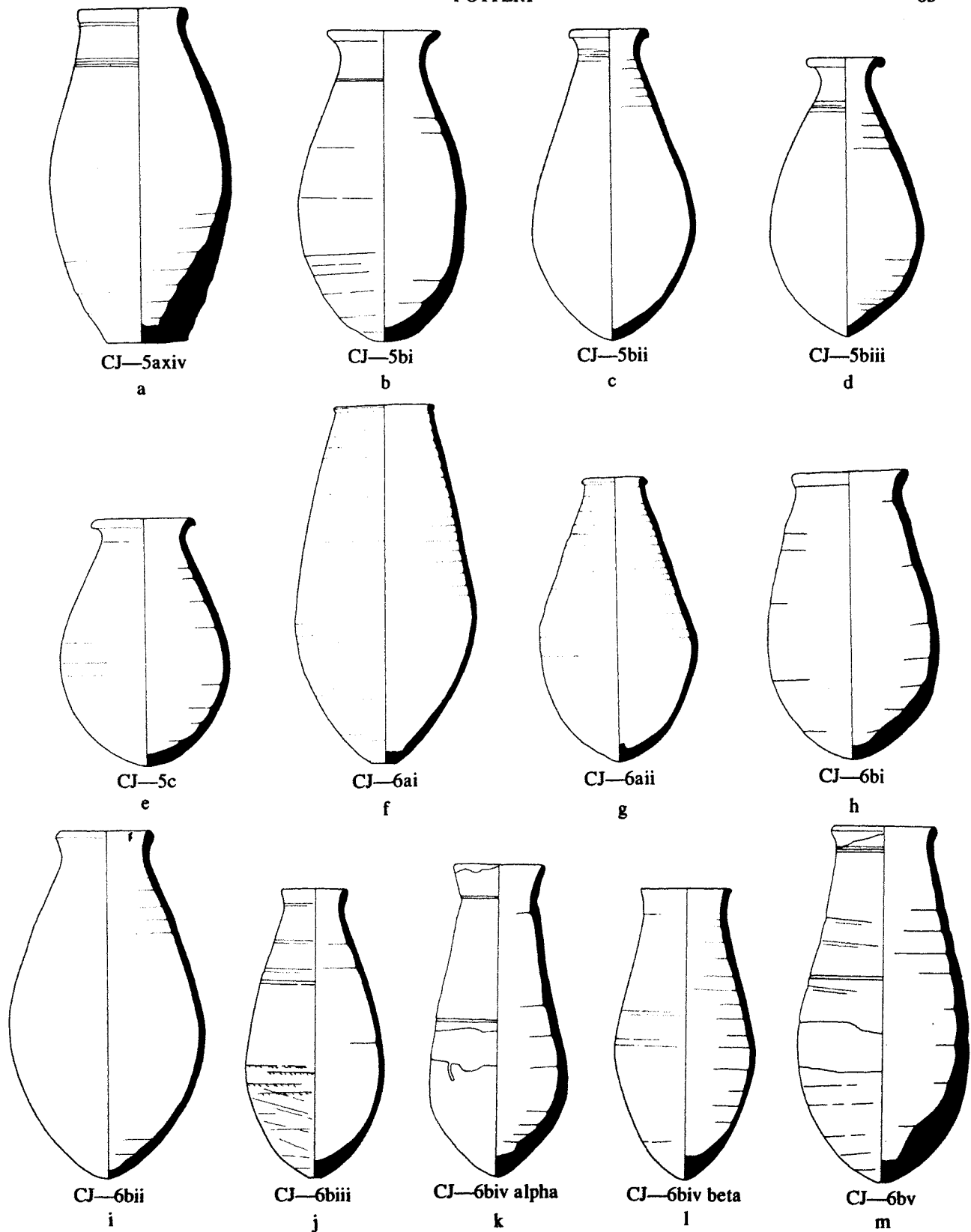


Figure 5. Pottery shapes. Common Jar (*cont.*): (a) V 45—3, (b) R 47—11, (c) V 113—42, (d) R 83—2, (e) K 50—14, (f) V 48—45, (g) R 40—3, (h) V 60—4, (i) V 113—36, (j) R 20—39, (k) V 48—36, (l) R 29—45, (m) V 48—59. Scale 1:5 except (f), (g), (j) 1:10

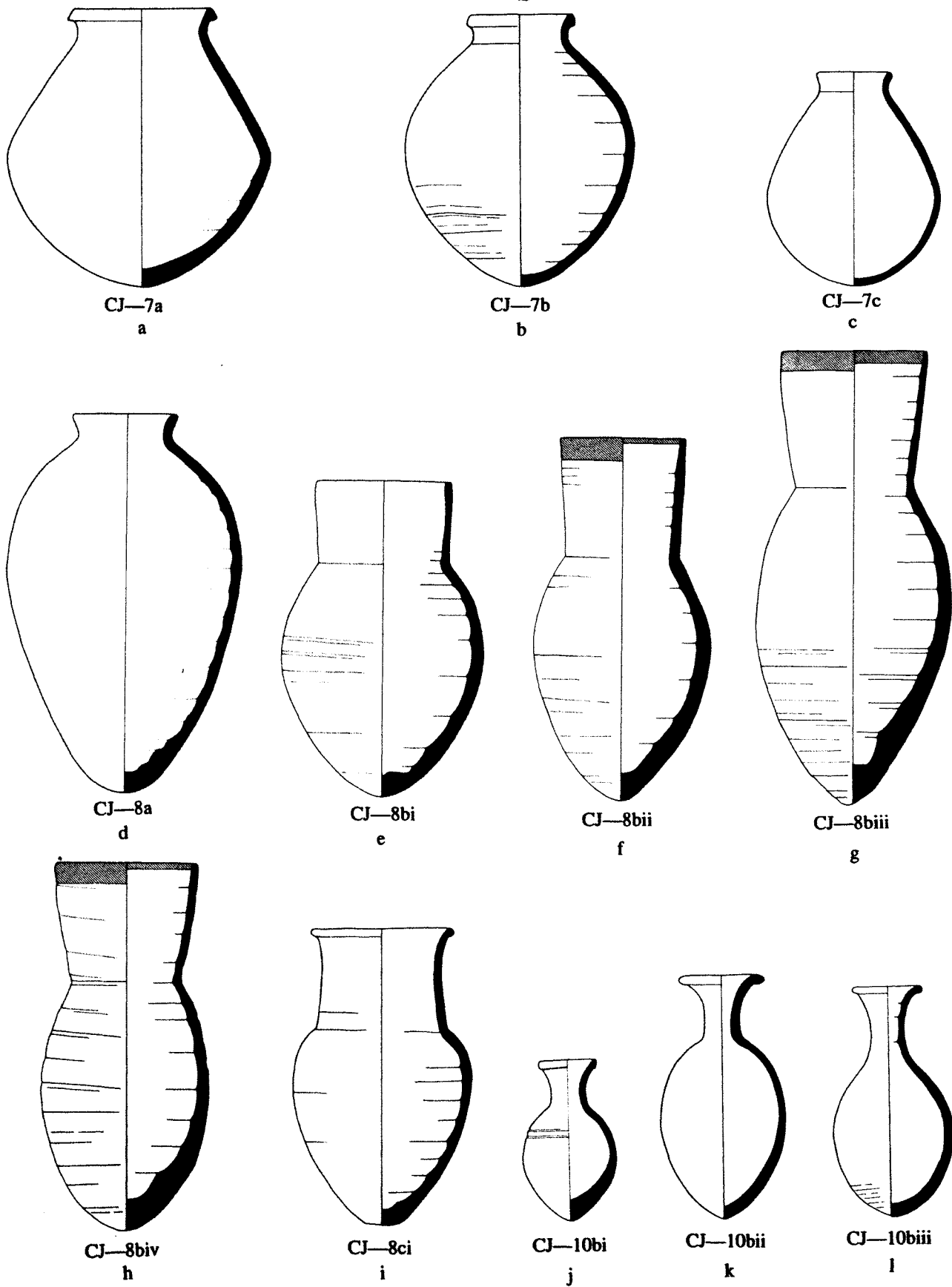


Figure 6. Pottery shapes. Common Jar (*cont.*): (a) V 83—13, (b) R 75—13, (c) R 47—7, (d) R 43—7, (e) R 94—21, (f) V 46—23, (g) R 35—40, (h) R 35—28, (i) V 71—4, (j) R 45—24, (k) V 113—38, (l) R 83—1. Scale 1:5

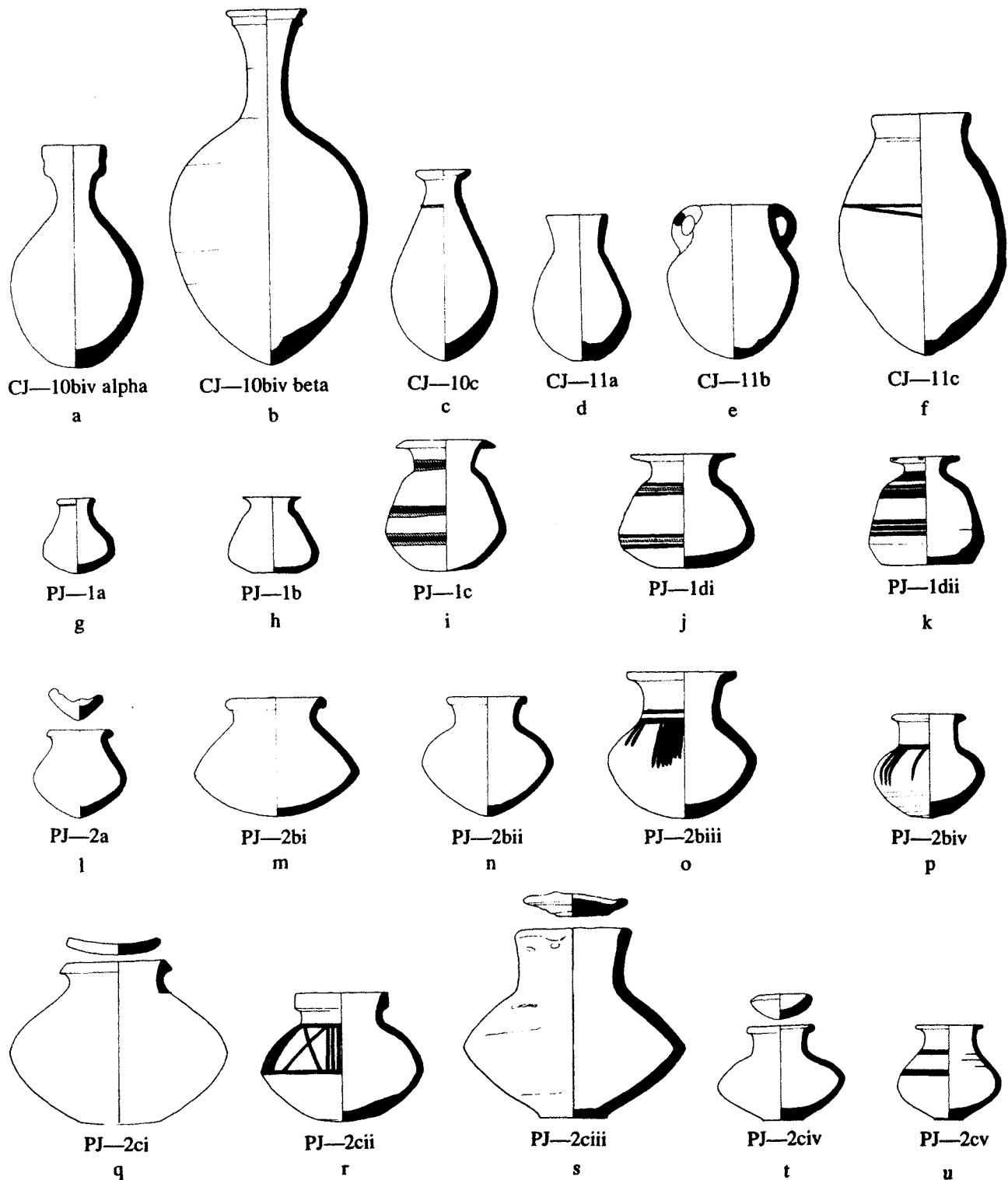


Figure 7. Pottery shapes. Common Jar (*cont.*): (a) V 46—16, (b) V 60—27, (c) W 56—2, (d) R 94—3, (e) V 56—2, (f) V 97—7. Pseudo-Import Jar: (g) V 72B—34, (h) V 113—46, (i) R 84—28, (j) R 84—1, (k) R 40—24, (l) R 40—26, (m) R 46—3, (n) R 40—41, (o) R 84—19, (p) R 40—56, (q) R 29—39, (r) K 50—6, (s) R 35—61, (t) R 45—16, (u) K 65—5. Scale 1:5

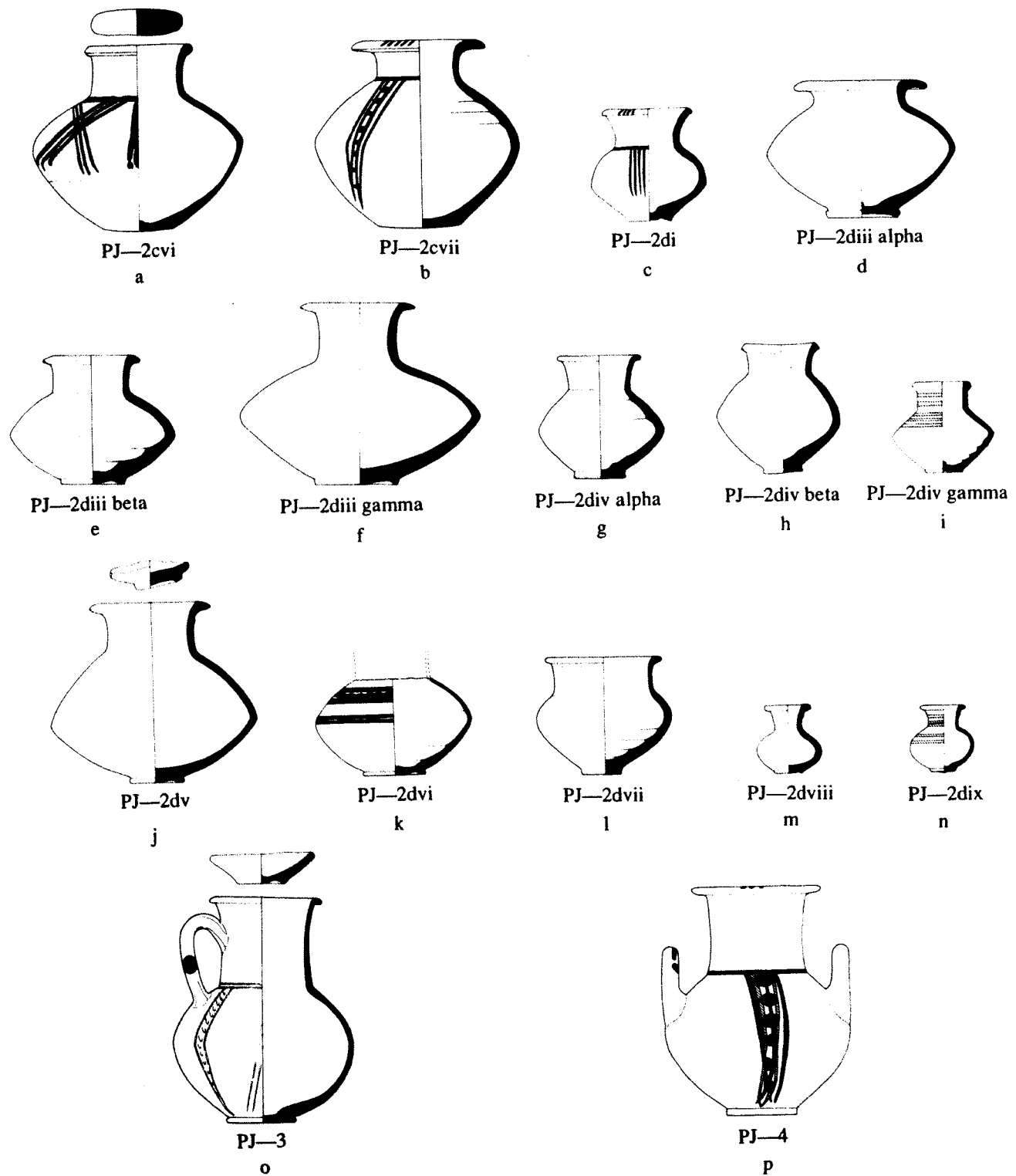


Figure 8. Pottery shapes. Pseudo-Import Jar (*cont.*): (a) V 71—3, (b) R 35—54, (c) V 92—11, (d) V 75—2, (e) R 40—62, (f) R 40—27, (g) V 72B—14, (h) R 29—29, (i) R 4B—11, (j) R 40—39, (k) R 17—3, (l) V 93—11, (m) V 81—19, (n) V 82—2; (o) V 73—5; (p) V 76—21. Scale 1:5

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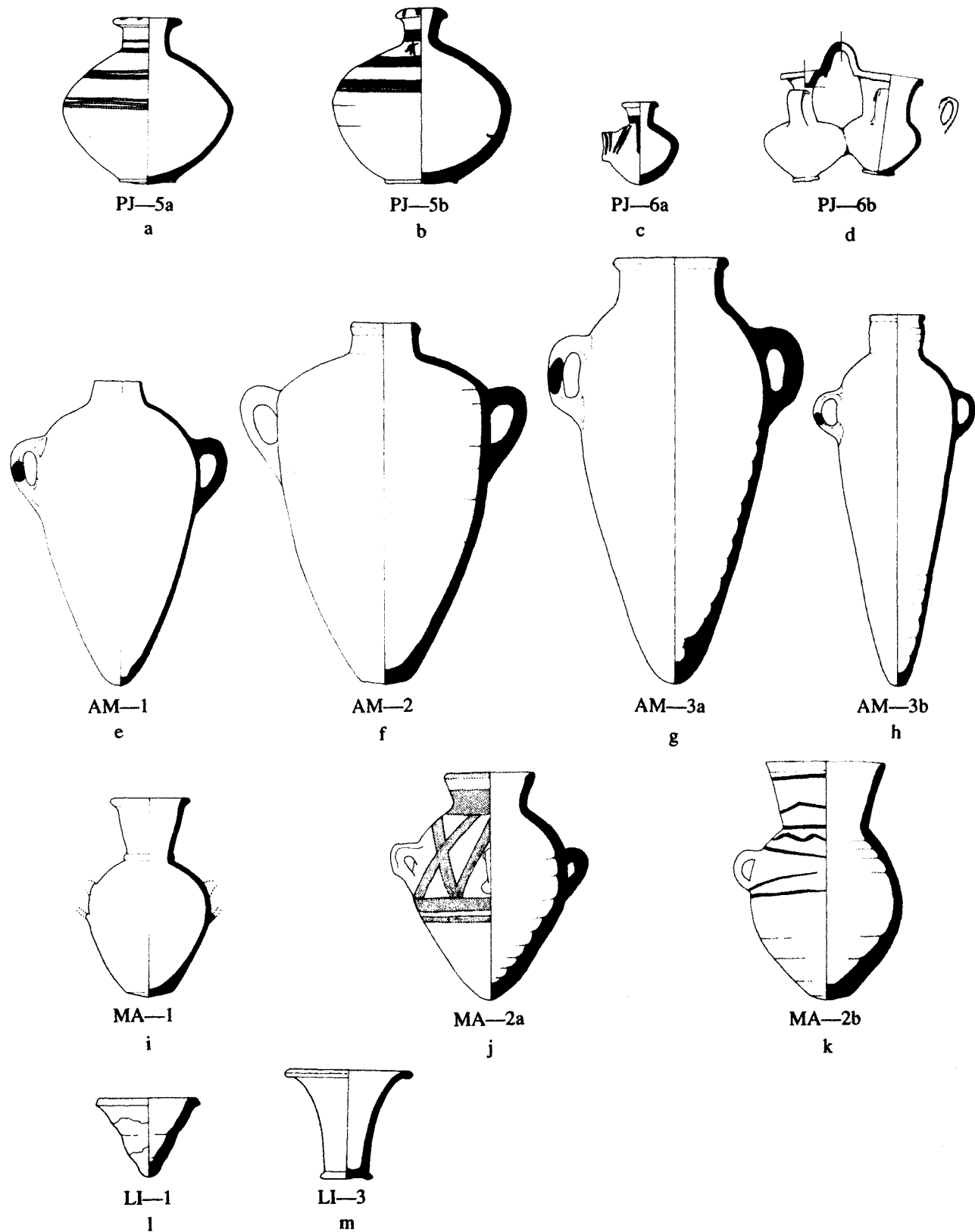


Figure 9. Pottery shapes. Pseudo-Import Jar (*cont.*): (a) R 20—9, (b) V 76—29, (c) V 48—62, (d) V 48—104. Amphora: (e) V 48—38, (f) V 48—78, (g) V 46—18, (h) V 46—45. Miniature Amphora: (i) R 35—1, (j) V 93—14, (k) S 8—15. Lid: (l) V 48—48, (m) R 19—8. Scale 1:5 except (e), (f), and (h) 1:10

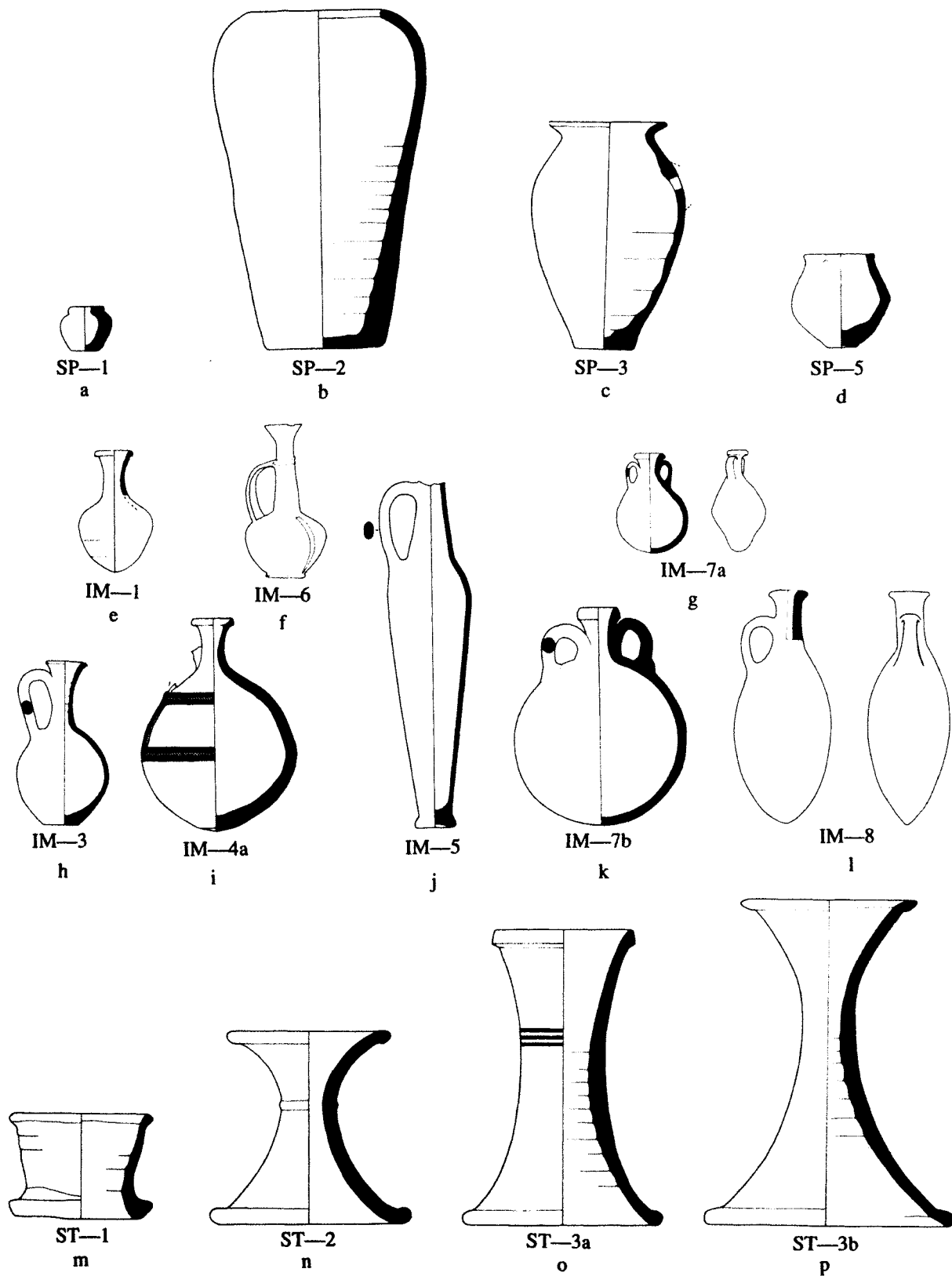


Figure 10. Pottery shapes. Special Purpose Vessel: (a) V 50—6, (b) V 60—1, (c) V 60—23, (d) K 50—19.

Import: (e) R 40—28, (f) V 76—5, (g) V 76—7, (h) R 29—17, (i) V 113—51, (j) R 29—56,

(k) V 48—79, (l) V 48—58. Stand: (m) V 48—44, (n) R 20—42,

(o) V 76—17, (p) R 38—2. Scale 1:5

CHAPTER 3

OBJECTS

A. STELAE

Approximately one half of a sandstone stela (OIM 21560) was donated to the expedition. The stela had been used as a threshold in a house in the concession. A second fragment (VD 55—1) was found in a tomb, not in the original position. The fragments and their texts are discussed in *Chapter 4*.

B. FUNERARY EQUIPMENT

1. COFFINS

A substantial proportion of the New Kingdom burials were made in approximately one-hundred and fifty coffins. These were, however, so badly destroyed by decomposition and insects that only a few were preserved well enough to photograph. Only one remained sufficiently intact for large fragments to be removed. Otherwise, only wood and plaster faces, fragments of faces, heads, breasts, and a hand could be rescued.

In most cases, evidence that a coffin had been present consisted only of a more or less rectangular area or ridge of debris from decomposed wood surrounding the burial. In some cases, round ends and shoulders or even body parts indicated the coffin was anthropoid, but often even the dimensions could be established only approximately. Both rectangular and anthropoid coffins were used in early Eighteenth Dynasty Nubia,¹ following Egyptian practice. From the shape of lower parts of the coffins shown in sketches and photographs, it appears that some coffins, presumably anthropoid, were made of dugout palm logs, a common practice in the early Meroitic period. In most cases, however, only the basic outline shape of the coffin could be determined and the decoration remained uncertain.

1. Coffins from the Deir el-Medina eastern cemetery included white anthropoid, rectangular, and *rishi* coffins; none were of the later dark type. See Bruyère 1937: 147–202, but especially pp. 24–44. For coffins of the same types from tomb T 37, see Camarvon and Carter 1923, pls. LVI–LXIII. The earlier burials in Neferkhawet's tomb have coffins of the earlier types (Hayes 1935: 21–22).

Although remains of a plastered mask were found in a C-Group tomb,² and a number were found at Serra East,³ details of such masks were not recovered at Qustul and Adindan. However, a number of solid miniature masks were found that had originally been set into larger objects. They were painted yellow, with black details and white eyes.

Because the fragments were so poorly preserved, only a few details may be noted. The most important coffin, the one of Senisenbu, also called Tibu or Tabi, belongs to a group of black coffins of mid-Eighteenth Dynasty date, as do a few other fragments.⁴ Many of the small plaster masks may be somewhat later.⁵ The following table 7 lists the coffins with details that could be observed or recovered.

Table 7. Coffins with Recorded Features

<i>Tomb and Object No.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
R 25—10	Made of log
R 29—9	Fragments with gold leaf
R 33—2	Face from coffin of burial B
R 38—1	Fragments, decorated
R 40—6	Fragments, decorated
R 40—43	Gold leaf fragments from coffin of burial G
R 40—44	Fragments, decorated and inscribed
R 40—68	Coffin of burial L, inscribed
R 45—2	Coffin of burial I, 1.85 × 0.36 × 0.38 m
R 47—1	Coffin of burial C, 1.83 × 0.46 × 0.45 m
R 47—4	Coffin of burial D, 1.88 × 0.42 × 0.42 m; thickness, end 0.04, side 0.05, 2 planks side, pine or cedar
R 94—30	Fragment of painted coffin
V 46—20	Coffin of burial W, fragments, with gypsum
V 47—3	Mask from coffin or cartonnage
V 47—14	With decoration
V 48—82	Mask of painted plaster, possibly from coffin of burial S
V 48—97	Coffin of burial T, anthropoid; 2.08 × 0.68 m
V 48—105	Coffin of burial V, decorated anthropoid, Senisenbu
V 48—111	Coffin of burial W, uncertain shape, possible red face
V 48—112	Coffin of burial X, anthropoid, yellow face and hands
V 49—1	Rectangular?

2. Williams 1983, pl. 119A.

3. See Vila 1976 for a large body of plastered masks.

4. Two of the later burials in the Neferkhawet tomb, Boki and Ruyu, have dark coffins (Hayes 1935: 21–22). See also Daressy 1902, pls. 1–2 (Maherpri). By the time of Kha's tomb (Schiaparelli 1927: 17–31), the type was entirely predominant.

5. For a similar miniature plaster mask, see Vila 1976, fig. 23: 76. Another miniature was found with the plaster mask on the forehead of a burial at Serra East. See Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 53–57 for wooden coffins and pp. 64–66 for masks. See Williams, forthcoming^a, chap. 4.

OBJECTS

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Table 7. Coffins with Recorded Features (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb and Object No.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
V 50—1	"Tree-trunk type"
V 54—2	Rectangular
V 55—14	Coffin of burial H, possibly anthropoid
V 55—15	Coffin of burial I, anthropoid, face kept?
V 69—1	0.82 × 0.33 m
V 73—4	Coffin of burial D, anthropoid?, 1.80 × 0.37 m
V 74—1	1.15 × 0.28 m
V 76—2	Mask, plaster
V 76—8	Fragments of coffin with writing
V 76—9	Mask, plaster
V 76—20	Mask
V 76—35	Coffin of burial K, with plaster mask
V 83—1	Coffin of burial A, 1.62 × ? m
V 83—2	Coffin of burial B, 1.80 × 0.40 m
V 83—15	Coffin of burial C, 1.96 × 0.43 m
V 83—16	Coffin of burial D, 2.00 × 0.44 m
V 113—26	Plaster fragments, painted
K 50—18	Coffin of burial C, red paint
S 5—2	Fragments of decoration from coffin
S 8—23	Cartonnage from coffin
S 8—25	Face of anthropoid coffin

Following is a list of coffins without special features noted in the burial records. Uppercase letters indicate the burial: R 4B—14 (unc.), R 4B—15 (C), R 4B—16 (D), R 4—E—F, R 33—4—5 (D—E), R 33—10 (B—C), R 35—68 (AE), R 35—106 (AC), R 35—107 (AD), R 35—108 (AB), R 40—79 (A), R 40—80 (B), R 40—81 (C), R 40—82 (D), R 40—83 (E), R 40—84 (F), R 40—85 (G), R 40—86 (H), R 41 (n/a), R 42—1 (C), R 45—45 (N), R 63—5, R 75—1 (A), R 75—3 (B), R 75—10 (C), R 75—17 (D), R 76—1 (A), R 76—6 (B), R 79—7 (B—C), V 45—6 (A), V 47—13, V 48—115 (F), V 48—116 (G), V 48—5 (I), V 48—7, V 48—14 (K [I, J]), V 48—15 (L [K—L]), V 48—16 (N [M?]), V 48—28 (O), V 48—82 (S?), V 55—A, V 55—D—E, V 55—12 (G), V 56—4 (B?), V 60—31 (N), V 60—32 (O), V 60—33 (P), V 60—34 (Q—S), V 60—35 (T), V 60—36 (V), V 60—37 (W), V 60—38 (X), V 61—A, V 63—2, V 64—2, V 66—6, V 71—2 (A?), V 71—12 (B), V 72B—5 (A), V 72B—6 (B—C?), V 72B—18 (D), V 72B—24 (F), V 72B—36 (E), V 73—1 (A), V 73—14 (E), V 73—19 (F), V 75—1, V 76—26 (I?), V 76—27 (J), V 79—1., V 81—13 (A), V 81—14 (B), V 81—20 (C), V 81—21 (D), V 93—4 (A?), V 93—8 (C), V 113—1 (B), V 113—2 (D), V 113—3 (E), V 113—5 (F), V 113—8 (H), V 113—9 (I), V 113—10 (J), V 120—1 (A), V 120—2 (B—C), V 120—3 (D), K 1—4, K 2—9, K 5—3, K 6—1, K 10—3, K 31—1, K 50—9 (A), K 50—10 (B), K 50—20 (D, unc. traces),

K 65—1—3, S 5—9 (A or bed), S 5—10 (B or bed), S 5—11 (D), S 5—12 (E), S 6—11 (C), S 7—A—B (remains in shaft?), S 8—12—14 (F—H), S 10—1, W 55—8 (or other wood), W 56—5.

2. SHAWABTI

One *shawabti* was found in R 94 (4).⁶ It was made of soft wood, was well shaped, and was painted. The face (found separately), chest, and the left side were preserved as far as the ankle. The *shawabti* was painted black, apparently over a thin coat of gesso. The face was painted yellow, with black eyes and mouth; there was a small vertical stroke of red below the chin. The broad collar was also yellow, with black lines indicating strings of beads. The hoe and possibly part of a basket were indicated in red on the right side of the chest. A simple band outlined in yellow was curved below the left arm and there was also a vertical tape. Five bands of a very fragmentary and indistinct inscription in yellow can be seen on the side and back. Although this was the only *shawabti* in the material, others may have been damaged by termites so severely that they were not recognized.

C. FURNITURE

1. HEADRESTS

Wooden objects other than coffins and kohl tubes included fragments of headrests and a staff(?) (sharpened wooden shaft, V 48—73).

Three headrests came from tomb R 94 (22—25, 28; two recorded as separate parts), and the bottom of a headrest was found in S 7 (15). The bases and tops were preserved, but not the tenons that held them together. However, a peg from V 48 (73) may have been used to fasten a tenon to a headrest or other piece of furniture (also possibly R 94—2 or 8).

The headrests are typical of the early New Kingdom. The top, stem, and base are smoothly articulated without abrupt transitions; both the top and base have evenly rounded ends. The base is wider than the top, but not nearly as wide as the earlier Kerma headrest. The stem and transitions are fluted, with eight sides, the ribs splayed with the stem.⁷

Although the proportions of the headrests found in Asasif Tomb 37 or the eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina⁸ were similar to those from R 94, the facets were not fluted. The headrest from the tomb of "Maket" is also faceted rather than fluted.⁹ The later headrest from the tomb of Kha, however, is fluted.¹⁰ These headrests must therefore be

6. Although poorly preserved, the colors were those of the mid-late Eighteenth Dynasty coffin; see note 2. A single *shawabti* of this type with coffin and tools was found in the tomb of Kha; see Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 37.

7. See Carnarvon and Carter 1912, pl. LXVIII, for example.

8. Bruyère 1937, fig. 20.

9. Petrie 1891, pl. XXVII: 48.

10. Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 105.

dated later than the time of Thutmose III, although the evidence does not preclude a date in a later reign before the Amarna period; they may well be contemporary with Kha's burial.

The headrests were the only definite articles of furniture (apart from the inlays) recovered. Remains of a bed from V 46 (6) belonged to the Napatan period, and "furniture legs" from S 5 (1) were discarded. These objects were found with definite coffins (indicated by the sketch) and may have been deteriorated coffin parts. Other fragments of wood that may not have been parts of coffins were R 35—67, R 94—2, R 94—8, and V 48—13.

2. IVORY INLAYS

Remains of ivory inlays, probably from a small wooden box, were found in R 19 (7). Nine pieces of ivory were recovered, three with the entire dimensions (ca. $7.6 \times 1.4 \times 0.2$ cm) preserved. The inlays were decorated with very irregular rows of nested dots and circles made with a drill. One inlay had two rows of eight, and another, rows of thirteen; one had three rows.¹¹

D. COSMETIC CONTAINERS

1. KOHL TUBES

During the first half of the Eighteenth Dynasty, a tube of wood or other material was introduced to hold kohl and gradually replaced the stone jars that had been common in earlier times.¹² A stoppered reed was found in tomb 37 at Thebes, in a chamber sealed by Thutmose I.¹³ A more elaborate triple tube closed by a rotating trilobate lid was found in a coffin in the main chamber.¹⁴ A similar vessel with two lobes, one closed by the kohl stick, was found in Deir el-Medina T 1389,¹⁵ and another tomb contained three single tubes that were only stoppered.¹⁶ The tomb of Maket contained a columnar tube in addition to several small kohl jars.¹⁷ All of these contexts contained many more kohl jars than tubes.¹⁸ No kohl

11. Although inlays of this type occur earlier, they continued to be used in the New Kingdom. See Petrie 1908, pl. XIID: 411; Firth 1927, pl. 26c; and Emery and Kirwan 1935, fig. 227, 189:49-1. They resemble bone "counters" (Brunton and Engelbach 1927, pl. XXI, no. 95). See Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 165.

12. For early kohl tubes, see Bruyère 1937: 81-82, fig. 40; cosmetic jars still predominated (fig. 41). In this series, the word "kohl" is used to designate any of the black pigments found in cosmetic jars and tubes. The findings of Lucas and Harris (1962: 80-83) indicate that most pigments of this sort were galena, an identification supported by studies of samples from the present material done by the courtesy of McCrone Associates. However, a variety of other materials were used. See also Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 159-60.

13. For the early use of a reed, see Carnarvon and Carter 1912: 84, no. 71 (Thutmose I).

14. For a triple tube, see Carnarvon and Carter 1912, pl. LXIX: 1.

15. Bruyère 1937, fig. 40.

16. Bruyère 1937: 81, tomb 1370.

17. Petrie 1891, pl. XXVII: 9.

18. See, for example, Bruyère 1937, fig. 41.

jars were found in Kha's tomb, but there was a rectangular kohl box with a sliding lid and stick, mounted in matching holes to act as a bolt; there was also a glass columnar kohl tube.¹⁹ Numerous stoppered reeds were also found in the tomb.²⁰

One kohl tube from Qustul was made by cutting a hard, heavy wood so that the horizontal section was that of a *ts* sign and the vertical profile was rectangular (V 76—12).²¹ The lid was carved from a flat piece of ivory about 0.5 cm thick, fixed to the tube at one end by a wooden peg, and closed at the other by a kohl stick fitted through matching holes in the body and lid. Its design is quite different from either the kohl box of Kha or the earlier tubes. One container (V 48—110) was rectangular and was bored with two tubular holes; the lid was pivoted in the middle of the long side to allow one receptacle to be opened at a time turning on a long, engraved pin.²² Opposite the bolt was a deep groove splayed inward to secure the stick. Although the groups used as chronological standards for this volume did not contain vessels of exactly these types, the present contexts indicate a date in the later Eighteenth Dynasty. In addition to these objects, some fragments and deteriorated pieces were recorded: R 35—50, 73, and R 45—17.

2. STONE VESSELS

Eight major types of stone vessel were present, all types that are well documented in New Kingdom contexts. Table 8 provides a system of classification for the stone vessels, most of which were made of the calcite, usually called "Egyptian alabaster." Calcite is assumed as the material of manufacture in the discussions and registers that follow unless otherwise indicated (material is not indicated in table 8).

Most of the stone vessels were squat, broad-lipped kohl jars (type II) of types current in the Second Intermediate Period and the early New Kingdom. The vessel was made and used for several centuries, undergoing a number of modifications that provided the framework for the classification. In the Middle Kingdom, the rim was made separately as a collar with a vertically beveled edge set onto the neck of the vessel.²³ Later, the vessel and the rim were made as one piece, but with a deep groove that separated the rim from the body, preserving the old separation. The edge was beveled at an acute angle.²⁴ By the Second Intermediate Period, the sharp distinction between rim and neck was changed to a relatively smooth transition,²⁵ although some jars, possibly copies or reused earlier pieces, still have the deep groove. In addition, a taller form appeared that became important in the

19. Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 43.

20. Schiaparelli 1927, figs. 92 and 43.

21. For identification of wood used for Meroitic tubes, see Williams 1991a: 152–55.

22. See Steindorff 1937, pl. 60: 5–8, for multiple kohl tubes in Nubia.

23. See, for example, Engelbach 1915, pl. XIII: S7, S9, S10, S19, and S21. See Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 150–59 for an alternative classification.

24. See, for example, Engelbach 1923, pl. XLVII: 34–36; and Winlock 1934, figs. 5: 34 (Dahshur), pl. XVI A (el-Lahun).

25. Reisner 1923 IV–V, fig. 163: 9, 10, 12.

New Kingdom.²⁶ As noted above, the kohl jar was common through the early Eighteenth Dynasty.²⁷

The kohl jar was the most common stone vessel, but the cylinder jar (type I) had a far longer career, spanning all of Egypt's major periods.²⁸ The one vessel of this type found in the present material was relatively broad, with a rib rim, and side tapered directly to the base. Similar vessels were found in the groups at Deir el-Medina dated to the reigns of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III.²⁹

Tapered baggy vessels with convex or flat bottoms, restricted necks, and flared or outward bent rims (type IV), also occur in early Eighteenth Dynasty contexts, such as the tomb of Ahmose Nefertari³⁰ or the eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina.³¹

Two well-made vessels may be modifications of the situla jar (type VIB). They have tall, tapered bodies, a carination at the bottom, and convex bases. The necks flare slightly from a groove that marks the shoulder. The rim is turned sharply outward with a flat upper surface. Two carved loops provide anchors for suspension, probably by means of a metal handle. This jar appears with a narrower cylindrical neck in both stone and metal in the tomb of Kha.³²

A one-handed jug has a cylindrical neck of medium length and a flat rim; originally, a handle curved slightly outward from the shoulder (type VII). A vessel of this kind was found in the tomb of Maherpri, but it had a taller neck and the handle rose vertically from the shoulder.³³

A globular jar has a cylindrical neck, a flat rim and a low disc base (type V).

Table 8. Classification of Stone Vessels

-
- I. Broad cylinder jar with rib rim, flared base: V 72B—16
 - II. "Kohl jar"
 - A. Tall jar
 - 1. Rim profile concave, bottom rim marked by a line and rim set out from neck
 - a. Broad: R 35—22
 - b. Narrow
 - i. Shoulder rounded: R 45—42
 - ii. Shoulder angular: R 40—57, R 29—53

26. Ibid., fig. 163: 6, fig. 164: 27, 32.

27. Bruyère 1937, fig. 41, and pp. 82–84; Carnarvon and Carter 1912: 70–88, various; Hayes 1935, fig. 13.

28. Reisner 1923 IV–V, p. 62, fig. 161; for an early New Kingdom example with a splayed base, see Hayes 1935, fig. 13, lower right.

29. Bruyère 1937, fig. 41; for later examples with splayed bases, see Quibell 1908, pl. XXV.

30. Carter 1916, pl. XXII: 1–4; for later examples, see Quibell 1908, pl. XXV, and Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 120.

31. Bruyère 1937, fig. 41.

32. Schiaparelli 1927, figs. 90 (left) and 158.

33. Daressy 1902, pl. IV: 24008; for later types, see Quibell 1908, pl. XXVI: 51105.

Table 8. Classification of Stone Vessels (*cont.*)

-
- II. "Kohl jar" (*cont.*)
- A. Tall jar (*cont.*)
2. Rim profile concave, bottom same as top of neck: R 20—21 (pl. 39f)
 - a. Shoulder rounded: V 83—11 (pl. 39k), V 47—2 (pl. 39l)
 - b. Shoulder angular: R 40—25, V 73—6 (pl. 39n)
 3. Rim profile angular but deep: R 20—14
 - a. Shoulder rounded: V 92—9
 - b. Shoulder angular: V 113—25
 4. Rim profile angular and shallow
 - a. Shoulder rounded: R 56—4 (pl. 39r), V 72B—15 (pl. 39u), V 73—18, V 83—17 (pl. 39j), K 21—1 (fig. 182)
 - b. Shoulder angular (high): R 29—19 (pl. 39q)
 5. Rim profile angular and shallow, rim beveled: V 76—11 (5/6) (pl. 39t)
 6. Minimum profile (rounded): S 7—9
 7. Rim missing, unc., "granite": V 60—17
- B. Short jar
1. Rim sharply defined; deep groove separate from neck: K 31—4
 2. Rim profile concave, bottom rim marked by a line and rim set out from neck
 - a. Rounded shoulder: R 46—7 pottery
 - b. Angular shoulder: V 75—5, V 92—12
 3. Rim profile concave, bottom same as top of neck
 - a. Rounded shoulder: R 29—20, V 72B—8 (pl. 39p), V 76—1 (pl. 39m), K 18—2 (fig. 180), K 50—16 "marble"
 - b. Angular shoulder: R 20—20 (pl. 39e), R 29—10, 14, R 35—12, 57, R 76—7, R 79—8, V 50—5
 4. Rim profile angular but deep
 - a. Rounded shoulder: K 10—2 (fig. 178)
 - b. Angular shoulder: V 81—3
 5. Rib-like rim: V 71—6 (pl. 39o), V 50—6 altered
 6. Unc. rim broken and beveled: R 45—20 rim missing, R 84—2 (pl. 39d), R 33—8, V 93—9
 7. Unc. kohl jars: R 19—3, R 29—50, R 29—58, R 84—32, V 47—2 (pl. 39l), V 93—6 (pl. 39s)
- III. Tall jar with a body that tapers directly to the base, angular rim: V 81—22 (pl. 39b), K 50—7 ("marble")
- IV. Bag-shaped jar with flat base and flared rim: V 48—102 (pl. 38c)
- V. Globular jar with disc base, cylindrical neck, flat broad rim: V 48—99 (pl. 38d)
- VI. Situla³⁴
- A. Low, flared neck, rounded to flat base, interior simply bored: V 72B—33 (pl. 38b)
 - B. Tall, narrow cylindrical neck, angled to flat rim, suspension handles, taper to angle, slightly convex base: V 48—81 (pl. 38h), V 48—84 (pl. 38g)
- VII.Handled jar with a cylindrical neck, flat rim, piriform body and ring base. Plastic decoration on handle and at join of handle and neck: V 48—83 (pl. 38f)
- VIII. Flared-neck jar: R 45—5 (pl. 39a), V 48—80 (pl. 38e)

34. The handle is missing; for a metal handle attached to such a vessel, see Schiaparelli 1927: 110, fig. 90, left.

Table 8. Classification of Stone Vessels (*cont.*)

IX. Miniature pomegranate

X. Other stone vessels: R 19—3 (stone vessel fragment), R 45—39 (stone jar, “prehistoric”) (pl. 39c), K 21—1 (stone jar with part of stick) (pl. 39i), S 7—16 (stone vessel rim fragments)

E. OTHER COSMETIC IMPLEMENTS

1. APPLICATORS OR KOHL STICKS

Cosmetic applicators or kohl sticks were often found with the kohl jars. They consist of short rods of wood, copper, or hematite tapered from a bulb at one end, ca. 0.7×0.6 cm. The following applicators are wood except where specified: V 73—6, R 20—46, R 76—8 (hematite), R 91—2, V 48—12?, V 48—25, V 48—96, V 48—110, V 54—8, V 76—12 (copper), K 21—1, S 8—11 (metal).

2. TWEEZERS

One of the characteristic objects of Egyptian type found in Nubia is tweezers. The pairs in the present material are made of strips of sheet bronze or copper bent into a U, a shape characteristic of the earlier New Kingdom. The shape found later was recurved at the back with a constriction just below.³⁵ In most cases, tweezers are bent rectangular strips of metal less than a millimeter thick, but one pair (R 46—8) has splayed ends. This pair is about 7.5 cm in length. The others (R 20—16, R 29—51, R 46—7b, R 79—9, V 60—26) vary from approximately 3.0 to 4.0 cm in length.

3. MIRRORS

One of the most characteristic of Egyptian grave-goods is the mirror. This object already had a religious significance by the end of the Old Kingdom when the handle was given a papyriform shape. This significance was confirmed in the First Intermediate Period when deity standards were used as the handles. Later, a Hathor head was placed below the papyrus umbel and Second Intermediate Period mirrors, especially at Kerma, often have falcons flanking the disc;³⁶ even lotiform handles are found.³⁷ In the New Kingdom, the Hathor heads were often replaced by a complete feminine figure.³⁸ The disc of the mirror is

35. For earlier tweezers, see Reisner 1923 IV–V, pp. 186–87, tweezers; by the time of T 37, the form with rectangular section was developed (Carnarvon and Carter 1912, pl. LXV: 1); larger, recurved tweezers were used at Amarna, but simple U-shape types continued (Pendlebury 1951, pl. LXXIX: 3, 11b, 149, and 162). See Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 163.

36. For the early development of mirror-handles, see Lilyquist 1979: 57–63.

37. *Ibid.*, figs. 36, 53.

38. Feminiform mirrors are well known and are found in many collections but have only very rarely been found in context. Two were found at Aniba (Steindorff 1937, pl. LXII: 3 and 5) and two at Buhen (Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 62: 10311 and 10312). In Egypt, they have been found at

a visual metaphor for the sun, shown in the New Kingdom as a horizontally elongated ovaloid—the rising sun rather than the circular disc of noon.

Of the four mirrors found at Qustul in the New Kingdom, two are of special interest. One is a simple heavy plate (V 72B—22, dated to the early Eighteenth Dynasty), and a second has a papyriform handle with two ribs below the papyrus umbel, but no other decoration (R 20—22, dated roughly between Thutmose III and Amenhotep II).

One mirror has the pair of falcons found on mirrors at Kerma.³⁹ The disc has a modified “cordiform” shape, while the handle, now badly worn, was made in imitation of four braids. The top of the handle is papyriform, supporting a pair of falcons which flank the disc (R 40—66 [pl. 44], dated approximately to the age of Thutmose III). The type appears late at Kerma, and the tomb where this example was found is probably less than two generations after Kerma tumulus K III.

The fourth mirror (V 48—52 [pls. 40–43], dated to the age of Amenhotep III) is the major masterpiece of the New Kingdom collection. It has in fact been called “perhaps the most graceful object ever to come out of Nubia.”⁴⁰ If this characterization is possibly exaggerated, the mirror is certainly the best of its kind.

The disc of the mirror is somewhat more circular than the first two described, although it is still two centimeters wider than high. The handle, as normally, is fastened by a single rivet and is in the form of a nude young woman holding a papyrus umbel on her head and supporting it with her hands. By analogy with many other mirrors that show only the goddess’ face, this female figure should be identified as Hathor. The umbel is elongated and attenuated. Springing directly from the head, it curves outward gradually until it droops more abruptly near the tips.

The attenuated papyrus umbel, complements the slender form of the female figure. The body and limbs are proportionally more elongated than even a very slight and youthful natural figure. Details of the appendages that would detract from the longitudinal flow, such as elbows, knees and wrists, are not marked by any line or sharp corner. Within the torso, however, the navel and two dimples above the buttocks are clearly marked. The toes and fingers are modeled and the fingernails are shown. Around the hips is a girdle, shown with small cowries attached. The goddess wears a collar with three bands of vertical beads. Her coiffure is divided in the middle and continues to two upward-curved tresses behind the back, held together by a band just below the nape of the neck. The hair is divided into bands filled by herringbones in front and Xs in back. Her ears, the outer ridges of which are shown by a line, are pierced and her eyes, shown with brows and lids, have the usual line

Abusir (H. Bonnet 1928, pl. 36: 1), Abydos (Garstang 1901, pl. XIV: B166), and Gurob (Petrie 1890, pl. XVIII: 4). Only the example from Abusir has the arms supporting the umbel. The proveniences of the other pieces (for example, in Bénédite) are plausible but not documented by direct observation.

39. Reisner 1923 IV–V, pl. 48: 1, pp. 178–80. With felines, presumably lions, see Steindorff 1935, pl. 69: N857, also Firth 1915, pl. 37c: 4.

40. Seele 1974: 16.

extending from the outer corner. The nose is clearly marked and the mouth is turned upward slightly at the corners. The figure stands on a small trapezoidal platform.

Apart from the uniquely high quality of the mirror from Qustul, it shares most of the features of pose and attribute with other feminiform mirrors. However, no two of them appear to be alike, and they must have been cast by the lost-wax process as individual works. Their close association with Nubia is underscored by the occurrence of a wooden feminiform mirror-handle in C-Group at Aniba⁴¹ and a wooden lotiform handle in early C-Group at Serra.⁴²

4. RAZORS

Apart from simple probes, the two major kinds of cosmetic implement were the razor and the so-called cutting-out knife or trimmer. Six razors of three different types were found by the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition, three of them relatively early.

The first type of razor at Qustul was developed from the compound razor of the Second Intermediate Period as found at Kerma.⁴³ The typical Kerma razor was made in two pieces; a broad trapezoidal blade with a rounded triangular lobe projecting upward was attached to a narrow plate that ended in a tang.⁴⁴ Part of a compound razor of this type was found at Qustul in R 40 (58), modified so that the shape resembled an ax blade, with concave upper and lower edges that splayed to the back. Only the blade was preserved, and the projection on the upper edge was almost worn away.

During this period, single-piece razors were also made with blades in the ax-like shape combined with the tanged plate into a single piece. This type was confined to the late Second Intermediate Period and the early Eighteenth Dynasty.⁴⁵ Two blades of this type were found (K 31—3 and V 72B—4).

A new kind of razor was developed in the early Eighteenth Dynasty that combined a transverse blade and a long curved handle that ended in a knob.⁴⁶ The forward part of the instrument was ax-shaped, with a convex edge and inward-curved sides. Separated by two peaks on opposite sides of the blade, the back curved downward to a point, with one outward- and one inward-curved edge. The handle was attached at the lower peak and curved forward. In its earlier form (R 40—8), the razor was long, often rather narrow, and

41. This is shaped like a local figurine; see Steindorff 1935, pl. 75: 8; compare various figurines on pls. 71–72.

42. Williams, forthcoming^a, fig. 69b. See Lilyquist 1979, figs. 36 and 53; and Steindorff 1935, pl. 75: 9–11; compare Reisner 1923 I–III, pl. 18: 2 (capitals).

43. For types of razors, see Reisner 1923 IV–V, pp. 181–82. See Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 161–62.

44. Ibid. The characteristic Kerma razor Type I was derived in turn from the Middle Kingdom razor which was a long flat plate with a tang on one end and a curved projection on one side near the tip (see remarks by Winlock 1934: 64–66).

45. See, for example, Reisner 1923 IV–V, pl. 49, top row, third from right; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 63: 10325A.

46. Hayes 1935, fig. 10 (burial of Amenemhet); Bruyère 1937, figs. 37–38.

the pointed tip often extended beyond the upper edge of the piece. Later, the upper edges were made almost transverse, obliterating the sharp peak, and the convex edge of the back became almost a straight line. Two razors in the collection (R 35—49 and 102) are intermediate between these two types.⁴⁷

5. CUTTING-OUT KNIVES OR TRIMMERS

Two “cutting-out” knives or trimmers were found (R 35—97 and V 48—24). These utensils have a long, narrow shank with a small, tapered, pointed knife blade at one end. This blade has a sharpened notch at the base. The chisel-like foot of the shank was also splayed slightly and sharpened. Early types at Kerma with slightly angled edges and shallow notches were refined by the early Eighteenth Dynasty to have a deep notch and narrow knife-edge.⁴⁸ One of the two found at Qustul was probably of this shape (V 48—24), but its shape appears to have been changed by repeated sharpening. Development of this implement continued so that by the later Eighteenth Dynasty⁴⁹ the knife edge could be curved beyond the shank and the notch was considerably more prominent. The second implement from Qustul (R 35—97) was intermediate between the early and late Eighteenth Dynasty types.

F. OTHER IMPLEMENTS OR WEAPONS

1. AX

A simple ax-head of normal New Kingdom type consists of a slightly convex plate with a straight back at a slight angle to the main axis of the blade (R 29—15).⁵⁰

2. OTHER METAL IMPLEMENTS

Other copper implements included well-made copper or bronze awls or probes from R 35 (98, 99),⁵¹ a fishhook from R 29 (28), and a needle from K 31 (6). The needle from K 31 has a small, almost circular hole near the blunt end. Uncertain objects or implements include R 35—17, V 76—25 (hollow cylindrical object [= handle?]), and S 8—28.

47. Compare the razor in the previous note with Schiaparelli 1927, fig. 40, and Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933, pl. XXXIV: 1. The differences are relatively slight.

48. Hayes 1935, fig. 10 (burial of Amenemhet).

49. Schiaparelli 1927, figs. 40 (later types, one worn; lower left and right) and 79 (lower right, earlier type). For the occurrence of both types in Nubia, see Steindorff 1937, pl. 64: 8–11, for example.

50. See Steindorff 1937, pl. 64: 4–5. Axes from Amarna have a broadly-splayed back (Frankfort and Pendlebury 1933, pl. XXXIII: 4).

51. Schiaparelli 1927: 105, fig. 79, lower center.

G. METAL VESSELS

1. BOWLS

Most of the metal vessels from Qustul belonged to shapes well known in the early New Kingdom.⁵² Three of the eight vessels were simple convex bowls, ranging in diameter from just under fifteen to just over twenty-one centimeters and from five to six centimeters in depth (V 48—22, 107, 108). The rims are simple, without special treatment, although that of V 48—22 was hammered inward slightly; V 48—49 has a slightly concave base.

Two bowls had handles (V 48—54 and 106). The larger was of the same basic convex design as the simple bowls, but larger, 31.5 × 10.0 cm. The base was hammered out to produce a flattened discoid that resembled the low ring bases common in pottery. The rim was triangular, made by bending the metal slightly upward, then sharply down and inward, the seam was either soldered or annealed. The handle was a rod tapered at both ends and bent through two projecting loops. These loops were soldered or annealed to a pair of hands shaped like the hieroglyph for the letter “d,” each of which was attached to the bowl by two rivets and a clamp formed by a projection on the upper edge (fig. 107b, pl. 46).

The second handled bowl was deeper (V 48—106). It has tapered, almost vertical sides that splay to a convex bottom. The top of the rim was beveled by hammering. The handle is a rectangular plate of metal with a projection on its upper edge that was riveted to the bowl. The projection was then bent over into a cup handle (fig. 107a, pl. 46).

2. STAND

One stand has the graceful concave profile of the typical New Kingdom pottery stand (V 48—51). The upper rim was formed by bending the metal upward then sharply down, leaving a flange at right angles to the direction of the metal. The lower edge was formed in the same manner as the rim of the large handled bowl.

3. PITCHER

By far the most remarkable vessel in the collection was a pitcher with a false base-stand (V 48—50). This vessel has a piriform body, upraised spout and a handle that was riveted to the back of the spout and the body of the vessel. The base is shaped like a ring stand, but it is actually part of the vessel and is only slightly concave at the bottom. The rim itself was originally a broad round plate flaring out at right angles to the neck, two edges opposite the handle attachment at angles to one another were bent upward to make the spout. However, the shape of the rim was altered and the spout now has a high, curved profile. Like the spout, the handle is now bent from its original position.

52. They are not common in early contexts, however. None were reported from the eastern cemetery at Deir el-Medina, but they were reported as ‘abundant’ in Neferkhawet’s tomb (Hayes 1935: 30–32 and fig. 16). Several vessels were found in Kha’s tomb (Schiaparelli 1927, figs. 52, 89, 117, 118, 119, and 126 [stands]).

Vessels of this kind are not precisely paralleled in Egyptian material. One jar with attached stand did come from the so-called tomb of Neferkhawet (burial of Amenemhat, later than the main burials), on a vessel that clearly is the counterpart of a pottery vessel.⁵³ The handled jug and the manner of joining with the base is not often found in Egypt, however, except in representations of vessels brought as tribute. While it might be appropriate to deal with Aegean parallels for the spout and the base, the vessel is more probably an adaptation of the kind seen stylized in Egyptian depictions of foreign tribute.⁵⁴ The oddly bent handle in the present instance is far too long to have originally made a simple curve to the rim; rather it seems more likely to have curved well above the rim as the volute that is such a characteristic feature of Minoan vase design. There is no reason to suppose that this vessel was actually imported from the Aegean, but an Aegean vessel was found at Aniba.⁵⁵

H. SINGLE PIECE JEWELRY

A number of jewelry objects were made from a single piece of raw material. These included simple metal rings, ivory bracelets or armlets, and hair rings/earrings. A catalog of single piece jewelry is given in table 9.

1. BRACELETS

The bone and ivory bracelets included two items of special interest: a very large bracelet about 10.8 × 0.7 cm (thickness) from V 63 (1) and a set of five bracelets from the arms of a young girl in V 69 (2). Three of the later were painted with red radial lines.

2. HAIR RINGS/EARRINGS

One hair ring/earring consists of a spiral metal wire, but most of these types of objects are penannular rings of bone, metal, or stone.

Although simple penannular hair rings/earrings may have appeared during the Middle Kingdom in Egypt, the earliest well-documented examples came from the late Second Intermediate Period and the New Kingdom.⁵⁶ Made of bone or stone but rarely metal, the earlier examples are relatively small, heavy rings with a round or oval section, a hole about 5 or 6 mm in diameter, and a very narrow slot.⁵⁷ Bone and stone rings were soon made more massive with a nearly triangular section although the hole and slot did not

53. See *Chapter 2*, CJ—10, generally red burnished; Hayes 1935, fig. 16, right, in addition, Hayes refers to two bronze pitchers (p. 32) but does not illustrate them.

54. See, for example, Davies 1943, pl. XVIII, above center for the bases, and pl. XIX, above center for the pitcher and above left for the handle.

55. Steindorff 1937, pl. 89.

56. For a brief discussion, see Reisner 1923 IV–V, p. 281; for rings comparable to hair rings/earrings, see pl. 44: 1, no. 18. See Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 137–38.

57. For example, Engelbach 1915, pl. XVI: 7.

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increase in size. Occasionally, the edge formed at the apex of the triangular section was decorated with incision or beading. Metal hair rings remained round in section, but a new form that had a hollow core and occasionally had locking tabs was developed. Some of the hollow gold hair rings/earrings were very large.

Table 9. Single Piece Jewelry

HAIR RINGS/EARRINGS		
R 19—5	Hair ring/earring, silver wire in three coils	
R 29—27	Hair rings/earrings, gold	fig. 29i, pl. 47b
R 32—10	Hair rings/earrings, two silver wire spiral coils	
R 35—16	Hair ring/earring, red jasper	fig. 41c (left)
R 35—46	Hair rings/earrings, carnelian	fig. 41c
R 35—47	Hair rings/earrings, carnelian	fig. 41c
R 45—12f	Two coils of silver (earrings ?)	
R 79—11	Hair ring/earring? of copper	
R 94—1	Hair ring/earring, carnelian	
R 94—14	Hair rings/earrings, bone (2)	fig. 89b (2 right)
R 94—15	Hair rings/earrings, copper (2)	
R 94—16	Hair rings/earrings, one bone, one limestone	fig. 89b (2 left)
R 94—19	Hair ring/earring, bone	
V 46—17	Hair rings/earrings, one carnelian, two jasper	fig. 94b
V 46—28	Hair rings/earrings, two jasper	pl. 47a
V 46—43	Hair ring/earring, carnelian	
S 8—8—10	Hair rings/earrings, bone	
S 8—32b	Hair ring/earring, bone (or ring)	
RINGS		
R 35—44	Ring, faience	
R 94—5	Ring, bronze	
V 48—26	Rings, bone (2)	
V 48—32	Ring, copper or bronze	
S 8—32b	Ring, bone (or hair ring/earring)	
S 8—33—35	Rings, bone (3)	
BRACELETS		
R 41—3	Bracelet of beads	
V 46—68	Bracelets, horn, three ("child's")	
V 63—1	Bracelet, ivory, very large	
V 69—2	Bracelets, ivory	fig. 132b

I. GLYPTIC

Seal amulets—scarabs, plaques and cowroids—make up the largest group of individual objects in the collection after pottery (see figs. 11–16, pp. 112–17). Although the presentation of such a large group of objects might warrant a substantial analytical discussion, the number and variety of scarabs, cowroids, plaques, and other seal types is small compared to the total body of New Kingdom glyptic. Moreover, glyptic is not documented in the present work by substituting one object for another; virtually the entire series is presented in drawing and/or photograph. Only a brief list of the engraved subjects on the faces is given below (table 10), leaving the task of classifying New Kingdom glyptic to others.⁵⁸ The glyptic in this collection ranges in date from the Second Intermediate Period to the late New Kingdom, but most contexts date to the first half of the Eighteenth Dynasty. Objects of this type were frequently reused and imitated, including those with royal names, so it is difficult to establish a date⁵⁹ for them, with the possible exception of a few fine pieces that can be compared with scarabs from dated foundation deposits.⁶⁰

Despite reuse and imitation, the subjects and style of glyptic changed, sometimes rapidly, and change is particularly apparent when large groups are compared.⁶¹ However, the reuse and imitation of objects necessarily restrict the use of glyptic in chronological argument.

The following outline is a breakdown of designs on the faces of the scarabs, plaques, and cowroids according to subject.

Table 10. Scarabs and Other Glyptic

ROYAL NAME		
Senwosret I		
V 72B—23: Scarab, blue glazed steatite		fig. 14q
<i>hpr-k3-r</i> ꜥ, with other smaller signs, double-rope border		
Nubkheperreꜥ Inyotef		
R 35—78: Scarab, blue glazed steatite		fig. 12b
<i>nsw-bity nwb-hpr-r</i> ꜥ, flanked by uraei, rope border		
Amenhotep I		
V 48—1: Scarab, blue glazed steatite		fig. 13j
<i>dsr-k3-r</i> ꜥ		
See also <i>Representations, with Human Bodies</i> (below)		

58. See Hornung and Staehelin 1976 and Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 89–104.

59. The problem can be illustrated by the recurrence of New Kingdom royal names (Williams 1990b, fig. 10) and even earlier names and designs in later contexts (fig. 29) as late as the Meroitic period (Williams 1991a, chap. 2).

60. For example, scarabs from deposits of Hatshepsut (Hayes 1959, fig. 48).

61. O'Connor 1985: 1–41.

Table 10. Scarabs and other Glyptic (*cont.*)ROYAL NAME (*cont.*)Amenhotep I (*cont.*)

- K 31—10: Plaque, blue glazed steatite fig. 16g
 Obverse: *imn-htp*
 Reverse: *hm(.t)-ntr 'nh [nfrt]-iry?*
- K 31—12: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 16i
dsr-k3-r'

Hatshepsut

- V 83—10: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 15k
ntr-nfr nb hpr[w] m3 't-k3-r'

Hatshepsut and Thutmose III

- V 60—28: Scarab, steatite fig. 14f
 Obverse: *ntr nfr mn-hpr-r'*
 Reverse: *w3d(.t) rnp(.wt) m3 't-k3-r'*

Thutmose III

- R 33—6: Scarab, blue/green glazed steatite fig. 11o
mn-hpr-r' in cartouche, atop gold (*nbw*) sign, with S-scrolls and *nfr*
- R 35—3: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 11r
mn-hpr-r', falcon, scorpion, uraeus
- R 40—7: Plaque, blue glazed steatite fig. 12c
 Obverse: *mn-hpr-r'* flanked by *m3 't* feathers and uraei
 Reverse: *mn-hpr-r' tit imn*
- R 75—7: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 12k
mn-hpr-r' hk3 w3st nb-hp3 mr(y)-imn r'
- R 84—10: Scarab
mn-hpr-r'
- R 94—27: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 12n
mn-hpr-r' h' m shm=f nfr
- V 46—42: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 13h
ntr-nfr nb t3wy mn-hpr-r' h' nht nsw
- V 46—67: Plaque, oval faience fig. 13i
ntr-nfr mn-hpr-r', heiracosphinx
 See also *Representations, Animal Bodies* (below)
- V 48—30: Scarab, steatite fig. 13q
mn-hpr-r', with four gold (*nbw*) signs?
- V 55—13: Plaque, steatite fig. 14c
mn-hpr-r', sphinx tramples enemy, *ntr-3* above back (cf. Jaeger 1982, fig. 167),
hk3 scepter behind sphinx (cf. Givon 1985: 101, L. 976)

Table 10. Scarabs and other Glyptic (*cont.*)ROYAL NAME (*cont.*)Thutmose III (*cont.*)

- V 60—30: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 14h
*nṯr-nṯr mn-ḥpr-r*ʿ, flanked by three pairs of uraei
- V 97—15: Plaque, oval, faience fig. 15o
 Obverse: *mn-ḥpr-r*ʿ
 Reverse: *ḥmn-r*ʿ *nb p[t]* (?), flanked by two *m*ʿ *t* feathers and two *nb* signs

Amenhotep III

- V 54—6: Plaque, blue glazed steatite fig. 14d
 Obverse: *nb-m*ʿ *t-r*ʿ
 Reverse: *ḥmn-ḥtp ḥk*ʿ *w*ʿ *st*
- V 60—21: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 14b
*nb-m*ʿ *t-r*ʿ

Ramesses II

- V 46—30: Scarab, steatite fig. 13b
*nb t*ʿ *wy wsr-m*ʿ *t-r*ʿ *stp-n-r*ʿ, flanked by uraei, left with Red Crown,
 right with White Crown; *sn* signs hooked on tails
- V 46—36: Scarab fig. 13e
*nṯr nṯr nb t*ʿ *wy wsr-m*ʿ *t-r*ʿ *stp-n-r*ʿ *mry-ptḥ*

DIVINE NAME

- R 17—4: Scarab, faience fig. 11d
*ḥmn*ʿ *nḥ* (? or read *mry ḥmn-r*ʿ)
- V 50—4: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 14a
*ḥmn-r*ʿ
- V 60—29: Plaque, blue faience fig. 14e
 Obverse: *nḥ*ʿ *s* < *n* > *ḥmn* (?)
 Reverse: two seated lions
- V 113—7: Plaque, blue glazed faience fig. 15q
 Obverse: falcon, protecting signs (garbled from *mn-ḥpr-r*ʿ[?],
 see Jaeger 1982, sect. 315, pp. 76–77)
 Reverse: *ḥmn-r*ʿ, flanked by *nb* signs

PRIVATE NAMES AND INSCRIPTIONS

- R 45—32: Scarab, steatite fig. 12j
ḥm(.t)-nṯr nṯr(.t)-ḥry?
 See also K 31—10, *Royal Name, Amenhotep I* (above)
- V 60—40: Scarab, blue faience(?) fig. 14i
 Long inscription (*nṯr-nṯr nb* [crowned sphinx?]-*t*ʿ *wy* ...)

SIGNS

SINGLE SIGN MAIN SUBJECT

- R 20—23: Scarab, blue glazed steatite
nsw bḥty

Table 10. Scarabs and other Glyptic (*cont.*)SIGNS (*cont.*)SINGLE SIGN MAIN SUBJECT (*cont.*)

R 32—1: Scarab, “pink stone” (steatite) <i>hs</i> vase on <i>nb</i> sign with pair of <i>nfr</i> signs flanking (cf. K 2—4)	fig. 11l
R 32—3: Scarab Lower Egyptian plant on <i>nb</i> sign with pair of <i>nfr</i> signs flanking	fig. 11m
R 35—77: Scarab, blue glazed steatite(?) <i>hs</i> vase, flanked by uraei wearing Red Crowns	fig. 11q
R 35—79: Scarab, blue glazed steatite <i>‘nh</i> , flanked by 2 <i>nfr</i> signs, pair of <i>nb</i> signs at top and bottom	fig. 12a
R 45—7: Scarab, blue glazed steatite Lower Egyptian plant on <i>nb</i> sign, flanked by pair of <i>‘nh</i> signs	fig. 12g
R 45—43: Scarab, blue glazed steatite Scrolls made of circles flank <i>hpr</i> , two <i>šn</i> signs, and two <i>nfr</i> signs	fig. 12h
R 120—1: Scarab, blue faience Lower Egyptian plant (run together with <i>nb</i> sign?)	fig. 12m
V 48—2: Scarab, blue glazed steatite Same as R 120—1, above are <i>r</i> ‘ and <i>nb</i> ?	fig. 13l
V 56—3: Scarab, blue glazed steatite Red Crown (?) with pair of <i>nb</i> at ends, <i>n</i> to left	fig. 16n
V 66—5: Scarab, dark green glazed steatite Signs over <i>nb</i>	fig. 14k
V 71—8: Scarab, dark green glazed steatite Lower Egyptian plant (?) between <i>nb</i> signs	fig. 14l
K 1—3: Scarab, dark green glazed steatite <i>qd</i> below Lower Egyptian plant and flanked by pair of Red Crowns	fig. 16a
K 2—4: Cowroid, carnelian <i>hs</i> vase, with leftmost <i>nfr</i> simply scratched, top only of rightmost <i>nfr</i> (cf. R 32—1)	fig. 16b
K 31—7: Scarab, glazed steatite Red Crown between two <i>nb</i> signs	fig. 16e
K 31—8: Fish seal, blue glazed steatite Red Crowns	
K 50—17: Scarab, blue glazed steatite <i>Zmš-Tš.wy</i> extended, with pair of <i>nfr</i>	fig. 16m
<i>‘ANRA’</i>	
R 29—12: Cowroid, bi-parabolic, blue glazed steatite <i>‘anra’</i> type	fig. 11k
V 46—19: Scarab, glazed steatite <i>‘anra’</i> type	fig. 13a
V 72B—35: Scarab, green glazed steatite <i>‘anra’</i> type	fig. 14r

Table 10. Scarabs and other Glyptic (*cont.*)SIGNS (*cont.*)

COMPLEX "NEFERZEICHEN"

- R 4B—5: Plaque, oval, steatite fig. 11a
nfr, with border of concentric circles
 See also *Representations, Animal Bodies* (below)

- K 18—1: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 16d
 Z-scroll, signs possibly as follows: two *hpr*(?) flanked by pairs of '*nh*, *nfr*,
 and *dd*, over *dw* mountain, below *sʒ*, *nfr*(?), and *smʒ*(?), horizontal line

EPITHETS

- V 82—1: Scarab, glazed steatite fig. 15j
nb-mʒ 't-(*r*') (Amenhotep III; for the baboon as *r*', cf. Hornung 1975: 78)
 K 2—5: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 16c
nb, *r*', and falcon with flail?

SIMPLE SIGNS

- R 75—6: Scarab, faience
 '*nh* signs and uraeus
 V 76—3: Scarab, glazed turquoise fig. 15d
 '*nh* sign

ANKH

- V 76—10: Scarab, blue faience fig. 15f
nfr or *smʒ*

UNREADABLE COMBINATIONS

- V 48—29: Scarab, blue/green glazed steatite fig. 13p
kʒ over (?)
 V 81—4: Scarab, faience fig. 15i
nb(?) *kʒ* *r*'
 V 92—1: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 15m
 Various simplified and garbled signs in symmetrical combination
 K 31—9: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 16f
 Fish seal with Red Crown and sign (*tlt* ?)
 K 31—13: Cowroid, broad bi-parabolic, blue faience fig. 16j
 Confused signs, possibly Hathor head (?)
 K 31—15: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 16k
nfr flanked by pair of Red Crowns, below *nfr* flanked by pair of *sʒ*,
 below *sʒ* flanked by floral (? cf. Möller 1909, nr. 277, p. 25) signs

REPRESENTATIONS

WITH HUMAN BODIES

- R 13—3: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 11c
 Falcon-headed human with *hs* vase
 R 35—69: Scarab, steatite(?)
 Striding human figure with scepter (other signs?)

Table 10. Scarabs and other Glyptic (*cont.*)REPRESENTATIONS (*cont.*)WITH HUMAN BODIES (*cont.*)

- R 40—14: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 12e
Falcon-headed human figure holds pair of uraei, under winged sun disc with pendant uraei
- V 48—1: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 13j
ḏsr-kꜣ-rꜥ (Amenhotep I) precedes Ahmes-Nefertari(?)
See also *Royal Name, Amenhotep I* (above)
- V 48—4: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 13m
Horus with scepters
- V 48—109: Scarab, faience fig. 13r
Pair of Bes figures
- V 72B—17: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 14p
Pair of falcon headed figures saluting, between are a *nfr* and *rꜥ* sign (unlikely, but circular depression between legs?), *nb* sign at bottom
- V 73—17: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 15c
Kneeling falcon-headed figure with branch, *nb* sign at bottom

HATHOR SYMBOL

- V 46—35: Cowroid, bi-parabolic, blue glazed steatite fig. 13d
Hathor symbol with pendant uraei
- V 48—6: Cowroid, bi-parabolic, blue glazed steatite fig. 13n
Hathor symbol flanked by Red Crowns
- V 76—41: Cowroid, bi-parabolic, blue glazed steatite fig. 15g
Hathor symbol/sistrum, pendant uraei

ANIMAL BODIES

- R 4B—5: Plaque, oval, steatite fig. 11a
Reverse: reversed lions, with *ḥkꜣ* scepters
See also *Signs, Complex "Neferzeichen"* (above)
- R 19—1: Scarab, green glazed steatite fig. 11e
Lion standing, with uraeus before
- R 19—2: Scarab fig. 11f
Flying vulture over sign (perhaps cartouche, cf. V 113—7)
- R 20—19: Scarab, steatite fig. 11h
Crowned falcon (Red Crown) and uraeus on *nb* sign, other signs
- R 35—3: Scarab fig. 11r
Crowned falcon, cartouche with *mn-ḥpr-rꜥ* before, scorpion with uraeus tail behind
- R 45—9: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 12f
Falcon, uraeus before, with flail over *nb*
- R 45—22: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 12i
Tilapia fish with lotus plants in mouth (see Dambach and Wallert 1966: 283–94)
- R 84—31: Scarab, green glazed steatite
Flying falcon, with flail on body, and cartouche in talons

Table 10. Scarabs and other Glyptic (*cont.*)REPRESENTATIONS (*cont.*)ANIMAL BODIES (*cont.*)

- V 46—41: Plaque, blue glazed steatite fig. 13f
 Obverse: falcon, *mš* 't before, uraeus behind
 Reverse: Amun greets *r* 'hr-šh.ty (?)
- V 46—67: Plaque, oval, blue glazed steatite fig. 13i
nfr-nfr mn-hpr-r 'heiracosphinx
 See also *Royal Name, Thutmose III* (above)
- V 48—31: Scarab, glazed steatite fig. 13k
 Twin falcons flanked by uraei
- V 60—8: Plaque, blue faience fig. 14g
 Obverse: falcon, uraeus before, 'nh behind
 Reverse: pharaoh with blue crown(?), holding offering loaf(?), uraeus in front
- V 66—4: Scaraboid, blue glazed steatite fig. 14j
hpr flanked by two 'nh signs, atop gold (*nbw*) sign,
 all flanked by uraei facing in
- V 72B—37: Scarab, blue glazed fig. 15a
 Diagonal crocodile with various signs ('*anra*' variant?)
- V 83—19: Scaraboid/bi-parabolic cowroid, green glazed steatite fig. 15l
Tilapia fish with lotus plants in mouth
- V 92—10: Scarab, steatite fig. 15n
 Falcon head (only to shoulder), plumed sun disc with uraeus above,
hs vase before
- V 93—7: Scarab, schist fig. 15p
 Sphinx atop serpent, enemy and vessel below, feather to left,
hpr, nfr, and horizontal sign above
- K 31—11: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 16h
 Seated sphinx, *nb* below, winged sun disc above

FLORAL AND OBJECTS

- R 45—6: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 12d
 Lotus with flanking buds on stalk
- V 73—3: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 15b
ib vase with plants
- V 76—28: Scarab, steatite fig. 15e
Zmš-Tš.wy with linear decoration
- V 79—2: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 15h
 Branch

LINEAR AND GEOMETRIC

- R 13—4: Scarab, blue glazed steatite fig. 11b
 C-scrolls with twin *nfr* signs
- R 19—6: Cowroid, bi-parabolic, steatite, in gold mount fig. 11g
 Rosette or "cross pattern"
- R 20—45: Cowroid, bi-parabolic, blue glazed steatite fig. 11i
 Scroll and plant

Table 10. Scarabs and other Glyptic (*cont.*)REPRESENTATIONS (*cont.*)LINEAR AND GEOMETRIC (*cont.*)

R 29—13: Scarab, steatite Plant-scroll	fig. 11j
R 32—4: Scarab, blue glazed steatite Rosette	fig. 11n
R 35—48: Scarab, blue glazed steatite Combined plant with scroll	fig. 11p
R 35—105: Scarab Eight uraei with tails joined	fig. 12l
V 46—31: Scarab, blue glazed steatite Linked S-scrolls	fig. 13c
R 33—6: Scarab, blue/green glazed steatite Linked S-scrolls flanking <i>mn-hpr-r</i> in cartouche atop gold (<i>nbw</i>) sign	fig. 11o
V 46—44: Scarab, dark blue glazed steatite Concentric circles linked to center; possibly parts of <i>sm</i> at ends See also R 4B—5 and K 18—1, <i>Signs, Complex "Neferzeichen"</i> (above) See also V 76—28, <i>Representations, Floral and Objects</i> (above)	fig. 13g
V 48—8: Cowroid, steatite Four uraei with tails interlaced in complex pattern	fig. 13o
V 71—9: Cowroid, oval, blue glazed steatite Linked S-scrolls	fig. 14m
V 71—10: Scarab, blue glazed steatite Looped rope or decorative knot with <i>w3d</i> signs at ends, uncertain motif in center	fig. 14n
V 71—11: Scarab, dark blue/green steatite V-scrolls, lotus above See also R 45—43, <i>Signs, Single Sign Main Subject</i> (above)	fig. 14o
K 31—5: Scarab, green glazed steatite Scroll with <i>nfr</i> signs	
K 31—14: Scarab, blue glazed steatite Scroll surrounding <i>nfr</i> and <i>anra</i> signs?	

UNDECORATED

R 32—2: Scaraboid, blue glazed, uninscribed	
R 35—80: Cowroid, bi-parabolic, glazed turquoise, uninscribed	
R 91—1: Scarab, green glazed steatite, uninscribed	
V 46—29: Scarab, amethyst, uninscribed	
K 31—16: Scarab, dark green bloodstone(?), undecorated	fig. 16l
K 64—1: Scarab, steatite, with uncertain decoration	



Figure 11. Scarabs: (a) R 4B—5, (b) R 13—4, (c) R 13—3, (d) R 17—4, (e) R 19—1, (f) R 19—2, (g) R 19—6, (h) R 20—19, (i) R 20—45, (j) R 29—13, (k) R 29—12, (l) R 32—1, (m) R 32—3, (n) R 32—4, (o) R 33—6, (p) R 35—48, (q) R 35—77, (r) R 35—3. Scale 1:1

OBJECTS

113

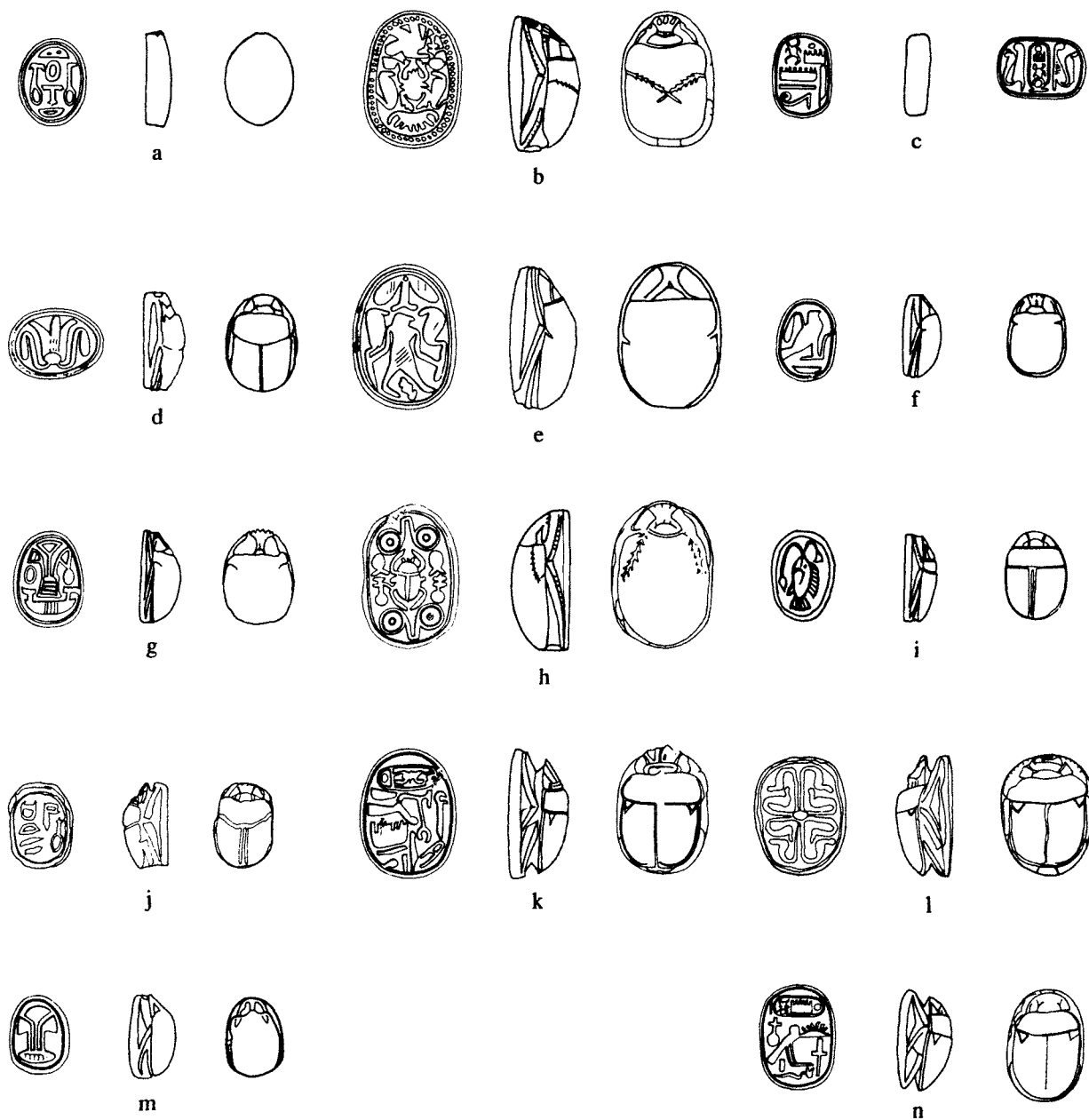


Figure 12. Scarabs (*cont.*): (a) R 35—79, (b) R 35—78, (c) R 40—7, (d) R 45—6, (e) R 40—14, (f) R 45—9, (g) R 45—7, (h) R 45—43, (i) R 45—22, (j) R 45—32 (k) R 75—7, (l) R 35—105, (m) R 120—1, (n) R 94—27. Scale 1:1



Figure 13. Scarabs (*cont.*): (a) V 46—19, (b) V 46—30, (c) V 46—31, (d) V 46—35, (e) V 46—36, (f) V 46—41, (g) V 46—44, (h) V 46—42, (i) V 46—67, (j) V 48—1, (k) V 48—31, (l) V 48—2, (m) V 48—4, (n) V 48—6, (o) V 48—8, (p) V 48—29, (q) V 48—30, (r) V 48—109. Scale 1:1

OBJECTS

115



Figure 14. Scarabs (*cont.*): (a) V 50—4, (b) V 60—21, (c) V 55—13, (d) V 54—6, (e) V 60—29, (f) V 60—28, (g) V 60—8, (h) V 60—30, (i) V 60—40, (j) V 66—4, (k) V 66—5, (l) V 71—8, (m) V 71—9, (n) V 71—10, (o) V 71—11, (p) V 72B—17, (q) V 72B—23, (r) V 72B—35. Scale 1:1

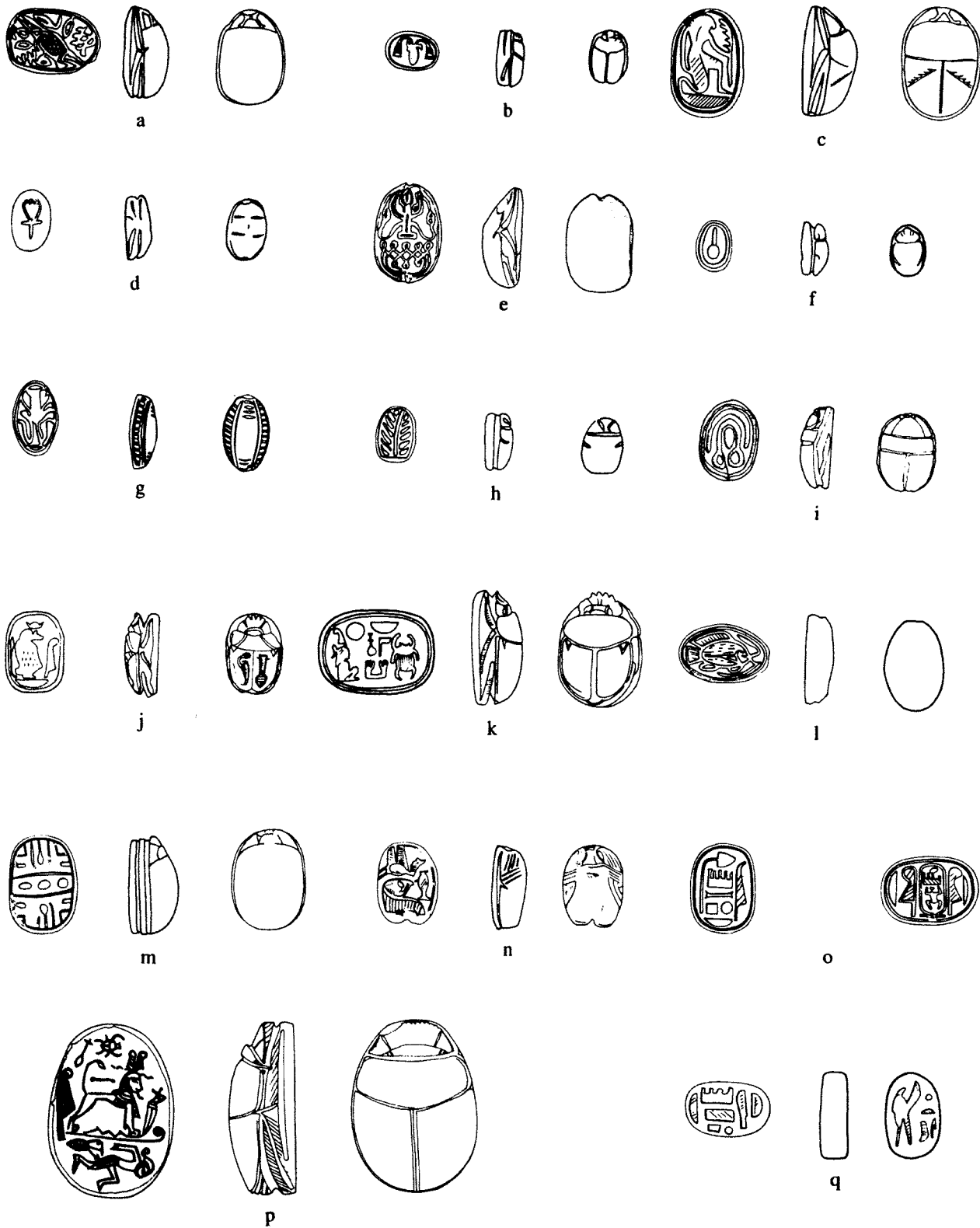


Figure 15. Scarabs (*cont.*): (a) V 72B—37, (b) V 73—3, (c) V 73—17 (d) V 76—3, (e) V 76—28, (f) V 76—10, (g) V 76—41, (h) V 79—2, (i) V 81—4, (j) V 82—1, (k) V 83—10, (l) V 83—19, (m) V 92—1, (n) V 92—10, (o) V 97—15, (p) V 93—7, (q) V 113—7. Scale 1:1

OBJECTS

117

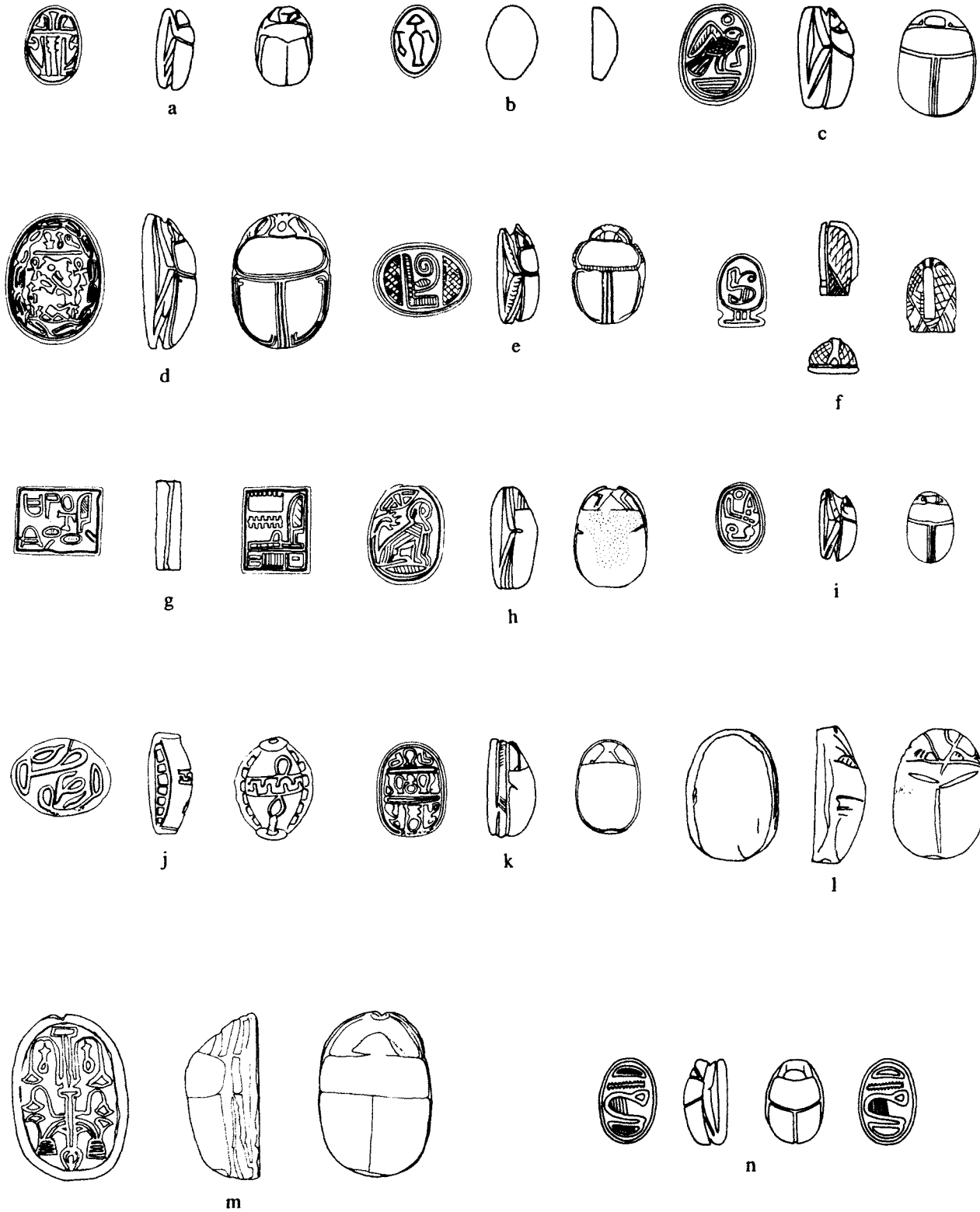


Figure 16. Scarabs (*cont.*): (a) K 1—3, (b) K 2—4, (c) K 2—5, (d) K 18—1, (e) K 31—7, (f) K 31—9, (g) K 31—10, (h) K 31—11, (i) K 31—12, (j) K 31—13, (k) K 31—15, (l) K 31—16, (m) K 50—17, (n) VD 56—3. Scale 1:1

J. AMULETS AND PENDANTS

The amulets from Qustul parallel New Kingdom amulets from Egypt. Materials include faience, glass, carnelian, glazed steatite, and gold. Only one glass amulet was molded; the others were carved in the same shapes as used for stone amulets (see figure 17, p. 124).

1. TAWERET⁶² AMULET

Most of the Taweret amulets in the present collection are quite small, about one centimeter high. The materials used, faience (V 47—1, V 48—117a) and carnelian (V 48—117b, V 60—39), differ from amulets at Haraga and Gurob which are faience and glass. However, both in Nubia and Egypt, the carved shape is a simple outline with lines incised for the top of the head, the arms, and the crocodile skin at the back.⁶³

2. BES⁶⁴ AMULET

Figures of Bes are somewhat more varied. The smallest are of carnelian, with very summary features (V 48—117c). Some attempt was made to add details, however, especially in the face and ears. The small Bes figures probably parallel the small Taweret figures in date (R 35—19).⁶⁵

A small blue faience Bes resembles summary figurines in the Gurob corpus, though these are slightly more detailed.⁶⁶ A glazed steatite amulet (R 35—100) is simply a plaque with a wavy outline and a few incised details. The identity of the figure is indicated only by the frontal representation of the face and the frequent appearance of the Bes figure.⁶⁷ The largest of the amulets was made by pressing faience in a mold and covering it with a greenish-blue glaze. Because the piece is so sloppily made, it may be a second or third hand copy of the original model.⁶⁸

62. Engelbach 1923, pl. LIV: 9; Brunton and Engelbach 1927, pl. XLII: 9 (for the numbering of types, see p. 5); Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 122.

63. See also Firth 1915, pl. 38: g 26.

64. Brunton and Engelbach 1927, pl. XLII: 1a; Petrie 1908, pl. XXXVIIA: 39; Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 122–23.

65. See Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 54, 10252.

66. Brunton and Engelbach 1927, pl. XLII, in the I J–L range.

67. The type is rather closely paralleled at Gurob (Brunton and Engelbach 1927, pl. XLII: 1a) and several were found in a burial at Saft (Petrie 1908, pl. XXXVIIA: 39).

68. Reisner 1910, pl. 70: c-9 (very simple), Petrie 1908, pl. XXXVIII: 32 (elaborate, not a close parallel), Brunton 1930, pls. XLIII: 68 (same), XLIV: 32, 11, 12. Simpler examples can be found in Emery and Kirwan 1935: 328, figs. 323: 15, 324: 18.

3. FALCON⁶⁹ AMULET

One small blue falcon amulet seems to be made of turquoise (R 20—44). Its simplified lines closely resemble a small falcon from Gurob.⁷⁰

4. HATHOR SYMBOL⁷¹ AMULET

One of the most common types of amulet in the New Kingdom was the Hathor head, which shows part of a sistrum from the cornice to the handle (V 54—7; 11 examples).⁷²

5. WEDJAT-EYE⁷³ AMULET

Both large and small *wedjat*-eye amulets were found. The largest example is of dark blue faience. The brow is incised with a herringbone pattern and there are three lines across the outline of the eye behind the corner (R 35—45).⁷⁴

The finest were a pair of miniature *wedjat*-eye amulets from V 48, one of carnelian (27) and the other of hollow gold (23). In an oval field on the back of the carnelian *wedjat*-eye amulet is the tiny figure of a goddess with a uraeus holding a *wꜣd* scepter.⁷⁵

6. SCARAB AMULET⁷⁶

In the New Kingdom, the figure of the scarab beetle was used not only for a seal amulet but also for ordinary amulets. Like other amulets, these are flattened, with an undecorated ventral surface and transverse pierced lobe. Some examples also have flanges (R 94—26). Materials include carnelian and glass.⁷⁷ Some of the scaraboid shapes with no decoration might also be considered strictly amuletic.

One circular amulet of faience has a scarab beetle in the center, below the pierced boss; two feathered wings extend in an arc from the hind legs to the pierced lobe (V 46—70).

69. Engelbach 1923, pl. LIV: 5, and Brunton and Engelbach 1927, pl. XLII: 5.

70. See also Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 54, 10271.

71. Brunton and Engelbach 1927, pl. XLII: 1v–w, Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 124, called a sistrum.

72. Firth 1927, pl. 28: a 2, 5; Emery and Kirwan 1935: 328, fig. 324: 16; Steindorff 1937, pl. 51: 24 (general resemblance only); Petrie 1894, pl. XVII, 280, 281 (faience).

73. Brunton and Engelbach 1927, pl. XLII: 38; Brunton 1930, pl. XXXII: 11–12; Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 123.

74. See, for example, Petrie 1908: pl. XXXIV: “tomb 5” center.

75. Brunton and Engelbach 1927, pl. XLII: 38; see also Steindorff 1937, pl. 51: 30.

76. Brunton and Engelbach 1927, pl. XLI: 97–98, not in corpus; Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 123–24.

77. Approximately Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 54: 10262.

7. HEART AMULET⁷⁸

Three different kinds of stone heart are present. The largest, in red jasper, is simplest, with only the upper projection shown as a detail. The second type (R 35—33, carnelian),⁷⁹ is divided across the top and down the center with incised lines and has two side projections; the reverse is flat. The smallest heart amulet (R 75—8, 18, carnelian and diorite) is about 7 mm long; its only detail is the line separating the upper projection from the body.⁸⁰

8. FISH⁸¹ AMULET

The fish (V 69—4, 5; R 75—8, 18) are all small amulets, but details include the fins, tail, head, and pierced lobe protruding from the mouth, which are all marked off by lines. Three of the examples from V 69 are carnelian and one is blue glass, and four from R 75 are carnelian and one is turquoise.⁸²

9. FLY⁸³ AMULET

Fly amulets first appeared in Nubia during A-Group.⁸⁴ During the Second Intermediate Period, ivory fly amulets were frequently deposited with Kerma burials⁸⁵ and they became one of the more common New Kingdom amulets. In the present material, two are glazed steatite and one is of an unknown stone, with a simple thorax, swept back wings, and the head pierced, with vertical lines. In the two steatite examples (V 74—5, R 45—12e), head and body are combined and are shown with horizontal incised lines. The wings of one example (R 45—12e) were hatched at an angle.⁸⁶

10. *NFR*⁸⁷ AMULET

Slightly smaller than the smallest Taweret amulet, this carnelian *nfr* amulet parallels other sign-amulets of the same size (V 60—39d).

78. Brunton and Engelbach 1927, pl. XLII: 26; Engelbach 1923, pl. LIV: 26; for the larger amulet, see Petrie 1908, pl. XXXVIII: 27; Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 124.

79. See Schiff Giorgini 1971: 310, fig. 611.

80. See Steindorff 1937, pl. 52: 2.

81. Engelbach 1923, pl. LIV: 19; Brunton and Engelbach 1927, pl. XLII: 19; especially H; Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 127–28.

82. Firth 1927, pl. 28: a 1; E and K, p. 328, fig. 324: 16; p. 133, fig. 119, 13–14.

83. Brunton and Engelbach 1927, pl. XLII: 22; Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 128–29.

84. Williams 1986, pl. 110a–b.

85. For the significance of the fly, see Weber 1977, cols. 264–65. For large Kerma flies, see Reisner 1923 IV–V, pp. 131–32; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 51: 10347A–B; Brunton 1930, pl. XXI: 7196.

86. Same size, but not precise; see Firth 1915, pl. 38: g 27; also Firth 1927 pl. 28: b 19; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 54: 10266, 10271; note that these are carnelian.

87. Brunton and Engelbach 1927, pl. XLIII: 44R.

11. POPPY HEAD/CORNFLOWER PENDANT

Two sizes of this pendant, all in carnelian, were found. One was large, with a flat back. Two were shown in the round, though one was damaged at the base.⁸⁸ The double-pierced glass amulet is well known from Gurob and also occurs in Nubia.⁸⁹ Although smaller, later amulets of this shape sometimes have incised details that make them resemble the cornflower, the two types of bulged pendants with long vertical shank and flared base are difficult to separate.

12. PENDANTS⁹⁰

Pendants are often made of blue glass, are about the same small size as the *nfr* amulets, and are found in a variety of colors.

Pendants and amulets are cataloged in table 11 (below).

Table 11. Pendants and Amulets

R 20—44	Amulet, falcon, turquoise colored glass	
R 35—5	Amulet, Bes, steatite, small, carved	figs. 17v, 41k
R 35—13	a. Amulets, heart, two carnelian, medium b. Pendants, poppy head/cornflower, two carnelian, large, flattened, carved c. Pendants, drop-shaped, tooth, 11.0 × 8.1 × 5.2, 13.4 × 8.5 × 5.5	pl. 49a fig. 17ff fig. 17kk
R 35—15	a. Pendant, poppy head/cornflower, carnelian, large, flattened, carved b. Pendant, eye, glass, yellow, black, white	figs. 17oo, 41l fig. 17ll
R 35—19	Amulet, Bes, blue faience, large, very crude	figs. 17t, 41j
R 35—32	See R 35—13	pl. 49a
R 35—33	Pendant, heart, carnelian, large	figs. 17gg, 41m
R 35—45	Amulet, <i>wedjat</i> -eye, blue faience, large	fig. 17bb
R 35—100	Amulet, Bes, blue faience, small, flat and crude	fig. 17u

88. Reisner 1910, pl. 70: c–5; Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 54: 10249, 10252; Steindorff 1937, pl. 53: 18; Schiff Giorgini 1971: 192, fig. 337, p. 207, fig. 383, p. 211, fig. 394; Brunton and Engelbach 1927, pl. XLIII: 45 L; Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 129–30.

89. For large examples, see Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, pl. 54: 10252.

90. Brunton and Engelbach 1927, pl. XLIII: 44, except R.

Table 11. Pendants and Amulets (*cont.*)

R 45—12		pl. 49c
e. Amulets, fly, three of green glazed steatite (two simple)		
R 45—14		pl. 49b
a. Pendant, poppy head/cornflower, blue faience, small (21265)		fig. 17jj
b. Amulet, false scarab, blue faience		fig. 17i
R 75—8		
a. Pendants, fish, four carnelian, one turquoise colored glass		fig. 17hh
b. Pendants, heart, two diorite, five carnelian, small		fig. 17ee
R 75—18		
See R 75—8		
R 94—12		
Amulets, Taweret, two blue faience, 20.0 × 10.0		
R 94—26		fig. 17cc
a. Amulet, scarab, carnelian, carved		
b. Amulet, scarab, blue glass, carved		
V 46—66		
Pendants, three paddle-shaped, turquoise blue glass, 9.7 × 4.8		fig. 17s
Pendant, carnelian		
Amulet, fish, carnelian, 9.8 × 2.8		
V 46—70		
Amulet, scarab, winged, dark blue faience		fig. 17dd
V 47—1		
Amulet, Taweret, blue faience, 5.6 × 2.0		
V 48—23		
Amulet, <i>wedjat</i> -eye, in gold		fig. 17z, pl. 49f
V 48—27		
Amulet, <i>wedjat</i> -eye, in carnelian, with goddess on back, small		fig. 17aa, pl. 19g
V 48—117		fig. 17y, pl. 49e
a. Amulets, Taweret, two faience		
b. Amulets, Taweret, two carnelian		
c. Amulet, Bes, carnelian		
V 54—7		
Amulets, Hathor, eleven blue faience (necklace)		fig. 17x, pl. 49h
V 60—39		
Pendant, club-shaped, diorite, 9.0 × 4.5		
Pendants, poppy head/cornflower, three blue faience, small, 5.9 × 2.5		
Amulet, <i>nfr</i> , carnelian		
Amulets, fish, one blue faience, one carnelian, 9.2 × 1.6		
Amulet, Taweret, one carnelian, fragments in blue faience		
V 69—4		
Amulets, fish, three carnelian, one blue glass, 11.8 × 2.8		pl. 49i

Table 11. Pendants and Amulets (*cont.*)

V 69—5	Amulet, fish, carnelian, 7.2×1.9	pl. 69j
V 74—5	Amulet, fly, blue glazed steatite, body hatched, 16.0×0.5	
K 31—17	Amulets, shell, one blue faience, hatched, one light red stone, plain, 1.33×0.61	fig. 17mm
S 8—6	Amulet, inverted crescent on sun disc, black stone, $2.4 \times 2.3 \times 0.5$	fig. 17nn

K. BEADS

Beads from Qustul and Adindan were made from metal, stone, glass, faience, and ostrich eggshell. The beads are cataloged in table 12. They were not as varied as other groups of beads in the collection and have therefore not been given an abbreviated classification-code.⁹¹

1. FAIENCE

Beads of faience are the most common, in colors that included light blue, blue-green, dark blue, red, yellow, and black. Often, the beads are segmented tubes with two or more sections. It appears that the beads were made by cutting a tubular piece into sections after which the core would be glazed and hardened by firing and the individual beads broken away or left attached in groups to make the segmented beads. Sometimes the flashing between the beads was smoothed, but vestiges often remained.⁹²

Most New Kingdom beads are opaque and have the rectangular section of the original tubular core. Some, however, are translucent, rounded discoids belonging to the glassy variant that Lucas designated “imperfect glass.”⁹³ The core was practically fused or dissolved in the glaze, and little remains of it but a few white grains in the center. Although the material was originally faience, its most completely fused examples are now a glass. Since this faience-glass series is a continuum, beads of this kind are called glass-like in the present work, abbreviated glassy.

2. GLASS

Objects that were originally made of a material that was already entirely glass and was molded, modeled (as a frit?), or heated and wound around a wire, and which was

91. See Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991: 77-86 for a coded classification.

92. A lucid technical discussion of Egyptian glass and frit was first advanced by Petrie (1894: 25-28). Sometimes the beads are rough on one side, as though fired laying flat in pans, but they are sometimes entirely glossy. See Nolte 1977, cols. 614-17, and articles cited therein.

93. Lucas and Harris 1962: 165, 181; Williams 1983: 91-92.

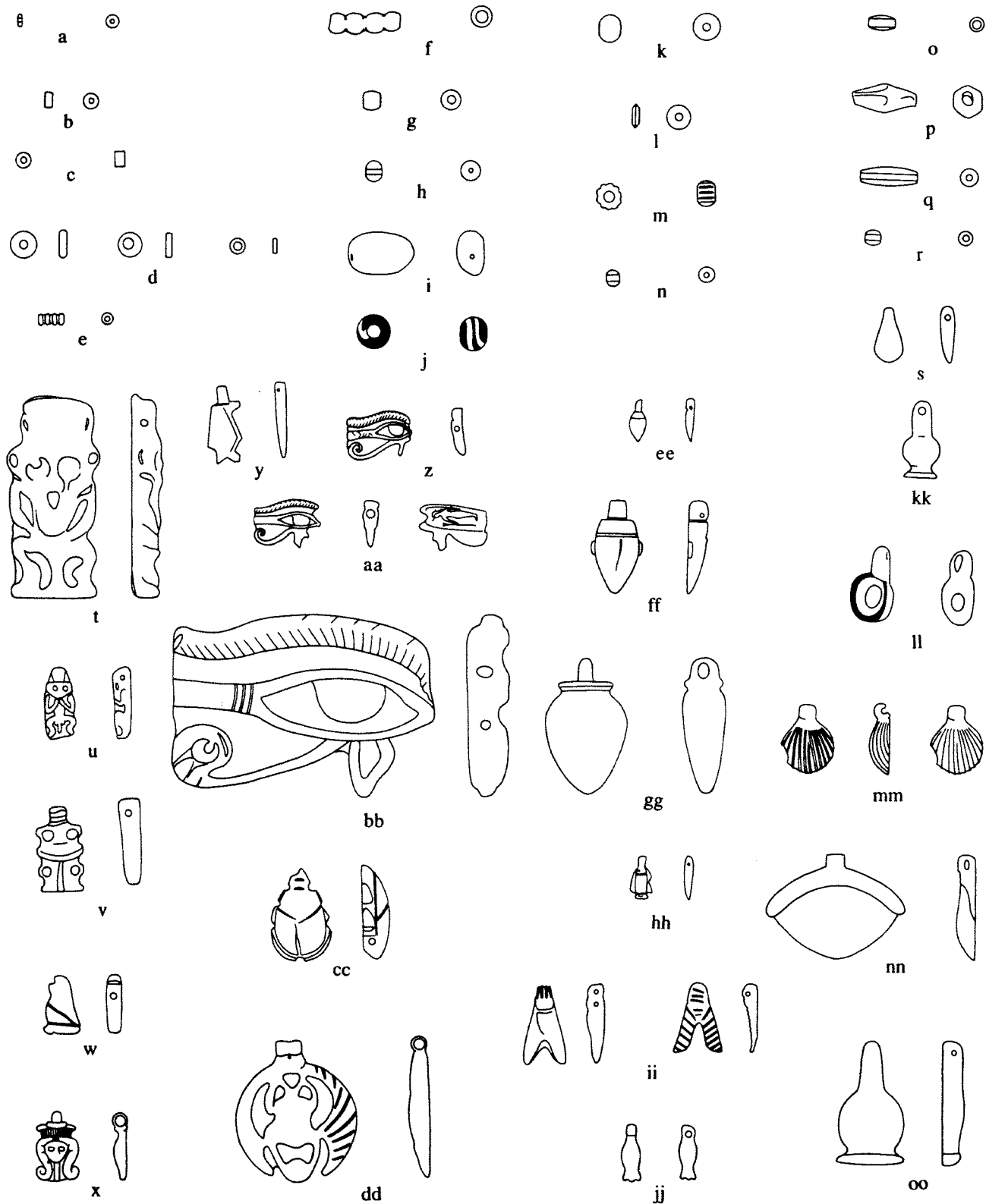


Figure 17. Beads, Pendants, and Amulets: (a) R 19—4, (b) R 20—44, (c) R 94—13, (d) R 35—18, (e) VC 45—5, (f) R 45—31c, (g) R 40—13, (h) R 19—4, (i) R 45—14b, (j) R 94—13, (k) R 19—4, (l) R 20—44, (m) R 45—31c, (n) R 19—4, (o) R 19—4, (p) R 40—48, (q) R 4B—13, (r) R 4B—13, (s) V 46—66, (t) R 35—19, (u) R 35—100, (v) R 35—5, (w) R 20—44, (x) VD 54—7, (y) IVC 48—117, (z) VC 48—23, (aa) VC 48—27, (bb) R 35—45, (cc) R 94—26, (dd) VC 46—70, (ee) R 75—8, (ff) R 35—13, (gg) R 35—33, (hh) R 75—8, (ii) R 45—12e, (jj) R 45—14a, (kk) R 35—13, (ll) R 35—15b, (mm) K 31—17, (nn) S 8—6, (oo) R 35—15a. Scale 1:1

completely vitrified at some point in the process of making the object itself are herein described as glass. This group of objects consists primarily of ball or barrel beads colored blue, "amethyst," and black (sometimes streaked with white).

3. EGYPTIAN BLUE

Blue glass was often pulverized, molded as a mud, and fired at a temperature high enough to cause the particles to fuse together but not high enough to cause complete vitrification. The resulting material, Egyptian blue, was used to make some beads in the present material.

4. METAL

A single silver ball bead (R 19—4) and a number of gold balls and barrels were found. They are of very high quality and quite small; some barrels are as little as 2.0 mm in length.

5. OTHER MATERIALS

Stones used for the beads included carnelian and amethyst, with some of diorite and a smooth white stone used for pendant beads. Ostrich egg beads occur, in the same sizes as beads manufactured from faience and glass-like material.

Table 12. Register of Beads

<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions in mm</i>	<i>Count</i>
R 4B—13			
	a. Gilt glass, late intrusive	3.0 × 2.4	1
	b. Narrow tapered barrel, small, corroded blue glass (fig. 17q)	10.0 × 3.8	2
		10.2 × 4.3	
	c. Narrow tapered barrel, small, turquoise glass	7.3 × 3.8	2
	d. Narrow tapered barrel, small, yellow	8.3 × 4.1	2
	e. Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, rectangular profile, cut, blue and yellow glass	2.3 × 1.4	1
	f. Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, rectangular profile, blue	1.8 × 1.1	1
	g. Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, rectangular profile, dark blue	2.1 × 1.9	1
	h. Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, rectangular profile, yellow	2.1 × 1.9	1
	i. Narrow tapered barrel, miniature, deteriorated(?)	2.6 × 1.7	2
	j. Narrow tapered barrel, miniature, carnelian (fig. 17r)	2.4 × 2.0	3
R 19—4			
	a. Plain, narrow discoid, small, brown/black glass (fig. 17a)	2.0 × 1.3	238
	b. Broad discoid, medium, garnet colored glass (fig. 17h)	4.0 × 3.1	58
	c. Hollow metal ball/ovaloid, gold (fig. 17n)	3.0 × 2.5	21
	d. Ball, round, Egyptian blue (fig. 17k)	5.0 × 4.0	35
	e. Hollow biconical barrel, small, gold (fig. 17o)	4.9 × 2.8	3
	f. Hollow metal ball/ovaloid, impure gold(?)	3.5 × 2.7	2
	g. Broad discoid, small, carnelian	3.5 × 2.7	2

Table 12. Register of Beads (*cont.*)

<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions in mm</i>	<i>Count</i>
R 20—44			
a.	Special discoid, beveled, Egyptian blue (fig. 17l)	4.3 × 1.4	7
		4.5 × 1.4	
b.	Plain, narrow discoid, large, blue faience (fig. 17b)	2.7 × 1.4	1
c.	Plain, narrow/broad discoid, small, camelian	2.0 × 1.5	94
R 32—11			
a.	Plain, narrow discoid, small, blue/green glassy, mostly opaque	2.6 × 1.7	370
		2.5 × 1.6	
b.	Plain, narrow discoid, medium/large, rectangular profile, green faience	3.9 × 2.3	1
c.	Plain, narrow discoid, small, grey-white faience (unglazed?)	2.5 × 1.1	1
R 35—4			
a.	Plain, narrow discoid, large, blue glassy	6.7 × 0.8	3
		7.1 × 0.9	
b.	Plain, narrow discoid, large, ostrich egg	4.6 × 1.5–1.7	77
		4.7	
		4.8	
		5.2	
c.	Plain, narrow discoid, medium, blue-green faience	5.5 × 1.7	8*
d.	Plain, narrow discoid, medium/large, blue-green faience	4.8 × 1.5	43*
e.	Plain, narrow discoid, medium/large, blue glassy		17
f.	Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, black	2.5 × 1.0	50*
		2.3 × 1.0	
		2.6 × 1.0	
		2.7 × 1.1	
		3.0 × 1.2	
g.	Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, yellow faience		17*
h.	Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, red faience		2*
i.	Shell, medium-small (damaged)		6
j.	Shell, small (pierced)		8*
*Number approximate; the beads were not available for recheck.			
R 35—18			
a.	Plain, narrow discoid, small, ostrich egg (fig. 17d)	4.5 × 1.8	69
		5.1 × 1.8	
		4.5 × 1.2	
		5.2	
b.	Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, rectangular profile, blue glass, rectangular profile*	2.9 × 1.5	59
		2.3 × 1.2	
		2.8 × 0.9	
c.	Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, rectangular profile, same*	2.0 × 0.8	2
d.	Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, rectangular profile, dark red glass*	2.3 × 1.1	11
e.	Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, rectangular profile, black, same*	2.5 × 1.5	6

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Table 12. Register of Beads (*cont.*)

Cemetery, Tomb, Object Number	Description	Dimensions in mm	Count
R 35—18 (<i>cont.</i>)			
f.	Plain, narrow discoid, medium/large, rectangular profile, blue glass, same*	4.6 × 1.0 4.4 × 1.5 5.3 × 1.5	141
g.	Narrow tapered barrel, miniature, relatively broad, carnelian	4.2 × 3.0	1
h.	Shell, small		6
*Not available for restudy			
R 35—34			
a.	Ball, blue glass, 1 wound	9.1 × 8.1 9.0 × 10.3	2
b.	Ball, dark blue opaque glass, molded	11.2 × 9.5	1
c.	Disc, blue faience, rectangular profile	4.8 × 1.1	2
d.	Disc, green faience, rectangular profile	5.2 × 1.5	1
e.	Disc, green faience	2.9 × 0.8	10
f.	Disc, turquoise	1.0	
g.	Discoid, bulged, blue glassy	4.0 × 1.4	4
h.	Disc, red faience	3.2 × 0.9–1.0	6
i.	Ostrich egg	5.1 × 1.2 5.0 × 1.5	7
j.	Ostrich egg	2.7 × 1.0	5
k.	Shell, <i>Nerita</i>	26.8	1
l.	Cowrie, whole	22.0	1
m.	Shell, gastropod	10.8	3
R 35—100			
a.	Narrow tapered barrel, small, blue glass	5.6 × 3.7	1
b.	Narrow tapered barrel, ovaloid segment, blue glass, 4-part	2.4 × 1.5	2
c.	Globe, round, Egyptian blue	4.0 × 3.2	1
d.	Narrow tapered barrel, large, blue glass	4.0 × 1.5	3
e.	Shell, gastropod, small, strung (separated by 3 discs)		2
f.	Shell, gastropod, medium	12.1	2
g.	Shell, <i>Nerita</i>		1
R 40—13			
a.	Broad discoid, small, carnelian, graduated (fig. 17g)	2.2 × 1.7 3.2 × 2.0 3.6 × 2.4	84*
*Number approximate			
R 40—48 (also R 40—69)			
a.	Hollow biconical barrel, large, gold (fig. 17p)	11.0 × 5.0	1
b.	Narrow tapered barrel, small, Egyptian blue(?), deteriorated and irregular	3.6 × 0.6	14
*Number approximate			

Table 12. Register of Beads (*cont.*)

<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions in mm</i>	<i>Count</i>
R 41—3			
	a. Plain, narrow discoid, small, ostrich egg	2.1 × 1.5	58*
	b. Plain, narrow discoid, small, blue glass	3.0 × 2.5	1
R 45—3			
	a. Plain, narrow discoid, small, black glass	3.1 × 1.2	22
R 45—12			
	a. Globe, round, amber	3.9 × 4.6	1
	b. Broad discoid, medium, carnelian	4.0 × 2.8	1
	c. Globe, round, Egyptian blue	3.8 × 2.6	6
		2.8 × 2.0	
	d. Broad discoid/ovaloid globe, yellow glass	2.2 × 1.5	1
R 45—31c			
	a. Plain, narrow discoid, ovaloid segments, blue faience, 4 part (overall dimensions) (fig. 17f)	13.0 × 3.7	1
	b. Plain, narrow discoid, large, blue glass	3.8 × 1.4	2
	c. Plain, narrow discoid, small, blue glass	2.6 × 1.2	3*
	d. Plain, narrow discoid, small, pink	2.6 × 1.9	16
		2.3 × 1.6	
	e. Discoid, ribbed, blue faience (fig. 17m)	4.3 × 3.1	1
	*Number approximate		
R 45—44			
	a. Plain, narrow discoid, small, amber colored glass	3.0 × 1.3	1
	b. Plain, narrow discoid, small, black glass	3.2 × 1.1	420*
		3.1 × 1.8	
		2.8 × 2.0	
		2.5 × 0.9	
	*Number approximate		
R 75—8			
	a. Plain, narrow discoid, small, carnelian	2.0 × 1.3	1
	b. Hollow biconical barrel, small, gold	2.0 × 1.8	1
R 75—9			
	a. Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, rectangular profile, blue-black faience*		
	b. Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, rectangular profile, ostrich egg		
	*Very small alternating blue and ostrich egg beads, some dark, strung, too delicate to remove from bottle.		
R 84—9 (not available for restudy)			
	a. Disc, blue faience	12.0 × 2.0	4
		12.9 × 3.0	
		11.5 × 1.0	

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Table 12. Register of Beads (*cont.*)

<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions in mm</i>	<i>Count</i>
R 85—2			
a. Globe, ovaloid, narrow, blue glass, wound		5.0 × 2.8 4.9 × 2.4	13
b. Globe, ovaloid, narrow, amber glass, 2 joined		5.0 × 2.4 4.9 × 2.9	10
c. Plain, narrow discoid, large, ostrich egg, worn			
R 94—13			
a. Globe, ovaloid, amethyst/amber glass		5.3 × 4.0 6.1 × 4.7	10
b. Globe, ovaloid, amethyst/amber glass		3.8 × 2.0	1
c. Globe, round, dark blue glass		6.4 × 7.2	1
d. Globe, round, black with white spiral around middle (fig. 17j)		5.6 × 4.5 5.0 × 5.2	8
e. Broad discoid, medium, irregular, blue faience		4.7 × 4.2	1
f. Plain, narrow discoid, ovaloid segments, blue faience cut		3.0 × 1.5	1–4
g. Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, rectangular profile, red (fig. 17c)		3.2 × 2.0	1
V 45—5			
a. Narrow tapered barrel, small, garnet-colored glass		6.0 × 3.6 8.0 × 3.8 6.0 × 3.6	8
b. Narrow tapered barrel, small, garnet-colored glass		4.5 × 3.9 5.3 × 3.7 3.7 × 3.6	6
c. Narrow tapered barrel, miniature, relatively broad, garnet-colored glass		4.0 × 3.6 3.5 × 3.6	2
d. Narrow tapered barrel, small, dark blue glass		6.2 × 3.4 5.8 6.9 × 3.2	4
e. Narrow tapered barrel, small, turquoise glass		6.9 × 3.3	1
f. Narrow tapered barrel, small, brown glass		6.8 × 3.2	2
g. Narrow tapered barrel, small, black glass		7.3 × 3.5	1
h. Narrow tapered barrel, miniature, relatively broad, blue glass		3.7 × 3.0 3.6 × 4.0	11
i. Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, rectangular profile, yellow faience,* multiple segments with rectangular profile (fig. 17e)		1.8–2.0 × 1.0	343
j. Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, rectangular profile, bk./gr.-blue faience,* multiple segments with rectangular profile (fig. 17e)			1–38
k. Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, rectangular profile, red faience,* multiple segments with rectangular profile (fig. 17e)			1–233

*Cut from tubes, some not completely cut

Table 12. Register of Beads (*cont.*)

<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object Number</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions in mm</i>	<i>Count</i>
V 46—66			
	a. Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, rectangular profile, blue beads, multiple segments with rectangular profile	1.9 × 1.8	1–7
	b. Plain, narrow discoid, large, blue glass	4.0 × 3.2	2
	c. Plain, narrow discoid, small, carnelian/jasper	2.0 × 1.5	2
V 46—69			
	a. Plain, narrow discoid, small, blue glass, multiple segments with rectangular profile	3.1 × 1.1	1–23
V 47—1			
	a. Plain, narrow discoid, large, blue faience	3.7 × 1.7	2
	b. Plain, narrow discoid, ovaloid segments, blue faience	3.3 × 2.1	3–10
V 60—39			
	a. Plain, narrow discoid, small/medium, rectangular profile, yellow glass- faience	1.7 × 1.0	27
V 65—1			
	a. Tube, coral	18.0 × 4.2	5
V 69—3 (not available for study)			
V 72B—38			
	a. Hollow biconical barrel, small, gold, soldered	6.7 × 3.1	2
	b. Hollow metal ball/ovaloid, gold	3.3 × 2.8	1
	c. Broad discoid, small, carnelian	3.3 × 2.2	1
	d. Plain, narrow discoid, small, blue faience	2.9 × 1.9	10
V 74—5			
	a. Narrow tapered barrel, large, blue faience	15.6 × 6.3	1
	b. Shell, small, gastropod	10.2 × 5.6	2
V 76—19			
	a. Plain, narrow discoid, small, blue faience, multiple ovaloid segments	1.7–1.8 × 2.4	5
	b. Broad discoid, small, carnelian	3.7 × 3.1	1
		4.0 × 3.6	1
	c. Broad discoid, small, black glass	3.6 × 3.7	1
	e. Plain, narrow discoid, large, blue faience	5.0 × 1.0	1
	f. Broad discoid, medium, blue faience	8.4 × 7.2	1
K 31—17			
	a. Plain, narrow discoid, large, dark blue glass	6.4 × 2.8	1
	b. Narrow tapered barrel, small, blue faience	6.7 × 2.7	
S 8—27, 32, with ring			
	a. Plain, narrow discoid, large, faience discs	4.5 × 1.2	460*
		4.3 × 1.5	
		4.5 × 1.6	
		4.7 × 1.5	
*Number approximate			

L. MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS AND SAMPLES

1. FAIENCE VESSELS

Two faience vessels were found in the New Kingdom tombs. One, a bowl from V 97 (8) is decorated inside with four fish with stalks in their mouths and a central rosette. This is made up of concentric bands filled with dots and many tapered rays. The decoration is badly faded. A second blue faience bowl found in R 34 (2) was decorated inside and out in black with four lotus blossoms joined by their stems at the center. There is a band of paint at the rim.

2. STONE OBJECTS

In addition to the objects that belong to well-known categories, a number of items were found that were discarded without study or that would better be presented in specialized studies of larger groups of material in the Oriental Institute collection. For convenience, they are enumerated in a series of tables.

Table 13. Various Stone Objects

R 45—36	Stone pestle (with unbaked bowl)
R 45—37	Natural stone mortar
R 45—38	Natural stone pestle
R 45—41	Natural stone palette
R 94—11	Grindstone
V 48—53	Slate palette
V 93—10	Part of whetstone or palette

3. GALENA FRAGMENTS

Table 14. Pigments

R 35—23	"Eye paint"
R 40—9	Galena
R 75—19	Fragment of galena

4. ANIMALS

Table 15. Animal Remains

R 25—9	Skeleton of bird
R 40—78	Skeleton of small animal
V 48—86	Skull of small animal
V 93—16	Skeleton of rodent

5. RESIDUES

Table 16. Residues

R 4B—12	"Pot contents"
R 20—18	Residue from R 20—10

6. OTHER OBJECTS

Table 17. Other Objects and Materials

R 13—5	"Hair"
R 35—83	Uncertain object
R 35—101	"Glass object"
R 45—31a	Shell
V 50—7	Wig of braided hair
V 83—18	"Vessel stopper"
S 9—1	Basket

CHAPTER 4

TWO STELAE FROM NUBIA

WILLIAM J. MURNANE

OIM 21560 (PHO. 41–2) (PLS. 51 AND 52)

OIM 21560 was not found in the excavations but rather was presented to the expedition after it had been in use for some time as a threshold. It may have been set up in a chapel for a tomb in the concession or in a temple.

Composition:

Nubian sandstone of a reddish tinge, somewhat darker in color and harder than the friable, lightly colored local stone. Other objects made out of the same material were found reused in neighboring contexts.

Measurements:

Height:	88.4 cm
Width:	2.9 cm maximum
Thickness:	10.2 cm maximum

The fragment at hand constitutes the left side of the stela, which was divided into two sections. At the top, under a winged disk, “Horus, Lord of Buhen, the Good God,¹ pre-eminent in Wawat”² is seated on the left side. The falcon-headed god wears the double crown, along with the corselet and knee-length kilt that are his customary costume.³ His seat is the standard block throne, shown here with its essential features and no additional decoration. His left hand—not completely carved—stretches out to grasp the *wꜣs*-scepter,

1. Compare *Urk.* IV, 811: 5, “Horus, Lord of Mi‘am, the Good God,” dated to Thutmose III’s fifty-first regnal year.
2. I do not know another occurrence of this epithet for Horus of Buhen, but its appearance with other gods’ titles is not rare; see, for example, *‘nkt ḥntt Tꜣ-sty* (Vercoutter 1957: 65); and *Ḥrw ḥntiḥ Wꜣwꜣt, nṯrw nbw Tꜣ-sty* (KRI III, 79: 14, reign of Ramesses II).
3. From the early Eighteenth Dynasty onwards (see Caminos 1974, *passim*).

while in his right, poised above his lap, is the sign of life. The dedicator appeared on the right side of the stela (now lost), perhaps offering a bouquet. The flower that appears in front of the *wꜣs*-scepter seems too large to be the bud that might otherwise rest on an offering stand between the dedicator and his god. The stela, which is carved throughout in sunken relief of poor quality, is worn at the bottom of the scene, but otherwise it is fairly well preserved; only the very bottoms of the scepter and the throne are so effaced as to yield no significant traces. After it was carved, the stela was given a thin overcoat of white plaster (substantial traces of which remain, covering the figures and lying inside the cuts of the hieroglyphic signs). This plaster was apparently the medium for paint, very little of which survives. The winged disk and the borders of the god's inscription were colored red. Traces of green appear in the background above the disk, around and to the left of the falcon hieroglyph's crown (perhaps indicating that the paint for the crown and its coil did not follow the carved lines?), and inside the *nb*, *b*, and the *t* of *wꜣwt*.

The five vertical columns that survive of the main text below the scene are carved even more roughly than the material above. Once again, there is a great deal of plaster inside the deeper cuts of the signs, but no paint remains. Most of the hieroglyphs can be recognized easily, but the sculptor's carelessness in defining exact shapes and the very uneven depth of the cutting raise difficulties in reading the inscription. The transcription given below is based on a prolonged examination of the original, but a few uncertainties yet remain.

- (1) *rdt iꜣw n Hr nb Bhn, sn^a tꜣ n Ht-Hr nb<t> iꜣbšk*
 - (2) *in wꜣb n hꜣt nbt iꜣbšk, imy-r pr.s,^b Sꜣ-iꜣbšk. Dd.f: ind*
 - (3) *hrw.tn, nbw pt tꜣ, dsrw hprw m-hꜣt psdt;*
 - (4) *dī.k n.i ꜣnh wꜣꜣ snb, nmtt.i mn.ti m r-pr.k, r.i wꜣꜣ,*
 - (5) *wꜣꜣ [] hꜣw.īꜣ wꜣb, tꜣ...^d m ꜣt r ꜣt, hꜣw.i rnp*
- (text ends)

Notes

- a. There is no trace of the *n*, although there is room for it. We assume it is completely worn away, unlike the *n* below *tꜣ* which, though lightly cut, has not disappeared.
- b. The exceptionally poor carving here makes the reading uncertain, although the shapes do lend themselves to *iꜣbšk* (without the phonetic complement *b* that is customary in this text, and with the foreign land determinative that is uncharacteristic here, but which is often found elsewhere; see the examples cited by Dewachter 1971: 100–06). In the group below, the oblong shape of the bird's head and the length of its tail could suggest *m* rather than *w*, although the overall shape of the sign does suggest the usual quail chick-*w* in this text. The identification of *r* and bolt-*s* are not contradicted by their shapes and receive some probability from the context. Following these interpretations, we read this last group as *(i)m(y)-r pr.s*; but it is possible, alternatively, to read the supposed determinative of *iꜣbšk* as *tꜣ* (Gardiner 1957, Sign-List S-24), and the

supposed *m* as *w*, yielding *ṭsw r-pr.s* (although compare the full spelling of *r-pr* in col. 4).

- c. Compare bottom of col. 4 (*wḏḏ*) and bottom of col. 5 (*ḥw*).
- d. The *ṭ* and *t* appear to be certain, but the rest of this badly worn and broken section is not at all clear. The copy presents the traces as they appear to us, with no clear notion of how they are to be read.

The translation which follows is necessarily tentative, given all the uncertain readings of the text:

“Giving praise to Horus, Lord of Buhen, (and) kissing the ground for Hathor, Lady of Ibshek,⁴ by the priest at the forefront⁵ of the Lady of Ibshek, the overseer of her estate,⁶ Sa-Ibshek.⁷ He says: ‘Hail to you, (you) lords of heaven and earth, (you) holy ones who came into being in front of the Ennead. May you⁸ grant to me life, prosperity, and health, my activity remaining in your temple,⁹ my speech being twice prosperous,¹⁰ my limbs being pure,¹¹ taking ... from moment to moment,¹² my limbs being rejuvenated ... ’”

- 4. Compare Caminos 1968, pl. 9, and Smith 1976, pl. VIII, 5, no. 1759. On the location of Ibshek, see most recently Karkowski 1981: 21–25, who gives a thorough discussion of the spelling and occurrences of this toponym, concluding that it is to be identified as “the part of Faras lying around the Hathor Rock.”
- 5. See *Wb.* III, 21: 10, and Kees 1960: 45–56.
- 6. Or alternatively, “... of Ibshek, the commander of her temple” (see commentary to the transcription above, *b*).
- 7. For other persons bearing this name, see references and discussion in Desroches-Noblecourt and Kuentz 1968: 163; compare Dewachter 1971: 108 and Zibelius 1972: 77.
- 8. Although the greeting (cols. 2–3) was apparently to both divinities, the appeal (cols. 4–5) seems to be addressed exclusively to Horus of Buhen.
- 9. There is no precise parallel to this phrase known to me; see Budge 1914, pl. 43, no. 467 (275): *nmtt.i r ṣmt*; Hall 1925, pl. 21, no. 834: *nmtt.(i) r st.s*; and compare KRI I, 309: 5–6: *nmtt.f ḥr st.s* (cf. KRI III, 97: 6, 100: 8, 150: 2).
- 10. Compare KRI I, 309: 5–6, and KRI III, 97: 6, 100: 8 (*r.i wḏḏ*); see n. 12 below.
- 11. Compare Lacau 1909: 96 (no. 34054): *ḥw.i wḥ*.
- 12. Seeing that *ṭst...* is the only clear reading of this group, it seems safer to take it as the verb, with the following substantive lost, than as the substantive itself. The construction required for the latter would demand interpreting the *wḏḏ* [], at the top of the column, as the adjective verb of *wḏḏ ḥw.i* with another similar expression following (*wḥ ṭst...m ṣt r ṣt*). This alternative seems unlikely, given the parallels with the verbs in their old perfective forms (nn. 10–11 above); and, given the context, one would expect *ṭst...* to be a limb or a bodily function, for which there is no convincing entry in the lexicon. I prefer to see the *wḏḏ* at the top of col. 5 as a dittography of the same word at the bottom of col. 4. None of the parallels employing the expression *m ṣt r ṣt* shed any light on what the missing elements of this text should be; in addition to the references to *Wb.* I, 1: 19, see de Cenival 1965: 17 (= fig. 4, cols. 4–5) and 20, *m*, and Assmann 1972: 48 and 58 (6).

Sa-Ibshek's stela can be tentatively dated by means of the spelling of the term 'Ibshek' itself. The vast majority of attestations, in the Eighteenth Dynasty and later, employ the spelling *ibšk*; ¹³ and two variants, spelled *ḥbšk* and *ḥbšk* respectively, are not clearly dated. ¹⁴ The shift in spelling *ib* > *ḥb*, nonetheless, appears to be preeminently a Ramesside phenomenon. ¹⁵ Failing other criteria, we may assign Sa-Ibshek's stela to the Nineteenth or Twentieth Dynasty.

OIM 21688 (PHO. 43) (PL. 53)

Composition:

Local sandstone, light yellow in color and of a soft, friable texture.

Measurements:

Height:	48.3 cm
Width:	20.3 cm maximum
Thickness:	14.7 cm maximum

This fragment from the upper left corner of a round-topped stela probably represents less than one-quarter of the piece when whole. Parts of two registers are preserved; they are carved in sunken relief of mediocre quality. On top, a standing figure of Isis faces right, towards the center of the stela. A tall scepter, now lost, ¹⁶ was held in Isis' left hand. The inscription above Isis' head can be restored as [*ḥst w*]rt, *mwt-nṯr*, "[Isis the gr]eat, mother of the god." ¹⁷ In front of her (now almost completely lost) was a figure of Osiris, seated on a block throne mounted on a pedestal and holding the crook and flail; part of the god's arm and his flail can be seen in front of Isis' face. ¹⁸ When complete, these divine figures

13. See Dewachter 1971: 100–06.

14. The graffito of the scribe *Ḥbšk* at Gebel Dosche is incorrectly dated to the reign of Seti I by Zibelius (1972: 52 [VI E b 10]) by association with another graffito of Seti I nearby; see Naville 1913: 230. The vessel found in the Semna cemetery and dedicated to Hathor of *ḥbšk* is also hard to date precisely, as the cemetery contains materials spanning the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Dynasties, and probably the Twentieth Dynasty as well; see Dunham and Janssen 1960: 74, 100, and fig. 58, no. 802 (MFA 47.1683).

15. Thus *ibš* > *ḥbš* (*Wb.* I, 62: 12–13; the citations are Ramesside and later, with the one apparent exception—*Urk.* IV, 259—not being spelled with *ḥb*). Compare the shift *ibb* > *ḥb* in Ramesside documents; see Posener 1965: 192–93 and idem 1956: 124–25. On the other hand, *ibš*, "headcloth," is given the alternative spelling *ḥbš* on the smaller sphinx stela of Amenhotep II (see *Urk.* IV, 1286: 16, cf. 1277: 20).

16. E.g., Boeser 1913, pl. xvi, no. 37 (with *wḥd*-scepter), and pl. xvii, no. 34 (with standard of the West).

17. The group *mwt-nṯr* and the final *t* of *wrt* are clear; the tail of the *wr*-bird and part of the *r* can be seen above, at the left side of the column.

18. For an exact parallel for iconography and position vis-à-vis Isis, see Edwards 1939, pl. xxxix, pp. 47–49, no. 155, dated on stylistic grounds to the later Eighteenth Dynasty. Compare Lacau 1909, pls. xxix, no. 34.049; xlii, no. 34.083; and xliv, nos. 34.091 and 34.093.

occupied the left half of the top register, while the tomb owner (perhaps accompanied by his wife and another member of his family) stood on the right side.

In the lower register are the remains of a seated couple, both wearing long wigs surmounted by festive cones of ointment. The woman is identified by the text above her head as “chief of the female staff (*wrt-ḥnr*)¹⁹ [of] Menkheprure (= Thutmose IV),²⁰ Mutnesu.”²¹ No portion of the man’s inscription remains, and the status of the couple with reference to the monument itself is not clear since this position on the stela can be occupied either by the owner and his wife²² or by parents or other relatives.²³ On analogy with similar votive pieces, it is possible that the couple on the left side was balanced on the right by another couple, both receiving offerings from single figures that stood back-to-back in the center of the register.²⁴ Alternatively, the couple could have been faced by a long row of relatives that occupied the remainder of the register.²⁵ What (if anything at all) stood below this register is even less certain, but a horizontally inscribed text or another group of relatives are both possible. The date of the stela must be the reign of Thutmose IV or that of his son, Amenhotep III.²⁶

19. For this title, see *Wb.* II, 297.12–14; Reiser 1972: 11–14 (*pr-ḥnr*), 14–16 (*ḥnr*), with additional comments in a review by Nord 1975: 143–44; and most recently Schenckel 1977, cols. 986–87 (s.v. “Harimsdame”).

20. Part of the genitive *n* can be made out at the right side of the column, above the cartouche. The sequence “*wrt-ḥnr n* King X” is unparalleled, to the best of our knowledge, although extended parallels can be adduced, e.g., *wrt-ḥnrt n Hr nb ḥ* (*Wb. Bel.*, III, 91, at Luxor [610]), and *wrt-ḥnrt n Wsir* (Mariette 1880, pl. 41); and in other titles of near contemporaries, the ruler’s name occurs without an accompanying title, e.g. *ḥry psy, ḥry ḥ n pr Tiyi* (Hall 1925, pl. 20, no. [289]); *w ḥ ry-ḥb n Nb-mṣ ḥ-r ḥ*, *mṣ ḥ-rw* (ibid., pl. 21, no. [834]); *imy-r pr m pr Ḥpr-ḥprw-r ḥ-r-mṣ ḥ* (ibid., pl. 35, no. 211); and *ḥry kṣwt n tṣ ḥwt Mn-ḥprw-r ḥ*, *dī ḥḥ* (ibid., pl. 43, no. 148).

21. This name is not uncommon in the Eighteenth Dynasty; see the references in Ranke 1935: 148, no. 7, with the addition of Boeser 1913, pl. xi, no. 16: *sṣtf, Mwt-nsw*.

22. E.g., Hall 1925, pls. 19, no. 282; 23, no. 307; and 49, no. 1062; Edwards 1939, pl. xxxvi, no. 301; Bostico 1965, figs. 22 and 47; and Boeser 1913, pl. ii, no. 10.

23. E.g., Hall 1925, pls. 20, no. 289; 24, no. 294; 45, no. 348; 46, no. 365; and 47, no. 723; Bostico 1965, fig. 39; Boeser 1913, pls. iv, no. 13; and vii, no. 9.

24. E.g., Hall 1925, pls. 24, no. 294; and 46, no. 365; Edwards 1939, pl. ix, no. 902; Bostico 1965, fig. 47; and Boeser 1913, pls. ii, no. 10; iv, no. 13; and vii, no. 9.

25. E.g., Hall 1925, pls. 20, no. 289; 47, no. 723; and 49, no. 1062.

26. Mut-nesu might have been deceased herself when this piece was carved, and her title could have been effective in a reign previous to this time, so the occurrence of Thutmose IV’s name does not, by itself, establish the date of the stela’s erection. It is not clear from the examples cited above in note 5 that the kings mentioned in these titles were all dead, however, and monuments of Thutmose IV’s reign are not rare in Nubia, e.g., Smith 1976, LXXXI, nos. 1893/173 and 1893/174. The piece, in all events, can be dated no later than early in the reign of Amenhotep IV.

CHAPTER FOUR

LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

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CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

The eras so far discussed in the volumes published to date of the current series and related publications have been marked by shifting centers of activity and changing intensity of occupation in Nubia as a whole. This feature and the remarkable cultural elasticity of the inhabitants of the region are problems of paramount significance in the investigation of any period, even the New Kingdom, which has been conceived in relatively simple terms as an age of uninterrupted Egyptian domination.

A. CHRONOLOGY

The New Kingdom materials from Qustul and Adindan are divided into five or six chronological categories extending from the end of the Second Intermediate Period to the late New Kingdom (see tables 2–4, pp. 14–20). Since the categories continue well into the Ramesside period, the assumption that the area was depopulated in the later New Kingdom must be modified. In the absence of a systematic re-evaluation of the evidence, the following brief remarks are intended to identify a number of contexts that contain late New Kingdom remains or tombs that may have been made in the late New Kingdom.

The chronological conclusions derived from Qustul and Adindan could be extended to other areas of Lower Nubia, even using only the limited evidence furnished by the dated groups identified in *Chapter 1*, supplemented by dated objects, late imports, such as stirrup jars, and a few other objects that do not appear in early New Kingdom contexts. Because the objective of the inquiry is limited to identifying remains that can be dated at least partly to the later New Kingdom (table 18, p. 142), it is possible to assign dates to some materials even in very mixed contexts. For the same reason, it is also possible to give a very general date to poor burials of the Ramesside period.

Because the fortresses of the Middle Kingdom were not accompanied by substantial cemeteries indicating permanent settlement, the presence of burials may be taken as the best indication of actual occupation. Many of the burials between Aswan and Amara that are datable to the later New Kingdom are indicated in table 19 (pp. 143–45).¹ It is quite clear that some kind of settlement existed in all of the major regions during the period.

1. The locations of most named sites are indicated on a map in Williams 1990b, fig. 1, or on the *frontispiece* of this volume; other sites are indicated on maps included in the works cited.

Small cemeteries are scattered at intervals along the edge of the valley. Some (89, 152) consist of single large tombs, while others (172, 204) are small clusters or cemeteries with mostly single burials, often very poor. In some cases, cemeteries continue burial grounds that were first used in the early Eighteenth Dynasty.² The most important continuing cemeteries were at the fortresses of Kuban³ and Aniba.⁴ In addition, there were also important rock tombs at various locations. Important changes during the early New Kingdom included the abandonment of cemeteries that continued C-Group and Pan Grave cemeteries, especially between Afya⁵ and Masmara.⁶

Table 18. Pottery of Late New Kingdom Date

<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
BOWLS	
CB—4a ⁱⁱ	Flat based, convex
CB—4a ⁱⁱⁱ	Flat based, convex
CB—4a ^{iv-vi}	Flat based, convex
CB—5b	Convex based bowls, shaved, sometimes to a point
JARS	
CJ—5a ^{xii}	Long, concave-necked jar, late Eighteenth Dynasty
CJ—5a ^{xiii}	Long, concave-necked jar, late Eighteenth Dynasty
CJ—11b	Simple handled jar (minor index)
CJ—8b ⁱⁱ	Funnel-necked jar
CJ—8b ⁱⁱⁱ	Funnel-necked jar
CJ—8b ^{iv}	Funnel-necked jar
STORAGE AND SHIPPING AMPHORAE	
AM—3b and related	Tapered-pointed amphorae

The region from Faras southward is more difficult to analyze. The excavations and surveys on the west bank are largely unpublished,⁷ but sites excavated on the east bank, mostly north of Wadi Halfa, have been published in detail (essentially the Scandinavian concession during the rescue, Säve-Söderbergh and Troy 1991). The chronology is based on the distribution of features in the largest cemetery (185, *ibid.*, pp. 212–52), limited to

2. Such as Cemetery V.

3. Firth 1927: 46–98.

4. Steindorff 1937.

5. Emery and Kirwan 1935: 208.

6. Emery and Kirwan 1935: 328–32.

7. See Verwers 1961, Verwers 1962, Nordström 1962, and Mills and Nordström 1966. These surveys and the sites at Argin are discussed in Williams 1990b: 34–36 and table 12. Many sites were actually Napatan.

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the Eighteenth Dynasty, and is connected to historical chronology by the local occurrence of scarabs (*ibid.*, pp. 221–23). The lack of Ramesside scarabs may be telling in such a large number of groups, but the general poverty of late New Kingdom burials makes it difficult to exclude some continuation.⁸

As yet, little is known about the area between the second cataract and the New Kingdom complex at Amara, but the two tombs actually datable to the New Kingdom from the recent survey, at Amara West and Ginis West, are both Egyptian style chamber tombs and both are late New Kingdom.

If it would be an exaggeration to assert that Lower Nubia was essentially depopulated by the end of the fifteenth century B.C., changes did take place in the resident population, probably as the nature of New Kingdom occupation in Nubia itself changed. The significance of these changes will be easier to assess when some of the large sites in the Dongola Reach, located between the third and fourth cataracts, become better known. At present, it might be said that the changes in New Kingdom settlement in Nubia were more trends than dramatic reversals, trends that apparently corresponded to changes in settlement opportunity that developed in tandem with Egyptian political power in Nubia.

Table 19. Late New Kingdom Remains in Lower Nubia

<i>Location/Type</i>	<i>Tombs</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Aswan, Cemetery 7	2/3, 4, 9, 11 (Ramesses II), 13, 14	Mostly mixed, made earlier; <i>Shawabtis</i> , scarab terminus, pottery ⁹
Dabod, Cemetery 24	1, 51, 204	Kohl tube, <i>shawabti</i> , faience rings, pottery as Cemetery 7, late bowls ¹⁰
Siali, Cemetery 40	107	Late bowls ¹¹
Bugga, Cemetery 47	18	Late bowls ¹²
Bugga, Cemetery 48	101+ others	Many tombs, only a few described ¹³
Awam, Cemetery 89	175	Single tomb ¹⁴
Dakka Area, Cemetery 94	101, 111, 134	Bowl XXVc, L. XVIII+ ¹⁵

8. Holthoer 1977 includes a number of vessels that continue to appear in later groups elsewhere, notably CU 4, IR/O/d–f; see also pottery JU 1 (jugs with tall necks), CU 1 (especially IR/O/f–g), CU 5, PL 2, FU 1, and NJ 3 (IR/O/i–k). The present citations include the most likely occurrences.

9. Reisner 1910: 60–72; for pottery, see figs. 302–27: Types VIII, 2–6; IX, 5; X, 1, 2, 6; XX; XXIV, 4, 10; and XXV, 13; for Ramesside glyptic from tomb 11, see pl. 71b: 6.

10. Reisner 1910, figs. 302–27, various; note fig. 310: 5.

11. Reisner 1910: 244–45.

12. Reisner 1910: 279–81.

13. Reisner 1910: 281–82; note the scarab with the name of Amenhotep III.

14. Firth 1912: 189–90; not the juglets, pl. 42a.

15. Firth 1915: 142–47.

Table 19. Late New Kingdom Remains in Lower Nubia (*cont.*)

<i>Location/Type</i>	<i>Tombs</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Dakka Area, Cemetery 96/1	2, 3, 101, 107, 109, 111	Bowls, rings, amulets, terminus Rameses II, amphora, painted ¹⁶
Dakka Area, Cemetery 98	803	Baboon seal, not XXV style, bowl ¹⁷
Awam/Dakka, Cemetery 110	143–144, 145, 148, 156, 157, 161, 171, 179, 180, 182, 183, 191, 199, 200, 229, 242, 269, 276, 277, 283, 285, 289, 308, 315	Pottery, amulet ¹⁸
Awam/Dakka, Cemetery 111	27	Bowl ¹⁹
Awam/Dakka, Cemetery 120	29, 32, 57	Bowls-31, 33 early ²⁰
Aniba		
S	Very many ²¹	<i>Shawabtis</i> , termini-scarabs, inscriptions, pottery ²²
Qustul-Adindan	Tombs ²³	
Buhen		
H	H4, 12, 18, 19, 30, 34, 36, 70, 78, 80	Pottery si–iii, sxxxix, sxl, sxli (stirrup jar), sxlii (same), slvi (type not precise) ²⁴
J	J11, 13, 30, 44, 46	Same ²⁵

16. Firth 1915: 147–53.

17. Firth 1915: 155.

18. Firth 1927: 77–97.

19. Firth 1927: 111.

20. Firth 1927: 153–54.

21. Steindorff 1937, tombs S1, 7, 23, 25, 49, 55 (pyramid), 56 (pyramid), 57, 58 (pyramid), 59, 60, 61 (pyramid), 62, 63 (pyramid, Ramesside), 65 (pyramidion, 'nw), 89, 90 (Messui, late Nineteenth Dynasty), 91, 92 (Ramesside), 100, 103, 109 (pyramid), 112 (?), SA5 (pyramid), SA6 (pyramid, Pennut II, Twentieth Dynasty), SA7 (pyramid), SA11, SA12 (Nineteenth Dynasty), SA14, SA23, SA30, SA31, SA32, SA33 (pyramid), SA34 (King's Son of Kush, Seti, end of Nineteenth Dynasty), SA35 (pyramid, Terminus Seti I), SA36 (pyramid, Messui, Twentieth Dynasty), SA37 (pyramid), SA38 (Panehsi).

22. Steindorff 1937; later New Kingdom pottery includes pls. 67–89: 8b3, 8b4, 8c2, 12, 13b, 14-1, 26-4, 28-1, 2, 29, 30, 34b, 35a3, 36a1–2, 4–5, 44b 2, 46a4–5, 47-3. Except for the pyramids, most are mixed; except for SA37, the Aniba pyramids are all of Nineteenth–Twentieth Dynasty date, but SA37 may have reused pottery as do possibly some others.

23. See *Chapter 1* above; in addition, a number of rock-cut tombs explored by the University of Milan at Abu Simbel East (Fariq) are noted on the Documentation Center maps of the concession furnished to the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition. Some of these were probably tombs of priests and temple officials of the late New Kingdom.

24. Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911, see pls. 45–48 for pottery types; for Cemetery H, see pp. 137–66.

25. Randall-MacIver and Woolley 1911: 167–79.

Table 19. Late New Kingdom Remains in Lower Nubia (*cont.*)

<i>Location/Type</i>	<i>Tombs</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Buhen (<i>cont.</i>)		
Jebel	Rock-cut tombs	Late New Kingdom? ²⁶
Turob		
West bank, below Semna West		
Sarras (and others) ²⁷	Various	
Semna		
Fort	Various ²⁸	
S500	Rock-cut tombs	S515 ²⁹
Ginis West 3-P-50		
Stairway, chambers	1	Includes Twentieth Dynasty/Napatan ³⁰
Amara West 2-R-8		
Shaft	1 ³¹	
Complex ³²		

B. TRADITIONS IN NEW KINGDOM NUBIA

The mixture of cultures in C-Group phase III culminated during early New Kingdom times in a variable combination of Nubian and Egyptian culture. In some cases, older cultures continued to be recognizable as C-Group, Pan Grave, or Kerma; in other cases, burials can only be identified as Nubian, rather than Egyptian.³³ However, most New Kingdom burials contain only New Kingdom Egyptian objects and practices, even when they continue a Nubian cemetery.

At Qustul and Adindan, the cemeteries contained mostly double-chamber tombs of Egyptian type, with a number of shaft graves. Only in the vicinity of Cemetery K were the

26. For a summary of late New Kingdom inscriptions, see Smith 1976: 210–17.

27. Dunham 1967: 183 (sheet E), 31/2/183 (Sarras); 28/1/572B; p. 184 (sheet F), VII, 28/1/572B; p. 185 (sheet G), 31/3/31.

28. Dunham and Janssen 1960, fig. 15, 28-1-572a, 28-1-248 (Semna fort).

29. Dunham and Janssen 1960, fig. 37, 24-2-554 (late Eighteenth Dynasty).

30. Vila 1977a: 145–59.

31. Vila 1977b: 28–31.

32. Vila 1977b, especially p. 23 for bibliography. For funerary remains at Soleb, see Schiff Giorgini 1971, especially pls. XII (scarabs) and XIII–XVI (pottery); for burials at Sai in the New Kingdom, see especially Venot 1974 (MX–TD), Minault and Thill 1974: 77–102 (early and late New Kingdom), Minault and Thill 1975: 67–90 (tomb 14, mid to late), and Gout-Minault 1976: 87–103 (SAC 5, late). For mixed material including New Kingdom pottery at Sai, see Hesse 1981: 7–45.

33. Bietak 1968: 126–27.

single burial tombs so arranged that they could convincingly be regarded as continuing the C-Group/Pan Grave burials in the same location. Above, on the cliff, however, the Egypt Exploration Society survey found at least one C-Group tomb with mid-Eighteenth Dynasty pilgrim bottles. In altered form, the tradition continues in Cemetery 189, where, like Cemetery K, Egyptian style graves continue a C-Group cemetery.

Pan Graves may also be identified in the New Kingdom, where specific practices are continued, or where characteristic Pan Grave objects were used in substantially Egyptianized tombs. The best example was Cemetery 201, where Egyptian-style rectangular graves, some with single burials and stone superstructures continue a typical Pan Grave cemetery with round shafts. The contents became more and more Egyptian, but typical Pan Grave pottery was still present.

Most New Kingdom tombs in Lower Nubia cannot be assigned to C-Group, Medjay-Pan Grave, or Egyptian tradition from available evidence or even distinguished as "Nubian." Many tombs and cemeteries may belong to "Nubians" that otherwise contain no feature characteristic of any one of the earlier major groups. Even near the fortresses, such as at Serra, it is likely that many burials belonged to "Nubians" who had become substantially Egyptian in culture.³⁴ Nubians and Egyptians are even more difficult to distinguish in later burials, but late tomb shafts at Aniba have graffiti that could only be local in origin.³⁵ In fact, the Egyptianization of burials may be related to a religious change that accompanied the Egyptian ascendancy.³⁶

The following sites and cemeteries in lower Nubia appear to continue occupation by a Nubian culture: 69,³⁷ 72,³⁸ 76,³⁹ 94 (the cemetery ends in the Amarna period),⁴⁰ 108,⁴¹ 130,⁴² 154,⁴³ 167 (continues to Thutmose III, possibly later),⁴⁴ 168,⁴⁵ 189 (important),⁴⁶

34. See Williams, forthcoming^a, chap. 4, and Hughes 1963: 121–22 and pl. 26b. Great New Kingdom tombs at Serra had tumuli.

35. See Steindorff 1937, pls. 31–33.

36. See Williams 1991c, for a discussion of the problem of religious polarity and its archaeological expression.

37. Firth 1912: 66–74.

38. Firth 1912: 80–87.

39. Firth 1912: 111–23.

40. Firth 1915: 105–07, 141–47.

41. Firth 1915: 140, 157–58.

42. Firth 1927: 177–85 (all New Kingdom, but some C-Group pottery).

43. Emery and Kirwan 1935: 122–48.

44. Emery and Kirwan 1935: 182–94 (C-Group with a few New Kingdom objects).

45. Emery and Kirwan 1935: 194–99.

46. Emery and Kirwan 1935: 212–67.

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201 (important),⁴⁷ 203 (important),⁴⁸ 177 (C-Group to New Kingdom),⁴⁹ 181 (C-Group to New Kingdom),⁵⁰ and Serra (residence, possibly burial tumuli of early rulers of Teh-Khet).⁵¹

In addition to sites that continue directly into the New Kingdom, there are many sites that have not been convincingly dated. Some of these definitely contained material of Napatan date, but the burial types were long-lasting and there is no reason to believe that the larger sites were actively used only in the Napatan period.⁵²

47. Emery and Kirwan 1935: 312–27 (with some Pan Grave and C-Group?).

48. Emery and Kirwan 1935: 328–32 (with C-Group; chamber tomb also).

49. Emery and Kirwan 1935: 208.

50. Emery and Kirwan 1935: 209.

51. See Williams, forthcoming^a, chap. 4, for discussion.

52. See Williams 1990b: 31–45. Some of the cleft/boulder graves were particularly difficult to date because they lacked objects, making it necessary to date large clusters on the basis of a few contexts.

APPENDIX A

HISTORICAL EVIDENCE FOR THE DATE OF THE GREAT TUMULI AT KERMA

The order of the great tumuli at Kerma is now established as K XVI, K X, K IV, and K III, reversing Reisner's original sequence and following the chronology first implied by Gratien,¹ stated explicitly by Adams,² and demonstrated by O'Connor in detailed arguments,³ *pace* Williams.⁴

Although researchers in Nubian studies have generally accepted a Second Intermediate Period date for these tumuli, direct historical evidence for their date has not been admitted, even though it has been known for some time.⁵ Since the date of the great tumuli is essential to understanding their relation with such historical records as the Kamose stela and the Buhen documents, the question is of importance for the present work and of considerable consequence for any discussion of the first half of the second millennium B.C.

One reason why the great Kerma tumuli have not been dated by historical evidence is their damaged and plundered condition. However, many burials within the tumulus were not seriously damaged, and these provide useful contexts in which historical evidence may be found. The historical situation may help to evaluate the main burials. Since pharaonic monuments were magical, thought to be effective generative forces, their destruction by a victorious enemy would be the logical outcome of conquest. It is therefore likely that the destruction of these burials occurred for political reasons and that loot was a strictly secondary consideration. The objects from the main burials can thus be considered part of the original deposits.

THE DATE OF TUMULUS K III AT KERMA

Apart from the sculpture that misled Reisner into dating Kerma to the Twelfth Dynasty, one object is connected directly to the known dynastic sequence in Egypt, an inscribed alabaster jar from a subsidiary burial, K 334—18.⁶ The jar was found partly under the bed

1. Gratien 1978: 224–49.

2. Adams 1977: 41–51.

3. O'Connor 1984: 66–81.

4. Williams 1979: 302.

5. Von Beckerath 1964: 257, item XIII-37 no. 5, for example.

6. Reisner 1923 IV–V, p. 524, no. 46, type I—1, no. 6.

of the main burial in a mass of pottery.⁷ Since the burial was only slightly disturbed, and the grave still contained valuable metal objects,⁸ the vessel must have been part of the original burial. Although the side-walls of the grave had been built after the main structure of the mound, and the surface of the mound had been denuded and reburied under sand, K 334 belonged to a group Reisner identified as having a special relationship with the tumulus,⁹ and the finds were not distinguished from the archaeological group of tumulus K III except for their richness. Neither the grave nor its contents could be considered intrusive. Jar K 334—18 may therefore be considered direct evidence of the date of tumulus K III and its correlates.

The inscription consists of "three badly written vertical lines in a rectangle on one side."

hṭp dī [nsw] dī = f mrḥt (?)
n kꜣ n ḥꜣty-pꜣ n
nḥn sbk-nḥt

The name and title as well as the shape of the jar associate it with Sebeknakht II, Mayor of el-Kab in the Seventeenth Dynasty. The peculiar spelling of his title is found only in that tomb, and stone vessels with this shape and inscription are depicted on its walls. The character of the inscription assures that the vessel was part of Sebeknakht's funerary equipment. It was therefore probably not exported from Egypt until the tomb was plundered.

The date of Sebeknakht is established approximately but firmly by his predecessor Sebeknakht I, who purchased the office of Mayor of el-Kab in year 1 of Nebiryerau I, the sixth ruler of the Seventeenth Dynasty.¹⁰ The beginning of that Theban dynasty must be established at some point after the preceding Thirteenth Dynasty ceased to be recognized in Upper Egypt.¹¹ The latest pharaoh securely placed in the Thirteenth Dynasty sequence who was clearly recognized in Upper Egypt was Djedneferre^c Dudumose, the thirty-seventh ruler, invoked on stelae from Gebelein and Tell Edfu, a graffito near el-Kab, and on blocks from Deir el-Bahri, a convincing combination.¹² Although various estimates might be given for the length of the dynasty before the emergence of the Seventeenth, complete reigns alone total almost ninety years.¹³ Since these derive from fifteen rulers,

7. Reisner 1923 I-III, fig. 47 and pp. 170-72.

8. Ibid., nos. 1-14, 42-45, lion inlays; 30, razor; 31-32, beakers; 40, mirror.

9. Ibid., pp. 182-83.

10. See von Beckerath 1964: 181-83 for Nebiryerau and the mayors of el-Kab. These mayors were descended from the vizier Ay.

11. Ibid., pp. 165-69.

12. Ibid., pp. 256-57, for a list. Others attested in Upper Egypt from this part of the Thirteenth Dynasty who were less securely placed were Djedhetepre^c Dedumose (XIII I), p. 256, and Sewahenre^c Senebmiu (XIII 41?), p. 258.

13. Williams 1975, table 11, compiled from von Beckerath 1964: 226-57.

APPENDIX A: HISTORICAL EVIDENCE FOR THE DATE OF THE GREAT TUMULI AT KERMA 151

only one of which reigned less than a year, some time must be allowed for the remaining twenty-two. A date for either Dedumose before the middle decades of the seventeenth century is highly unlikely.¹⁴

Although the first reign of the Seventeenth Dynasty is not preserved in the Turin Canon, the second (three years), third (sixteen years), fourth, and fifth rulers (one year each) total 21 years.¹⁵ If the founder was indeed Nubkheperre Inyotef, he was one of the best attested rulers of the dynasty, reigning at least (and probably much more than) three years.¹⁶ Thus a minimum of a quarter-century separates the beginning of the dynasty (ca. 1668–1550 B.C.) from the establishment of Sebeknakht I at el-Kab.

A second line of evidence, developed by Klaus Baer, supports the political reconstruction of von Beckerath paraphrased above. Sometime before the end of the Thirteenth Dynasty, Horemkhauf of Nekhen traveled to Itj-tawy to receive a statue from the hands of the pharaoh,¹⁷ indicating that the entire reach recognized only a single ruler, e.g., the Thirteenth Dynasty, and it was not a collection of local sovereignties. His tomb, possibly made long after his trip, was decorated by the same man who decorated the tomb of Sebeknakht II.¹⁸ The period is therefore compact enough for one professional career to span these two tombs, but it still difficult to believe that Sebeknakht II ruled el-Kab earlier than the 1620s B.C. This would mark the earliest possible date for the closing of tumulus K III at Kerma, although certainly not the latest, or even the most plausible date.

THE DATE OF TUMULUS K XVI AT KERMA

The earliest of the four great tumuli, K XVI, had been plundered, like all the others in the series. However, a vast amount of fragmentary material was found in the main burial chambers, either dumped back in plundering¹⁹ or turned over in place. The material included a great number of faience and stone vessel fragments. Twelve stone fragments were identified by Reisner as coming from an enormous basin of clear alabaster.²⁰ Since there were many fragments and their appearance was not unusual in the tomb, the basin must be regarded as part of the original equipment of the burial that was destroyed when the tumulus was plundered. In any case, it is hard to believe that the basin was transported from some other part of the cemetery to be smashed in tumulus K XVI(Λ).

14. Williams 1975; see tables 12–15 for a summary of von Beckerath 1964: 226–57. On p. 222, he gives ca. 1683 as the end of reign 31, and in table 221 he sets the date of the transition from the Thirteenth to the Seventeenth Dynasty at ca. 1650.

15. Von Beckerath 1964: 283–87; for discussion, see pp. 169–81.

16. Ibid., pp. 280–83; see item 9, from Coptos, also pp. 169–71.

17. From personal communication with Klaus Baer in 1970–1972 and used with permission. See Hayes 1947: 3–11 and von Beckerath 1964: 75–76.

18. The artist-scribe was Great One of the Tens of Upper Egypt and Draftsman Netjerusedjem. See Tylor 1896, pl. II, and Wreszinsky 1927: 80–83 and pls. 41–43.

19. Reisner 1923 I–III, p. 391.

20. Ibid., 14-1-1105, 1107, 1122.

The basin was inscribed with a cartouche that ends in *ms*²¹ or at least an *s*, which first appears in Middle-Kingdom/Second Intermediate Period royal names with Dedumes. The main burial would therefore date after the last years of the united Thirteenth Dynasty in the 1770s or 1760s B.C.

SUMMARY

The discussions (above) of tumuli K III and K XVI, which do not exhaust the historical evidence from Kerma, demonstrate that tumulus K III was closed after the death of Sebeknakht of el-Kab and that tumulus K XVI was not earlier than the second quarter of the seventeenth century. If the four tumuli were assigned approximate dates at twenty-five year intervals, from K XVI ca. 1670–1660 or even 1650, then tumulus K X would date to ca. 1645–1625, tumulus K IV to ca. 1620–1600, and tumulus K III to ca. 1595–1575. These dates may be somewhat too early, but it must also be remembered that there are no definite Eighteenth Dynasty objects in tumulus K III.

21. The cartouche was badly destroyed, preserving only one part of two signs. Reisner read the signs *ms* and identified the ruler as Dedumes (I) (see Reisner 1923 IV–V, pl. 39, pp. 502 and 517–19, and fig. 343, no. 34). Säve-Söderbergh (1941: 111) considered the reading of *ms* uncertain, but von Beckerath assigned the vessel to Dedumes II (1964: 257) without being able to propose an alternate identification. In any case, no royal *ms*-names occur earlier than Dedumes.

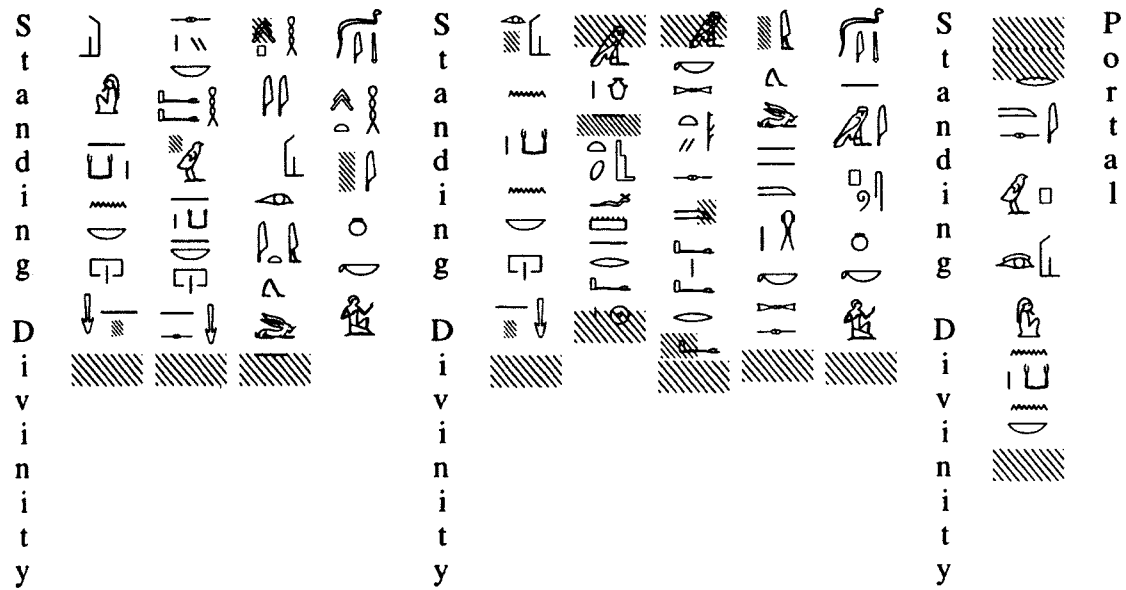
APPENDIX B

INSCRIBED COFFIN FRAGMENTS

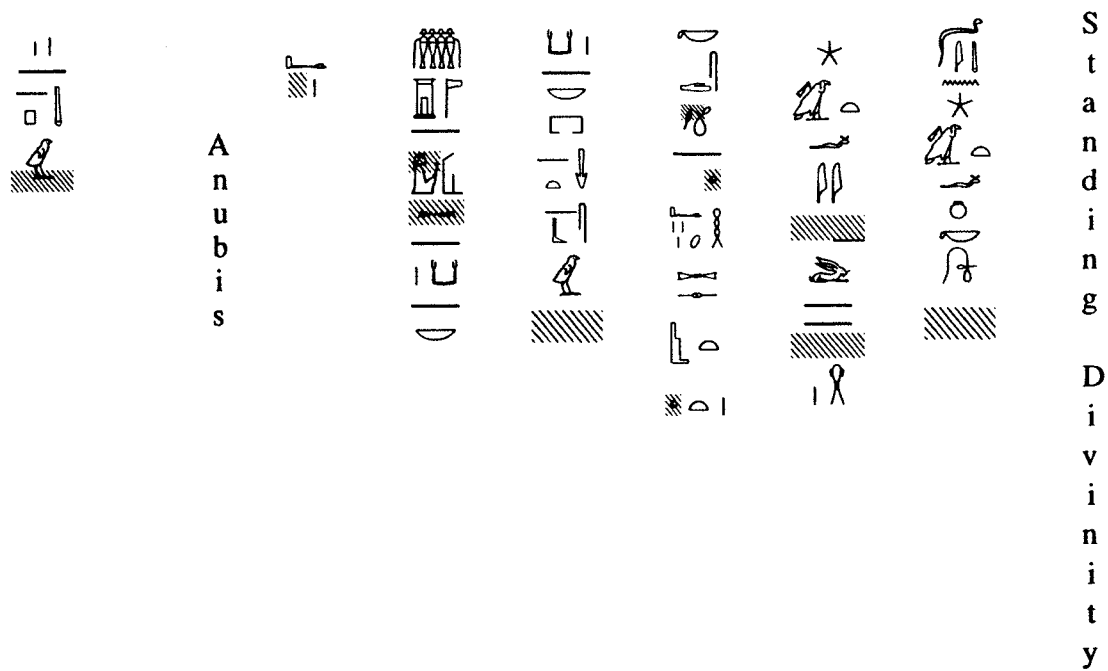
Although coffins were extremely common, only three were preserved well enough for their inscriptions to be partly recorded. The other coffins were so badly destroyed that only debris and a few fragments remained. The inscriptions consist of the usual formulae and no attempt is made to interpret them in detail here. Part of the coffin of Senisenbu is preserved in the Oriental Institute. The inscriptions were recorded by Seele in hand copy, which formed the basis for the typeset inscriptions. The inscription on the coffin of Senisenbu was collated with photographs.

The best preserved coffin remains were large fragments from the coffin of Senisenbu (V 48—5, OIM 22369, pls. 30–32) found in the richest New Kingdom tomb. The coffin was originally an anthropoid coffin with yellow lettering on a black surface, a type well known in the Eighteenth Dynasty. It should be noted that some of the signs are confused. For example, on the left side of the coffin, the throne in the name of Osiris is a *rs* sign; the *n* sign is sometimes drawn as a straight line and sometimes as a row of very short strokes (here typeset as the normal *n* sign).

The attribution of the other two inscribed coffin fragments (coffin of *Wr* and coffin of *ʿḥ-ms*) may be reversed, although they both are assigned to R 40 (44, 68 [OIM 21624]). It cannot be determined whether they belonged to the category of black coffins.



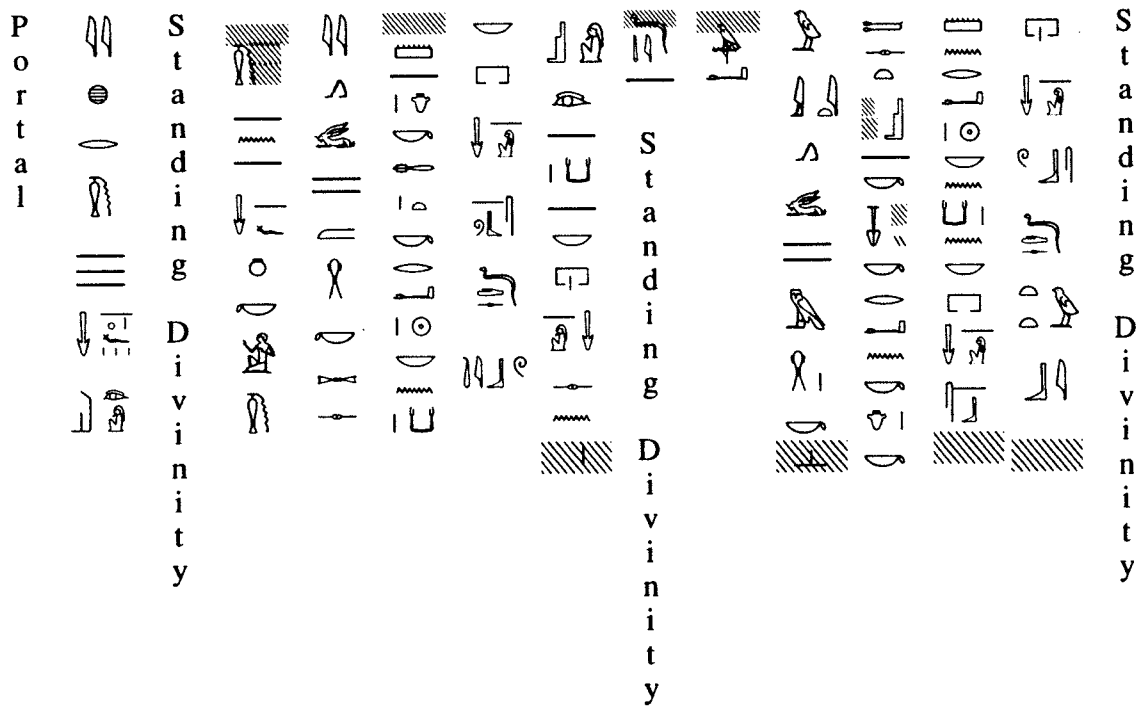
Inscription A. Left Side of Coffin of Senisenbu



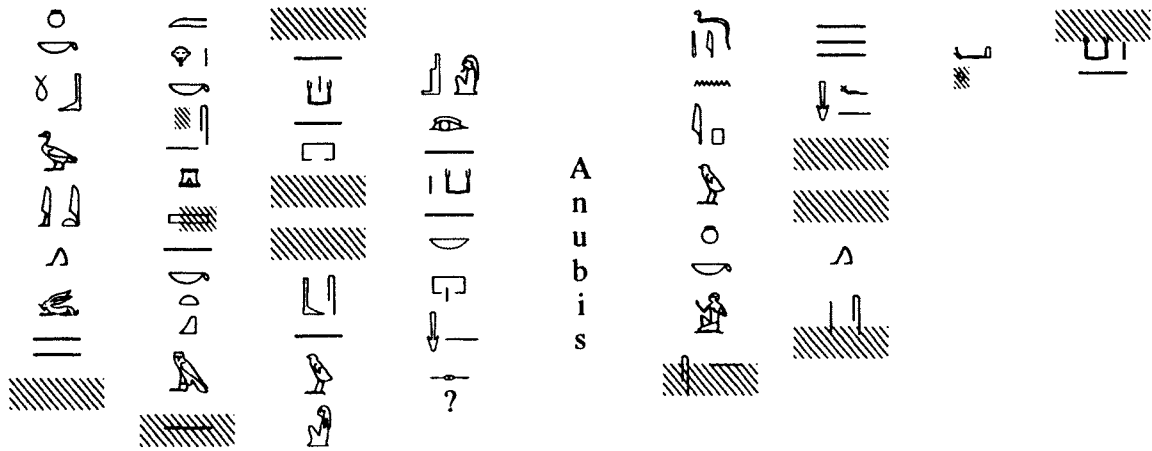
Inscription B. Left Side of Coffin of Senisenbu

APPENDIX B: INSCRIBED COFFIN FRAGMENTS

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Inscription C. Right Side of Coffin of Senisenbu



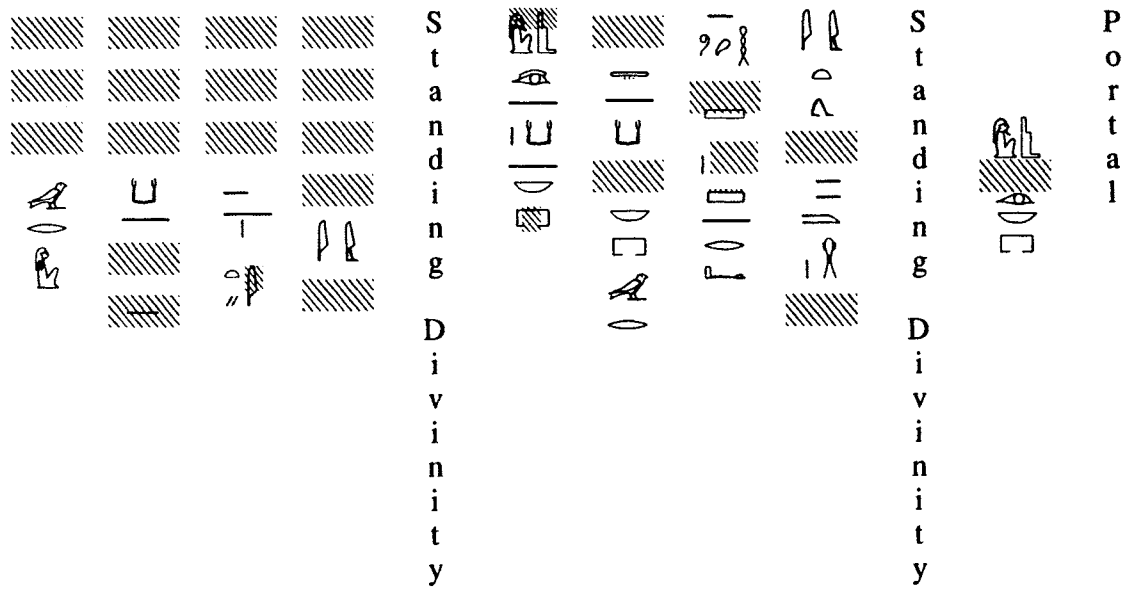
Inscription D. Right Side of Coffin of Senisenbu



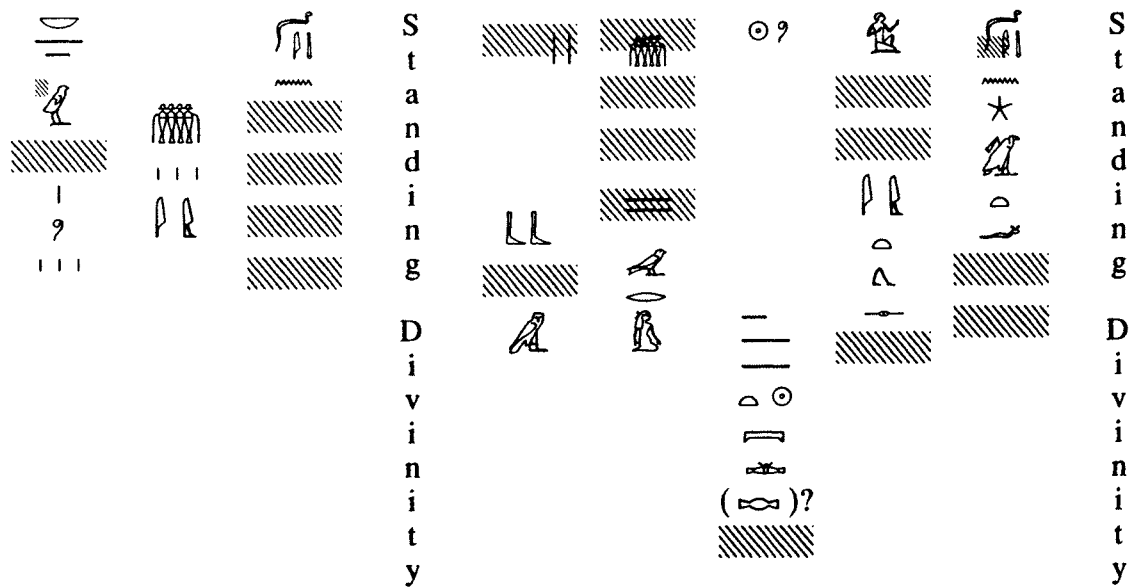
Inscription on Top of Foot End of Coffin of Senisenbu

APPENDIX B: INSCRIBED COFFIN FRAGMENTS

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Inscription I on Left Side of Coffin of Wr



Inscription II on Left Side of Coffin of Wr

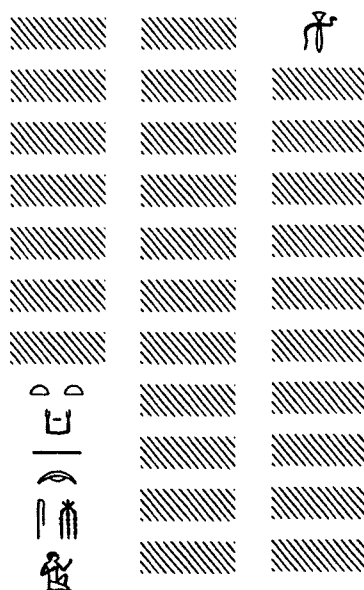
Standing Divinity



Standing Divinity



Inscription III on Right Side of Coffin of *Wr*



Inscription on Coffin of *Ḳh-mś*.
One Long Vertical Line on Coffin Board

REGISTER OF FINDS

The register is an extension of the recording on the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition burial sheets. Apart from essential facts of burial and shape of the tomb (with a simple sketch), the burial sheets list objects found in the tomb, generally in order of their discovery. A small label identified each object with a number and information on the findspot within the tomb, which was later used as the basis for describing the provenience in the field register. Proveniences given to individual objects identify the tomb quite clearly, but the original location of scattered fragments within the tomb was often not indicated precisely. Some large tomb groups in cemeteries R and V contained clusters of nearly identical pottery vessels which could not be distinguished individually. The problematical vessels are noted with alternative identifications. The register in 1962–1963 identified objects and samples; sherds were identified only by tomb number and not registered separately; some complete vessels were not registered. In 1963–1964, only objects were registered; material samples and sherds were identified only as coming from a certain locus. In some cases, relatively undistinguished small objects were considered samples. Both types of recording were encountered. Although the individual objects, sherds, and samples were clearly noted by location, entries on some burial sheets, such as “sherd sample taken,” indicate that the recovery of sherds was not complete and was probably haphazard. A number of items were discarded at the end of the season or were left in the tombs. Since relatively little of the New Kingdom material consists of sherds, a vehicle accident in 1964 that misplaced some of the sherds had no effect on the New Kingdom evidence.

TOMB DESCRIPTION

The entry gives the type of deposit, a simplified description, and dimensions as recorded in meters. Illustrations are cited in the right margin. Most of the tombs had chambers or niches (*loculi*) which were blocked off from the shaft. Many also had superstructures. The descriptive entry therefore includes subdivisions.

BURIAL

The position of the body is given by four entries separated by a solidus (= /) that give the (river) direction of the head (toward the S, N, E, W, etc.), the basic position (B for back; R or L for right/left side), the position of the legs (almost always extended), and the position of the hands. Note that the position of the hands was not always recorded with complete clarity. The phrase *sides-pubis* is used to designate ambiguous situations. The term *pubis* refers to placement on the pelvis, extending from the bone inward, or directly on the pubis; the difference was not generally clear in the sketches.

BODY

The age and sex of the body are given as they were recorded by members of the expedition. In 1963–1964, the anthropologist was Duane Burnor. The categories used were infant I and II, juvenile, adult, mature, and senile. In doubtful cases, the categories are hyphenated. Sometimes, an estimate in years or months was indicated.

OBJECTS

Apart from the burial and sherds, the contents of the tomb are listed under the heading “Objects.” Subheadings indicate the location of various objects within the tomb. Important individual objects are listed, generally in the numerical

order established in the field. A few objects were added to this list in Chicago, and the numbers were sometimes changed for publication (the key number for any object is the OIM number [Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago] or the field number in cases where the object was assigned to the Cairo Museum). Each object has a brief verbal descriptive designation, sometimes with a descriptive code that locates it in the appropriate discussion or table, table 6 in the case of pottery and table 8 in the case of stone objects. Brief descriptive information on decorated pottery is included in the present register, with Munsell color readings for selected pieces. Measurements are given for many objects that are not illustrated. Beads are indicated only by tomb and OIM number, having a separate tabular presentation in *Chapter 3* (table 12). To avoid excessive repetition in presentation, two values are assumed in the following register unless otherwise indicated. Most pottery vessels were made of ordinary clay and belong to Form Group I; all vessels not otherwise assigned belong to this category. Likewise, most of the stone vessels were made of the calcite commonly known as "Egyptian alabaster"; this material—calcite—may be assumed unless the entry describes the vessel differently.

A. CEMETERY R

Cemetery R (pl. 2) consisted of a large cluster of New Kingdom and X-Group tombs with a few Christian graves located on the low desert near the southern end of Qustul village at the 125 m R. L. contour. The New Kingdom cemetery contained large chamber tombs that were fairly rapidly filled with burials, mostly in the sixteenth and fifteenth centuries B.C. They were located in the southeastern part of the cemetery. For the X-Group tombs, see Williams 1991b, tables 5 and 41. Following is a list of the tombs with records or locations on the plan. Note that non-italic numbers indicate New Kingdom tombs, italicized numbers indicate later tombs, and parentheses enclose Christian tombs:

2, 3, 4B, 4A, 6, (7), 8, 9, (12), 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, (30), (31), 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 75, 76, (77), 78, 79, (80), 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, (90), 91, 92, 94, 95, (96), (97), 99, (101), 103, (113), 120, 121

New Kingdom tombs to the east of the house: 54, 56, 57, 55

Child burials of uncertain date, with only textiles, extended: 113, 96, 80, 90

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 3	Pit burials of uncertain date			
	Two intersecting oblong pits			
	A. N-S (river NW-SE) 1.10 × 0.30–0.50 × 0.60 m, irregular oval			
	B. NE-SW (river N-S) ? × 0.40 × 0.35 m, subrectangular			
	Burial: — (apparently in pit A)			
	Body: "infant II"			
	Object:			
	1. "Incomplete red ware dish in debris of shaft" (sketched, CB—3)			"Bagged"
R 4B				
	Shaft with two end chambers ¹			
	Shaft: rect., 1.97 × 0.60–0.75 × 1.80 m, step to W chamber at -0.20 m			
	W chamber: 1.70 (including step) × 1.00–1.10 × 0.75–1.10 m			

1. R 4B was located under tumulus R 4.

REGISTER OF FINDS

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 4B (<i>cont.</i>)				
	E chamber: 2.30 × 1.30–1.40 × 1.10 m, floor flush			
	Blocking: one row of cb. remaining at each chamber			
	Burials:			
	a. In W chamber:			
	A–C. —			
	b. In E chamber:			
	D. N/B/ex. ?/sides-pubis, in coffin			
	E. N/B/ex. ?/sides-pubis, in coffin			
	F. "Contracted facing N," (W) in coffin ²			
	Bodies:			
	A–C. 2 senile, ³ 1 adult			
	D. Mature male			
	E. Mature female			
	F. "Child"			
	Objects:			
	a. From shaft:			
	1. Jar		35602	
	2. Dec. sherd		—	
	b. From W chamber:			
	3. Bowl	Q830		
	4. Bowl CB—4aiii; int. smooth, pk. rim band		20654	figs. 1v, 18c
	5. Plaque, st., <i>nfr</i> , border, concentric circles, reversed lions	Q844, 89932		fig. 11a
	c. From E chamber:			
	6. Bowl CB—7a, hor. bur., lt. ct. int. and ext. ptd. bands		20650	fig. 18b
	7. Bowl CB—4aiii, smooth, pk. rim band		20652	fig. 18a
	8. Bowl CB—4aiii, smooth, pk. rim band		20653	fig. 18d
	9. Jar UJ—2a, smoothed		20649	figs. 2j, 18g
	10. Jar UJ—2a, smoothed		20651	fig. 18f
	11. Jar PJ—2div gamma, det. red ct., 4 bands		20648	figs. 8i, 18e
	12. "Pot contents"		20661	
	d. Unc. loc., presumably E chamber:			
	13. Beads		20666	fig. 17q, r
	14. Wood frags., from coffin?		Disc.	
	e. Unc. loc., in E chamber:			
	15. Coffin remains, burial C		Disc.	
	16. Coffin remains, burial D		Disc.	

2. New Kingdom side burial?

3. Considered senile because the teeth were missing.

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

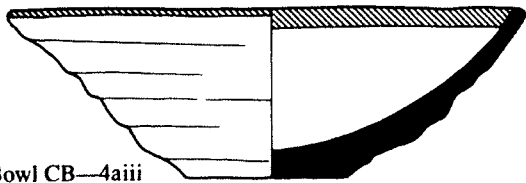
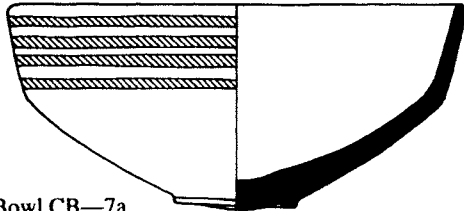
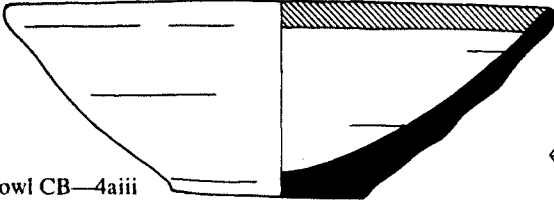
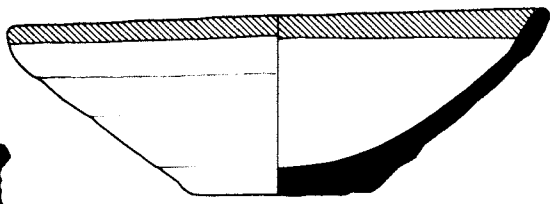
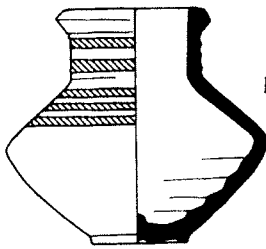
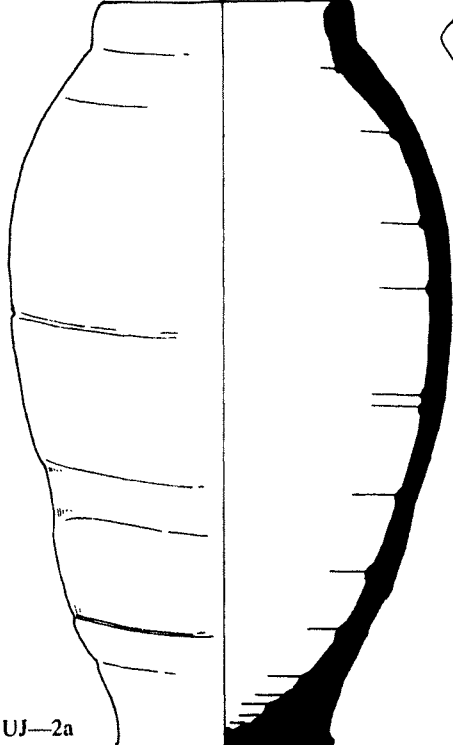
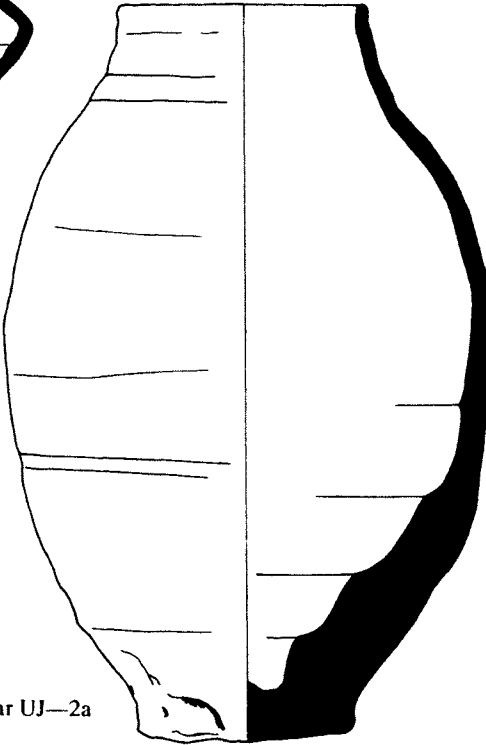
Tomb	Description and Contents	Cairo	OIM	Figure/Plate
				
	Bowl CB—4aiii a			
				
	Bowl CB—7a b			
				
	Bowl CB—4aiii c			
				
	Bowl CB—4aiii d			
				
	Jar PJ—2div gamma e			
				
	Jar UJ—2a f			
				
	Jar UJ—2a g			

Figure 18. Objects from Tomb R 4B: (a) No. 7, (b) No. 6, (c) No. 4, (d) No. 8, (e) No. 11, (f) No. 10, (g) No. 9. Scale 2:5

R 9

Shaft with side chamber

Shaft: $1.90 \times 0.46 \times ?$ mChamber, on S side: $1.90 \times 0.46 \times 0.71$ mBlocking: single thickness of brick, $0.33 \times 0.17 \times 0.08$ m

REGISTER OF FINDS

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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R 9 (*cont.*)

Burial: W/B/ex./pubis

Body: senile male

Object:

1. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct.

20700 fig. 19

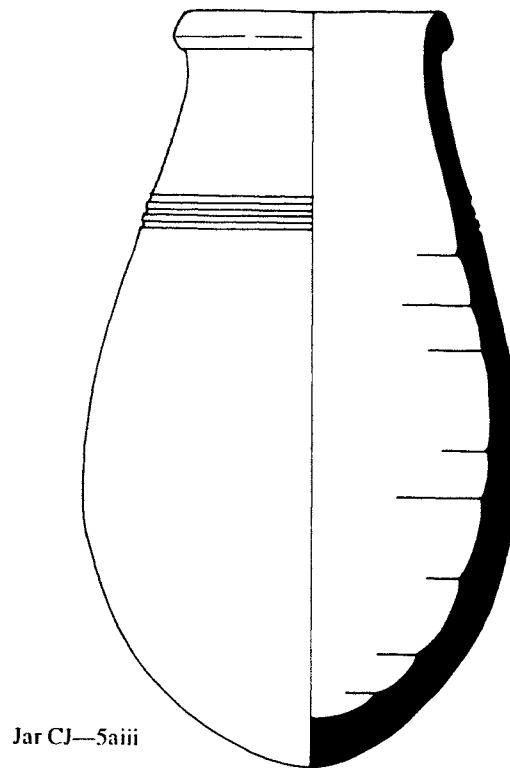


Figure 19. Object from Tomb R 9: No. 1. Scale 2:5

R 13

Shaft with end chamber⁴

Shaft: — × 0.64–0.84 × 1.52 m

Chamber: 2.05 × 0.80 × 0.85 m floor at +0.10 m from shaft, ceiling irreg.

Blocking: wall 2 cb. long, 0.08 × 0.16 × 0.33–0.34 m, 5 courses

Burial: W/—/—/—

Body: senile female

Objects:

1. Jar CJ—5aiii, smoothed, red/pk. ct., very chaffy
2. Jar PJ—2ciii or 2di, bur.
3. Scarab, bl. gz. st., falcon-headed human figure with *hs* vase

20733 fig. 20b

20734 fig. 20a

20800 fig. 11c

4. Broken into by R 12 of late date, shaft confused.

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

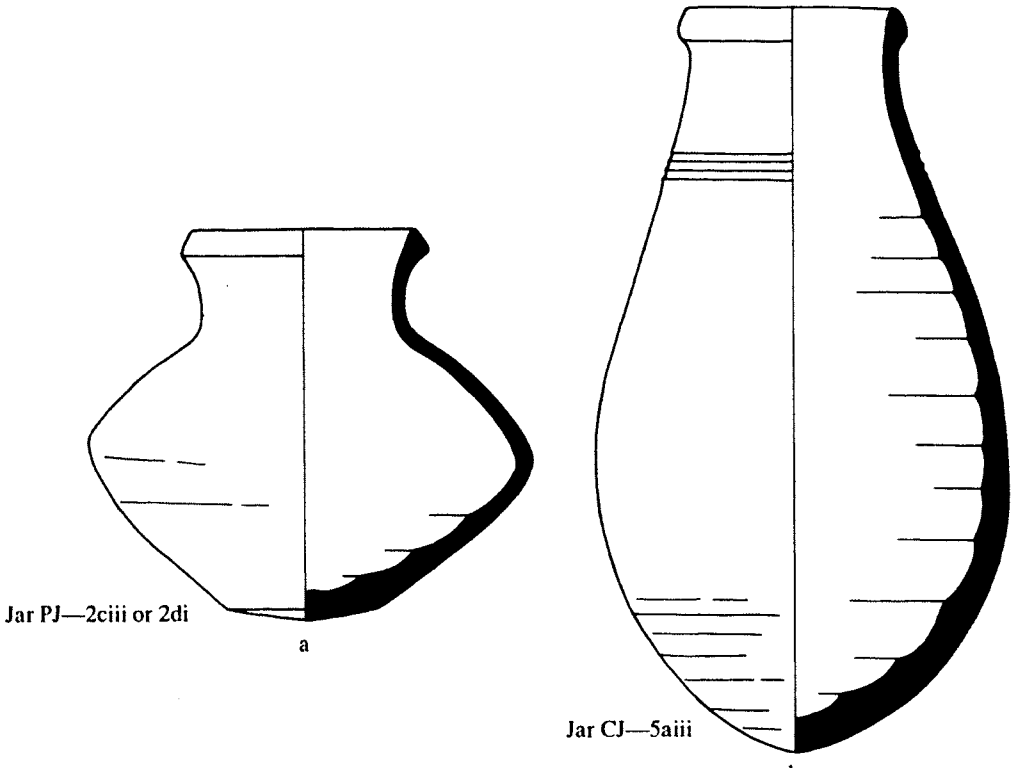
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 13 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Objects (<i>cont.</i>):			
	4. Scarab, bl. gz. st., C-scrolls with twin <i>nfr</i> signs		20801	fig. 11b
	5. "Hair"		20926	
				
	Jar PJ—2ciiii or 2di			
	Jar CJ—5aiiii			

Figure 20. Objects from Tomb R 13: (a) No. 2, (b) No. 1. Scale 2:5

R 17

Shaft with end chamber⁵

Shaft: — × 0.66 × — m

Chamber: oval, 2.16 × 1.12 × 0.53 m

Blocking: 2 rows perpendicular cb. in 3 courses

Burial: W/B?/ex.?/—

Body: mature male?

Objects:

1. Bowl CB—1c, smoothed int., pk. rim band

20745 fig. 21a

2. Bowl

—

3. Jar PJ—2dvi, hor. bur. red ct., bk. bands

20737 figs. 8k, 21b

4. Scarab, fa., *imn* 'nh (?)

Q923, 89932

fig. 11d

5. The tomb was not completely excavated.

REGISTER OF FINDS

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

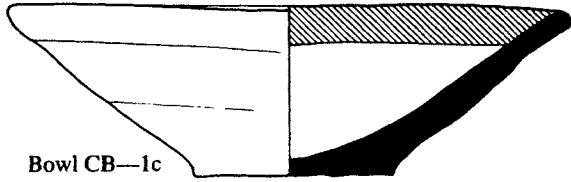
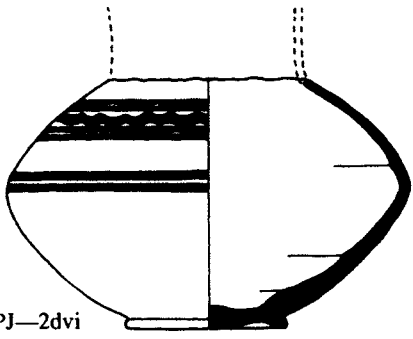
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
				
				

Figure 21. Objects from Tomb R 17: (*a*) No. 1, (*b*) No. 3. Scale 2:5

R 19

Shaft:⁶ 2.25 × 0.55–0.85 × 1.20 m

Burials:

- A. Dist.
- B. W/B/ex./pubis

Bodies:

- A. —
- B. Adult male

Objects:

1. Scarab, gn. gz. st., lion standing, with uraeus before
2. Scarab, fa., flying vulture over sign (perhaps cartouche)
3. Stone vessel frag., kohl jar rim?
4. Beads, small quantity, 2 gold
5. Hair ring/earring, Ag. wire in 3 coils, dia. 1.7
6. Cowroid, st., in gold mount, bi-parabolic, ring missing, rosette
7. Ivory frags., box inlays?
8. Lid II—LI—3

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 20799 | fig. 11e |
| Q990, 89934 | fig. 11f |
| 20899 | |
| 20898 | fig. 17a, h, k, n, o |
| 20896 | |
| 20897 | fig. 11g |
| 20900 | |
| 21080 | figs. 9m, 22, pl. 21a |

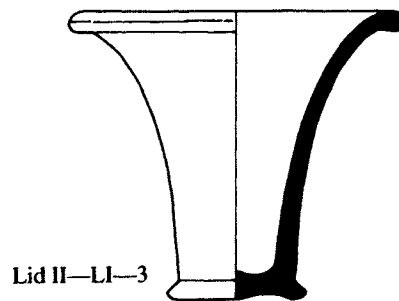


Figure 22. Object from Tomb R 19: No. 8. Scale 2:5

6. Shaft cut R 20, hole blocked by cb. on the E side, five courses horizontal, sixth perpendicular; hole into R 20, 0.80 × 0.30 m. The hair ring/earring R 19—5 was found under burial B.

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 20				fig. 23a
	Shaft with end chambers			
	Shaft: $2.30 \times 0.65 \times 1.75$ m			
	W chamber: $2.10 \times 1.00 \times 0.80$ – 0.90 m, floor at -0.10 m			
	Blocking: 5 courses hor. cb., 1 vert. of 4, cb., 0.08 – $0.09 \times 0.17 \times 0.32$ m			
	E chamber: $2.45 \times 1.45 \times 0.90$ – 1.00 m, floor at -0.35 m			
	Burials:			
	a. W chamber, level I:			
	A. W/B/ex./sides-pubis (upper)			
	b. W chamber, level II (unclear relation to level I):			
	B. —			
	c. W chamber, level III (0.25 m below burial B):			
	C. W/dist.-face down/ex. ?/sides			
	d. W chamber, level IV (0.30 m below level III):			
	D. W/B/ex./pubis (to R)			
	E. W/B/ex./pubis (to L)			
	e. E chamber (S to N):			
	F. W/B/ex./pubis?			
	G. W/B/ex./pubis?			
	H. W/B/ex./pubis?			
	Bodies:			
	A. Adult male			
	B. Mature female			
	C. Mature female			
	D. Mature male			
	E. —			
	F. Mature female			
	G. Mature female			
	H. Senile female			
	Objects:			
	a. With burial B:			
	1. Bowl CB—4av, red ct. int. smoothed	20764		figs. 1x, 24e
	2. Jar UJ—2d	20763		figs. 2m, 25d
	3. Jar UJ—2d, smoothed	20773		fig. 25e
	4. Sherds	35603		
	b. With burial C:			
	5. Jar CJ—1b, red ct.	20778		figs. 3c, 25a
	6. Jar CJ—1b, red ct., 20.8×8.2 cm	20779		pl. 15c
	7. Bowl CB—1c, pk. rim band	20786		fig. 24a
	8. Bowl CB—1c, pk. rim band, 20.1×5.0 cm	20790		
	c. With burials D and E:			
	9. Jar PJ—5a	20770		figs. 9a, 26b, pl. 20a

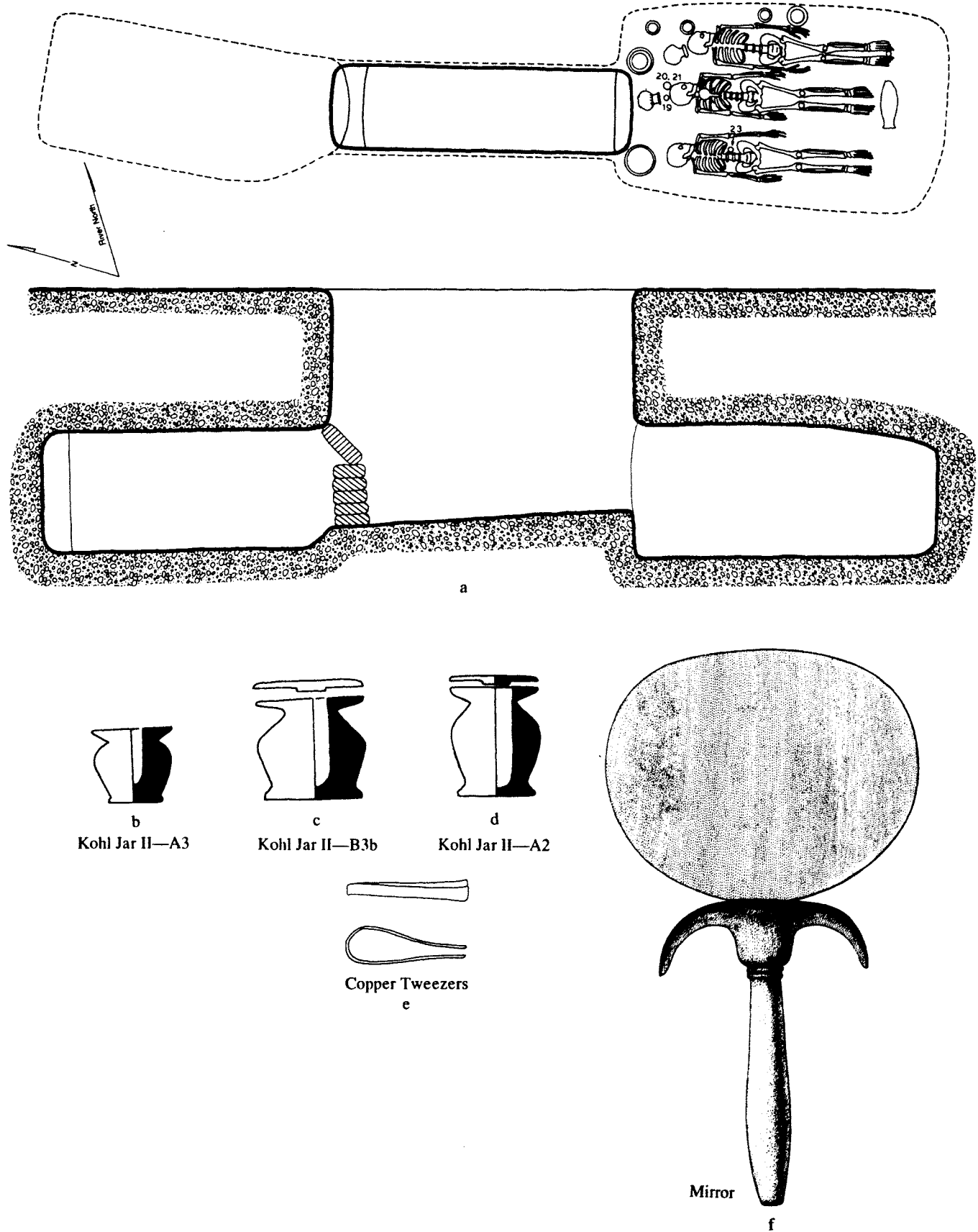
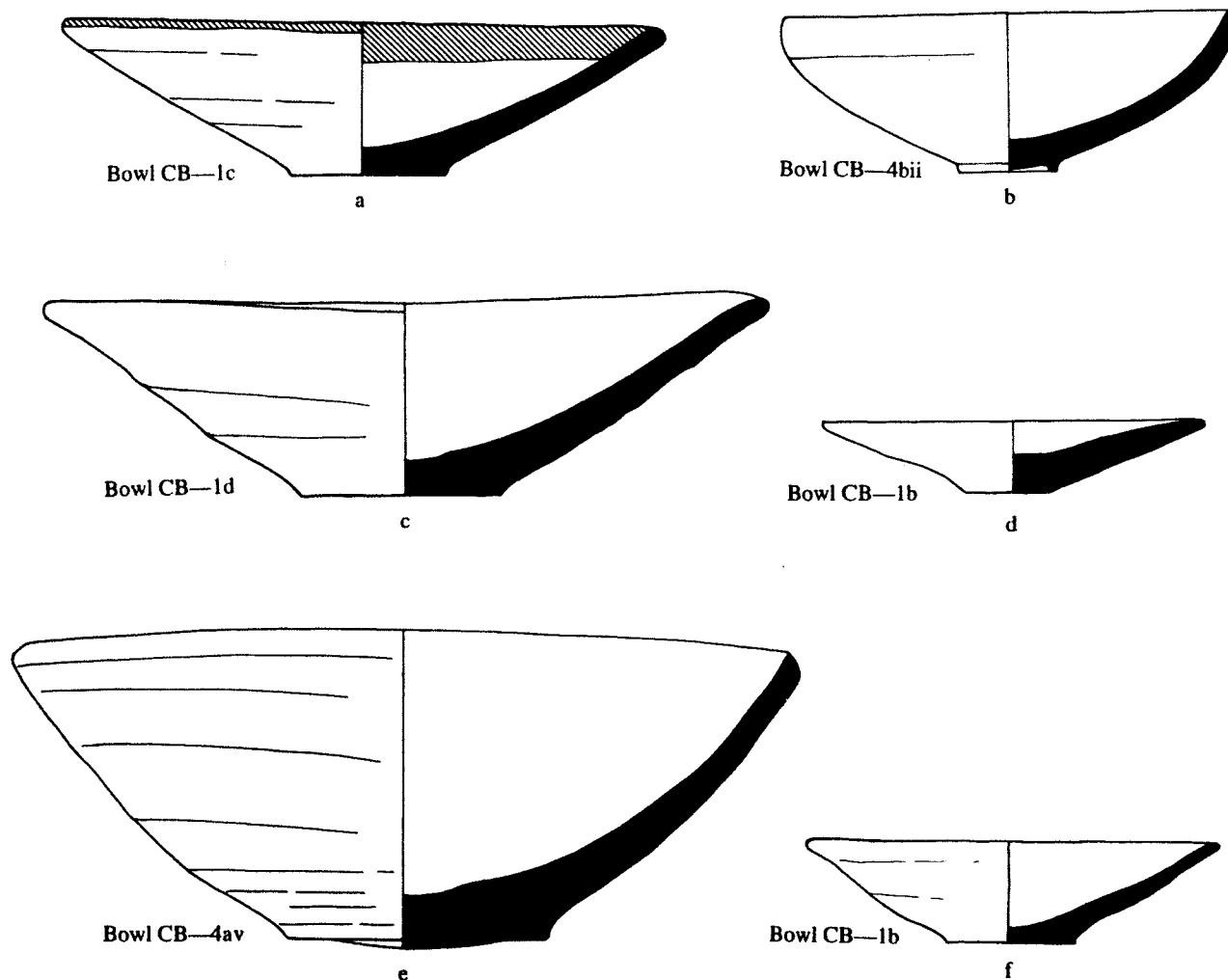


Figure 23. Plan, Section, and Objects from Tomb R 20: (a) Plan and Section, (b) No. 14, (c) No. 20, (d) No. 21, (e), No. 16, (f), No. 22.
Scale 1:2 except (a) 1:40

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 20 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
	10. Jar PJ—2dii, red ct. hor. bur., fine		20771	fig. 26d, pl. 18c
	11. Jar IV—CJ—11c		20782	fig. 26c
	12. Jar		—	
	13. Cup		—	
	14. Kohl jar II—A3		20908	fig. 23b
	15. Bowl sherds, 5		35604	
	16. Copper tweezers		20911	fig. 23e
	17. Bowl CB—3bi, red ct., int. bur., 16.1 × 4.4 cm (under burial)		20772	
	18. Residue from R 20—10		20788	
d. From E burial chamber:				
	19. Scarab, st., crowned falcon (Red Crown) and uraeus on <i>nb</i> sign, other signs (under head)	Q988, 89933		fig. 11h, pl. 48e
	20. Kohl jar II—B3b (under head)		20909	fig. 23c, pl. 39e

Figure 24. Objects from Tomb R 20 (*cont.*): (a) No. 7, (b) No. 27, (c) No. 34, (d) No. 33, (e) No. 1, (f) No. 28. Scale 2:5

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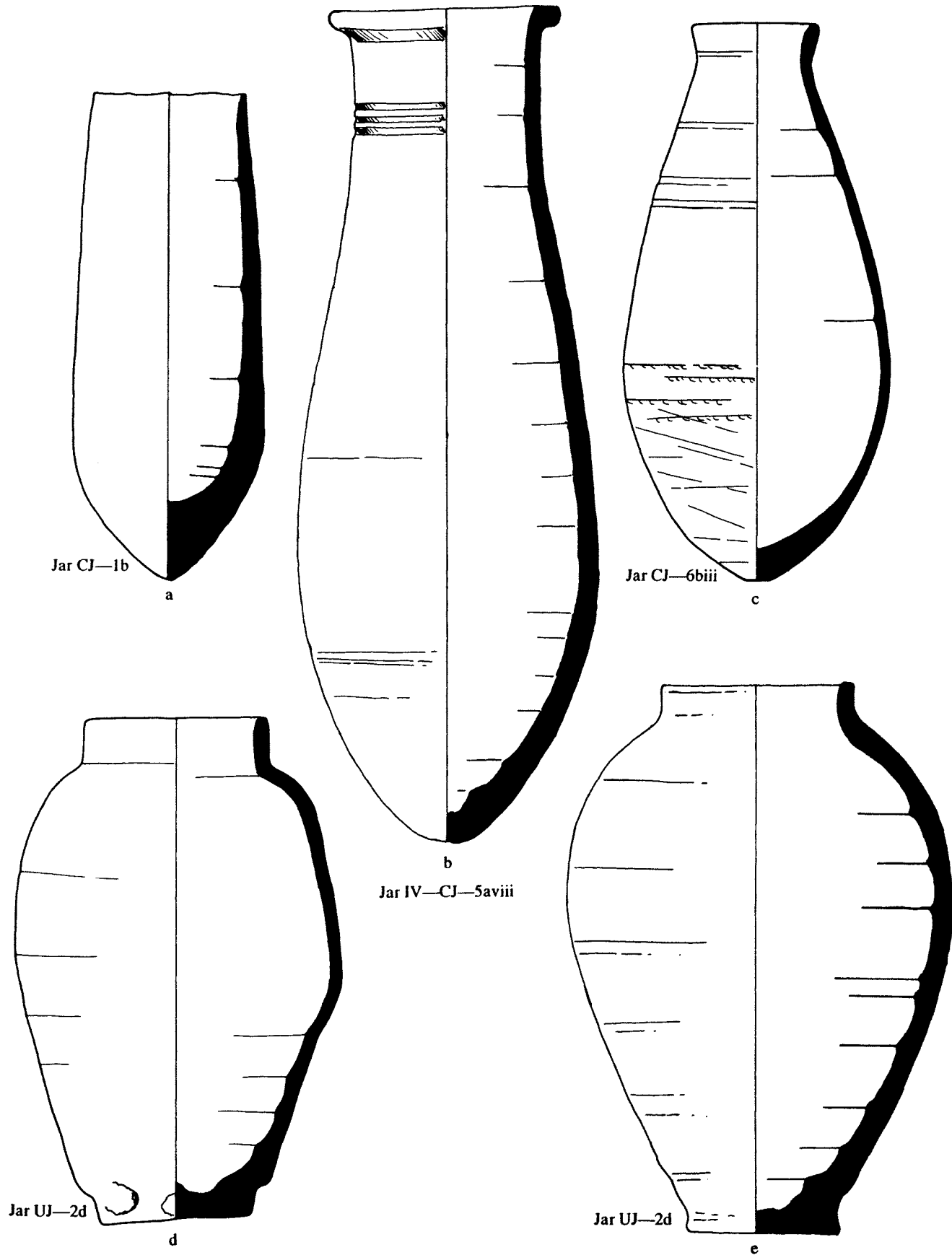


Figure 25. Objects from Tomb R 20 (*cont.*): (a) No. 5, (b) No. 40, (c) No. 39, (d) No. 2, (e) No. 3. Scale 2:5

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 20 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Objects (<i>cont.</i>):			
	21. Kohl jar II—A2 (at feet of burial F)		20910	fig. 23d, pl. 39f
	22. Mirror (from chest of burial G)		20906	fig. 23f
	23. Scarab, bl. gz. st., <i>nsw-b'ity</i>		20798	
	24. ⁷ Bowl CB—3bi, red ct., hor. bur. int., 15.7 × 5.1 cm		21012	
	25. Bowl CB—3bi, red ct., hor. int. bur., 15.3 × 5.1 cm		21013	
	26. Bowl CB—3bi, red ct., hor. int. bur., 15.3 × 5.4 cm		21014	
	27. Bowl CB—4bii, red ct., hor. bur. int., 16.0 × 5.5 cm		21015	fig. 24b
	28. Bowl CB—1b, pk. int. ct., wh. band		21016	figs. 1f, 24f
	29. Bowl CB—1b, int. smoothed, wh. band, 16.2 × 3.5 cm		21017	
	30. Bowl CB—1b, very shallow, int. red ct., 13.9 × 2.6 cm		21018	
	31. Bowl CB—1b, very shallow, int. red ct., 13.3 × 2.3 cm		21019	
	32. Bowl CB—1b, very shallow, int. red ct., 12.5 × 2.4 cm		21020	
	33. Bowl CB—1b, shallow, int. red ct., worn		21021	fig. 24d
	34. Bowl CB—1d, int. red ct., hor. bur.		21010	fig. 24c
	35. Bowl CB—1d, int. red ct., hor. bur., 26.7 × 7.2 cm		21009	
	36. Bowl CB—1d, int. red ct., hor. bur., 26.9 × 6.8 cm		21011	
	37. Jar II—PJ—2civ, surface damaged, height 8.5 cm		21022	
	38. Jar II—PJ—2cvi, banded, with lid (ground sherd)		21005	fig. 26f, pl. 18f
	39. Jar CJ—6biii, smoothed above		21023	figs. 5j, 25c
	40. Jar IV—CJ—5aviii, gr.-wh.		21008	fig. 25b
	41. Jar CJ—1b, red ct.		21007	fig. 26a
	42. Stand ST—2, red ct., bur., height 23.5		21006	figs. 10n, 26e
	43. Stand ST—2, red ct., bur., height 25.4	Q1202, 89955		pl. 21b
	e. From E chamber, unc. loc.:			
	44. Beads, including falcon amulet		20913	fig. 17b, l, w
	45. Cowroid, bi-parabolic, bl. gz. st., scroll and plant		20907	fig. 11i
	46. Kohl stick of wood, length 7.3 cm		20912	
	f. Shaft, unc. loc.:			
	47. Jar UJ—2d, slightly smoothed, 22.5 × 18.0 cm		20805	
	48. Jar UJ—2d, slightly smoothed, 16.5 × 17.3 cm		20806	
	g. Unc. loc. (duplicate number):			
	49. Jar PJ—2bii, height 5.6 cm		—	

7. Objects 24–33 are a group of small plates not individually distinguished; the following numbers are assigned arbitrarily.

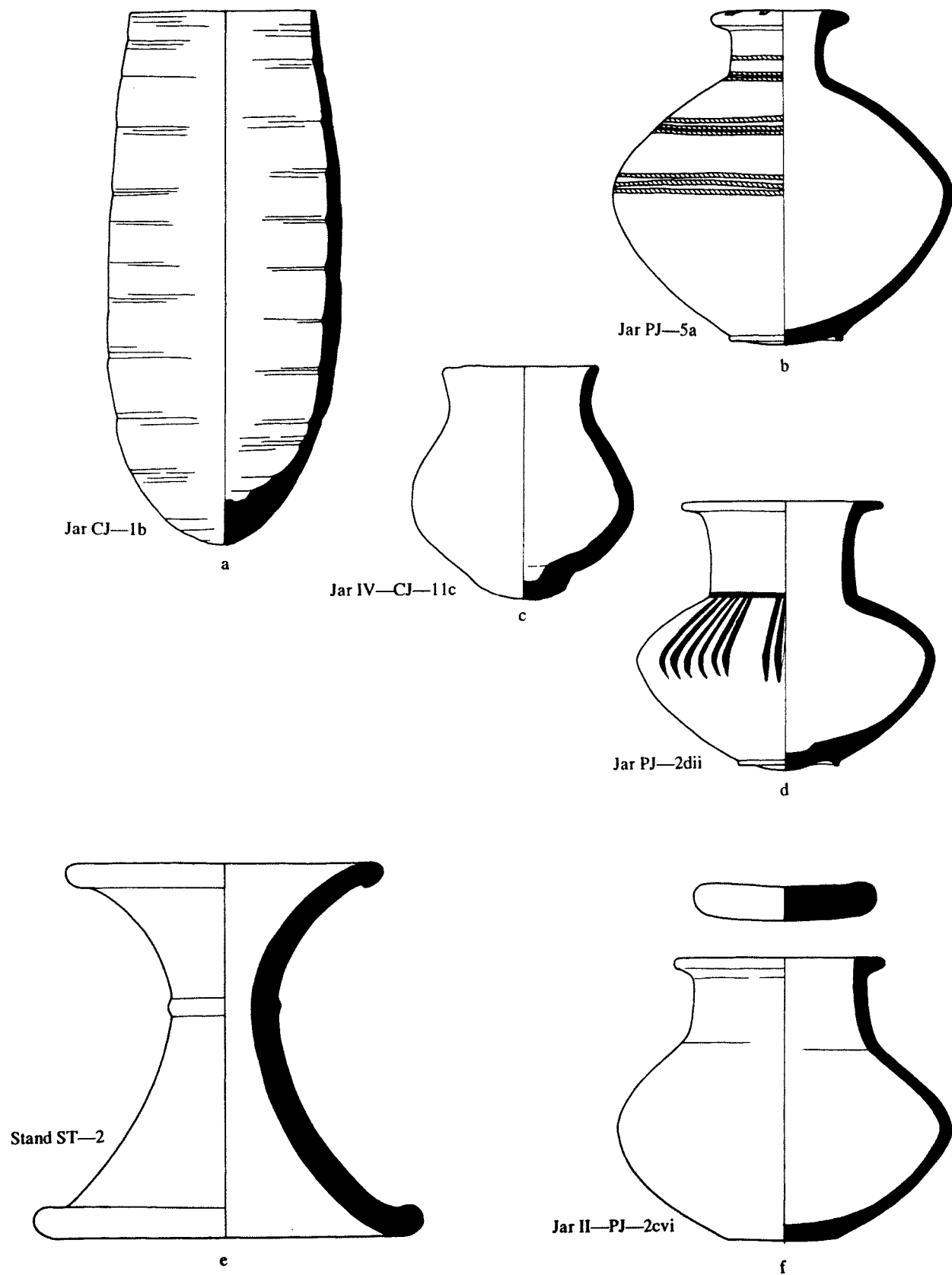


Figure 26. Objects from Tomb R 20 (*cont.*): (a) No. 41, (b) No. 9, (c) No. 11, (d) No. 10, (e) No. 42, (f) No. 38. Scale 2:5

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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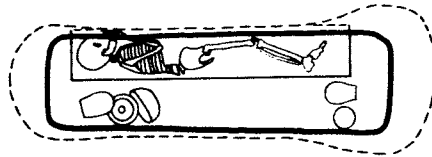


Figure 27. Plan of Tomb R 25. Scale 1:40

R 25

fig. 27

Shaft: rect., undercut, 1.85 –2.25 × 0.55–0.75 × 0.90 m

Burial: W/L/2/sides-pubis in coffin

Body: senile female

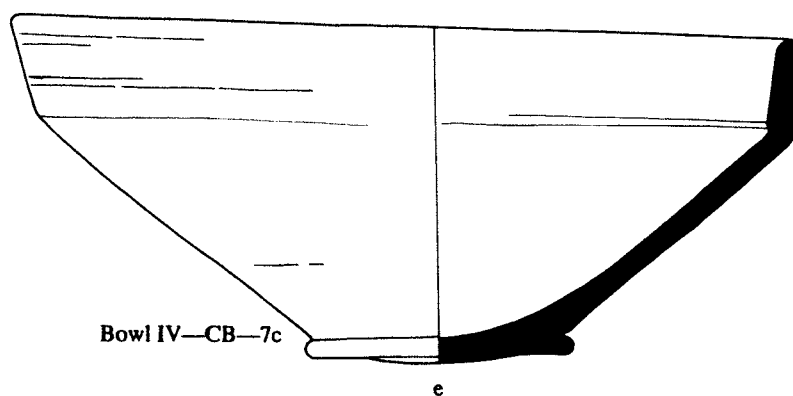
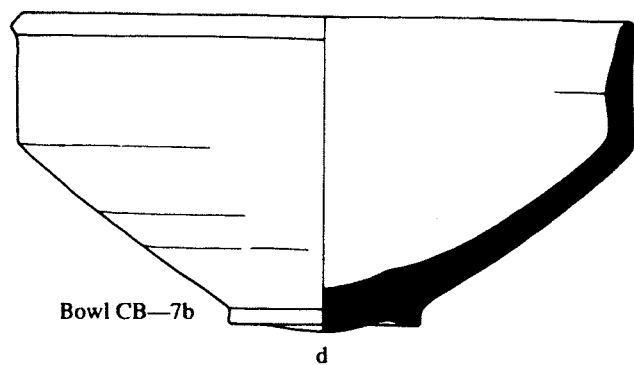
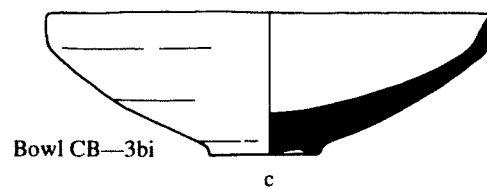
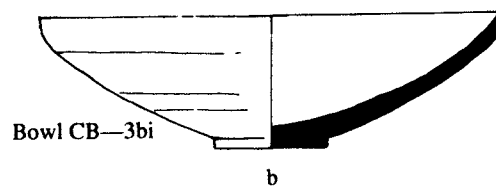
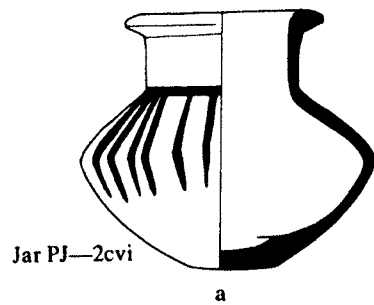


Figure 28. Objects from Tomb R 25: (a) No. 8, (b) No. 3, (c) No. 4, (d) No. 2, (e) No. 1. Scale 2:5

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 25 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Objects:			
	1. ⁸ Bowl IV—CB—7c (greenish)		21066	figs. 2h, 28e
	2. Bowl CB—7b, red ct., bur. above ext., int.		21068	figs. 2g, 28d
	3. Bowl CB—3bi, red ct., int. hor. bur.		22248	figs. 1r, 28b
	4. Bowl CB—3bi, red ct., int. hor. bur.		22249	fig. 28c
	5. ⁹ Jar			
	6. Jar			
	7. Small bowl			
	8. Jar PJ—2cvi, dk., smoothed, bk. pt.		21067	fig. 28a
	9. Skeleton of bird		20895	
	10. Coffin, made of log		Disc.	
R 29				fig. 29a, pl. 7
	Shaft chamber at the W end:			
	Shaft: 2.55 × 0.85–0.90 (undercut) × 2.40 m			
	Chamber: 2.65 × 2.65 × 1.00 m, floor at -0.15 m			
	Blocking: stone slabs with mud plaster			
	Burials:			
	a. In shaft, level I (0.90 m):			
	A. W/B/ex./pubis face N			
	b. In shaft, level II:			
	B. E/unc./“drawn toward N side of shaft”			
	C. E/unc./“drawn toward W side of shaft”			
	c. In shaft, level III (1.35 m):			
	D. —			
	E. W/(face N)/L/—/— below D			
	d. In shaft, level IV (1.78 m):			
	F. W/B/ex.*/sides-pubis? (N body)			
	G. W/B/ex.*/sides-pubis? (S body)			
	e. In chamber (N–S):			
	H. W/L/ex./pubis			
	I. W/L/ex./pubis			
	J. W/B/ex./sides (face N)			
	K. W/B/ex./pubis			
	L. W/B/ex./pubis			
	Bodies:			
	A. Mature male			
	B. Mature male			

8. Objects 1–4 are not distinguished on the record.

9. Objects 5–7 are not distinguished in the record; they are unregistered pots 34, 35, and 37.

NEW KINGDOM REMAINS FROM QUSTUL AND ADINDAN

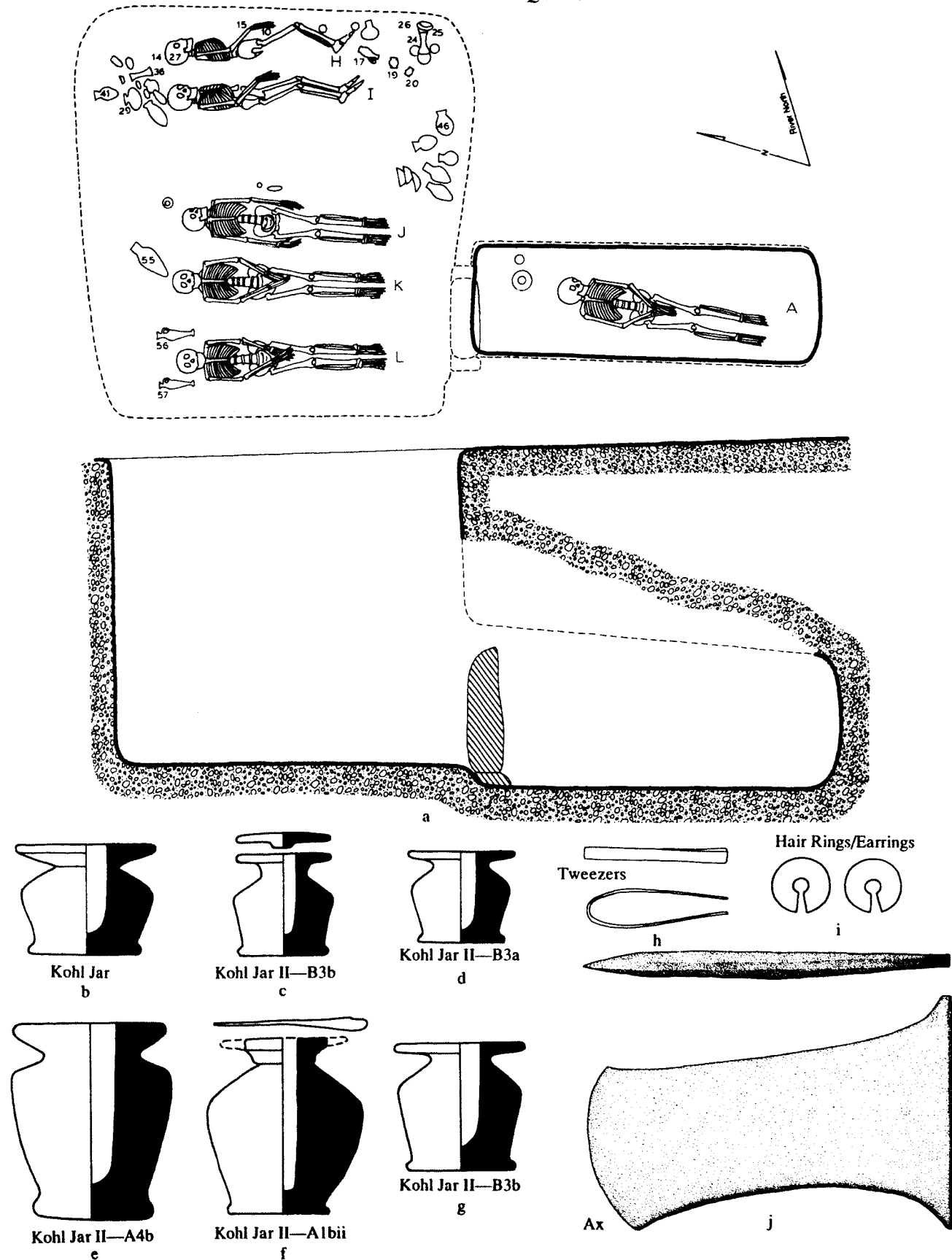


Figure 29. Plan, Section, and Objects from Tomb R 29: (a) Plan and Section, (b) No. 50, (c) No. 14, (d) No. 20, (e) No. 19, (f) No. 53, (g) No. 10, (h), No. 51, (i), No. 27, (j), No. 15. Scale 1:2 except (a) 1:40

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 29 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Bodies (<i>cont.</i>):				
C. Senile female				
D. Child				
E. Senile female				
F. Senile male				
G. Mature male				
H. Senile male				
I. Mature male				
J. Senile female				
K. Senile male				
L. Mature male				
Objects:				
a. At level I, shaft:				
	1. Jar UJ—3a		21055	figs. 2n, 33d
b. At level II, shaft:				
	2. Jar		—	
	3. Bowl		—	
c. At level IV, shaft:				
	4. Jar UJ—1, unsmoothed		21056	figs. 2i, 33b
	5. Bowl CB—3bi, smoothed int., 14.6 × 4.2 cm (under S body)		22265	
	6. Bowl CB—3bii, hor. bur. int. red ct. (beside S body)		22268	figs. 1s, 30f
d. Bottom of shaft:				
	7. Jar CJ—5aiii, smoothed above (near gebel, SW corner)		22328	fig. 32a
	8. Jar UJ—2a, slightly smoothed		22357	fig. 33c
	9. Coffin frags. with gold leaf		20959	
e. In chamber with burial H:				
	10. Kohl jar II—B3b (in R hand)		20951	fig. 29g
	11. Bowl CB—3bii, int. hor. bur., 5.6 × 15.3 cm (under head)		22241	
	12. Cowroid, bi-parabolic, bl. gz. st., 'anra' type		20945	fig. 11k
	13. Scarab, st., plant-scroll		20947	fig. 11j
	14. Kohl jar II—B3b, with lid (under head)		20953	fig. 29c, pl. 39g
	15. Ax (at waist)		20948	fig. 29j
	16. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. bur. int. red ct., 14.8 × 4.9 cm		21034	
	17. Juglet IM—3		21048	figs. 10h, 31a, pl. 23a
	18. Jar II—PJ—2cvi, with lid, smoothed, bk. pt., bars on rim		21053	fig. 31e
	19. Kohl jar II—A4b		20949	fig. 29e, pl. 39q
	20. Kohl jar II—B3a		20944	fig. 29d
	21. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. dk. red ct., 15.3 × 5.2 cm		21037	
	22. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct., 15.0 × 5.0 cm		22247	
	23. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct.		21039	fig. 30a
	24. Stand ST—3b, hor. bur. red ct. (held two bowls)		21042	fig. 33a, pl. 21c

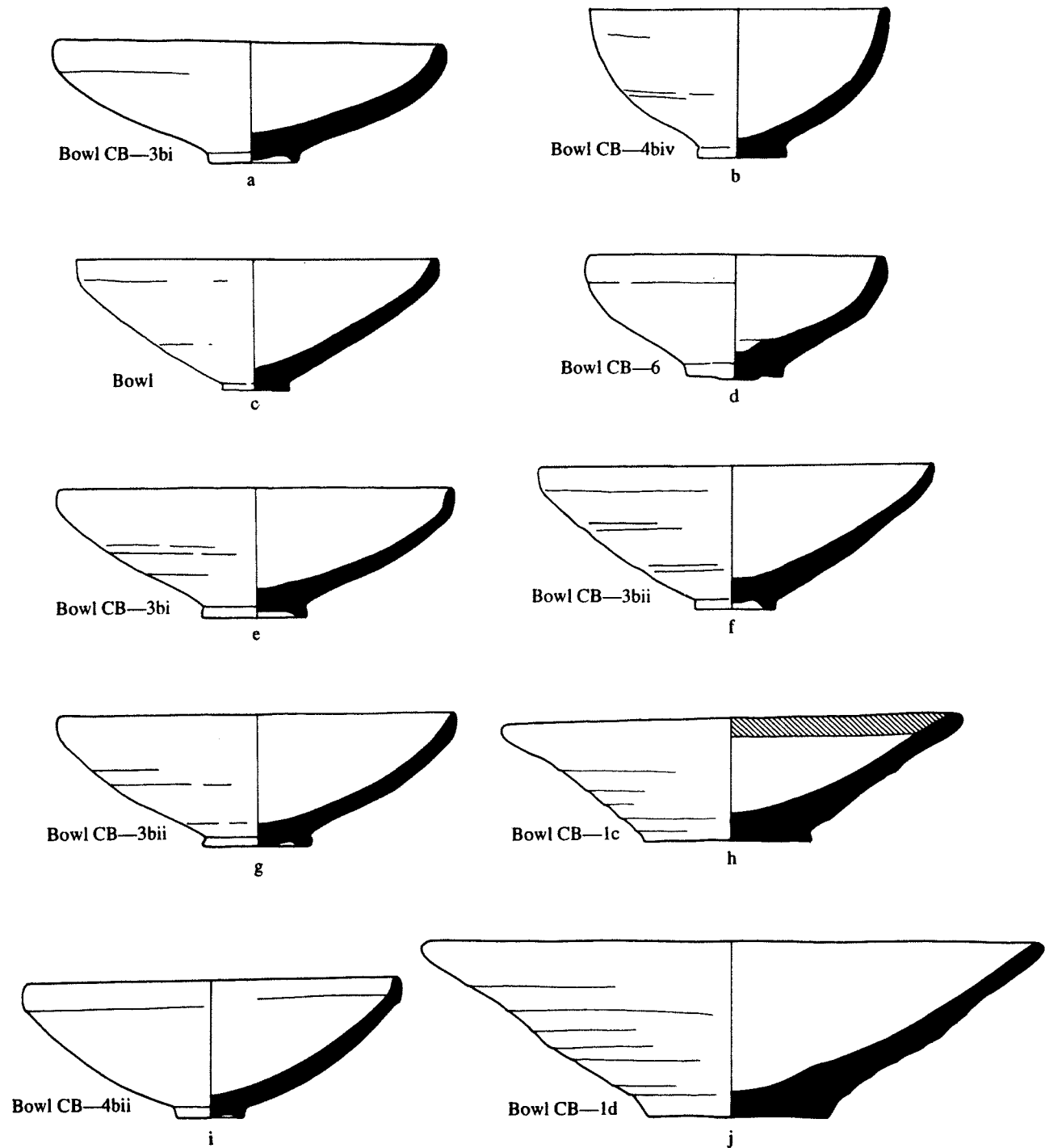


Figure 30. Objects from Tomb R 29 (*cont.*): (a) No. 23, (b) No. 59, (c) No. 33, (d) No. 62, (e) No. 35, (f) No. 6, (g) No. 48, (h) No. 32, (i) No. 60, (j) No. 47. Scale 2:5

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 29 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
e. In chamber with burial H (<i>cont.</i>)				
	25. Bowl (from R 29—24)		—	
	26. Bowl CB—3bii, hor. int. bur. red ct. (from R 29—24)		22236	
	27. Gold hair rings/earrings (from head)	Q1139, 89894		fig. 29i, pl. 47b
f. In chamber with burial I:				
	28. Copper hook, 2.8 cm (near body)		20956	
	29. Jar PJ—2div beta, with bur. pk. ct., clay lid (above head)		21052	figs. 8h, 31b
	30. Jar CJ—1a, pk. ct.		21049	figs. 3b, 31d
	31. Jar CJ—5avi, pk. ct.		21057	fig. 32e
	32. Bowl CB—1c, pk. rim band		21041	figs. 1g, 30h
	33. Bowl, n/a		22243	fig. 30c
	34. Bowl		35600 (?)	
	35. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct.		21035	fig. 30e
	36. Stand ST—3b, bur. red ct., 23.7		21043	
	37. Bowl CB—3bii, red ct. int. hor bur., 16.1 × 5.4 cm		21038	
	38. Jar (broken)		—	
	39. Jar II—PJ—2ci, gr.-wh., filled		21054	figs. 7q, 31f
	40. Jar CJ—1a, pk. ct.		21050	fig. 31c
	41. Jar IV—CJ—9, gr.-wh.		21044	fig. 34a
g. Group of vessels inside the doorway to the N, with burial I or J:				
	42. ¹⁰ Jar		22337	fig. 34b, pl. 27b
	43. Jar		22339	
	44. Jar		22340	fig. 32d
	45. Jar CJ—6biv beta		22341	figs. 5l, 32b
	46. Jar IV—CJ—9, gr.-wh., height 47.2	Q1241, 89958		pl. 25
	47. ¹¹ Bowl CB—1d, hor. int. bur. red ct., 12.7 × 5.3 cm		22221	figs. 1h, 30j
	48. Bowl CB—3bii, hor. int. bur. red ct., 16.4 × 5.4 cm		22262	figs. 1aa, 30g
	49. Bowl CB—4bii, hor. int. bur. red ct.		—	
	50. Kohl jar		20952	fig. 29b
	51. Tweezers (in R 29—50)		20954	fig. 29h
h. With burial J:				
	52. Unc. object		—	
	53. Kohl jar II—A1bii		20950	fig. 29f
	54. Jar CJ—5bv or vi ?, 43.0 × 22.0 cm		—	
i. With burial K:				
	55. Jar CJ—5bv or vi ?, pottery lid		21045?	

10. Jars 42–45 are not individually distinguished; they correspond with 22337–22341 according to the grave sheet, but 22339 is a bowl; 22340 is CJ—6bii and 22341 is CJ—6biv.

11. Bowls 47–49 are not individually distinguished.

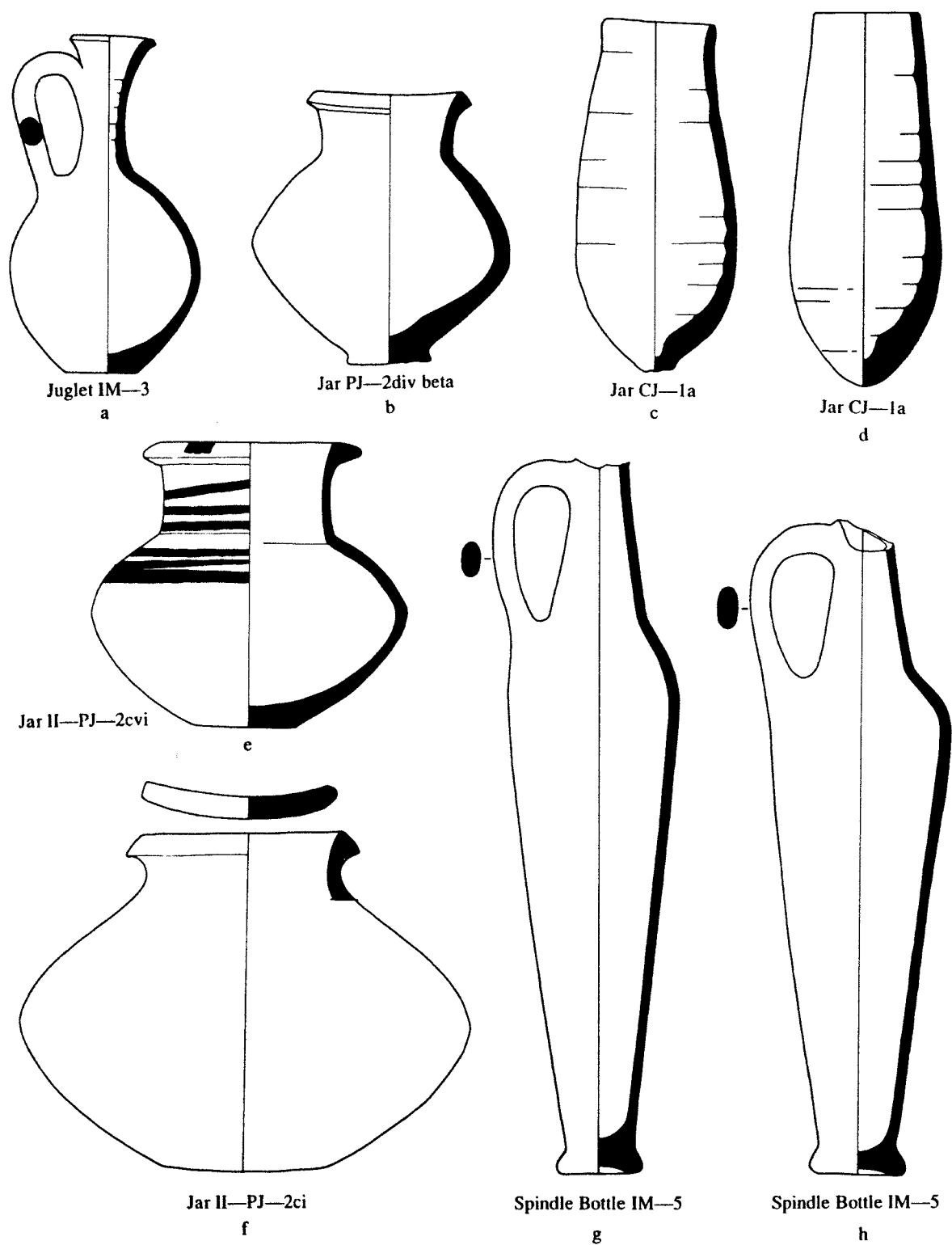


Figure 31. Objects from Tomb R 29 (*cont.*): (a) No. 17, (b) No. 29, (c) No. 40, (d) No. 30, (e) No. 18, (f) No. 39, (g) No. 56, (h) No. 57. Scale 2:5

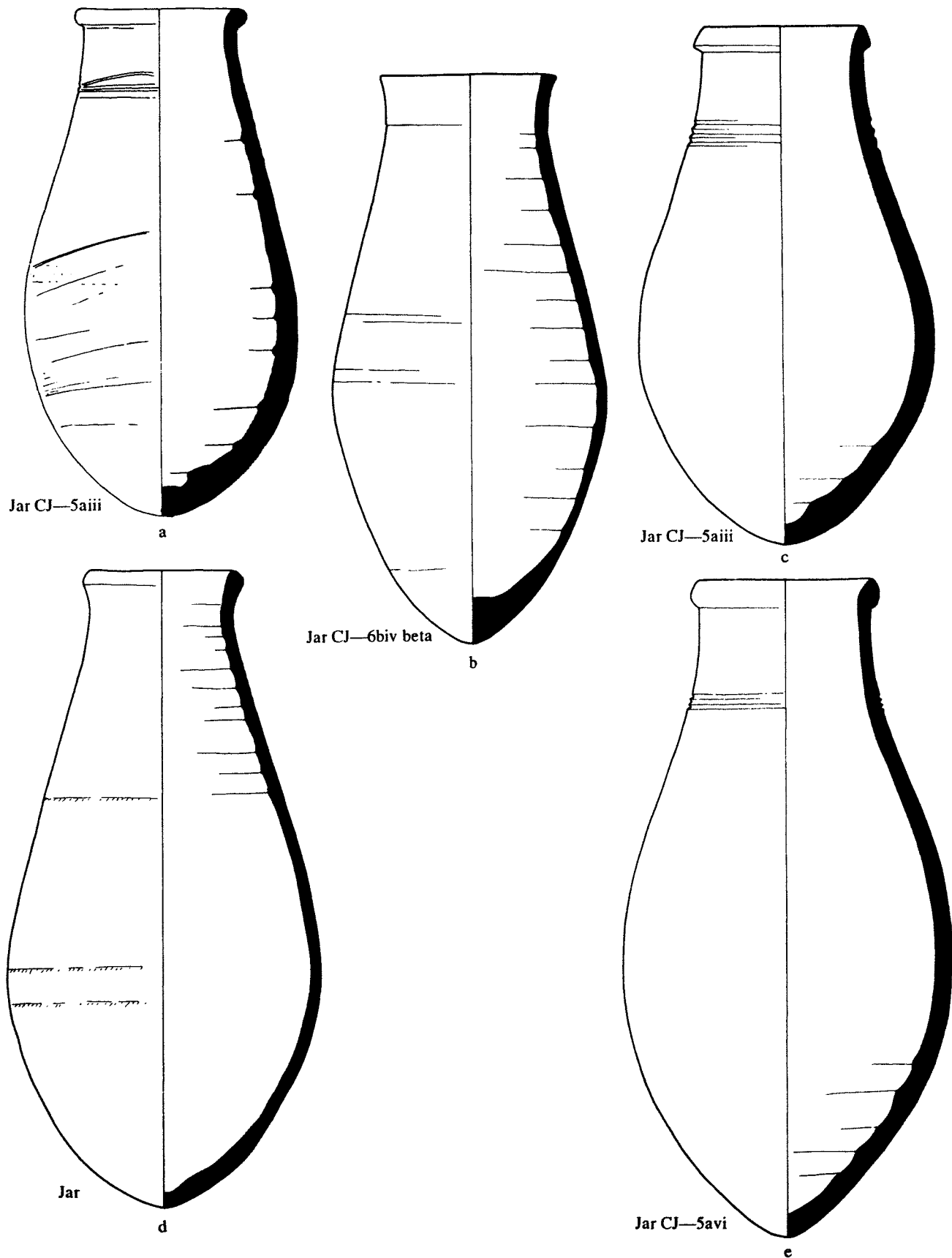


Figure 32. Objects from Tomb R 29 (*cont.*): (a) No. 7, (b) No. 45, (c) No. 61, (d) No. 44, (e) No. 31.
Scale 2:5 except (b) and (d) 1:5

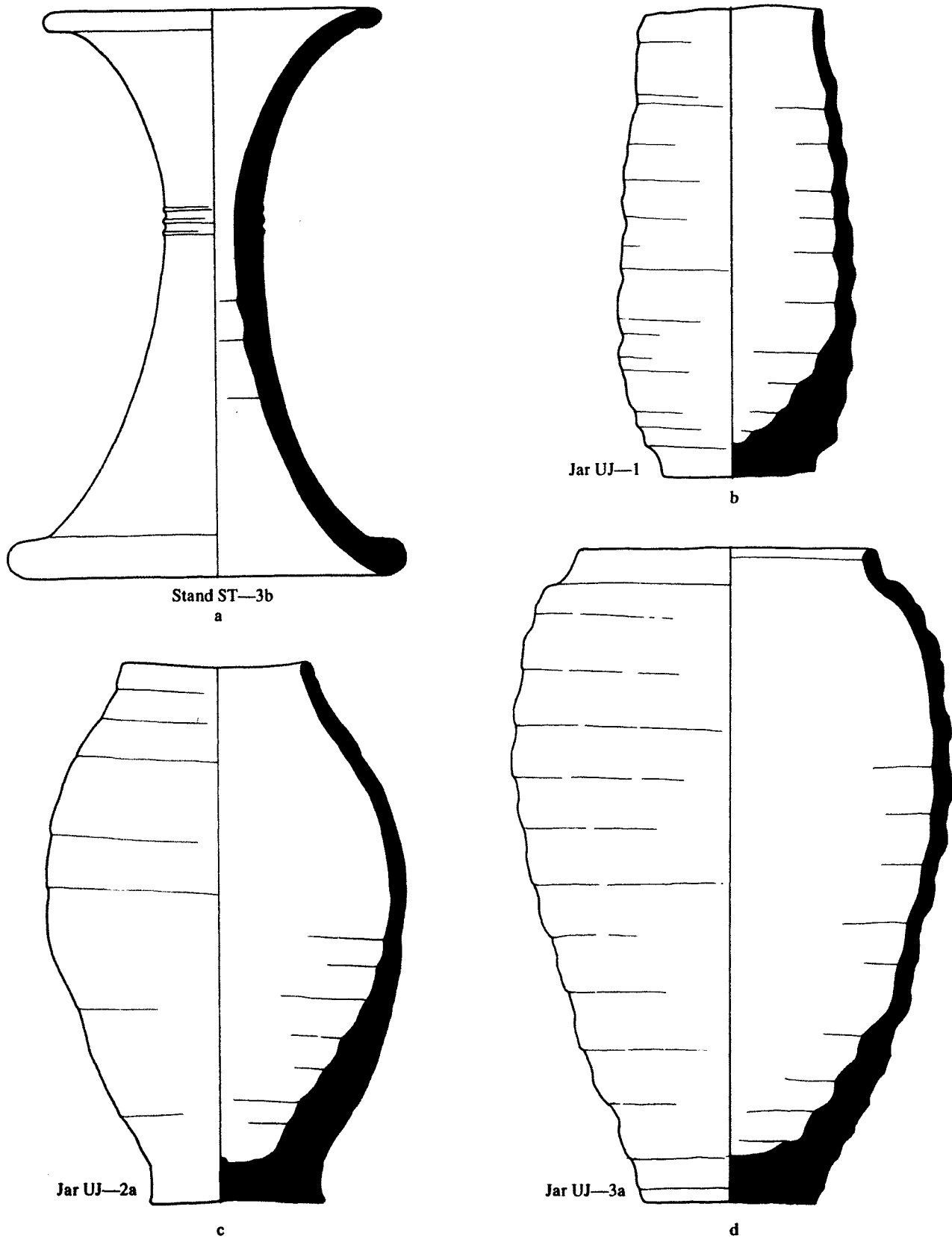


Figure 33. Objects from Tomb R 29 (*cont.*): (a) No. 24, (b) No. 4, (c) No. 8, (d) No. 1. Scale 2:5

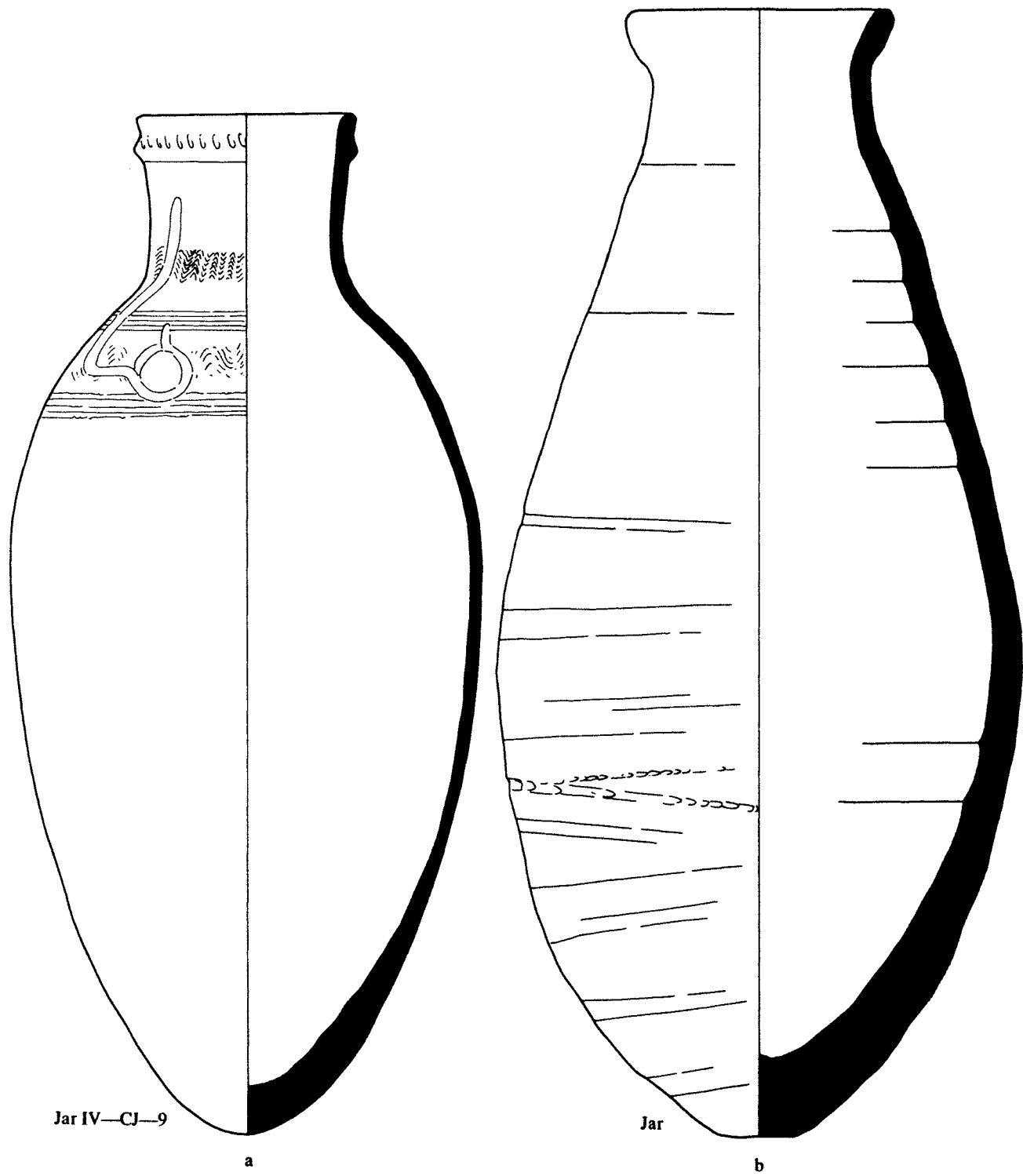


Figure 34. Objects from Tomb R 29 (*cont.*): (a) No. 41, (b) No. 42. Scale 2:5

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 29 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
j. With burial L:				
	56. Spindle bottle IM—5		21046	figs. 10j, 31g, pl. 23b
	57. Spindle bottle IM—5		21047	fig. 31h, pl. 23c
	58. Kohl jar		—	
k. Unc. loc., below level IV, shaft:				
	59. Bowl CB—4biv, hor. bur. int. and above ext. dk. red ct.		22240	figs. 2b, 30b
l. Unc. loc., chamber:				
	60. Bowl CB—4bii, int. hor. bur.		22263	fig. 30i
	61. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct., chaffy		21051	figs. 3j, 32c
m. Unc. loc.:				
	62. Bowl CB—6, hor. int. bur. red ct.		22239	figs. 2e, 30d
n. In chamber with burial H (<i>cont.</i>):				
	63. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct., 16.2 × 5.8 cm		21040	
Sherd:				
	A. Jar II—PJ—2?, bk. hor. band and vert. lines		35605	

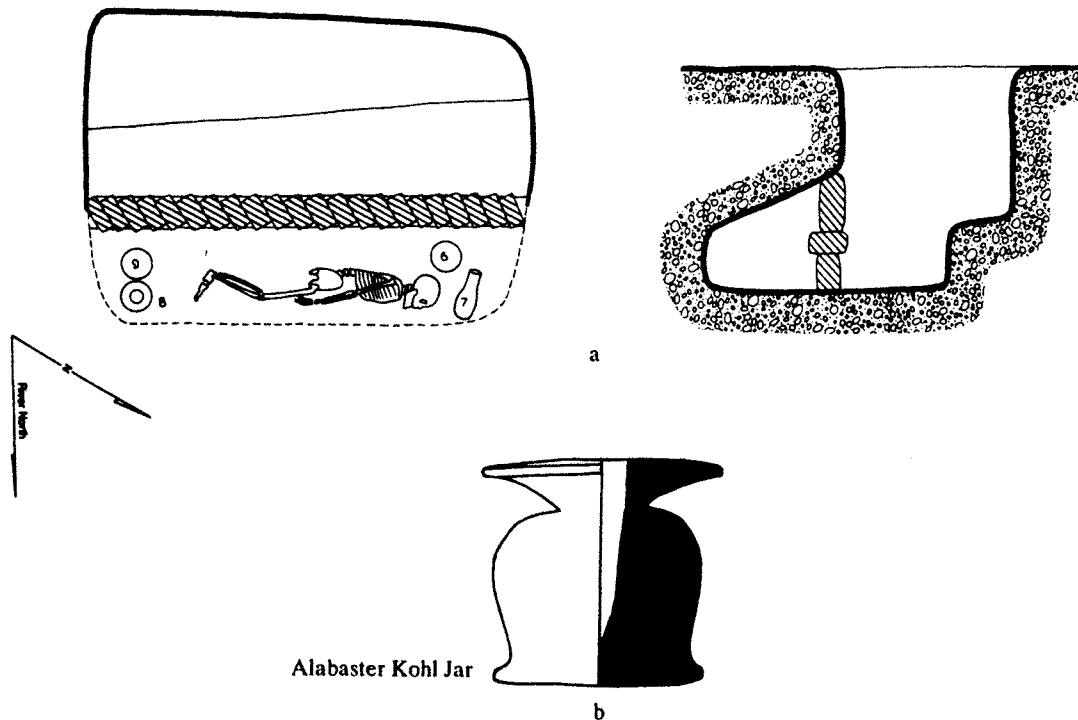


Figure 35. Plan, Section, and Object from Tomb R 32: (a) Plan and Section, (b) No. 5. Scales (a) 1:40 and (b) 1:2

R 32

fig. 35a, pl. 8b

Shaft with chamber on the N side

Shaft: 2.40 × 0.95 × 0.85 m

Chamber: 2.00–2.40 × 0.70 × 0.60 m, floor at -1.15 m

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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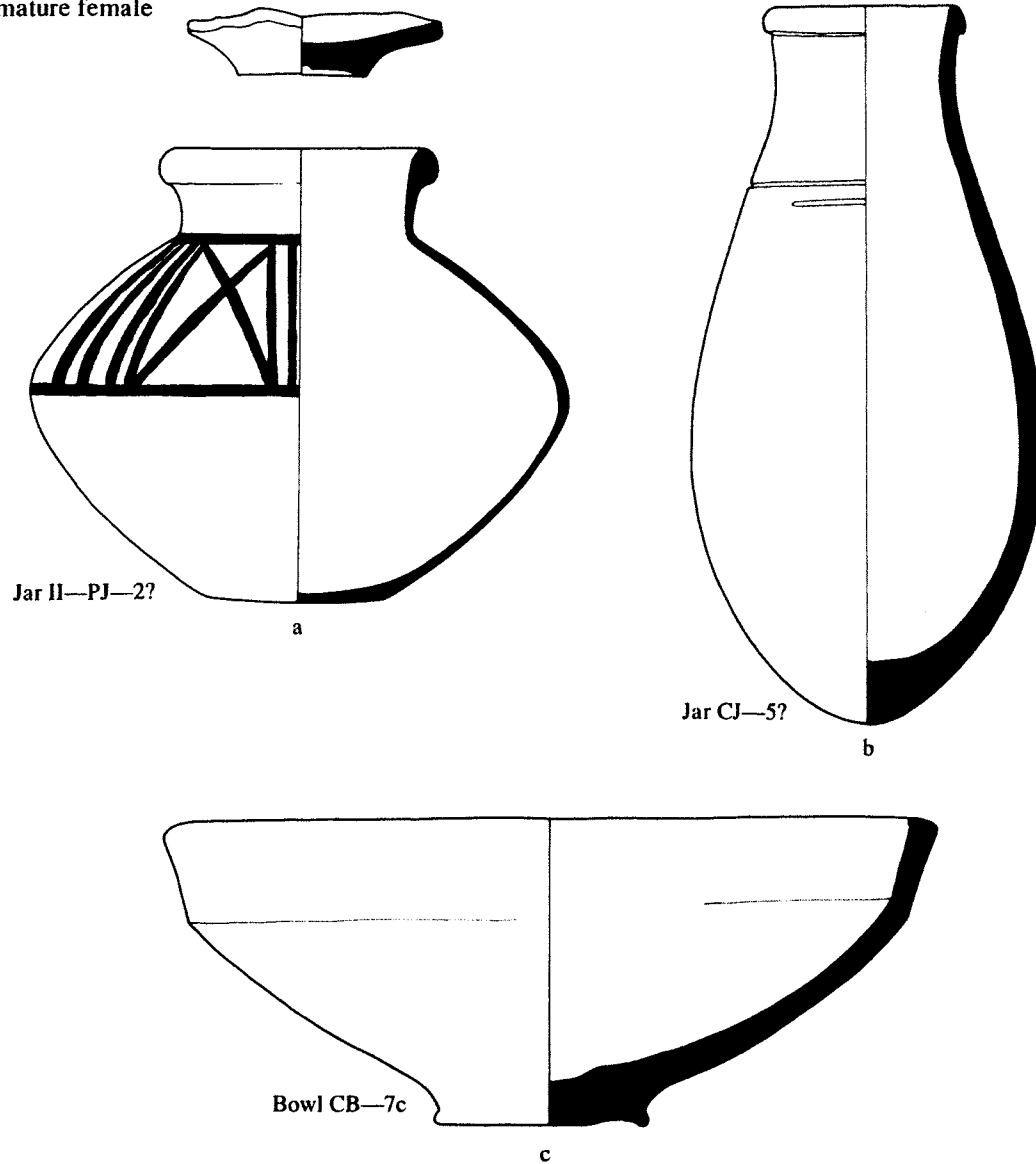
R 32 (*cont.*)

Step: shaft cut to chamber depth, 0.40–0.50 m wide

Blocking: cb., laid on edge, then horizontal course,
then vertical, cb. 0.07–0.08 × 0.16 × 0.34–0.35 m

Burial: W/L/ex./pubis in coffin?

Body: mature female

Figure 36. Objects from Tomb R 32 (*cont.*): (a) No. 7, (b) No. 9, (c) No. 6. Scale 2:5

Objects:

a. Unc. loc., probably at hands:

1. Scarab, st., *hs* vase on *nb* sign with pair of *nfr* signs flanking
2. Scaraboid, bl. gl., uninscribed, 1.4 × 0.9 × 0.5 cm

20838

fig. 111

20839

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 32 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Objects (<i>cont.</i>):			
	a. Unc. loc., probably at hands (<i>cont.</i>)			
	3. Scarab, Lower Egyptian plant on <i>nb</i> sign with pair of <i>nfr</i> signs flanking		20840	fig. 11m
	4. Scarab, bl. gz. st., rosette		20841	fig. 11n
	b. At head end:			
	5. ¹² Alabaster kohl jar		20894	fig. 35b, pl. 39h
	6. Bowl CB—7c, red ct., int. bur.		21064	fig. 36c
	7. Jar II—PJ—2?, bk. pendant and cross-line pt.		22290	fig. 36a
	c. At feet:			
	8. Jar PJ—, with sherd lid		— ¹³	
	9. ¹⁴ Jar CJ—5?		21065	fig. 36b
	d. Unc. location, presumably at head:			
	10. Two silver wire ear or hair rings/earrings, spiral coils, 3 loops, dia. 1.6	Q1085, 89880		
	11. Beads		20893	
R 33 Shaft with chamber at the W end, a chamber at the E end was begun but not finished				fig. 37a
Shaft: rect., 2.20 × 0.75–0.80 × 2.30 m				
Chamber: 2.20–2.30 × 1.40 × 0.95 m, floor at -0.30–0.35 m (collapsed)				
Blocking: cb., in step extended beyond doorway, stretchers?, 0.08 × 0.17 × 0.33 m				
Doorway: 0.70 × 0.30 × 0.95 m				
E chamber: T-shaped beginning, doorway 0.70 × 0.30 × 0.80 m (notation: "walls neatly cut")				
Burials:				
	a. In shaft at top:			
	A. "Intrusive child buried at surface N of shaft."			
	b. Shaft, level I:			
	B. W?/B/ex./sides in coffin, to W			
	C. W/B/ex./sides below B in coffin			
	c. Shaft, level II:			
	D–E. "Skeletons in crushed coffins (2 or more)"			
	d. Below level II at ca. -2.00:			
	F. W?/B/ex.?/—			

12. Registration card indicates this object is from R 25.

13. Unregistered no. 33.

14. Objects R 32—7 and 9 were probably reversed in the records.

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

Tomb	Description and Contents	Cairo	OIM	Figure/Plate
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R 33 (*cont.*)

Bodies:

A. —

B. Juvenile female

C. Senile male

D-E. —

F. —

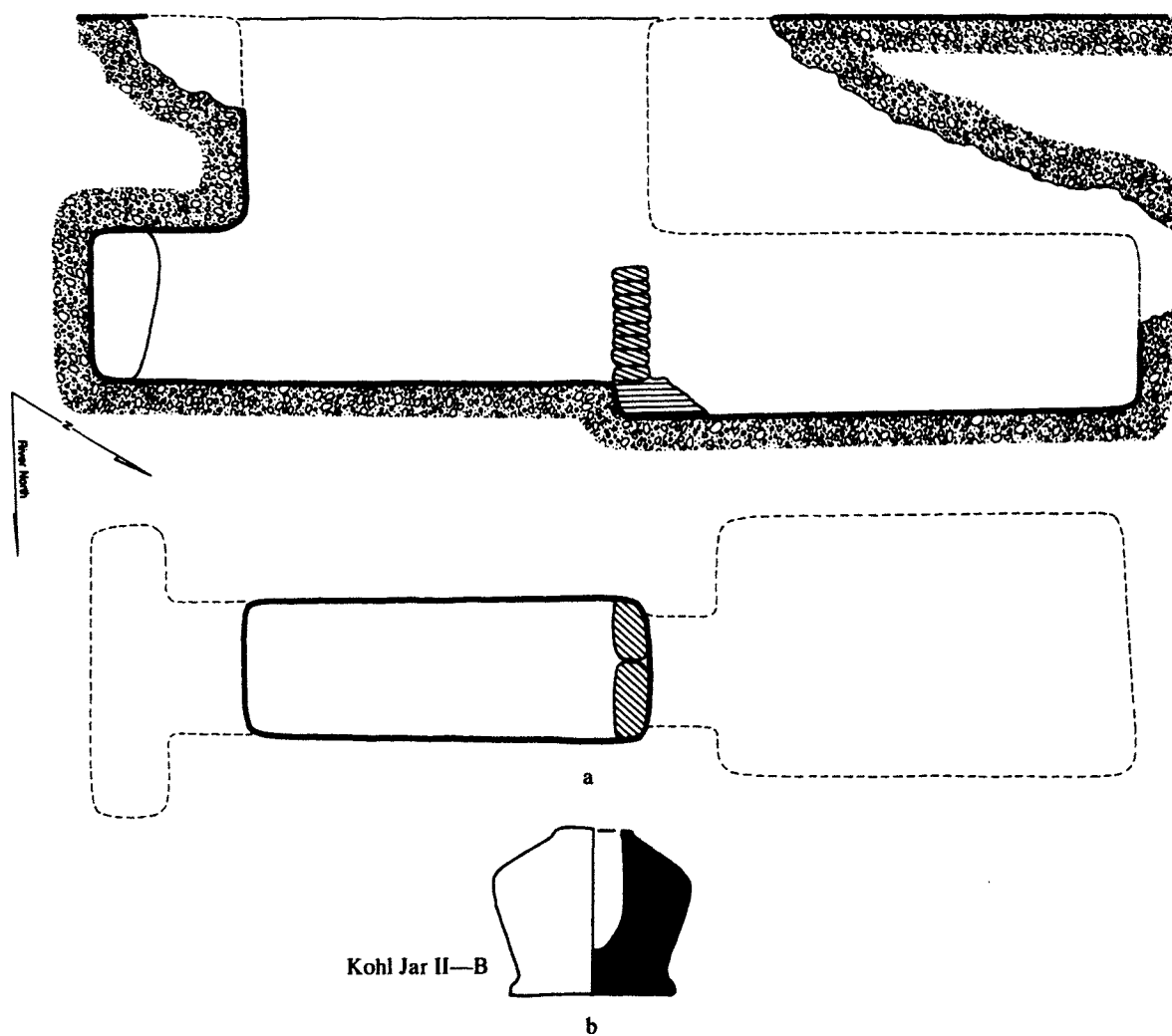


Figure 37. Plan, Section, and Object from Tomb R 33: (a) Plan and Section, (b) No. 8. Scales (a) 1:40 and (b) 1:2

Objects:

a. Below upper burial:

1. Jar CJ—5axiii, hor. bur.? (behind blocking)

21075 figs. 4i, 39

b. Level II, with burial B:

2. Face from coffin, 23.0 × 28.0 cm

21623

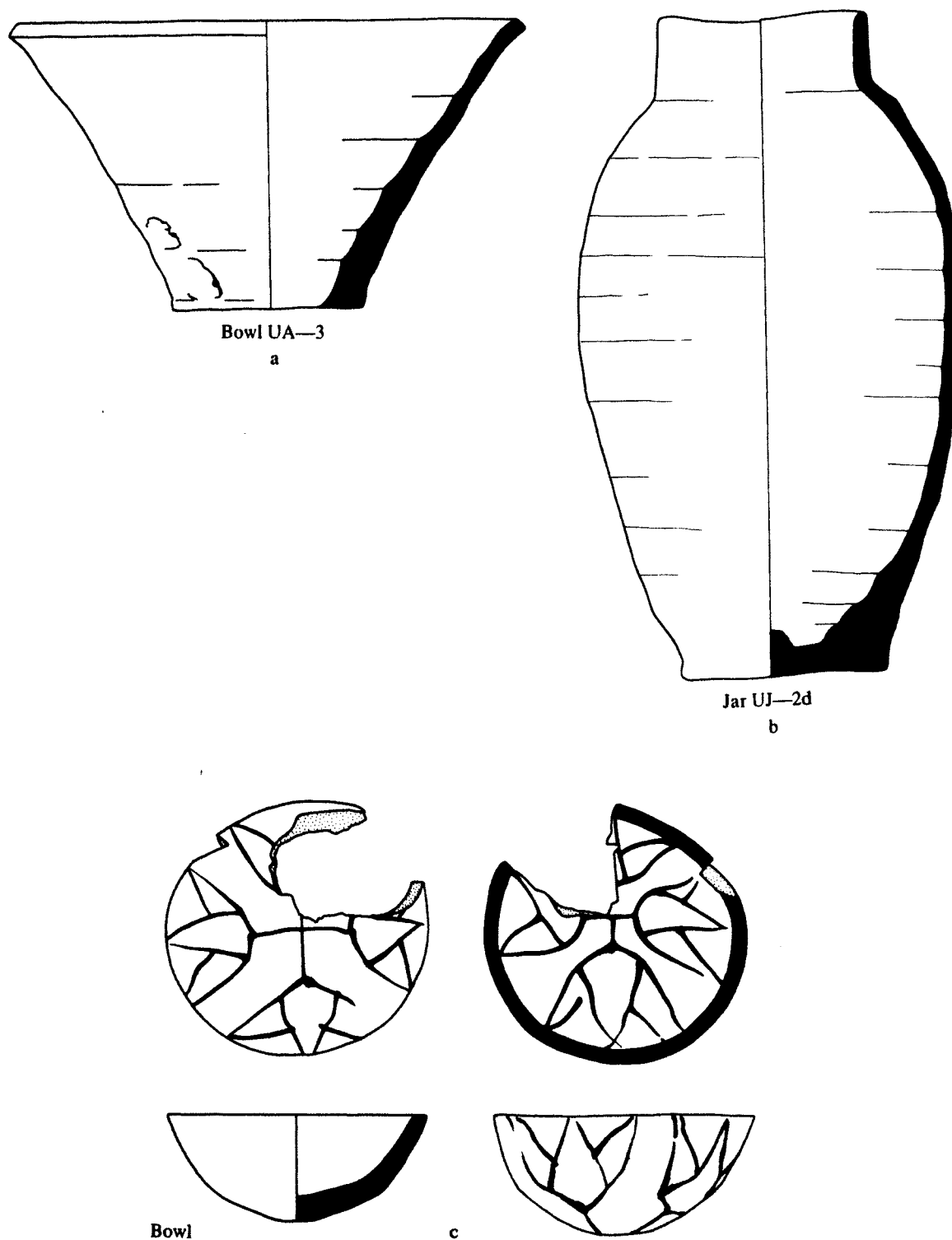
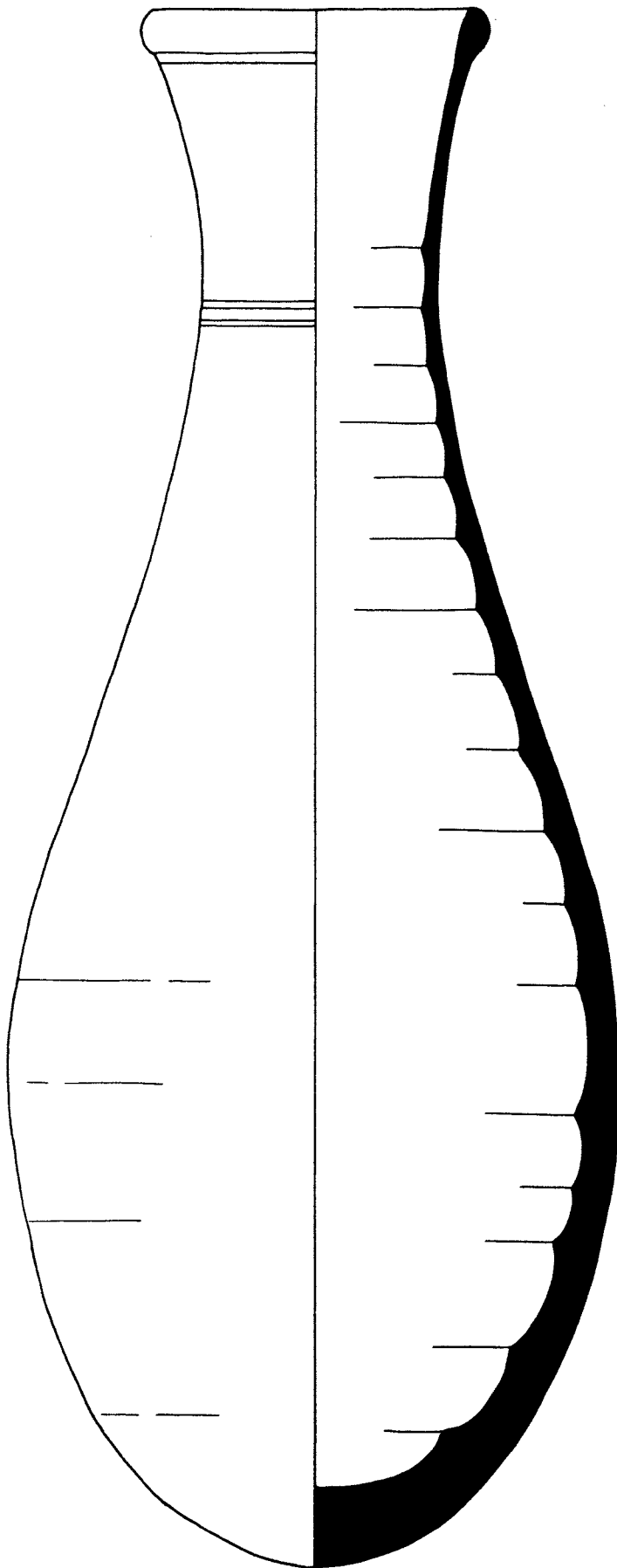


Figure 38. Objects from Tombs R 33 (*cont.*) and R 34: (a) No. 9 (R 33), (b) No. 3 (R 33), (c) No. 2 (R 34). Scale 2:5



Jar CJ—5axiii

Figure 39. Object from
Tomb R 33 (*cont.*): No. 1. Scale 2:5

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 33 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Objects (<i>cont.</i>):			
	c. Shaft near lower burial at chamber:			
	3. Jar UJ—2d		21074	fig. 38b
	d. Level II:			
	4–5. Coffins		Disc.	
	e. Chamber:			
	6. Scarab, bl./gn. gz. st., <i>mn-hpr-r</i> in cartouche, atop gold (<i>nbw</i>) sign, with S-scrolls and <i>nfr</i>		20930	fig. 11o
	7. Jar		—	
	8. Kohl jar II—B, alabaster, with stick		20931	fig. 37b
	f. Unc. loc.:			
	9. Bowl UA—3		22277	fig. 38a
	g. Shaft, level I:			
	10. Coffin remains, burials B–C		Disc.	
R 34				
	Shaft: 2.05 × 0.70–1.05 (top) × 1.10 m, undercut 0.05 at W end			
	Burial: —			
	Body: mature female			
	Objects:			
	1. Sherds of bowl CB		35606	
	2. Bowl, fa.		21079	fig. 38c, pl. 50a
	3. Sherd of lid (?)		35607	
R 35 Shaft with two end-chambers				figs. 40, 41a
	Shaft: rect. with rounded corners, 2.30 × 0.80 × 2.05 m, bulge in floor (plaster?), 0.25 × 0.50 m; the walls were cut back to make a jamb for the E burial			
	Chamber: 12.5 cm on each side, jambs were plastered wh.			
	W chamber: oval, 2.05 × 2.75 × 0.90–1.00, slight bulge at doorway for jamb			
	Blocking: remains of cb., 0.09 × 0.18 × 0.40 m			
	E chamber: square-trapezium, 2.10 × 2.25 × 1.05–1.20 m			
	Burials:			
	a. Level I, shaft:			
	A. E/L/ex.-slightly bent/sides-pubis			
	B. E/R/ex./sides-pubis			
	C. E/R/ex./sides-pubis			
	D. E/L/ex./sides-pubis			
	E. W/R/ex./sides-pubis, skull removed			
	F. — (pile of bones in burial E)			
	b. Shaft, level II at ca. -1.29:			
	G. E/R–B/ex.-slightly bent/sides-pubis above burial L			

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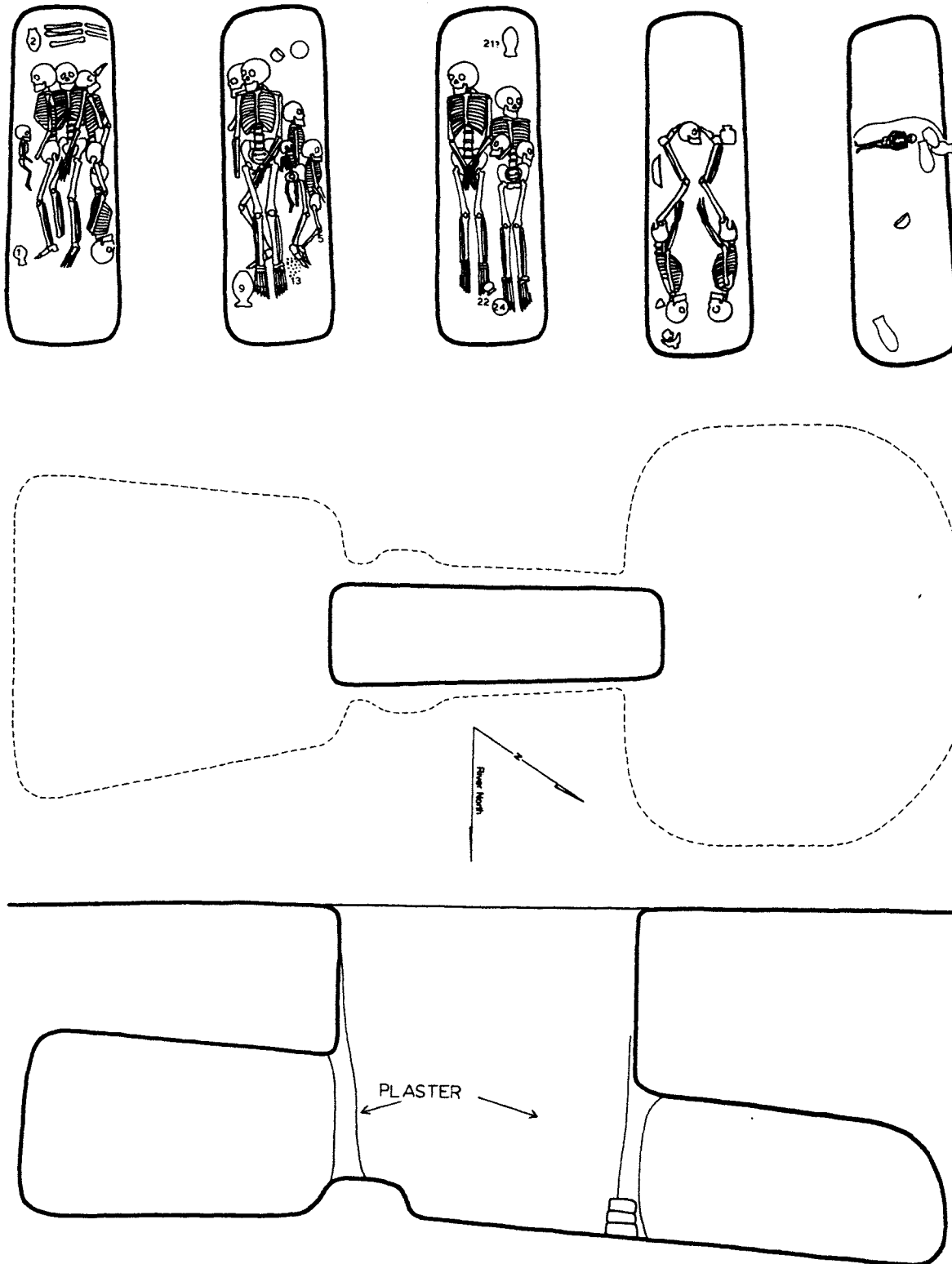


Figure 40. Plans and Section of Tomb R 35. Scale 1:40

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 35 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Burials (<i>cont.</i>):			
	H. E/R-B/ex./sides-pubis above burial K, to S (skull dislocated)			
	I. E/R/2/sides-pubis, after burial J			
	J. E/B/ex./pubis face burial N			
	K. E/R-B/ex./sides-pubis, face S, above burial L			
	L. E/—/—/—			
	M. Skull			
	N. Skull			
	c. Level III, dist., bones substantially confused:			
	O. W/R/ex. ?/—, above burials Q and R			
	P. W/L/ex./—			
	Q. E/—/—/— dist.			
	R. W ?/— dist., above burial S			
	S. — skull in bowl			
	T. E end of shaft, bones and skull			
	d. Level IV on gebel in shaft:			
	U. S !/B/ex./pubis			
	e. E chamber, layer I (burials V–Y, single group?):			
	V. SW/B/ex./sides?			
	W. SW/B/ex./sides			
	X. SW/B/ex./sides, above burial Z			
	Y. SW/B/ex./sides			
	Z. N/R ?/ex. ?/—			
	AA. Scattered bones near head of burial X			
	f. E chamber, level II:			
	AB. N/B/ex./sides, in coffin			
	AC. N/B/ex./sides, in coffin			
	AD. N/B/ex./pubis, in coffin			
	AE. Coffin with femurs, tibiae burial possibly Z or AA			
	AF. S-SE/B/ex.-slightly bent/—			
	g. W burial chamber:			
	“Badly disturbed. A number of skulls (7 at least) and bones displaced and scattered all over chamber ... crushed, rest indicating mature persons or senile. Apparently mostly male.” AG–AM.			
	h. In bowl, shaft level III:			
	AG. Infant burial			
	Bodies:			
	A. Infant I			
	B. Senile female			
	C. Mature female			
	D. Mature female			

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 35 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Bodies (<i>cont.</i>):				
	E. Mature male			
	F. —			
	G. Infant I			
	H. Mature male			
	I. Mature female			
	J. Senile			
	K. Mature female			
	L. Juvenile female			
	M. —			
	N. —			
	O. Senile male			
	P. —			
	Q. —			
	R. Mature female			
	S. Infant			
	T. —			
	U. Infant II, male			
	V. Juvenile male			
	W. Mature male			
	X. Juvenile male			
	Y. Mature male			
	Z. Senile male			
	AA. —			
	AB. Senile male			
	AC. Mature male			
	AD. Mature male			
	AE. —			
	AF. Juvenile male			
	AG. Infant			
Objects:				
a. With a:				
	1. Miniature amphora MA—1, bur. gr.-wh. ct., 10YR 7/3, 10R 5/6, dk. red and limy inclusions (near feet, burial B)	21140		figs. 9i, 43f, pl. 22a
	2. Jar CJ—10bii, red ct., limy and mica inclusions (near head, burial B)	21158		fig. 43d
	3. Scarab, bl. gz. st., crowned falcon, cartouche with <i>mn-hpr-r</i> before, scorpion with uraeus tails behind (near pelvis, burial B)	21323		fig. 11r
	4. Beads	21297		
b. With b:				
	5. Amulet, Bes, st. (near leg of N body)	21324		figs. 17v, 41k

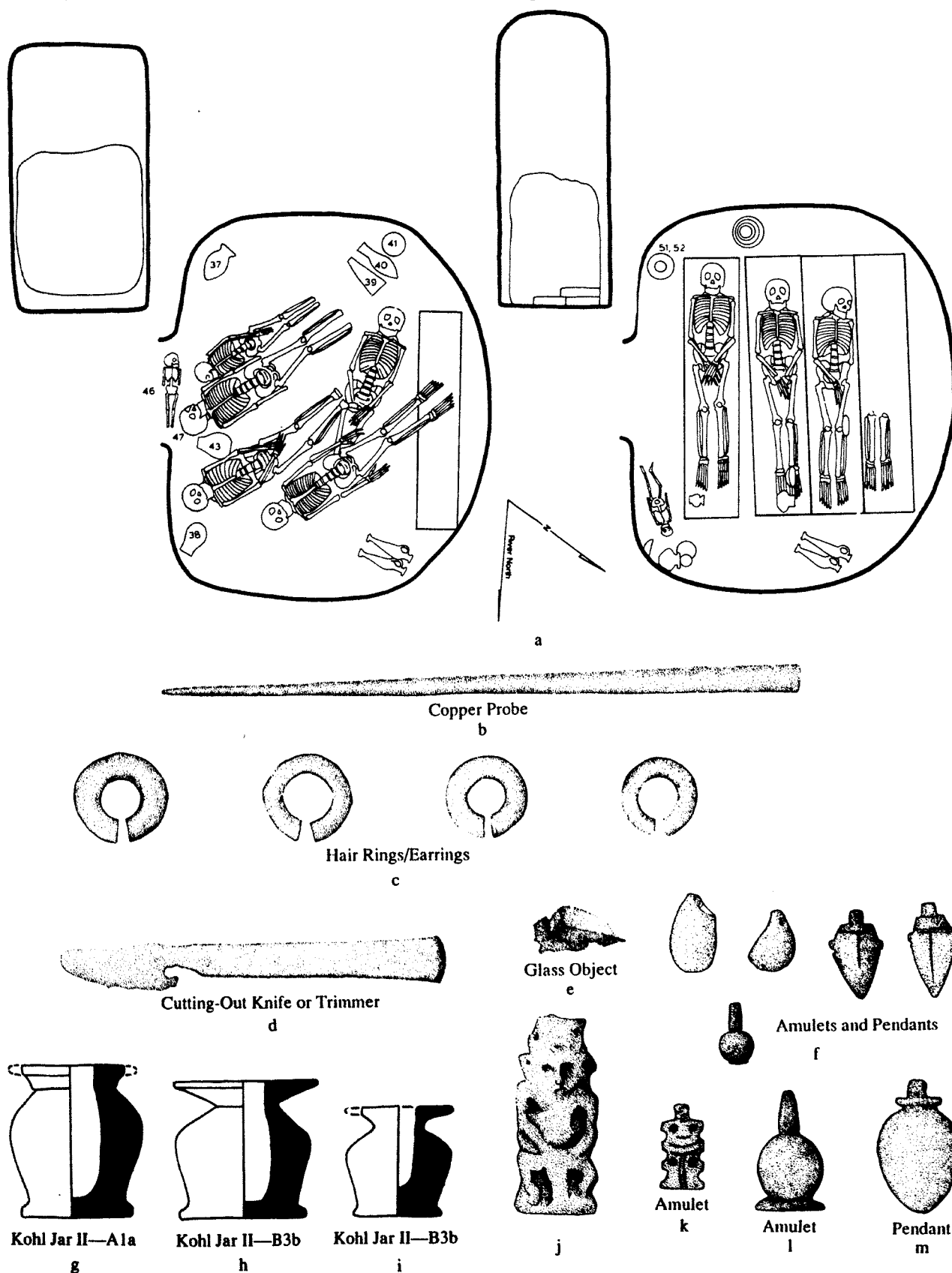


Figure 41. Plans, Sections, and Objects from Tomb R 35: (a) Plans and Sections, (b) No. 98, (c) Nos. 16, 46, 47, (d) No. 97, (e) No. 101, (f) Nos. 13 and 32, (g) No. 22, (h) No. 57, (i) No. 12, (j) No. 19, (k) No. 5, (l) No. 15a, (m) No. 33. Scale 1:1 except (a) 1:40 and (d), (g), (h), (i) 1:2

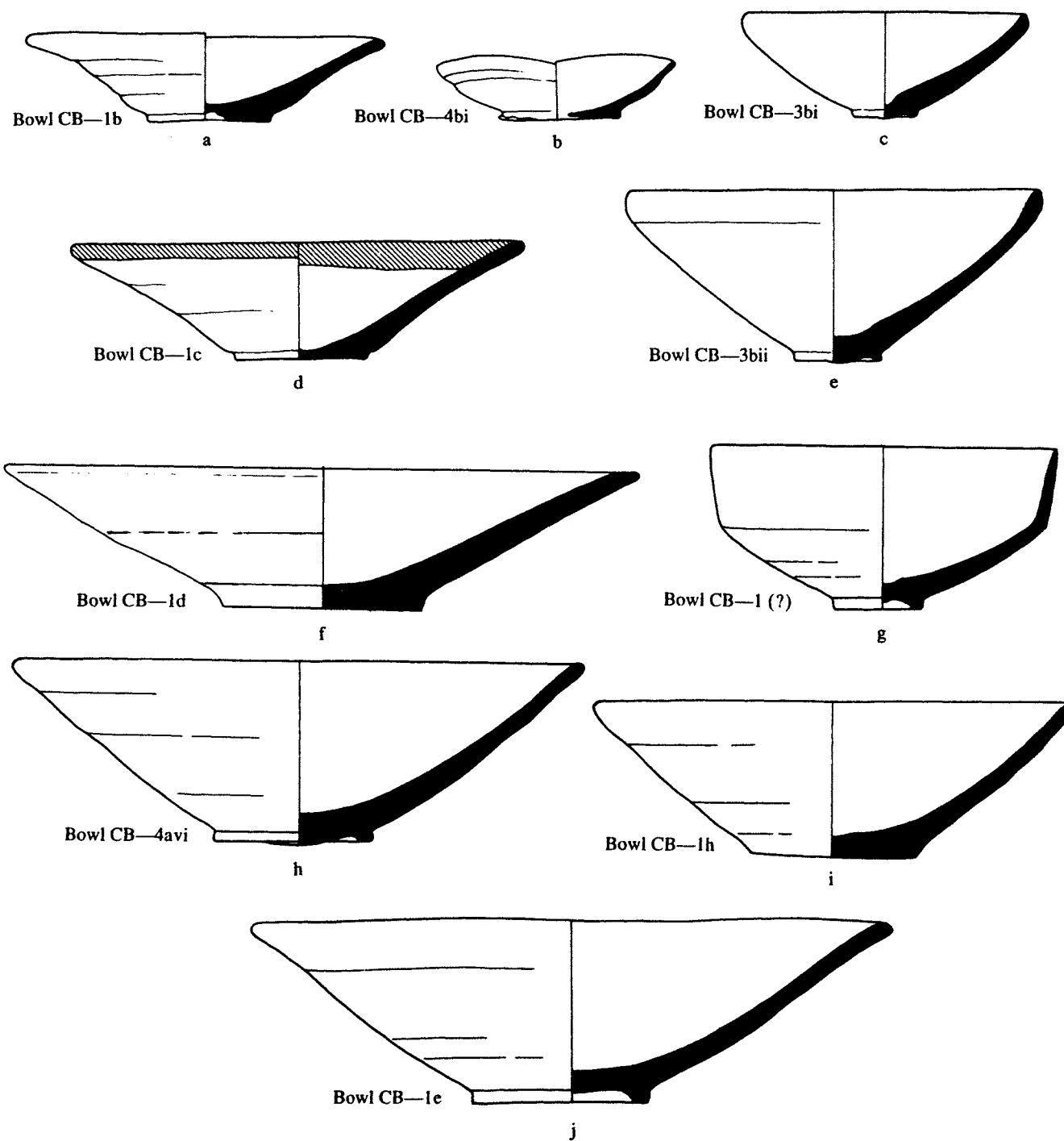


Figure 42. Objects from Tomb R 35(*cont.*): (a) No. 94, (b) No. 96, (c) No. 74, (d) No. 35, (e) No. 90, (f) No. 81, (g) No. 89, (h) No. 84, (i) No. 55, (j) No. 51. Scale 2:5

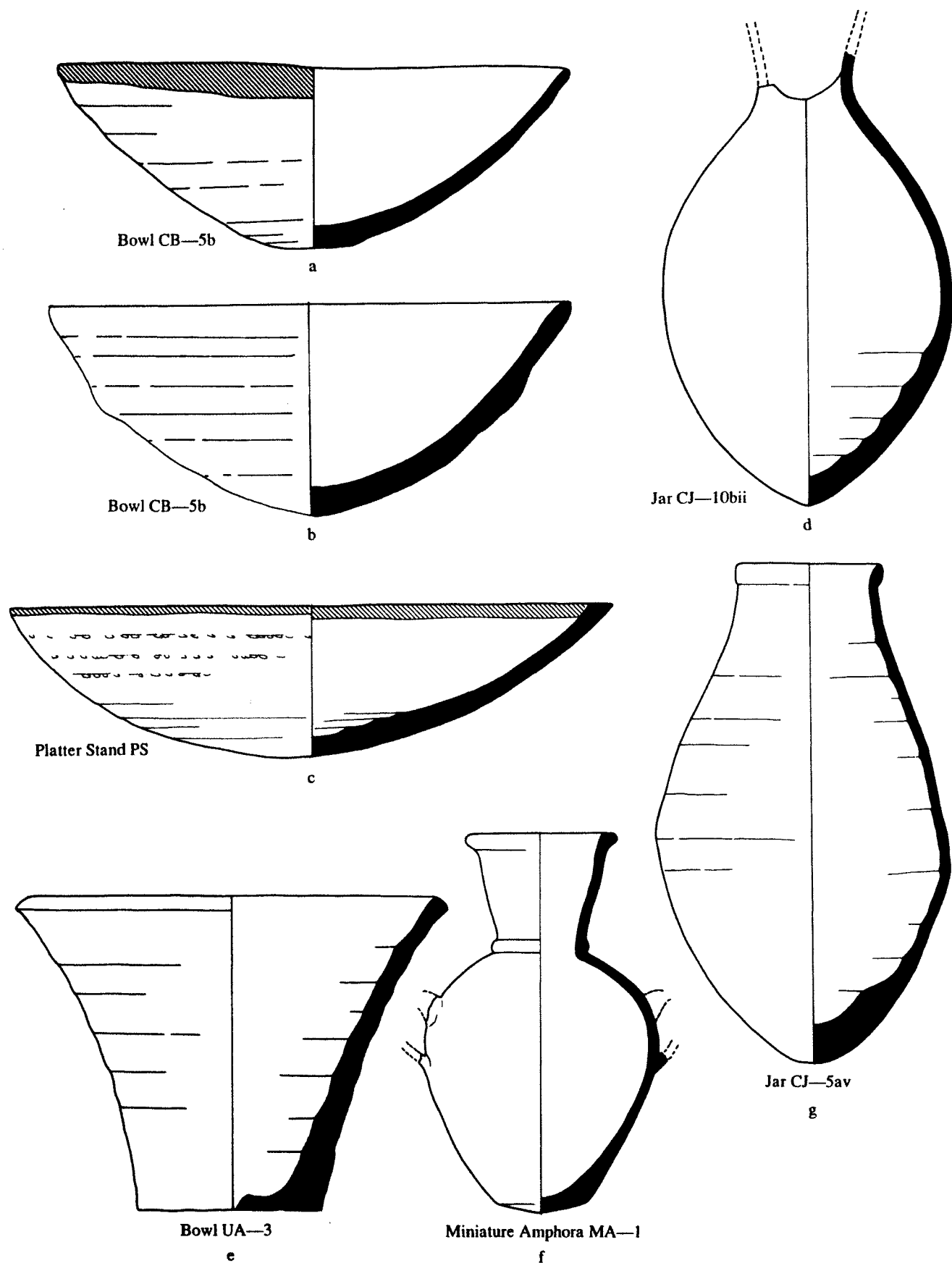


Figure 43. Objects from Tomb R 35 (*cont.*): (a) No. 7, (b) No. 85, (c) No. 42, (d) No. 2, (e) No. 87, (f) No. 1, (g) No. 37. Scale 2:5

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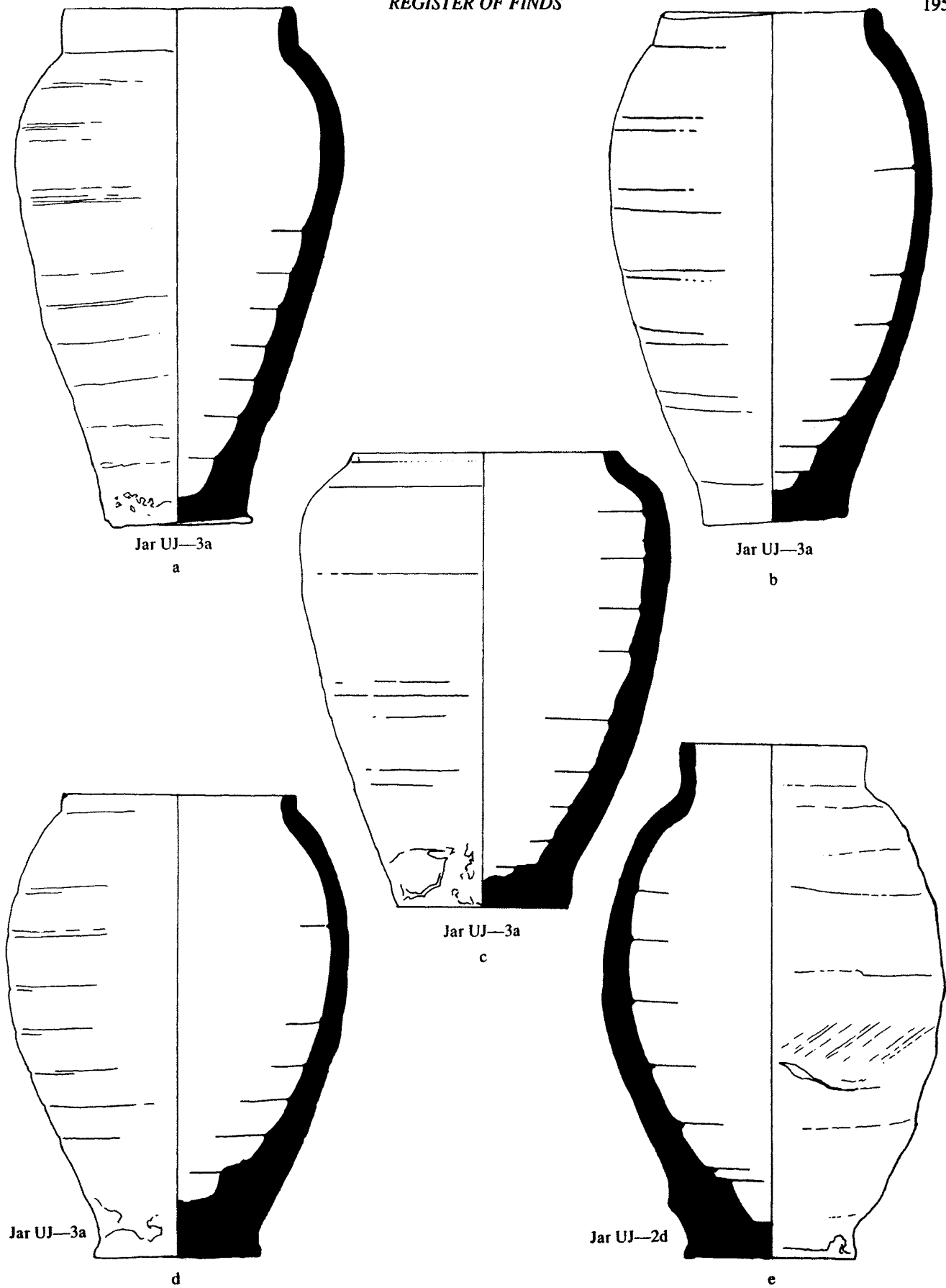


Figure 44. Objects from Tomb R 35 (*cont.*): (a) No. 104, (b) No. 21, (c) No. 41, (d) No. 8, (e) No. 31. Scale 2:5

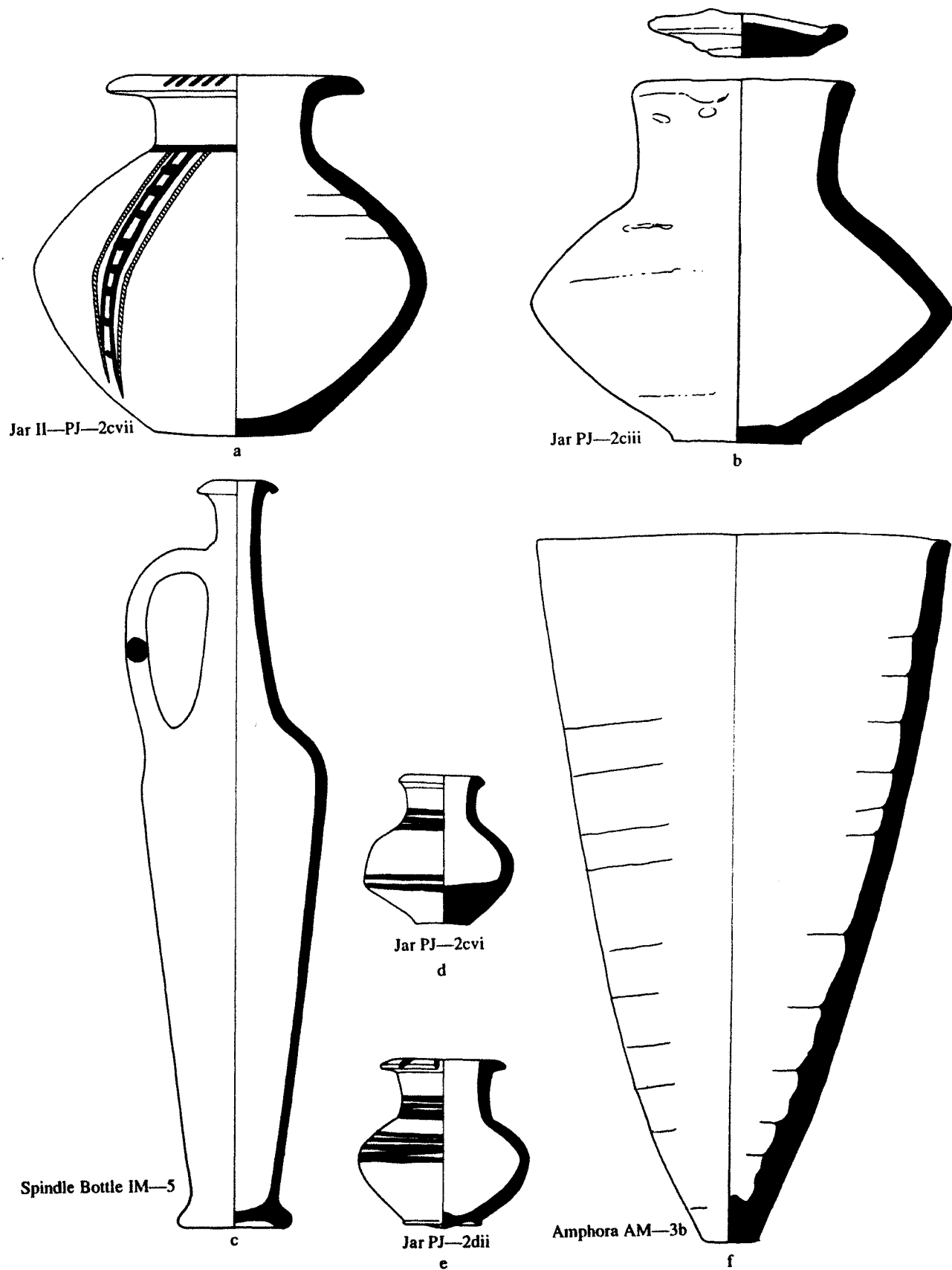


Figure 45. Objects from Tomb R 35 (*cont.*): (a) No. 54, (b) No. 61, (c) No. 60, (d) No. 36, (e) No. 72, (f) No. 39. Scale 2:5

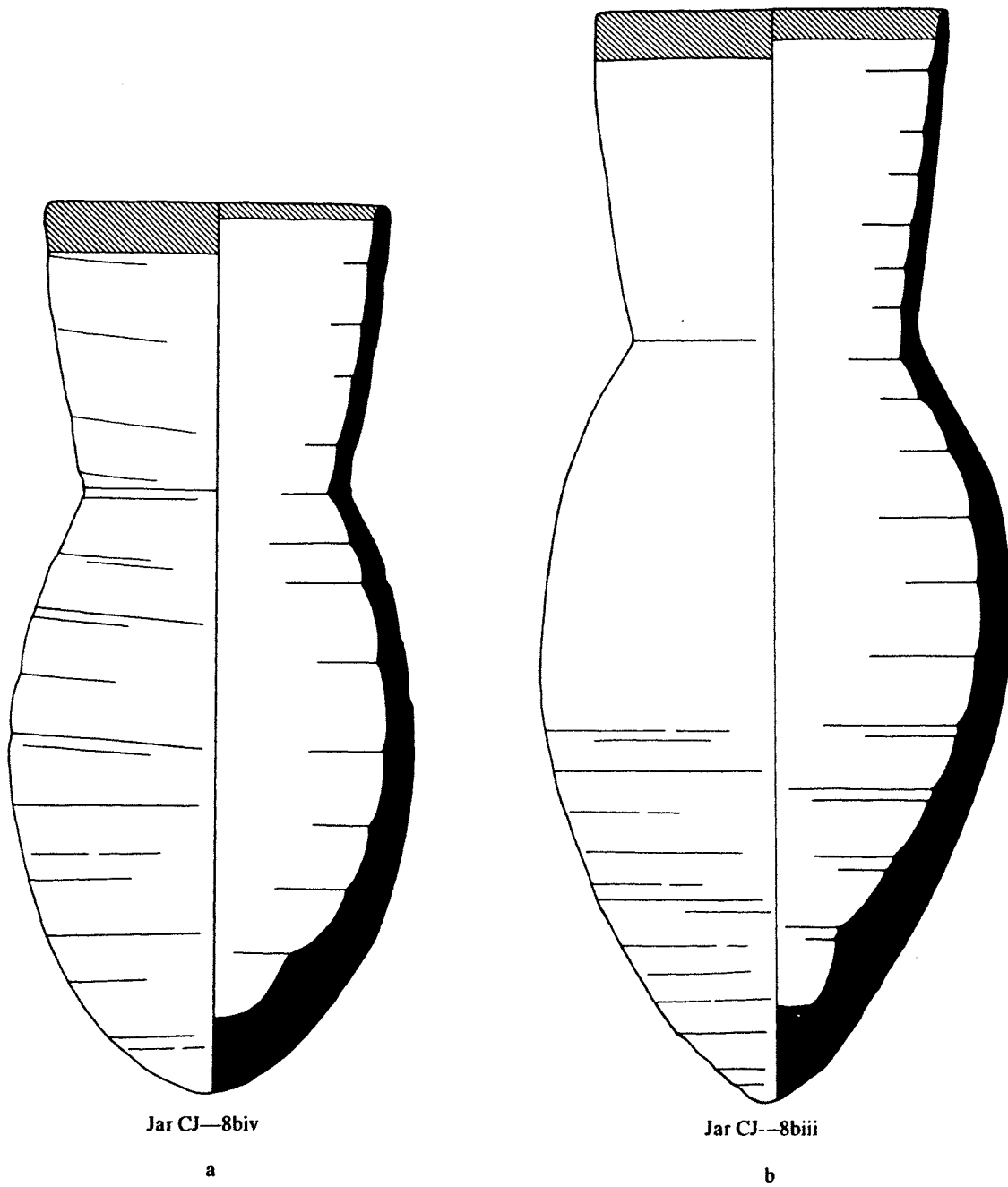


Figure 46. Objects from Tomb R 35 (*cont.*): (a) No. 28, (b) No. 40. Scale 2:5

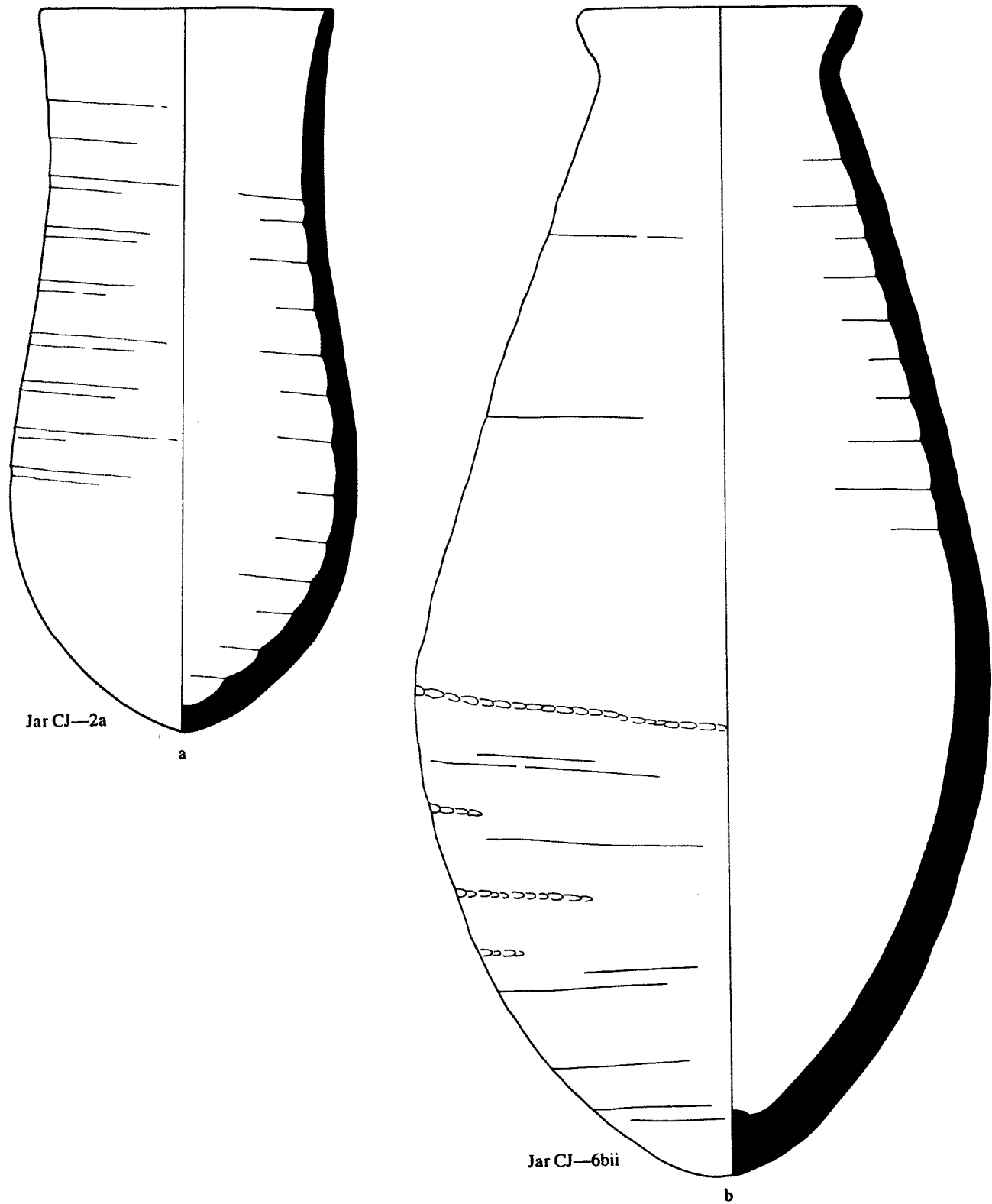


Figure 47. Objects from Tomb R 35 (*cont.*): (a) No. 75, (b) No. 38. Scale 2:5

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 35 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
b. With b (<i>cont.</i>):				
	6. Jar (at head of burials, broken)		—	
	7. Bowl CB—5b, red int. rim band (at head of burials)		21118	figs. 2d, 43a
	8. Jar UJ—3a (at head of burials)		21146	fig. 44d, pl. 14a
	9. Jar (at feet of burials, broken)		—	
	10. Bowl CB—1e (at feet of burials)		21131	
	11. Jar (at feet of burial I)		—	
	12. Kohl jar II—B3b		21193	fig. 41i
	13. Amulets and pendants, see also R 35—32 (at feet of burial G)		21296	figs. 17ff, kk, 41f, pl. 49a
	14. Bowl CB—2d, red ct., incompletely smoothed		21128	
	15. a. Pendant, poppy head/cornflower, car.		21190	figs. 17oo, 41l
	b. Pendant, eye, ye., bk., wh. gl.			fig. 17ll
	16. Hair ring/earring, red jasper (near head)		21191	fig. 41c (left)
	17. Copper object, length 4.5 cm		21194	
	18. Beads		21195	fig. 17d
	19. Amulet, Bes, bl. fa.		21192	figs. 17t, 41j
c. With c:				
	20. Bowl	Q1326, disc.		
	21. Jar UJ—3a, unsmoothed (possibly R 35—25)		21159	fig. 44b
	22. Kohl jar II—A1a		21199	fig. 41g
	23. "Eye paint" (in debris)		—	
	24. Bowl UA—3, holding infant		21119	
d. With d:				
	25. Jar (possibly R 35—21)		—	
	26. Platter stand PS, red ct. int. and ext. band, 7.4 cm		21117	
	27. Platter stand PS, pk. rim band, smoothed and above outside, 7.8 cm		21110	
	28. Jar CJ—8biv, slightly smoothed above, pk. rim		21150	figs. 6h, 46a
	29. Small bowl		—	
	30. Jar		—	
e. Unc. loc., shaft:				
	31. Jar UJ—2d, slightly smoothed		21155	fig. 44e
	32. Amulets and pendants, see R 35—13		21296	
	33. Pendant, heart, car. (from neck of child)		21198	figs. 17gg, 41m
	34. Beads		21293	
f. With e in E chamber:				
	35. Bowl CB—1c, pk. rim band (under burial V)		21123	fig. 42d
	36. Jar PJ—2cvi (under burial V)		21143	fig. 45d
	37. Jar CJ—5av, 7.5YR 6/4 (NW corner)		21156	figs. 4a, 43g, pl. 27c
	38. Jar CJ—6bii (SW corner)		21157	fig. 47b

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 35 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
f. With e in E chamber (<i>cont.</i>):				
	39. Amphora AM—3b, frag., lower body (at feet of burial W)		21160	fig. 45f
	40. Jar CJ—8biii, with red rim (at feet of burial W)		21152	figs. 6g, 46b, pl. 26a
	41. Jar UJ—3a, almost unsmoothed (at feet of burial W)		21153	fig. 44c
	42. Platter stand PS, pk. rim band		21111	fig. 43c
	43. Jar UJ—3a, unsmoothed (at head of burial X), 21.9 cm		21154	
	44. Ring, fa. (from burial X)	Q1439, 89925		
	45. Amulet, <i>wedjat</i> -eye, bl. fa. (from burial X)		21227	fig. 17bb
	46. Hair rings/earrings (from burial V), car.		21231	fig. 41c
	47. Hair rings/earrings (from burial W), car.		21231	fig. 41c
	48. Scarab, bl. gz. st., combined plant with scroll (near burial Y)		21228	fig. 11p
h. With f:				
	49. Razor (under head)	Q1400, 89869		
	50. Wooden kohl tube, badly deteriorated, shape unc., length 6.0 (under head)		21302	
	51. Bowl CB—1e, hor. bur. red ct. int. (NW corner)		21114	figs. 1i, 42j
	52. Bowl, alt. R 35—56 (in R 35—51)		21135	
	53. Bowl, frags.		—	
	54. Jar II—PJ—2cvii (SW corner)		21147	figs. 8b, 45a
	55. Bowl CB—1h (SW corner)		21130	fig. 42i
	56. Bowl CB—1b, red int., 15.7 × 3.0 cm (SW corner)		21135	
	57. Kohl jar II—B3b (at feet of burial AB)		21259	fig. 41h
	58. Bowl, broken (at feet of burial AC)		—	
	59. Spindle bottle IM—5, 2.5YR 5/8, height 32.8 cm (at feet of burial AD)		21141	pl. 23d
	60. Spindle bottle IM—5 (at feet of burial AD)		21142	fig. 45c, pl. 23e
	61. Jar PJ—2ciii, red hor. bur. (at leg of burial AC)		21149	figs. 7s, 45b
	62. Bowl CB—1c, red ct. int., 20.5 × 3.8 cm (at leg of burial AC)		21122	
	63. Bowl CB—1b, red ct. int., 15.6 × 3.5 cm (at head of burial AB)		21129	
	64. Bowl CB—3bii, hor. bur. int. red ct., 5.6 cm (in R 35—63)		21126	
	65. Bowl CB—1c, red int. ct., 4.7 cm (in R 35—64)		21137	
	66. Bowl (in R 35—65)		—	
	67. "Wooden object" (at head end of burial AE)		—	
	68. Coffin of burial AE		—	
	69. Scarab, st.?, striding human figure with scepter, other signs? (R hand, 1st body, second level)		21229 n/a	
i. In E chamber, unc. loc.:				
	70. Bowl CB—1b, red int. ct., 15.6 × 2.3 cm		21138	
	71. Bowl CB—1b, red int., 14.5 × 2.6 cm		21139	
	72. Jar PJ—2dii, N.K. fine, dec.		21148	fig. 45e, pl. 18g

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 35 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
i. In E chamber, unc. loc. (<i>cont.</i>):				
	73. Kohl tube lid of ivory, broken, 3.1 × 1.2 × 0.5 cm (under 3rd body from doorway, near last coffin)		21261	
	74. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. bur. red ct. int.		21127	fig. 42c
	75. Jar CJ—2a, irreg. firing, dk. red		21151	figs. 3f, 47a
	76. Bowl CB—1b, red ct. int., 14.8 × 2.8 cm		21136	
j. In fill at entrance to W chamber:				
	77. Scarab, bl. gz. st.?, <i>hs</i> vase, flanked by uraei wearing Red Crowns		21189	fig. 11q
k. With g in W chamber:				
	78. Scarab, bl. gz. st., <i>nsw-bity nwb-hpr-r</i> ‘		21188	fig. 12b
	79. Scarab, bl. gz. st., <i>nh</i> , flanked by 2 <i>nfr</i> signs (on fill, top level)		21187	fig. 12a
	80. Cowroid, bi-parabolic, gl. turq., uninscribed, 1.3 × 0.7 × 0.4 cm		21264	
	81. Bowl CB—1d, hor. bur. red int. ct.		21112	fig. 42f
	82. Bowl CB—1d, hor. bur. red int. ct., 26.5 × 7.3 cm		21113	
	83. Unc. object		—	
	84. Bowl CB—4avi, hor. bur. red int. ct.		21115	figs. 1y, 42h
	85. Bowl CB—5b, pk. rim band, smooth int.		21116	fig. 43b
	86. Bowl, probably same as R 35—84 or 85		—	
	87. Bowl UA—3, ext. blackened		21120	figs. 1d, 43e
	88. “Small bowl”		—	
	89. Bowl CB—1?, hor. bur. red int. ct.		21121	fig. 42g
	90. Bowl CB—3bii, hor. bur. red int. ct.		21124	fig. 42e
	91. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct., 15.2 × 5.0 cm		21125	
	92. Bowl UA—?	Q1332, disc.		
	93. Bowl CB—1b, 3.0 × 14.5 cm		21132	
	94. Bowl CB—1b, red int. ct.		21133	fig. 42a
	95. Jar, small, dec.		—	
	96. Bowl CB—4bi, int. smoothed		21134	figs. 1z, 42b
	97. Copper cutting-out knife or trimmer		21202A	fig. 41d
	98. Copper probe		21202C	fig. 41b
	99. Copper probe, length 9.7 cm		21202B	
	100. Beads and Bes amulet of bl. fa.		21196	fig. 17u
	101. “Glass object”		21197	fig. 41e
	102. Razor, length 10.3 cm		21262	
	103. Jar UJ—3a, slightly smoothed, 25.4 × 15.7 cm		21144	
	104. Jar UJ—3a, slightly smoothed		21145	fig. 44a
l. E Chamber, Level 2:				
	105. Scarab, st., with 8 uraei with tails joined (“R arm of second burial”)	Q 1404, 89924		fig. 12l
	106. Coffin remains of burial AC		Disc.	

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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R 35 (*cont.*)Objects (*cont.*):1. E Chamber, Level 2 (*cont.*):

107. Coffin remains of burial AD

Disc.

108. Coffin remains of burial AB

Disc.

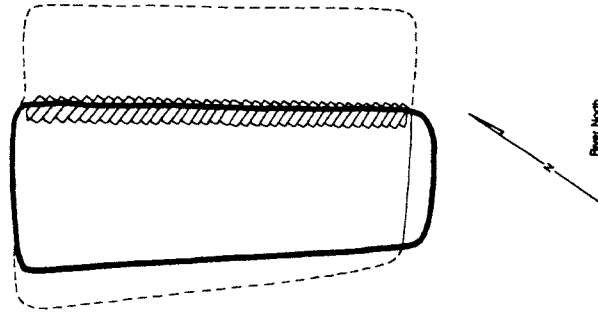


Figure 48. Plan of Tomb R 38. Scale 1:40

R 38

fig. 48

Shaft with side chamber:

Shaft: $2.15 \times 0.75-0.80 \times 1.35$ mChamber: $2.10 \times 0.55 \times \text{—}$ mBlocking: cb. laid ashlar, $0.08 \times 0.16 \times 0.34-0.35$ m

Burial:—

Body:—

Objects:

1. Coffin frags., dec.

Disc.

2. Stand ST—3b, dk. red vert. bur.¹⁵

21562 figs. 10p, 49

R 39

Shaft: rect., $1.20-1.40 \times 0.35-0.52 \times 0.70$ m

R 40

fig. 50a

Shaft with two end-chambers:

Shaft: rect., $2.35 \times 0.60-0.80$ (undercut) $\times 2.10-2.20$ mW chamber: $2.35 \times 1.40 \times 1.05-?$ m, collapsedBlocking: cb., $0.08 \times 0.17 \times 0.34$ mE chamber: $2.30-2.50 \times 1.50-1.78 \times 1.10$ m, floor at 1.10Blocking: cb., $0.08 \times 0.17 \times 0.34$ m and slabs of mud

Burials:

a. Shaft, level I at -1.19 m

A. Dist. in coffin

15. The stand was probably a tool, as another part was found in R 44 (—2).

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

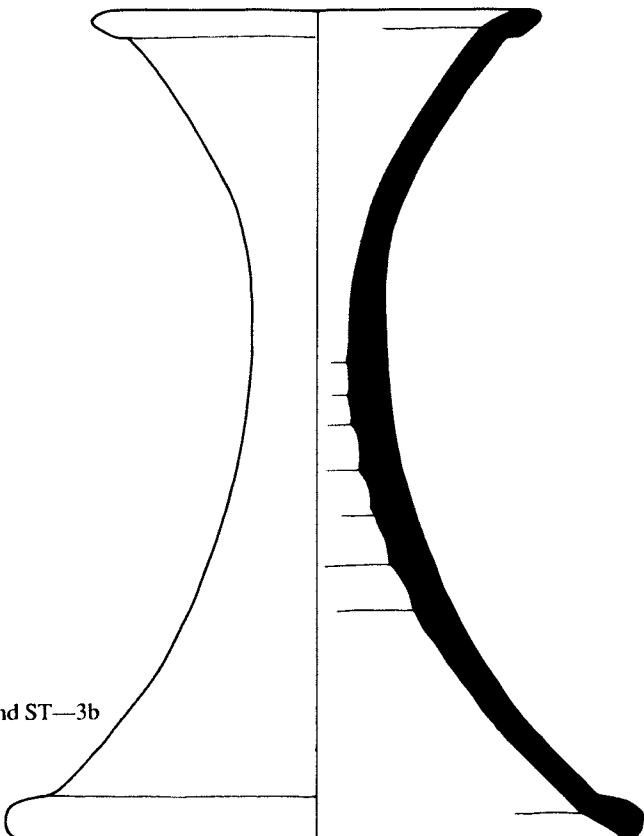
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
				

Figure 49. Object from Tomb R 38: No. 2. Scale 2:5

R 40 (*cont.*)Burials (*cont.*):

- b. Shaft, level II, at -1.68 m:
 - B. W/L/—/—, in coffin (to N)
 - C. W?/*extended” in coffin
- c. W chamber, latest to earliest:
 - D. W/B/ex./— in coffin
 - E. W/L/ex.-slightly bent/— in coffin
 - F. — in coffin, on burial G
 - G. W/R/2/sides in coffin
 - H. W/B/ex./sides in coffin, on burial G
- d. E chamber, latest to earliest:
 - I. —
 - J. W/B/ex./pubis
 - K. W/B/ex./sides
 - L. W/B/ex./? in coffin
 - M. W/— unc. possibly the same as burial I

pl. 8a

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 40 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Bodies:				
	A. Mature male			
	B. Male			
	C. —			
	D. Presumably adult-mature			
	E. Presumably adult-mature			
	F. —			
	G. Juvenile male			
	H. Mature male			
	I. "Child"			
	J. Mature female			
	K. Mature female?			
	L. Mature male			
	M. Juvenile male			
Objects:				
	a. Shaft, below A:			
	1. Large jar, with rodent		—	
	2. Bowl UA?		—	
	b. Shaft, level II:			
	3. Jar CJ—6aii? (near head, N body)		22338	figs. 5g, 53g
	4. Large jar (with dry leaves, S body)		—	
	5. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct.		22264	fig. 51g, pl. 13b
	6. Coffin frags., dec. (near E chamber)		21624	
	7. Plaque, bl. gz. st., obv.: <i>mn-hpr-r</i> ' flanked by <i>m</i> ' <i>t</i> feathers and uraei, rev.: <i>mn-hpr-r</i> ' <i>tit imn</i> (S burial)		21363	fig. 12c
	8. Razor (under head, S coffin)		21361	fig. 50e
	9. Galena (S burial)		21366	
	10. ¹⁶ Bowl		—	
	11. Bowl		—	
	12. Bowl		—	
	13. Beads		21364	fig. 17g
	14. Scarab, bl. gz. st., falcon-headed human figure holds pair of uraei, under winged sun disc with pendant uraei		21263	fig. 12e
	c. W chamber, with burial D, at feet:			
	15. Bowl CB—1e, red int. ct, hor. bur., some pt. slopped outside		21090	fig. 51l
	16. Bowl CB—1b, red int. ct., 15.8 × 3.5 cm (in R 40—15)		22179	
	17. Bowl CB—1h, smoothed int. (in R 40—16)		22191	fig. 52a
	18. Bowl CB—2b, red int. ct., 15.5 × 3.0 cm		21091	figs. 1n, 51m

16. Objects 10–12 correspond to unregistered 2, 50, which are not individually identified.

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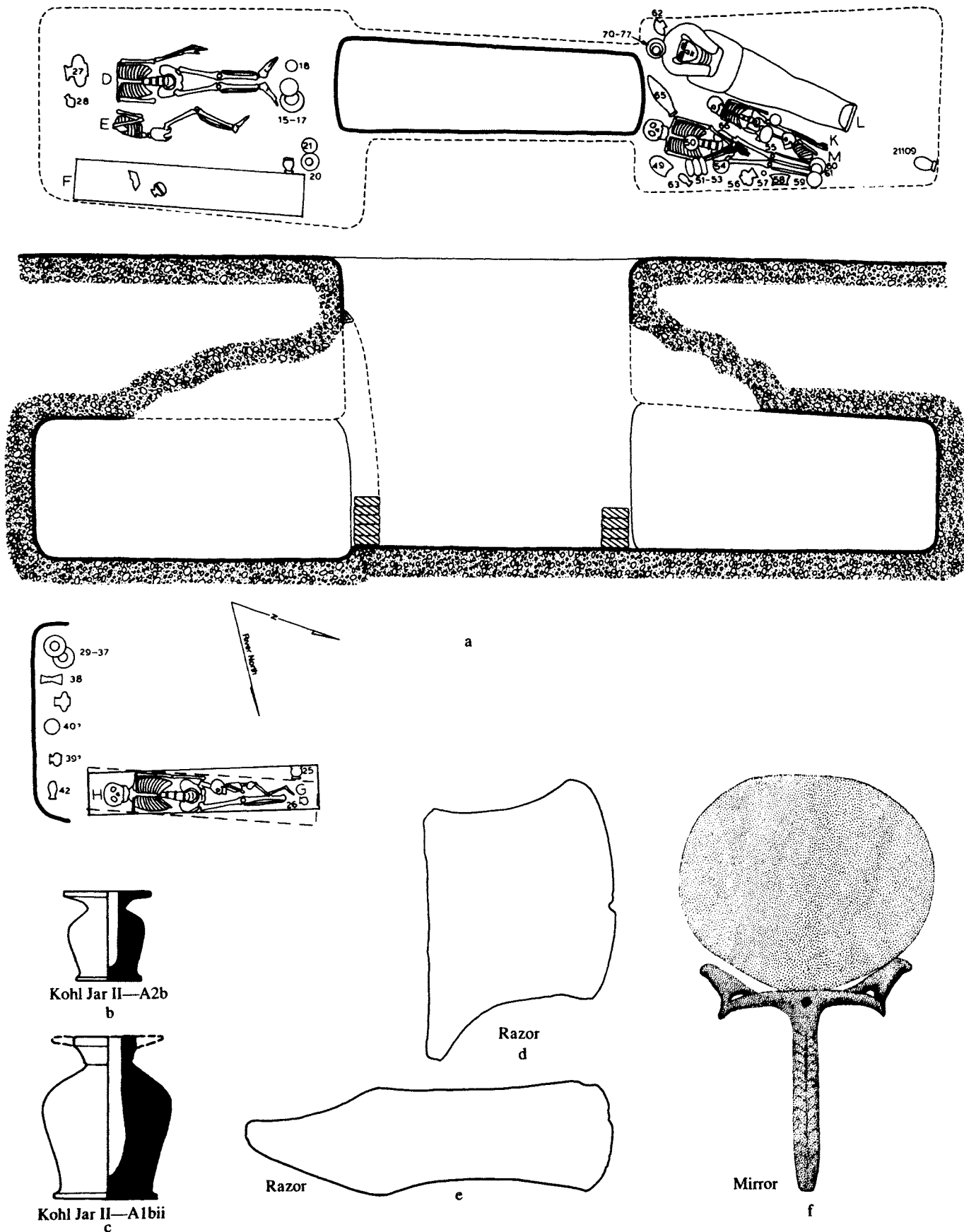


Figure 50. Plan, Section, and Objects from Tomb R 40: (a) Plan and Section, (b) No. 25, (c) No. 57, (d) No. 58, (e) No. 8, (f) No. 66.
Scale 1:2 except (a) 1:40

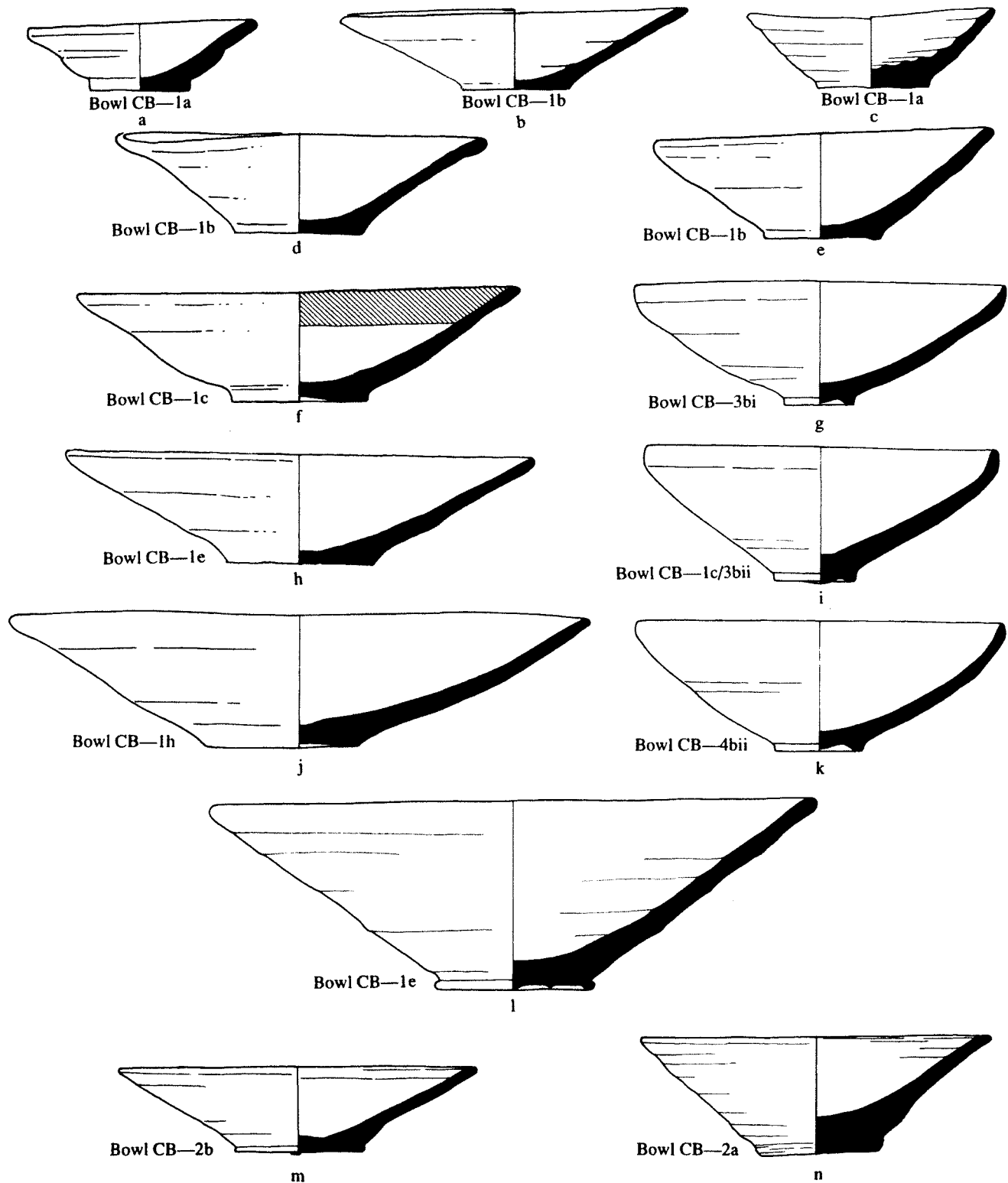


Figure 51. Objects from Tomb R 40 (*cont.*): (a) No. 22, (b) No. 71, (c) No. 20, (d) No. 53, (e) No. 37, (f) No. 77, (g) No. 5, (h) No. 36, (i) No. 30, (j) No. 74, (k) No. 31, (l) No. 15, (m) No. 18, (n) No. 50. Scale 2:5

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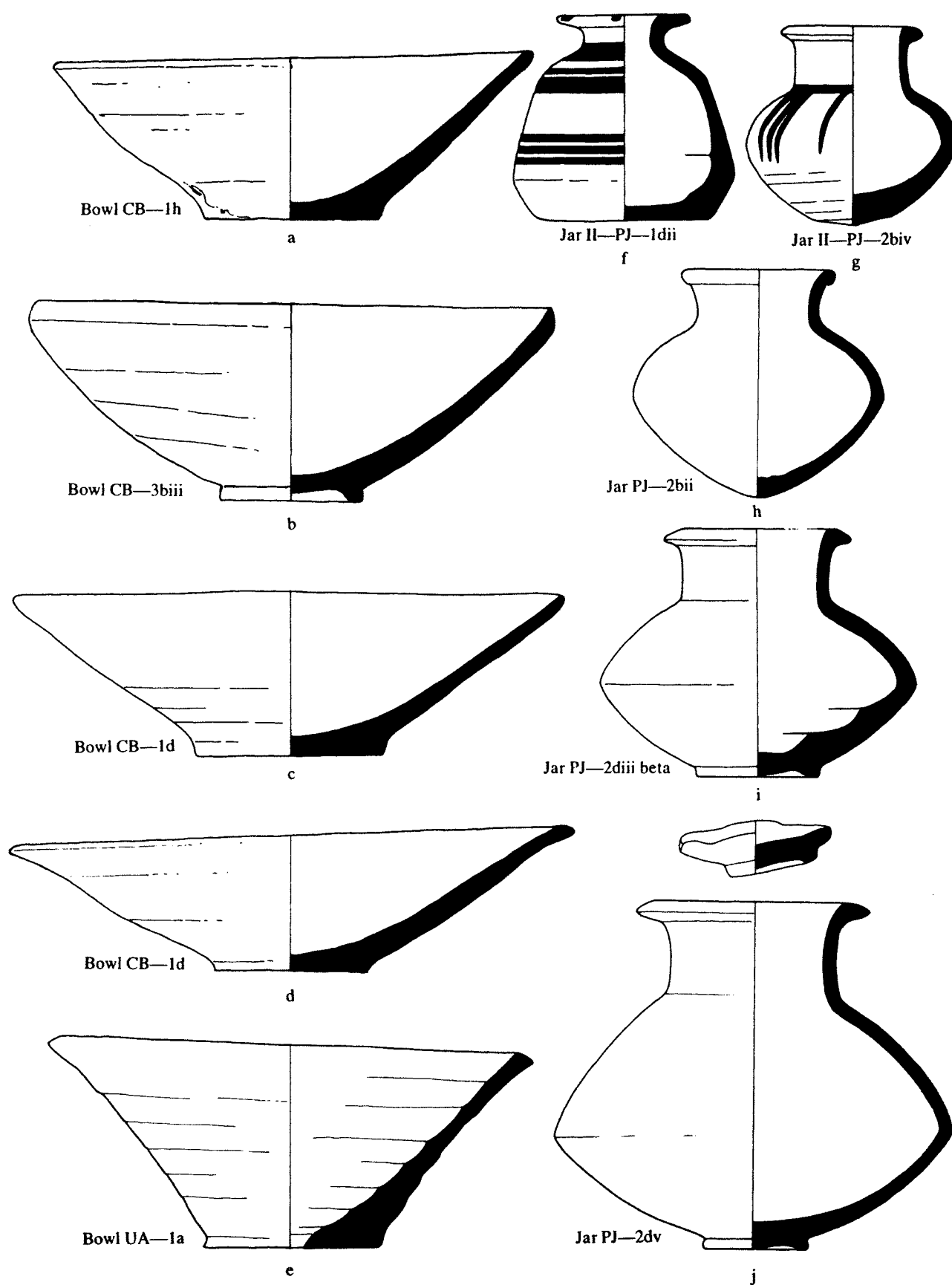


Figure 52. Objects from Tomb R 40 (*cont.*): (a) No. 17, (b) No. 60, (c) No. 75, (d) No. 73, (e) No. 21, (f) No. 24, (g) No. 56, (h) No. 41, (i) No. 62, (j) No. 39. Scale 2:5

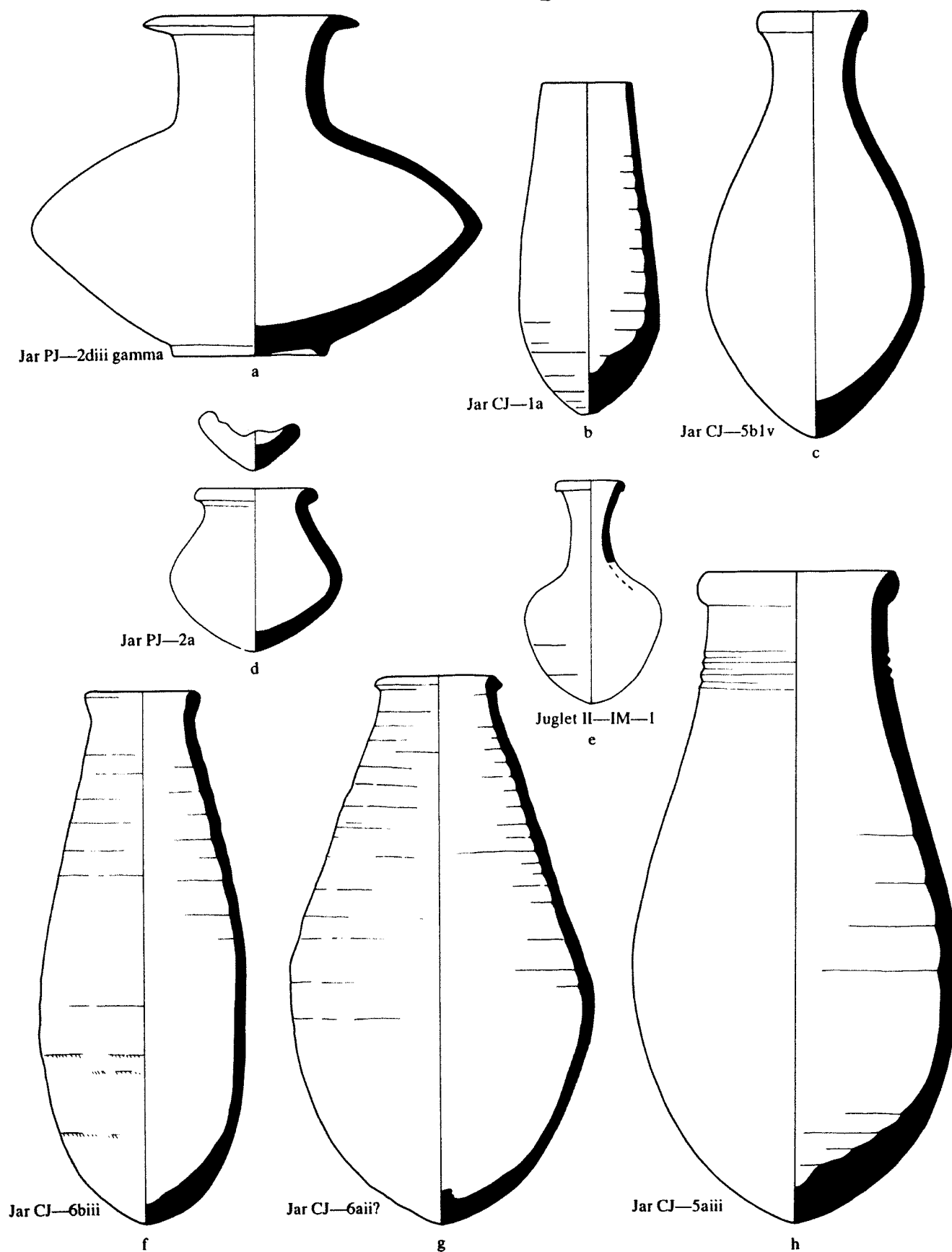


Figure 53. Objects from Tomb R 40 (*cont.*): (a) No. 27, (b) No. 63, (c) No. 42, (d) No. 26, (e) No. 28, (f) No. 65, (g) No. 3, (h) No. 64.
Scale 2:5 except (g) 1:5

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 40 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
d. W chamber with burial E at feet:				
	19. Bowl, large ¹⁷		—	
	20. Bowl CB—1a, alternately R 40—34, 11.0 × 3.5 cm (in R 40—19)		21100	fig. 51c
	21. Bowl UA—1a		21099	figs. 1a, 52e
	22. Bowl CB—1a (in R 40—21)		22214	figs. 1e, 51a
	23. Bowl		—	
	24. Jar II—PJ—1dii		21087	figs. 7k, 52f
g. In coffin of burial G, at feet:				
	25. Kohl jar II—A2b		21352	fig. 50b
	26. Jar PJ—2a, red ct., bur.		21223	figs. 7l, 53d
h. Group of vessels at W end, probably belonging to burials F and G, swept to the end for placing burials D and E:				
	27. Jar PJ—2diii gamma, red ct. bur.		21105	figs. 8f, 53a
	28. Juglet II—IM—1, 7.5YR 7/4		21107	figs. 10e, 53e
	29. Bowl, broken		—	
	30. Bowl CB—1c or 3bii, int. hor. bur., red ct.		21101	fig. 51i
	31. Bowl CB—4bii, int. hor. bur., red ct.		22225	fig. 51k
	32. Bowl CB—1b, red ct. int., wh. rim band, 16.3 × 3.8 cm		22180	
	33. Bowl CB—1c, red ct. int., 17.5 × 3.5 cm		21102	
	34. Bowl CB—1a, alternately R 40—20		21100	
	35. Bowl CB—1e, int. hor. bur., red ct., 28.1 × 7.9 cm (in R 40—34)		21089	
	36. Bowl CB—1e, int. hor. bur., red ct.		22190	fig. 51h
	37. Bowl CB—1b, red splashed at rim (in R 40—36)		21098	fig. 51e
	38. Stand		—	
	39. Jar PJ—2dv, red ct. bur.		22281	figs. 8j, 52j
	40. Bowl CB—3bii, int. hor. bur., pk./orange ct., 15.3 × 5.5 cm		22246	
	41. Jar PJ—2bii, red ct., bur.		22285	figs. 7n, 52h
	42. Jar CJ—5biv, red ct. vert. bur.		21108	fig. 53c
i. From earth and coffin:				
	43. Gold leaf frags.		21357	
j. From E chamber, unc. association:				
	44. Coffin frags., ¹⁸ dec. and inscribed		—	
	45. Bowl		—	
	46. Bowl		—	
	47. Bowl, alt. R 40—35		—	

17. Bowls 19, 23, 29, 45, 46, 67, and 73–77 are not clearly identified. Bowls with OIM or unregistered numbers are assigned to these tomb numbers only as one of the possibly vessels.

18. It is possible that there was confusion in the assignment of these inscribed coffin fragments with R 40—68; they may be those of the coffin of *Wr* or of the coffin of *ʿḲ-mś* (see *Appendix B*).

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 40 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
j. From E chamber, unc. association (<i>cont.</i>):				
	48. Beads, see also R 40—69		21365	fig. 17p
k. From E burial chamber, burial J				
	49. Jar, large (near head)		—	
	50. Bowl CB—2a, red ct. int., wh. rim, 15.8 × 4.8 cm (on chest)		22224	fig. 51n
	51. Bowl CB—1b/2a, red int. ct., 16.8 × 4.0 cm		22250	
	52. Bowl CB—1c, red rim, 20.8 × 4.7 cm		22190	
	53. Bowl CB—1b, red ct. int.		21095	fig. 51d
	54. Bowl CB—1b, 36.0 × 3.6 cm, 7.5YR 5/4		21092	
	55. Bowl CB—1b, red ct. int., wh. band, 15.5 × 4.2 cm (in R 40—54)		21096	
	56. Jar II—PJ—2biv		22287	figs. 7p, 52g
	57. Kohl jar II—A1bii		21351	fig. 50c
	58. Razor		21359	fig. 50d
	59. Bowl		—	
	60. Bowl CB—3biii, int. hor. bur. red ct.		22186	figs. 1t, 52b
	61. Bowl (in R 40—60)		—	
	62. Jar PJ—2diii beta, red ct. bur., 10R 4/8, 5YR 6/4		21104	figs. 8e, 52i
	63. Jar CJ—1a, red ct. (near R 40—49)		21103	fig. 53b
	64. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct. (at E end)		21109	fig. 53h
l. From E chamber, burial K:				
	65. Jar CJ—6biii (near head)		22334	fig. 53f
	66. Copper mirror, falcons on handle on either side of mirror	Q1570, 89888		fig. 50f, pl. 44
	67. Bowl		—	
m. From E burial chamber, burial L:				
	68. Coffin, inscribed ¹⁹		21624	pl. 33 ²⁰
	69. Body covering, including beads? (see R 40—48)		21365	
	70. Bowl CB—1b, wh. band, 16.3 × 3.6 cm (near head or in corner)		21093	
	71. Bowl CB—1b, wh. band		21094	fig. 51b
	72. Bowl CB—1b, 16.3 × 8.4 cm		21097	
	73. Bowl CB—1d, red ct. int.		22187	fig. 52d
	74. Bowl CB—1h, red ct. int.		22222	fig. 51j
	75. Bowl CB—1d		22223	fig. 52c
	76. Bowl CB—1c, red ct. int., 22.2 × 4.7 cm		22189	
	77. Bowl CB—1c, pk. int. rim band		22188	fig. 51f
n. Unc. loc., “in pot”:				
	78. Skeleton of small animal		21369	

19. See footnote 18 (above).

20. Fragments on plate 33 are not those in OIM.

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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R 40 (*cont.*)Objects (*cont.*):

o. Various locs., see burials section:

79. Coffin remains, burial A

Disc.

80. Coffin remains, burial B

Disc.

81. Coffin remains, burial C

Disc.

82. Coffin remains, burial D

Disc.

83. Coffin remains, burial E

Disc.

84. Coffin remains, burial F

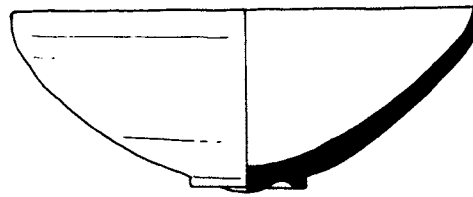
Disc.

85. Coffin remains, burial G

Disc.

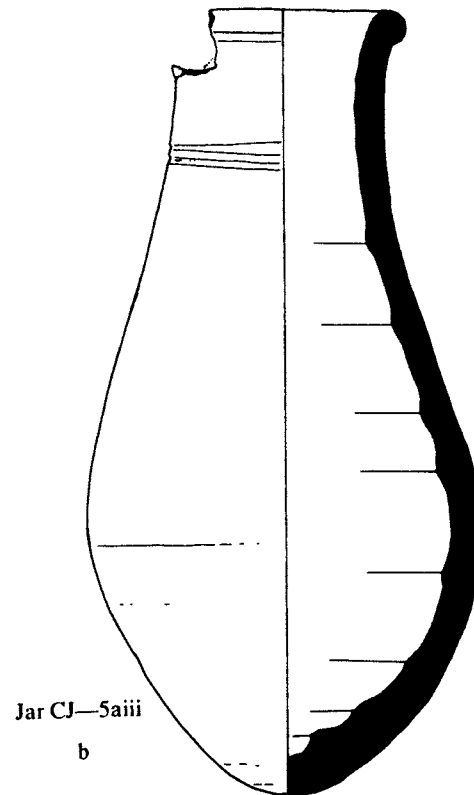
86. Coffin remains, burial H

Disc.



Bowl CB—3bii

a



Jar CJ—5aiii

b

Figure 54. Objects from Tomb R 41: (a) No. 2, (b) No. 1. Scale 2:5

R 41

Shaft: rect., 1.75–1.85 × 0.53 × 0.40 m

Burial: W/B?/ex./pubis in coffin

Body:—

Objects:

1. Jar CJ—5aiii (outside coffin, head)

21171 fig. 54b

2. Bowl CB—3bii, int. hor. bur. red ct. (on R 41—1)

21073 fig. 54a

3. Bracelet of beads

20890

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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R 42

Shaft with side chamber:

Shaft: $2.20\text{--}2.25 \times 0.65 \times 1.40$ mChamber: irreg., $2.25 \times 0.60 \times \text{—}$ mBlocking: cb., $0.10 \times 0.17 \times 0.32$ m

Burials:

a. In shaft:

A. —

B. —

b. In chamber:

C. — in coffin

Bodies:

A. Mature male

B. Mature female

C. Mature male

Object:

1. Coffin, burial C

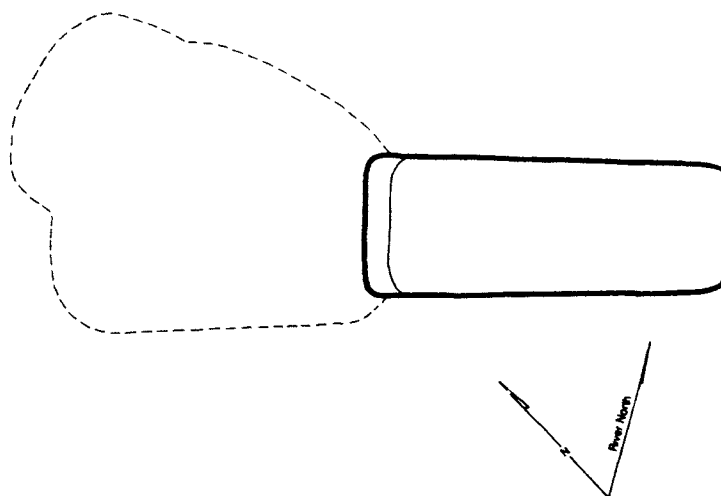


Figure 55. Plan of Tomb R 43. Scale 1:40

R 43

Shaft with end chamber at the W end:

Shaft: rect., $2.00 \times 0.70\text{--}0.75 \times 2.10$ mChamber: irreg., ca. $1.85\text{--}2.10 \times 1.05\text{--}1.70 \times 1.45$ m, floor at -0.15 m

Burials:

a. In shaft:

A. W/B/ex./sides

b. In chamber (S-N):

B. W/—

fig. 55

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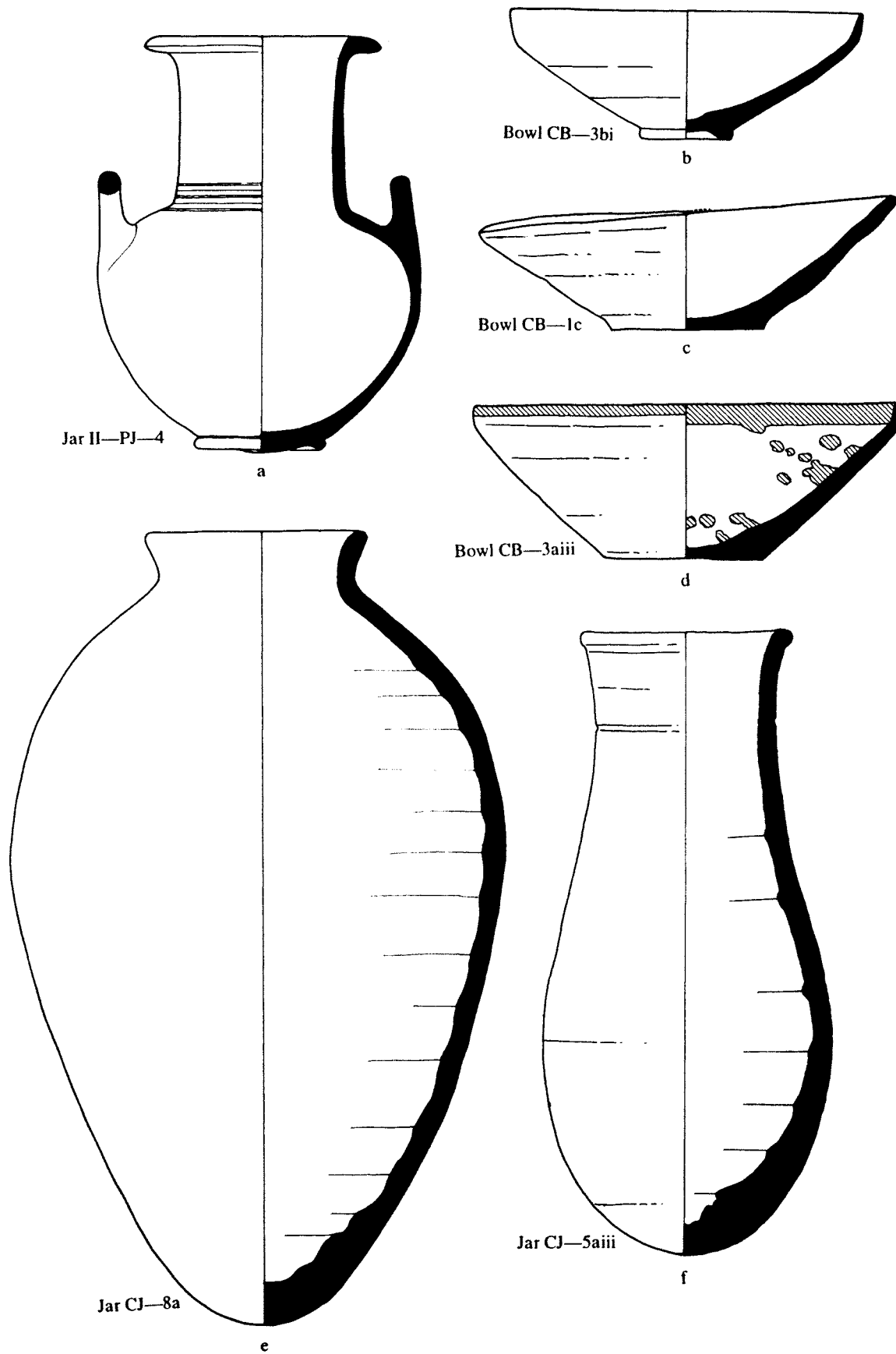


Figure 56. Objects from Tomb R 43: (a) No. 6, (b) No. 3, (c) No. 4, (d) No. 1, (e) No. 7, (f) No. 2. Scale 2:5

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 43 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Burials (<i>cont.</i>):			
	b. In chamber (S–N) (<i>cont.</i>):			
	C. E/B?/ex.?/sides-pubis?			
	D. —			
	Bodies:			
	A. —			
	B. —			
	C. —			
	D. —			
	Objects:			
	a. With burial A, near head:			
	1. Bowl CB—3aiii, red rim and slopped pt.	21058		fig. 56d
	b. In shaft, near chamber:			
	2. Jar CJ—5aiii, blackened below	21062		fig. 56f
	3. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur., red ct.	21060		fig. 56b
	c. In chamber:			
	4. Bowl CB—1c, red rim band (over head, burial C)	21059		fig. 56c
	d. Unc. loc., presumably chamber:			
	5. Jar CJ—5avi	21061		
	6. Jar II—PJ—4, with lid, 10YR 7/3, 5YR 3/2, 2.5YR 4/8, pt. red and bk.	21063		fig. 56a
	7. Jar CJ—8a	22294		figs. 6d, 56e
R 44				
	Shaft with chamber on the northern side			
	Shaft: 2.30 × 1.00 × 1.35 m			
	Chamber: 2.50 × 0.85 × 0.80 m			
	Blocking: 8 courses of cb. on 0.10 m fill in chamber, laid flat, probably ashlar, cb., 0.08 × 0.17 × 0.35 m			
	Burial: — scattered in shaft and chamber			
	Body: —			
	Objects:			
	1. Sherd of <i>qadus</i> (intrusive?)	—		
	2. Stand ST—3b, dk. red vert. bur.	21562 ²¹		
	3. Bowl CB—1b, red coat int., no burnish	21172		fig. 57



Figure 57. Object from Tomb R 44: No. 3. Scale 2:5

21. Duplicated in records, see R 38—2.

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 45				fig. 58a
	Shaft with two end-chambers:			
	Shaft: rect., $2.20 \times 0.55\text{--}0.65 \times 1.65$ m			
	W chamber: $2.10 \times 1.50 \times 0.75\text{--}0.80$ m			
	Blocking: cb., vert. and hor. hole with stone and brick in 2nd course, cb. ramp.			
	E chamber: $2.15 \times 1.00(+)\times 0.95\text{--}1.00$ m			
	Burials:			
	a. Within 0.70 m of top of shaft, level I:			
	A–H. “7–8 skeletons of dislocated skulls and bodies — all mature male?”			
	b. At -0.74 m, level II:			
	I. W/L/ex./sides-pubis, in coffin			
	c. At -0.97 m, level III:			
	J. W/R/ex./pubis			
	K. W/L/ex./pubis			
	d. In W burial chamber:			
	L. W/B/ex./sides			
	e. In E burial chamber:			
	M. W/face down/ex./pelvis, post.			
	N. W/B/ex./pubis, in coffin			
	Bodies:			
	A–H. —			
	I. Senile female			
	J. Mature female			
	K. Mature male			
	L. Mature male			
	M. Senile female			
	N. Mature female, possibly with fetus			
	Objects:			
	a. In shaft, level I:			
	1. Bowl CB—1d, hor. bur. int. red ct.	21182		fig. 59d
	b. In shaft, level II:			
	2. Coffin of burial I, $1.85 \times 0.36 \times 0.38$ cm	—		
	3. Beads (from coffin)	21309		pl. 49d
	4. Jar CJ—5av (W of coffin)	22321		fig. 60a
	5. Stone jar VIII, height 3.4 cm, bk. and wh. hard stone, granite? (at feet in coffin)	21355		pl. 39a
	6. Scarab, bl. gz. st., lotus with buds on stalk (at feet in coffin)	21311		fig. 12d
	7. Scarab, bl. gz. st., L.E. plant on <i>nb</i> sign, flanked by pair of <i>nh</i> signs (at feet in coffin)	21313		fig. 12g
	8. Jar (NE corner, shaft)	—		

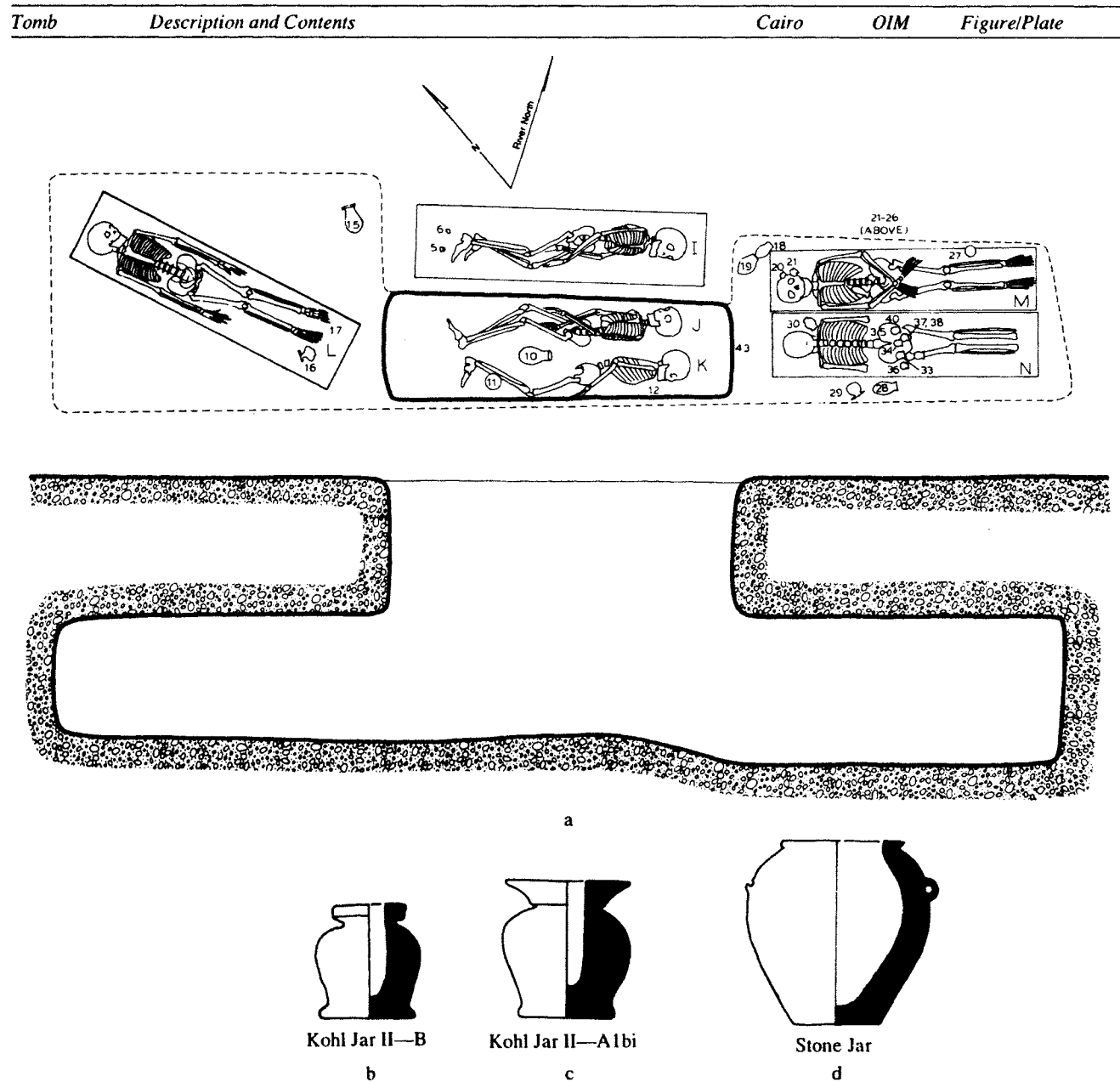
Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

Figure 58. Plan, Section, and Objects from Tomb R 45: (a) Plan and Section, (b) No. 20, (c) No. 42, (d) No. 39.
Scale 1:2 except (a) 1:40

R 45 (*cont.*)

Objects (*cont.*):

b. In shaft, level II (*cont.*):

9. Scarab, bl. gz. st., falcon, uraeus before,
with flail over *nb* (with R 45—8?)

21312 fig. 12f

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 45 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
c. In shaft, level III, with burial K:				
	10. Jar IV—CJ—5avii, gr.-wh.		21186	figs. 4c, 60d
	11. Jar PJ—2a?, red ct. bur., 2.5YR 5/6, 5YR 5/3		21205	fig. 59j
	12. Beads, amulets, coils (from neck)		21310	pl. 49c
	a–d. Beads			
	e. Amulet, fly, 3, gn. gz. st.			fig. 17ii
	f. 2 coils of silver, hair rings/earrings, 1.0 × 0.85 × 0.35 cm			
d. In shaft, unc. loc.:				
	13. Bowl CB—1e, int. hor. bur. red ct. (E end)		21211	fig. 59e
	14. a. Pendant, poppy head/cornflower, bl. fa., 0.97 × 0.35 cm (fill)		21265	fig. 17jj, pl. 49b
	b. Amulet, false scarab, bl. fa., 1.20 × 0.78 × 0.47 cm			fig. 17i
e. In chamber with burial L:				
	15. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct., 25.1 × 13.4 cm, 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 5/6 (NE corner)		22306	
	16. Jar PJ—2civ, red ct. bur., 10R 4/8, 7.5YR 8/2; with lid, 5YR 5/3 (in coffin)		21224	figs. 7t, 59f
	17. Wooden kohl “pot,” incomplete, on grave record only, not in register, see R 45—31b		—	
f. In E chamber with burial M:				
	18. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct.		21203	fig. 60f, pl. 15a
	19. Jar CJ—5bi		22311	fig. 59h
	20. Kohl jar II—B, unc.		21004	fig. 58b
	21. Jar PJ—2a, red ct. bur.		21184	fig. 60g
	22. Scarab, bl. gz. st., <i>Tilapia</i> fish (on chest)		21325	fig. 12i
	23. Bowl CB—1d, red ct. int. (on thorax)		21183	fig. 59c
	24. Jar CJ—10bi		21181	figs. 6j, 59g
	25. Miniature votive vessel MI, 6.3 cm (on L pelvis)		21210	
	26. Bowl CB—1b, int. hor. bur. red ct.		22242	fig. 59a
	27. Bowl CB—3bi, int. hor. bur. red ct. (N of coffin)		22267	fig. 59b
g. In E chamber with N:				
	28. Jar CJ—5aiv, red ct. (S of coffin)		22318	figs. 3k, 60b
	29. Jar CJ—5aiii (S of coffin)		21185	fig. 60e
	30. Jar PJ—2a, with lid (in coffin on L shoulder)		21106	fig. 60c
	31. a. Shell, 8.0 × 3.2 × 1.0 cm (on chest)		21327	
	b. Awl, bone, very heavy, possibly weapon point, length 9.2 cm		21356	
	c. Beads		21327	fig. 17f, m
	32. Scarab, st., <i>hm(.t)-ntr nfr(.t)-iry?</i> (under pelvis)	Q1536, 89921		fig. 12j, pl. 48g
	33. Miniature votive vessel MI, 5.8 × 5.7 cm (on thorax)		21208	
	34. Miniature votive vessel MI, 5.3 × 5.2 cm (at waist in coffin)		21209	
	35. Miniature bowl, red ct., 6.7 × 4.7 cm (on legs)		21207	fig. 59k

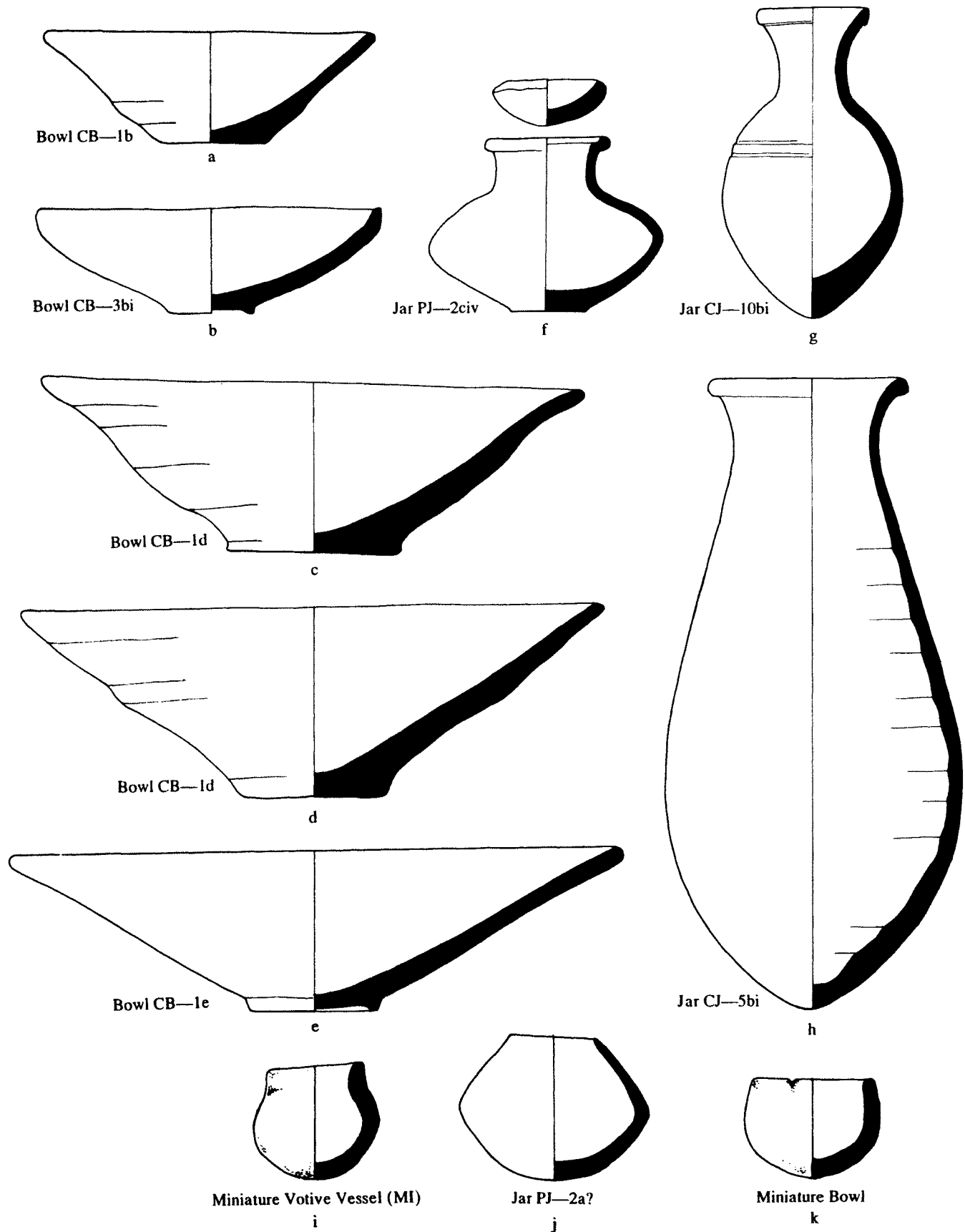


Figure 59. Objects from Tomb R 45 (*cont.*): (a) No. 26, (b) No. 27, (c) No. 23, (d) No. 1, (e) No. 13, (f) No. 16, (g) No. 24, (h) No. 19, (i) No. 40, (j) No. 11, (k) No. 35. Scale 2:5

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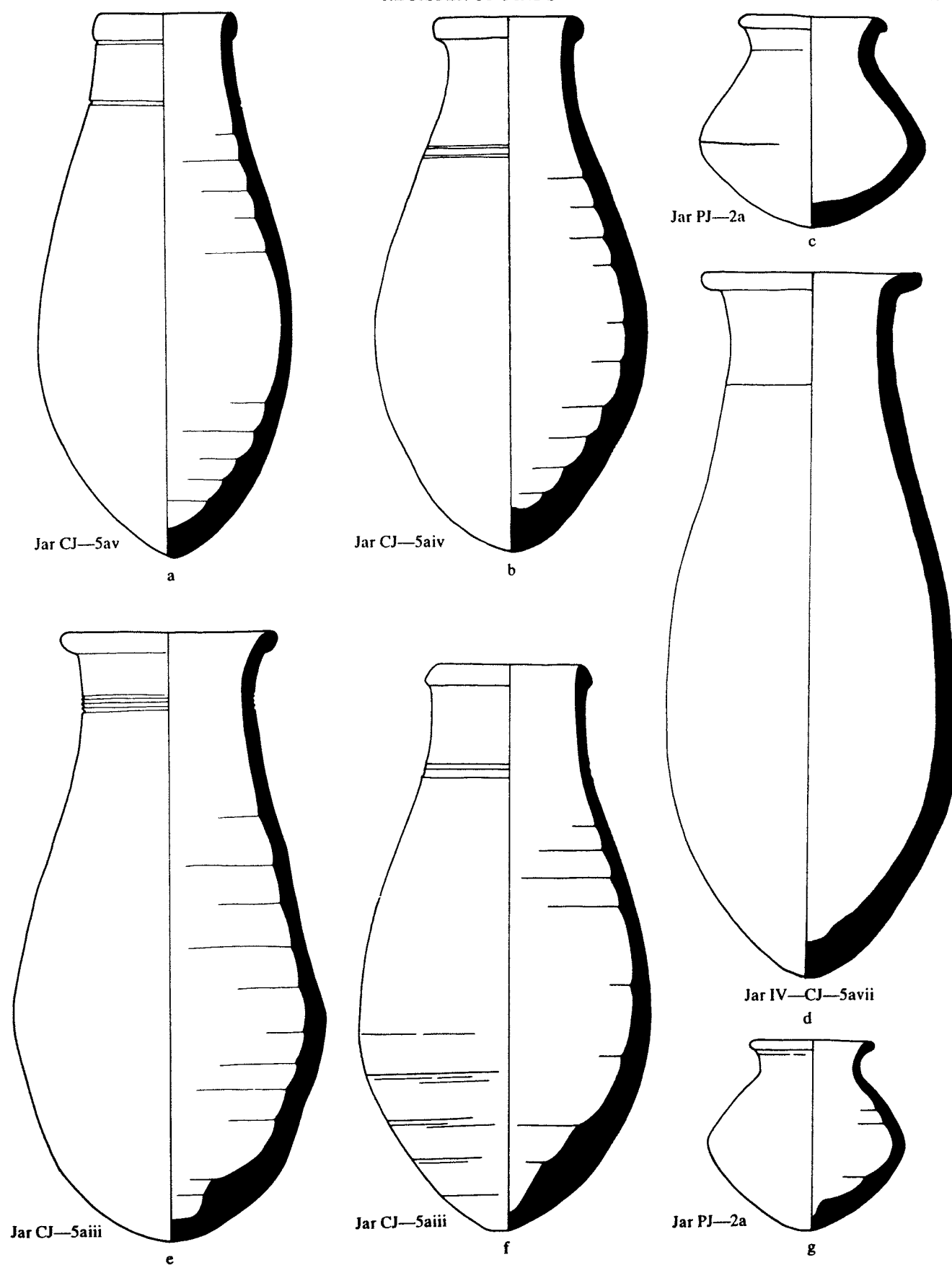


Figure 60. Objects from Tomb R 45 (*cont.*): (a) No. 4, (b) No. 28, (c) No. 30, (d) No. 10, (e) No. 29, (f) No. 18, (g) No. 21. Scale 2:5

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 45 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Objects (<i>cont.</i>):			
	g. In E chamber with N (<i>cont.</i>):			
	36. Stone pestle, 4.3 × 0.9 cm (with R 45—35)		21200	
	37. Natural stone, mortar, dia. 3.5 cm		21306	
	38. Natural stone, pestle, length 3.2 cm		21306	
	39. Stone jar, A-Group schist? (at legs)		21304	fig. 58d, pl. 39c
	40. Miniature votive vessel MI, red ct. (at legs)		21206	fig. 59i
	41. Natural stone palette, dia. ca. 5.3 cm (on L hip)		21201	
	42. Kohl jar II—A1bi (S of coffin)		21003	fig. 58c
	h. E chamber, unc. loc.:			
	43. Scarab, bl. gz. st., scrolls made of circles flank <i>hpr</i> , 2 <i>šn</i> signs and 2 <i>nfr</i> signs		21326	fig. 12h
	44. Beads		21354	
	45. Coffin remains, burial N		Disc.	
R 46				fig. 61a
	Shaft with two narrow end-chambers:			
	Shaft: 2.05 × 0.60–0.65 × 1.50–1.60 m			
	floor deepened by 0.20 for E chamber			
	W chamber: 2.10 × 0.60 × 0.65–0.70 m			
	Blocking: 4 courses cb.			
	E chamber: 1.65 × 0.55–0.65 × 0.50 m			
	Burials:			
	a. W chamber:			
	A. W/B/ex.-slightly bent/pubis			
	b. E chamber:			
	B. E/B/ex./pubis (face S?)			
	Bodies:			
	A. Senile male			
	B. —			
	Objects:			
	a. From W chamber:			
	1. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct. (fill)		22309	fig. 62g
	2. Bowl CB—1c, red band int.		22183	figs. 7m, 62a
	3. Jar II—PJ—2bi, gr.-wh. (near feet)		22283	fig. 62e
	b. From E chamber, N of burial:			
	4. Jar PJ—2cii, red ct. bur., worn		21204	fig. 62f
	5. Bowl CB—1d		21179	fig. 62c
	6. Bowl CB—4bii, int. hor. bur. red ct. (in R 46—5)		22244	fig. 62b
	7. a. Pottery kohl jar, as II—B2a		21271	fig. 61b
	b. Tweezers		21271	fig. 61c

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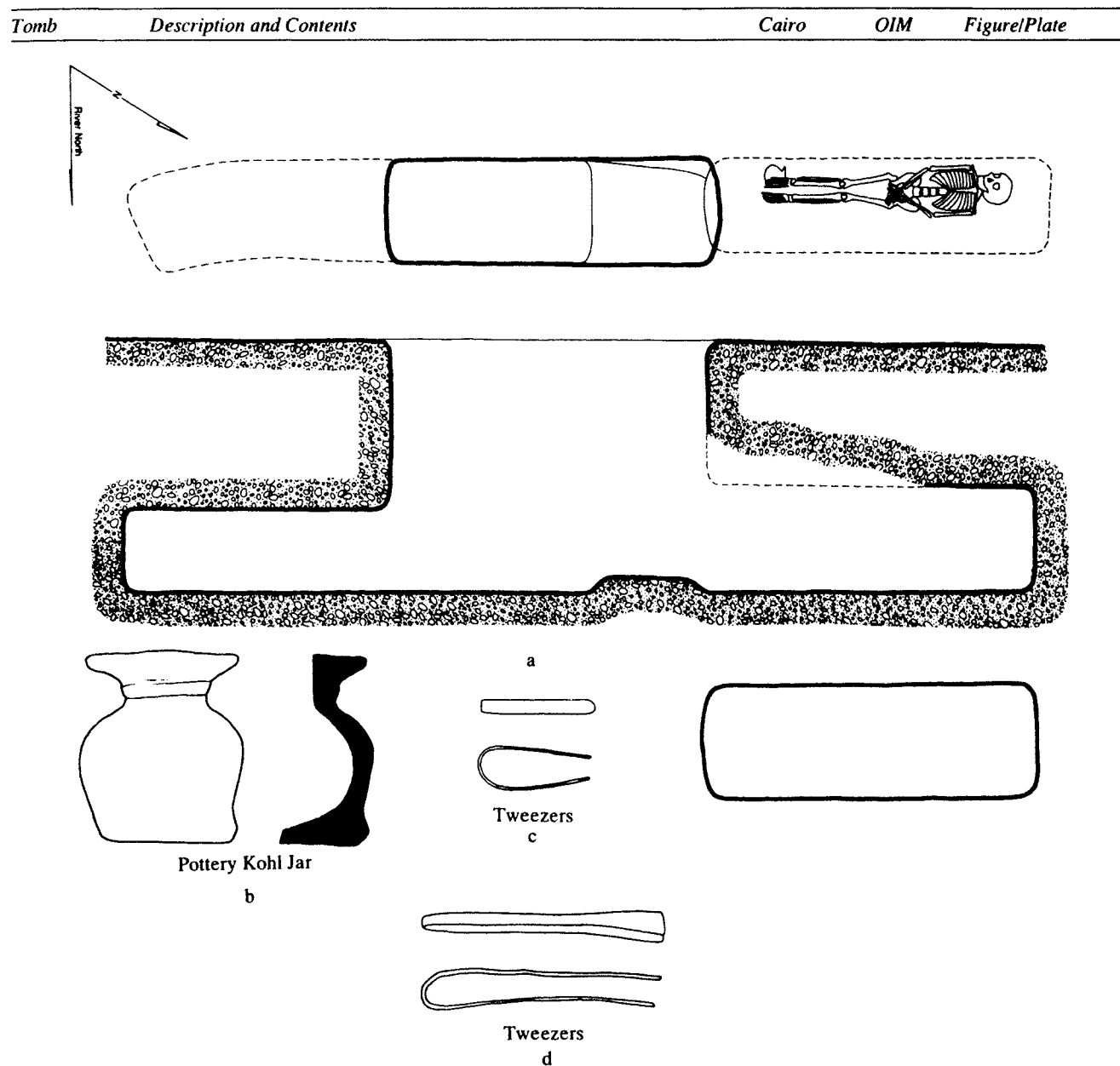
Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

Figure 61. Plan, Section, and Objects from Tomb R 46: (a) Plan and Section, (b) No. 7a, (c) No. 7b, (d) No. 8. Scale 1:2 except (a) 1:40

R 46 (*cont.*)Objects (*cont.*):b. From E chamber, N of burial (*cont.*):

8. Tweezers with broad jaws	21273	fig. 61d
9. Jar CJ—5a ⁱⁱⁱ , red ct.	22314	fig. 62h
10. Jar II—PJ—2c ^{vi} , with lid, N.K. fine	21180	fig. 62d

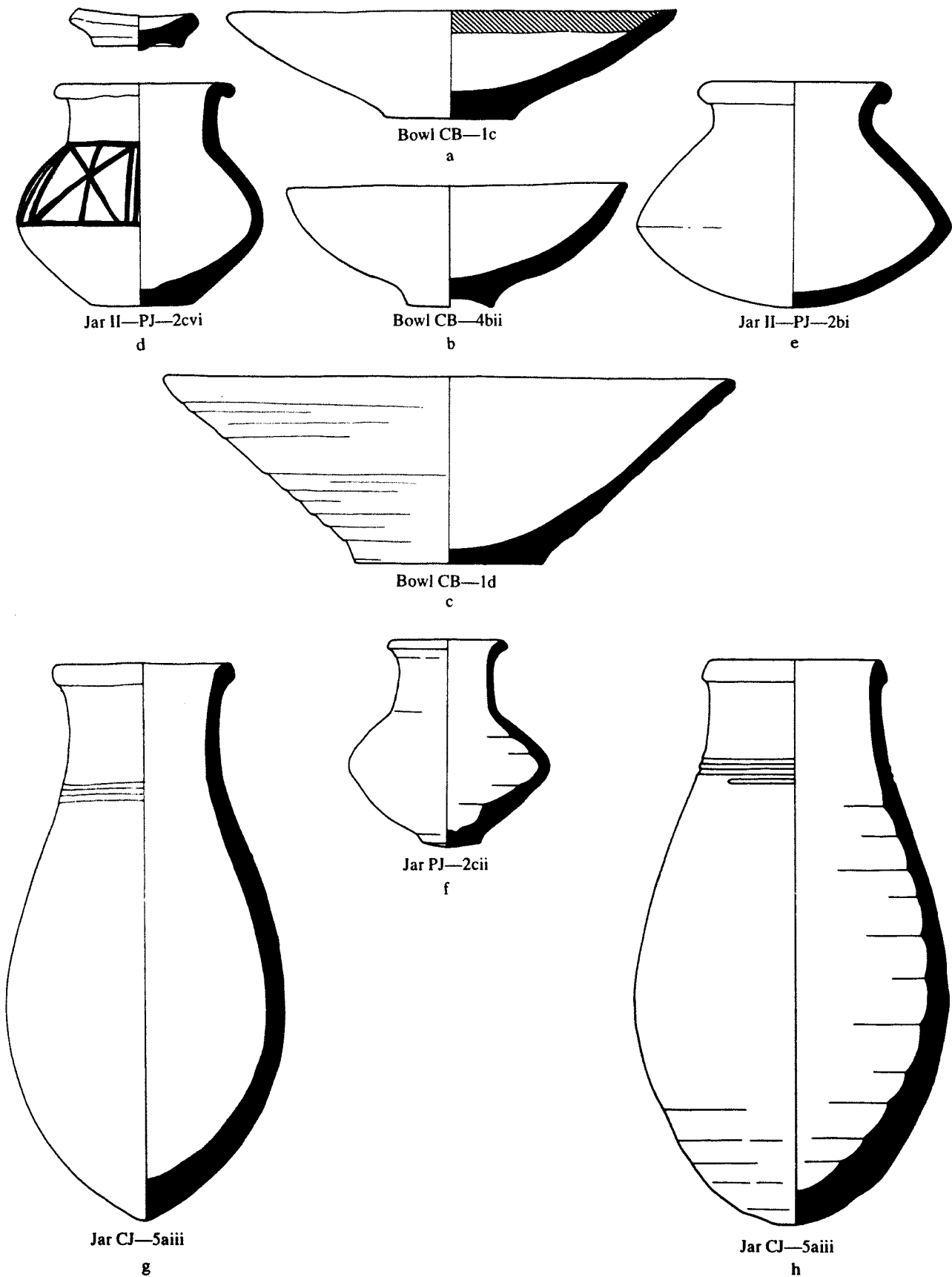


Figure 62. Objects from Tomb R 46 (*cont.*): (a) No. 2, (b) No. 6, (c) No. 5, (d) No. 10, (e) No. 3, (f) No. 4, (g) No. 1, (h) No. 9. Scale 2:5

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 47				fig. 63

Shaft with side chamber:

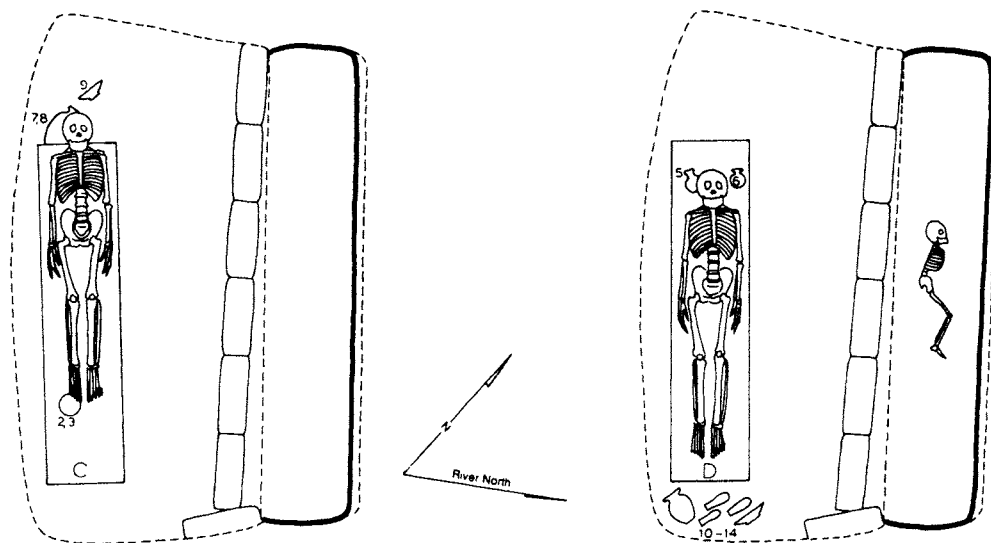
Shaft: $2.30 \times 0.50\text{--}0.55 \times 1.55$ mChamber: $2.68 \times 1.00\text{--}1.10 \times >0.90$ m (collapsed)Blocking: 8 courses of cb., $0.08 \times 0.17 \times 0.39$ m

Figure 63. Plans of Tomb R 47. Scale 1:40

Burials:

a. In shaft:

A. —

B. — at -0.83 m

b. In chamber, coffin piled on second coffin:

C. W/B/ex./sides in coffin, pulled almost out

D. — in coffin

Bodies:

A. —

B. —

C. Juvenile male

D. Mature male

Objects:

a. Coffin, burial C:

1. Coffin, $1.83 \times 0.46 \times 0.45$ m

2. Bowl CB—1c, int. hor. bur. red ct. (at knees)

3. Bowl CB—3bi, int. hor. bur., red ct., 15.4×5.2 cm (in R 47—2)

b. Coffin, burial D:

4. Coffin, $1.88 \times 0.42 \times 0.42$ m, thickness, end 0.045 m,
side 0.050 m, 2 planks (side), pine or cedar

—

22258 fig. 64c

22245

—

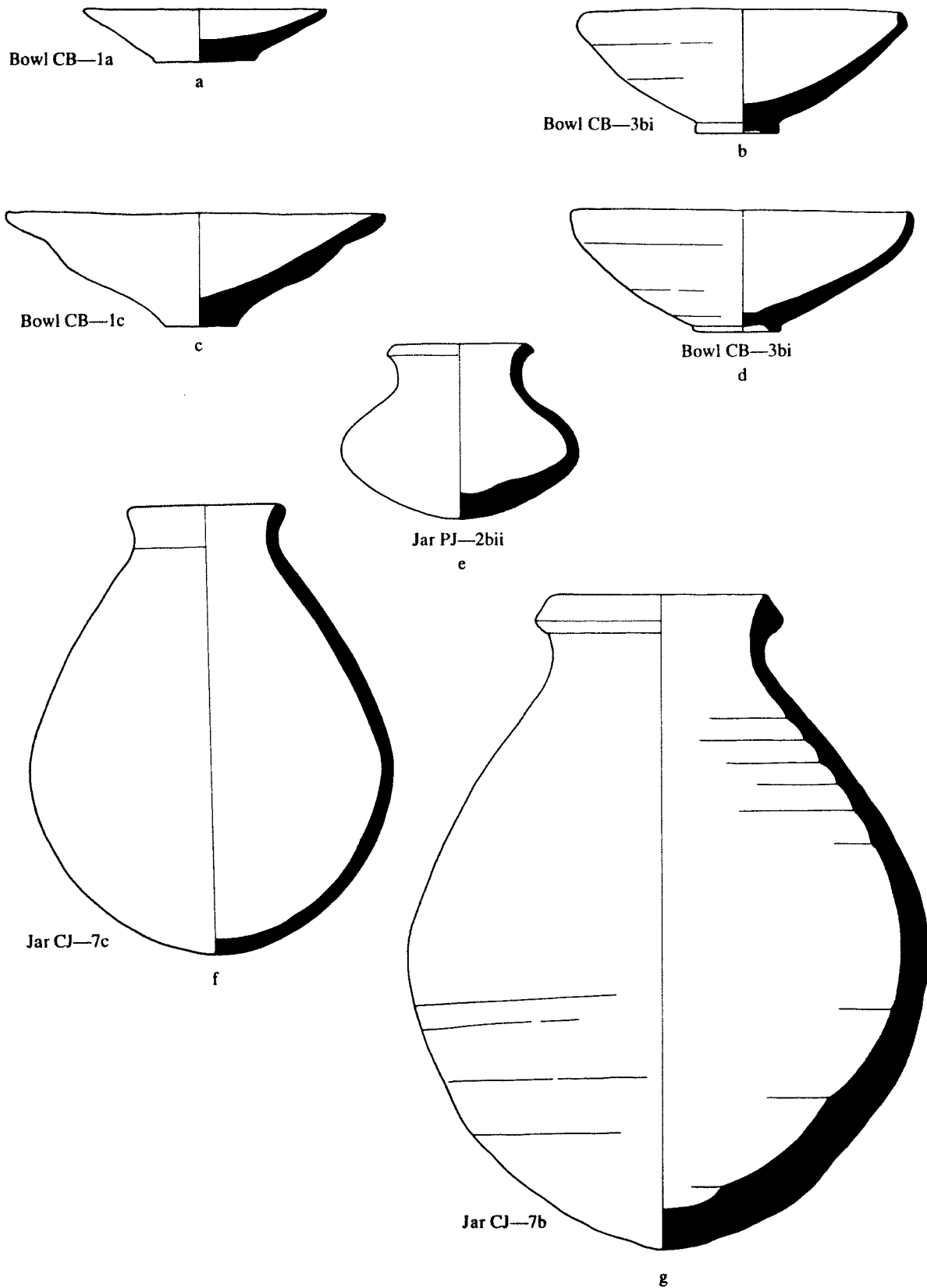


Figure 64. Objects from Tomb R 47: (a) No. 14, (b) No. 9, (c) No. 2, (d) No. 15, (e) No. 6, (f) No. 7, (g) No. 10.
Scale 2:5 except (f) 1:5

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 47 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>)				
b. Coffin, burial D (<i>cont.</i>):				
	5. Jar (at head end)		—	
	6. Jar PJ—2bii, red ct. bur. (at head end)		21166	fig. 64e
c. Outside coffin of burial D at head end:				
	7. Jar CJ—7c, red ct. above		21162	figs. 6c, 64f
	8. Jar CJ—1c, smoothed, with lid		21161	
	9. Bowl CB—3bi, int. hor. bur. red ct.		22234	fig. 64b
d. Outside coffin of burial D at foot end:				
	10. Jar CJ—7b, irreg. firing		21164	fig. 64g
	11. Jar CJ—5bi, red ct.		22303	figs. 5b, 65c
	12. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct.		21163	fig. 65a
	13. Jar CJ—1c, smoothed above		22347	figs. 3d, 65b
	14. Bowl CB—1a		22215	fig. 64a
e. Stuck to coffin:				
	15. Bowl CB—3bi		21165	fig. 64d

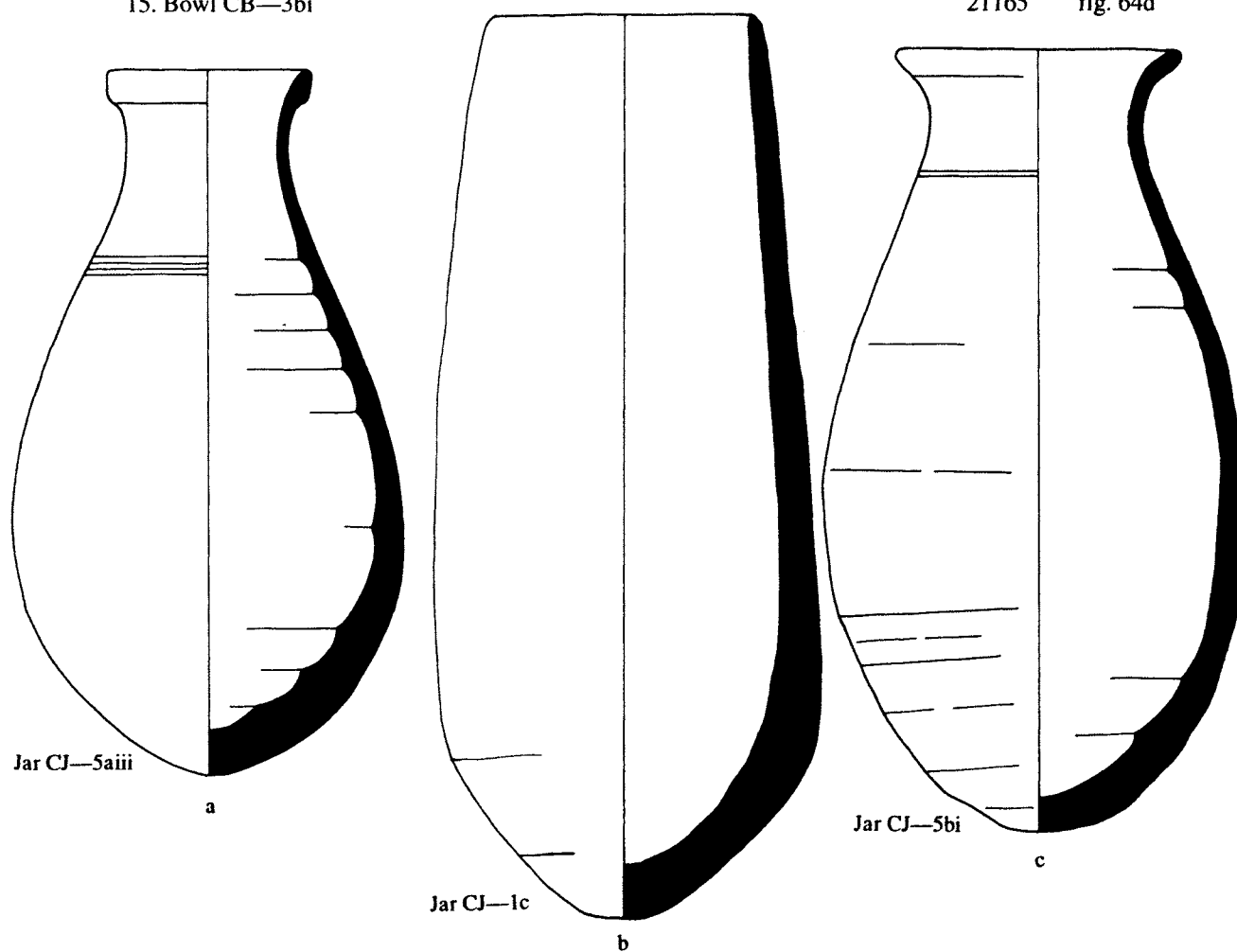
Figure 65. Objects from Tomb R 47 (*cont.*): (a) No. 12, (b) No. 13, (c) No. 11. Scale 2:5

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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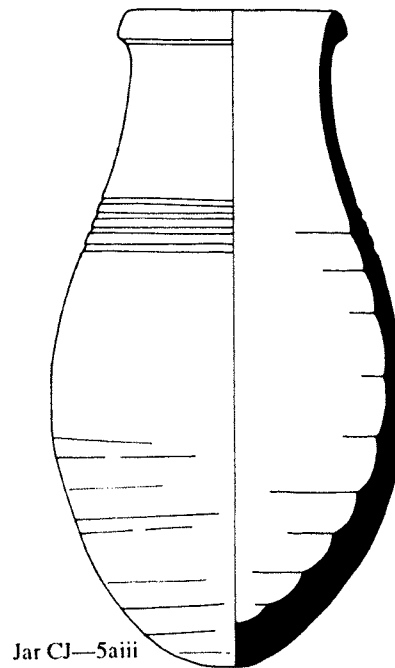


Figure 66. Object from Tomb R 52: No. 1. Scale 2:5

R 52

Object:

1. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ext. ct., found in *redim* of shaft

22313

fig. 66

R 56

Shaft: rect. with rounded ends: 2.00 × 0.45–0.58 × 2.00 m
undercut 0.05–0.10 m

Burial: W/B/ex./pubis

Body: senile female

fig. 67a

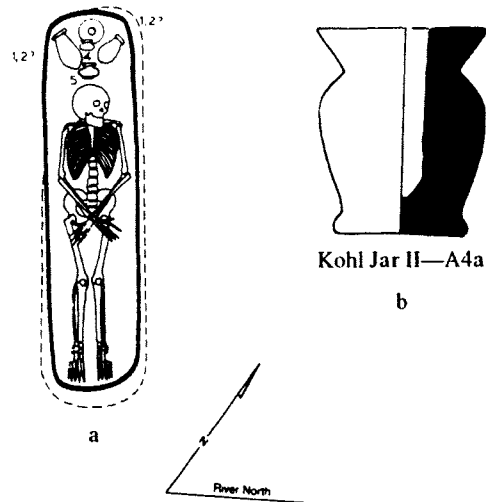


Figure 67. Plan and Object from Tomb R 56: (a) Plan, (b) No. 4. Scales (a) 1:40 and (b) 1:2

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

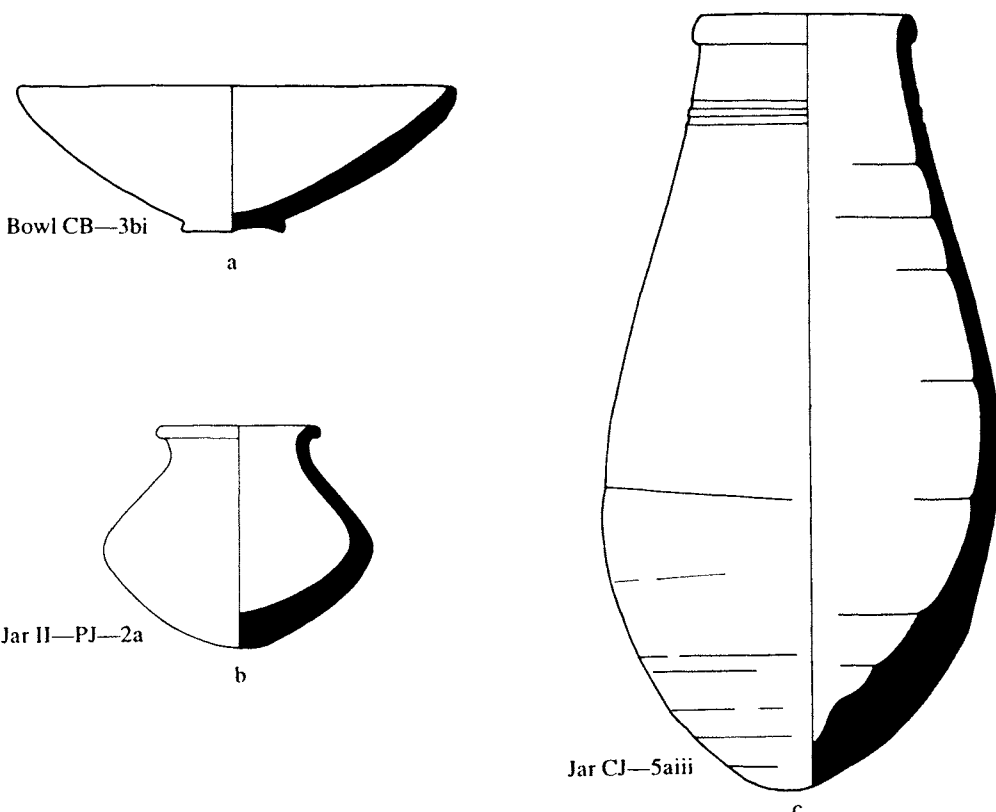
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
	 <p>Bowl CB—3bi</p> <p>a</p> <p>Jar II—PJ—2a</p> <p>b</p> <p>Jar CJ—5aiii</p> <p>c</p>			

Figure 68. Objects from Tomb R 56: (a) No. 3, (b) No. 5, (c) No. 1. Scale 2:5

R 56 (*cont.*)

Objects, at head end of burial:

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------------------|
| 1. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct. | 21177 | fig. 68c |
| 2. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct., 27.2 × 13.8 cm | 22326 | |
| 3. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct. | 22237 | fig. 68a |
| 4. Kohl jar II—A4a, black marble? | 21280 | fig. 67b, pl. 39r |
| 5. Jar II—PJ—2a, worn | 21178 | fig. 68b |

R 57 Possibly later grave

Shaft: 2.45 × 0.70–0.85 × 1.30 m, sides slightly undercut,
 small circular pit, 0.25–0.40 × 0.35 m

Burial: W/B or L/ex./R at pubis, L at R elbow

Body: mature female

Objects: —

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 58				fig. 69

Shaft with end-chamber on the W end

Shaft: rect., 2.40×0.75 – 1.10 (undercut) $\times 1.90$ m

Chamber: 2.70×1.20 – 1.50×0.95 – 1.10 m

Blocking: 8 courses of cb. laid ashlar on earth, 15 cm sill

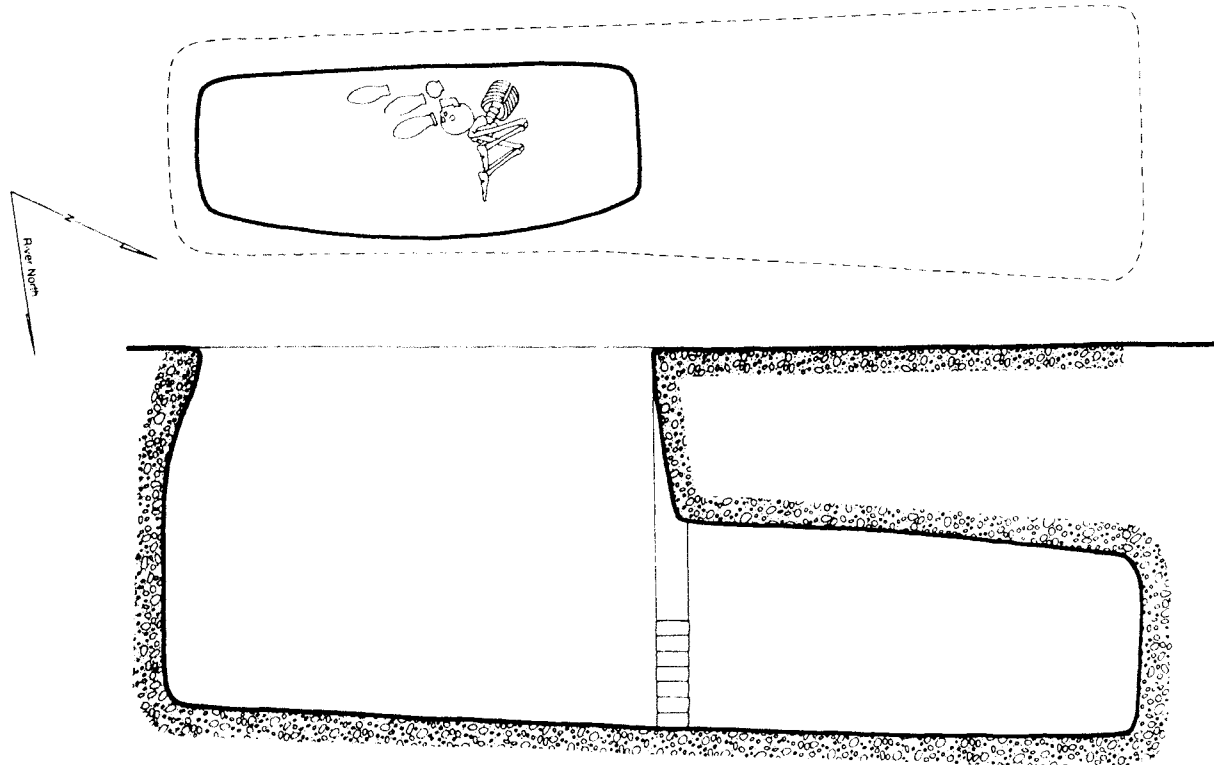


Figure 69. Plan and Section of Tomb R 58. Scale 1:40
(Pottery Vessels Are Located According to the Grave Sketch and Are Not Keyed)

Burials:

- a. In shaft, level I at -1.12 (N–S):
 - A. W/B/cx./sides-pubis
 - B. E/B/cx./pubis
- b. In shaft, level II at -1.35 m:
 - C. —
- c. In chamber, pushed against W wall:
 - D. —

Bodies:

- A. Mature male
- B. Mature female
- C. —
- D. Senile male

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

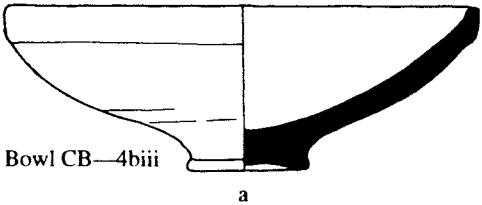
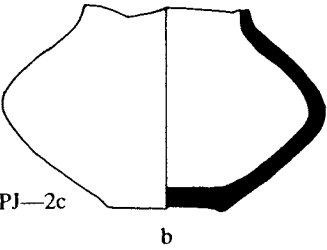
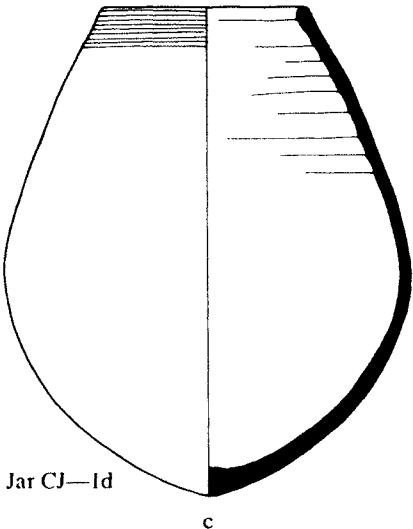
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
	 <p>Bowl CB—4biii</p> <p>a</p>			
	 <p>Jar II—PJ—2c</p> <p>b</p>			
	 <p>Jar CJ—1d</p> <p>c</p>			

Figure 70. Objects from Tomb R 58: (a) No. 1, (b) No. 7, (c) No. 3. Scale 2:5 except (c) 1:5

R 58 (*cont.*)

Objects:

a. Level I:

1. Bowl CB—4biii, hor. int. bur. red ct. (with burial A at feet)
2. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct. (at feet of burial B)
3. Jar CJ—1d (at feet of burial B)

22266 figs. 2a, 70a
 21174 fig. 71d
 21225 figs. 3e, 70c

b. Level II, with burial C:

4. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct.
5. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct.
6. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct., 25.5 × 12.8 cm
7. Jar II—PJ—2c, unc. bur.?, 5YR 8/1

21175 fig. 71a
 21176 fig. 71e
 22325
 22289 fig. 70b

c. In chamber, with burial D:

8. Jar CJ—5aii, red ct.
9. Jar CJ—5ai

22324 figs. 3i, 71c
 22320 fig. 71b

10. Jar, possibly same as R 58—3

R 61

Shaft: subrectangular, 1.90 × 0.60 × 1.20 m

Burial: —

Body: —

1. Bowl CB—3bi, red ct., bur. int.
2. Jar CJ—6biii, red ct., int. spiral pattern

22238 fig. 72a
 22336 fig. 72b, pl. 27a

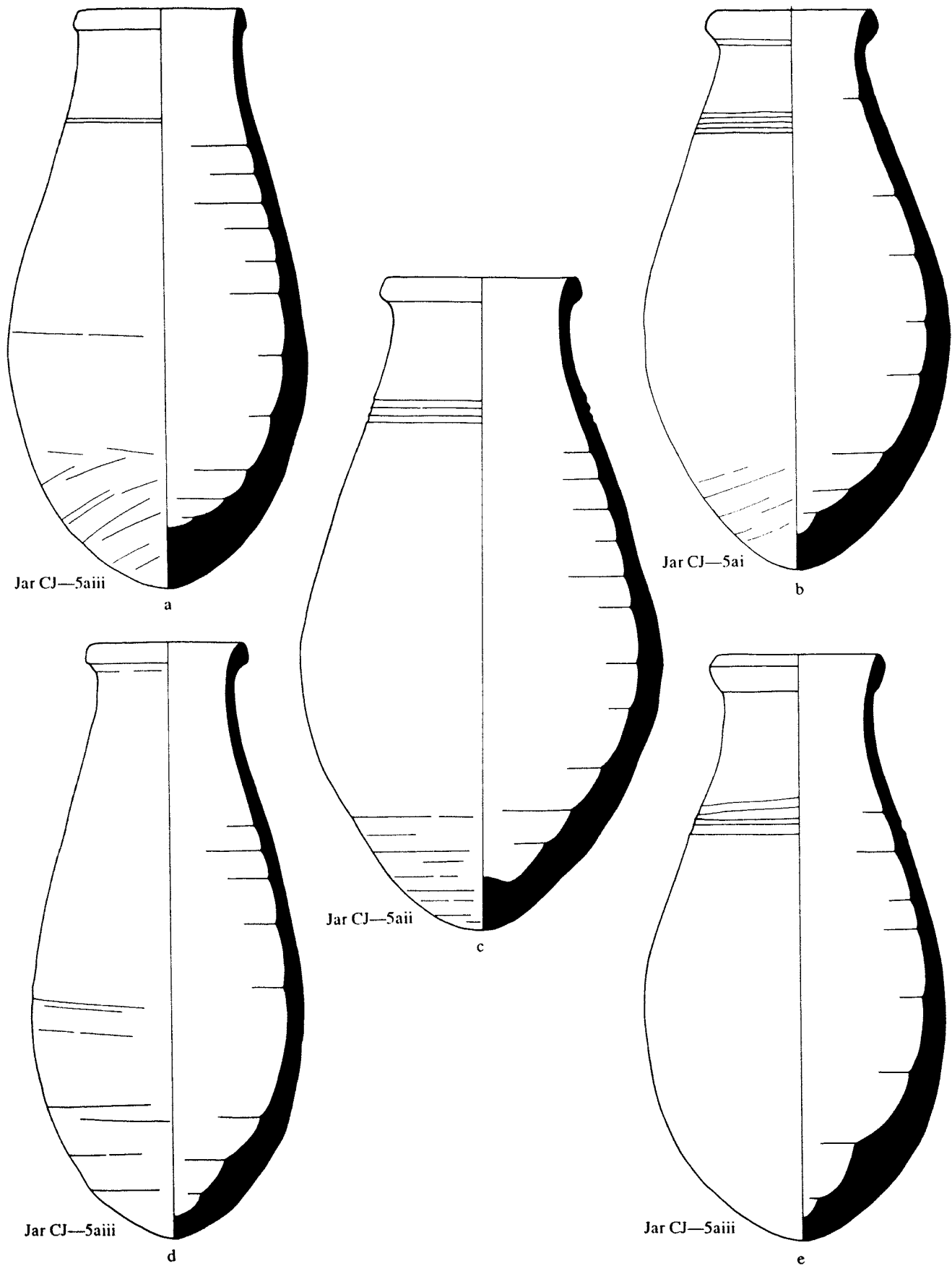


Figure 71. Objects from Tomb R 58 (*cont.*): (a) No. 4, (b) No. 9, (c) No. 8, (d) No. 2, (e) No. 5. Scale 2:5

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

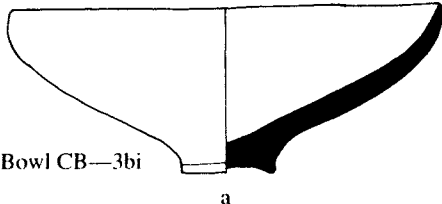
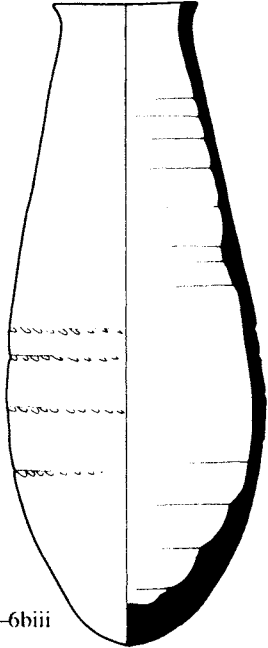
Tomb	Description and Contents	Cairo	OIM	Figure/Plate
	 Bowl CB—3bi a			
	 Jar CJ—6biii b			

Figure 72. Objects from Tomb R 61: (*a*) No. 1, (*b*) No. 2. Scale 2:5

R 63

Shaft: rect. with rounded ends, 1.80–2.00 (undercut) × 0.50–0.60 × 1.40 m
Burial: W/B/ex./pubis in coffin
Body: mature male

fig. 73

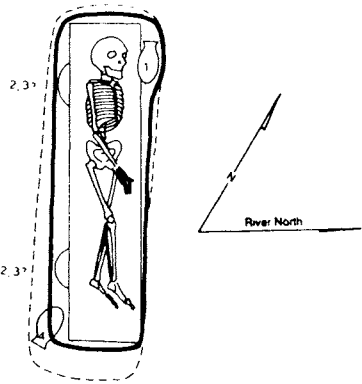


Figure 73. Plan and Section of Tomb R 63. Scale 1:40

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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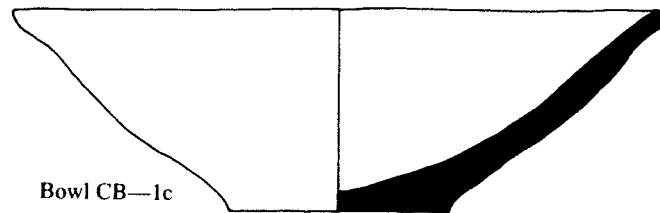


Figure 74. Object from Tomb R 63: No. 2. Scale 2:5

R 63 (*cont.*)

Objects:

- | | | |
|---|-------|---------|
| 1. Jar (in SW corner) | — | |
| 2. Bowl CB—1c, hor. int. bur. red ct. (near coffin) | 22181 | fig. 74 |
| 3. Bowl as R 63—2 | — | |
| 4. Jar (in NE corner) | — | |
| 5. Coffin remains | — | |

R 75

fig. 75, pl. 10a

Shaft with end-chamber at the E end

Shaft: rect., 2.20 × 0.70 × 1.70 m

Chamber: somewhat oval, 2.00 × 1.42 × 1.22 m, partly collapsed

Blocking: cb. ashlar, dim. n/a

Burials:

a. In shaft:

A. W/B/ex. (crossed)/pubis, face N (in coffin)

B. W/B/ex./pubis, in coffin below burial A

b. In chamber:

C. W/B/ex./— in coffin

D. W/B/ex./sides in coffin

c. Dist. burials in shaft:

E. — in E side of shaft

F. — in E side of shaft

G. — under burial B

d. Dist. burials in shaft and chamber:

H. —

I. —

e. Dist. in chamber:

J. —

K. —

L. —

M. —

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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R 75 (*cont.*)

Bodies:

- A. Mature female
- B. Adult female
- C. Adult female
- D. Mature female

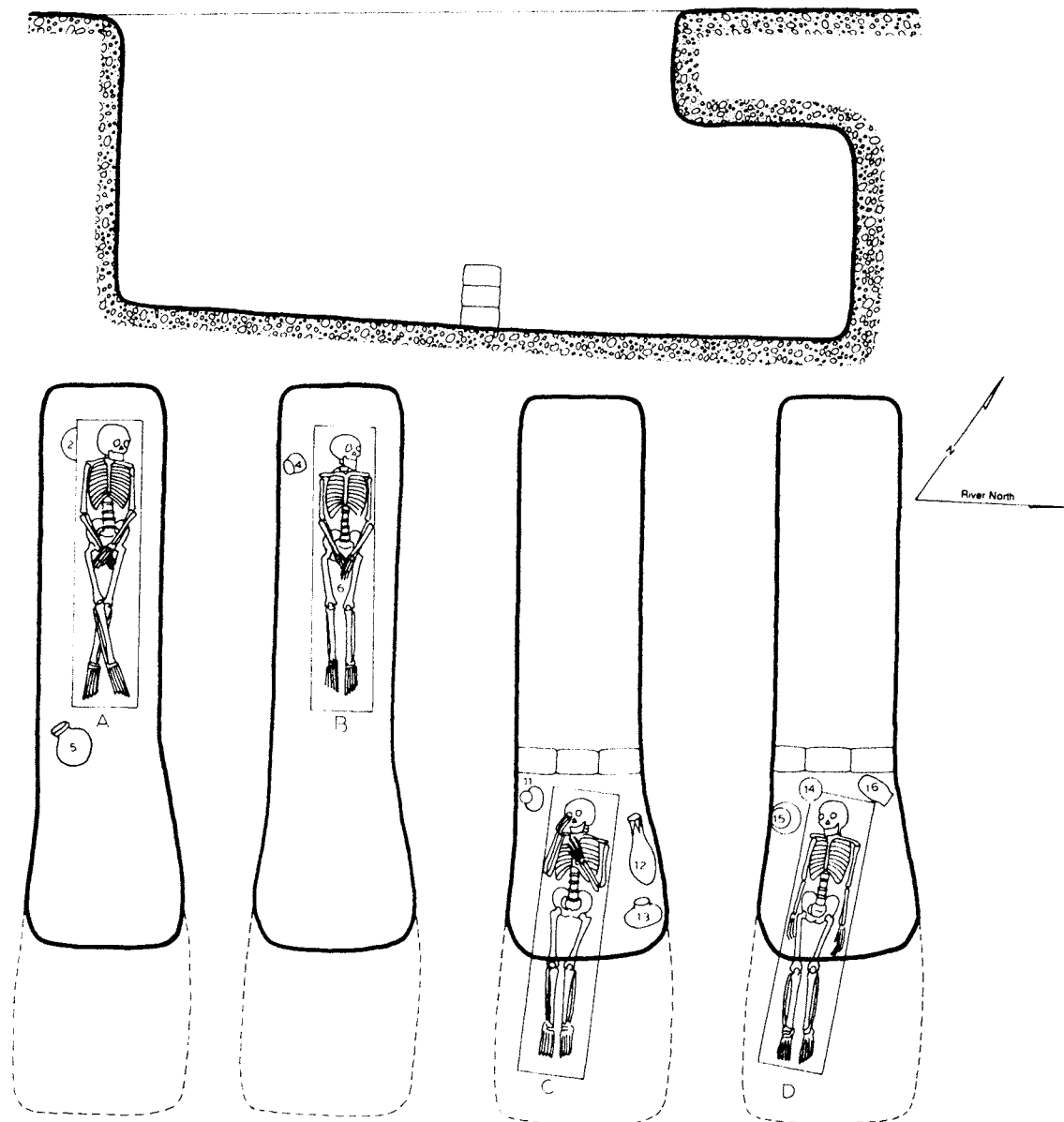


Figure 75. Plans and Section of Tomb R 75. Scale 1:40

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 75 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Bodies (<i>cont.</i>):			
	E. Adult female			
	F. Adult female			
	G. Mature female			
	H. Adult female, young			
	I. 11 years-adult female			
	J. 11–13, male?			
	K. Jaw			
	L. 13–14, female?			
	M. 13–14, female?			
	Objects:			
	a. Burial A:			
	1. Coffin remains		Disc.	
	2. Bowl with red rim (outside coffin)		Disc.	
	b. Burial B:			
	3. Coffin remains		Disc.	
	4. Jar UJ—2b, discolored (outside coffin, at head end)		23561	
	5. Jar UJ—2b (outside coffin, at head end)		23562	figs. 2k, 76b
	6. Scarab, fa., <i>ankh</i> signs and uraeus (under L hand)		23423	n/a
	c. Under burial B, possibly with burial G:			
	7. Scarab, bl. gz. st., <i>mn-hpr-r' hks w'st</i> , <i>nb-hps nr(y)-imn-r'</i> (under burial G)		23506	fig. 12k
	8. Pendants (5 fish, 7 heart) and 2 beads, see also R 75—18 (under burial G)		23505	fig. 17ec, hh
	d. Fill of shaft and opening of chamber:			
	9. Beads (among dist. bones)		23422	
	e. With burial C:			
	10. Coffin remains		Disc.	
	11. Jar UJ—2b, 22.0 × 14.0 cm (S of head)		23595	
	12. Jar II/IV—CJ—8ci, gr.-wh., ptd. (N of head)		23573	fig. 76c, pl. 28a
	13. Jar IV—CJ—7b, smoothed above, gr.-wh. (N of hips)		23646	figs. 6b, 76d, pl. 17c
	f. With burial D:			
	14. Bowl (S of head)		Disc.	
	15. Bowl CB—3bi (S of head)		23567	fig. 76a
	16. Jar UJ—2c, 26.0 × 16.6 cm		23594	
	17. Coffin remains		Disc.	
	g. Under burial D:			
	18. Pendants from necklace, see also R 75—8		23505	
	19. Frag. of galena		23505	
	h. Sherds:			
	20. "Red-bk. rough bowl in bottom of shaft."		Disc.	

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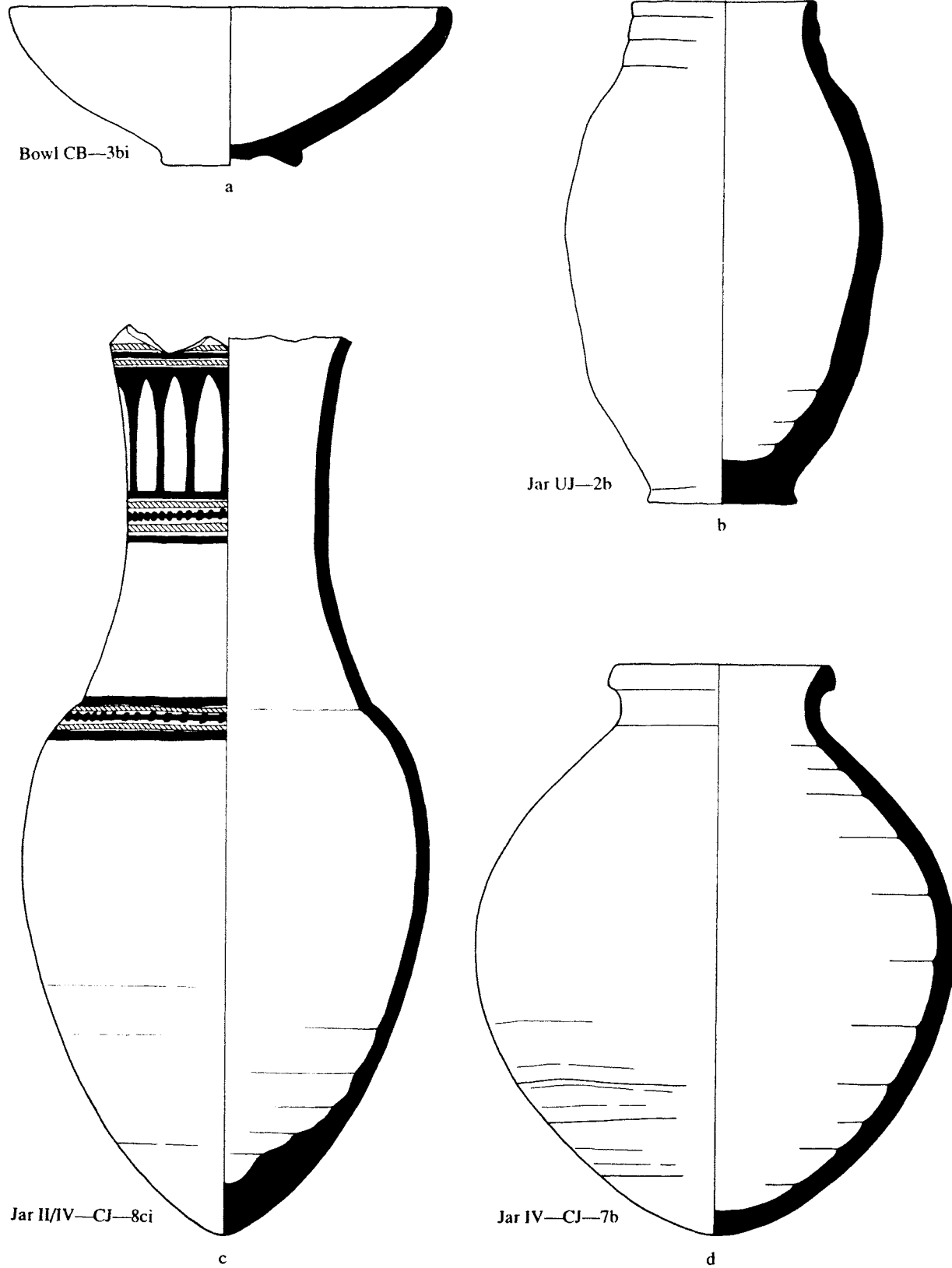


Figure 76. Objects from Tomb R 75: (a) No. 15, (b) No. 5, (c) No. 12, (d) No. 13. Scale 2:5

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 76	<p>Shaft with end-chamber at the W end</p> <p>Shaft: denuded, dim. unc.</p> <p>Chamber: 3.20 × — × 1.35 m (present)</p> <p>Blocking: cb., in 4 courses</p> <p>Burials:</p> <p>a. In shaft:</p> <p>A. W/B/—/— in coffin</p> <p>b. In chamber:</p> <p>B. Possibly E/B/—/—, dist. in coffin</p> <p>C. W/B/ex./sides in coffin below burial B</p> <p>D. W/R/2-3/—</p> <p>Bodies:</p> <p>A. Adult female</p> <p>B. Senile female</p> <p>C. Senile female</p> <p>D. Mature female</p>			fig. 77a

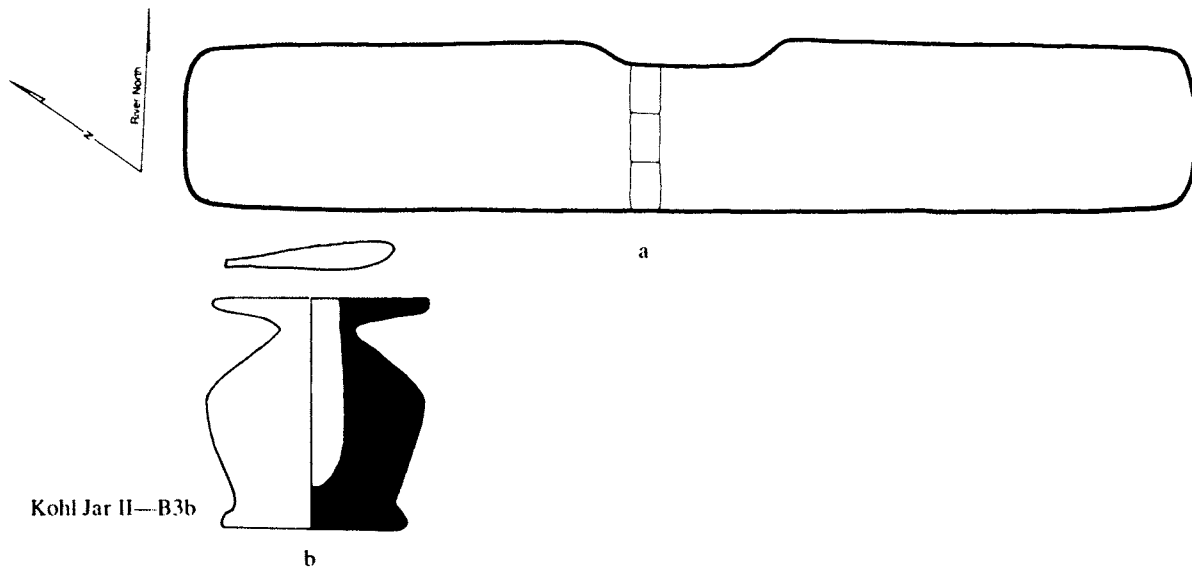


Figure 77. Plan and Object from Tomb R 76: (a) Plan, (b) No. 7. Scales (a) 1:40 and (b) 1:2

Objects:

a. With burial A:

1. Coffin remains	Disc.	
2. Jar UJ—2c (S of head)	23500	figs. 2l, 78g
3. Bowl CB—3biii, hor. int. bur. red ct. (S of pelvis, under coffin)	23499	fig. 78c
4. Bowl CB—3bi, red ct. int. hor. bur. (in R 76—3)	23498	fig. 78a
5. Bowl CB—4aii, unsmoothed (in R 76—4)	23497	figs. 1u, 78b

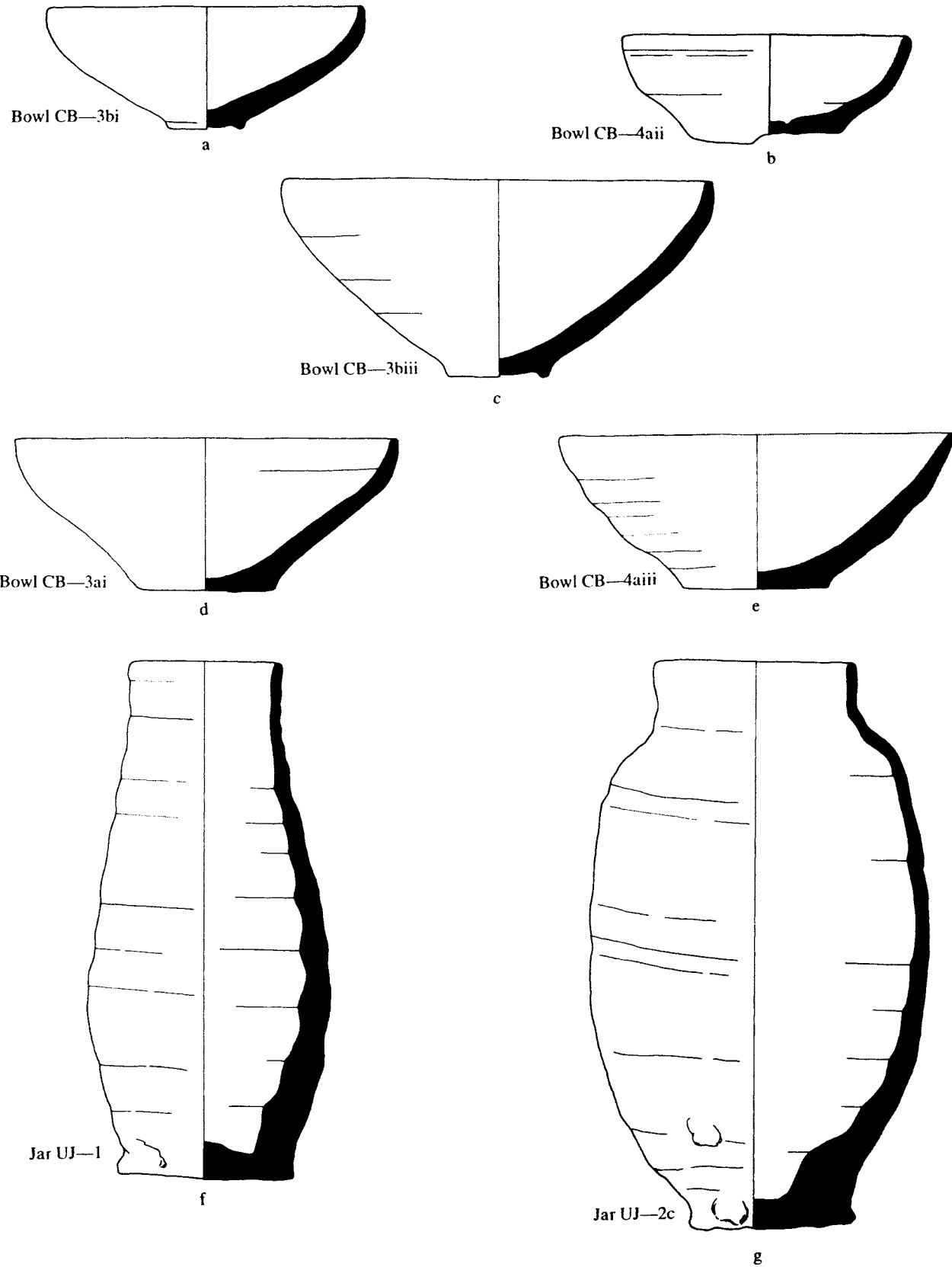


Figure 78. Objects from Tomb R 76 (*cont.*): (a) No. 4, (b) No. 5, (c) No. 3, (d) No. 12, (e) No. 9, (f) No. 11, (g) No. 2. Scale 2:5

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 76 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
b. With burials B–C:				
6. Coffin			Disc.	
c. With burial D:				
7. Kohl jar II—B3b		23510		fig. 77b
8. Hematite kohl stick, 4.5 cm (in R 76—7)		23510		
9. Bowl CB—4aiii (at feet)		23496		fig. 78e
10. Jar UJ—2c, 24.0 × 15.5 cm (at feet)		23591		
11. Jar UJ—1 (at feet)		23596		fig. 78f
12. Bowl CB—3ai (at knees)		23495		fig. 78d

R 79

fig. 79a

Shaft with chamber on the W end

Shaft: denuded, ca. 2.10 × — × — m, irregular shape

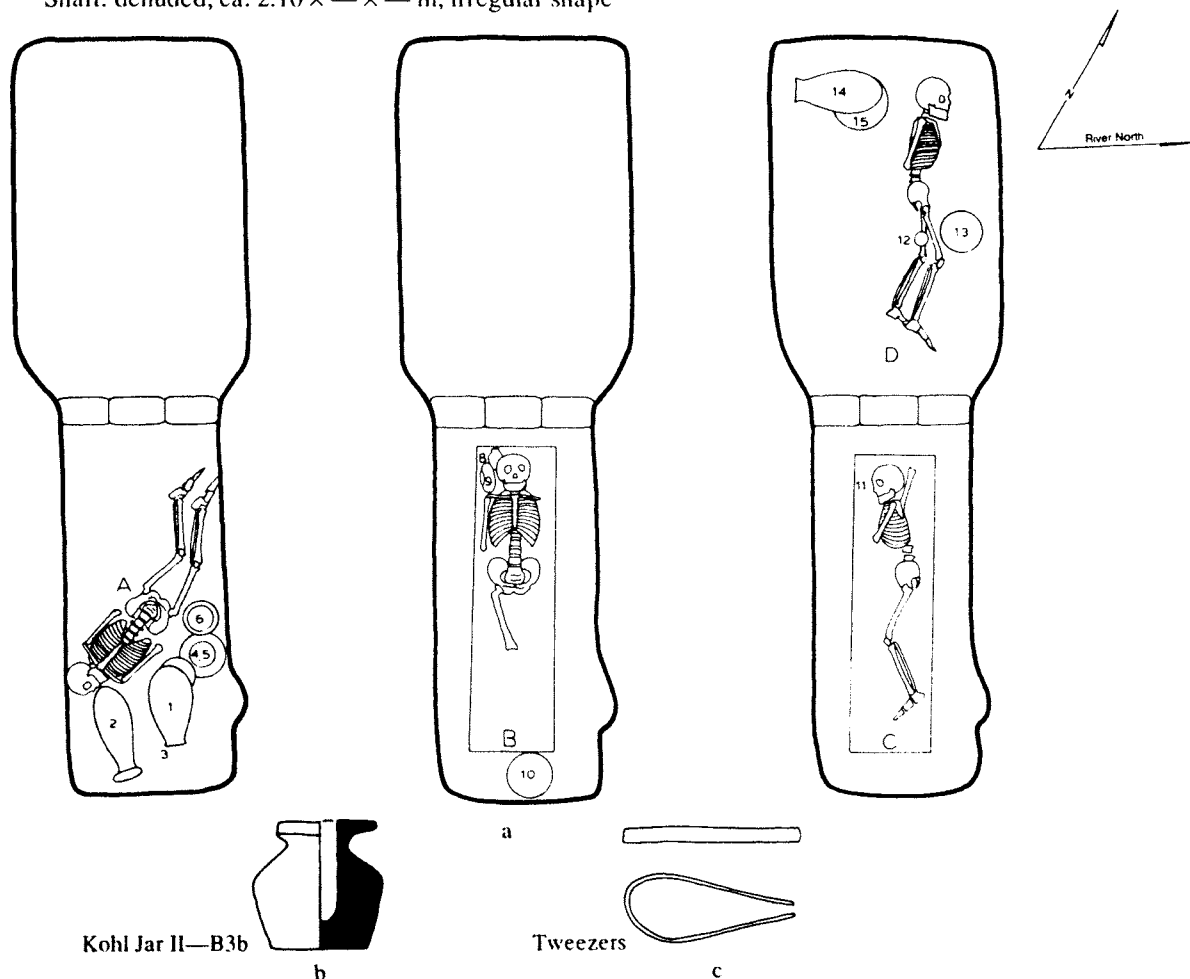


Figure 79. Plans and Objects from Tomb R 79: (a) Plans, (b) No. 8, (c) No. 9. Scale 1:2 except (a) 1:40

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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R 79 (*cont.*)

Chamber: 2.00 × — × <1.30 m (also damaged)

Blocking: cb. unc.

Burials:

a. In shaft:

A. E/face?/ex.-slightly bent/—, dist. at ca. -0.80 m

B. W/B/ex./—, in coffin above burial C

C. W/R/ex./—, in same coffin below burial B

b. In chamber at ca. 1.30 m:

D. W/L/ex./—

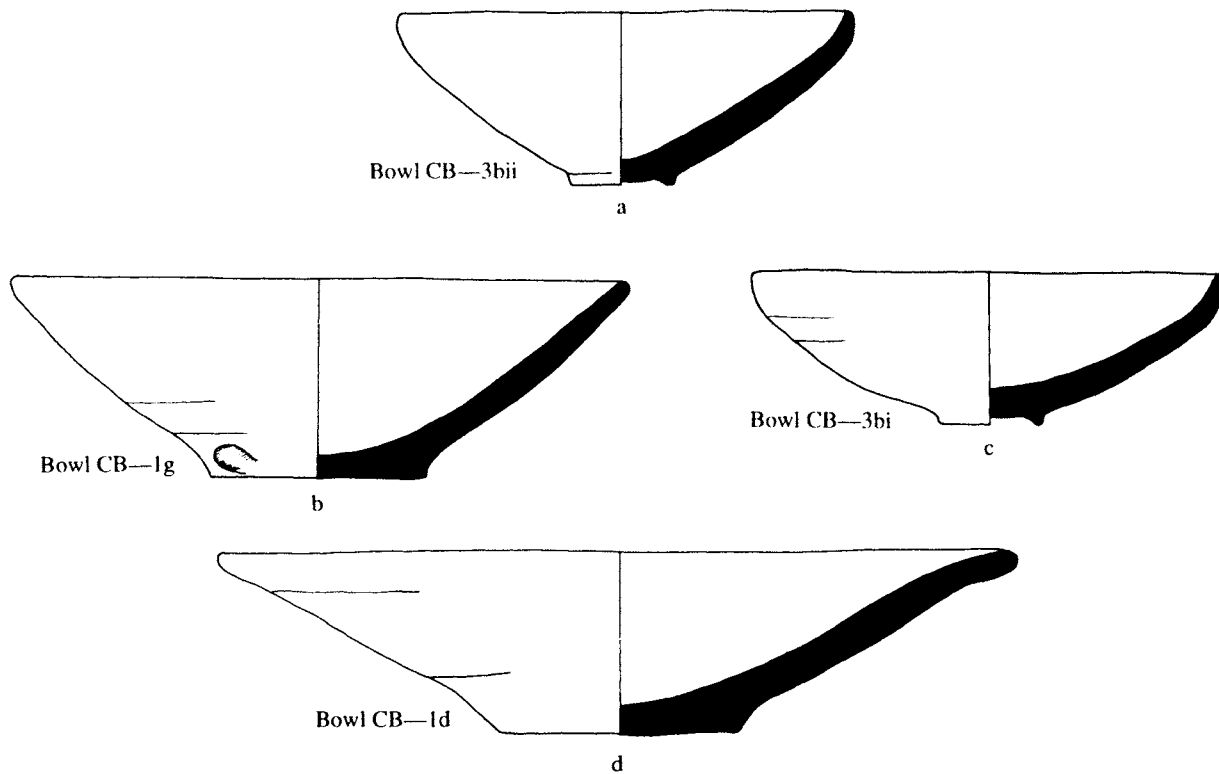
Bodies:

A. Mature female

B. Young adult female

C. Adult female

D. Mature male

Figure 80. Objects from Tomb R 79 (*cont.*): (a) No. 13, (b) No. 5, (c) No. 3, (d) No. 16. Scale 2:5

Objects:

a. With burial A:

1. Jar CJ—6bii or iii

23557

2. Jar CJ—6biii, lt. ct., neck down

23558

fig. 81e

3. Bowl CB—3bi, with lid, 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 3/0, 2.5YR 3/4

23551

fig. 80c

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

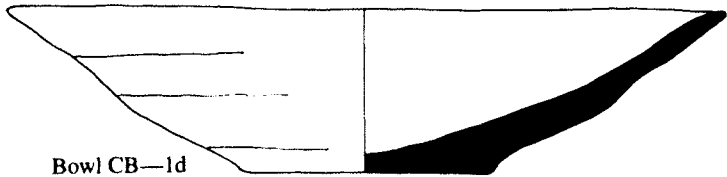
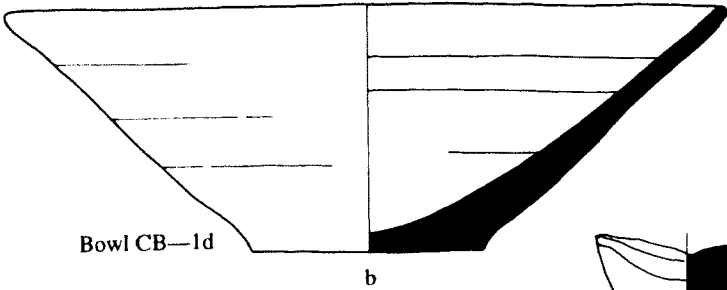
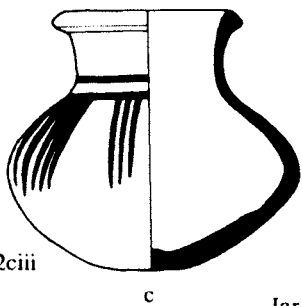
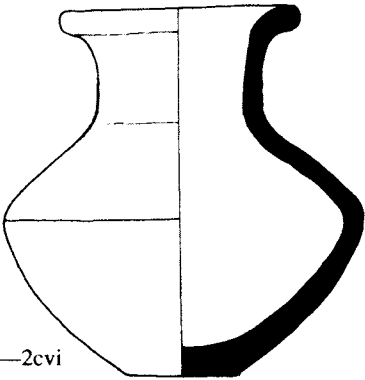
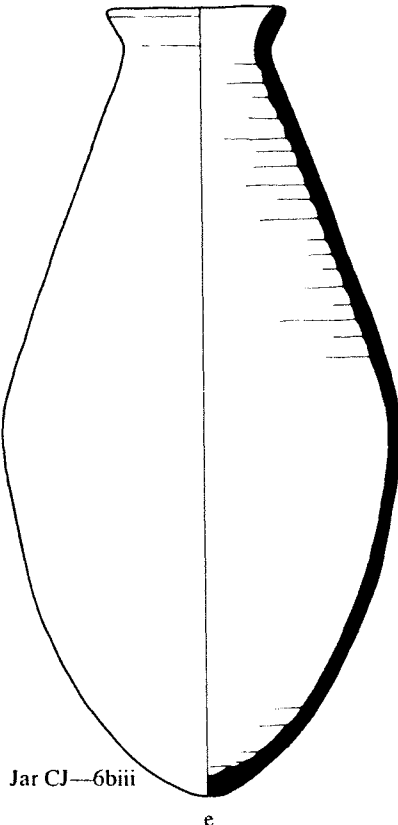
Tomb	Description and Contents	Cairo	OIM	Figure/Plate
				
	Bowl CB—1d a			
				
	Bowl CB—1d b			
				
	Jar II—PJ—2ciii c			
				
	Jar II—PJ—2cvi d			
				
	Jar CJ—6biii e			

Figure 81. Objects from Tomb R 79 (*cont.*): (a) No. 4, (b) No. 15, (c) No. 12, (d) No. 10, (e) No. 2. Scale 2:5 except (e) 1:5R 79 (*cont.*)Objects (*cont.*):a. With burial A (*cont.*):

4. Bowl CB—1d
5. Bowl CB—1g
6. Bowl CB—1b, sloppy pk. rim band

23554 fig. 81a
23553 figs. 1k, 80b
23552

b. With burials B—C:

7. Coffin remains
8. Kohl jar II—B3b, serpentine (under head of burial B)
9. Tweezers (in R 79—8?)
10. Jar II—PJ—2cvi, remains of dec. (at head of burial B)
11. Hair ring/earring? of copper

Disc.
23512 fig. 79b
23511 fig. 79c
23560 fig. 81d
Samp.

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 79 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
c. With burial D:				
12. Jar II—PJ—2ciii, small			23492	fig. 81c
13. Bowl CB—3bii			23494	fig. 80a
14. Jar CJ—6biii			23559	
15. Bowl CB—1d			23556	fig. 81b
d. Unc. location, at feet of burial A?:				
16. Bowl CB—1d			23555	fig. 80d

R 81

Irregular shaft or intersecting pair of shafts

Shaft: $2.25 \times 0.70 \times 0.40$ mExtension to S: $1.50 \times 1.00 \times 0.40$ m

Burial: —

Body: adult male

Object:

1. "Drop-jar" (probably CJ)

Disc.

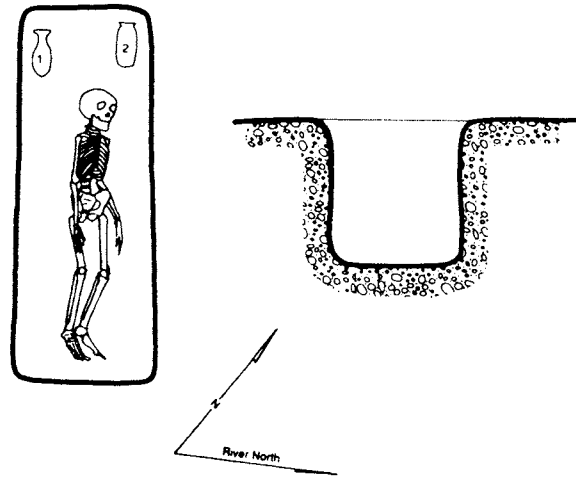


Figure 82. Plan and Section of Tomb R 83. Scale 1:40

R 83

fig. 82

Shaft: rect., $2.22 \times 0.57 \times 0.70$ m

Burial: W/L/ex./sides

Body: adult female

Objects, at NW and NE corners, respectively:

1. Jar CJ—10biii, red ct., vert. bur., 2.5YR 5/8, 2.5YR 6/4 interior
2. Jar IV—CJ—5biii, gr.-wh., smoothed

23491 figs. 6l, 83a, pl. 17c

23572 figs. 5d, 83b

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

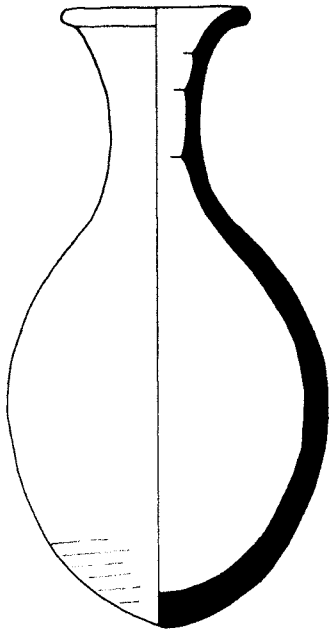
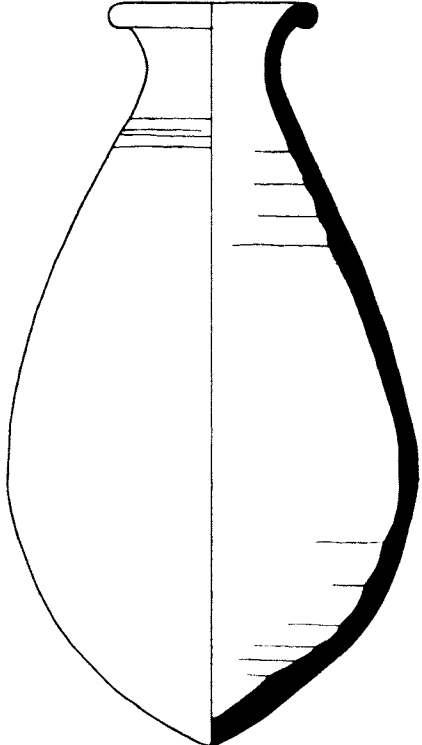
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
				
	Jar CJ—10biii a			
				
	Jar IV—CJ—5biii b			

Figure 83. Objects from Tomb R 83: (a) No. 1, (b) No. 2. Scale 2:5

R 84

fig. 84a

Shaft with end-chamber at the E end

Shaft: rect., $2.40 \times 0.72 \times 2.45$ mChamber: $2.65 \times 2.80 \times 1.43$ m

Blocking: cb., 3 bricks across, 7 courses present

Burials:

a. In shaft:

A. W/L/ex.-slightly bent/—

b. In shaft, scattered bones in fill above burial A:

B. —

C. —

D. —

c. In chamber, mixed:

E. —

F. —

G. —

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

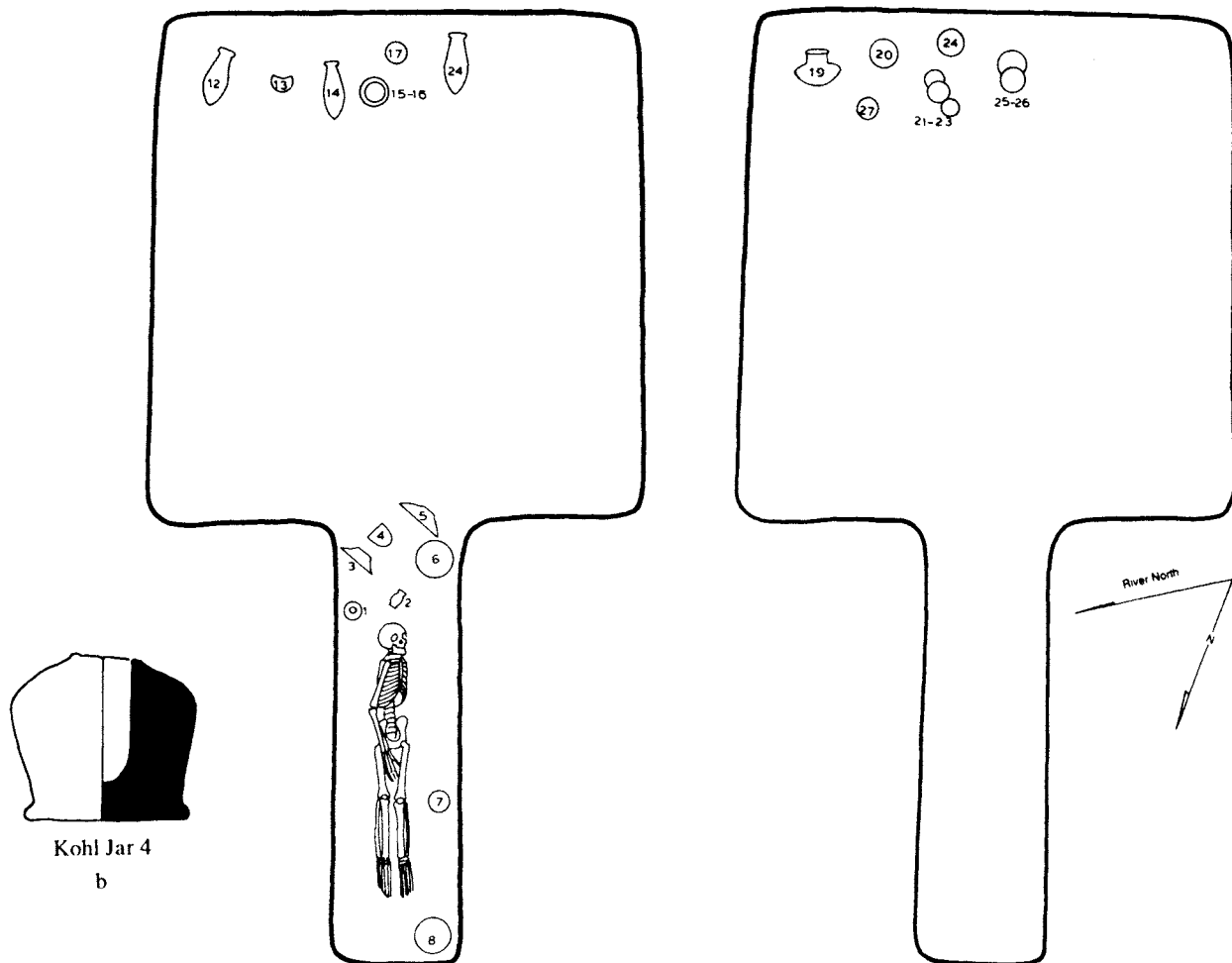
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
	 <p>Kohl Jar 4 b</p> <p>a</p>			

Figure 84. Plans and Object from Tomb R 84: (a) Plans, (b) No. 2. Scales (a) 1:40 and (b) 1:2

R 84 (*cont.*)

Bodies:

- A. Mature male
- B. Infant II
- C. Mature male
- D. Infant I
- E. Senile female
- F. Mature female
- G. Mature male

Objects:

a. In shaft at level of burial A:

- 1. Jar II—PJ—1di, 5YR 7/4, 2.5YR 5/6, 2.5YR 5/8, red and bk. lines
- 2. Kohl jar II—B, unc., 6.5 × 5.0 cm

23588

figs. 7j, 86b, pl. 18b

23509

pl. 39d

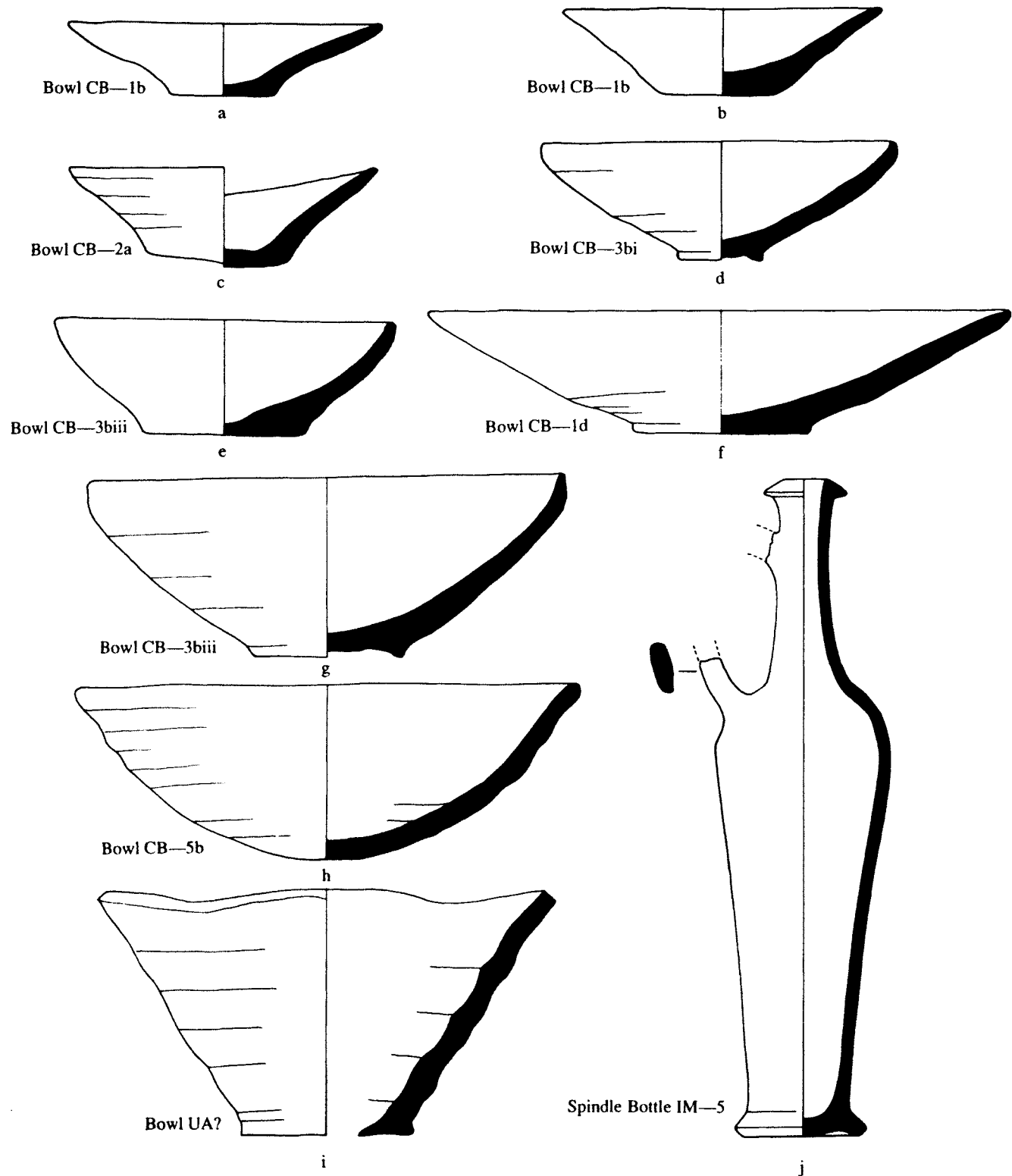


Figure 85. Objects from Tomb R 84 (*cont.*): (a) No. 27, (b) No. 17, (c) No. 13, (d) No. 15, (e) No. 7, (f) No. 26, (g) No. 16, (h) No. 8, (i) No. 5, (j) No. 33. Scale 2:5

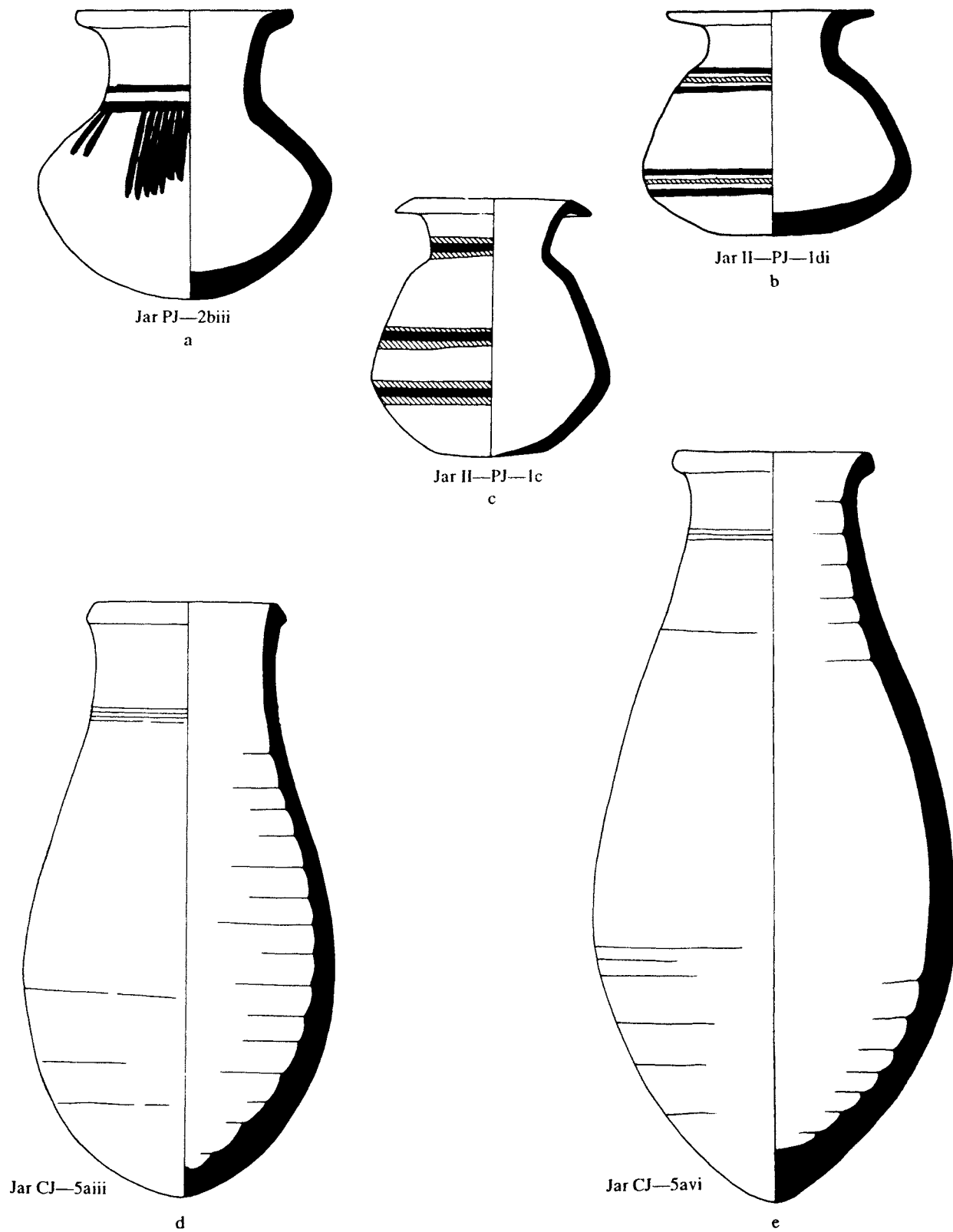


Figure 86. Objects from Tomb R 84 (*cont.*): (a) No. 19, (b) No. 1, (c) No. 28, (d) No. 14, (e) No. 18. Scale 2:5

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 84 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
a. In shaft at level of burial A (<i>cont.</i>):				
	3. Bowl		Disc.	
	4. Jar		Disc.	
	5. Bowl UA—?		23968	fig. 85i
	6. Bowl		Disc.	
	7. Bowl CB—3biii		23972	fig. 85e
	8. Bowl CB—5b		23568	fig. 85h
b. In fill of shaft:				
	9. Beads, fa., 4		Samp.	
	10. Scarab, <i>mn-hpr-r</i> , 1.3 × 0.9 × 0.6 cm		23507	n/a
	11. Bowl, "red"		Disc.	
c. In chamber, pile of pottery at N side:				
	12. Jar CJ—5aiii, 27.0 × 15.5 cm		23570	
	13. Bowl CB—2a, wh. band int. rim, 2.5YR 6/6, 5YR 8/1, 5YR 6/6		23583	figs. 1m, 85c
	14. Jar CJ—5aiii		23569	fig. 86d
	15. Bowl CB—3bi		23582	fig. 85d
	16. Bowl CB—3biii, red ct. int. bur.		23577	fig. 85g
	17. Bowl CB—1b		23575	fig. 85b
	18. Jar CJ—5avi		23584	figs. 4b, 86e
	19. Jar PJ—2biii		23587	figs. 7o, 86a
	20. Bowl, broken		Disc.	
	21. Bowl CB—3bi, 16.0 × 5.0 cm		23581	
	22. Bowl, broken		Disc.	
	23. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct., 16.0 × 5.0 cm		23579	
	24. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. bur. int. red ct., 16.0 × 4.8 cm		23580	
	25. Bowl CB—1d, 27.0 × 4.5 cm		23578	
	26. Bowl CB—1d		23576	fig. 85f
	27. Bowl CB—1b		23574	fig. 85a
d. In chamber, fill:				
	28. Jar II—PJ—1c, hor. ptd. bands, red and bk.		23493	figs. 7i, 86c
	29. Bowl, "flaring" (UA?)		Disc.	
	30. Jar, "large"		Disc.	
	31. Scarab, gn. gz. st., flying flacon, with flail on body, and cartouche in talons, 1.2 × 1.0 × 0.7 cm		23531	n/a
	32. Kohl jar 4, serpentine and mica		23524	fig. 84b
	33. Spindle bottle IM—5		23590	fig. 85j
	34. Pieces of painted wood coffin		32126	

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Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

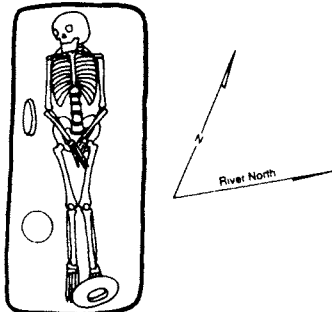
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 85	Shaft: oval, $1.25 \times 0.57 \times 0.30$ m Burial: — Body: 1–2 years Objects: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jar, “small red pot” 2. Beads 		Disc. 23424	
R 86	Shaft: $0.60 \times 0.37 \times 0.33$ m Burial: — Body: 2–3 years Object: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jar CJ—5bii, 25.5×14.0 cm (against W rear wall) 		23571	
				
Figure 87. Plan of Tomb R 88. Scale 1:40				
R 88	Shaft: rect. with rounded corners, $1.70 \times 0.70 \times 1.00$ m Burial: W?/B/ex./pubis Body: 10–12 years, female Objects: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jar UJ—2b (at feet) 2. Bowl, “hole in base” (UA?) (at legs) 3. Bowl (at hips) 4. Jar CJ—5?, with lt. ct., red and bk. ptd. bands 		23592 Disc. Disc. 35601	fig. 87 fig. 88a
R 91	Two intersecting shafts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Irreg. shaped, NE–SW, $1.35 \times 0.60 \times 0.27$ m B. E–W, $0.90 \times 0.38 \times 0.38$ m Burials: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. From N pit B. — C. — 			

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

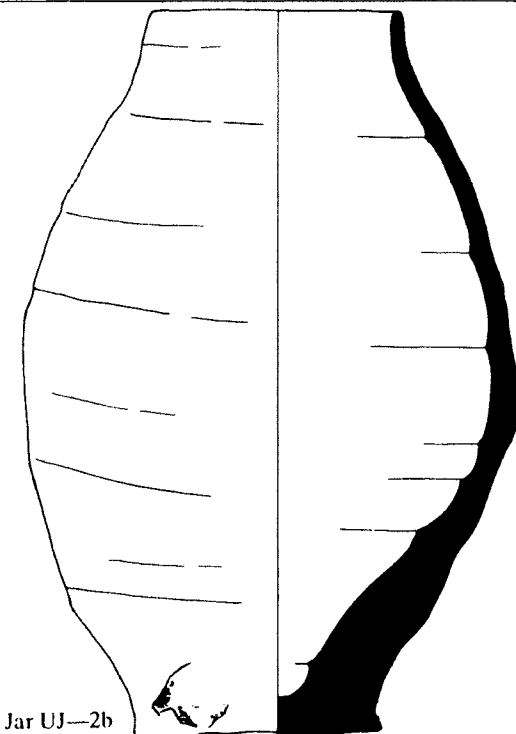
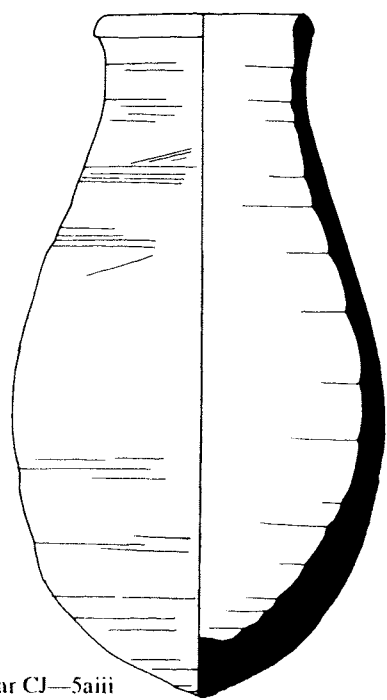
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
	 <p>Jar UJ—2b</p> <p>a</p>			
	 <p>Jar CJ—5aiii</p> <p>b</p>			

Figure 88. Objects from Tombs R 88 and R 91: (*a*) No. 1 (R 88), (*b*) No. 3 (R 91). Scale 2:5R 91 (*cont.*)

Bodies:

- A. Infant, premature or newborn
- B. Adult
- C. Juvenile

Objects:

- | | | |
|---|-------|----------|
| 1. Scarab, gn. gz. st., uninscribed, $0.8 \times 0.6 \times 0.4$ cm | 23508 | n/a |
| 2. Kohl stick, wood | Samp. | |
| 3. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct. | 23589 | fig. 88b |

R 94

fig. 89a

Shaft with end-chambers:

Shaft: rect., $2.20 \times 0.65 \times 1.80$ mW chamber: $2.05 \times 1.37 \times 0.92$ m, threshold step 0.20 m wideE chamber: $2.30 \times 2.30 \times 1.06$ m, floor below shaft, step in shaft

Burials:

a. In shaft, disarticulated and mixed:

- A. —
- B. —

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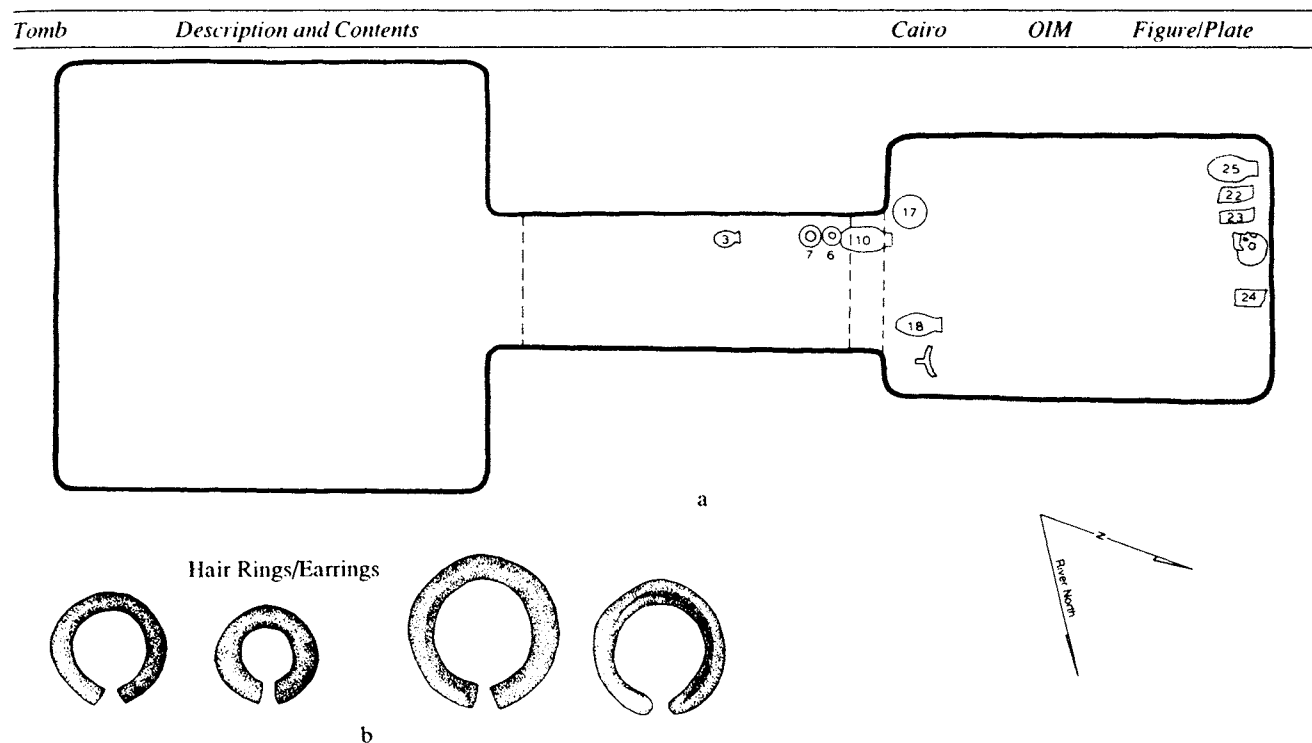
Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

Figure 89. Plan and Objects from Tomb R 94: (a) Plan, (b) No. 14 (2 right), No. 16 (2 left). Scales (a) 1:40 and (b) 1:1

R 94 (*cont.*)Burials (*cont.*):a. In shaft, disarticulated and mixed (*cont.*):

- C. —
- D. —
- E. —
- F. —
- G. —
- H. —

b. In W chamber, disarticulated and mixed:²²

- I. —
- J. —
- K. —
- L. —
- M. —
- N. —
- O. —

22. This list is according to numbered individuals. To the L on the grave sheet is the notation of 6 skulls, and below, 2 infant I, and again, below, 4 large skulls, female.

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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R 94 (*cont.*)Burials (*cont.*):

c. In E chamber, disarticulated and mixed:

P. —
 Q. —
 R. —
 S. —
 T. —
 U. —
 V. —
 W. —
 X. —
 Y. —

Bodies:

A. Senile female
 B. Adult female
 C. Juvenile female
 D. Adult female
 E. Adult female
 F. Adult female
 G. 15–18 years, female
 H. Infant I, 3–5 years
 I. (Pelvis) adult female
 J. (Pelvis) adult female
 K. (Pelvis) adult female
 L. (Pelvis) adult female
 M. (Pelvis) adult female
 N. Infant I?
 O. (Skull) infant I
 P. Adult, probably male
 Q. Adult female
 R. Mature female
 S. Adult female
 T. Adult female
 U. Adult female
 V. Adult female
 W. Infant I
 X. (Skull²³) female
 Y. (Skull) female

23. The series of skulls included 9, all female.

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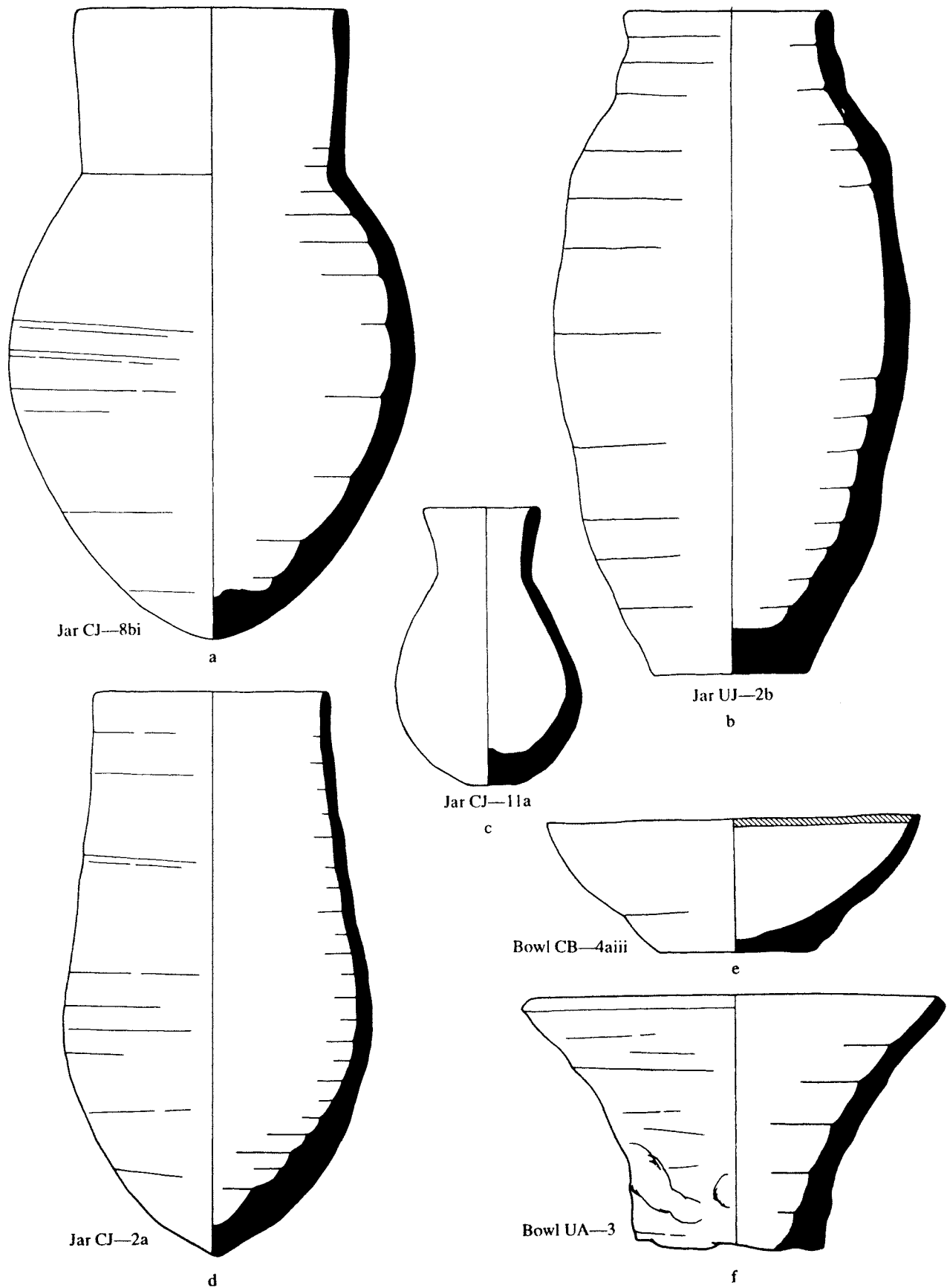


Figure 90. Objects from Tomb R 94 (*cont.*): (a) No. 21, (b) No. 10, (c) No. 3, (d) No. 18, (e) No. 17, (f) No. 7. Scale 2:5

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 94 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Objects:			
	a. From shaft:			
	1. Hair ring/earring, car., 1.5 × 1.5 × 0.8 cm (at -0.70 m)	23504	n/a	
	2. Wood frag.	Samp.		
	3. Jar CJ—11a, gr.-wh. ct.	23563		figs. 7d, 90c
	4. <i>Shawabti</i> , wood (face in E chamber)	23544		pl. 36
	5. Bronze ring, 2.5 × 2.2 cm	23534	n/a	
	6. Bowl UA—3, 19.8 × 11.0 cm (in SW corner)	23597		
	7. Bowl UA—3 (in SW corner)	23598		fig. 90f
	8. Wood frag., with R 94—2	Samp.		
	9. Sherds	Sherds		
	b. From W chamber:			
	10. Jar UJ—2b (inside entrance)	23593		fig. 90b
	11. Grindstone	Disc.		
	12. Amulet, Taweret, 2, bl. fa.	23519	n/a	
	13. Beads	23528		fig. 17c, j
	14. Hair rings/earrings, bone, 2	23525		fig. 89b (2 right)
	15. Hair rings/earrings, copper, 2	23527	n/a	
	16. Hair rings/earrings, 1 bone, 1 limestone	23526		fig. 89b (2 left)
	c. From E chamber:			
	17. Bowl CB—4aiii, red rim band, 5YR 6/6, 10R 5/8, 5YR 5/4	23566		fig. 90e
	18. Jar CJ—2a, red ct., (in fill)	23585		fig. 90d
	(4. <i>Shawabti</i> frag. [face])	23544		
	19. Hair ring/earring, bone, 1.5 × 0.4 cm (in fill)	23516	n/a	
	20. Bowl, "red"	Disc.		
	21. Jar CJ—8bi, red ct. (in NE corner)	23586		figs. 6e, 90a
	22. Base of headrest (in NE corner)	23523		fig. 91b, pl. 37a
	23. Base of headrest (in NE corner)	23521		fig. 91a, pl. 37b
	24. Headrest (in NE corner)	23522		fig. 91c
	25. Top of headrest (in fill)	23523		fig. 91b, pl. 37a
	26. Amulet, scarab, 1 car. and 1 bl. gl. (in fill)	23520		fig. 17cc
	27. Scarab, bl. gz. st. (in fill)	23518		fig. 12n
	<i>mn-hpr-r' h' m shm = f nfr</i>			
	28. Top of headrest, fits? R 94—23	23521		fig. 91a, pl. 37b
	29. Broken red dish or plate	—		
	30. Frag. of ptd. coffin, fill, E chamber	—		

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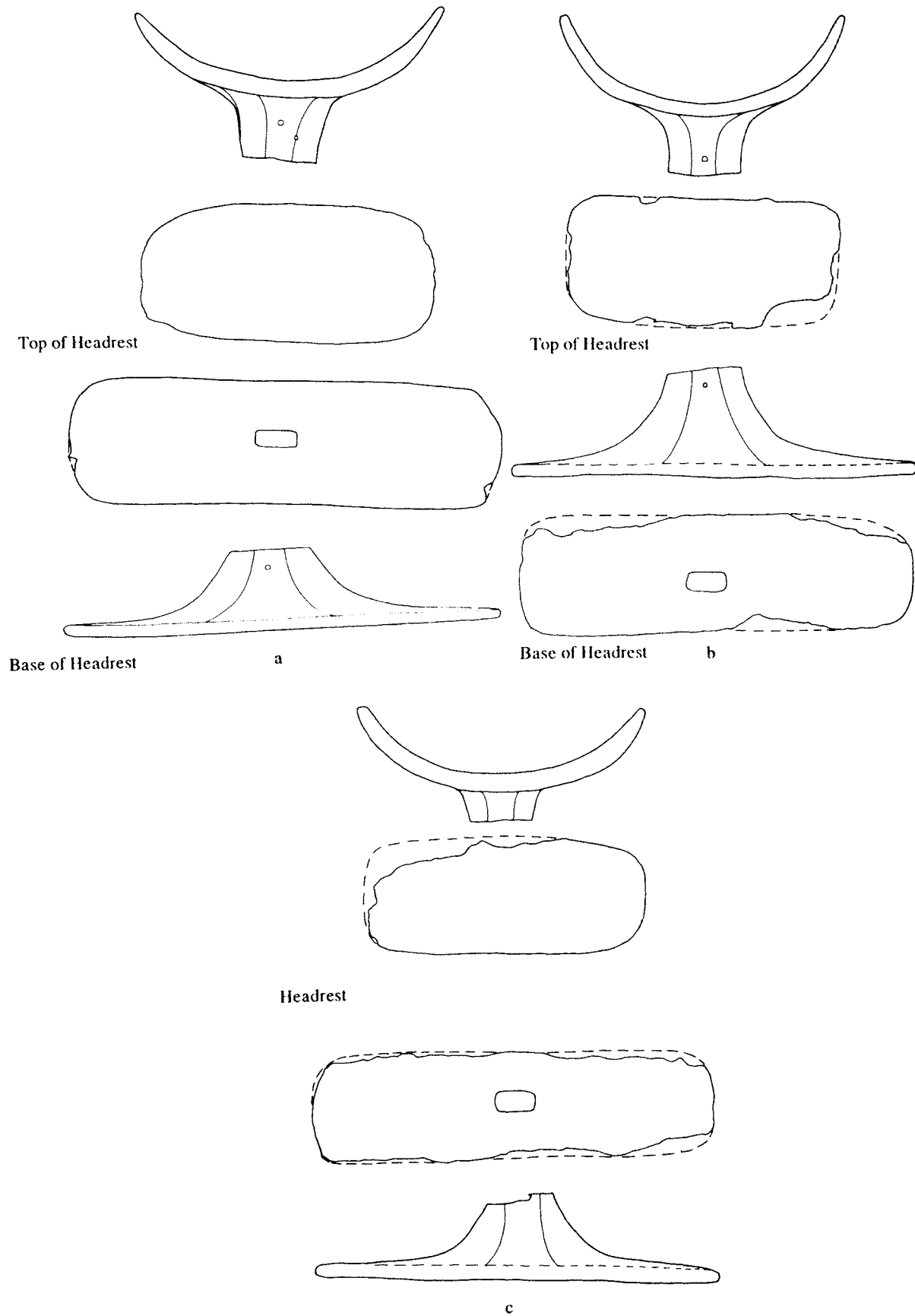


Figure 91. Objects from Tomb R 94 (*cont.*): (a) Nos. 23 and 28, (b) Nos. 22 and 25, (c) No. 24. Scale 1:2

Table 20. Register of Finds in Cemetery R at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
R 99	Possibly later grave Shaft intersected by circular pit A. Shaft: ? \times ca. 0.50×0.20 – 0.30 m (N–S) B. Pit: cut shaft at SE end, 0.90×0.80 m Burial: S/B/ex./pubis, legs dist. Body: — Object: 1. Two painted sherds of N.K. type		Disc.	
R 120	Shaft: $1.60 \times 0.55 \times 0.70$ m, with rounded ends Burial: — Body: ca. 3–4 years Object: 1. Scarab, bl. fa., L.E. plant (run together with <i>nb</i> sign?)		23532	fig. 12m

B. CEMETERY V

The plain to the north of cemetery R was sparsely dotted (pls. 3–4) with burials of A-Group (Williams 1989), New Kingdom, Napatan (Williams 1990b), and X-Group date (Williams 1991b). There was one cluster of Christian tombs, and circular pits were also found. They consisted of several areas with isolated plots and clusters of graves on the terrace dispersed between the houses of Qustul, scattered from just below the 125 almost to the 130 contour, distributed over a one kilometer stretch of the village. Individual tombs and their date assignments are indicated in Williams 1991b, table 26.

Burial sheets for tombs from VA–G were dated between 19 March and 10 April 1963; VH tombs were excavated on 23 February 1964.

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VB 25	Tomb reused, see Williams 1990b: 72 and fig. 25 Shaft with chamber on the eastern end Shaft: $2.10 \times 0.90 \times 1.48$ m Chamber: 2.25×1.60 – 2.25×1.02 m Blocking: large stones Burials in E chamber: A. W/B/ex./sides B. S dist./B/ex./pubis C. N dist./L?/ex./— D. E dist./R/ex./— E. N dist./—/ex./—			

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VB 25 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Bodies:			
	A. Mature male			
	B. Senile female			
	C. Adult male			
	D. Juvenile female			
	E. Mature female			
	Objects:			
	a. Under body burial D:			
	1. Scarab (Williams 1990b)			
	2. Hathor amulet (Williams 1990b)			
	3. Bes amulet (Williams 1990b)			
	4. Beads, etc. (Williams 1990b)			
	b. In shaft:			
	5. "Sherds, N.K."			
VC 45				
	Shaft: irreg./rect. with rounded ends, $1.95 \times 0.30\text{--}0.52 \times 0.70$ m			
	Burials:			
	A. E/B/ex./sides in coffin			
	B. W/B/ex./sides? below burial A			
	C. — dist. in E end			
	Bodies:			
	A. Infant II			
	B. Juvenile female			
	C. Juvenile female			
	Objects:			
	a. In shaft:			
	1. Bowl CB—1h, int. hor. bur. red ct.	21582		figs. 11, 92a
	2. Bowl CB—1h	21579		fig. 92b
	3. Jar CJ—5axiv, smoothed above	21603		figs. 5a, 92d, pl. 28b
	b. With burial B:			
	4. Coarse platter CP, with red rim band	21580		fig. 92c
	5. Beads (under body)	21633		fig. 17e
	c. With burial A:			
	6. Coffin remains, burial A			Disc.

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

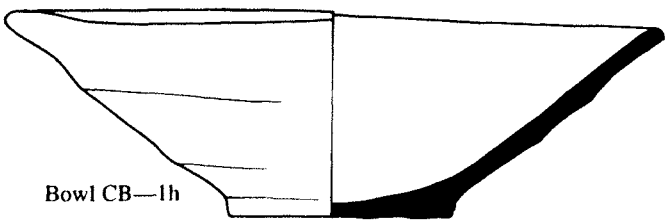
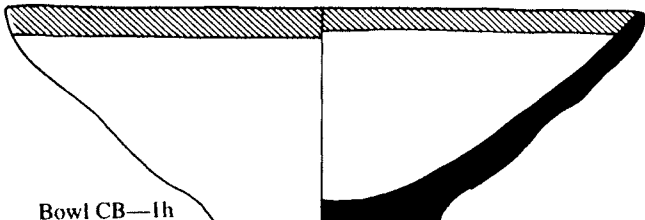
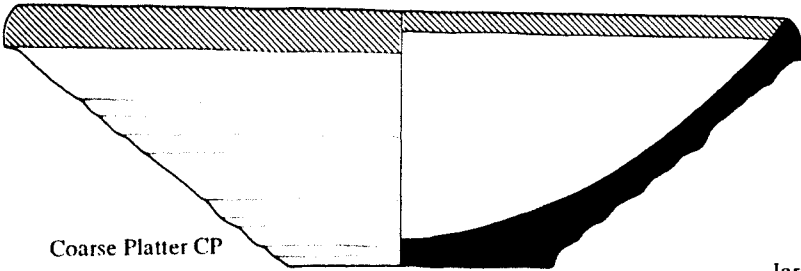
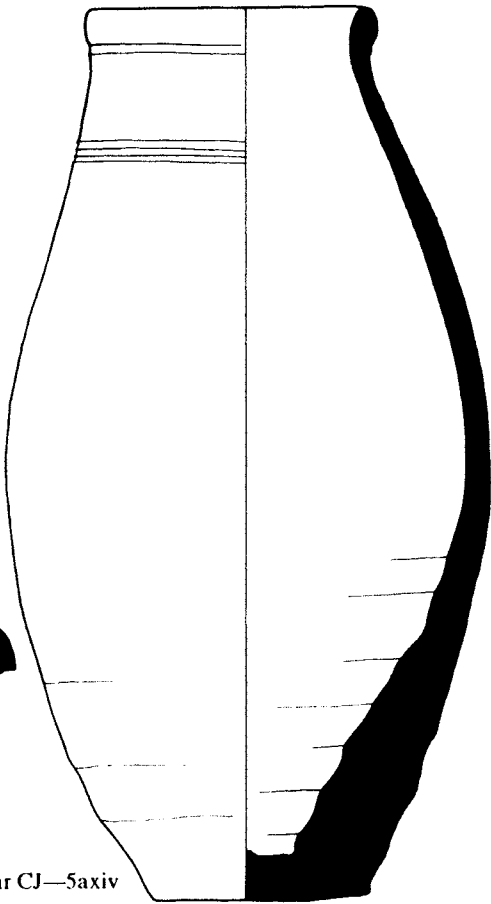
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
				
	Bowl CB—1h a			
				
	Bowl CB—1h b			
				
	Coarse Platter CP c			
				
	Jar CJ—5axiv d			

Figure 92. Objects from Tomb V 45: (a) No. 1, (b) No. 2, (c) No. 4, (d) No. 3. Scale 2:5

VC 46

figs. 93, 94a

Shaft with end-chamber at the E end²⁴

Shaft: 2.25 × 0.85–0.95 × 3.00 m

Corridor: 0.50 × 0.82 × 1.05–1.15 m, with 0.10 m drop

Chamber: 2.20 × 2.90–3.05 × 1.30 m (max.)

Blocking: cb. with mud plaster

Burials:

a. In shaft at -0.75 m, level I:

A. —

B. —

24. The burial sheets state that the chamber is on the W, but Knudstad's plan shows it on the E.

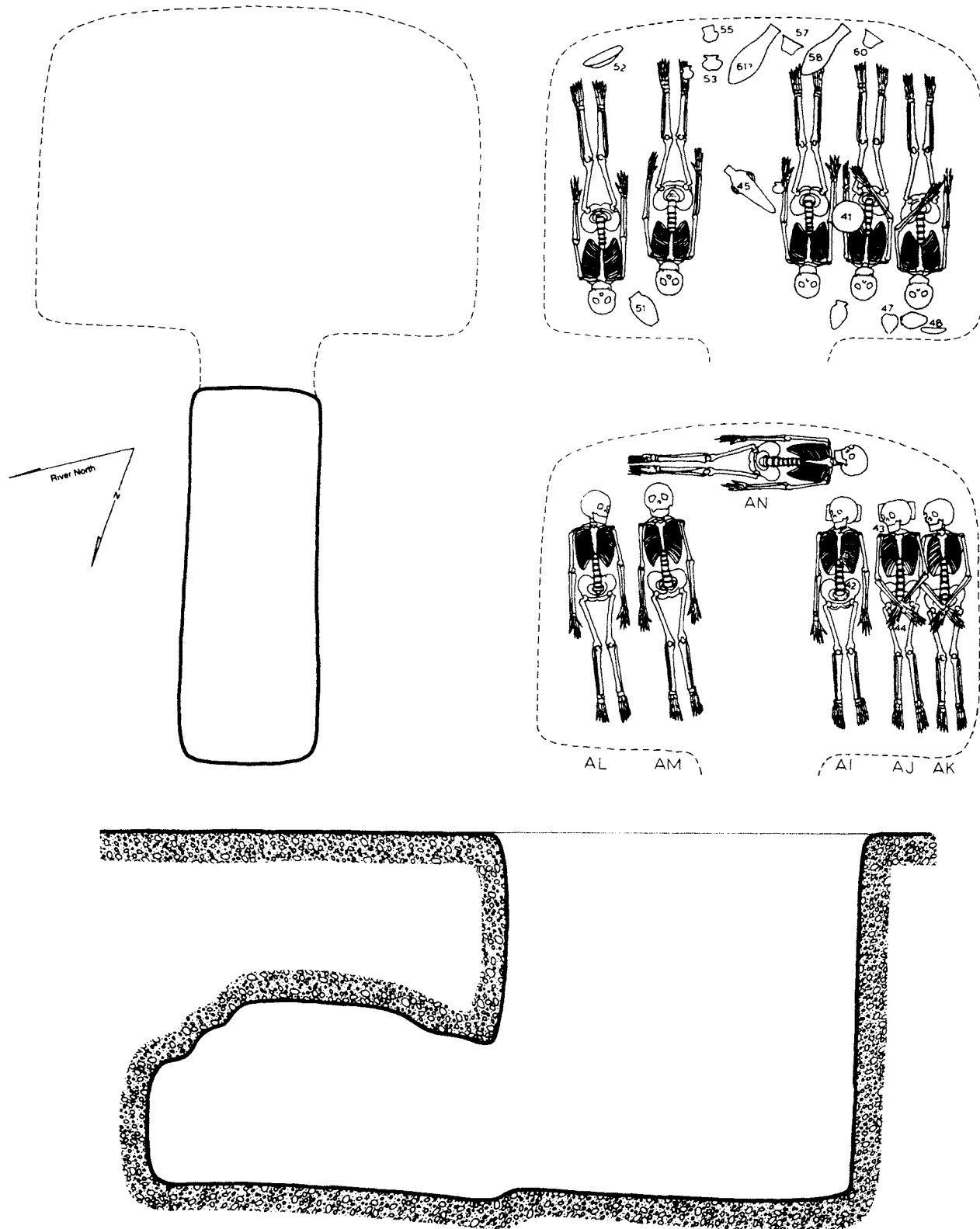


Figure 93. Plans and Section of Tomb V 46. Scale 1:40

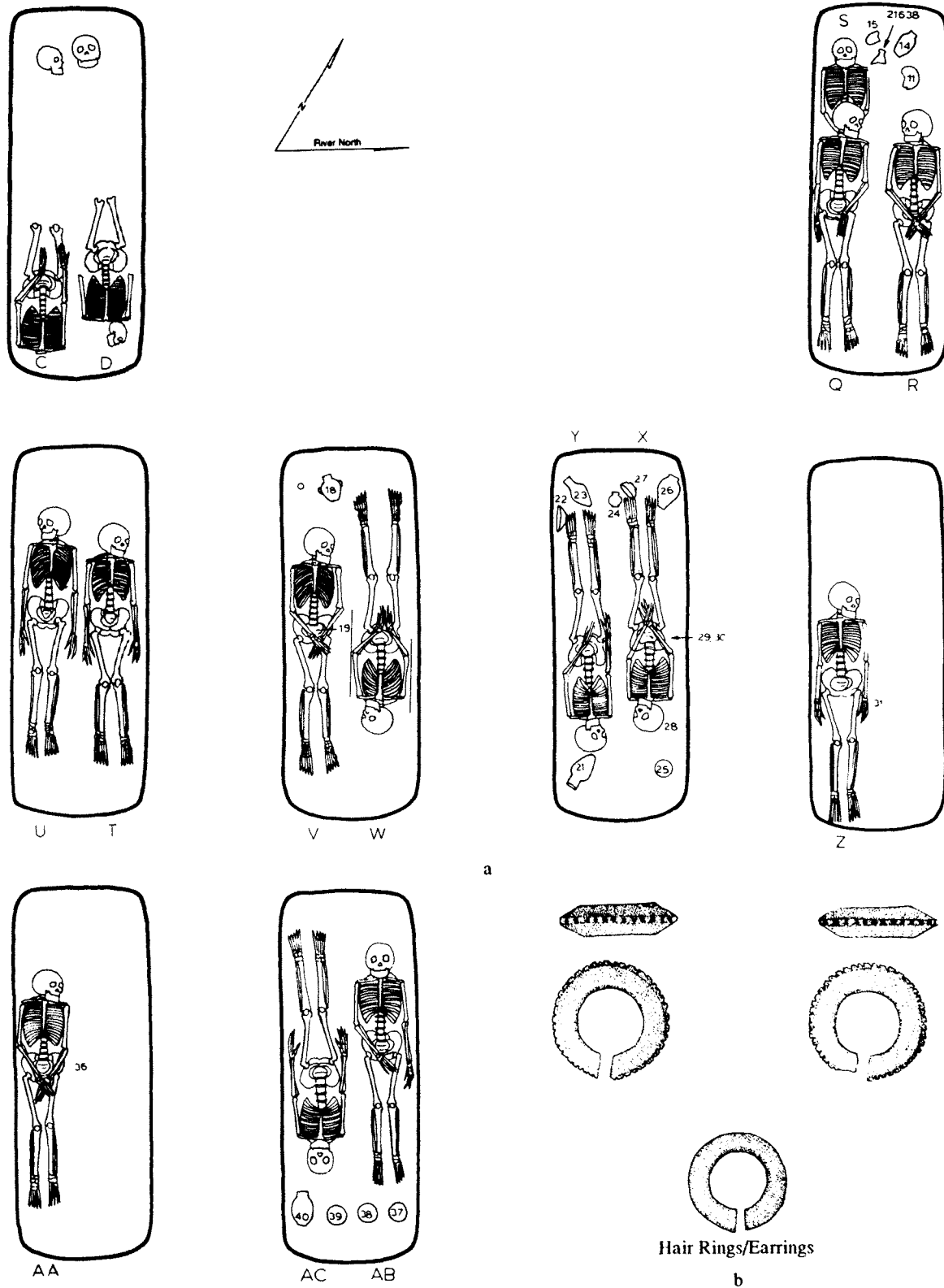


Figure 94. Plans and Object from Tomb V 46: (a) Plans, (b) No. 17. Scales (a) 1:40 and (b) 1:1

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VC 46 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Burials (<i>cont.</i>):			
	b. In shaft at -1.10, level II: ²⁵			
	C. E/B/ex./pubis on bed			
	D. E/B/ex./— on bed			
	c. At -1.25, level III:			
	E. W/B/ex./sides			
	F. W/R/ex./sides?			
	G. W/R/ex./sides-pubis			
	H. W/L/ex./— (partly below burial E)			
	I. W/B/ex./sides?, senile female (below burials E and F)			
	J. —			
	K. —			
	d. Level IV:			
	L. W/B/ex./sides			
	M. W/B/ex./pubis			
	N. W/B/ex./sides (partly below burial L)			
	O. W/B/ex./— (below burials L and M)			
	P. W/B/ex./sides (below burial M)			
	e. At -1.92, level V:			
	Q. W/B/ex./sides			
	R. W/B/ex./pubis			
	S. W/B/—			
	f. At -2.25, level VI:			
	T. W/B/ex./sides (N)			
	U. W/B/ex./sides (S)			
	g. At -2.30, level VII:			
	V. W/B/ex./sides			
	W. E/B/ex./sides in coffin ("gypsum")			
	h. At -2.45, level VIII:			
	X. E/B/ex./sides-pubis (N)			
	Y. E/B/ex./pubis (S)			
	i. At -2.55, level IX:			
	Z. W/B/ex./sides			
	j. At -2.65, level X (Ramesses):			
	AA. W/B/ex./pubis			
	k. At -2.75, level XI:			
	AB. W/B/ex./sides			
	AC. E/B/ex./pubis			

25. The notes record the wood as remains of a coffin, but this burial belongs to the Twenty-fifth Dynasty/Napatan groups and it is probably a bed burial; see Williams 1990b.

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VC 46 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Burials (<i>cont.</i>):			
	l. Chamber, level I (lower):			
	AD. E/B/ex./sides			
	AE. E/B/ex./sides			
	AF. E/B/ex./sides?			
	AG. E/B/ex./sides			
	AH. E/B/ex./sides?			
	m. Chamber, level II:			
	AI. W/B/ex./sides			
	AJ. W/B/ex./sides			
	AK. W/B/ex./sides			
	AL. W/B/ex./sides			
	AM. W/B/ex./sides			
	AN. N/B?/ex./—			
	AO. — (skull, NW corner) —			
	Bodies:			
	A. (Skull) —			
	B. (Skull) —			
	C. —			
	D. —			
	E. Mature female			
	F. Senile male			
	G. Senile			
	H. Mature male			
	I. Senile female			
	J. (Skull) —			
	K. (Skull) —			
	L. Mature male			
	M. Mature-senile male			
	N. Mature male			
	O. Senile female?			
	P. Mature male			
	Q. Adult female?			
	R. Senile female			
	S. —			
	T. Adult female			
	U. Senile female			
	V. Mature-senile male			
	W. —			
	X. Mature-senile female			
	Y. Mature-senile female			
	Z. Juvenile female			

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VC 46 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Bodies (<i>cont.</i>):				
AA. Male				
AB. Mature female				
AC. Mature female				
AD. Senile male				
AE. Mature-senile female				
AF. —				
AG. —				
AH. —				
AI. Adult-mature male				
AJ. Senile female				
AK. Senile female				
AL. Mature-senile				
AM. Mature-senile female				
AO. (Skull, NW corner) —				
Objects:				
a. With level II and from fill:				
	1. Bowl (Williams 1990b)		21601	
	2. Bowl (Williams 1990b)		21600	
	3. Bowl (Williams 1990b)		21612	
	4. Bowl CB—5b, red rim band (reused, see Williams 1990b)		21613	
	5. Bowl CB—5b, red rim band (reused, see Williams 1990b)		21614	
	6. Bed remains (Williams 1990b)		Disc.	
b. With level IV:				
	7. Bowl (E of hand of burial F)		—	
	8. Bowl (in VC 46—6)		—	
	9. Bowl (at waist of burial F)		—	
	10. Jar, see VC 46—12?		21638	fig. 100a, pl. 22c
	11. "Around these bodies frags. of pottery"		—	
	12. Miniature amphora MA—1, lt. ct.		—	
c. With level V, above head of burial R:				
	13. Bowl		—	
	14. Jar UJ—3b, red ct.		21639	figs. 2q, 98d, pl. 14d
	15. Jar CJ—2a, red ct.		21635	fig. 98a
	16. Jar CJ—10biv alpha, 5YR 6/4, 2.5YR 5/6, 2.5YR 3/0		21636	figs. 7a, 95a
d. With level VI:				
	17. Hair rings/earrings, 3, 1 car., 2 jasper		21780	fig. 94b
e. With level VII:				
	18. Amphora IV—AM—3a, gr.-wh.		21634	figs. 9g, 100c, pl. 26c
	19. Scarab, gz. st., 'anra' type (R wrist of burial V)	Q1984, 89917		fig. 13a, pl. 48j
	20. Coffin frags. of burial W? with gypsum		Disc.	

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

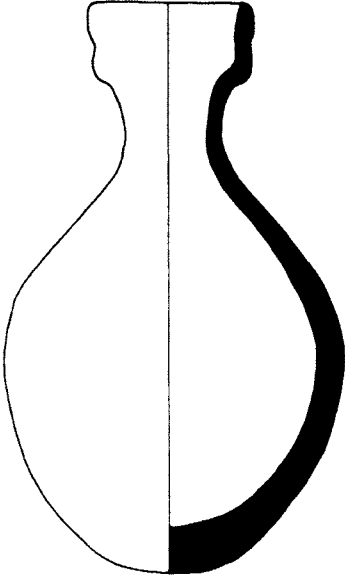
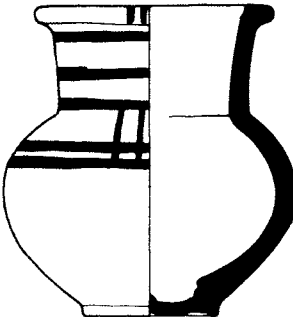
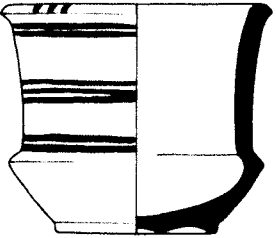
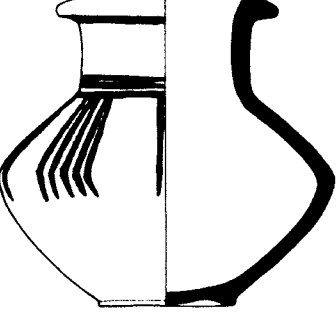
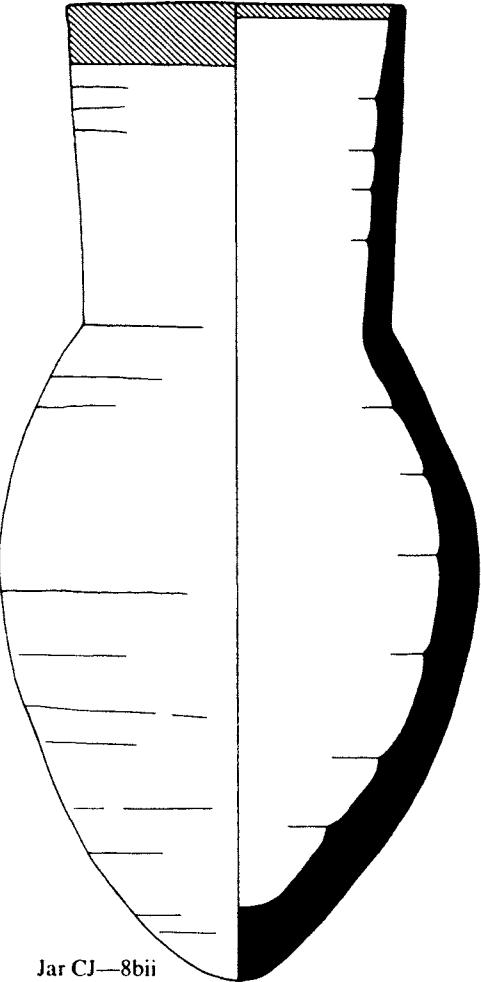
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
				
	Jar CJ—10biv alpha a			
				
	Jar PJ—2dvi b			
				
	Jar PJ—2dix c			
				
	Jar PJ—2dii d			
				
	Jar CJ—8bii e			

Figure 95. Objects from Tomb V 46 (*cont.*): (a) No. 16, (b) No. 53, (c) No. 55, (d) No. 54, (e) No. 23. Scale 2:5VC 46 (*cont.*)Objects (*cont.*):

f. With level VIII:

21. Jar (at head of burial X)	—	
22. Bowl (at foot of burial X)	—	
23. Jar CJ—8bii, red rim band (at foot of burial X)	21637	figs. 6f, 95e, pl. 26b
24. Jar, broken (at foot of burial X)	Disc.	
25. Jar (at head of burial Y)	—	
26. Jar (at feet of burial Y)	—	
27. Bowl (at feet of burial Y)	—	
28. Hair rings/earrings, 2 jasper (under head of burial Y)	Q2023, 89898	pl. 47a
29. Scarab, amethyst, uninscribed (pelvis of burial Y)	21743	

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

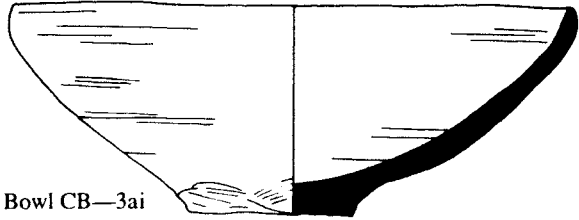
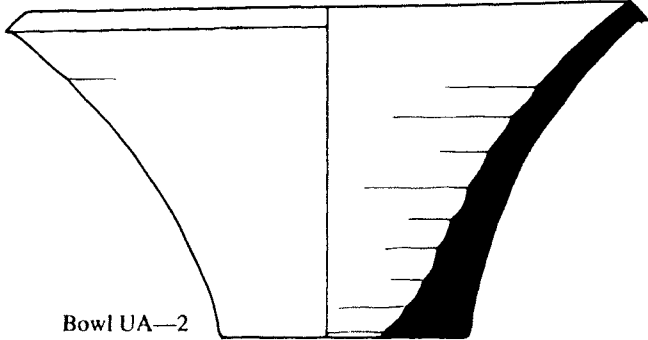
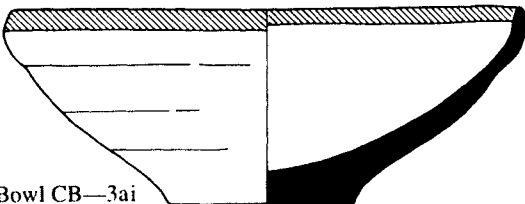
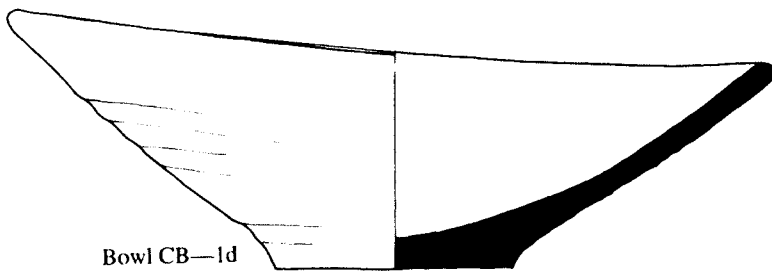
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
				
	Bowl CB—3ai			a
				
	Bowl UA—2			b
				
	Bowl CB—3ai			c
				
	Bowl CB—1d			d

Figure 96. Objects from Tomb V 46 (*cont.*): (a) No. 65, (b) No. 57, (c) No. 60, (d) No. 50. Scale 2:5VC 46 (*cont.*)Objects (*cont.*):f. With level VIII (*cont.*):

30. Scarab, st., *nb t3wy wsr-m3 't-r' stp-n-r'*, flanked by uraei, Q1982, 89923 fig. 13b, pl. 48i
left with Red Crown, right with White Crown,
3n signs hooked on tails (pelvis of burial Y)

g. With level IX:

31. Scarab, bl. gz. st., linked S-scrolls (L hand of burial Z) 21745 fig. 13c
32. Bowl CB—4aii, slightly smoothed, 16.0 × 6.5 cm 21662
33. Bowl CB—5b, lt. hor. bur. red ct. 21663 fig. 97b
34. Bowl CB—5b, red ct. int. and outer rim 21664 fig. 97c
35. Cowroid, bl. gz. st., Hathor symbol with pendant uraei (loc.?) 21744 fig. 13d

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

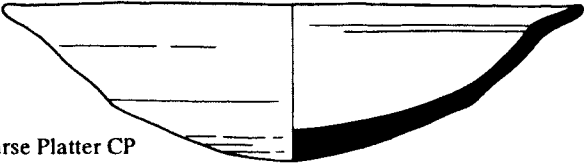
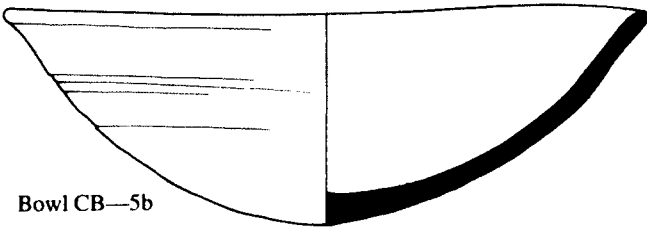
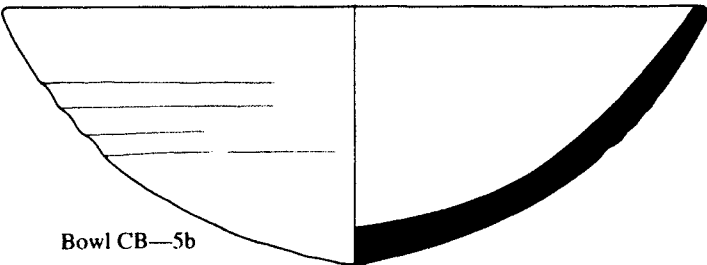
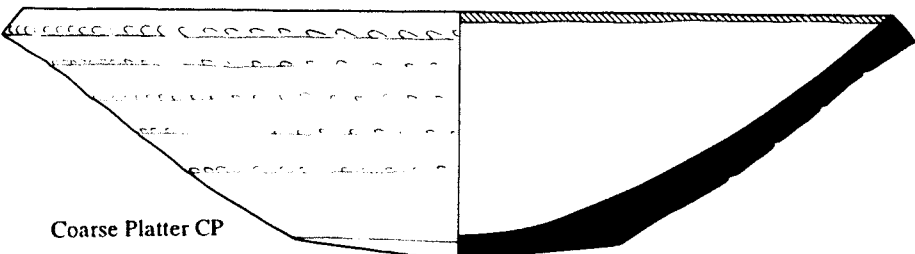
Tomb	Description and Contents	Cairo	OIM	Figure/Plate
	 <p>Coarse Platter CP</p> <p>a</p>			
	 <p>Bowl CB—5b</p> <p>b</p>			
	 <p>Bowl CB—5b</p> <p>c</p>			
	 <p>Coarse Platter CP</p> <p>d</p>			

Figure 97. Objects from Tomb V 46 (*cont.*): (a) No. 48, (b) No. 33, (c) No. 34, (d) No. 52. Scale 2:5VC 46 (*cont.*)Objects (*cont.*):

h. With level X:

36. Scarab, *nṯr nfr nb t3wy wsr-m3 't-r' stp-n-r' mry-ptḥ*

Q1990, 89915

fig. 13e, pl. 48c

i. With level XI:

37. Bowl (at feet of burial AB)

—

38. Bowl

—

39. Bowl (at head of burial AC)

—

40. Jar (at head of burial AC)

—

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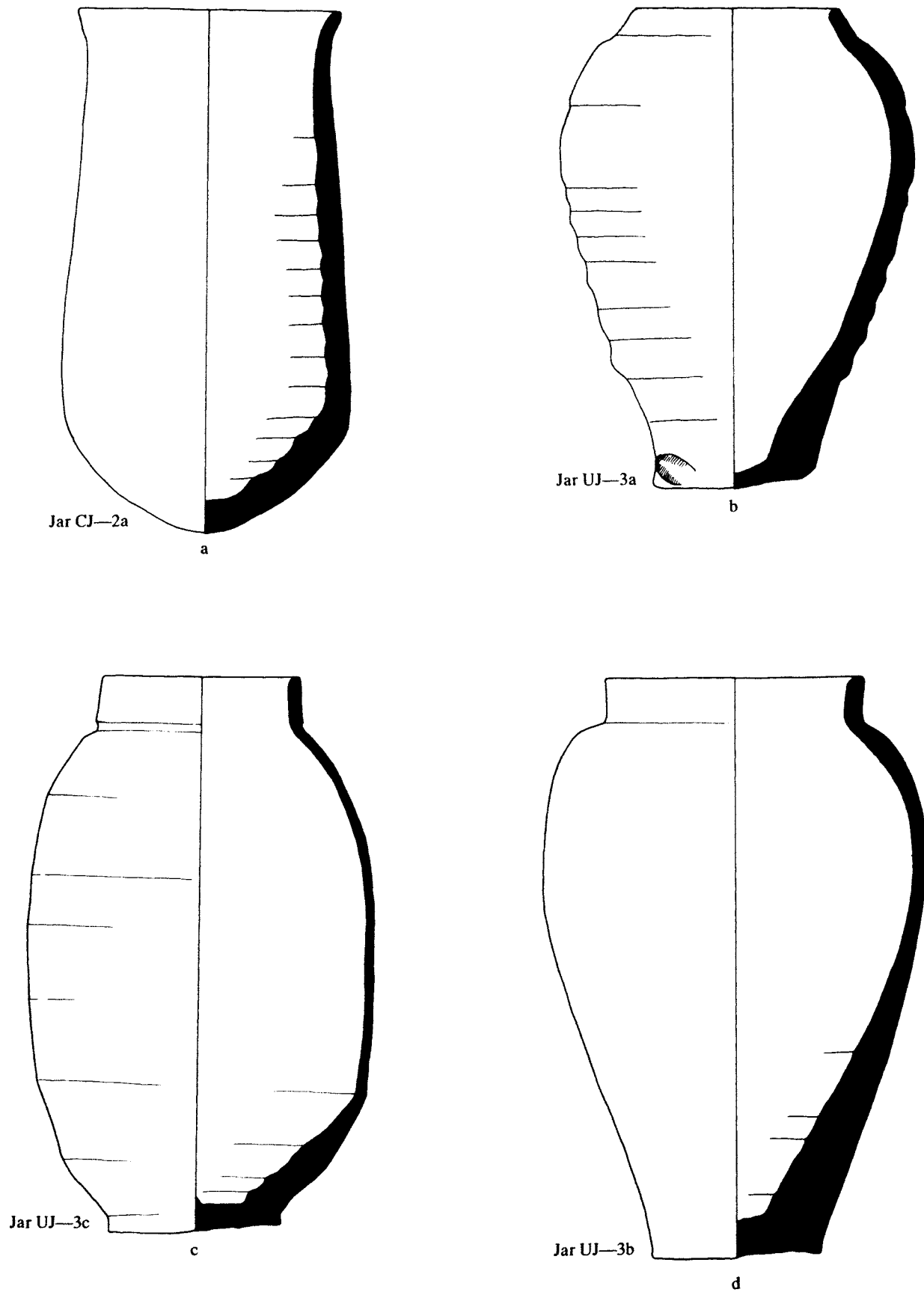


Figure 98. Objects from Tomb V 46 (*cont.*): (a) No. 15, (b) No. 47, (c) No. 51, (d) No. 14. Scale 2:5

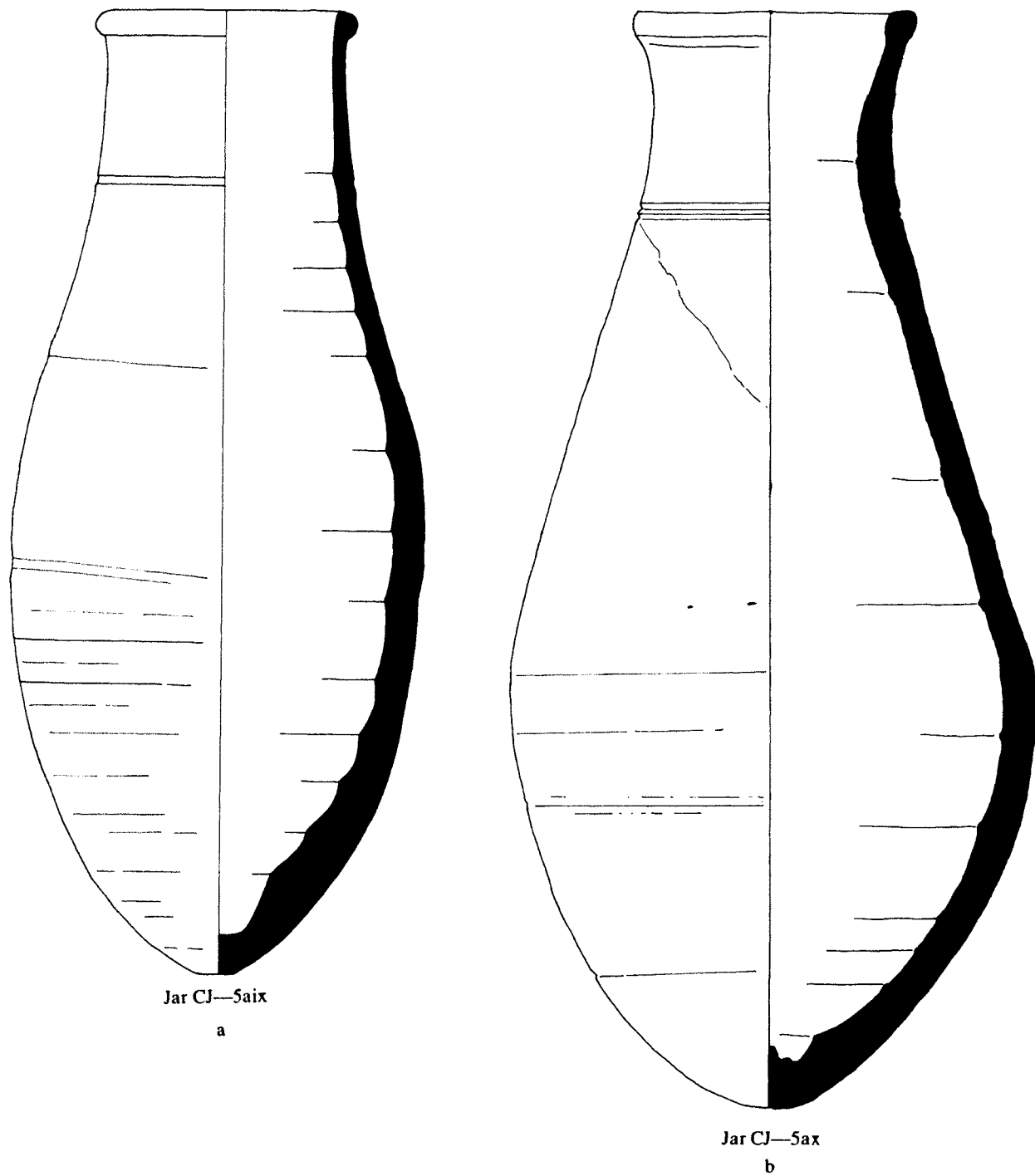


Figure 99. Objects from Tomb V 46 (*cont.*): (a) No. 56, (b) No. 58. Scale 2:5

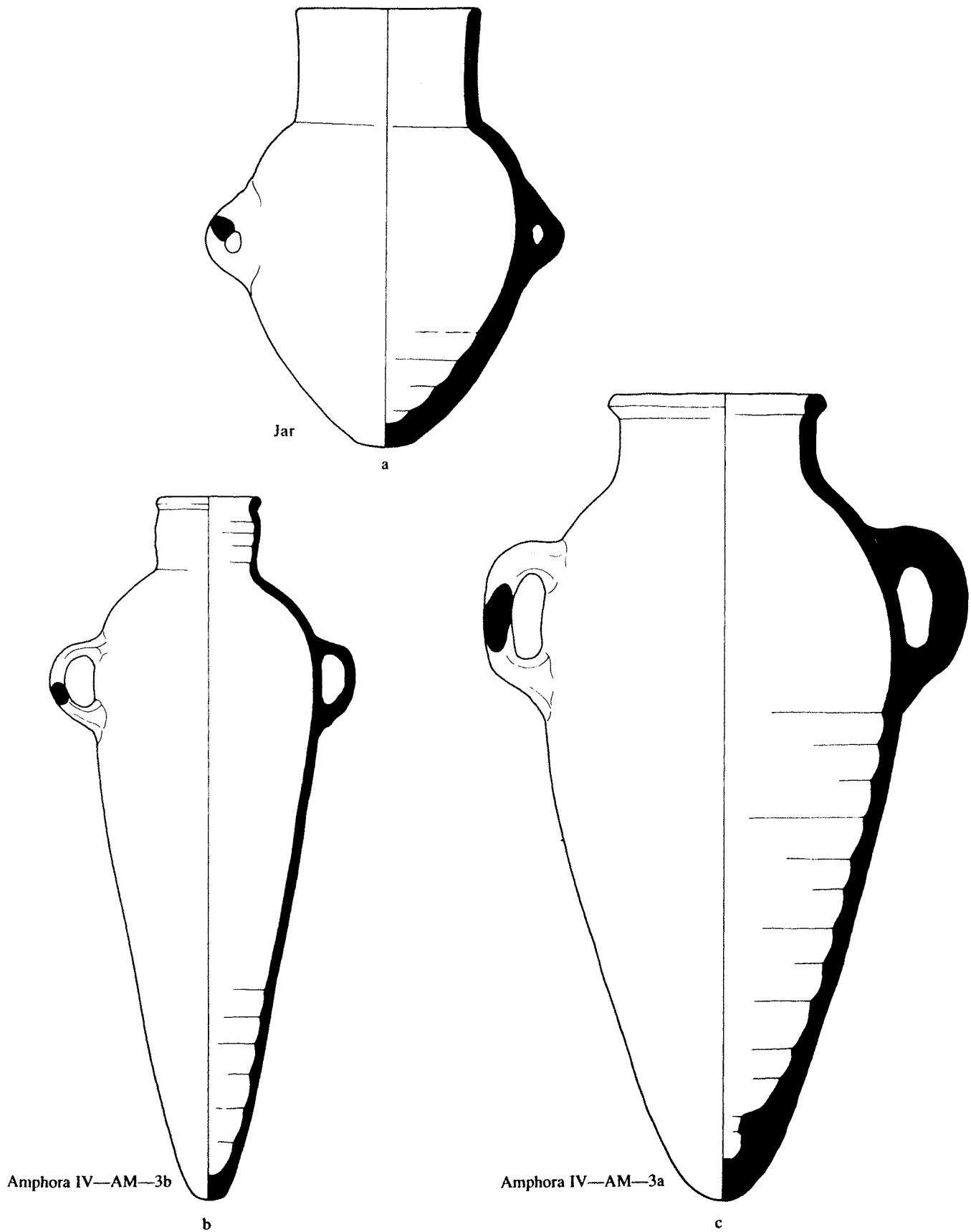


Figure 100. Objects from Tomb V 46 (*cont.*): (a) No. 10, (b) No. 45, (c) No. 18. Scale 2:5 except (b) 1:5

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VC 46 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
j. In chamber:				
	41. Plaque, bl. gz. st., obv.: falcon, rev.: Amun (pelvis of burial AE)		21746	fig. 13f
	42. Scarab, bl. gz. st. (pelvis of burial AI) <i>ntr-nfr nb tšwy mn-hpr-r' h' nht nsw</i>		21749	fig. 13h
	43. Hair ring/earring, car., dia. 1.3 cm (R side of burial AJ)		21781	
	44. Scarab, dk. bl. gz. st., concentric circles linked to center, possibly parts of <i>smš</i> at ends (R hand burial AJ)		21747	fig. 13g
	45. Amphora IV—AM—3b, 10YR 7/2		21661	figs. 9h, 100b, pl. 26d
	46. Jar		—	
	47. Jar UJ—3a		22344	fig. 98b
	48. Coarse platter CP, smoothed		21667	fig. 97a
	49. Jar.		—	
	50. Bowl CB—1d, hor. bur. red ct. int.		21668	fig. 96d
	51. Jar UJ—3c, smoothed		22360	figs. 3a, 98c
	52. Coarse platter CP, red rim, rope marks		21669	fig. 97d
	53. Jar PJ—2dvi, bur. red ct., 2.5YR 3/6, 2.5YR 3/2		21670	fig. 95b
	54. Jar PJ—2dii, bur. red ct.		21671	fig. 95d
	55. Jar PJ—2dix, bur. red ct., 2.5YR 4/4, 2.5YR 3/0		21672	fig. 95c
	56. Jar CJ—5aix		22295	figs. 4e, 99a
	57. Bowl UA—2		22280	fig. 96b
	58. Jar CJ—5ax		22342	figs. 4f, 99b
	59. Bowl UA		—	
	60. Bowl CB—3ai, red rim band		22197	figs. 1p, 96c
	61. Jar		—	
	62. Bowl “flowerpot”		—	
	63. Jar		—	
	64. Bowl		—	
	65. Bowl CB—3ai, red ct., tan rim		21726	fig. 96a
	66. Beads: pendant, 3 paddle-shaped, turq. bl. gl., 1 car.; amulet, 1 fish, car. (fill)		21783	fig. 17s
	67. Plaque, oval, bl. gz. fa., <i>ntr-nfr mn-hpr-r'</i> , heiracosphinx		21748	fig. 13i
k. Shaft, unc. loc.:				
	68. Bracelets, horn, 3, “child’s,” dia. 3.9 cm (possibly level IX)		21779	
	69. Beads		21778	
l. Fill, just within chamber:				
	70. Amulet, winged scarab, dk. bl. fa.		21782	fig. 17dd
m. With level IV (<i>cont.</i>):				
	71. “N.K. potsherds”		—	

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VC 47				fig. 101, pl. 9a
	Shaft with multiple chambers, all on the E end			
	Shaft: $2.11 \times 0.78-0.81 \times 3.20-3.38$ m, doorway 0.38×0.64 m			
	Chamber A: $2.01 \times 1.48 \times \text{ca. } 1.20$ m			
	Blocking: irreg. cb.			
	Chamber B: (N of Chamber A), $1.94 \times 1.20 \times \text{ca. } 1.20$ m			
	Partition: 0.52×0.71 m			
	Chamber C: (W of Chamber A), $2.04 \times 0.90 \times 1.14$ m			
	Passage: $\text{—} \times 0.41$ m			
	Burials:			
	a. In shaft: ²⁶			
	A. E/B/ex./sides-pubis (at -3.13 m)			
	b. In chamber A:			
	B. —			
	C. —			
	D. —			
	c. In chamber B:			
	E. —			
	F. —			
	d. In chamber C:			
	G. —			
	H. —			
	Bodies:			
	A. Mature-senile female			
	B. (Against S wall, skull) —			
	C. (Against S wall, skull)			
	D. (Against S wall, skull)			
	E. (Against S wall, skull) —			
	F. (In NE corner, skull) —			
	G. (In W corner, skull) —			
	H. (In SW corner, skull) —			
	Objects:			
	a. Probably from shaft:			
	1. Amulet, Taweret, bl. fa. and beads		21631	
	2. Kohl jar II—A2a, alabaster		21630	pl. 39I
	3. Mask from coffin or cartonnage	Q1856, 89867		
	4. Bowl		—	
	5. Bowl UA—2 or 3		22278	fig. 102b
	6. Jar		—	

26. "Plundered from *redim* of shaft, a skull and scattered bones and New Kingdom potsherds (depth ca. 1.30 m); from depth of ca. 1.45 m, another level of burials; 13 skulls and bones scattered all over. One senile dentition noticed and three juveniles."

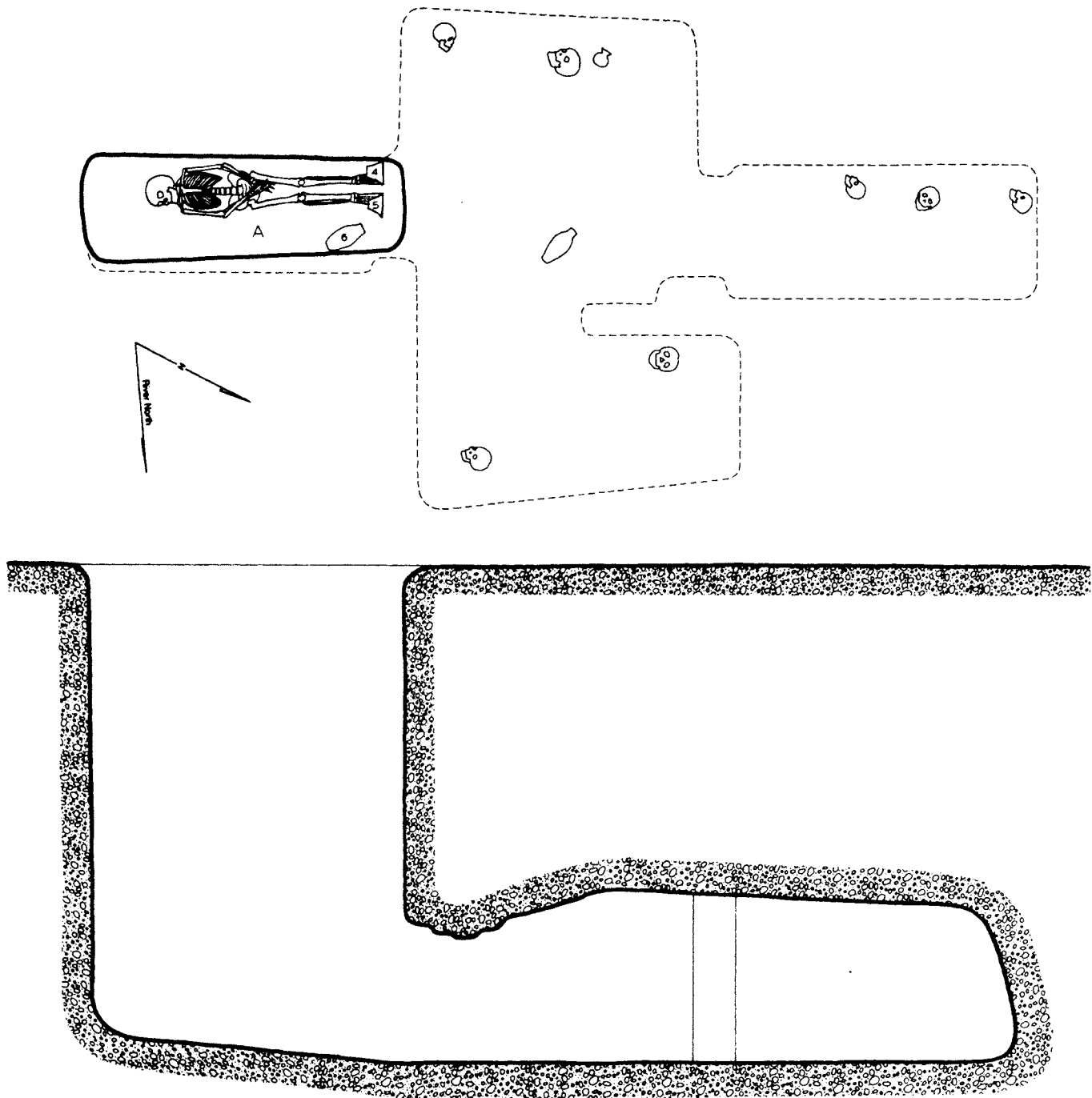


Figure 101. Plan and Section of Tomb V 47. Scale 1:40

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

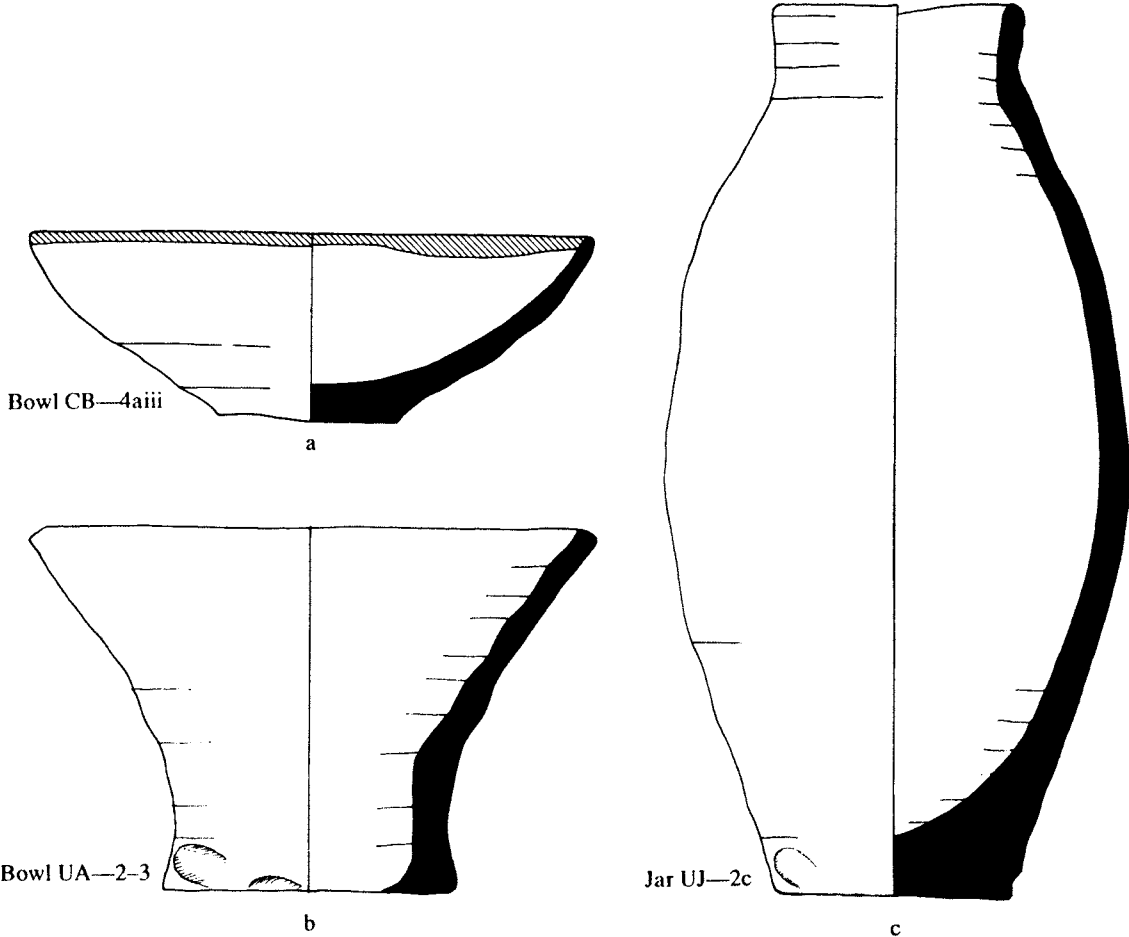
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
	 <p>Bowl CB—4aiii</p> <p>a</p> <p>Bowl UA—2-3</p> <p>b</p> <p>Jar UJ—2c</p> <p>c</p>			

Figure 102. Objects from Tomb V 47: (a) No. 7, (b) No. 5, (c) No. 9. Scale 2:5

VC 47 (*cont.*)Objects (*cont.*):a. Probably from shaft (*cont.*):

7. Bowl CB—4aiii, red rim band

21640 fig. 102a

8. Jar UJ—2c, splashes of clay above, 29.2 × 15.7 cm

22349

9. Jar UJ—2c, splashes of clay above

22356 fig. 102c

b. From chamber A:

10. Jar

Disc.

11. Jar, large

Disc.

12. "Broken pottery"

Disc.

c. From chamber B:

13. Coffin remains

Disc.

d. From chamber C:

14. Coffin remains with dec.

Disc.

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VC 48				figs. 103–105a
	Shaft with end chambers:			
	Shaft: rect., 2.30 × 1.00 × 3.20 m, row of hand/ foot-holds cut in each side wall			
	W chamber: unfinished and irreg. at the W end, 2.90 × 3.15 × 1.10 m			
	Doorway: 0.60 × 0.90 m, no threshold			
	Blocking: two courses cb. and stone slabs			
	E chamber: 2.50 × 3.00 × 1.20–1.50 m			
	Doorway: 0.35–0.40 × 0.90 m			
	Blocking: large stone slab and dist. bricks			
	Burials:			
	a. Shaft, level I at -0.98 m, under large slabs in NW corner:			
	A. W/B/ex./sides			
	b. Level II, at -1.55 m under two stone slabs:			
	B. W/B/ex./— (to W)			
	C. W/B/ex./— (to E)			
	D. —			
	c. Level III under stone slab at -1.80 m:			
	E. W/B/ex./pubis			
	d. Level IV at -2.08 m:			
	F. W/B/ex./pubis (in coffin to S)			
	G. W/R/ex./pubis (in coffin to N)			
	e. Level V at -2.30 m:			
	H. E/B/ex./pubis (above I)			
	I. W/B/ex./pubis (in coffin to S)			
	J. W/B/ex./— (in coffin to N)			
	f. Level VI at -2.65 m:			
	K. E/B/ex./sides (in coffin to S)			
	L. W/B/ex./sides (in coffin to N)			
	g. Level VII at -2.85 m:			pl. 9b
	M. E/B/— (in anth. coffin)			
	N. — (below coffin, face down)			
	O. W/— (coffin between)			
	h. W chamber:			
	P. W/B/ex./sides			
	Q. W/B/ex./sides face S			
	R. W/B/ex./—			
	S. W/B/ex./— (in anth. coffin)			
	T. — (in anth. coffin)			

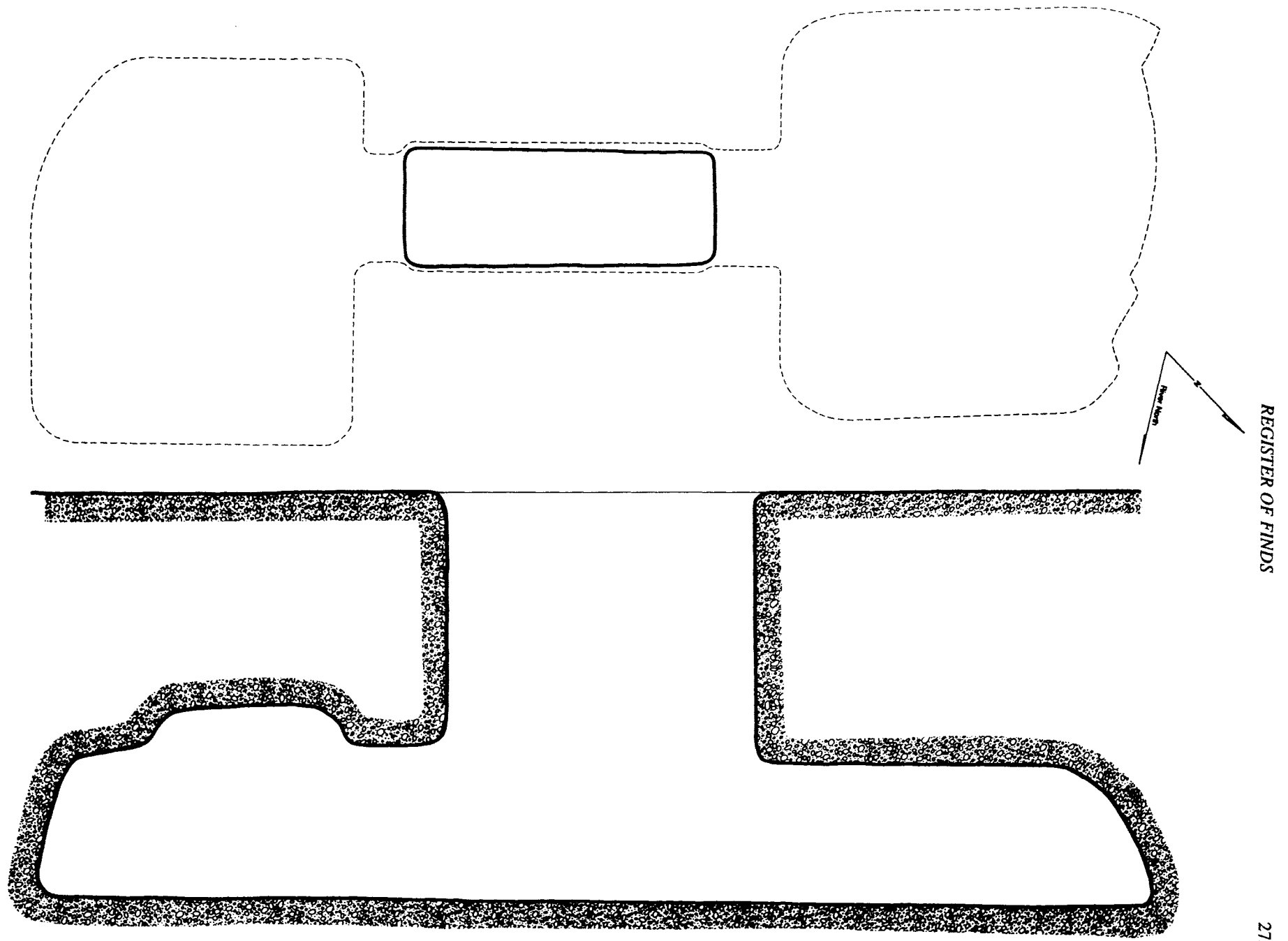


Figure 103. Plan and Section of Tomb V 48. Scale 1:40

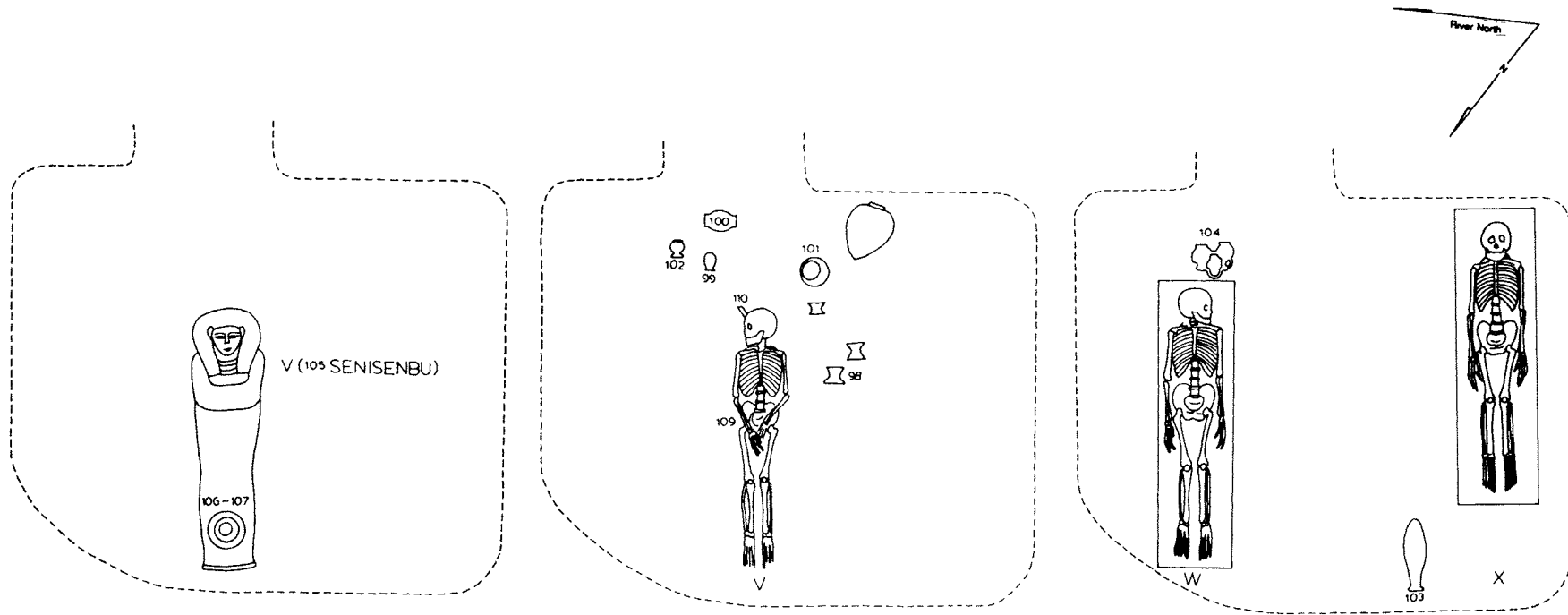
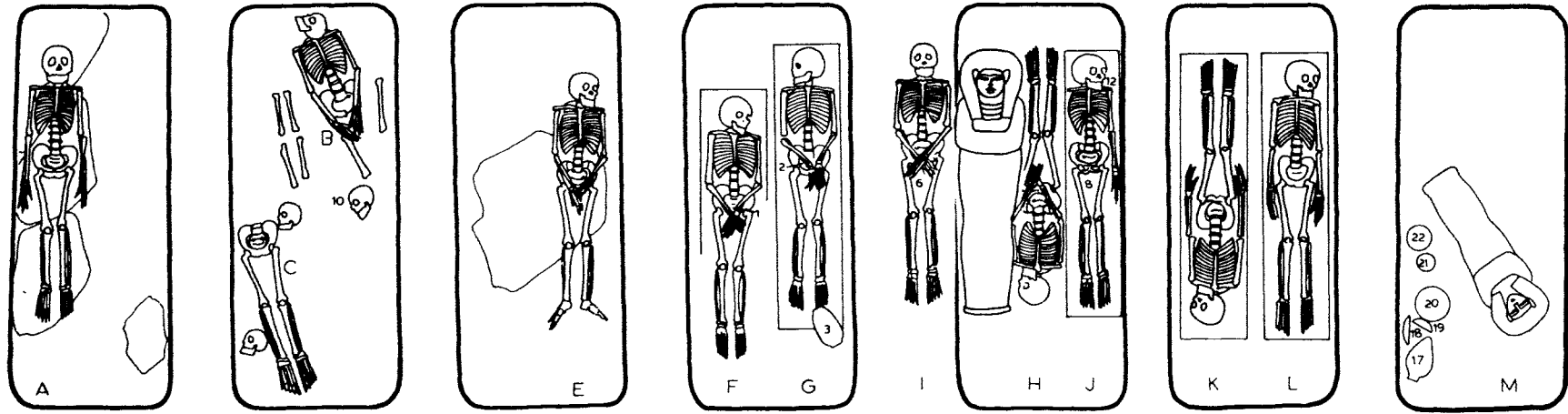


Figure 104. Plans of Tomb V 48. Scale 1:40

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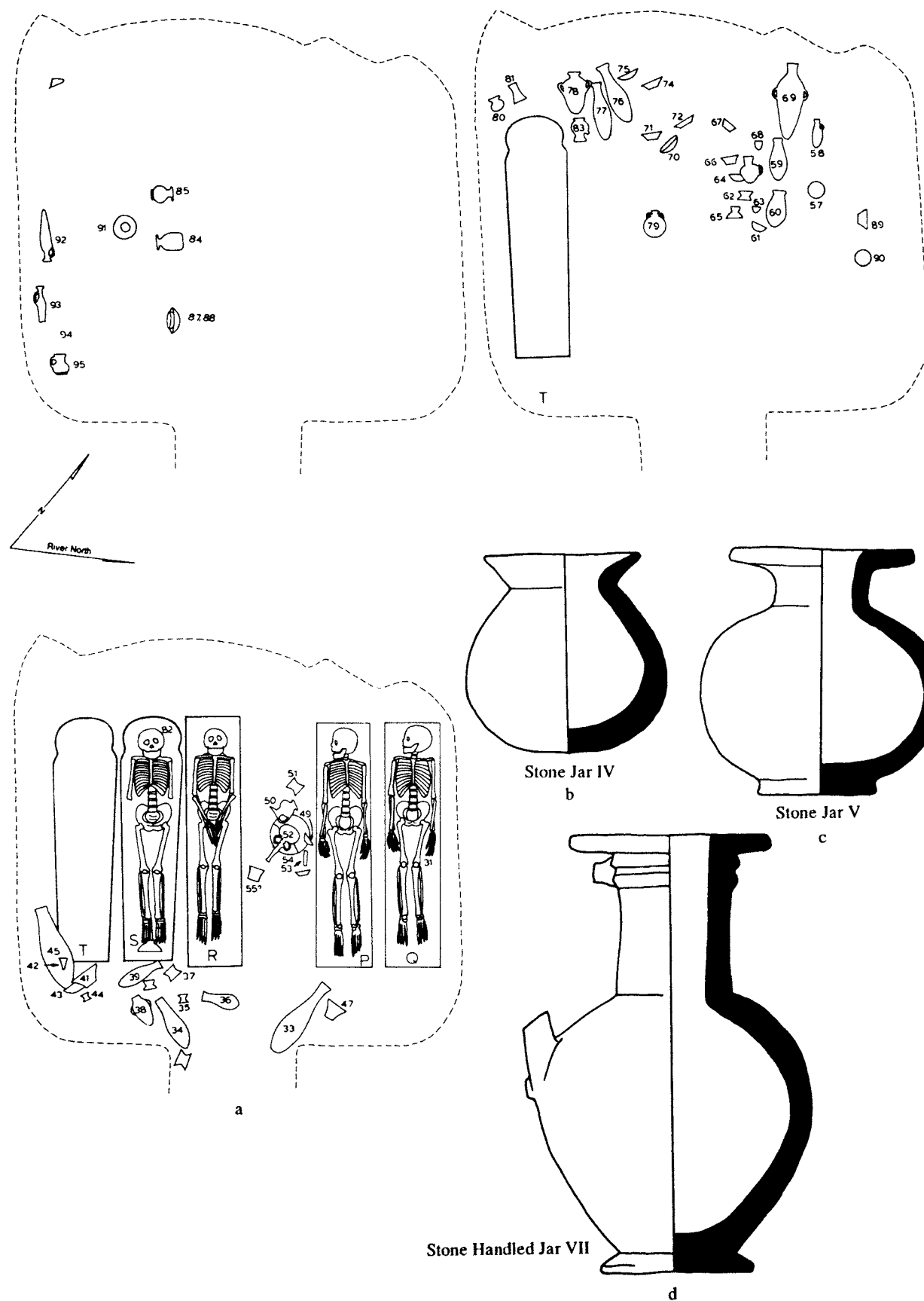


Figure 105. Plans and Objects from Tomb V 48: (a) Plans, (b) No. 102, (c) No. 99, (d) No. 83. Scale 1:2 except (a) 1:40

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VC 48 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Burials (<i>cont.</i>):			
	i. E chamber:			
	U. —			
	V. W/B/ex./pubis (in anth. coffin)			
	W. W/B/ex./sides (in coffin)			
	X. W/B/ex./sides (in coffin)			
	Bodies:			
	A. Mature male			
	B. Mature			
	C. Senile male?			
	D. (Skull) female			
	E. Mature male			
	F. Mature-senile male			
	G. Adult-mature male			
	H. Mature female			
	I. Mature-senile female			
	J. Senile female			
	K. Adult-mature male			
	L. Mature female			
	M. —			
	N. Juvenile			
	O. —			
	P. Mature female			
	Q. Senile male			
	R. Mature female			
	S. Senile female			
	T. Mature male			
	U. (Skull)			
	V. Mature male			
	W. Senile male			
	X. Mature-senile female			
	Objects:			
	a. Level IV:			
	1. Scarab, bl. gz. st., <i>ḡsr-kʿ-rʿ</i> (near L wrist of burial F)	21741		fig. 13j
	2. Scarab, bl. gz. st., L.E. plant (run together with <i>nb</i> sign) above are <i>rʿ</i> and <i>nbʿ</i> ? (near L wrist of burial G)	21738		fig. 13l
	3. Jar UJ—3b (at feet of burial G)	21925		fig. 113b
	b. Level V:			
	4. Scarab, bl. gz. st., Horus with scepters (pelvis, of burial H)	21737		fig. 13m
	5. Coffin remains, burial I	Disc.		
	6. Cowroid, bi-parabolic, bl. gz. st., Hathor flanked by Red Crowns	21740		fig. 13n

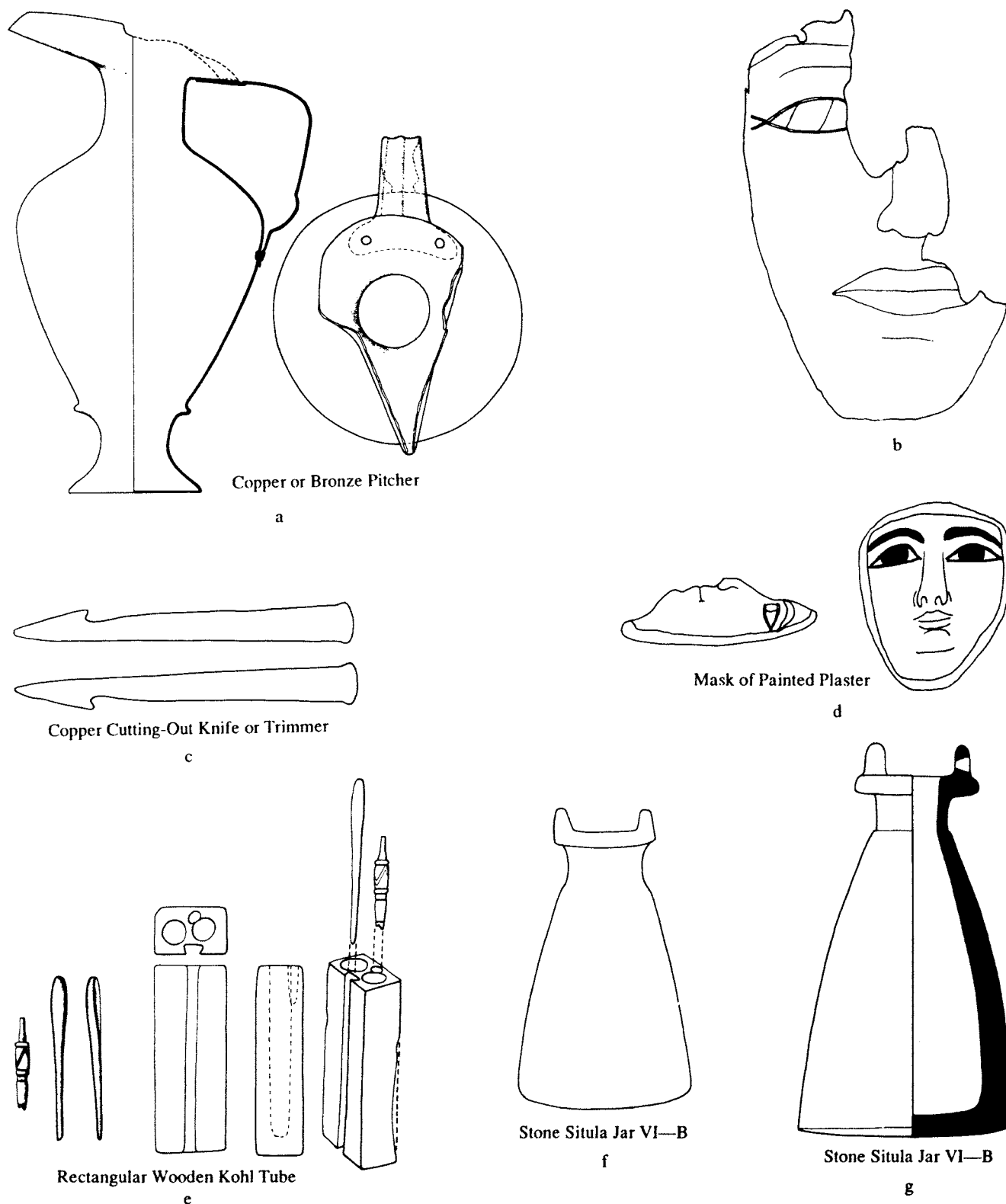


Figure 106. Objects from Tomb V 48 (*cont.*): (a) No. 50, (b) No. 112, (c) No. 24, (d) No. 82, (e) No. 110, (f) No. 84, (g) No. 81. Scale 1:2

NEW KINGDOM REMAINS FROM QUSTUL AND ADINDAN

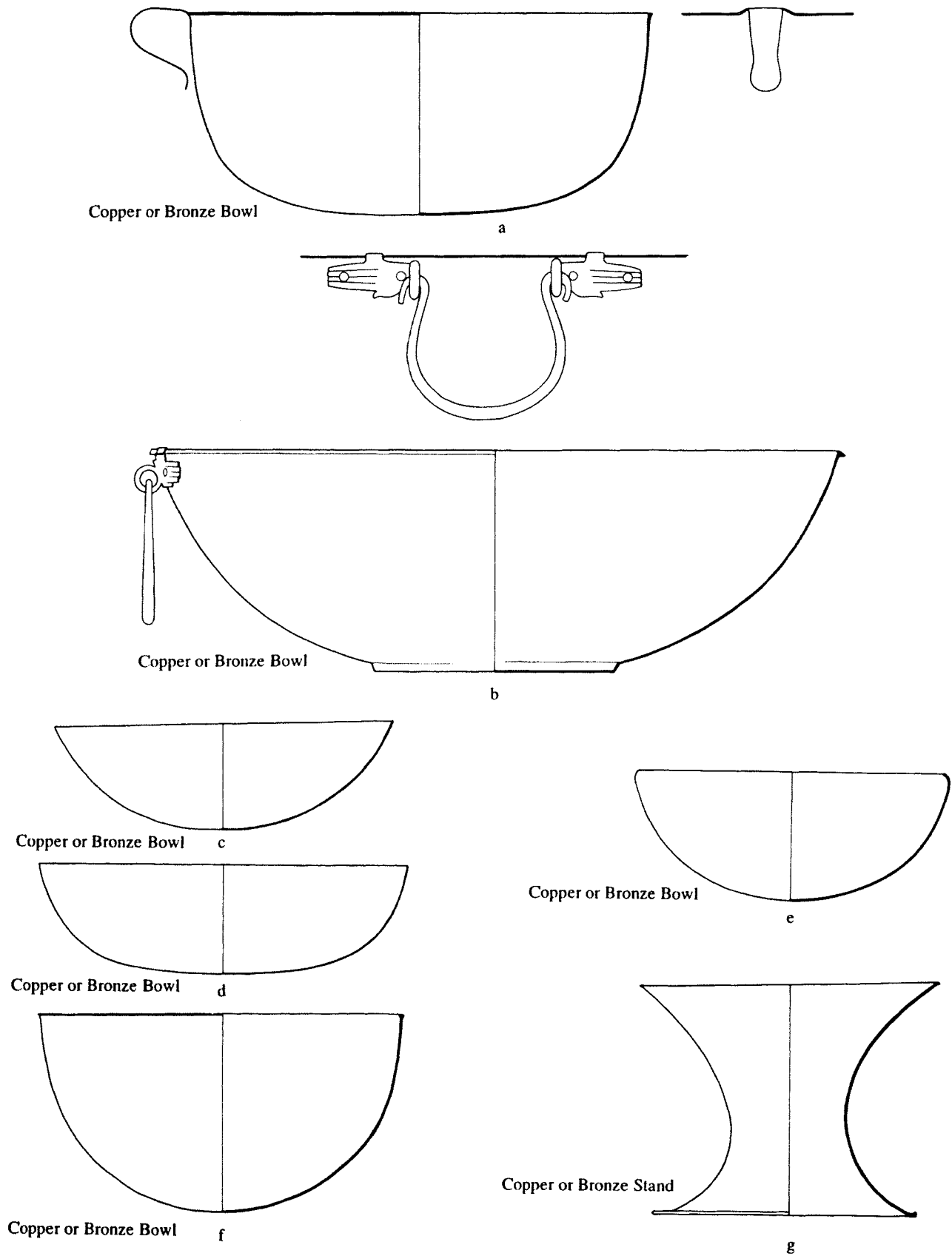


Figure 107. Objects from Tomb V 48 (*cont.*): (a) No. 106, (b) No. 54, (c) No. 49, (d) No. 108, (e) No. 22, (f) No. 107, (g) No. 51. Scale 2:5

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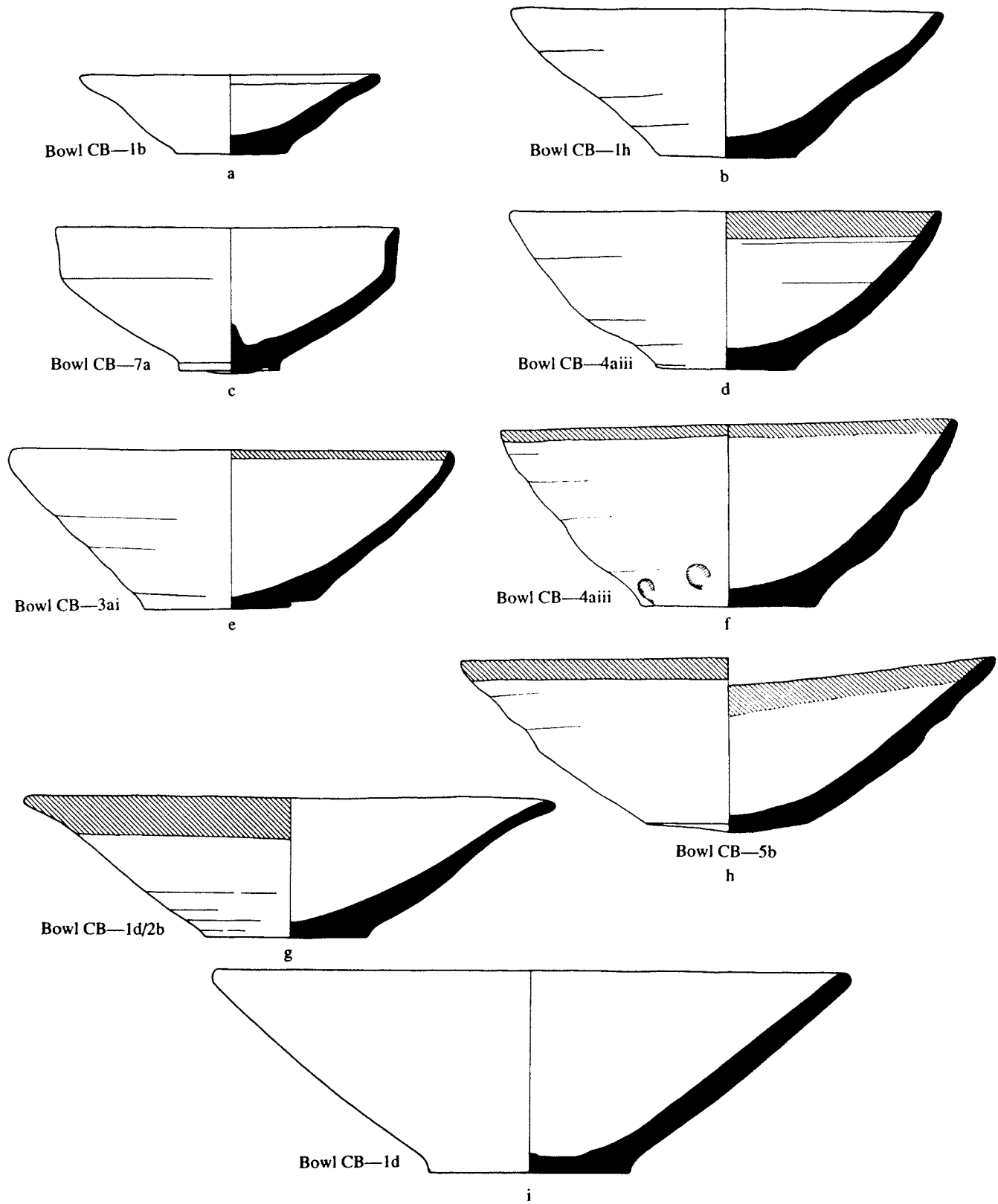


Figure 108. Objects from Tomb V 48 (*cont.*): (a) No. 94, (b) No. 113, (c) No. 87, (d) No. 18, (e) No. 21, (f) No. 10, (g) No. 72, (h) No. 19, (i) No. 43. Scale 2:5

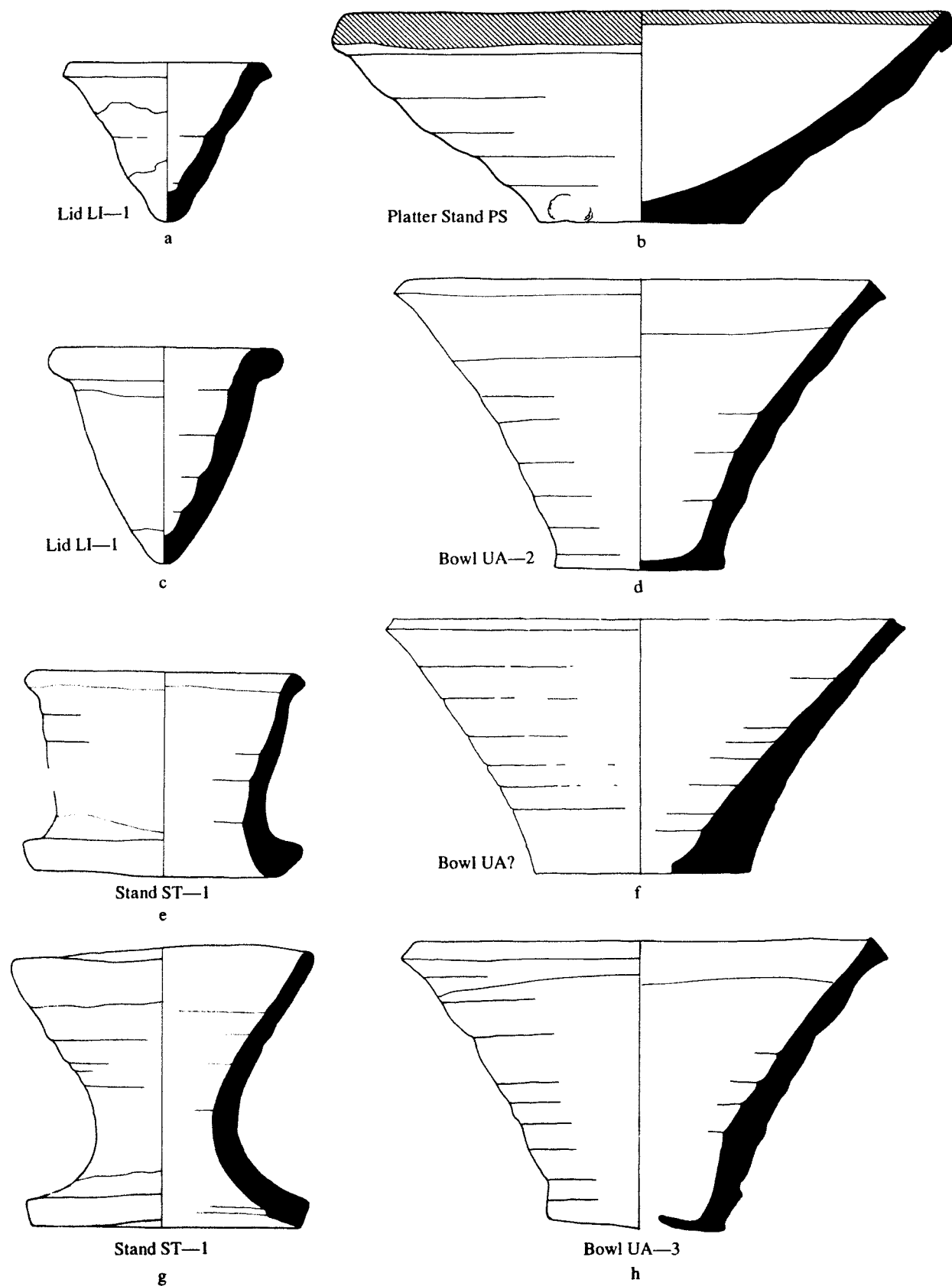


Figure 109. Objects from Tomb V 48 (*cont.*): (a) No. 48, (b) No. 101, (c) No. 68, (d) No. 67, (e) No. 44, (f) No. 55, (g) No. 98, (h) No. 56. Scale 2:5

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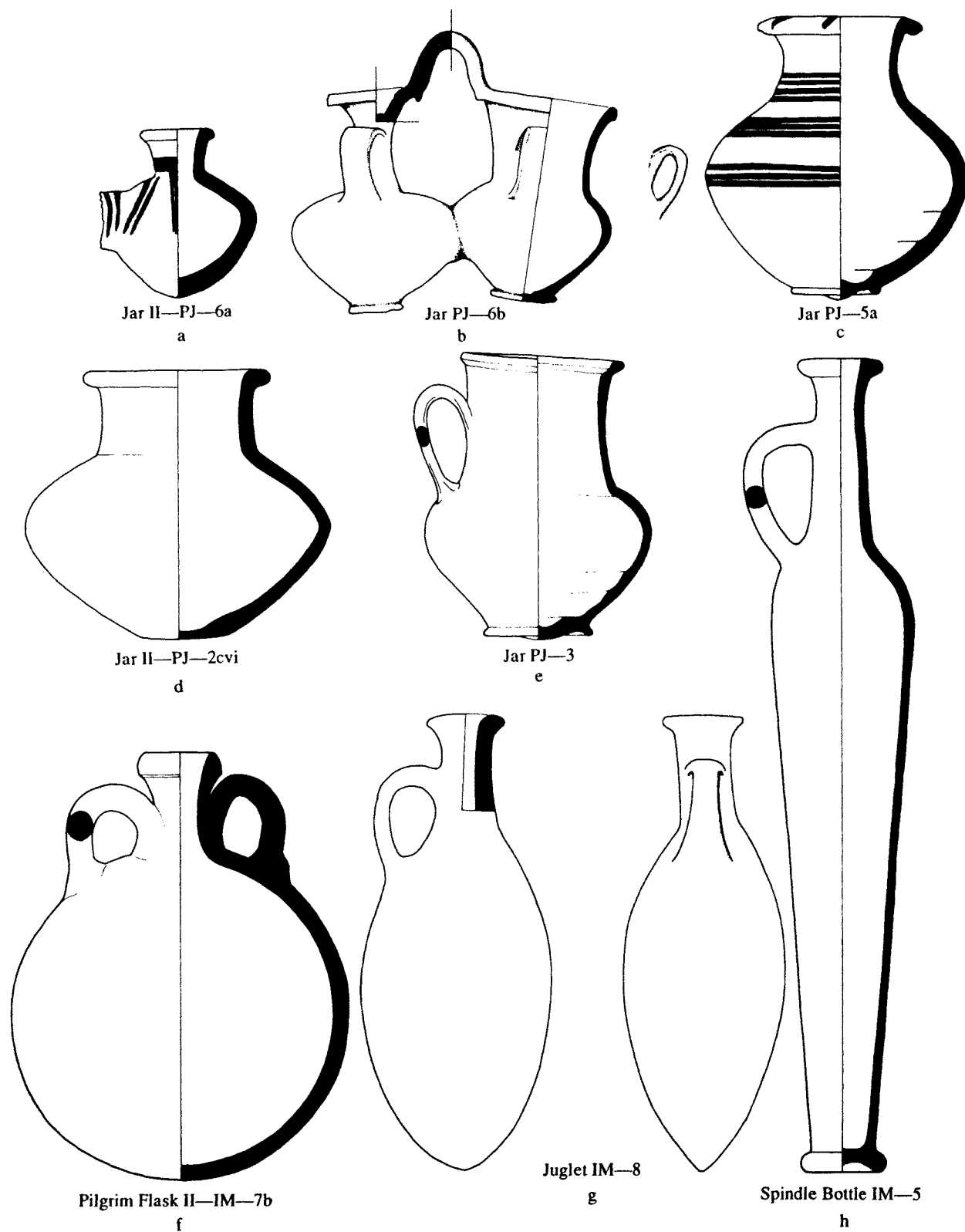


Figure 110. Objects from Tomb V 48 (*cont.*): (a) No. 62, (b) No. 104, (c) No. 85, (d) No. 114, (e) No. 95, (f) No. 79, (g) No. 58, (h) No. 93. Scale 2:5

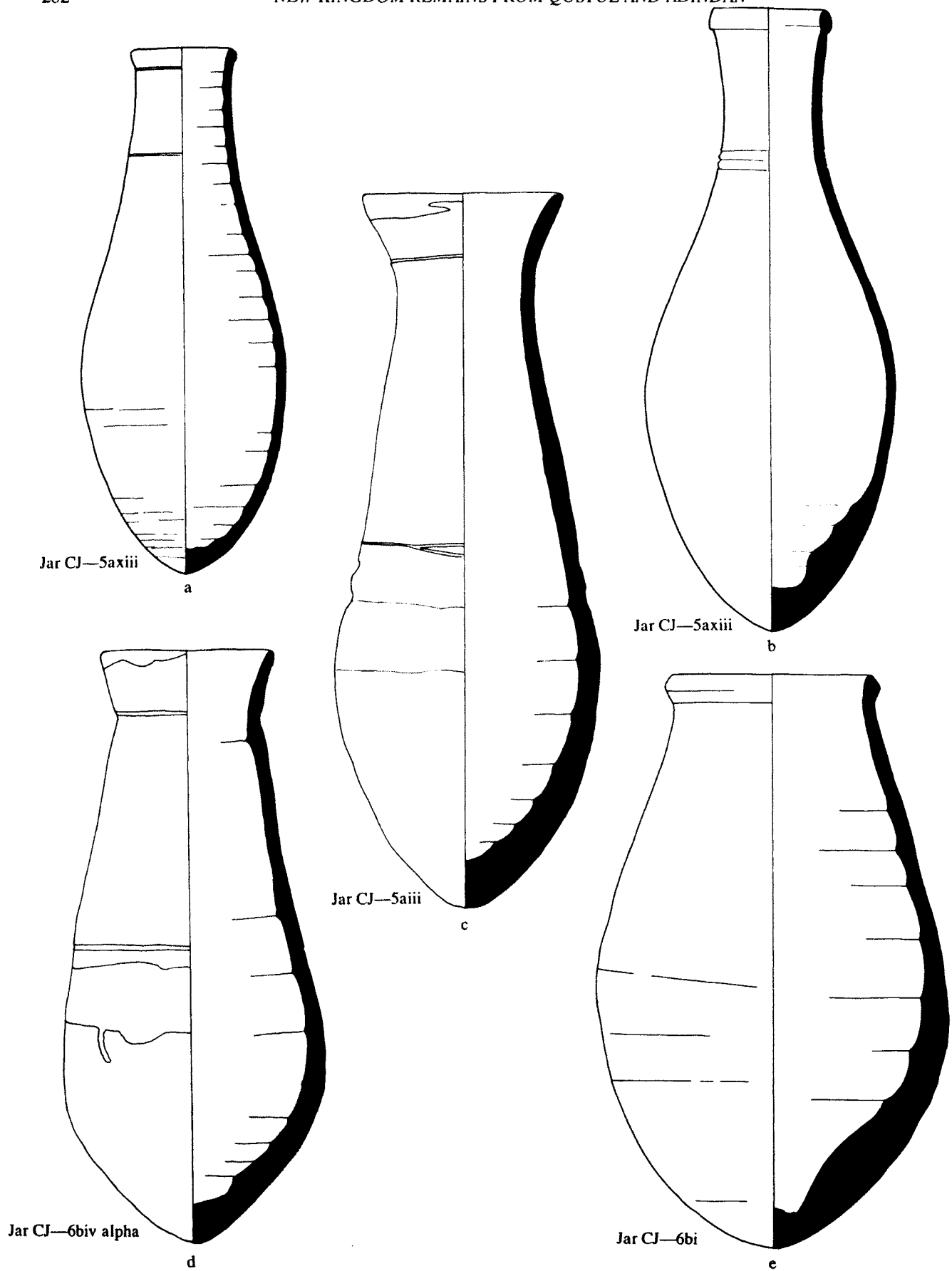


Figure 111. Objects from Tomb V 48 (*cont.*): (a) No. 76, (b) No. 33, (c) No. 39, (d) No. 36, (e) No. 60. Scale 2:5 except (a) and (b) 1:5

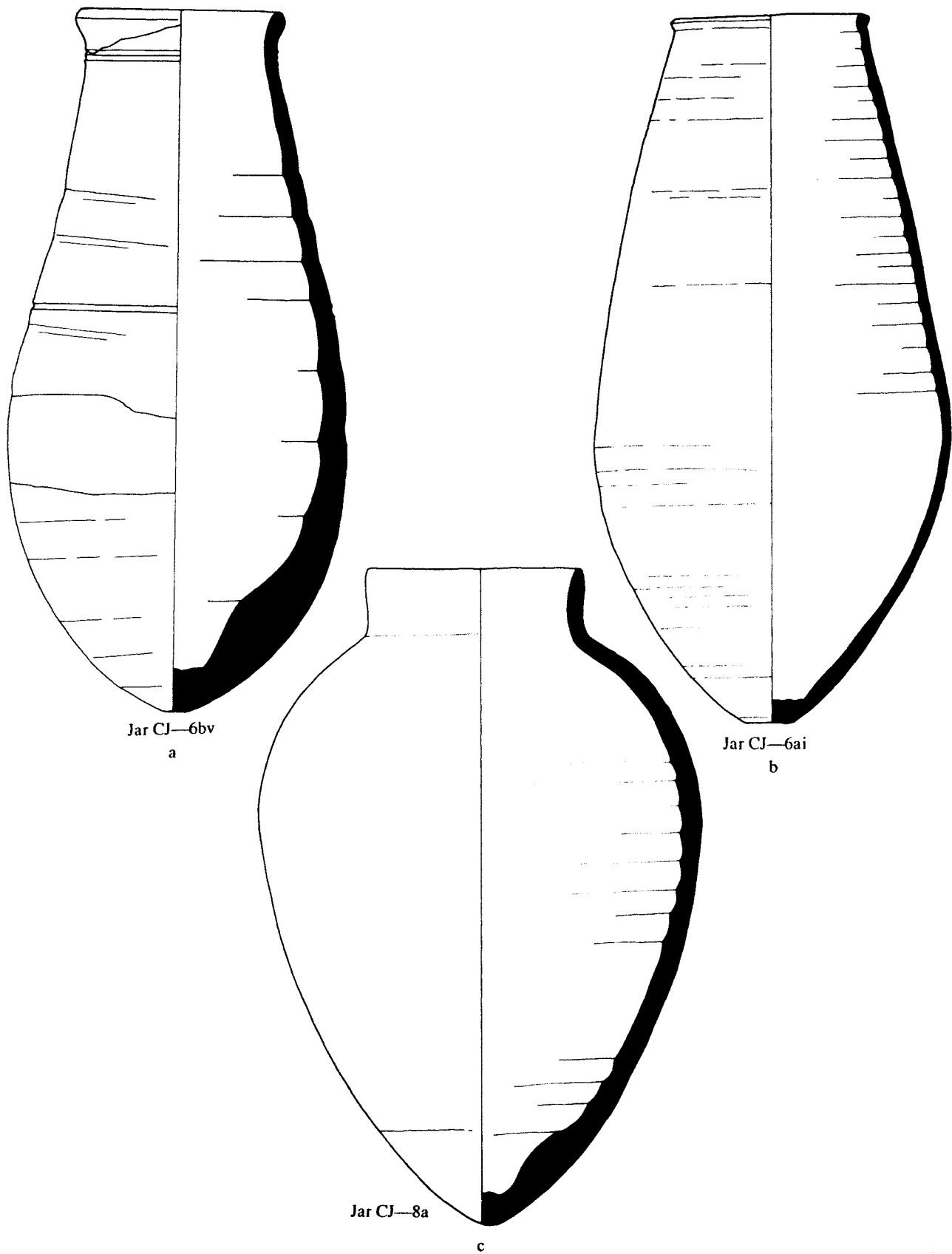


Figure 112. Objects from Tomb V 48 (*cont.*): (a) No. 59, (b) No. 45, (c) No. 17. Scale 2:5 except (b) 1:5

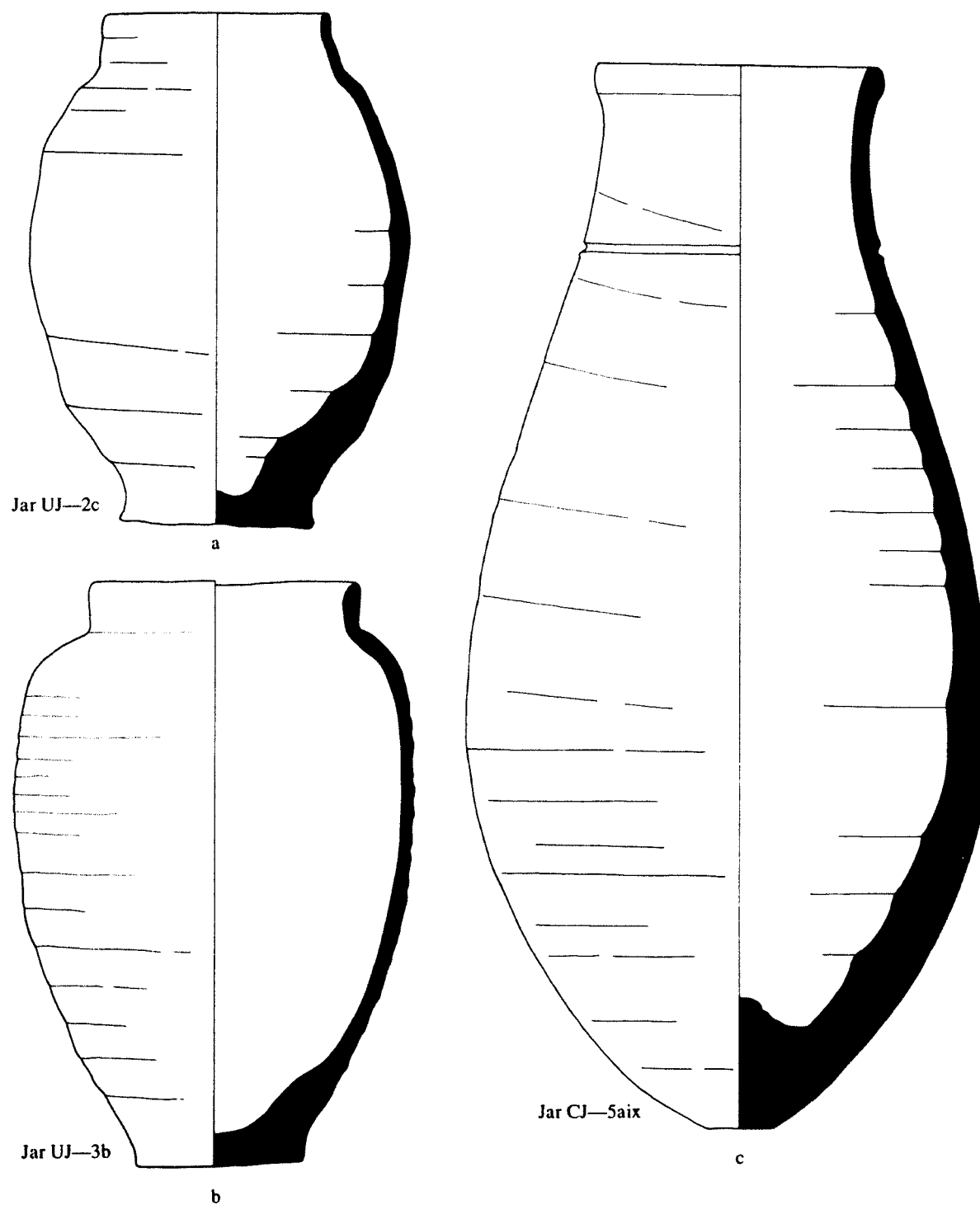


Figure 113. Objects from Tomb V 48 (*cont.*): (a) No. 100, (b) No. 3, (c) No. 77. Scale 2:5

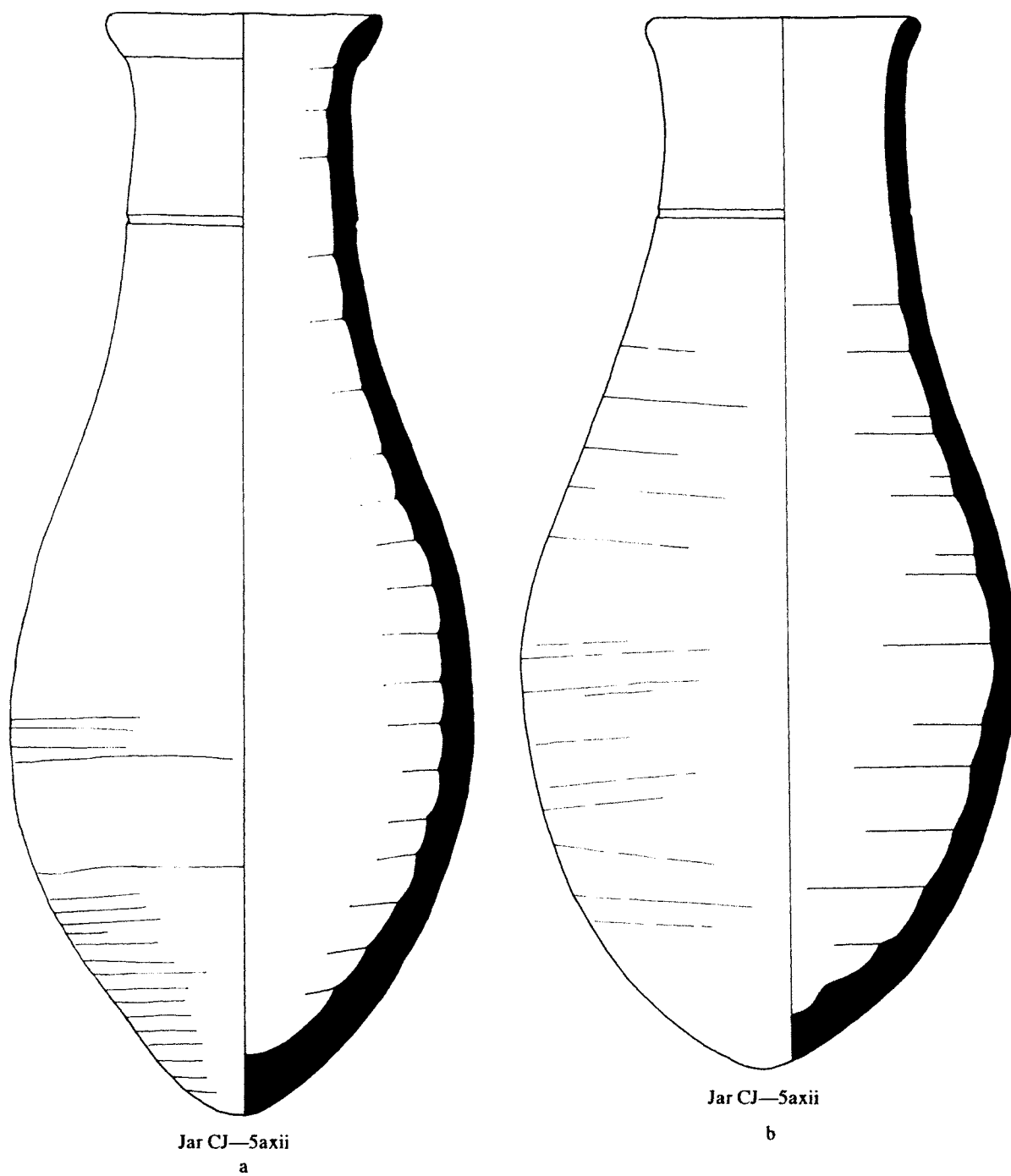


Figure 114. Objects from Tomb V 48 (*cont.*): (a) No. 103, (b) No. 34. Scale 2:5

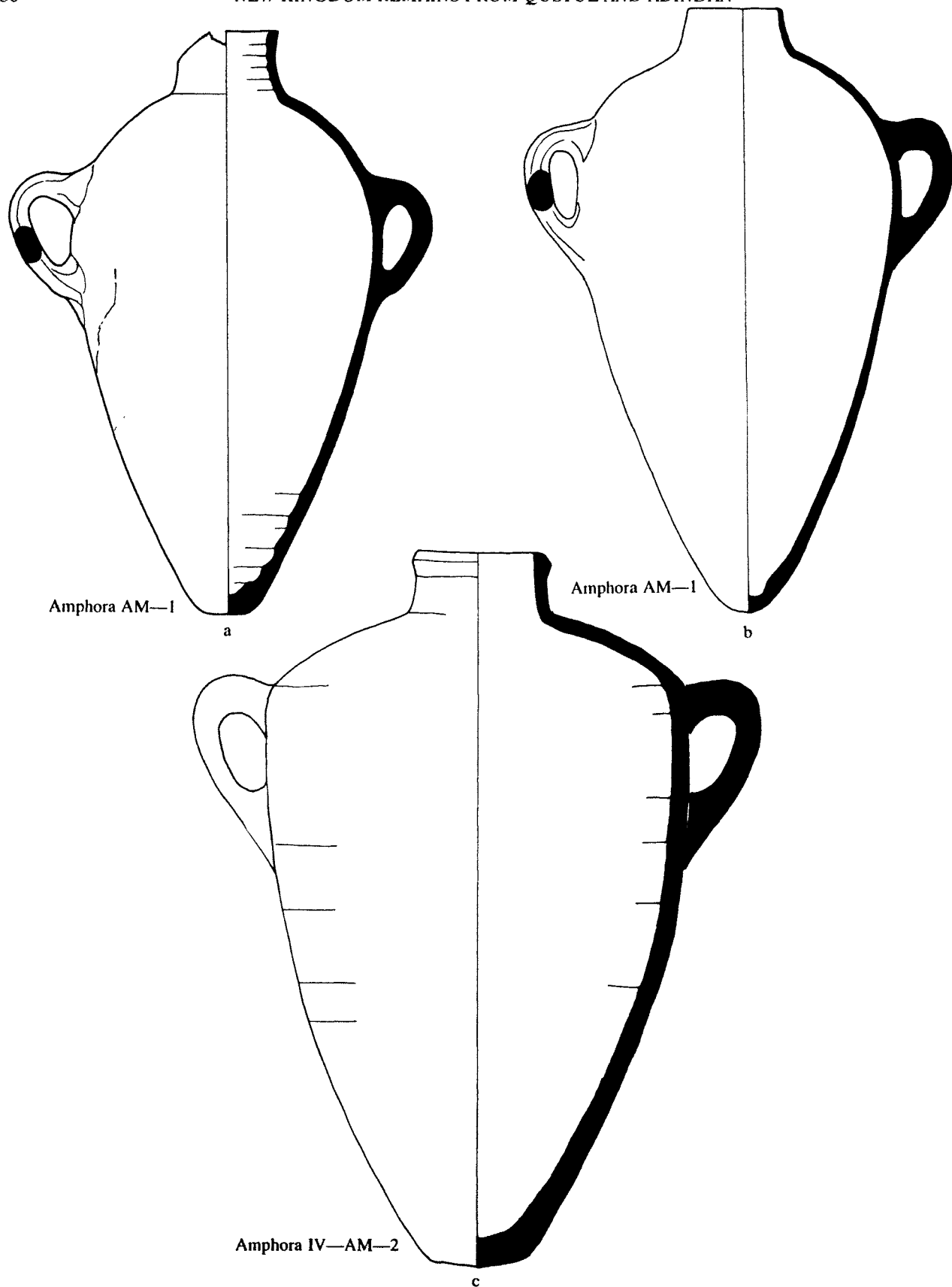


Figure 115. Objects from Tomb V 48 (*cont.*): (a) No. 69, (b) No. 38, (c) No. 78. Scale 1:5

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VC 48 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
b. Level V (<i>cont.</i>):				
	7. Coffin frags.		Disc.	pl. 34d
	8. Cowroid, st., 4 uraei with interlaced tails (pelvis of burial J)	Q1979, 89920		fig. 13o, pl. 48h
	9. Bowl (N of burial J)		Disc.	
	10. Bowl CB—4aiii, red rim band (N of burial J)		21919	fig. 108f
	11. Bowl CB—4aiii, red rim band, 20.2 × 8.3 cm (pelvis of burial J)		21912	
	12. Kohl stick (near L arm of burial J)		—	
	13. "Worked wood" (fill)		21750	
c. Level VI:				
	14. Coffin, burial K (I, J)			
	15. Coffin, burial L (K, L)		Samp.	
d. Level VII:				
	16. Coffin of burial N (M?)		Disc.	
	17. Jar CJ—8a, red ct.		21673	fig. 112c
	18. Bowl CB—4aiii, red int. rim band		21914	fig. 108d
	19. Bowl CB—5b		21913	fig. 108h
	20. Bowl CB—4aiii, red rim, 20.1 × 6.4 cm		21675	
	21. Bowl CB—3ai, red rim		21920	fig. 108e
	22. Copper or bronze bowl		21698	fig. 107e, pl. 46
	23. Amulet, <i>wedjat</i> -eye, gold		21784	fig. 17z, pl. 49f
	24. Copper cutting-out knife or trimmer (below coffin)		21704	fig. 106c
	25. Kohl stick of wood (with VC 48—24?, see also VC 48—96))		21765	
	26. Bone rings, 2 (under coffin?)		21786	
	27. Amulet, <i>wedjat</i> -eye, car. (body below coffin of burial N)		21786	fig. 17aa, pl. 49g
	28. Coffin frags., burial O		Disc.	
e. W chamber:				
	29. Scarab, bl./gn. gz. st., <i>k3</i> over (?) (burial T)		21739	fig. 13p
	30. Scarab, st., <i>mn-hpr-r</i> (L hand of burial Q)	Q1978, 89922		fig. 13q, pl. 48k
	31. Scarab, gz. st., twin falcons flanked by uraei (L hand of burial R)	Q1980, 89916		fig. 13k, pl. 48a
	32. Ring of copper or bronze, dia. 1.8 cm		21785	
	33. Jar CJ—5axiii		21674	fig. 111b
	34. Jar CJ—5axii		21924	figs. 4h, 114b
	35. Stand ST—1, 12.2 × 7.4 cm, 7.5YR 6/2, 5YR 8/1		21681	
	36. Jar CJ—6biv alpha, wh. bands		21676	figs. 5k, 111d
	37. Bowl UA—2, wh. rim, 21.6 × 11.2 cm		21930	
	38. Amphora AM—1, gr.-wh., greenish		21934	figs. 9e, 115b
	39. Jar CJ—5aiii, wh. bands		21677	fig. 111c
	40. Stand ST—1, 13.0 × 9.0 cm		21917	
	41. Bowl UA—2, wh. rim band, 20.4 × 12.0 cm		21678	
	42. Lid LI—?, conical vessel, 9.2 × 7.3 cm		21679	

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VC 48 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
e. W chamber (<i>cont.</i>):				
	43. Bowl CB—1d, int. hor. bur. red ct.		21916	fig. 108i
	44. Stand ST—1		21680	figs. 10m, 109e
	45. Jar CJ—6ai		21936	figs. 5f, 112b
	46. Bowl CB—4aiii, red rim band, 20.6 × 7.7 cm		21918	
	47. Bowl UA—3, 17.2 × 10.8 cm		21923	
	48. Lid LI—1		21682	figs. 9l, 109a
	49. Copper or bronze bowl with slightly concave base		21697	fig. 107c, pl. 46
	50. Copper or bronze pitcher	Q1938, 89937		fig. 106a, pls. 45–46
	51. Copper or bronze stand		21696	fig. 107g, pl. 46
	52. Copper or bronze mirror, feminiform		21694	pls. 40–43, 46
	53. Slate palette, 15.2 × 12.4 × 3.2 cm	Q1928, 89890		pl. 50c
	54. Copper or bronze bowl with handle		21695	fig. 107b, pl. 46
	55. Bowl UA—?		21929	fig. 109f
	56. Bowl UA—3, wh. rim		21708	fig. 109h
	57. Bowl UA—3, wh. rim, 21.4 × 11.6 cm		21709	
	58. Juglet IM—8, bur. red ct.	Q1957, 89945		figs. 10l, 110g, pl. 29b
	59. Jar CJ—6bv, wh. bands		21721	figs. 5m, 112a
	60. Jar CJ—6bi, smoothed above		21713	fig. 111e
	61. Bowl CB—4aiii, red rim, 20.0 × 6.7 cm		21706	
	62. Jar II—PJ—6a, ptd.		21719	figs. 9c, 110a
	63. Lid LI—3, wh. ct., 9.9 × 9.2 cm		21714	
	64. Bowl CB—7a, 16.0 × 6.2 cm		21705	
	65. Stand ST—1, 2 wh. bands, 13.2 × 9.0 cm		21717	
	66. Bowl UA—2, wh. rim, 20.3 × 11.3 cm		21931	
	67. Bowl UA—2		21932	figs. 1c, 109d
	68. Lid LI—1, wh. tip and rim, 7.5YR 6/4, 5YR 8/1		21715	fig. 109c
	69. Amphora AM—1, sealed?		21725	fig. 115a
	70. Bowl CB—7a, red ct., 15.2 × 5.9 cm		21710	
	71. Bowl UA—?	Q2181, disc.		
	72. Bowl CB—1d or 2b, red ct.		21712	fig. 108g
	73. a. Wooden “stud,” possibly peg		21767	n/a
	b. Wooden shaft, sharpened		Disc.	
	74. Bowl UA—2, 21.0 × 11.9 cm		21927	
	75. Bowl		—	
	76. Jar CJ—5axiii		21911	fig. 111a
	77. Jar CJ—5aix		21933	fig. 113c
	78. Amphora IV—AM—2		22059	figs. 9f, 115c
	79. Pilgrim bottle II—IM—7b, bur., 5YR 7/4, 7.5YR 7/4		21722	figs. 10k, 110f
	80. Stone jar VIII, alabaster	Q1933, 89863		pl. 38e

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VC 48 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
e. W chamber (<i>cont.</i>):				
	81. Stone situla jar VI—B, alabaster		21703	fig. 106g, pl. 38h
	82. Mask of ptd. plaster (coffin, burial S?)		21733	fig. 106d
	83. Stone handled jar VII, diorite?		21702	fig. 105d, pl. 38f
	84. Stone situla jar VI—B, alabaster	Q1936, 89861		fig. 106f, pl. 38g
	85. Jar PJ—5a, hor. bur. red ct., hor. bands		21716	fig. 110c
	86. Skull of small animal		21734	
	87. Bowl CB—7a, red ct.		21921	figs. 2f, 108c
	88. Bowl CB—7a, red ct., 15.8 × 6.5 cm (in VC 48—87)		21922	
	89. Bowl UA—2, wh. rim		21723	
	90. Bowl		—	
	91. Bowl UA—1b, 21.5 × 10.5 cm		21928	
	92. Spindle bottle IM—5, 33.6 × 5.7 cm, 2.5YR 4/8		21724	
	93. Spindle bottle IM—5		21732	fig. 110h
	94. Bowl CB—1b, wh. rim band		21711	fig. 108a
	95. Jar PJ—3, vert. bur., poorly made, red, wh. inclusions, but fired to hard pink on one side		21718	fig. 110e
	96. Kohl stick of wood length 9.7 cm (see also VC 48—25) (with coffin, burial S?)		21765	
	97. Coffin, burial T, anth., 2.08 × 0.68 m, possibly female, ye. face, hands may belong here		Samp.	pls. 34c, 35d–e
f. Chamber, outside coffin of burial V:				
	98. Stand ST—1, wh. band at base		21755	fig. 109g
	99. Stone jar V, dio. or bk. and wh. granite?, igneous, partially metamorphic		21768	fig. 105c, pl. 38d
	100. Jar UJ—2c		21926	fig. 113a
	101. Platter stand PS, red ext. rim band		21915	fig. 109b
	102. Stone jar IV		21769	fig. 105b, pl. 38c
	103. Jar CJ—5axii		21935	fig. 114a
	104. Jar PJ—6b, double vessel	89936		figs. 9d, 110b, pl. 16a
g. Coffin of burial V:				
	105. Coffin, dec. anth. (and shaft), Senisenbu, also called Tibu or Tabi		22369	pls. 30, 31a–b, 32a–b
	106. Copper or bronze bowl with handle		21770	fig. 107a, pl. 46
	107. Copper or bronze bowl		21772	fig. 107f, pl. 46
	108. Copper or bronze bowl		21771	fig. 107d, pl. 46
	109. Scarab, fa., pair of Bes figures (pelvis)	Q1996, 89926		fig. 13r, pl. 48l
	110. Rect. wooden kohl tube with stick and decorated lid-pin		21766	fig. 106e
h. Coffins of burials W and X:				
	111. Coffin, burial W, unc. shape, possibly red face		Samp.	
	112. Coffin, burial X, anth, ye. face		22368	fig. 106b

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VC 48 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
i. Unc. loc.:				
	113. Bowl CB—1h, partial red ct. (probably from W chamber)		21707	fig. 108b
	114. Jar II—PJ—2cvi (possibly from V 46)		22284	fig. 110d
j. Other:				
	115. Coffin remains, burial F		Disc.	
	116. Coffin remains, burial G		Disc.	
	117. a. Amulet, Taweret, 2, fa., $1.20 \times 0.45 \times 0.25$ cm		21754	fig. 17y, pl. 49e
	b. Amulet, Taweret, 2, car., $1.35 \times 0.55 \times 0.20$ cm			
	c. Amulet, Bes, car., $0.90 \times 0.50 \times 0.25$ cm			

VC 49

Shaft: rect., $1.950 \times 0.965 \times 1.750$ m

Burial: W/L/ex./pubis (in coffin)

Body: senile male

Object:

1. Coffin, rect.?

Disc.

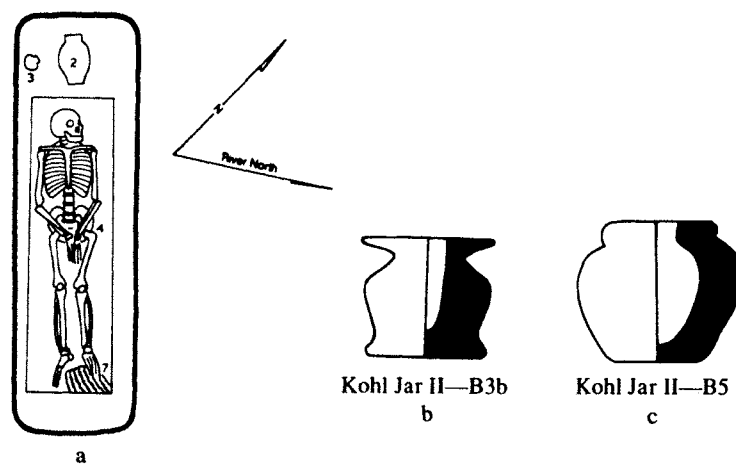


Figure 116. Plan and Objects from Tomb V 50: (a) Plan, (b) No. 5, (c) No. 6. Scale 1:2 except (a) 1:40

VC 50

fig. 116a

Shaft: rect., $2.25 \times 0.65 \times 0.77$ m

Burial: W/B/ex./pubis, face N (coffin)

Body: senile male

Objects:

- | | | |
|--|-------|--------------------|
| 1. Coffin ("tree-trunk type") | Disc. | |
| 2. Jar UJ—2b | 21602 | fig. 117b, pl. 14b |
| 3. Bowl UA—1a | 21578 | fig. 117a |
| 4. Scarab, bl. gz. st., <i>imn-r</i> (L wrist) | 21570 | fig. 14a |

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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VC 50 (*cont.*)Objects (*cont.*):

5. Kohl jar II—B3b (under body)

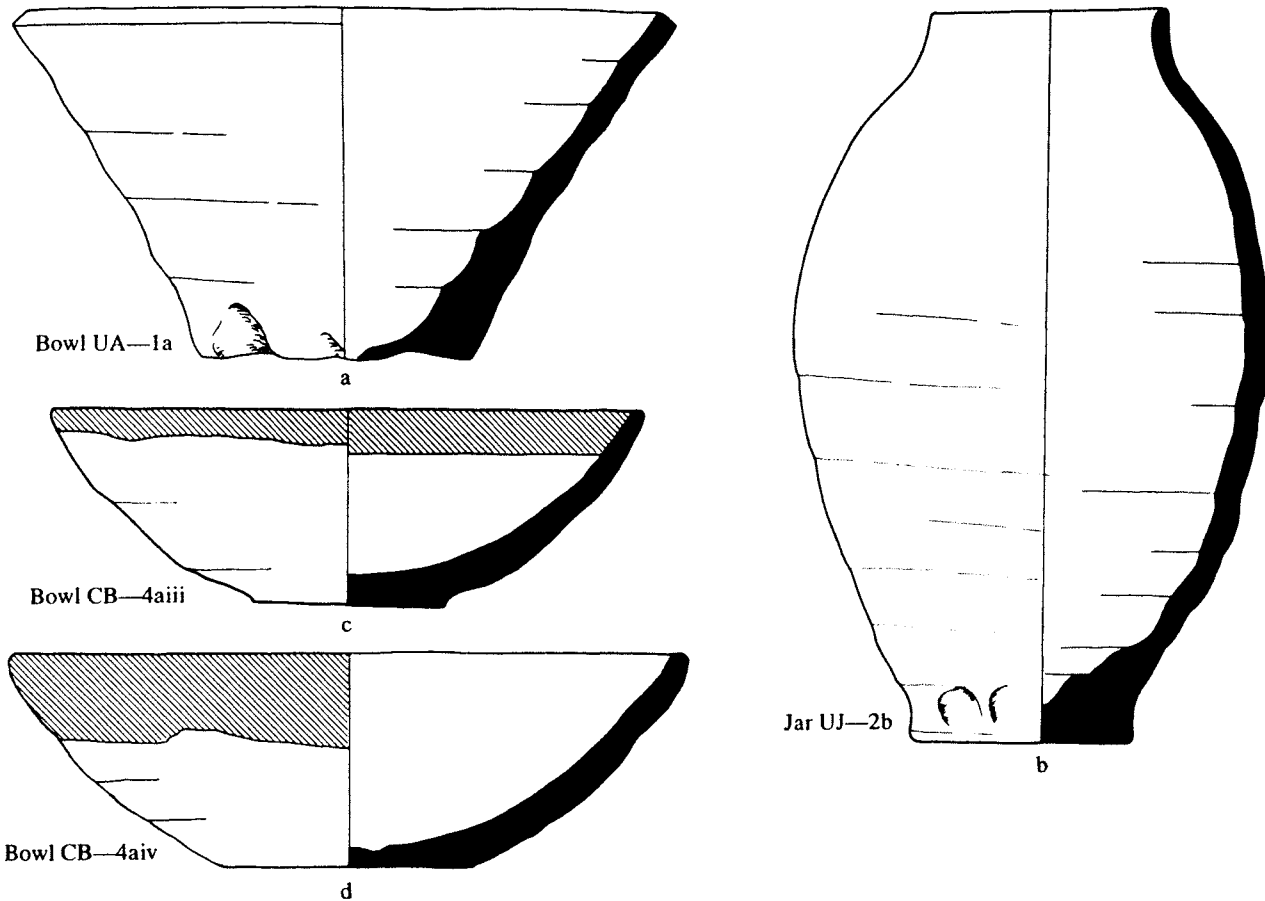
21572 fig. 116b

6. Kohl jar II—B5, red stone

21573 figs. 10a, 116c

7. Wig of braided hair

22367

Figure 117. Objects from V 50 (*cont.*) and V 53: (a) No. 3 (V 50), (b) No. 2 (V 50), (c) No. 1 (V 53), (d) No. 2 (V 53). Scale 2:5

VD 53

Shaft with chamber at the W end

Shaft: 2.35 × 1.23 × 1.27 m

Chamber: 2.00 × 0.82 × 0.65 m

Burial: —

Body: —

Objects:

1. Bowl CB—4aiii, red rim band

21642 fig. 117c

2. Bowl CB—4aiv, red ct. int.

21641 figs. 1w, 117d

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

Tomb	Description and Contents	Cairo	OIM	Figure/Plate
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VD 54

Shaft with chamber at the western end

Shaft: 2.20×0.80 —ca. 1.20×1.30 — 1.65 mChamber: 2.05×0.55 — 0.75×0.55 — 0.80 m

Blocking: stone slab and rough bricks

Burial: W/B/ex./sides (coffin)

Body: senile female

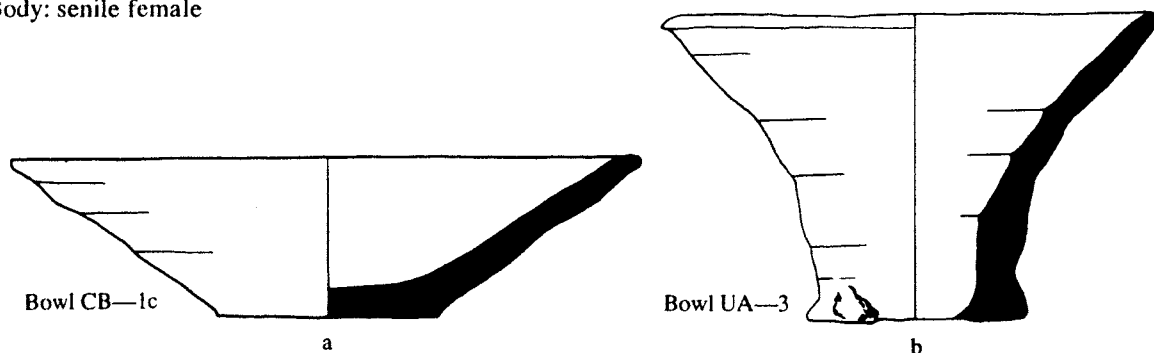


Figure 118. Objects from Tomb V 54: (a) No. 3, (b) No. 4. Scale 2:5

Objects:

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------------------|
| 1. Sherd of bowl ("flowerpot") from blocking | — | |
| 2. Coffin, rect. | Disc. | |
| 3. Bowl CB—1c | 22205 | fig. 118a |
| 4. Bowl UA—3 | 22194 | fig. 118b |
| 5. Bowl | — | |
| 6. Plaque, bl. gz. st., obv.: <i>nb-m' t-r</i> , rev.: <i>imn-htp hḳ' w'st</i> (L wrist) | 21648 | fig. 14d |
| 7. Amulet, Hathor, 11, bl. fa. (necklace?) | 21647 | fig. 17x, pl. 49h |
| 8. Kohl stick of wood, length 11.7 cm | 21649 | |

VD 55

fig. 119

Shaft with chamber at the W end and beginning of chamber at the E end

Shaft: $2.70 \times 0.85 \times 1.35$ m, hor. stone slabs above and below burials in shaftChamber: $2.00 \times 2.35 \times 0.80$ mDoorway: 15.0×0.85 mBlocking: stone slabs E chamber, 1.45×0.70 m

Burials:

- a. In shaft, top covered by irreg. slabs²⁷ level I:
- A. E/R/ex./— (coffin, at -0.10 m)
 - B. W/L/ex.-slightly bent/pubis (at -0.30 m)
 - C. — (at -0.30 m)

27. One is a fragment of stela (see *Chapter 4* for discussion).

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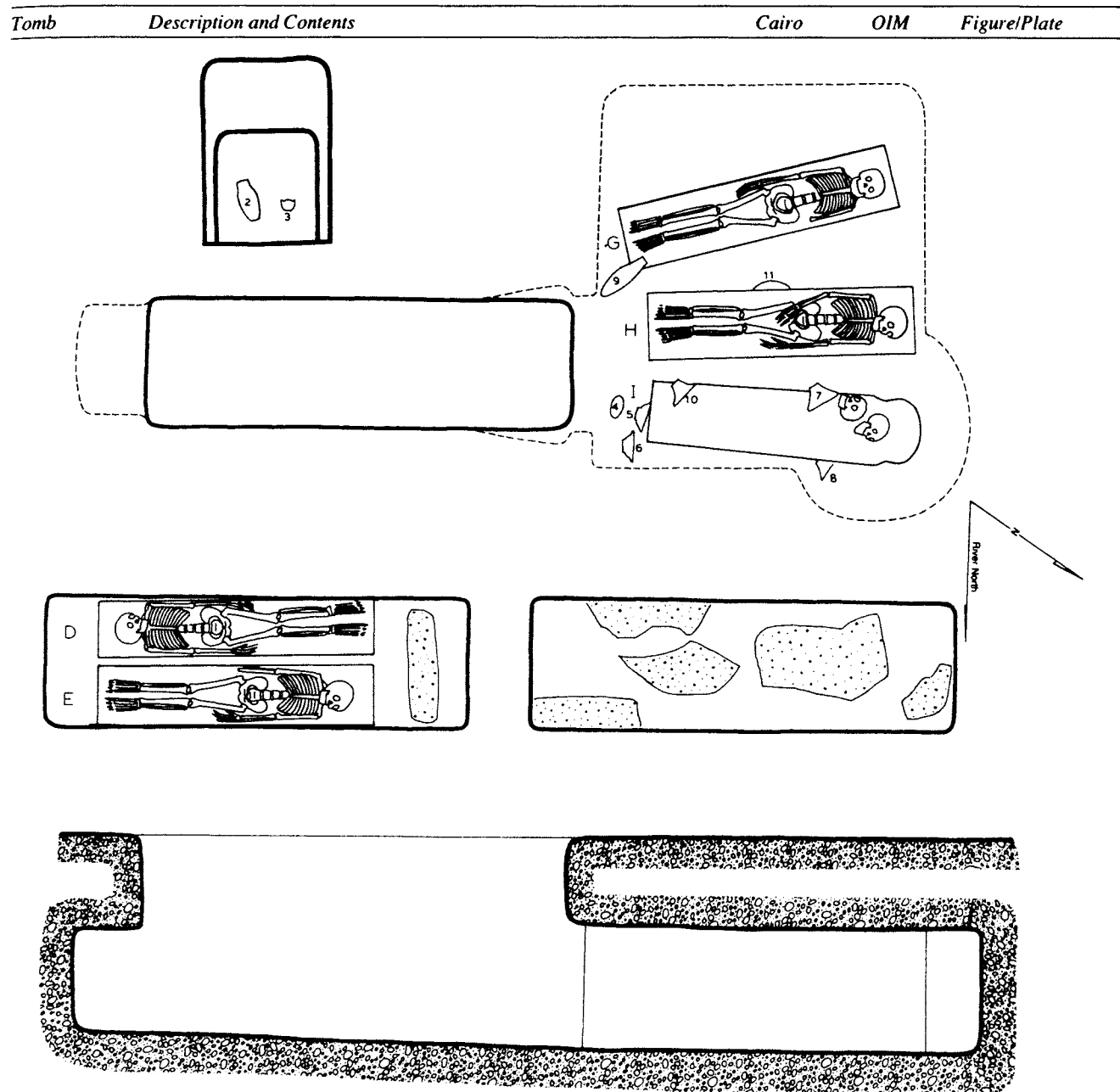
Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

Figure 119. Plans and Section of Tomb V 55. Scale 1:40

VD 55 (*cont.*)Burials (*cont.*):

b. In shaft at -0.33 m, level II:

D. E/B/ex./sides face S (in coffin, S body)

E. W/B/ex./sides face N (in coffin, N body)

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VD 55 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Burials (<i>cont.</i>):				
c. In chamber:				
F. — (skull on coffin I) —				
G. W/B/ex./pubis (in coffin)				
H. W/B/ex./pubis (in coffin)				
I. W/— (in coffin)				
Bodies:				
A. Juvenile female				
B. Mature male				
C. Mature? male				
D. Adult female				
E. Mature female				
F. (Skull on coffin, burial I) —				
G. Mature-senile male				
H. Mature female				
I. Mature female				
Objects: ²⁸				
a. In shaft:				
1. Stela frag., see <i>Chapter 4</i>			21688	pl. 53
b. In unfinished E chamber:				
2. Jar			—	—
3. Jar, broken			—	—

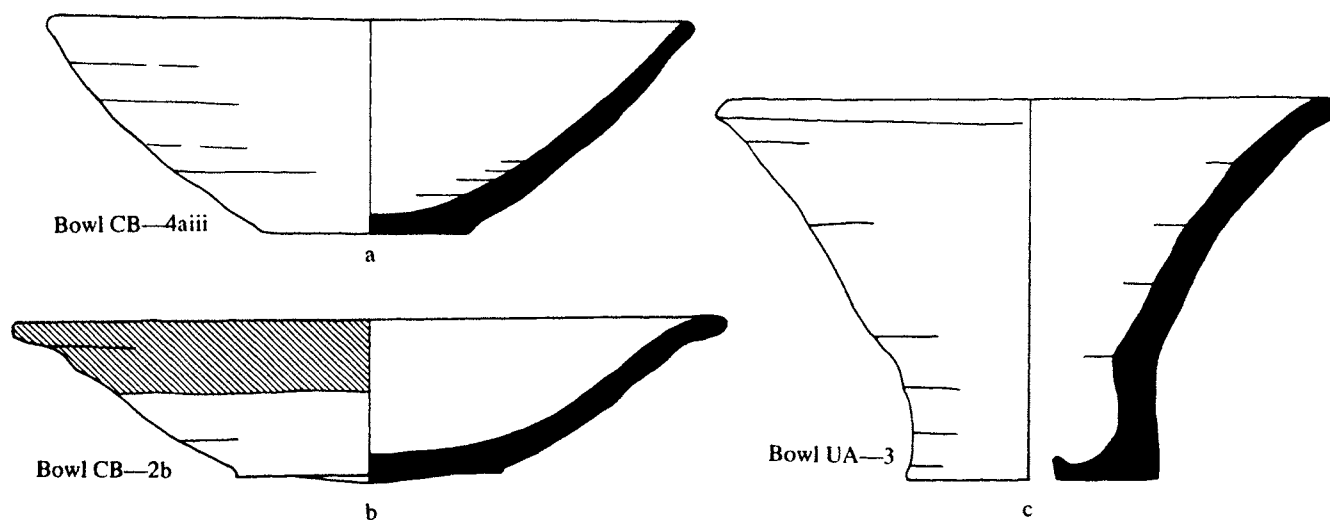


Figure 120. Objects from Tomb V 55: (a) No. 6, (b) No. 4, (c) No. 5. Scale 2:5

28. Unnumbered coffin fragments are illustrated on plate 34a, b.

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VD 55 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
c. In chamber:				
	4. Bowl CB—2b, red band ext., int.		21685	fig. 120b
	5. Bowl UA—3		22193	fig. 120c
	6. Bowl CB—4aiii, red ct. int.		22206	fig. 120a
	7. Bowl UA—3, 20.3 × 11.8 cm		22192	
	8. Bowl UA—3, 19.7 × 12.0 cm		22195	
	9. Jar, “large jar”		22343	pl. 28d
	10. Bowl UA		—	
	11. Bowl		—	
	12. Coffin, burial G		Disc.	
	13. Plaque. st., <i>mn-hpr-r</i> ’, sphinx tramples enemy (from burial G) Q1971, 89918			fig. 14c
	14. Coffin, burial H, possibly anthropoid		Disc.	
	15. Coffin, burial I, anthropoid (face kept?)		Disc.	
VD 56				fig. 121
Shaft with end-chamber at the W end				
Shaft: rect., 2.30 × 1.15 × 1.50 m, step to chamber -0.18 m				
Chamber: bipartite, 3.00 × 2.69 × 0.95 m				
Partition: unseparated pillar, 0.63 × 0.45–0.60 m, from W wall				
Doorway: 0.91 m wide				
Blocking: large stone slabs and cb.				
Burials:				
a. In shaft:				
A. —				
b. In chamber:				
B. E/B/ex./sides face S (coffin)				
Bodies:				
A. Male				
B. Mature female				
Objects, in chamber:				
	1. Bowl CB—5b, red ct. int.		21686	fig. 122a, pl. 13d
	2. Jar CJ—11b, 5YR 6/6, 5YR 4/3		21687	figs. 7e, 122b, pl. 16b
	3. Scarab, bl. gz. st. Red Crown (?) with pair of <i>nb</i> at ends, n to left, 1.4 × 1.0 × 0.7 cm		21736	fig. 16n
	4. Coffin remains (burial B?)		Disc.	

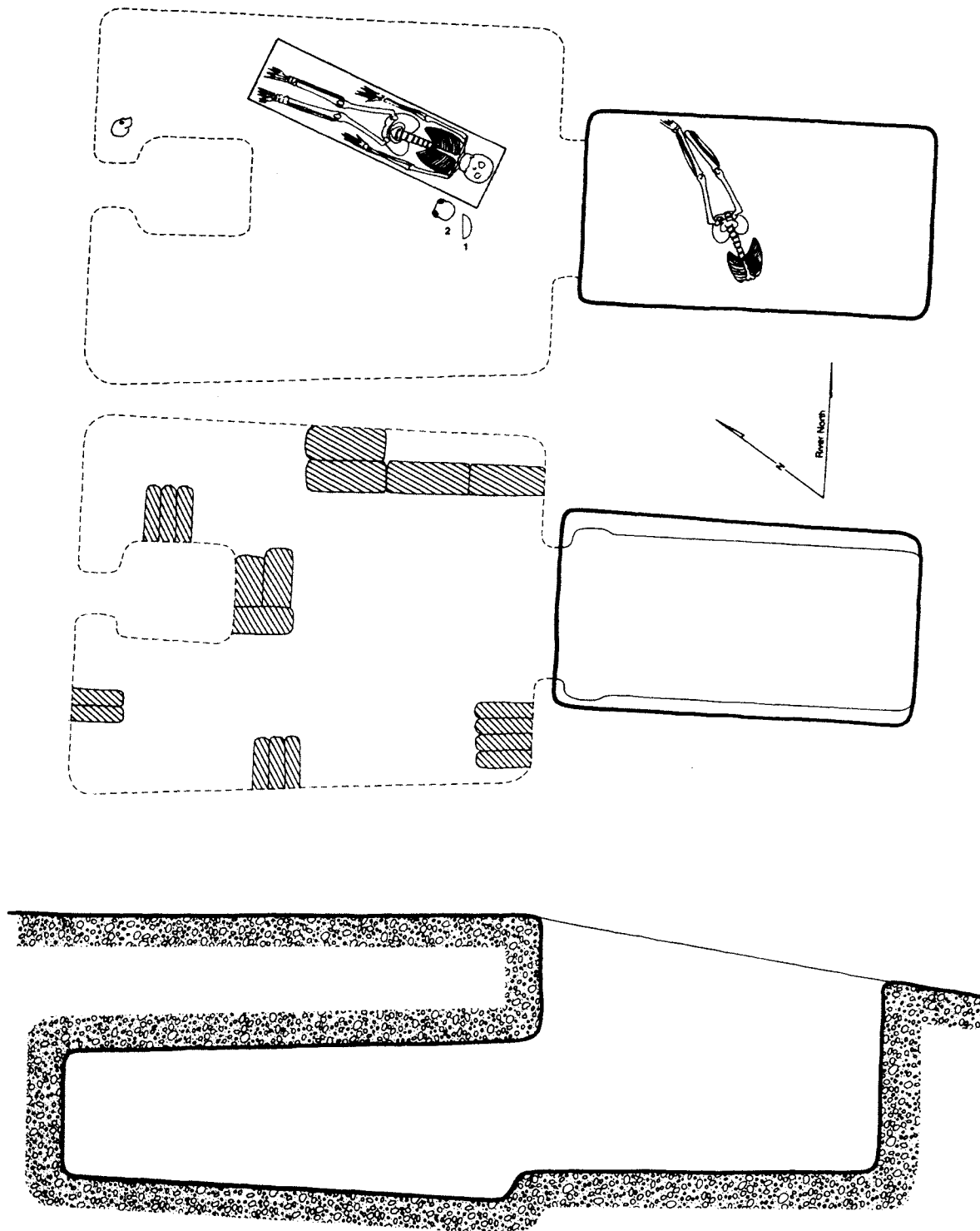


Figure 121. Plans and Section of Tomb V 56. Scale 1:40

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

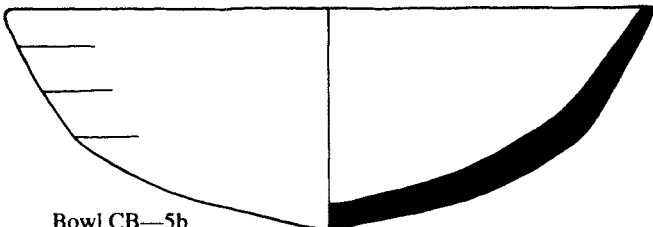
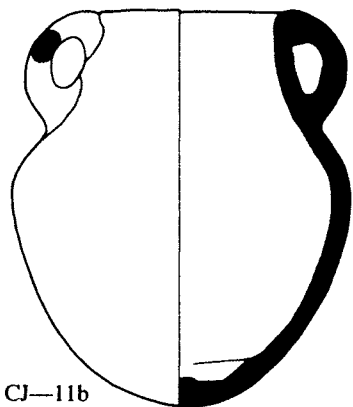
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
				
	Bowl CB—5b			
	a			
				
	Jar CJ—11b			
	b			

Figure 122. Objects from Tomb V 56: (a) No. 1, (b) No. 2. Scale 2:5

VF 60

fig. 123a

Shaft with two end-chambers

Shaft: rect., 2.55 × 0.85–0.95 × 2.75–2.80 m, large stone slabs at -0.35 m

W chamber: curved walls, 2.10–2.25 × 2.80 × 0.80 m

Doorway: 0.35 wide × 0.97 m, sand

E chamber: roughly “lobed,” 1.95–2.00 × 3.05 × 1.00 m

Doorway: 0.20–0.45 wide × 0.97 m

Blocking: course of cb. and sand piled above

Burials:

a. Shaft below slabs, level I:

A. —

b. Shaft at -1.80 m, level II:

B. W/B/ex./pubis (to N)

C. W/L/ex./—

D. W/—

E. —

F. —

c. Shaft at -2.20 m, level III:

G. E?/—²⁹

d. Shaft at -2.50 m, level IV:

H. E/B/ex./sides

e. Mixed with sand at entrance to W chamber:

I. —

J. —

29. Kerma type burial, bowls at three corners, a skull placed to the east.

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
	<p style="text-align: center;">a</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kohl Jar II—A b</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tweezers c</p>			

Figure 123. Plans and Objects from Tomb V 60: (a) Plans, (b) No. 17, (c) No. 26. Scale 1:2 except (a) 1:40

VF 60 (*cont.*)Burials (*cont.*):f. W chamber:³⁰

K. — (skull, burials K–M at S wall)

L. —

M. —

N. W/B/ex./pubis (coffin)³¹O. W/B/ex./— (coffin)³²

30. "3 dislocated skulls and bone in burial chamber. Dent. of two defective and worn out. Dent of third well preserved. Two female and one male." The order of events in the W chamber may be as follows: First, burial(s) near the S wall; second, burial O and plundering of S wall burials, which were then thrown out in the blocking (burials I–J); third, burials K–L, with the plundering of burial O; fourth, burial N and the plundering of K–L.

31. The head was placed on a stone.

32. The skull may be of burial K or L.

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VF 60 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Burials (<i>cont.</i>):				
g. E burial chamber:				
	P. W/B/ex./sides face S (coffin) ³³			
	Q. W/B/ex./pubis (coffin, top)			
	R. E/B/— (coffin, middle)			
	S. W/B/ex./sides face S (coffin, bottom)			
	T. E/B/ex./sides-pubis (coffin)			
	U. W/B/ex./sides			
	V. W/B/ex./sides face N (coffin)			
	W. W/B/ex./pubis face S (coffin)			
	X. W/B/ex./pubis face N (coffin)			
Bodies:				
	A. —			
	B. Mature male			
	C. Juvenile female			
	D. Infant II			
	E. (Skull) senile female			
	F. —			
	G. —			
	H. Mature female			
	I. Senile			
	J. —			
	K. —			
	L. (Skull) —			
	M. (Skull) —			
	N. Senile female			
	O. —			
	P. Senile female			
	Q. Mature female			
	R. Senile female			
	S. —			
	T. Mature female			
	U. Juvenile female			
	V. Senile female			
	W. Mature female			
	X. Mature female?			

33. In a coffin at a higher level than burials Q–S; burials Q–S are in the same coffin.

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure Plate</i>
VF 60 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects:				
a.	Shaft, level II:			
1.	Jar SP—2, canopic type		22366	figs. 10b, 125b
2.	Bowl CB—4aiii, red rim band		22199	fig. 126d
3.	Jar		—	
4.	Jar CJ—6bi		21824	figs. 5h, 124d
b.	Shaft, level III:			
5.	Bowl CB—4aiii, pk. rim, 19.7 × 6.5 cm (NW corner)		22201	
6.	Bowl CB—4aiii, pk. rim (SW corner)		21825	fig. 126e
7.	Bowl CB—4aiii, pk. rim, 19.5 × 7.0 cm (SE corner)		22212	pl. 12a
c.	Shaft, level IV, under L femur:			
8.	Plaque, bl. fa., obv.: falcon, rev.: pharaoh with bl. crown		21975	fig. 14g
d.	W chamber:			
9.	Jar UJ—2a		22354	fig. 124a
10.	Bowl CB—4aiii, red rim band, 20.0 × 6.8 cm		22228	
11.	Jar UJ—2b, smoothed, 26.0 × 16.1 cm		22352	pl. 14c
12.	Bowl UA—3, very highly fired, 2.5YR 5/8		21862	fig. 126c, pl. 11b
13.	Bowl CB—4aiii, pk. rim, 19.7 × 7.0 cm		22232	
14.	Jar UJ—2a, 24.0 × 16.2 cm		22348	
15.	Jar UJ—2a		22350	fig. 124b
16.	Bowl CB—4aiii, red rim		21863	fig. 126b
e.	E chamber:			
17.	Kohl jar II—A, unc., bk. granite		21964	fig. 123b
18.	Bowl CB—4aiii, red ct. int., 20.0 × 6.7 cm (N int. comer, doorway)		22213	
19.	Jar UJ—2b		22351	fig. 124e
20.	Bowl	Q2113, disc.		
f.	With P:			
21.	Scarab, bl. gz. fa., nb-mꜣꜥꜛ ꜥꜩꜥꜥ' (from chest)		21937	fig. 14b
22.	Jar PJ—2ci?, cream surf. over brown, red pt., 5YR 6/6, 10YR 4/8		21838	fig. 126a, pl. 18e
g.	In and under coffin of burials Q–S:			
23.	Jar SP—3, red ct.		21876	figs. 10c, 124c, pl. 16c
24.	Bowl CB—4aiii, pk. rim, 21.0 × 8.0 cm		22231	
25.	Bowl CB—4aiii, 17.5 × 6.2 cm (at foot of burial Q)		21864	
26.	Tweezers (at head of burial R)		21962	fig. 123c
27.	Jar CJ—10biv beta, pk. ct., slight bur.		21861	figs. 7b, 125a, pl. 17d
28.	Scarab, st., obv.: nṯr nfr mn-ḫpr-rꜥ, rev.: wꜣd(.t) rnp(.wt) mꜣꜥꜛ ꜥꜩꜥꜥ'-rꜥ (under burial S)	Q2234, 89912		fig. 14f, pl. 48f
29.	Plaque, bl. fa., ḡnḡs<-n>-imn (?), rev.: two seated lions (chest of burial V)		21976	fig. 14e

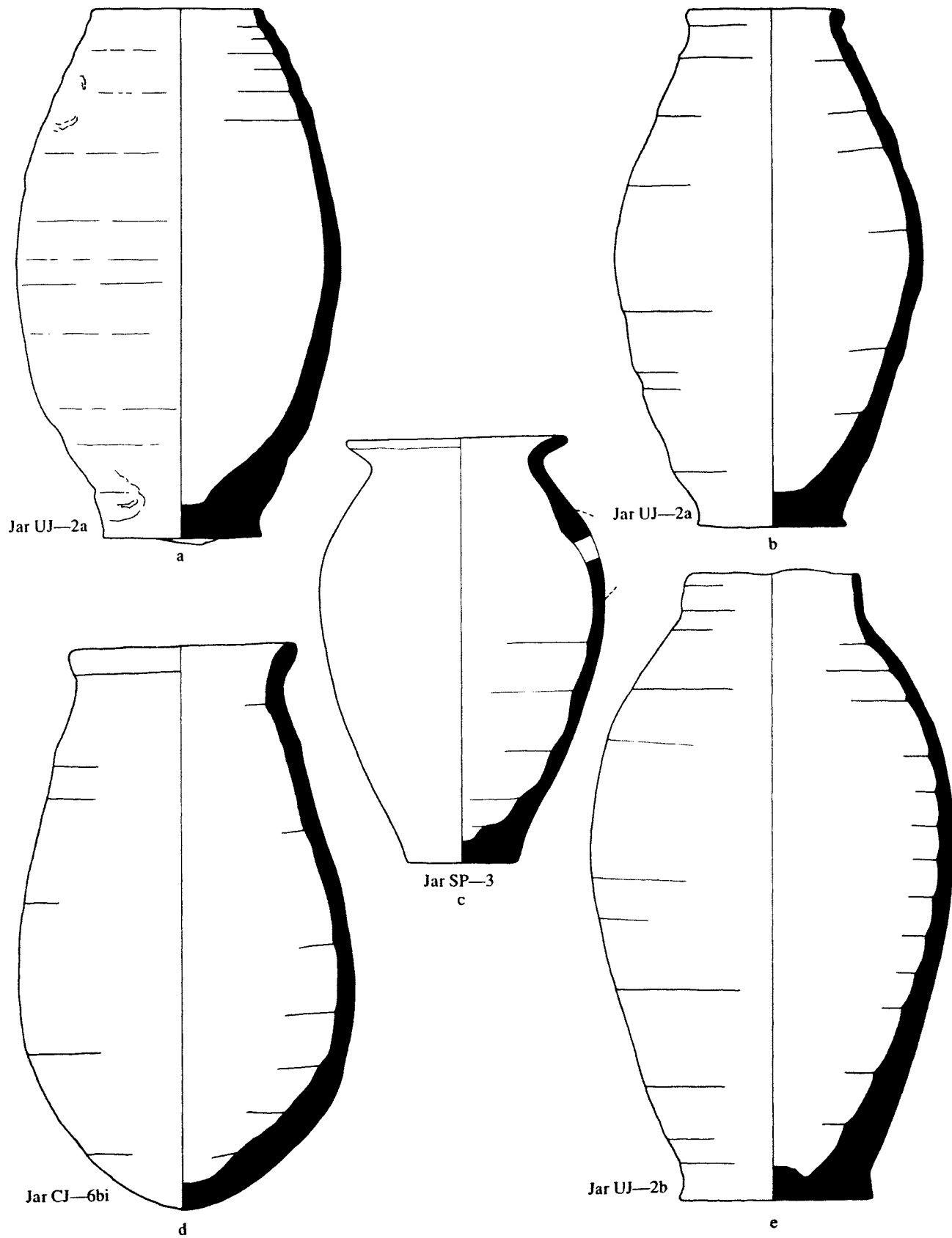


Figure 124. Objects from Tomb V 60 (*cont.*): (a) No. 9, (b) No. 15, (c) No. 23, (d) No. 4, (e) No. 19. Scale 2:5

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

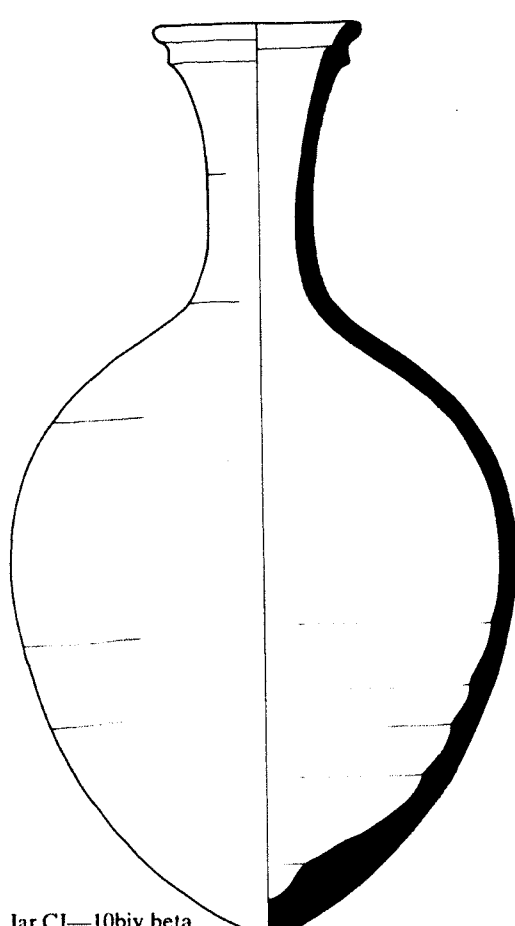
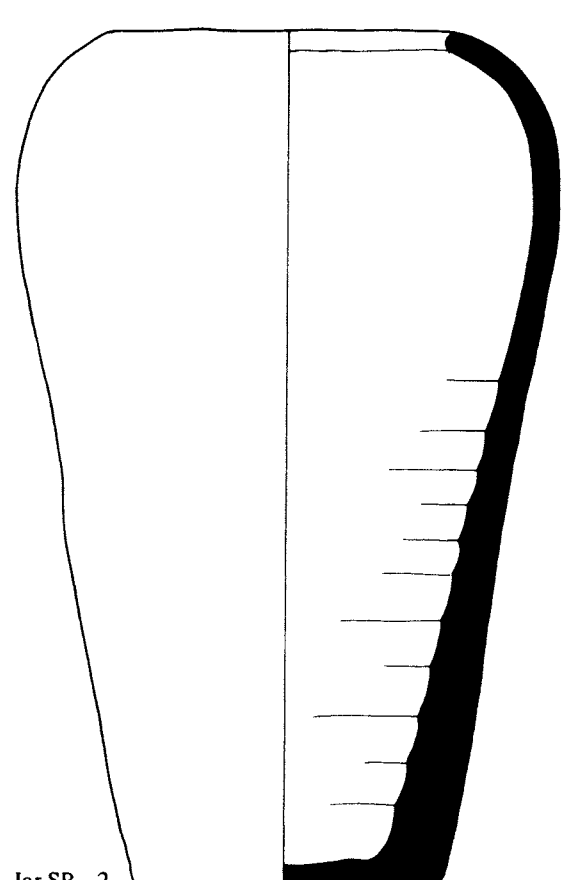
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
				
	Jar CJ—10biv beta			
	a			
				
	Jar SP—2			
	b			

Figure 125. Objects from Tomb V 60 (*cont.*): (a) No. 27, (b) No. 1. Scale 2:5VF 60 (*cont.*)Objects (*cont.*):g. In and under coffin of burials Q–S (*cont.*):30. Scarab, bl. gz. st. *nṯr-nṯr mn-ḥpr-r*^c

21938 fig. 14h

h. Various locs.:

31. Coffin remains, burial N

Disc.

32. Coffin remains, burial O

Disc.

33. Coffin remains, burial P

Disc.

34. Coffin remains, burials Q–S

Disc.

35. Coffin remains, burial T

Disc.

36. Coffin remains, burial V

Disc.

37. Coffin remains, burial W

Disc.

38. Coffin remains, burial X

Disc.

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

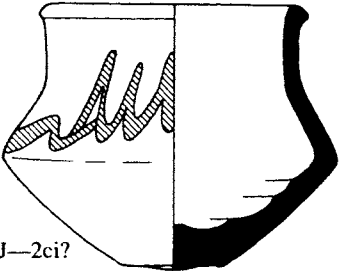
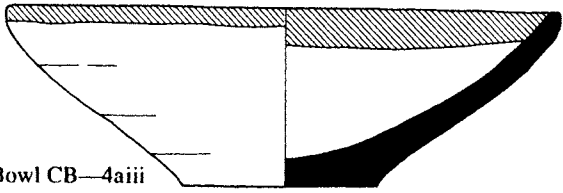
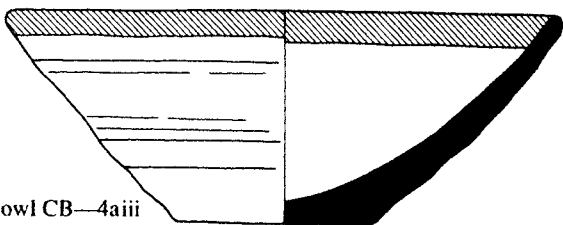
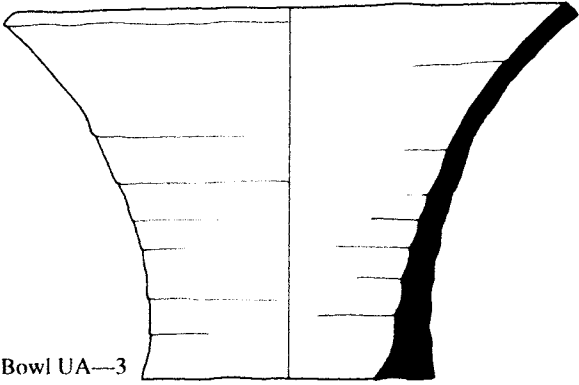
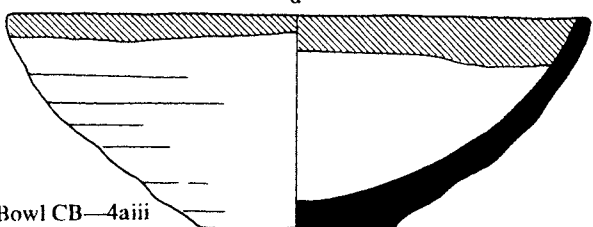
Tomb	Description and Contents	Cairo	OIM	Figure/Plate
	 <p>Jar PJ—2ci?</p> <p>a</p>			
	 <p>Bowl CB—4aiii</p> <p>b</p>			
	 <p>Bowl CB—4aiii</p> <p>d</p>			
	 <p>Bowl UA—3</p> <p>c</p>			
	 <p>Bowl CB—4aiii</p> <p>e</p>			

Figure 126. Objects from Tomb V 60 (*cont.*): (a) No. 22, (b) No. 16, (c) No. 12, (d) No. 2, (e) No. 6. Scale 2:5VF 60 (*cont.*)Objects (*cont.*):h. Various locs. (*cont.*):

39. Beads; pendants, 1 club-shaped, dio., 3 poppy head/
cornflower, bl. fa.; amulets, 1 *nfr*, car., 2 fish, 1 bl.
fa. and 1 car., 1+ Taweret, 1 car. and frag. bl. fa. (shaft)
40. Scarab, bl. fa.?, long inscription, *ntr nfr nb*
(crowned sphinx?)-*t3.wy* ... (under pelvis of burial X)

21977

Q2233, 89913

fig. 14i, pl. 48d

VF 61

fig. 127

Shaft:³⁴ 3.78 × 1.20–1.50 × 0.45–0.86 m, with a sloped floor

Partition: stone wall, 1.45 × 0.65 × 0.25 m

"Chamber" A: W or N, 1.60 × 1.57 × 0.86 m

"Chamber" B: E or S, 1.80 × 1.25 × 0.45 m

Burials:

a. Unc. loc.:

A. W/L/ex./— coffin

34. A-Group shaft, partitioned and reused as two shafts in the New Kingdom; see Williams 1989: 90.

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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Figure 127. Plan and Section of Tomb V 61. Scale 1:40

VF 61 (*cont.*)Burials (*cont.*):b. In W chamber:³⁵

B. —

C. —

D. —

c. In E chamber (N to S):

E. W/—

F. W/— (face down or dist.)/—

G. W/B/—

Bodies:

A. —

B. —

C. —

D. —

E. —

F. —

G. —

35. At least three burials, thoroughly disturbed.

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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VF 62

Shaft: $1.95 \times 0.42\text{--}0.50 \times 1.00$ m

Burial: —

Body: —

Object: —

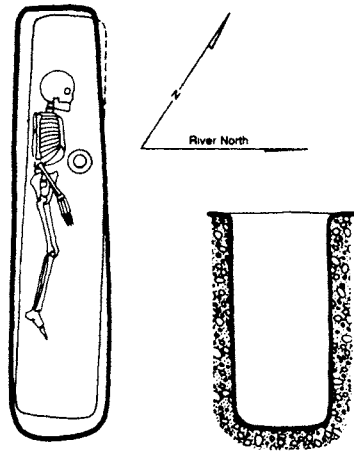


Figure 128. Plan and Section of Tomb V 63. Scale 1:40

VF 63

fig. 128

Shaft: rect., $1.90 \times 0.45\text{--}0.60 \times 1.30$ m

Burial: W/L/ex./pubis (coffin)

Body: adult-mature male

Objects:

1. Ivory bracelet, 10.8×0.7 cm (thickness)
2. Coffin remains

Q2083, 89862

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

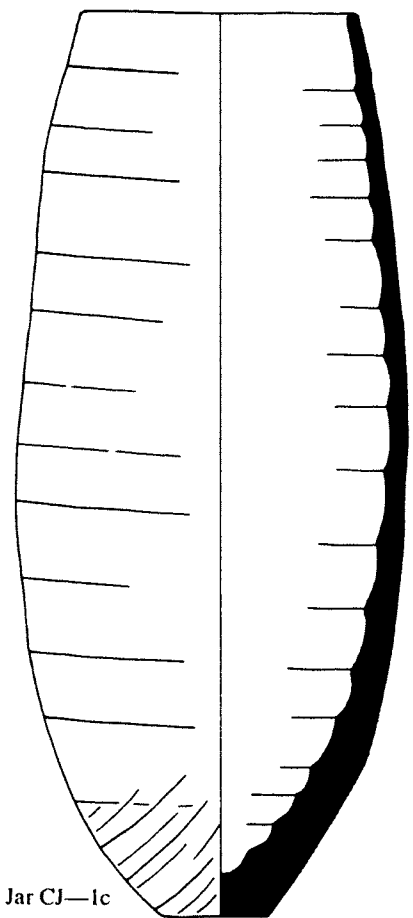
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
				

Figure 129. Object from Tomb V 64: No. 1. Scale 2:5

VF 64

Shaft: elongate-oval, over $2.00 \times 0.65-0.90 \times 0.60$ m

Burial: W/B/ex./pubis (face N, in coffin)

Body: —

Objects:

1. Jar CJ—1c
2. Coffin remains

21823 fig. 129

—

V 65

Shaft: see Williams 1989

Burial: —

Object:

1. Beads

21837

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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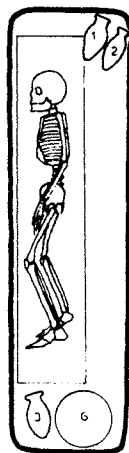


Figure 130. Plan of Tomb V 66. Scale 1:40

V 66

fig. 130

Shaft: rect., $2.35 \times 0.60\text{--}0.65$ (+3–5 cm undercut) $\times 0.90$ m

Burial: W/R/ex./pubis (coffin)

Body: mature female

Objects:

- | | | |
|---|-------|--------------------|
| 1. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct. | 22301 | fig. 131b |
| 2. Jar CJ—5avi, red ct. | 22305 | fig. 131d |
| 3. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct. | 22297 | fig. 131c, pl. 15d |
| 4. Scaraboid, bl. gz. st., <i>hpr</i> flanked by 2 <i>ankh</i> signs, other signs | 21832 | fig. 14j |
| 5. Scarab, dk. gn. gz. st., signs over <i>nb</i> | 21833 | fig. 14k |
| 6. Bowl CB—1d, red slip, bur. | 21845 | fig. 131a |

VF 69

fig. 132a

Shaft: rect. with bulged sides, $1.74 \times 0.50\text{--}0.60 \times 0.70$ m

Burial: W/R/ex.-slightly bent/sides (coffin)

Body: infant II, female

Objects:

- | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Coffin remains, 0.82×0.33 m | Disc. | |
| 2. Ivory bracelets, 2 plain, 3 with red painted radial lines | Q2139, 89893 | fig. 132b |
| a. 2 (on R arm) | | |
| b. 3 (on L arm) | | |
| 3. Beads (near chest) | — | |
| 4. Amulets, fish, 3 car. and 1 bl. gl. | 21888 | pl. 49i |
| 5. Amulet, fish, car. | 21892 | pl. 49j |

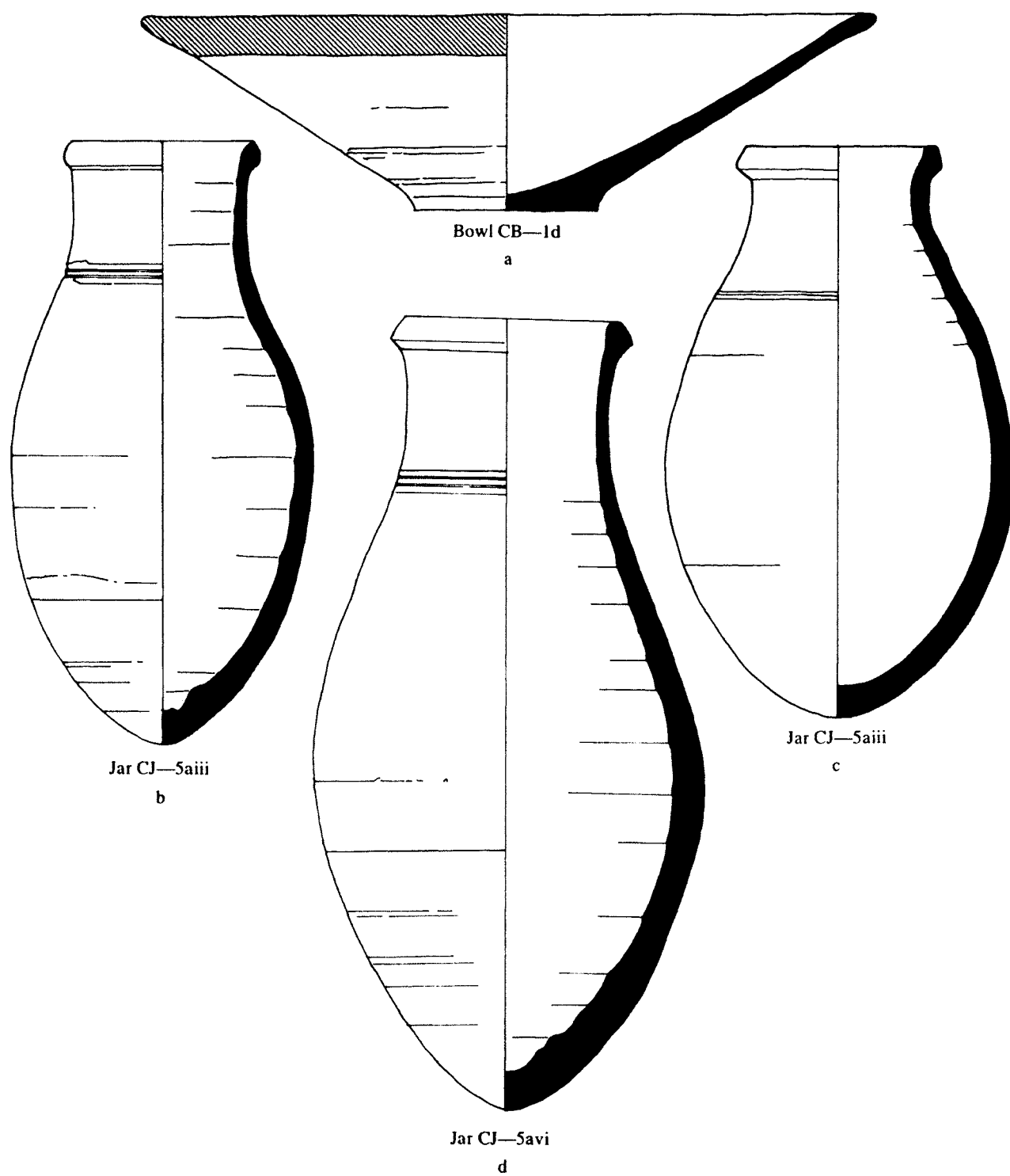


Figure 131. Objects from Tomb V 66: (a) No. 6, (b) No. 1, (c) No. 3, (d) No. 2. Scale 2:5

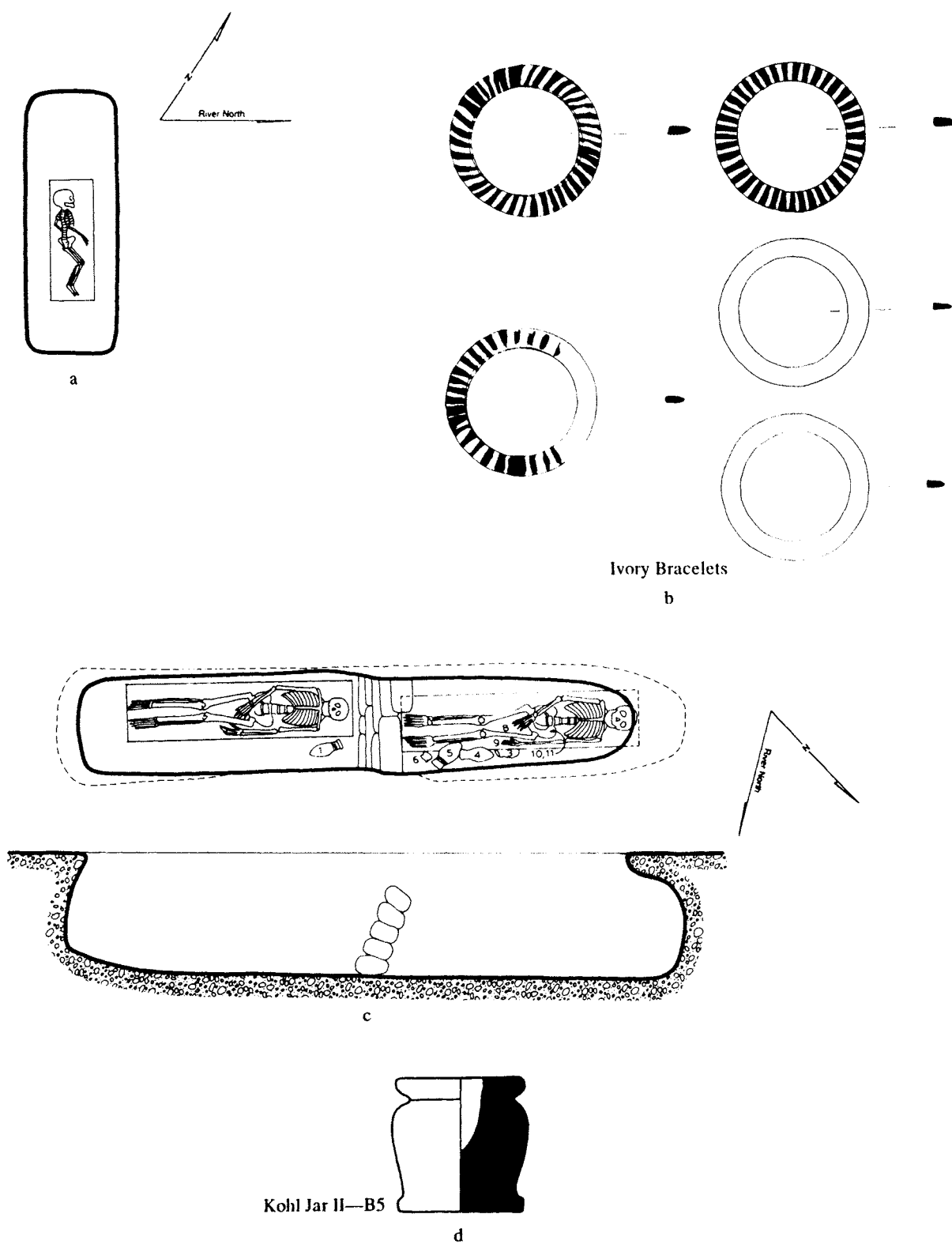


Figure 132. Plans, Section, and Objects from Tombs V 69 and V 71: (a) Plan (V 69), (b) No. 2 (V 69), (c) Plan and Section (V 71), (d) No. 6 (V 71). Scales (a) and (c) 1:40 and (b) and (d) 1:2

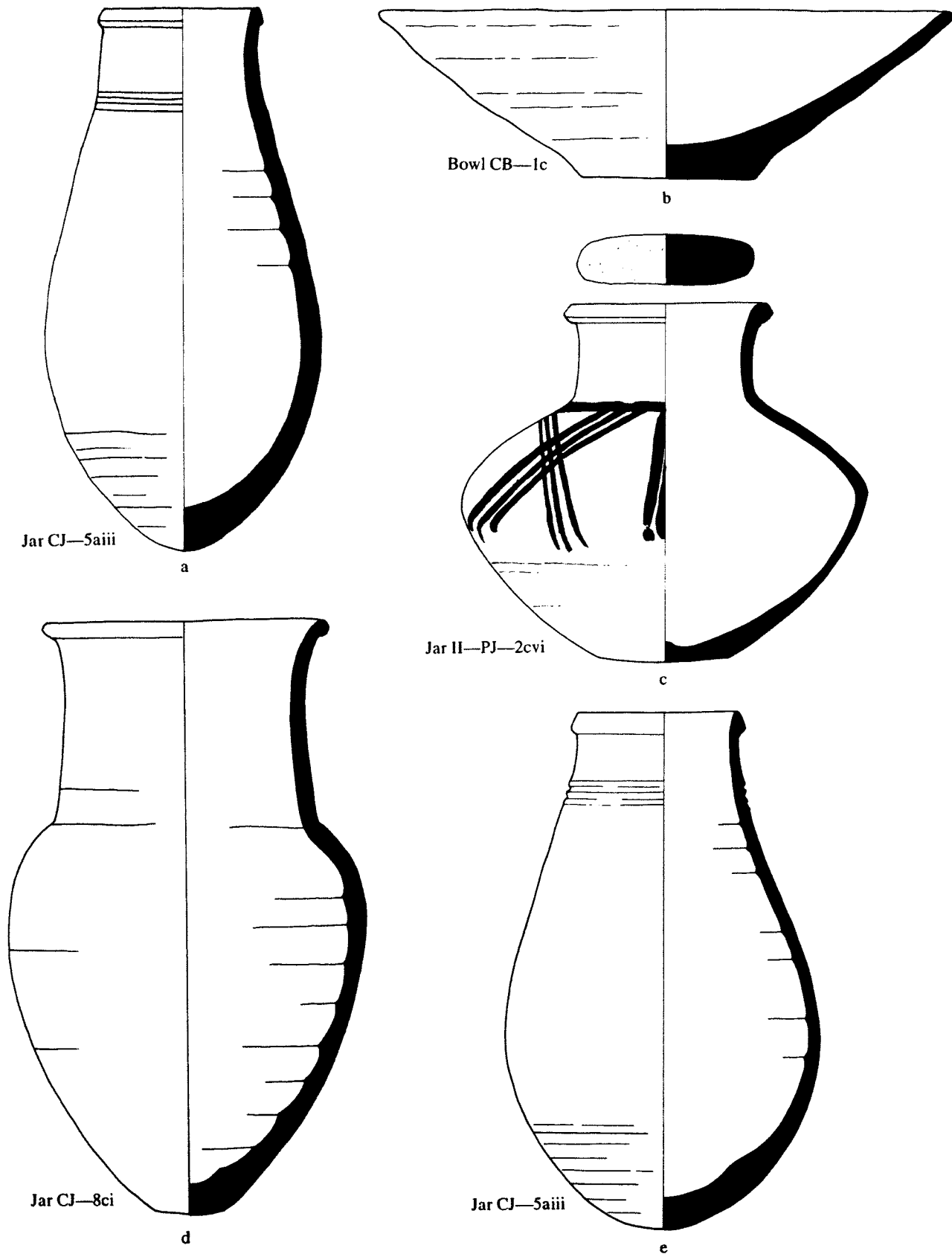


Figure 133. Objects from Tomb V 71 (*cont.*): (a) No. 1, (b) No. 7, (c) No. 3, (d) No. 4, (e) No. 5. Scale 2:5

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VB 71				fig. 132c
	Shaft with chamber on the E end, denuded			
	Shaft: $1.75\text{--}2.05 \times 0.50\text{--}0.75 \times 0.70\text{--}0.85$ m			
	Blocking: 4 courses of cb., $0.36 \times 0.07 \times 0.10$ m			
	Burials:			
	a. In shaft:			
	A. W/B/ex./pubis (coffin)			
	b. In chamber:			
	B. W/B/ex./pubis (coffin)			
	Bodies:			
	A. Mature? male			
	B. Senile female			
	Objects:			
	a. In shaft:			
	1. Jar CJ—5aiii, pk. ct.	22319		fig. 133a, pl. 15b
	2. Coffin remains (burial A?)	Disc.		
	b. In chamber:			
	3. Jar II—PJ—2cvi, with stopper, hor. bur., 5YR 4/6, 5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 4/0	21796		figs. 8a, 133c
	4. Jar CJ—8ci	21797		figs. 6i, 133d
	5. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct.	22317		fig. 133e
	6. Kohl jar II—B5	21831		fig. 132d, pl. 39o
	7. Bowl CB—Ic, red bur. int. ct. (in coffin)	22211		fig. 133b
	8. Scarab, dk. gr. gz. st., L.E. plant (?) between <i>nh</i> signs (fingers, R hand)	21827		fig. 14l
	9. Oval cowroid, bl. gz. st., linked S-scrolls (fingers, L hand)	21828		fig. 14m
	10. Scarab, bl. gz. st., looped rope or decorative knot with <i>w3d</i> signs at ends, unc. motif in center (pelvis)	21829		fig. 14n
	11. Scarab, dk. bl./gn. st., V-scrolls, lotus above (pelvis)	21830		fig. 14o
	12. Coffin remains, burial B	Disc.		
VF 72B				fig. 134a
	Shaft with multiple chambers at the E end, chamber B adjoins V 73			
	Shaft: $2.27 \times 0.70\text{--}0.90 \times 2.30$ m			
	Blocking: hor. slabs at ca. -1.00 m			
	Chamber A: $2.35 \times 1.35\text{--}1.50 \times 1.05$ m			
	Doorway: $0.25 \times 0.80 \times 1.14$ m			
	Beginning of additional chamber in SW corner: $0.30 \times 0.65 \times 0.70$ m			
	Chamber B, in NE corner: $2.25\text{--}2.60 \times 1.15\text{--}1.25 \times 0.67$ m			
	Doorway: 0.80 (W jamb only) $\times 0.25$ m			
	Burials:			
	a. In shaft at -1.27 m:			
	A. W/B/ex./pubis (coffin)			

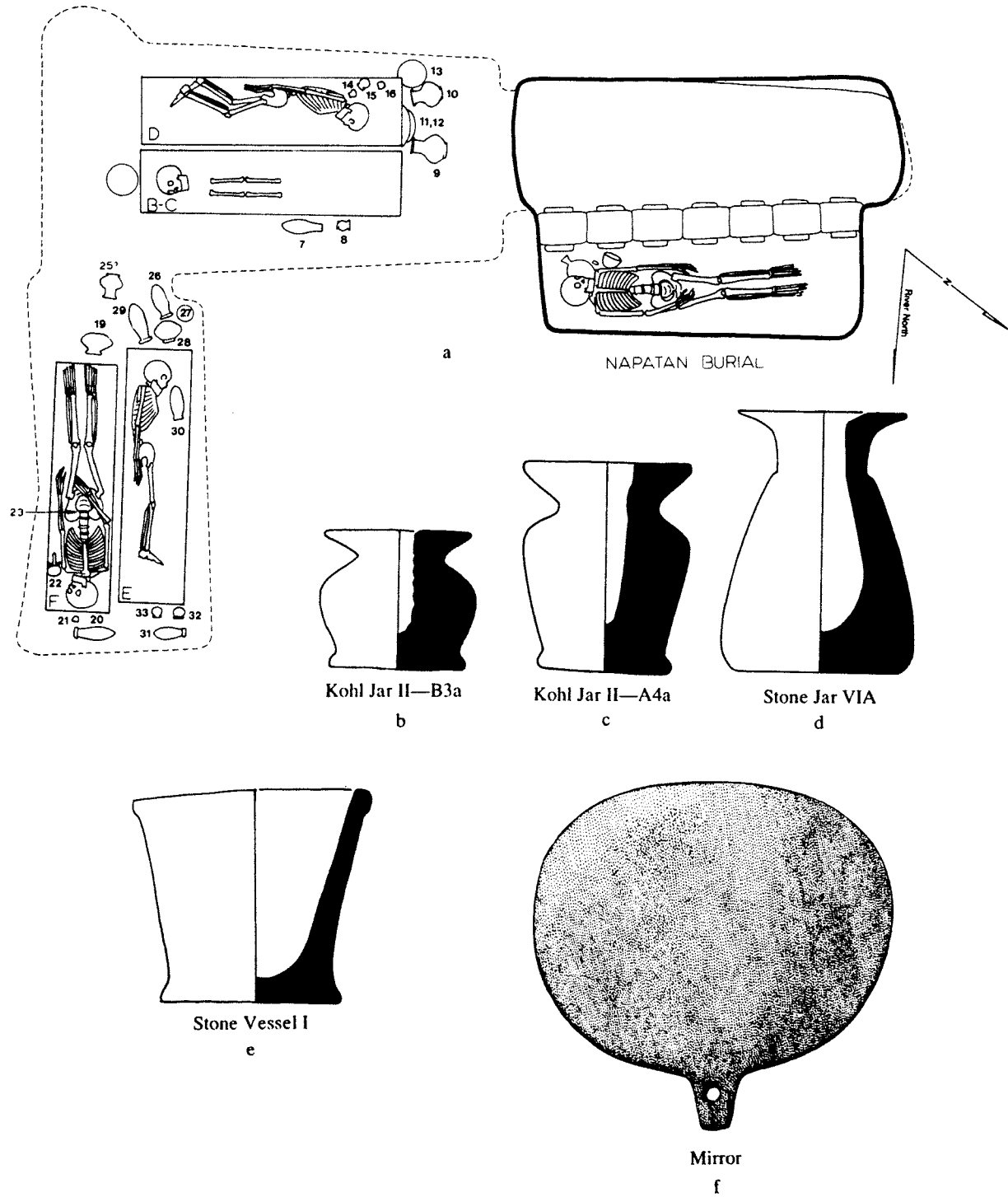


Figure 134. Plan and Objects from Tomb V 72B: (a) Plan, (b) No. 8, (c) No. 15, (d) No. 33, (e) No. 16, (f) No. 22. Scale 1:2 except (a) 1:40

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VF 72B (<i>cont.</i>)				
Burials (<i>cont.</i>):				
b. In chamber A, to N:				
B. E/—/—/— (coffin, above burial C)				
C. E/— (coffin)				
D. W/L/ex.-slightly bent/sides? (coffin)				
c. Chamber B, to S:				
E. S/L/ex./— (coffin)				
F. N/B/ex./pubis (coffin)				
Bodies:				
A. Mature male				
B. —				
C. Adult-mature female				
D. Mature-senile female				
E. Mature-senile female				
F. Senile female				
Objects:				
a. In shaft with burial A:				
	1. Bowl CB—3a ⁱⁱ , red ct. int. hor. bur.	21902		fig. 135b
	2. Lid LI—3, wide and short	21903		fig. 135c
	3. Bowl CB—1d, hor. bur. red int. ct., 26.5 × 7.2 cm	21908		
	4. Razor, 15.5 × 5.5 cm	21998		
	5. Coffin (burial A)	Disc.		
b. In chamber A with burials B–C				
	6. Coffin (burials B–C?)	Disc.		
	7. Jar CJ—1a	21907		fig. 135e
	8. Kohl jar II—B3a	21989		fig. 134b, pl. 39p
c. With burial D:				
	9. Jar II—PJ—2c ⁱⁱⁱ , slight bur.; Lid LI—2?, broken, red ct.	21904		fig. 136e (jar only)
	10. Jar II—PJ—2c ⁱⁱⁱ	21905		fig. 136g
	11. Bowl CB—2b, int. hor. bur. partial red ct.	22209		fig. 136c, pl. 12c
	12. Bowl CB—1d, int. hor. bur. partial red ct.	21906		fig. 136d
	13. Bowl CB—1f, int. hor. bur. partial red ct.	22200		figs. 1j, 136a
	14. Jar PJ—2div alpha, hor. bur. red ct.	22286		figs. 8g, 135f
	15. Kohl jar II—A4a, schist/slate (in coffin)	21988		fig. 134c, pl. 39u
	16. Stone vessel I	21987		fig. 134e, pl. 38a
	17. Scarab, bl. gz. st., pair of falcon-headed figures saluting, <i>nfr</i> , <i>r</i> ’, and <i>nb</i> signs (under R femur)	21996		fig. 14p
	18. Coffin (burial D)	Disc.		
d. In chamber B with burial F:				
	19. Jar II—PJ—2bi (at feet)	21953		fig. 137a
	20. Jar CJ—5a ⁱⁱⁱ , red ct. (at head)	22302		

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

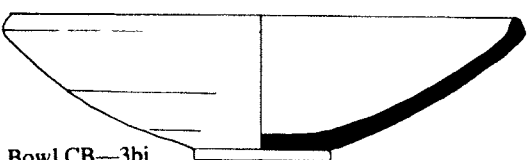
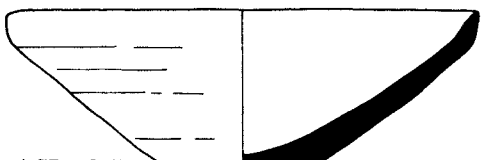
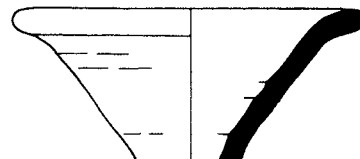
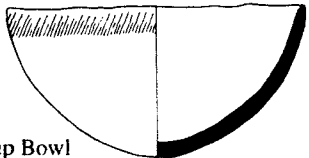
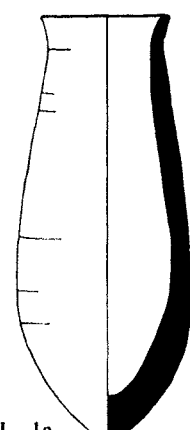
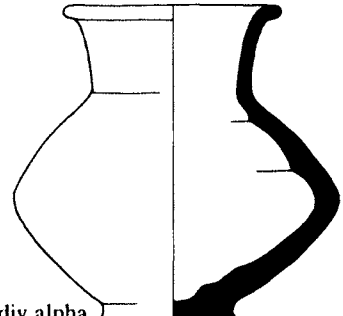
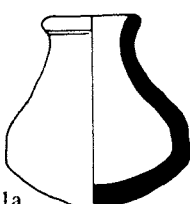
Tomb	Description and Contents	Cairo	OIM	Figure/Plate
				
	Bowl CB—3bi			a
				
	Bowl CB—3aii			b
				
	Lid LI—3			c
				
	C-Group Bowl			d
				
	Jar CJ—1a			e
				
	Jar PJ—2div alpha			f
				
	Jar PJ—1a			g

Figure 135. Objects from Tomb V 72B (*cont.*): (a) No. 27, (b) No. 1, (c) No. 2, (d) No. 21, (e) No. 7, (f) No. 14, (g) No. 34. Scale 2:5VF 72B (*cont.*)Objects (*cont.*):d. In chamber B with burial F (*cont.*):

21. C-Group bowl, 7.5YR 2/0 inside, 2.5YR 4/4 (on body)	21959	fig. 135d, pl. 29a
22. Mirror (in coffin)	21991	fig. 134f
23. Scarab, bl. gz. st., <i>hpr-k3-r</i> (pelvis)	21995	fig. 14q
24. Coffin (burial F)	Disc.	

e. In chamber B with burial E:

25. Jar II—PJ—2cv or vi (in chamber A but with burial E)	22282	fig. 136b
26. Jar CJ—3aii, smoothed (at head)	21952	fig. 137c
27. Bowl CB—5?, int. hor. bur. red ct. (at head)	22229	fig. 135a
28. Jar II—PJ—2ci, sherd lid (at head)	21954	fig. 136f
29. Jar IV—CJ—5aiii, gr.-wh. (at head)	21955	fig. 137e, pl. 15e
30. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct. (at head)	22307	fig. 137b
31. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct. (at feet)	22315	fig. 137d
32. Jar with stopper (at feet)	—	

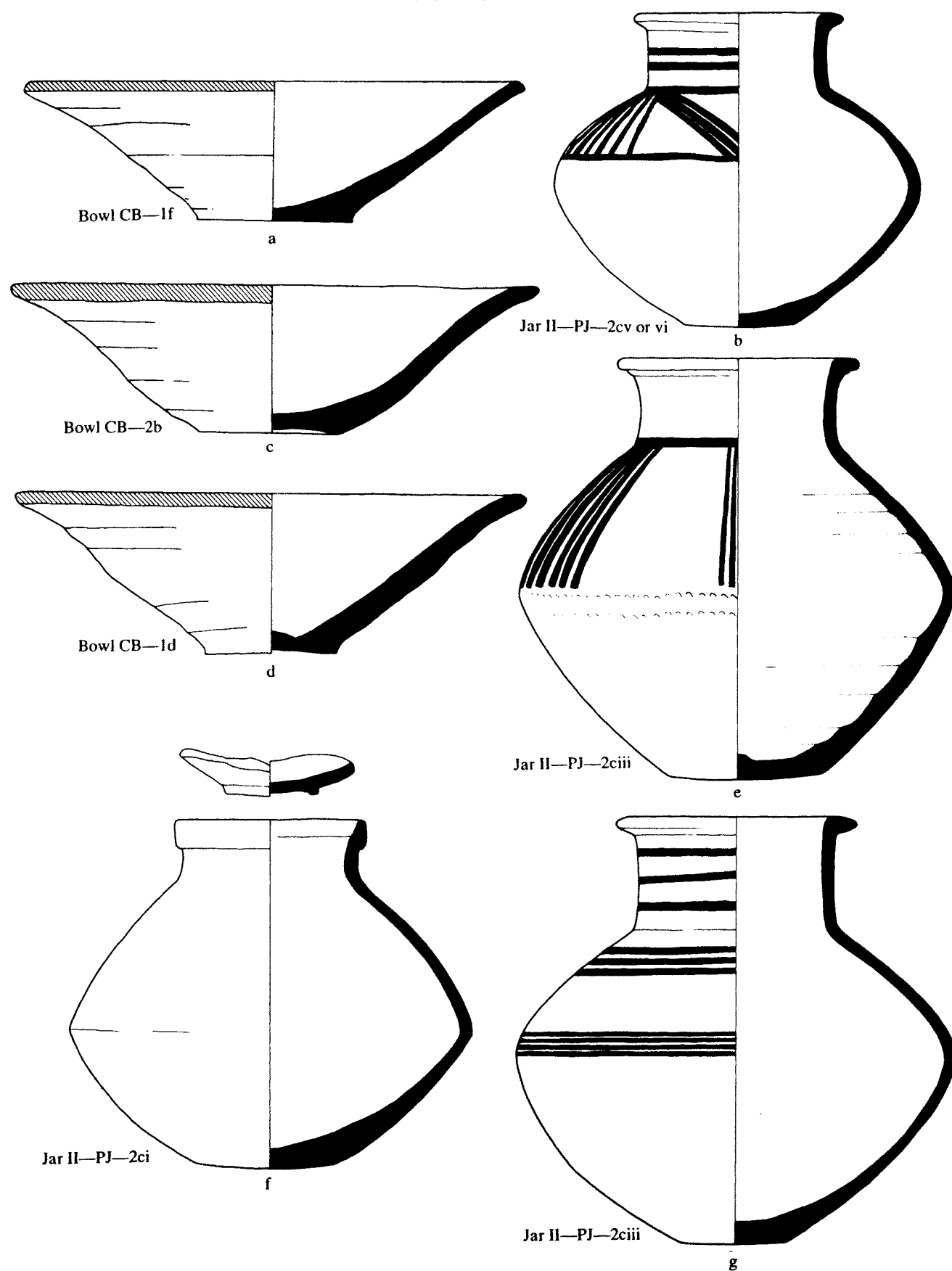


Figure 136. Objects from Tomb V 72B (*cont.*): (a) No. 13, (b) No. 25, (c) No. 11, (d) No. 12, (e) No. 9, (f) No. 28, (g) No. 10. Scale 2:5

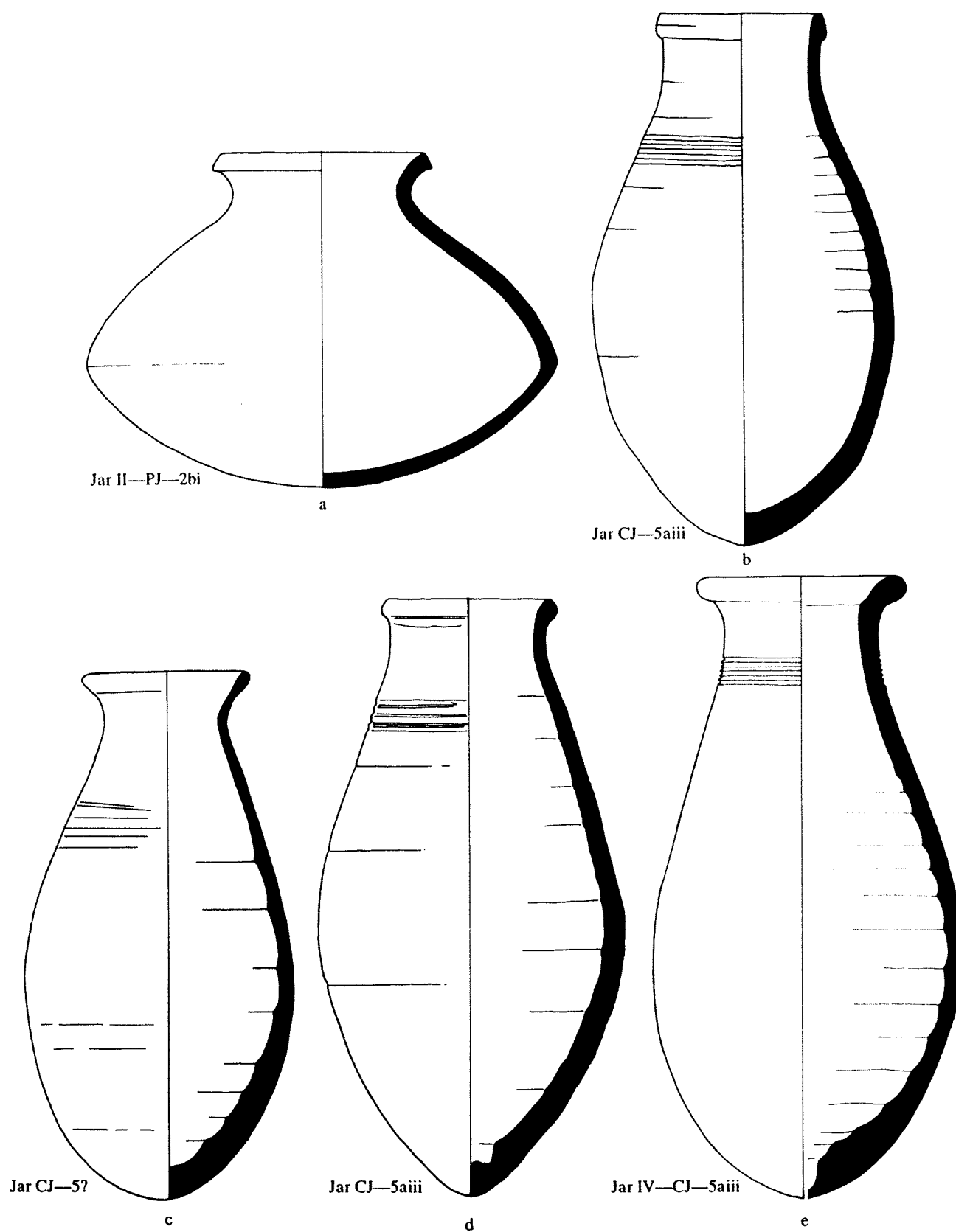


Figure 137. Objects from Tomb V 72B (*cont.*): (a) No. 19, (b) No. 30, (c) No. 26, (d) No. 31, (e) No. 29. Scale 2:5

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VF 72B (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Objects (<i>cont.</i>):			
	e. In chamber B with burial E (<i>cont.</i>):			
	33. Stone jar VIA, with cord serpentine?		21990	fig. 134d, pl. 38b
	34. Jar PJ—1a, handmade, 5YR 7/4		21971	figs. 7g, 135g
	35. Scarab, gn. gz. st., 'anra' type (pelvis)		21992	fig. 14r
	36. Coffin, burial E		Disc.	
	f. In chamber fill:			
	37. Scarab, bl. gz. st., diagonal crocodile with various signs		21994	fig. 15a
	38. Beads		21999	
VF 73				fig. 138a
	Shaft with chamber at the W end			
	Shaft: 2.16 × 0.65–0.85 × 2.00 m			
	Chamber: 1.90 × 1.00 × ?, step to chamber 0.05 m			
	Blocking: bricks, 6 courses, ashlar, one angled break to chamber B of V 72 in SW corner ³⁶			
	Burials:			
	a. In shaft at -0.35 m, level I:			
	A. W/B/ex./sides, face N (coffin)			
	B. W/R/6/dist. ³⁷			
	b. In shaft, below burial B, level II:			
	C. W/B/ex./pubis?			
	c. In shaft below burial C, level III, at -0.95 m:			
	D. W/B/ex./sides, face N (coffin)			
	e. In chamber:			
	E. W/B/ex./L side, R pubis, face N (coffin)			
	F. W/B/ex./side and pubis (coffin)			
	Bodies:			
	A. Mature-senile male			
	B. Adult-mature male			
	C. Mature? male			
	D. —			
	E. Senile female			
	F. Senile male			
	Objects:			
	a. In level I:			
	1. Coffin, burial A		Disc.	
	2. Bowl		Disc.	

36. V 72 apparently cut chamber V 73.

37. Disturbed, or intrusive and late.

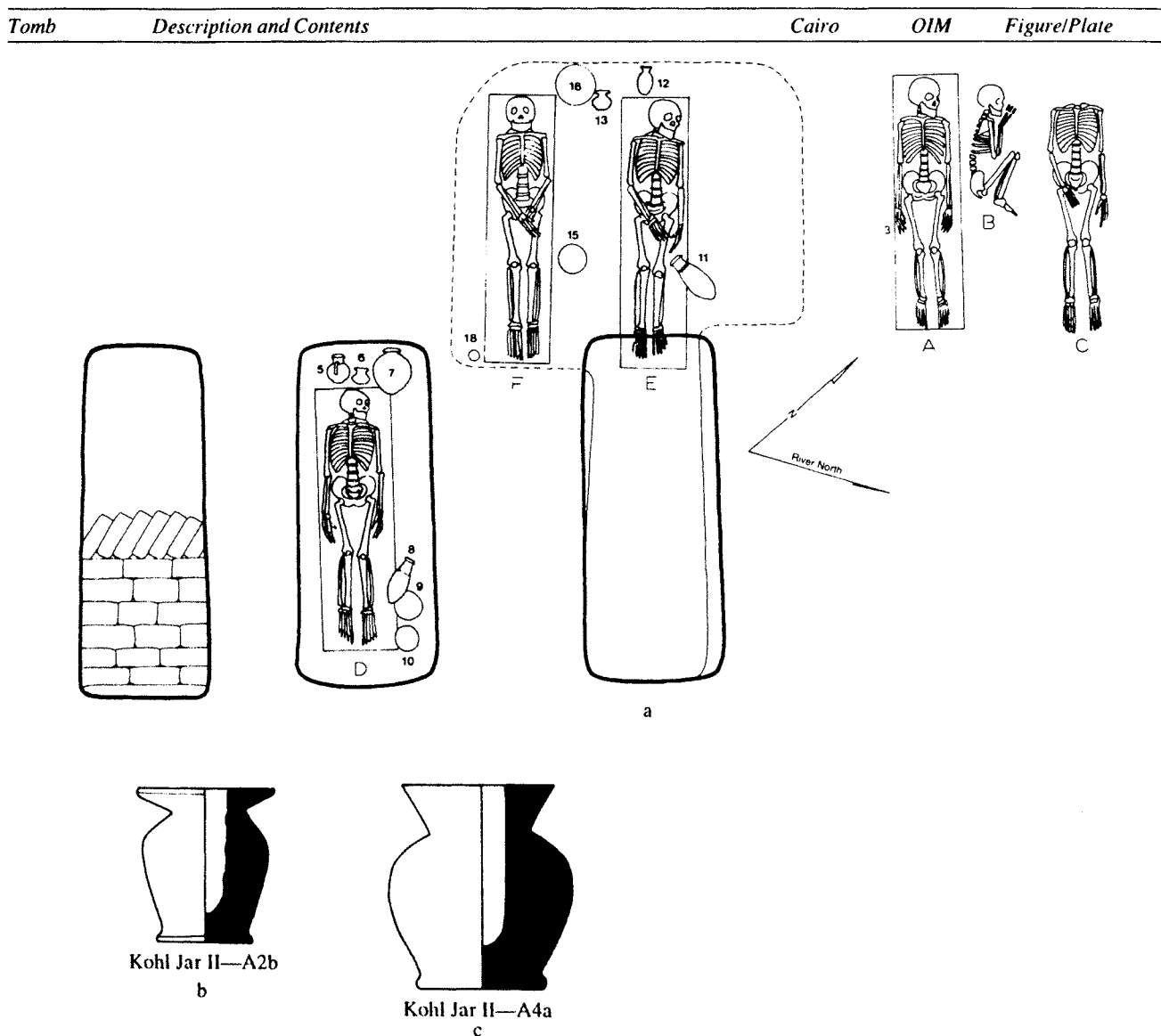
Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

Figure 138. Plans and Objects from Tomb V 73: (a) Plans, (b) No. 6, (c) No. 18. Scale 1:2 except (a) 1:40

VF 73 (*cont.*)Objects (*cont.*):a. In level I (*cont.*):

3. Scarab, bl. gz. st. *ih* vase with plants
(fingers of R hand of burial A)

21980 fig. 15b

b. In level III:

4. Coffin, burial D, anth?, 1.80 × 0.37 m
5. Jar II—PJ—3, very lt., with stopper
6. Kohl jar II—A2b, with stick
7. Jar CJ—7c, lt. ct., gr.

Disc.

21867

figs. 8o, 140a, pl. 19d

21982

fig. 138b, pl. 39n

21868

fig. 140c

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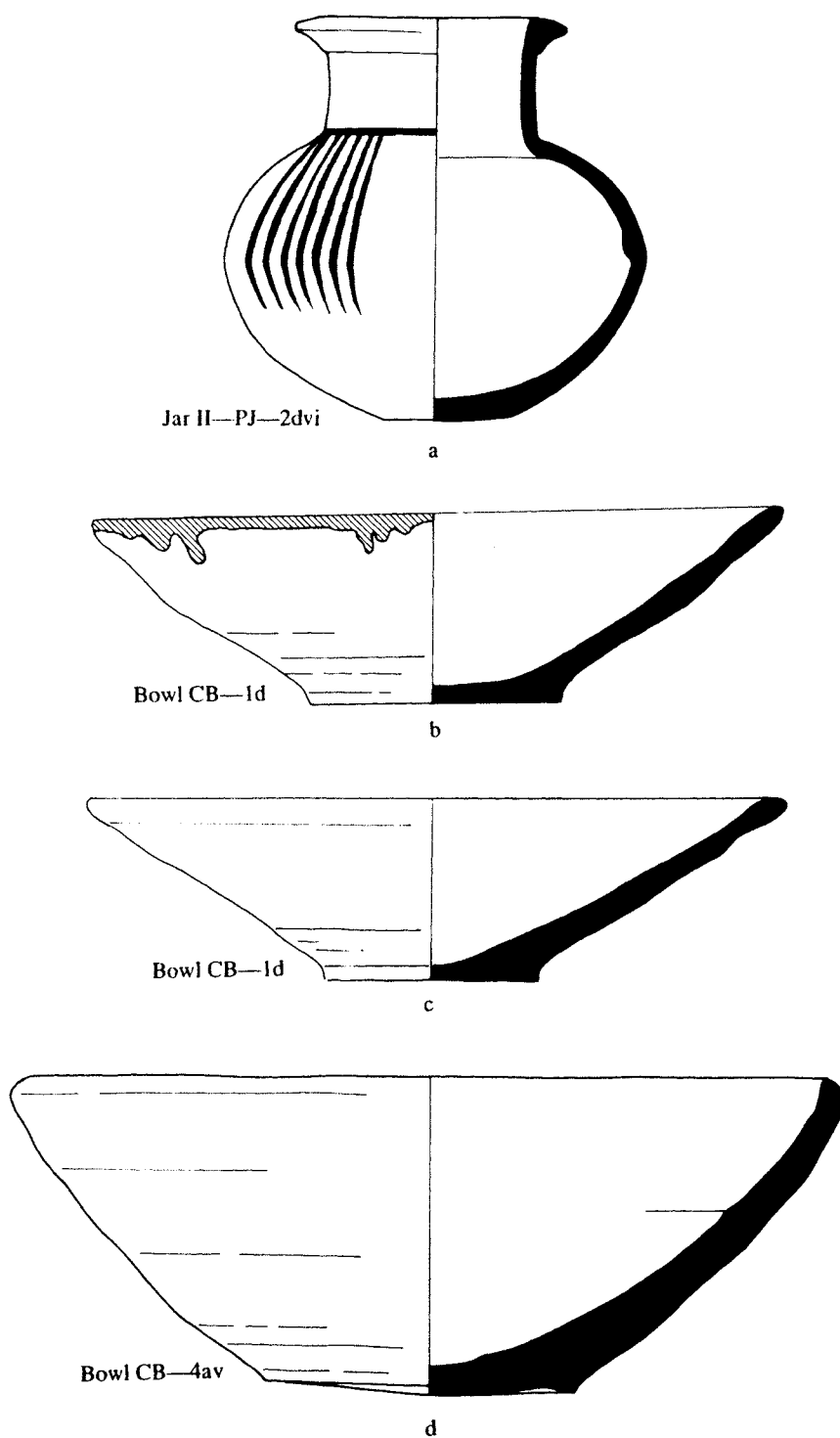


Figure 139. Objects from Tomb V 73 (*cont.*): (a) No. 8, (b) No. 16, (c) No. 15, (d) No. 9. Scale 2:5

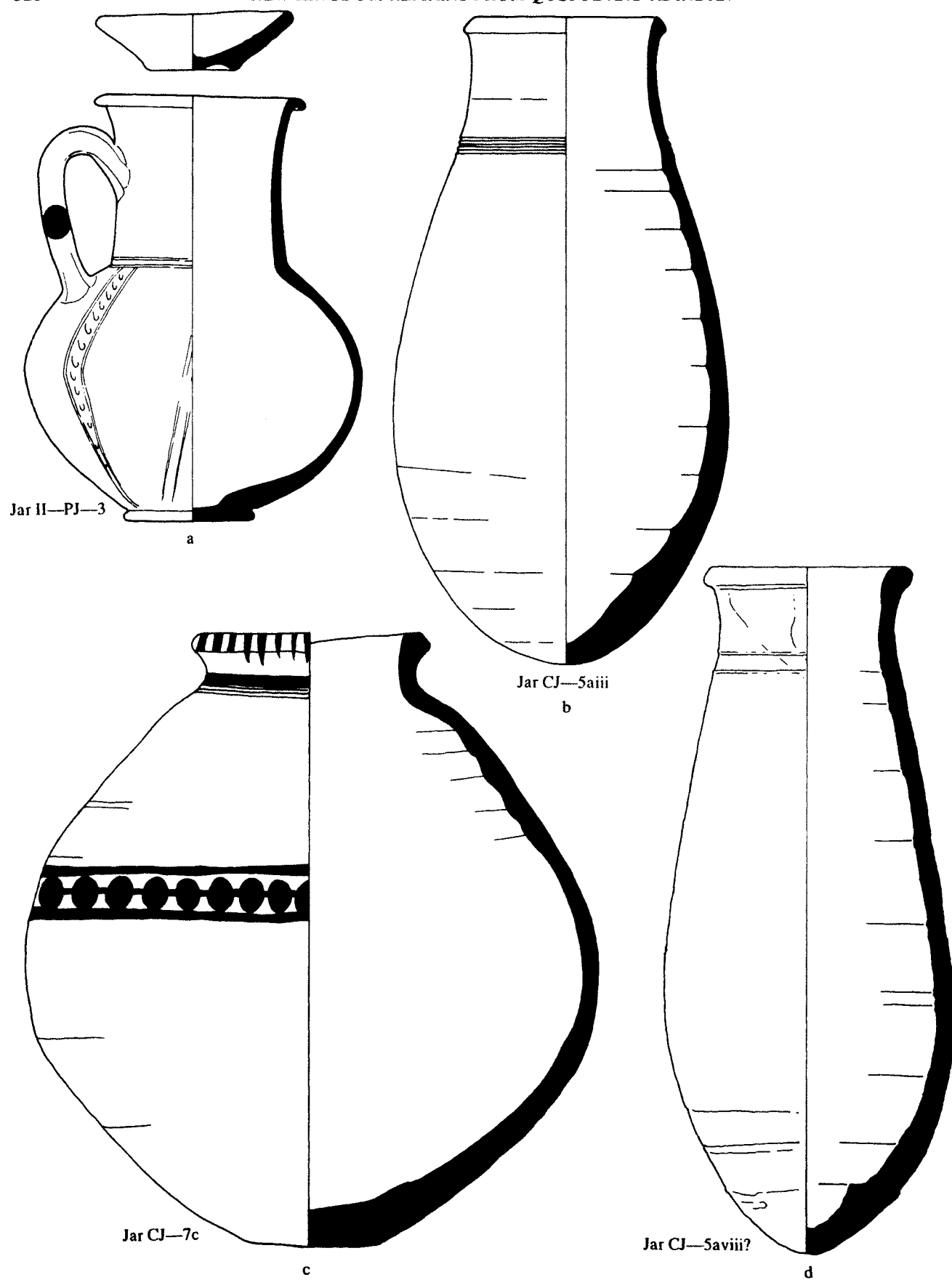


Figure 140. Objects from Tomb V 73 (*cont.*): (a) No. 5, (b) No. 11, (c) No. 7, (d) Jar Not Attributed to Tomb (OIM 22299). Scale 2:5

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VF 73 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
b. In level III (<i>cont.</i>):				
	8. Jar II—PJ—2dvi		21909	fig. 139a
	9. Bowl CB—4av		21869	fig. 139d
	10. Bowl (under coffin)		Disc.	
c. In chamber with burial E:				
	11. Jar CJ—5aiii		22298	fig. 140b
	12. Jar		—	
	13. Jar, dec. necked alt. VF 73—8		—	
	14. Coffin of burial E		Disc.	
	15. Bowl CB—1d, hor. bur. int. red ct.		22207	fig. 139c
d. In chamber with burial F:				
	16. Bowl CB—1d, hor. bur. int. red ct.		22210	fig. 139b
	17. Scarab, bl. gz. st., kneeling falcon-headed figure with branch (under neck)		21981	fig. 15c
	18. Kohl jar II—A4a		21983	fig. 138c
	19. Coffin of burial F		Disc.	
e. Jar CJ—5aviii, not attributed to tomb			22299	fig. 140d

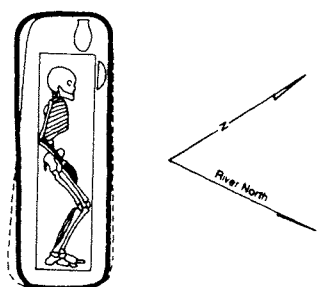
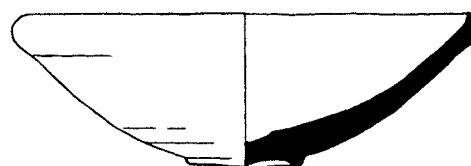


Figure 141. Plan of Tomb V 74. Scale 1:40



Bowl CB—3bi

Figure 142. Object from Tomb V 74: No. 3. Scale 2:5

VF 74		fig. 141
Shaft: rect. with rounded corners, 1.45 × 0.45–0.55 × 0.80 m		
Burial: W/L/ex./L side, R pubis (coffin)		pl. 10b
Body: infant I		
Objects:		
1. Coffin, 1.15 × 0.28 m	Disc.	
2. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct., 23.6 × 12.3 cm	22310	
3. Bowl CB—3bi, int. hor. bur. pk. ct.	21870	fig. 142
4. Shells on string, 1.17 × 1.04 × 0.59 cm (around pelvis)	21836	
5. Beads; shells; and amulet, fly, bl. gz. st. (around neck)	21836	

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

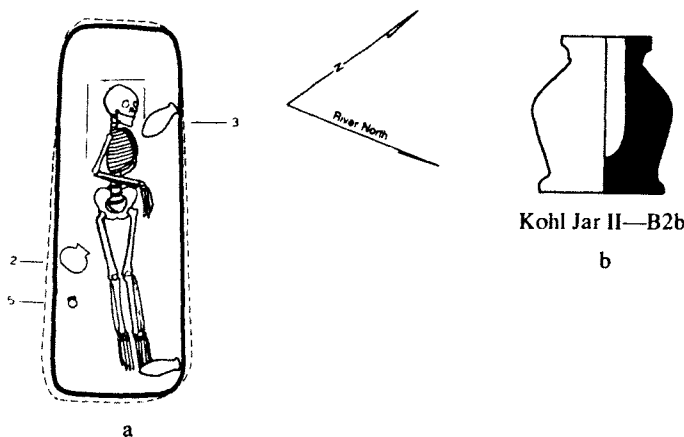
Tomb	Description and Contents	Cairo	OIM	Figure/Plate
	 <p>a</p> <p>Kohl Jar II—B2b b</p>			

Figure 143. Plan and Object from Tomb V 75: (a) Plan, (b) No. 5. Scales (a) 1:40 and (b) 1:2

VF 75

fig. 143a

Shaft: rect., $2.00 \times 0.65\text{--}0.70 \times 1.05$ m

Burial: W/L/ex./pubis (coffin)

Body: mature-senile female

Objects:

1. Coffin
2. Jar II—PJ—2diii alpha, bur., bk.
3. Jar CJ—5aiii
4. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct., 25.2×13.4 cm
5. Kohl jar II—B2b

Disc.

21871

figs. 8d, 144a, pl. 18h

22296

fig. 144b

22312

21852

fig. 143b

VF 76

fig. 145a

Shaft with two end chambers

Shaft: ? $\times 0.80\text{--}0.85 \times 3.55$ mW chamber: $2.25\text{--}2.35 \times 2.20 \times 1.10$ at -3.55 m

Blocking: 1 course cb. on sand

E chamber: $2.50 \times 2.55 \times 1.00\text{--}1.10$ at -3.40 m

Burials:

a. In shaft, dist.:

A. —

B. —

C. —

b. In W burial chamber, dist.:

D—H. —³⁸

c. In E burial chamber:

I. W/B/ex./— (coffin)

38. "Five disturbed skulls, bones."

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

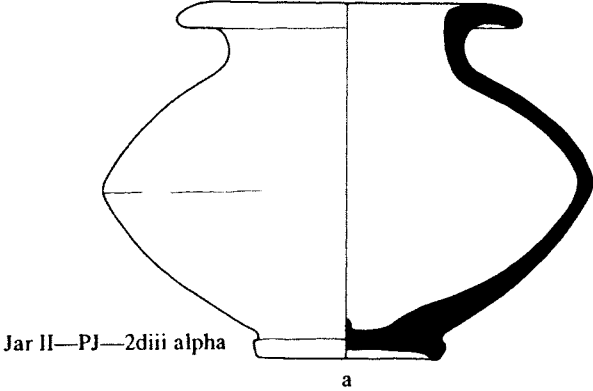
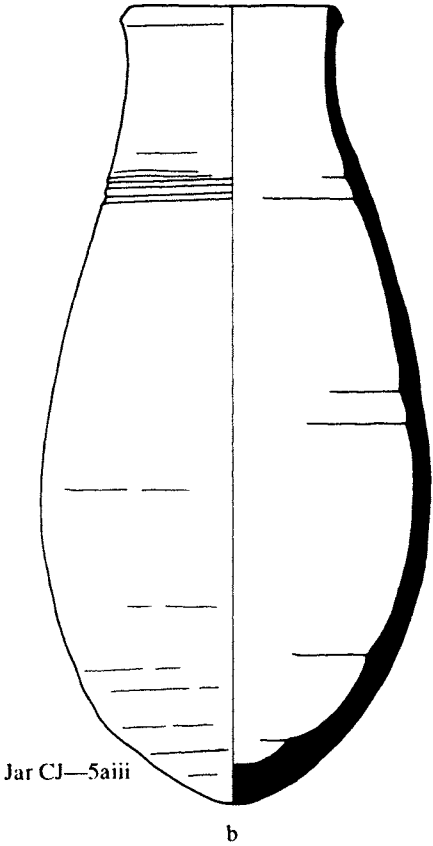
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
	 <p>Jar II—PJ—2diii alpha</p> <p>a</p>			
	 <p>Jar CJ—5aiii</p> <p>b</p>			

Figure 144. Objects from Tomb V 75 (*cont.*):
(a) No. 2, (b) No. 3. Scale 2:5VF 76 (*cont.*)Burials (*cont.*):c. In E burial chamber (*cont.*):

J. W/B/ex./sides (coffin)

K. W/B/ex./— (coffin)

Bodies:

A. Senile male

B. —

C. —

D–H. —

I. Adult male

J. Senile female

K. Adult-senile male

Objects:³⁹

a. In shaft:

1. Kohl jar II—B3a (with burial A)

2. Mask, plaster, 9.0 × 7.5 cm

3. Scarab, turq. gl., *ankh* sign

22042 fig. 145c, pl. 39m

22074 pl. 35b

22024 fig. 15d

39. Unnumbered coffin fragments are illustrated on plate 35a.

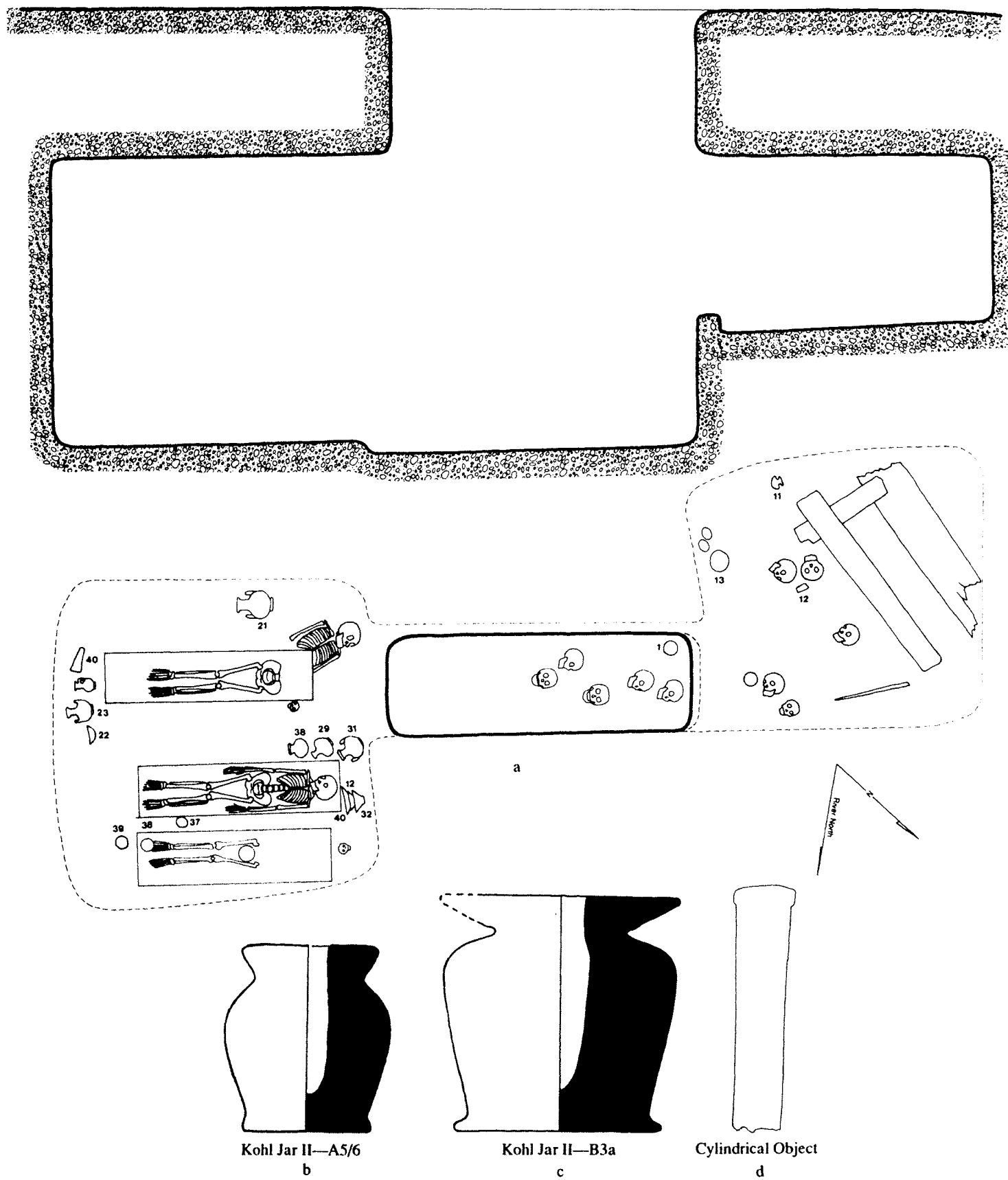
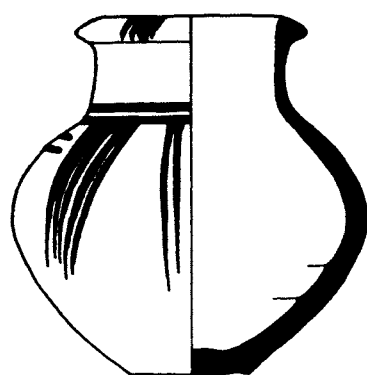
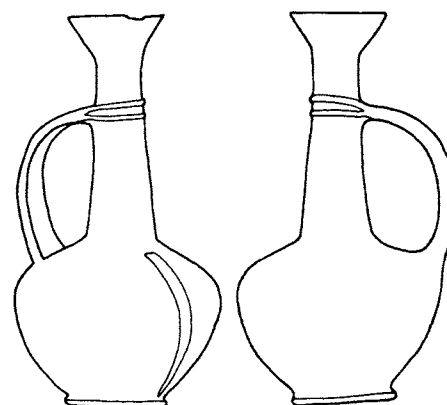


Figure 145. Plan, Section, and Objects from Tomb V 76: (a) Plan and Section, (b) No. 11, (c) No. 1, (d) No. 25.
Scale 1:2 except (a) 1:40



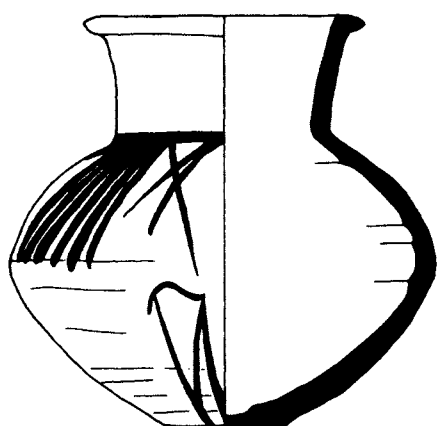
Jar PJ—2ciii or 2di

a



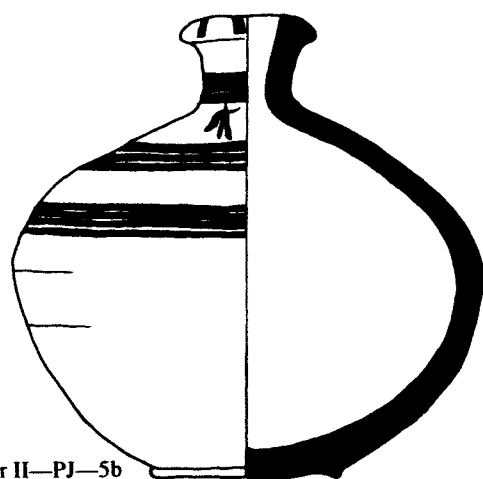
Base Ring I, IM—6

b



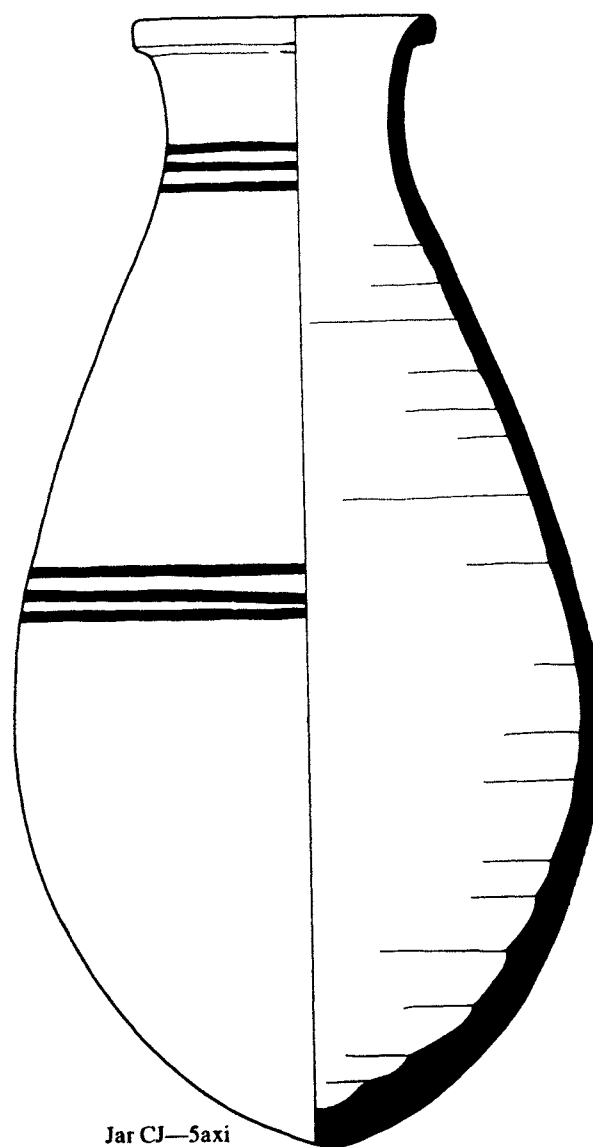
Jar II—PJ—2ciii

c



Jar II—PJ—5b

d



Jar CJ—5axi

e

Figure 146. Objects from Tomb V 76 (*cont.*): (a) No. 4, (b) No. 5, (c) No. 23, (d) No. 29, (e) No. 18. Scale 2:5

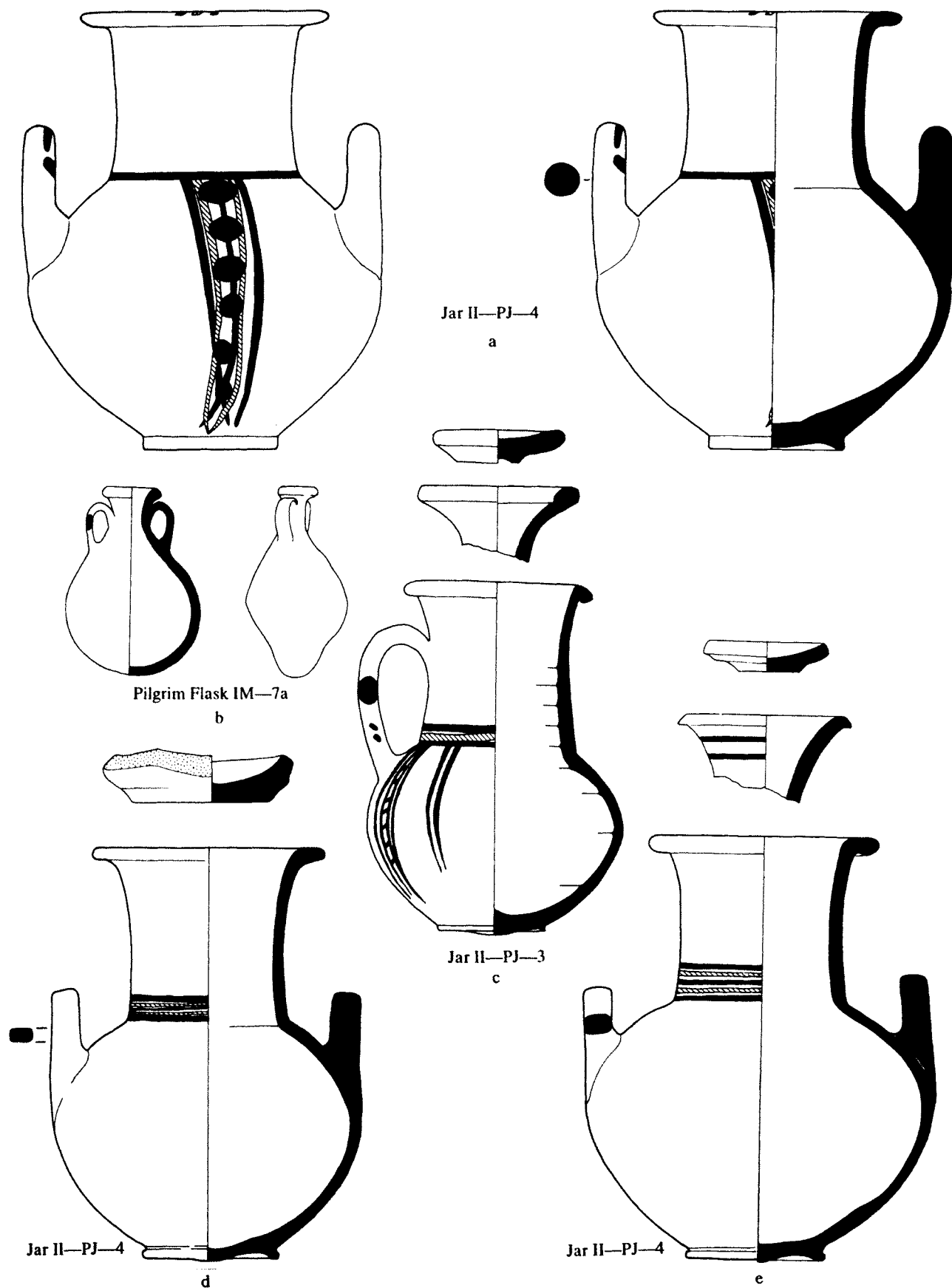


Figure 147. Objects from Tomb V 76 (*cont.*): (a) No. 21, (b) No. 7, (c) No. 24, (d) No. 30, (e) No. 31. Scale 2:5

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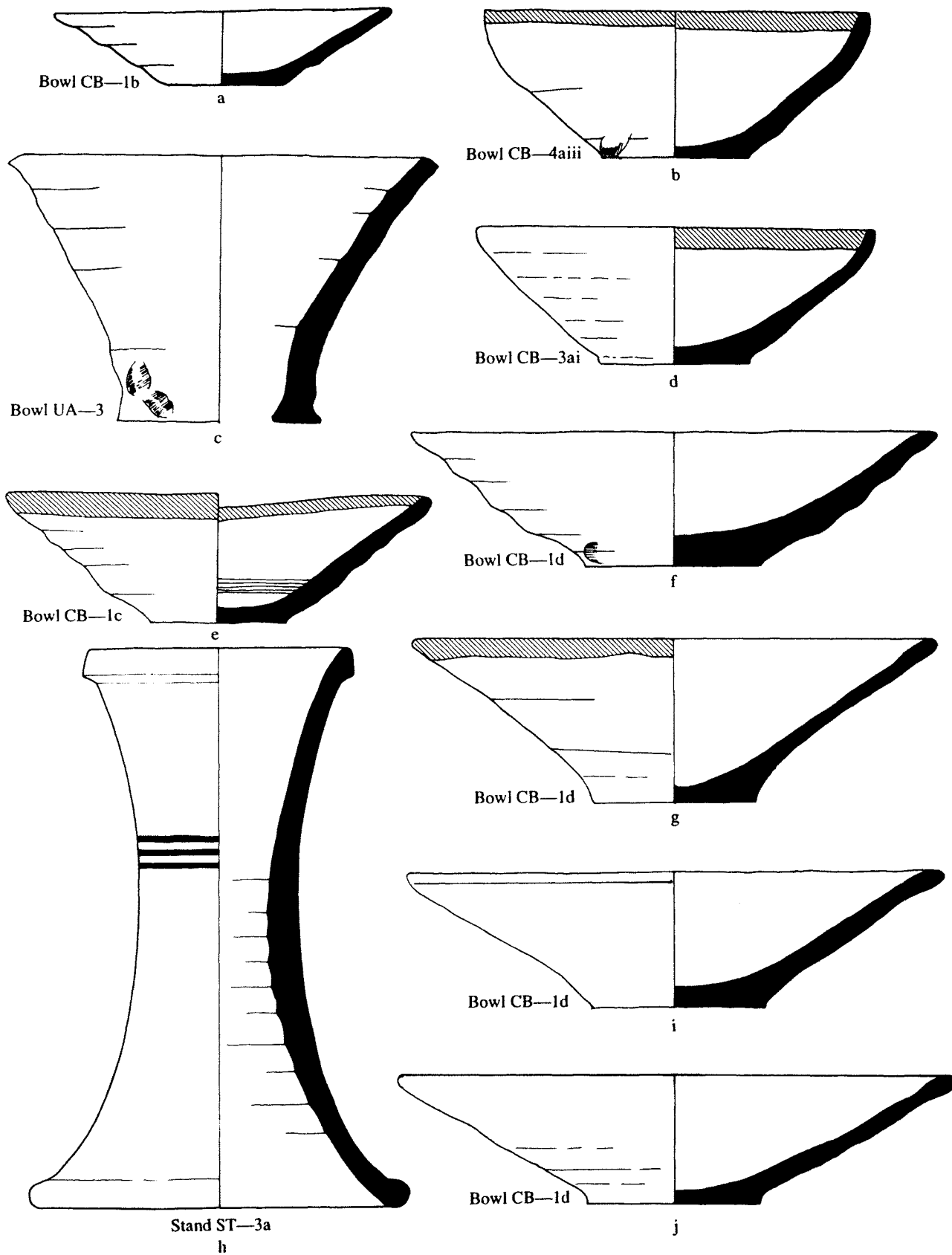


Figure 148. Objects from Tomb V 76 (*cont.*): (a) No. 34, (b) No. 37, (c) No. 32, (d) No. 38, (e) No. 39, (f) No. 15, (g) No. 40, (h) No. 17, (i) No. 16, (j) No. 33. Scale 2:5

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VF 76 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
a. In shaft (<i>cont.</i>):				
	4. Jar PJ—2ciii or 2di, red ct.		21910	fig. 146a, pl. 18d
	5. Base ring I, IM—6	Q2229, 89948		figs. 10f, 146b, pl. 24a
	6. Bowl CB—1b or c, pk. int. ct., 15.5 × 3.7 cm (fill)		22185	
	7. Pilgrim bottle IM—7a, probably form-group II, but dark, with wh. inclusions (door fill)		21972	figs. 10g, 147b, pl. 24c
b. From W chamber:				
	8. Frags. of coffin with writing		—	
	9. Mask, plaster		22072	pl. 35c
	10. Scarab, bl. fa., <i>nfr</i> or <i>smꜣ</i>		21993	fig. 15f
	11. Kohl jar II—A5/6, grey hard stone, granite?		22041	fig. 145b, pl. 39t
	12. Kohl tube of wood, shaped as <i>ḡs</i> , with ivory lid, wood peg and copper stick securing lid, badly deteriorated, 6.8 × 3.5 cm		22070	
	13. Bowl, large		—	
	14. Bowl CB—1b, pk. int. ct., 14.7 × 4.0 cm		22202	
	15. Bowl CB—1d, 24.0 × 5.7 cm		22216	fig. 148f
	16. Bowl CB—1d, int. pk. ct.		22217	fig. 148i
	17. Stand ST—3a, bur. red ct.		21958	figs. 10o, 148h
	18. Jar CJ—5axi, red ct.		21956	figs. 4g, 146e
	19. Beads and frag. of gold leaf		22071	
c. E chamber with burial I:				
	20. Mask (pelvis)		—	
	21. Jar II—PJ—4, dec. red and bk.		22009	figs. 8p, 147a, pl. 19b
	22. Bowl CB—4aii, pk. rim band, 17.5 × 6.4 cm (at feet)		22259	
	23. Jar II—PJ—2ciii, bk. pt., stone stopper (at feet)		22006	fig. 146c, pl. 18a
	24. Jar II—PJ—3, with lid, red and bk. pt.		22007	fig. 147c, pl. 19c
	25. Copper/bronze cyl. object, hollow, handle?		22069	fig. 145d
	26. Coffin remains (burial I?)		Disc.	
d. In E chamber with burial J:				
	27. Coffin remains, burial J		Disc.	
	28. Scarab, st., <i>Zmꜣ-Tꜣwy</i> with linear dec. (pelvis)	Q2260, 89909		fig. 15e
	29. Jar II—PJ—5b, bk. dec.		22004	figs. 9b, 146d, pl. 20c
	30. Jar II—PJ—4, red and bk. pt.		22005	fig. 147d, pl. 19a
	31. Jar II—PJ—4, red and bk. pt.		22008	fig. 147e, pl. 19e
	32. Bowl, UA—3		22274	fig. 148c, pl. 11a
	33. Bowl CB—1d, hor. int. bur. red ct.		22270	fig. 148j
	34. Bowl CB—1b, pk. int.		22261	fig. 148a
e. E chamber with burial K:				
	35. Coffin with plaster mask, burial K		22073	

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VF 76 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
e. E chamber with burial K (<i>cont.</i>):				
	36. Bowl CB—1c, pk. rim, 18.5 × 4.7 cm (pelvis)		22255	
	37. Bowl CB—4aiii, pk. rim band		22260	fig. 148b
	38. Bowl CB—3ai, pk. rim band (at feet)		22254 ⁴⁰	fig. 148d
	39. Bowl CB—1c, pk. rim band		22052	fig. 148e
f. E chamber, unc. loc.:				
	40. Bowl CB—1d, hor. int. bur. red ct.		22271	fig. 148g
g. W chamber, unc. loc.:				
	41. Cowroid, bi-parabolic, bl. gz. st. Hathor symbol/sistrum, pendant uraei		22023	fig. 15g

VF 77

Shaft with chamber on the southern side

Shaft: 2.27 × 0.45–0.50 × 0.80? m

Chamber: 2.27 × 0.85–1.05, floor at -0.80 m

Blocking: large stone slab, 1.45 × 0.37 m, and cb. set perpendicularly

Burial: W/B/ex./pubis, head turned to S

Body: mature female

Object:

1. Two ptd. A-Group sherds from shaft

Disc.

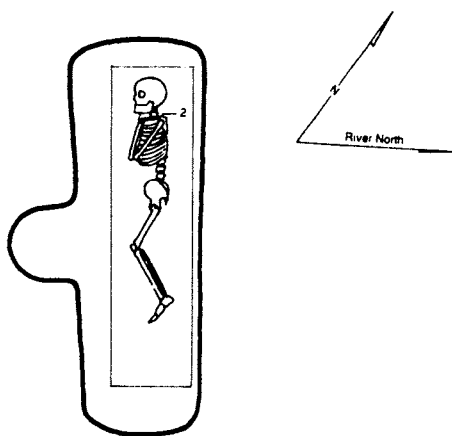


Figure 149. Plan of Tomb V 79. Scale 1:40

VF 79

fig. 149

Shaft: rect. with rounded ends, 2.00 × 0.60–0.70 × 0.35 m

Niche in SW side: 0.35 × 0.30 m

Burial: W/R/ex.-slightly bent/dist. (coffin)

40. Error on pot sheet.

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VF 79 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Body: mature female			
	Objects:			
	1. Coffin remains		Disc.	
	2. Scarab, bl. gz. st., branch		21984	fig. 15h

Figure 150 consists of three parts: (a) Plans of the tomb, showing three burials (A, B, C) in a shaft. (b) Alabaster Jar III, a small jar with a dark band. (c) Kohl Jar II—B4b, a larger jar with a dark band. A scale bar indicates 1:2 except (a) 1:40. A north arrow points towards the top right, labeled 'River North'.

Figure 150. Plans and Objects from Tomb V 81: (a) Plans, (b) No. 22, (c) No. 3. Scale 1:2 except (a) 1:40

VF 81

fig. 150a

Shaft with chamber at the E end⁴¹

Shaft: 2.35 × 0.60 × 0.95–1.30 m

Chamber: 2.20 × 2.35 × 1.30 m

Blocking: stone

Burials:

a. In shaft at -0.55 m:

A. W/L/ex.-slightly bent/pubis (coffin)

b. In shaft below burial A:

B. W/L/ex./sides dist. (coffin)

41. Shaft collapsed; burial A is a New Kingdom sand grave at the upper end.

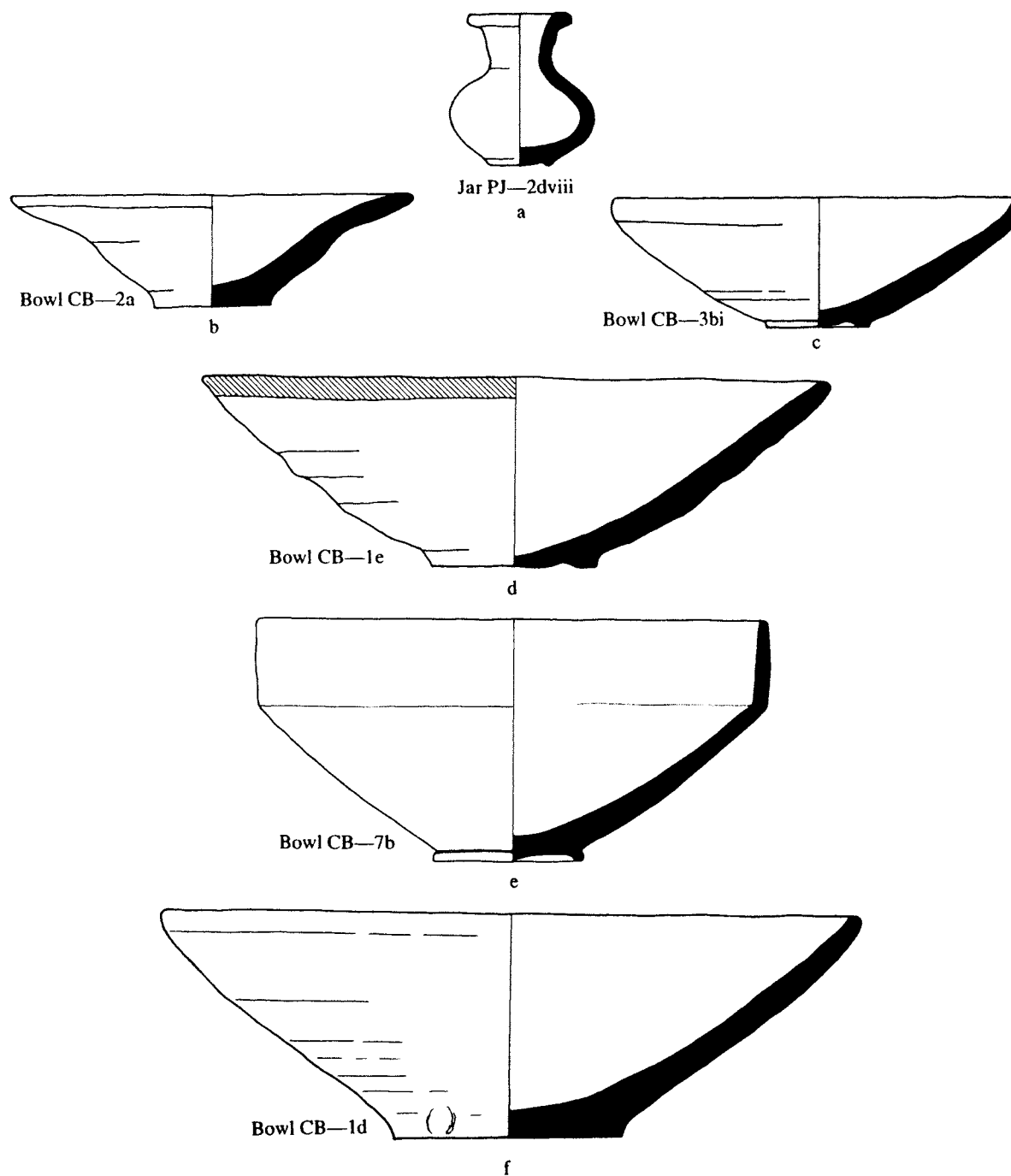


Figure 151. Objects from Tomb V 81 (*cont.*): (a) No. 19, (b) No. 15, (c) No. 18, (d) No. 1, (e) No. 6, (f) No. 9. Scale 2:5

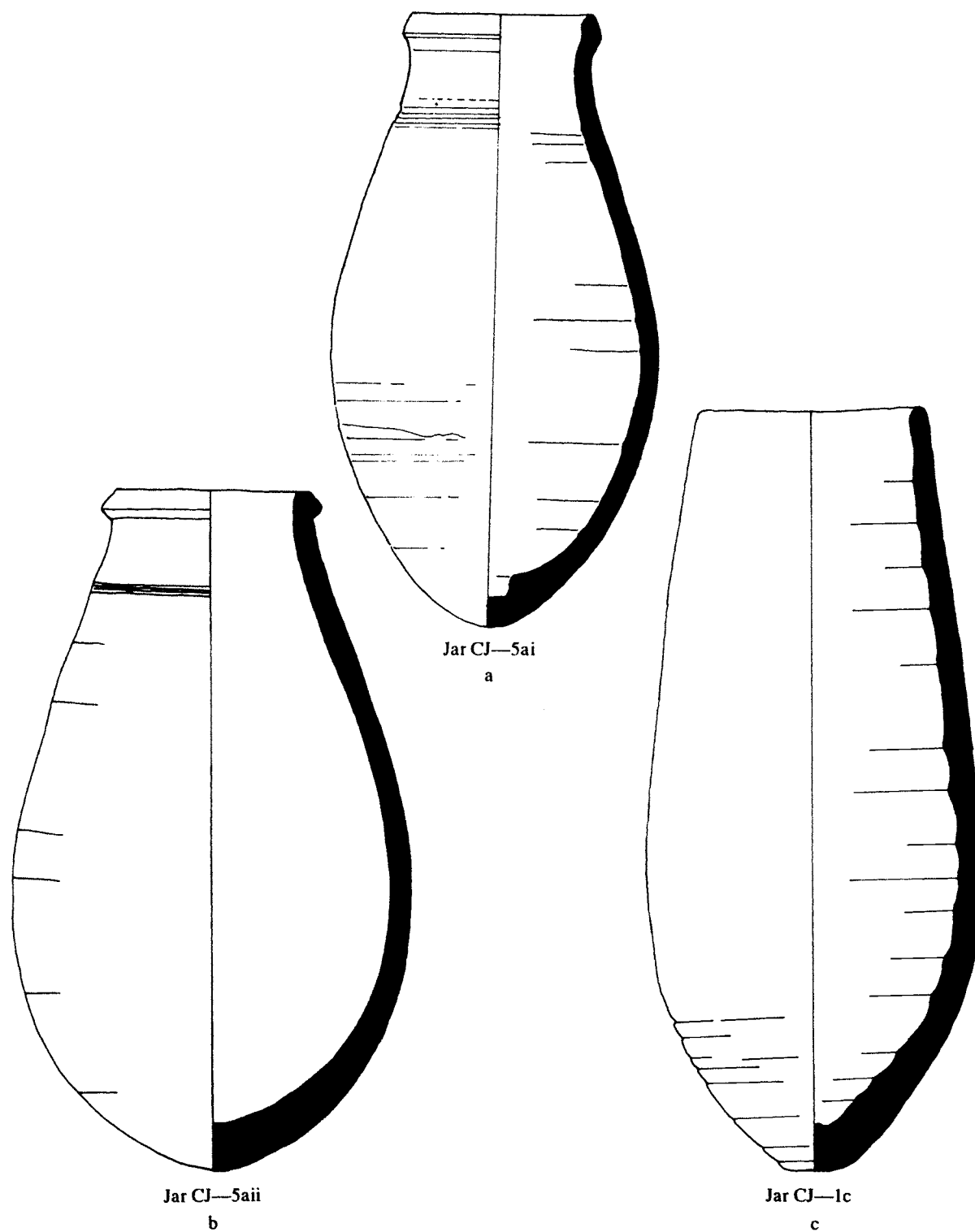


Figure 152. Objects from Tomb V 81 (*cont.*): (a) No. 5, (b) No. 24, (c) No. 23. Scale 2:5

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VF 81 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Burials (<i>cont.</i>):				
c. In chamber, head-ends on stone:				
C. W/B/ex./pubis, to N (coffin)				
D. W/B/ex./pubis, to S (coffin)				
Bodies:				
A. Mature male				
B. —				
C. Mature male				
D. Mature male				
Objects:				
a. Above burial A:				
	1. Bowl CB—1e, int. hor. bur. red ct. band ext.		22208	fig. 151d
	2. Jar		—	
	3. Kohl jar II—B4b		21985	fig. 150c
b. With burial A:				
	4. Scarab, fa., <i>nb(?) k3 r ʿ</i> (finger)	Q2243, 89907		fig. 15i
	5. Jar CJ—5ai, red ct.		22316	figs. 3h, 152a
	6. Bowl CB—7b, hor. bur. red ct. above and int.		21960	fig. 151e, pl. 13c
	7. Jar		—	
	8. Bowl, warped (in VF 81—7)		Disc.	
	9. Bowl CB—1d, smoothed		22233	fig. 151f, pl. 12b
	10. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. pk. ct., 17.5 × 5.5 cm (in VF 81—9)		22198	
	11. Jar, “warped”		Disc.	
	12. Jar, rim broken		Disc.	
	13. Coffin remains, burial A?		Disc.	
c. With burial B and below:				
	14. Coffin remains, burial B		Disc.	
	15. Bowl CB—2a, pk. ct. int.		22230	fig. 151b
	16. Jar		—	
	17. Jar CJ—5ai, red ct., 27.1 × 15.2 cm		22308	
	18. Bowl CB—3bi, int. hor. bur., pk. ct.		22203	fig. 151c, pl. 13a
	19. Jar PJ—2dviii, incomplete		21979	figs. 8m, 151a
d. In chamber:				
	20. Coffin remains, burial C		Disc.	
	21. Coffin remains, burial D		Disc.	
	22. Alabaster jar III (in coffin of burial C)		21986	fig. 150b, pl. 39b
e. In shaft, unc. loc. (possibly 2, 11, or 12):				
	23. Jar CJ—1c		22346	fig. 152c
f. In shaft fill:				
	24. Jar CJ—5aii, red ct.		22300	fig. 152b

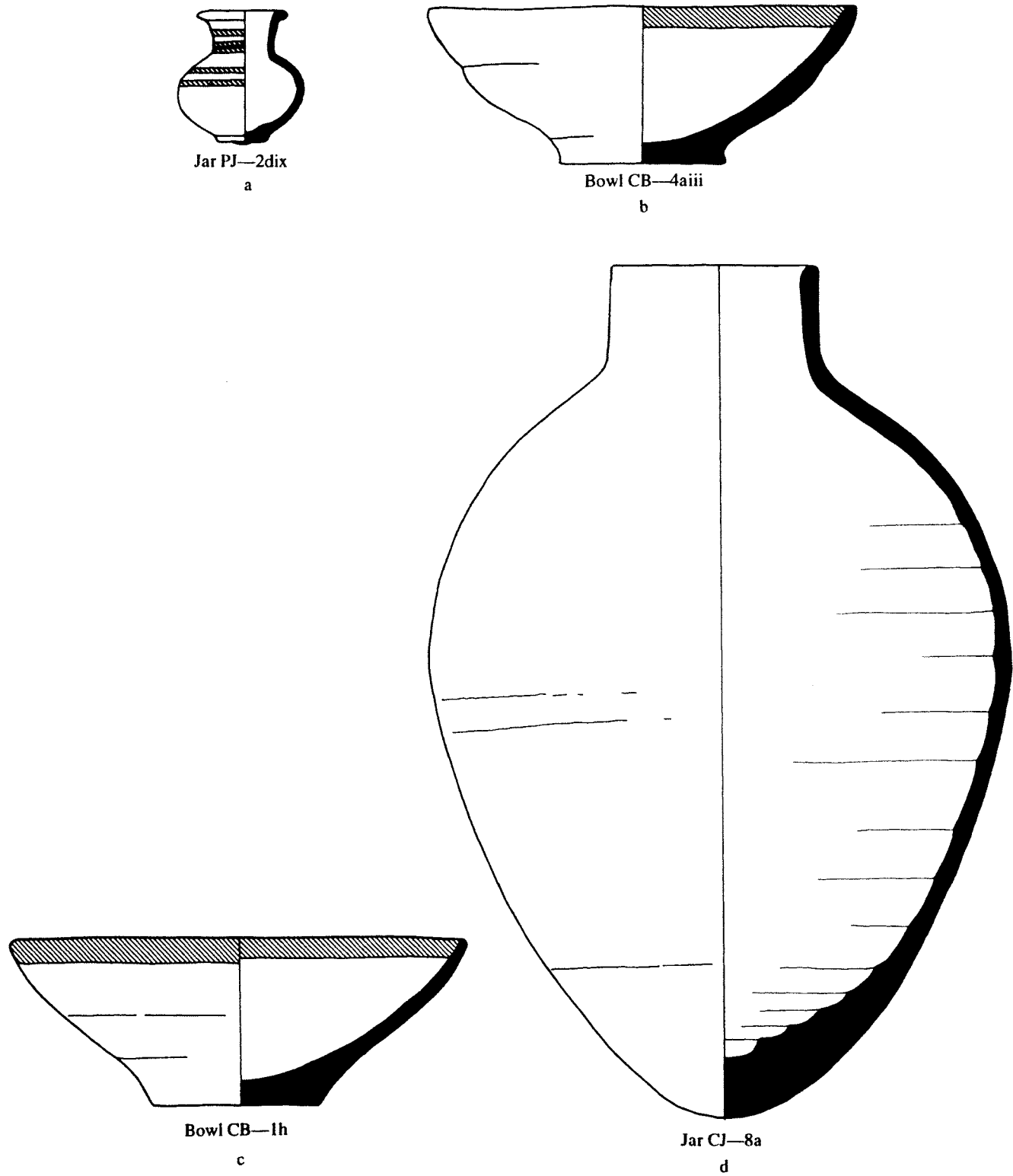


Figure 153. Objects from Tomb V 82: (a) No. 2, (b) No. 7, (c) No. 5, (d) No. 3. Scale 2:5

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VF 82	<p>Shaft with irreg. chamber</p> <p>Shaft: $1.15 \times 0.60 \times 1.00$ m</p> <p>Niche at W end: $0.55 \times 0.60 \times 0.55$ m</p> <p>Chamber at E end: $0.80 - 1.00 \times 0.70 \times 0.65$ m, at -0.25 m</p> <p>Doorway?: $0.45 \times 0.50 \times 0.30$ m</p> <p>Burials:</p> <p>a. In shaft at -0.75 m:</p> <p>A. W/B?/legs at 90°, folded, or dist./—</p> <p>b. In chamber at -1.00 m:</p> <p>B. W/B/ex./L side, R pubis, face S</p> <p>Bodies:</p> <p>A. Juvenile-adult male</p> <p>B. Juvenile male</p> <p>Objects:</p> <p>a. With burial A:</p> <p>1. Scarab, gz. st., <i>nb-m' t-r'</i> (under head)</p> <p>2. Jar PJ—2dix (at elbow)</p> <p>3. Jar CJ—8a, red ct. lt. bur.</p> <p>4. Jar, large</p> <p>b. With burial B:</p> <p>5. Bowl CB—1h, red rim band</p> <p>6. Jar</p> <p>7. Bowl CB—4aiii, red rim band</p>	Q2256, 89908		fig. 15j
			21973	figs. 8n, 153a
			21957	fig. 153d
			Disc.	
			22204	fig. 153c
			Disc.	
			22196	fig. 153b
VF 83	<p>Shaft with chamber at the E end</p> <p>Shaft: $2.35 \times 0.60 - 0.65 \times 2.05$ m</p> <p>Chamber: $2.10 \times 1.25 \times 0.85$ m, floor at -0.10 m</p> <p>Niche at W end: $0.55 \times 0.55 - 0.60$ m, floor at -1.60 m from surface</p> <p>Burials:</p> <p>a. In shaft, level I:</p> <p>A. W/R/ex.-slightly bent/pubis (coffin)</p> <p>b. In shaft, level II:</p> <p>B. W/L/ex.-slightly bent/pubis (coffin)</p> <p>c. In chamber:</p> <p>C. W/L/2/pubis (coffin)</p> <p>D. W/L/2/pubis (coffin)</p> <p>Bodies:</p> <p>A. Adult-senile female</p> <p>B. Senile female</p> <p>C. Adult male</p> <p>D. Adult female</p>			fig. 154a

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

Tomb	Description and Contents	Cairo	OIM	Figure/Plate

Figure 154. Plans and Objects from Tomb V 83: (a) Plans, (b) No. 17, (c) No. 11. Scale 1:2 except (a) 1:40

VF 83 (*cont.*)

Objects:

a. In shaft with burial A:

1. Coffin, 1.62 × ? m

Disc.

b. In shaft with burial B:

2. Coffin, 1.80 × 0.40 m
3. Jar (head end)
4. Bowl CB—1d, hor. bur. red int. ct.
5. Jar CJ—5aiii
6. Jar CJ—5aiii
7. Jar CJ—5aiii, 26.5 × 13.2 cm
8. Jar PJ—5a, dec. (in coffin)
9. Jar PJ—2div beta, red ct., hor. bur.
10. Scarab, bl. gz. st., *ntr nfr nb hpr[w] m3 't-k3-r'*
11. Kohl jar II—A2a (under pelvis)

Disc.

22335 fig. 156a

22273 fig. 156e

22322 fig. 156c

22323 fig. 155a

22304

22010⁴² fig. 156d

22003 (?) fig. 156b

22017⁴³ fig. 15k

22040 fig. 154c, pl. 39k

42. Alternatively VF 83—10.

43. Alternatively VF 83—8.

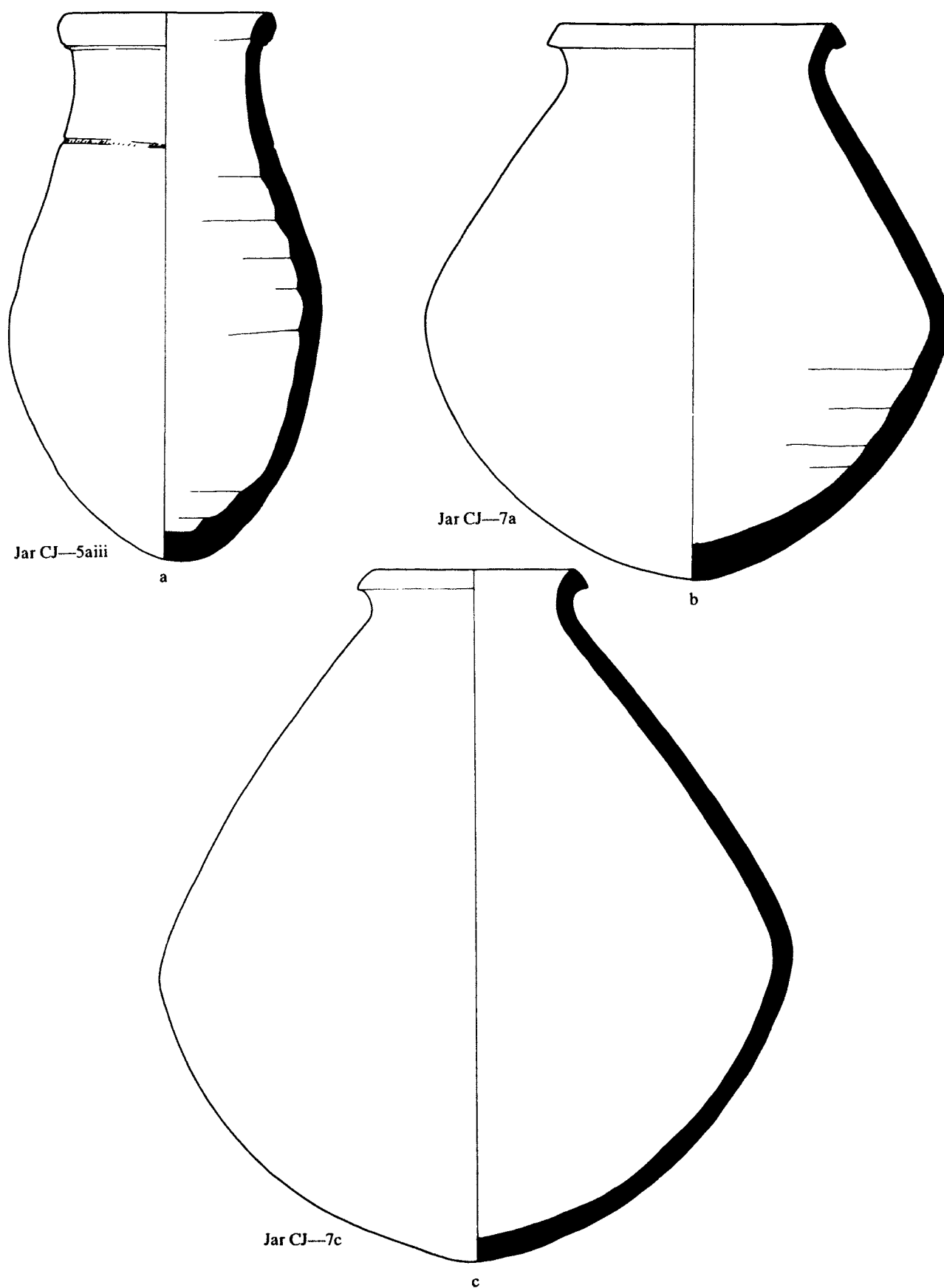


Figure 155. Objects from Tomb V 83 (*cont.*): (a) No. 6, (b) No. 13, (c) No. 12. Scale 2:5

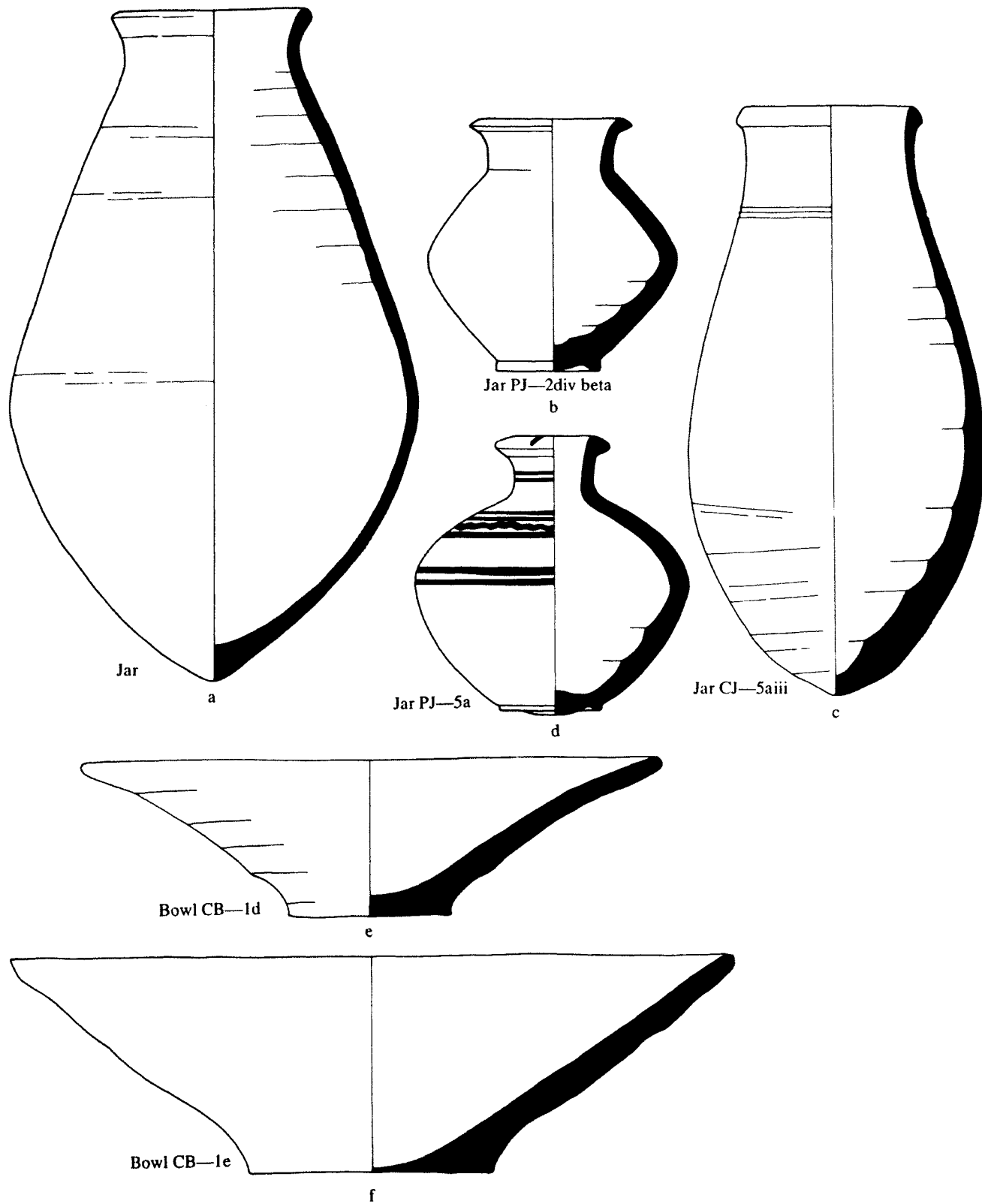


Figure 156. Objects from Tomb V 83 (*cont.*): (a) No. 3, (b) No. 9, (c) No. 5, (d) No. 8, (e) No. 4, (f) No. 14. Scale 2:5 except (a) 1:5

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VF 83 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
c. In chamber:				
12. Jar CJ—7c		22053		fig. 155c
13. Jar CJ—7a		22054		figs. 6a, 155b
14. Bowl CB—1e, ct.?		22062		fig. 156f
15. Coffin, burial C, 1.96 × 0.43 m		Disc.		
16. Coffin, burial D, 2.00 × 0.44 m		Disc.		
17. Kohl jar II—A4a (with burial C)		22064		fig. 154b, pl. 39j
18. "Vessel stopper," dia. 7.2 cm (with burial C)		22065		
19. Scaraboid/bi-parabolic cowroid, gn. gz. st., <i>Tilapia</i> fish with lotus plants in mouth (with burial D)		22063		fig. 151
d. Unc. loc.:				
20. Jar? above burial A				

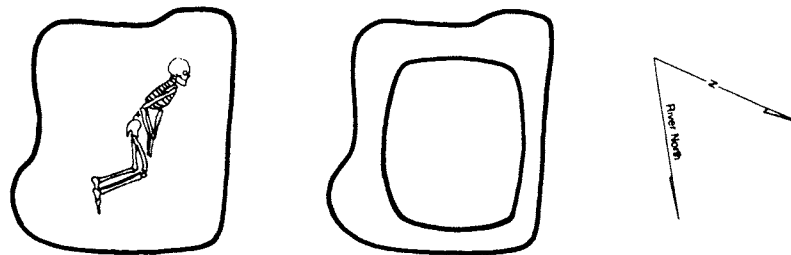


Figure 157. Plans of Tomb V 84. Scale 1:40

fig. 157

VG 84 (Possibly Christian)

Shaft: irreg. pit, 1.40 × 1.10 × 0.76 m

Burial: SW/L/2/pubis

Body: juvenile female

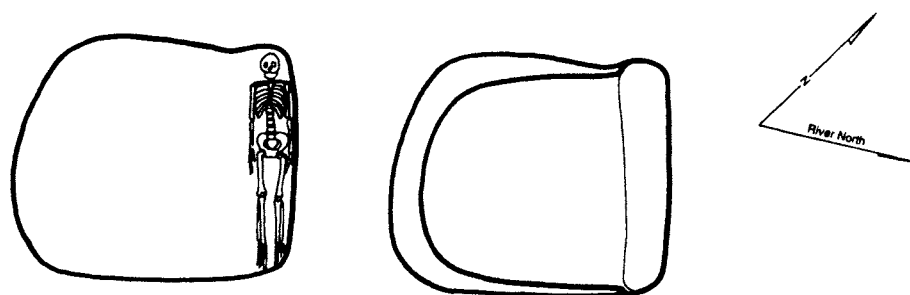


Figure 158. Plans of Tomb V 85. Scale 1:40

fig. 158

VG 85 (Possibly Christian)

Shaft: A-Group circular pit, 1.44 × 1.42 × 0.41 m recut at

N end to accommodate extended burial

Burial: W/B/ex./sides

Body: juvenile female

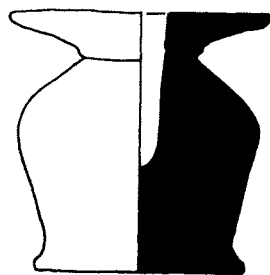
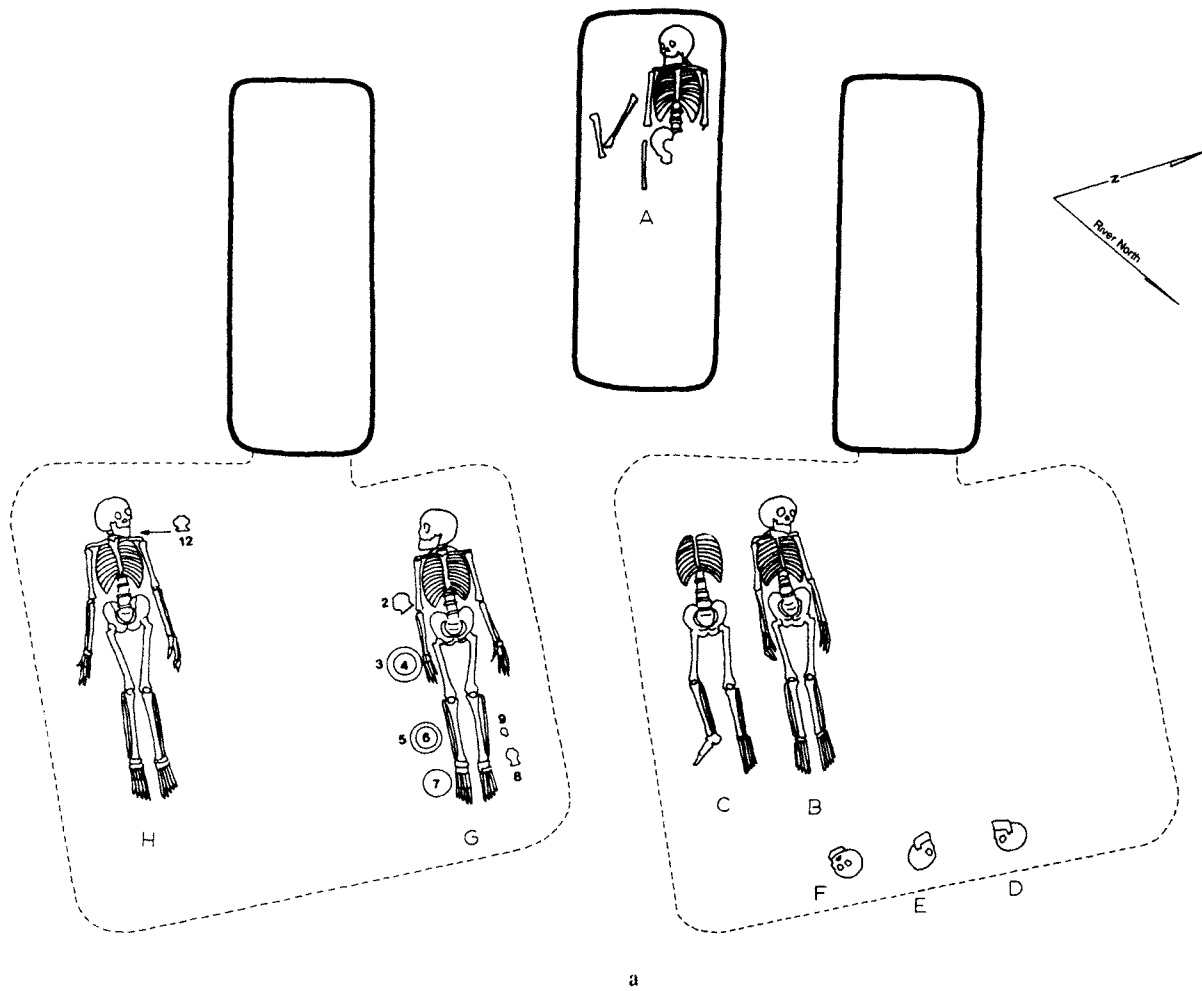
Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VG 92				fig. 159
	Shaft with chamber at the E end			
	Shaft: ca. $2.00 \times 0.75 \times 1.90$ m			
	Chamber: at angle, $2.10 \times 2.75 \times 0.90$ m, threshold 0.05 m			
	Doorway: 0.31 wide			
	Blocking: cb., $0.11 \times 0.17 \times 0.35$ m, irreg.			
	Burials:			
	a. In shaft:			
	A. E/B/— face N			
	b. In chamber, level I:			
	B. W/B/ex./pubis			
	C. W/B/ex./dist.			
	D–F. — ⁴⁴			
	c. In chamber, level II:			
	G. W/B/ex./sides (N burial)			
	Bodies:			
	A. Adult male			
	B. Senile male			
	C. —			
	D–F. —			
	G. Adult male			
	H. Adult female			
	Objects:			
	a. Level I:			
	1. Scarab, bl. gz. st., various signs in symmetrical combination	22103		fig. 15m
	b. Level II:			
	2. Jar PJ—2dii, lt. ct., fired orange above, pottery as VG 92—11	22094		fig. 160e
	3. Bowl UA—2	22269		fig. 160d
	4. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct.	22095		fig. 160g
	5. Bowl CB—3biii, hor. int. bur. red ct.	22257		fig. 160a
	6. Bowl CB—7a, bur. int. red ct., ext. above	22096		fig. 160h
	7. Bowl CB—1h, red ct. smoothed	22256		fig. 160f
	8. Jar PJ—2civ, red ct. hor. bur.	22097		fig. 160b
	9. Kohl jar II—A3a, alabaster	22102		fig. 159c
	10. Scarab, st., falcon head, other signs (pelvis)	22104		fig. 15n
	11. Jar PJ—2di, wh. ct., bk. pt. (under R arm)	22098		figs. 8c, 160c
	12. Kohl jar II—B2b (under head, S)	22101		fig. 159b

44. Three skulls; femurs and tibias scattered.

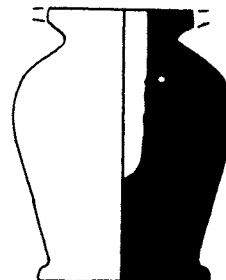
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Kohl Jar II—B2b

b



Kohl Jar II—A3a

c

Figure 159. Plans and Objects from Tomb V 92: (a) Plans, (b) No. 12, (c) No. 9. Scale 1:2 except (a) 1:40

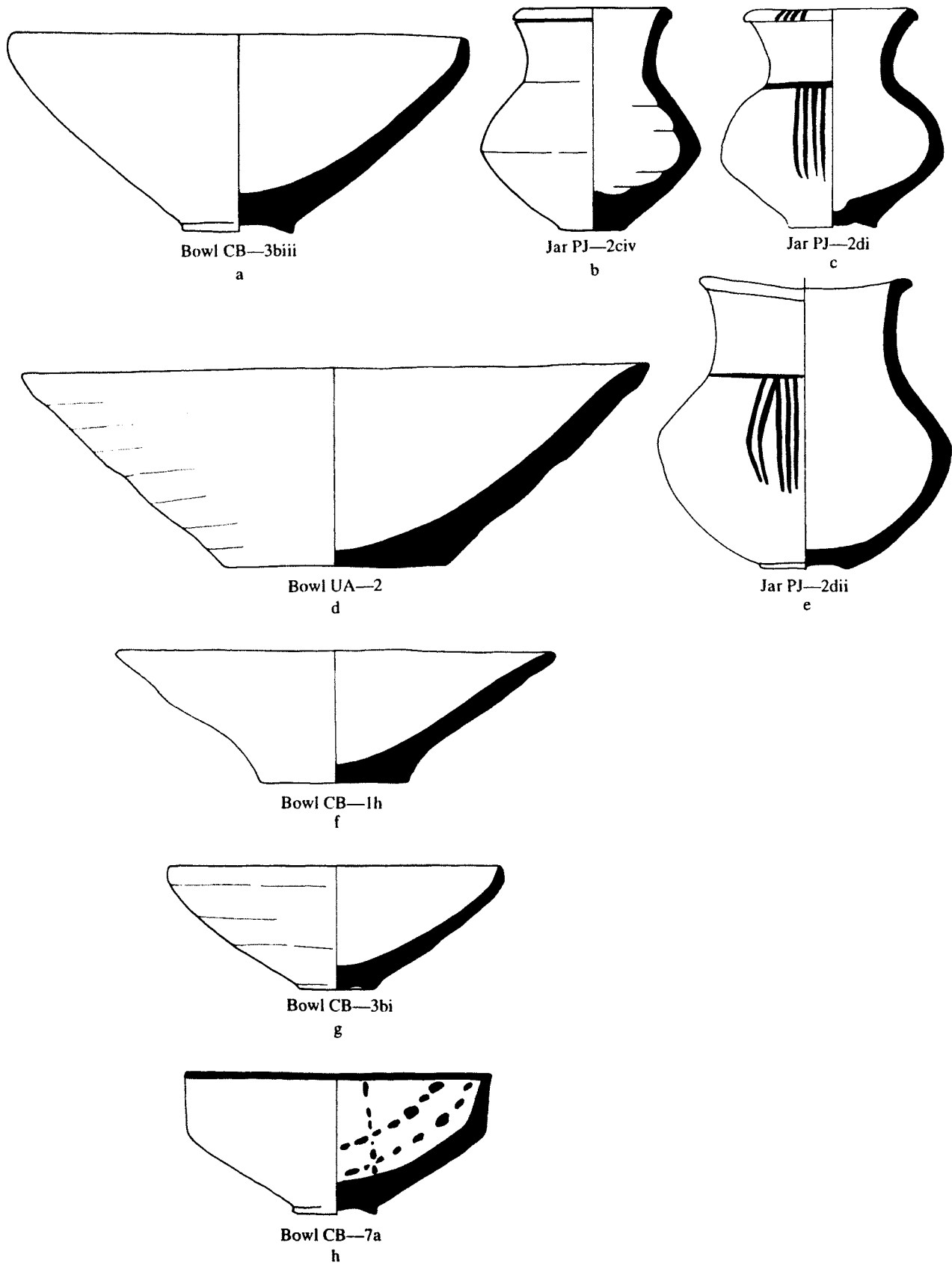


Figure 160. Objects from Tomb V 92 (*cont.*): (a) No. 5, (b) No. 8, (c) No. 11, (d) No. 3, (e) No. 2, (f) No. 7, (g) No. 4, (h) No. 6. Scale 2:5

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

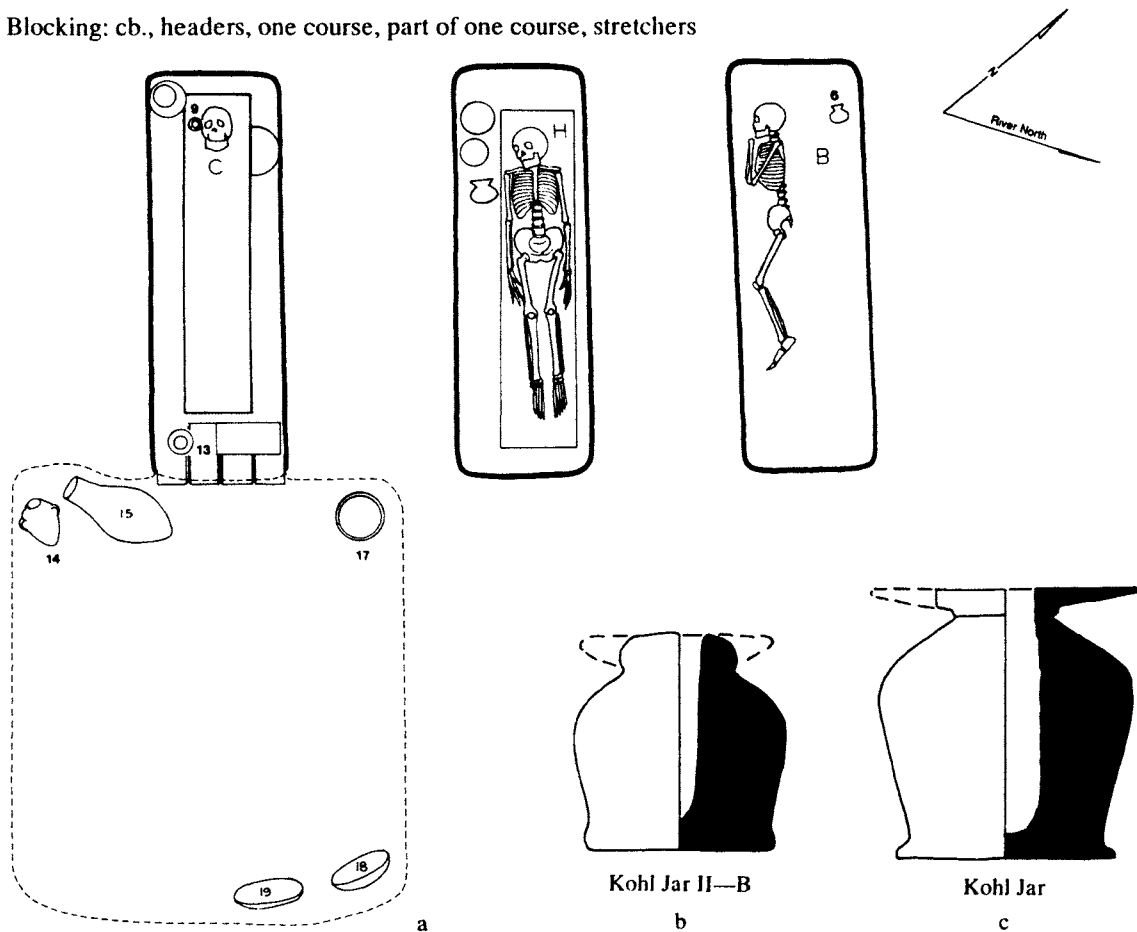
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VG 93	<p>Shaft with chamber at the E end</p> <p>Shaft: rect., more than $2.00 \times 0.70 \times 1.35$ m</p> <p>Chamber: $2.35\text{--}2.40 \times ? \times 1.15$ m</p> <p>Blocking: cb., headers, one course, part of one course, stretchers</p>			fig. 161a
 <p>Figure 161 consists of three parts: (a) Plans of the tomb shaft and chamber, showing skeletal remains and artifacts labeled 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19. (b) Plan of the shaft at level II showing skeletal remains labeled H and B. (c) Plan of the shaft at level III showing skeletal remains labeled B. A north arrow indicates the direction of the River North.</p>				

Figure 161. Plans and Objects from Tomb V 93: (a) Plans, (b) No. 9, (c) No. 6. Scale 1:2 except (a) 1:40

Burials:

- a. In shaft at ca. -0.95 m, level I:
 - A. W/B/ex./sides, face S (coffin)
- b. In shaft, level II:
 - B. W/R/2/dist.
- c. In shaft, on gebel, level III:⁴⁵
 - C. W/B/ex./— (coffin)

45. Possibly additional remains in shaft below coffin.

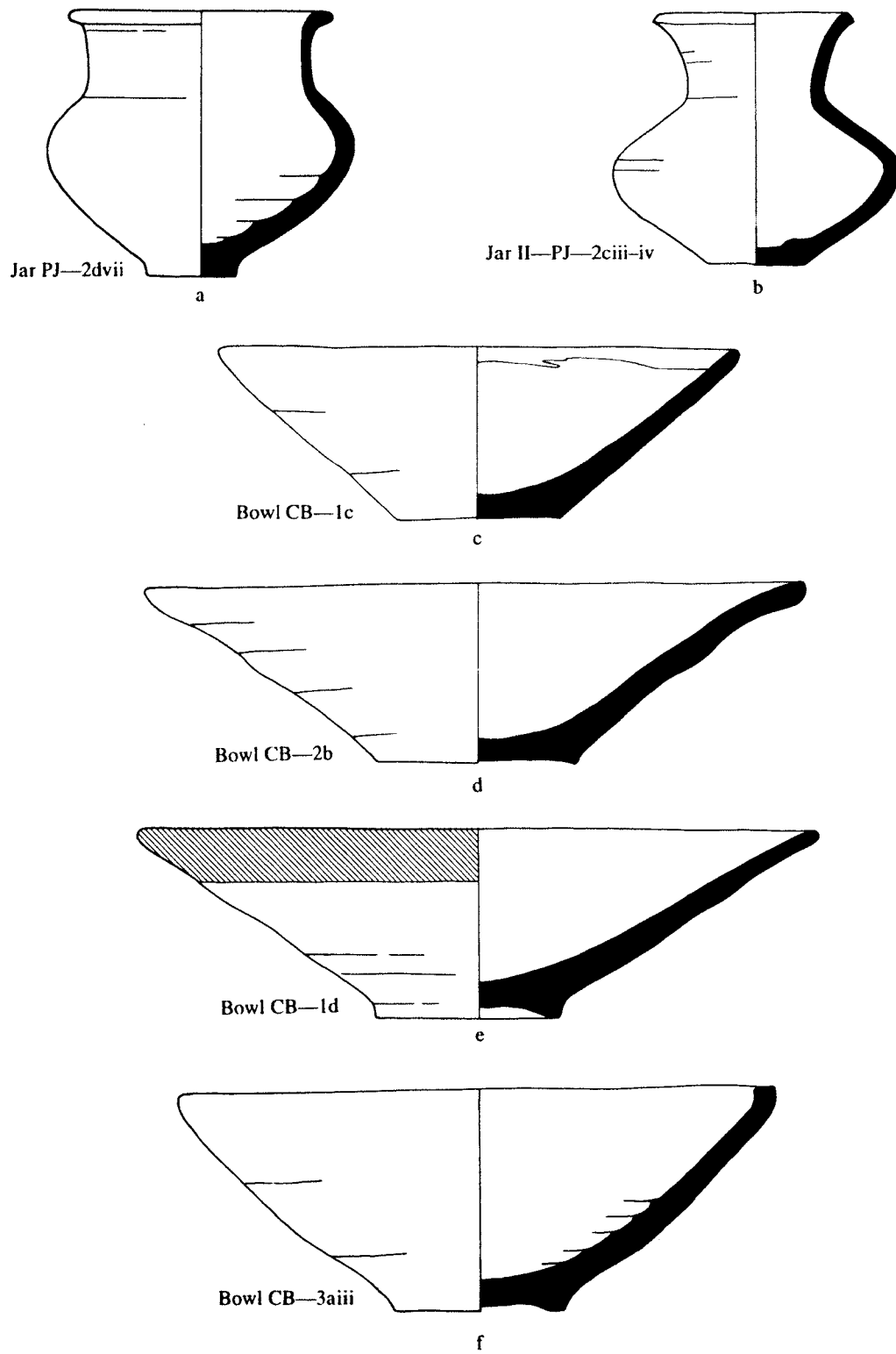


Figure 162. Objects from Tomb V 93 (*cont.*): (a) No. 11, (b) No. 13, (c) No. 2, (d) No. 18, (e) No. 19, (f) No. 17. Scale 2:5

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

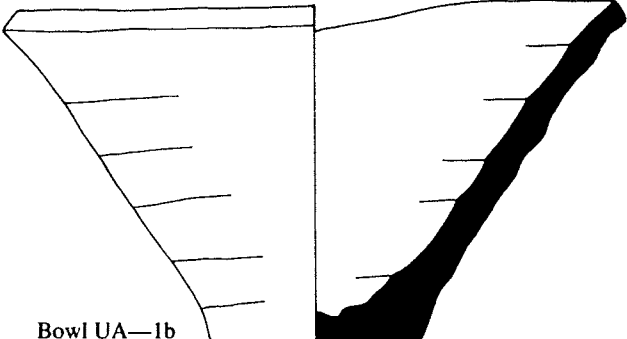
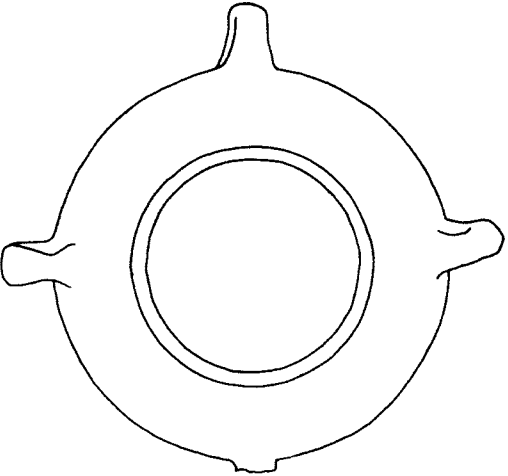
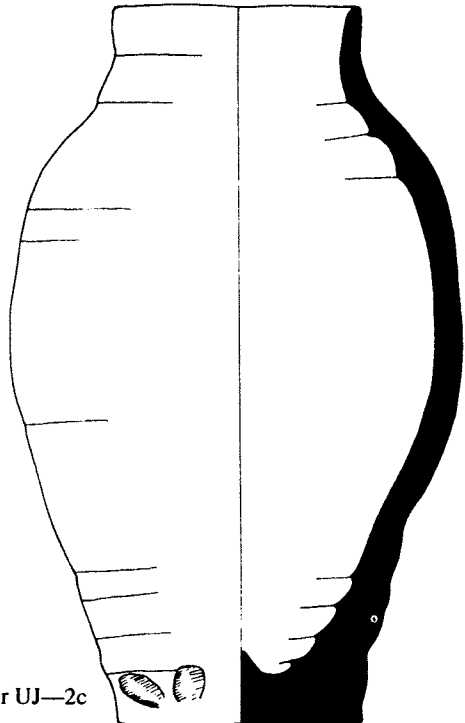
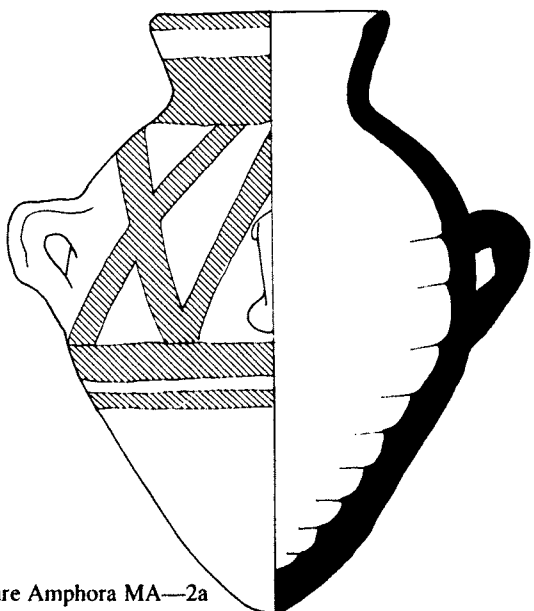
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
	 Bowl UA—1b a			
	 Jar UJ—2c b		 Miniature Amphora MA—2a c	

Figure 163. Objects from Tomb V 93 (*cont.*): (a) No. 12, (b) No. 1, (c) No. 14. Scale 2:5

VG 93 (*cont.*)
Burials (*cont.*):
d. In chamber:⁴⁶
D. —
E. —

46. Skull and pelvis of two individuals.

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VG 93 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Bodies:				
A. Adult-senile male				
B. Adult male				
C. —				
D. Adult male				
E. Adult				
Objects:				
a. With level I:				
	1. Jar UJ—2c, slightly smoothed		22355	fig. 163b
	2. Bowl CB—1c, pk. rim band		22127	fig. 162c
	3. Bowl		Disc.	
	4. Coffin remains (burial A?)		Disc.	
b. With level II: ⁴⁷				
	5. Jar PJ—2dii, dk. red bur. ct., 10.2 × 8.4 cm		22100	
	6. Kohl jar, bk. and wh. hard stone, serpentine (under slab)		22164	fig. 161c, pl. 39s
c. Shaft, fill:				
	7. Scarab, schist, sphinx atop serpent, enemy and vessel below, feather to left, other signs above	Q2361, 89914		fig. 15p, pl. 48b
d. Shaft, level III:				
	8. Coffin remains, burial C		Disc.	
	9. Kohl jar II—B, unc. (in coffin at head end)		22165	fig. 161b
	10. Part of whetstone or palette, 2.9 × 1.0 cm		22163	
	11. Jar PJ—2dvii, gr.-bk. bur.		22099 ⁴⁸	figs. 8l, 162a
	12. Bowl UA—1b (on debris and coffin edge)		22275(?)	figs. 1b, 163a
	13. Jar II—PJ—2ciii-iv		22082	fig. 162b
e. In chamber:				
	14. Miniature amphora MA—2a, 4 handles (SW corner)		22084	figs. 9j, 163c
	15. Jar, large		—	
	16. Skeleton of rodent		22166	
	17. Bowl CB—3aiii, red ct., smoothed (inside NW corner)		22085 ⁴⁹	fig. 162f
	18. Bowl CB—2b, hor. int. bur. pk. ct. (NE corner)		22272	fig. 162d
	19. Bowl CB—1d, hor. bur. int. red ct. (E side beside VG 93—18)		22083 ⁵⁰	fig. 162e

47. A stone blocking slab, called no. 6 on the record sheet, is not an object.

48. Alternatively VG 93—1(?).

49. Alternatively VG 93—19.

50. Alternatively VG 93—17.

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VG 94	<p>Shaft with chamber at the W end</p> <p>Shaft: $2.30 \times 0.85-0.90 \times 2.50$ m</p> <p>Chamber: $2.65 \times$ up to 0.80×0.90 m, floor at -2.35 m, step up +0.15 m</p> <p>Doorway: $0.40 \times ? \times 0.90$ m</p> <p>Blocking: cb., mud plastered, 10 courses</p> <p>Burial: W/B/ex./L-e, R-b</p> <p>Body: —</p>			fig. 164

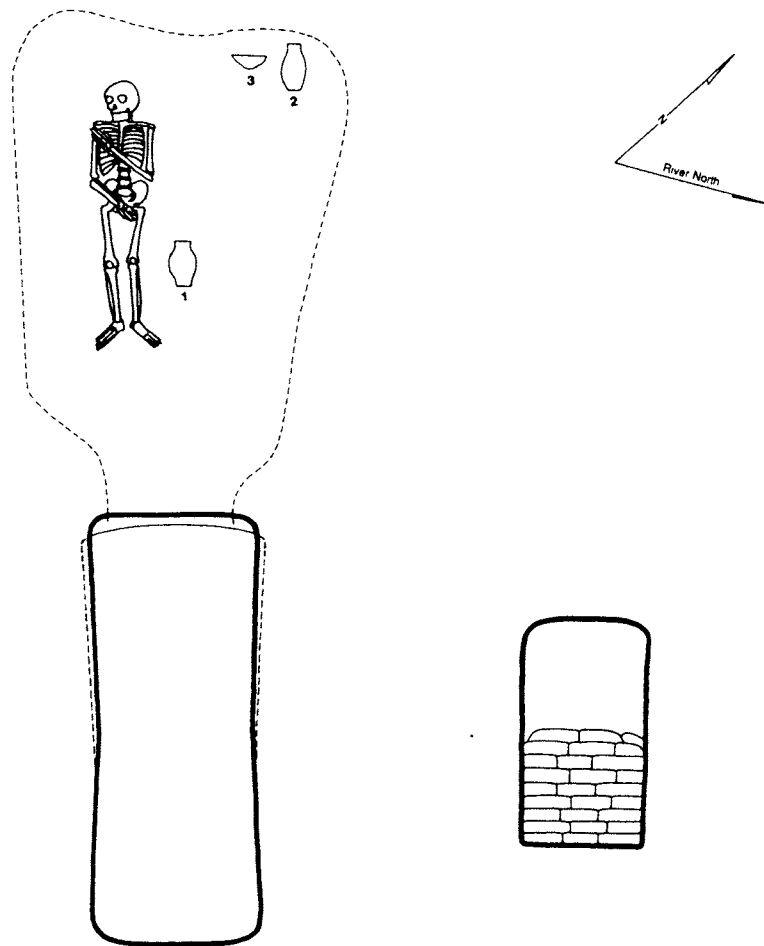


Figure 164. Plans of Tomb V 94. Scale 1:40

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

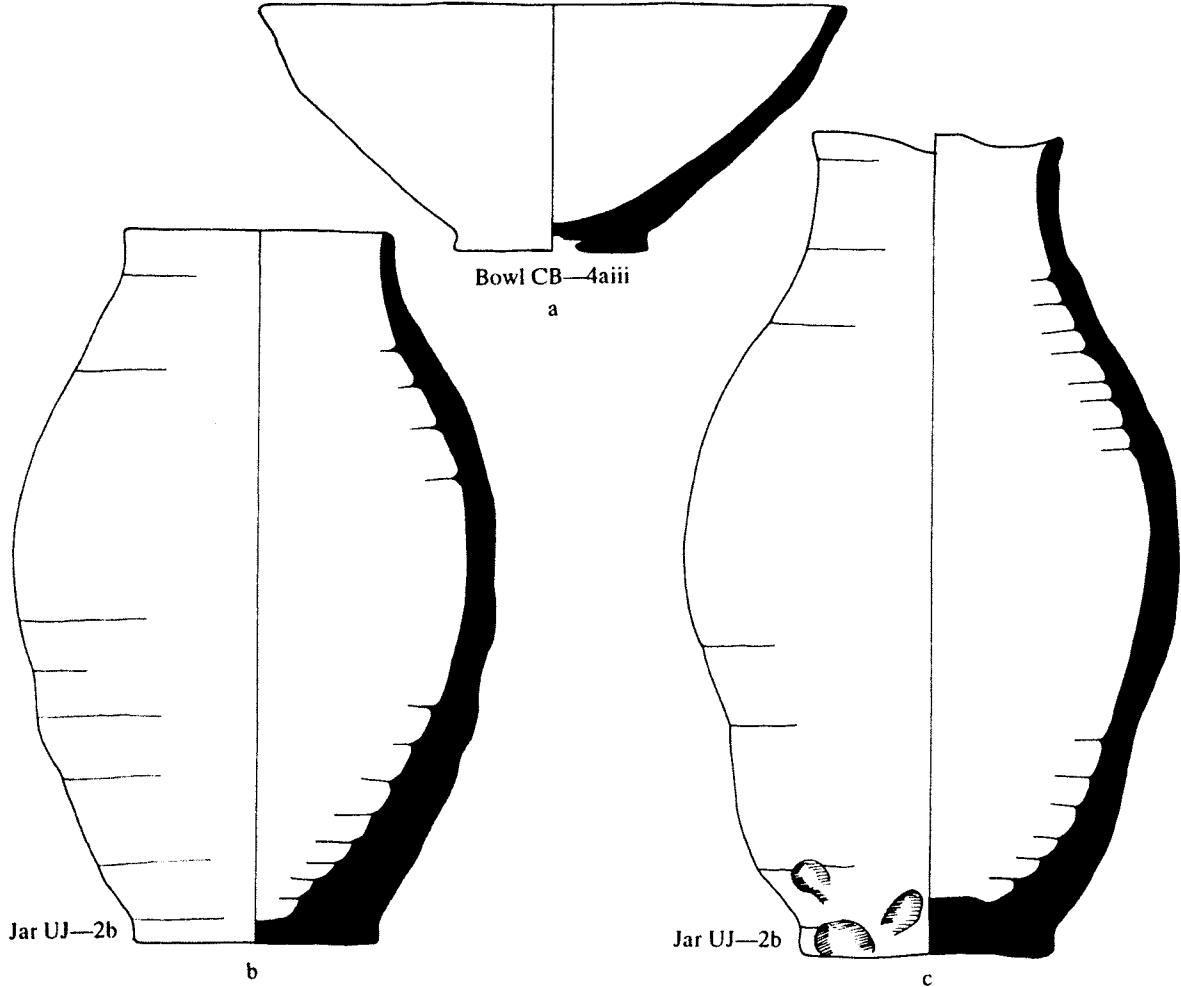
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
	 <p>Bowl CB—4aiii a</p> <p>Jar UJ—2b b</p> <p>Jar UJ—2b c</p>			

Figure 165. Objects from Tomb V 94: (a) No. 3, (b) No. 1, (c) No. 2. Scale 2:5

VG 94 (*cont.*)

Objects:

1. Jar UJ—2b	22358	fig. 165b
2. Jar UJ—2b	22353	fig. 165c
3. Bowl CB—4aiii, det. pk. ct.	22253	fig. 165a

VG 97

Shaft with end chambers

Shaft: $2.95 \times 0.75-0.80 \times ?$ (more than 2.0 m)W chamber: $2.50-2.55 \times \text{up to } 3.10 \times 1.25$ mDoorway: ca. $0.70 \times ?$ m (thickness of jambs unc.)

Blocking: 10 courses cb. and sand

E chamber: $2.45-2.50 \times 2.70 \times 1.45$ m

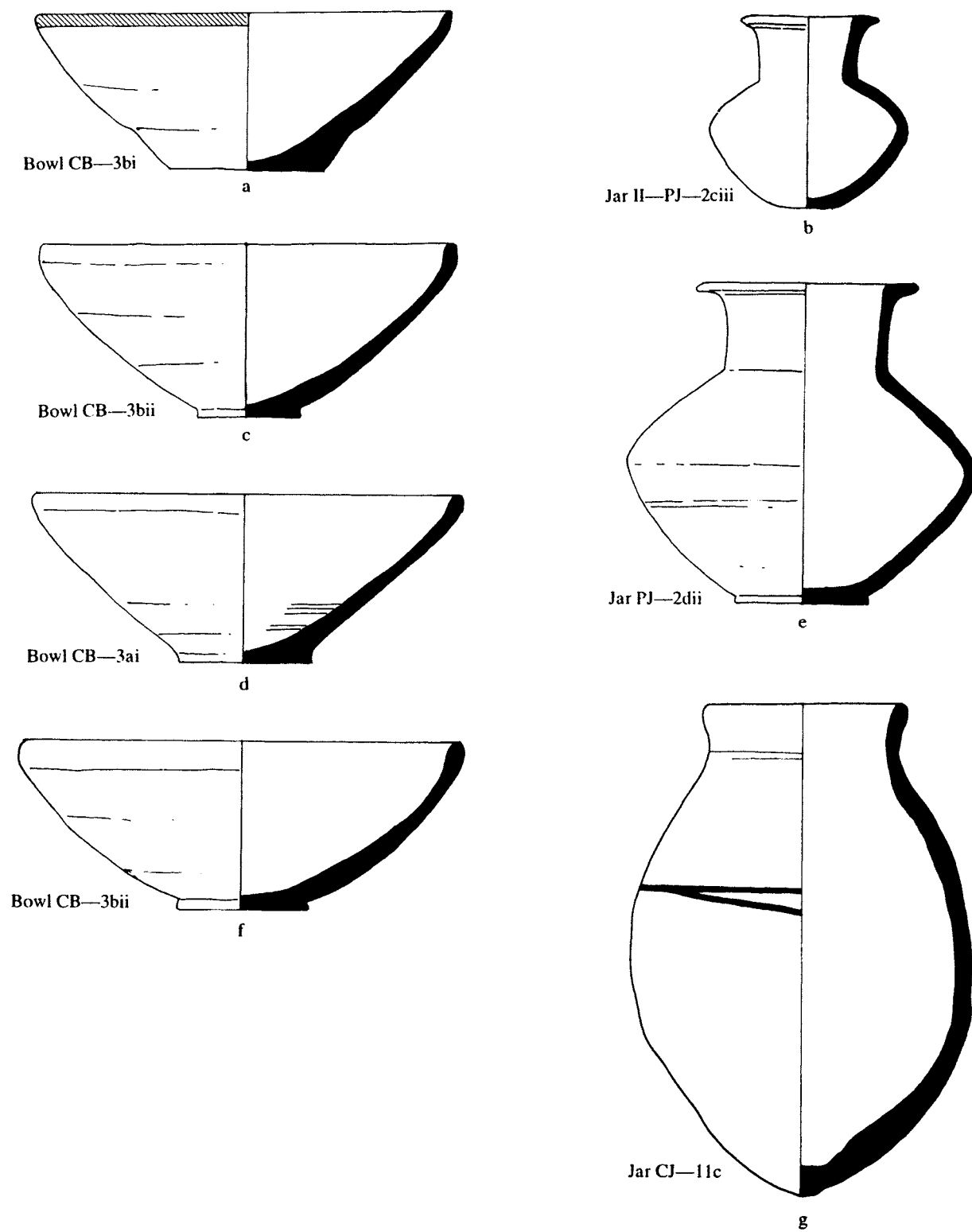


Figure 166. Objects from Tomb V 97: (a) No. 14, (b) No. 13, (c) No. 10, (d) No. 9, (e) No. 12, (f) No. 4, (g) No. 7. Scale 2:5

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VG 97 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Doorway: ? × 0.70 m			
	Blocking: 8 courses cb. and sand			
	Burials :			
	A. W/B/ex./pubis			
	B. W-SW/ex./pubis			
	C. —			
	Bodies:			
	A. Adult male			
	B. —			
	C. Juvenile female			
	Objects:			
	a. In shaft:			
	1. X-Group lamp		22121	
	2. X-Group cup		22120	
	b. In E chamber:			
	3. Jar (at door)		Disc. ⁵¹	
	4. Bowl CB—3bii, hor. int. bur. red ct.		22252	fig. 166f
	5. Bowl		Disc.	
	6. Jar (at feet of burial A)		Disc.	
	7. Jar CJ—11c, crude		22126	figs. 7f, 166g
	c. W chamber:			
	8. Bowl, fa., with fish dec.	Q2367, 89889		pl. 50b
	9. Bowl CB—3ai		22122 ⁵²	fig. 166d
	10. Bowl CB—3bii, hor. int. bur. red ct.		22125	fig. 166c
	11. Bowl		—	
	12. Jar PJ—2dii, red ct.		22124	fig. 166e
	13. Jar II—PJ—2ciii, det.		22288	fig. 166b
	14. Bowl CB—3bi		22251	fig. 166a
	15. Plaque, fa., obv.: <i>mn-hpr-r</i> ʿ, rev.: <i>imn-r</i> ʿ <i>nb p[t]</i> (?), flanked by 2 <i>m</i> ʿʿt feathers and 2 <i>nb</i> signs		22105 n/a	fig. 15o
VH 112 N.K. shaft, reused X-Group?				
	Shaft: 1.55 × 0.73–1.00 (undercut to S) × 1.00 m			
	Burial: —			
	Body: adult female			
	Objects:			
	1. <i>Qadus</i> , broken at rim		Disc.	
	2. Sherd of <i>qadus</i>		Disc.	

51. Objects VG 97—3 and 5 are probably 22126 and 22252, but the associations are uncertain.

52. VG 97—9, 10, and 14 are alternative assignments.

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VH 113				fig. 167a
	Shaft with end chambers			
	Shaft: ? × 0.60 × greater than 2.05 m			
	W chamber: 2.63 × 3.12 × 1.15 m			
	Blocking: stones, displaced			
	E chamber: unc. dim., about the same size as the W chamber			
	Burials:			
	a. In shaft at ca. 0.90 m, level I:			
	A. —			
	b. In shaft, loc. unc., level II: ⁵³			
	B. W/B/ex.-slightly bent/sides (coffin)			
	C. —			
	c. In shaft at -1.10 m, level III:			
	D. W/L/ex./L side, R pubis (S burial, coffin)			
	E. W/B/ex./pubis, legs crossed (N burial, coffin)			
	d. In shaft at -1.30 m, level IV:			
	F. W/R/ex./pubis(L) (coffin)			
	G. —			
	e. At -1.53 m, Level V:			
	H. W/L/ex./pubis (S burial, coffin)			
	I. W/B/ex./pubis face S (N burial, coffin)			
	f. At -1.80 m, level VI:			
	J. W/B/ex./pubis (coffin?)			
	g. In W chamber, all dist. skulls:			
	K. —			
	L. —			
	M. —			
	N. —			
	O. —			
	P. —			
	h. In E chamber, dist.:			
	Q. —			
	R. —			
	Bodies:			
	A. Adult male			
	B. Adult female			
	C. 6–7 years			
	D. Adult male			
	E. Adult female			
	F. Senile female			

53. Record sheet says -0.85, not possible.

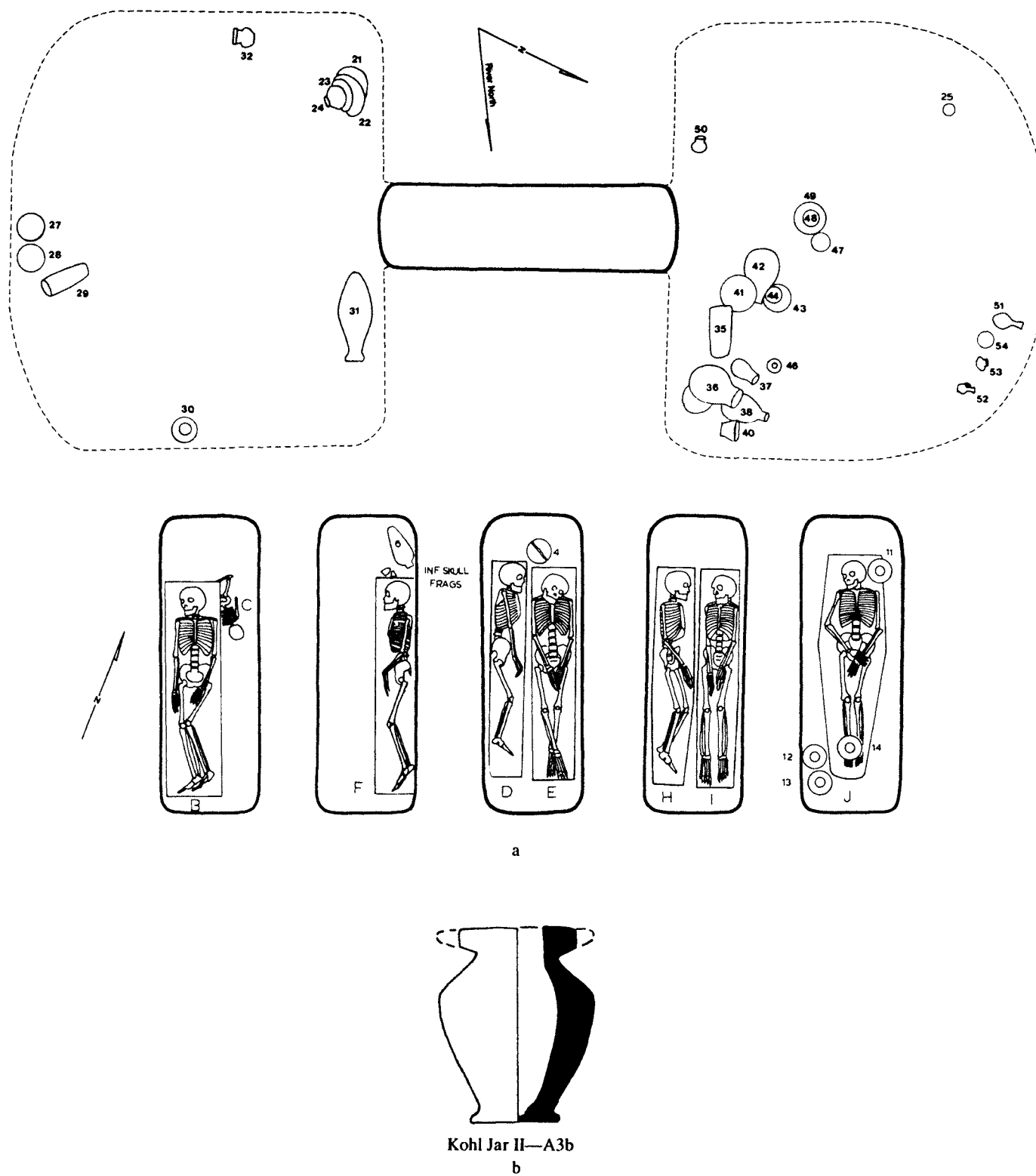


Figure 167. Plans and Object from Tomb V 113: (a) Plans, (b) No. 25. Scales (a) 1:40 and (b) 1:2

REGISTER OF FINDS

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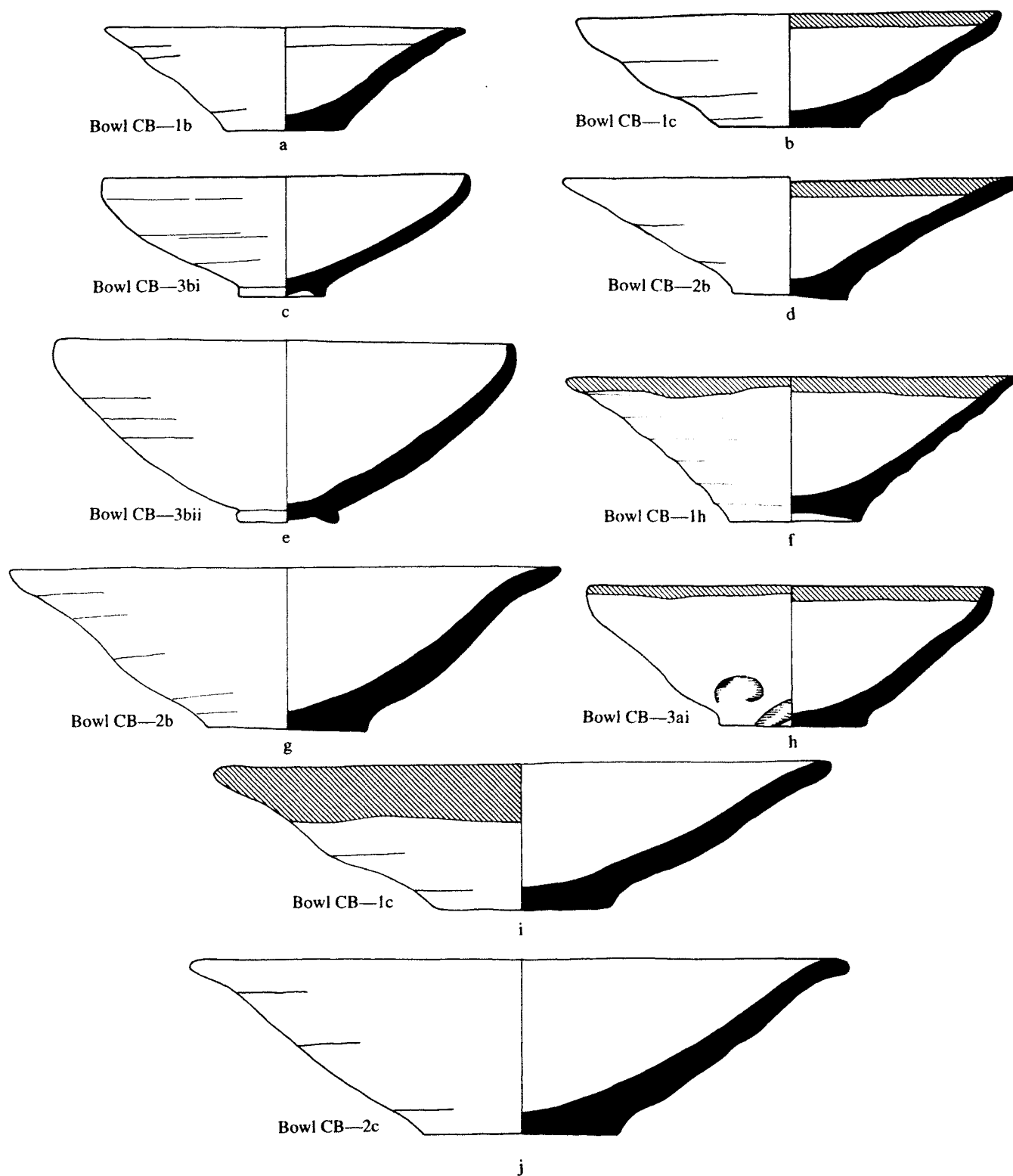


Figure 168. Objects from Tomb V 113 (*cont.*): (a) No. 44, (b) No. 21, (c) No. 54, (d) No. 28, (e) No. 16, (f) No. 27, (g) No. 43, (h) No. 23, (i) No. 18, (j) No. 41. Scale 2:5

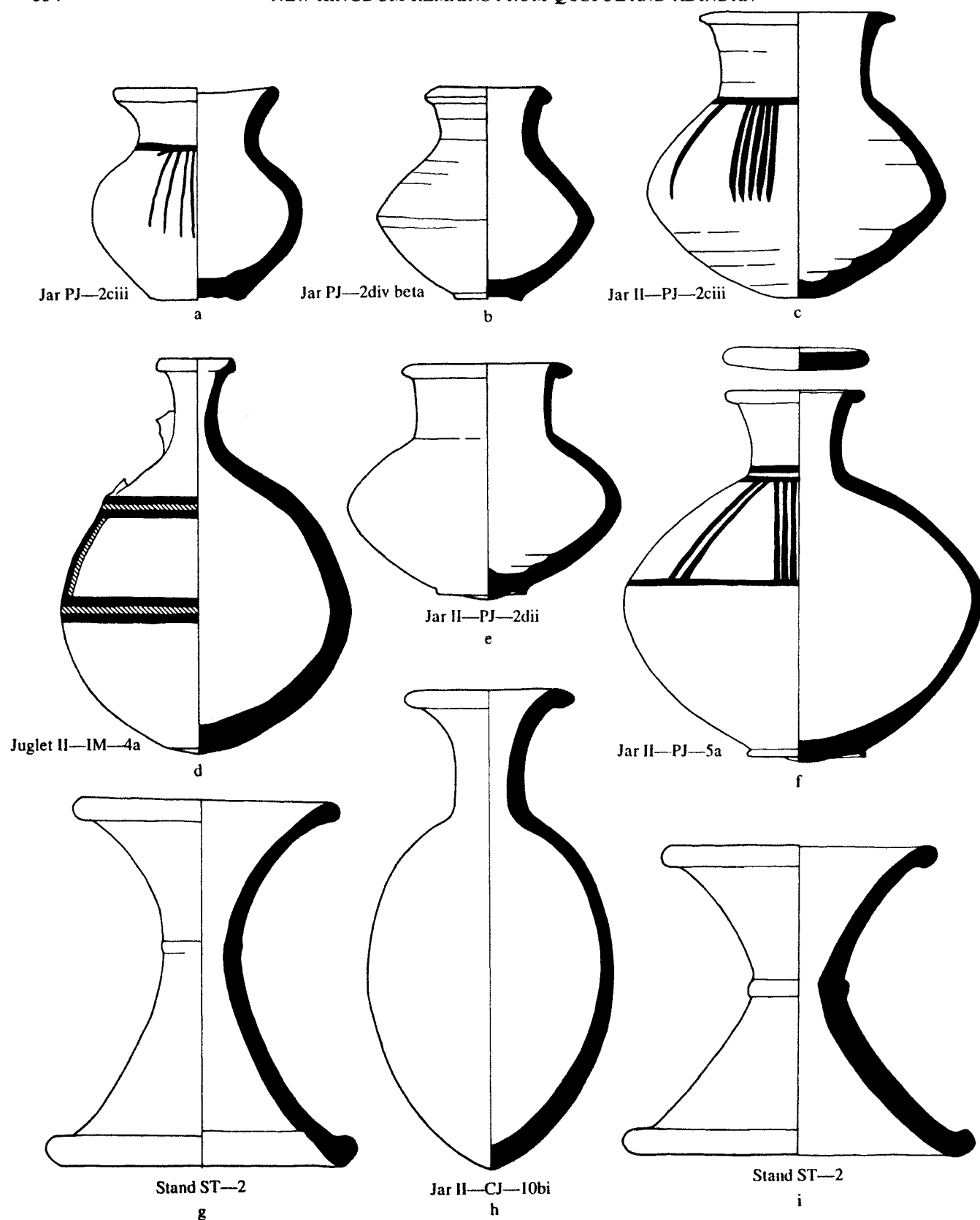


Figure 169. Objects from Tomb V 113 (*cont.*): (a) No. 32, (b) No. 53, (c) No. 50, (d) No. 51, (e) No. 14, (f) No. 30, (g) No. 45, (h) No. 38, (i) No. 40. Scale 2:5

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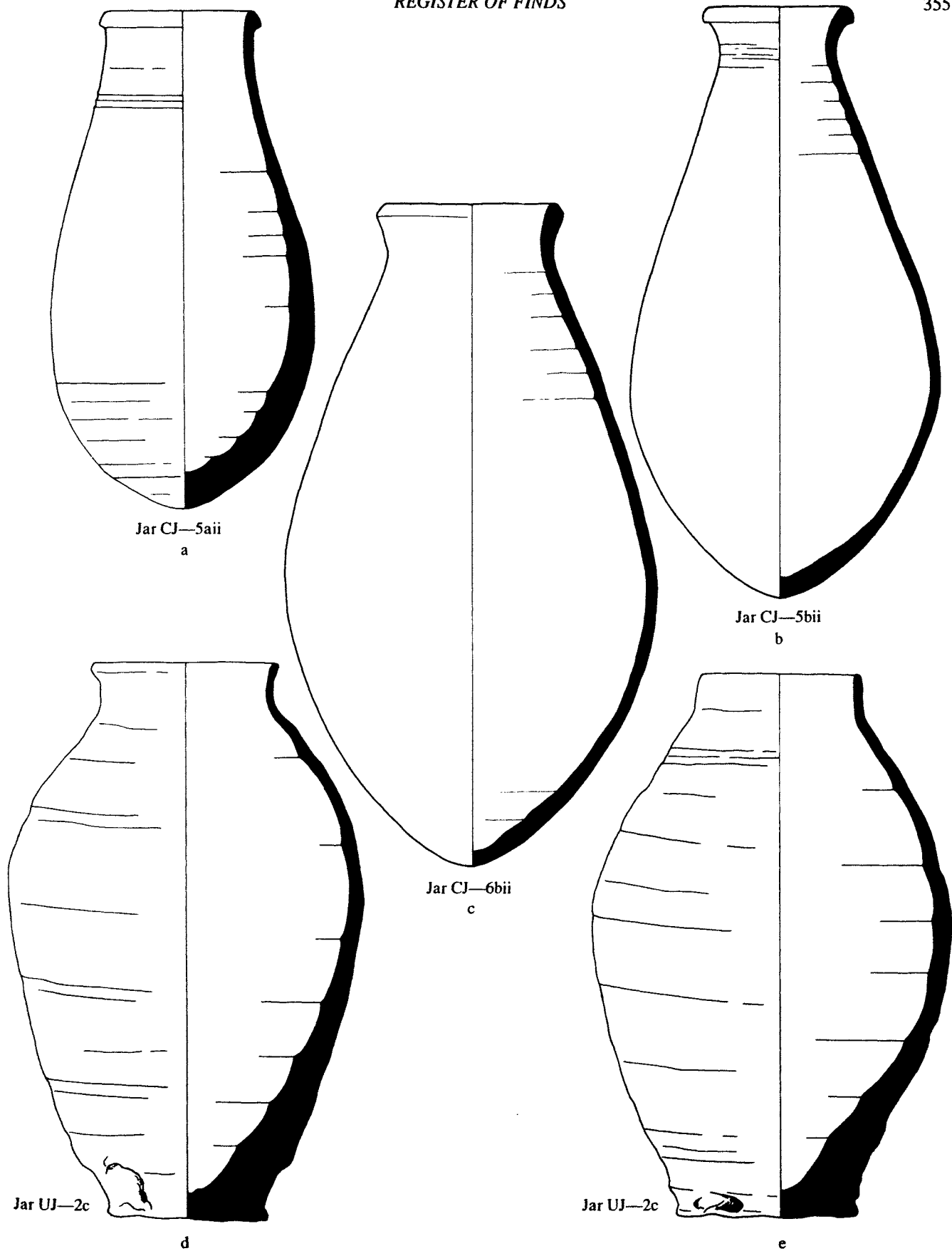


Figure 170. Objects from Tomb V 113 (*cont.*): (a) No. 37, (b) No. 42, (c) No. 36, (d) No. 12, (e) No. 13. Scale 2:5 except (b) and (c) 1:5

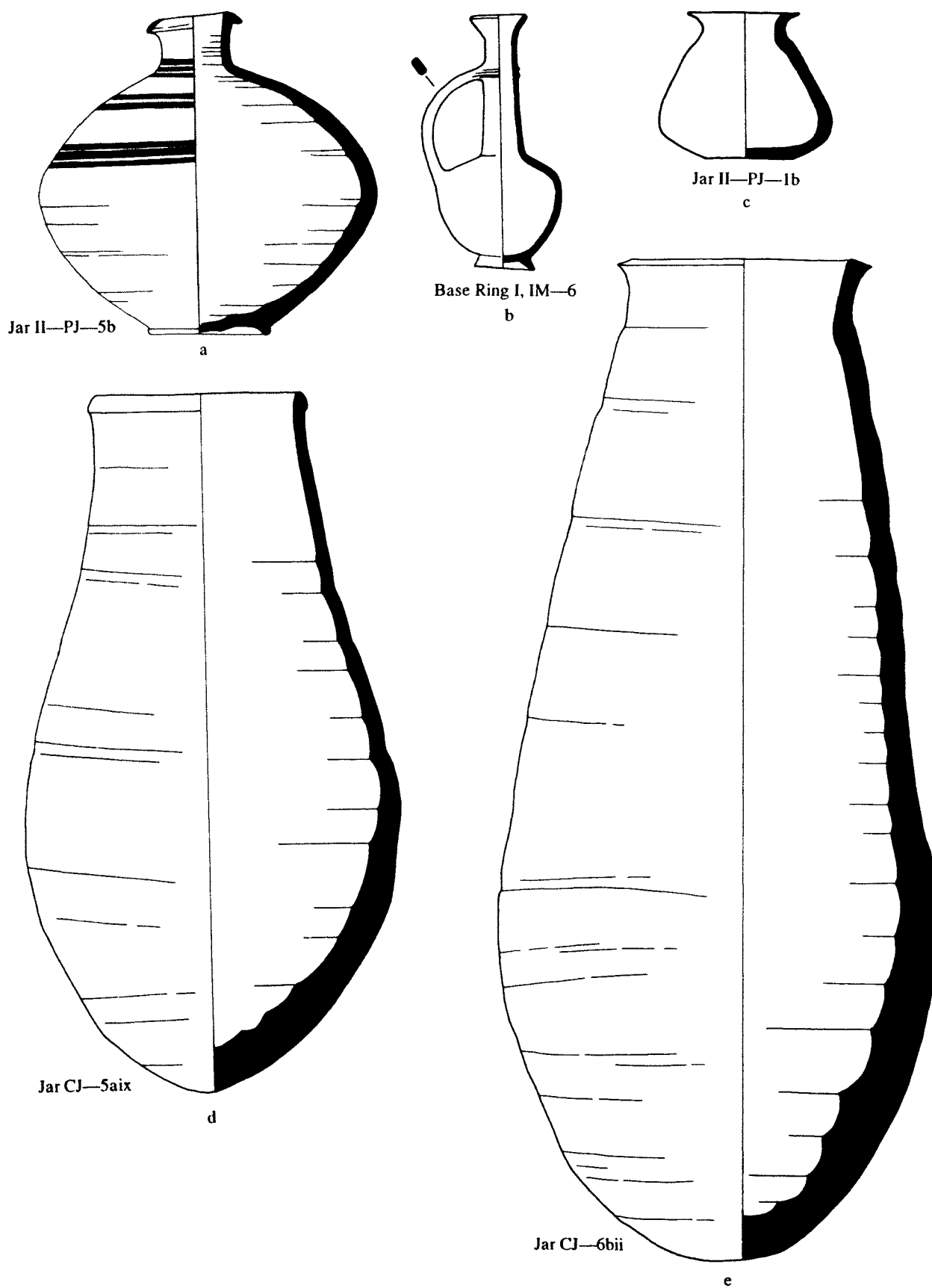


Figure 171. Objects from Tomb V 113 (*cont.*): (a) No. 11, (b) No. 52, (c) No. 46, (d) No. 29, (e) No. 31. Scale 2:5

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VH 113 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Bodies (<i>cont.</i>):				
	G. Infant I			
	H. Mature male			
	I. Mature female			
	J. Mature female			
	K. Over 12½			
	L. Adult female			
	M. Adult female			
	N. Adult female			
	O. Mature male			
	P. Adult female			
	Q. Adult male			
	R. Adult female			
Objects:				
	a. Level II:			
	1. Coffin remains, burial B		Disc.	
	b. Level III:			
	2. Coffin remains, burial D		Disc.	
	3. Coffin remains, burial E		Disc.	
	4. Bowl		Disc.	
	c. Level IV:			
	5. Coffin remains, burial F		Disc.	
	6. Jar		Disc.	
	7. Plaque, bl. gz. fa., obv.: falcon, protecting signs, rev.: <i>imn-r</i>	23745		fig. 15q
	d. Level V:			
	8. Coffin remains, burial H		Disc.	
	9. Coffin of burial I		Disc.	
	e. Level VI:			
	10. Coffin remains, burial J		Disc.	
	11. Jar II—PJ—5b, red ct. (at head)	24847		fig. 171a, pl. 20b
	12. Jar UJ—2c (near feet)	23953		fig. 170d
	13. Jar UJ—2c (near feet)	23955		fig. 170e
	14. Jar II—PJ—2dii (above feet)	23806		fig. 169e
	f. On blocking of W chamber:			
	15. Bowl (on blocking)		Sherds n/a	
	16. Bowl CB—3bii, hor. int. bur. red ct. (on blocking)	23809		fig. 168e
	17. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct., 16.5 × 6.0 cm (blocking fell on it)	23821		
	18. Bowl CB—1c, hor. int. bur. partial red ct.	23810		fig. 168i
	19. Jar, crude		Disc.	
	20. Bowl (fill of shaft)		Disc.	

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VH 113 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
g. From W chamber:				
	21. Bowl CB—1c, red rim band int. (N of door)		23813	fig. 168b
	22. Bowl (in VH 113—21)		Disc.	
	23. Bowl CB—3ai, red rim band int. (in VH 113—22)		23814	fig. 168h
	24. Jar II—PJ—?, wh., 12.0 × 13.0 cm (in VH 113—23)		23802	
	25. Kohl jar II—A3b		23851	fig. 167b
	26. Plaster frags., ptd., from unc. coffin? (W wall)		Samp. n/a	
	27. Bowl CB—1h, rim band (W wall)		23818	fig. 168f
	28. Bowl CB—2b, red rim band inside (W wall)		23817	fig. 168d
	29. Jar CJ—5aix, red ct. (W wall)		23799	fig. 171d
	30. Jar II—PJ—5a, with lid, dec. (S wall)		23801	fig. 169f
	31. Jar CJ—6bii (S of doorway)		23798	fig. 171e
	32. Jar PJ—2ciii, lt. ct., bk. pt.		23804	fig. 169a
	33. Bowl		Disc.	
	34. Bowl, ring base vert. rim		Sherds n/a	
h. E burial chamber:				
	35. Jar, large, gr. (near door)		Disc.	
	36. Jar CJ—6bii, gr. (near door)		23796	figs. 5i, 170c
	37. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct.		23800	fig. 170a
	38. Jar II—CJ—10bi, N.K. fine vert. bur.		23795	figs. 6k, 169h, pl. 17b
	39. Bowl		Disc.	
	40. Stand ST—2		23949	fig. 169i
	41. Bowl CB—2c, int. bur. red ct.		23816	figs. 1o, 168j
	42. Jar CJ—5bii, fired red with grey int., whitewashed		23797	figs. 5c, 170b, pl. 28c
	43. Bowl CB—2b, hor. bur. int. red ct.		23815	fig. 168g
	44. Bowl CB—1b, int. pk. ct., wh. rim		23819	fig. 168a
	45. Stand ST—2		24079	fig. 169g
	46. Jar II—PJ—1b, wh.		23808	figs. 7h, 171c
	47. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct.		23820	
	48. Bowl, red		Sherds n/a	
	49. Bowl, large		Sherds n/a	
	50. Jar II—PJ—2ciii, bk. pt.		23803	fig. 169c
	51. Juglet II—IM—4a, bichrome pt.		23807	figs. 10i, 169d
	52. Base ring I, IM—6		23812	fig. 171b, pl. 24b
	53. Jar PJ—2div beta, red ct.		23805	fig. 169b
	54. Bowl CB—3bi, red ct., bur.?		23811	fig. 168c
	55. Bowl		Disc.	

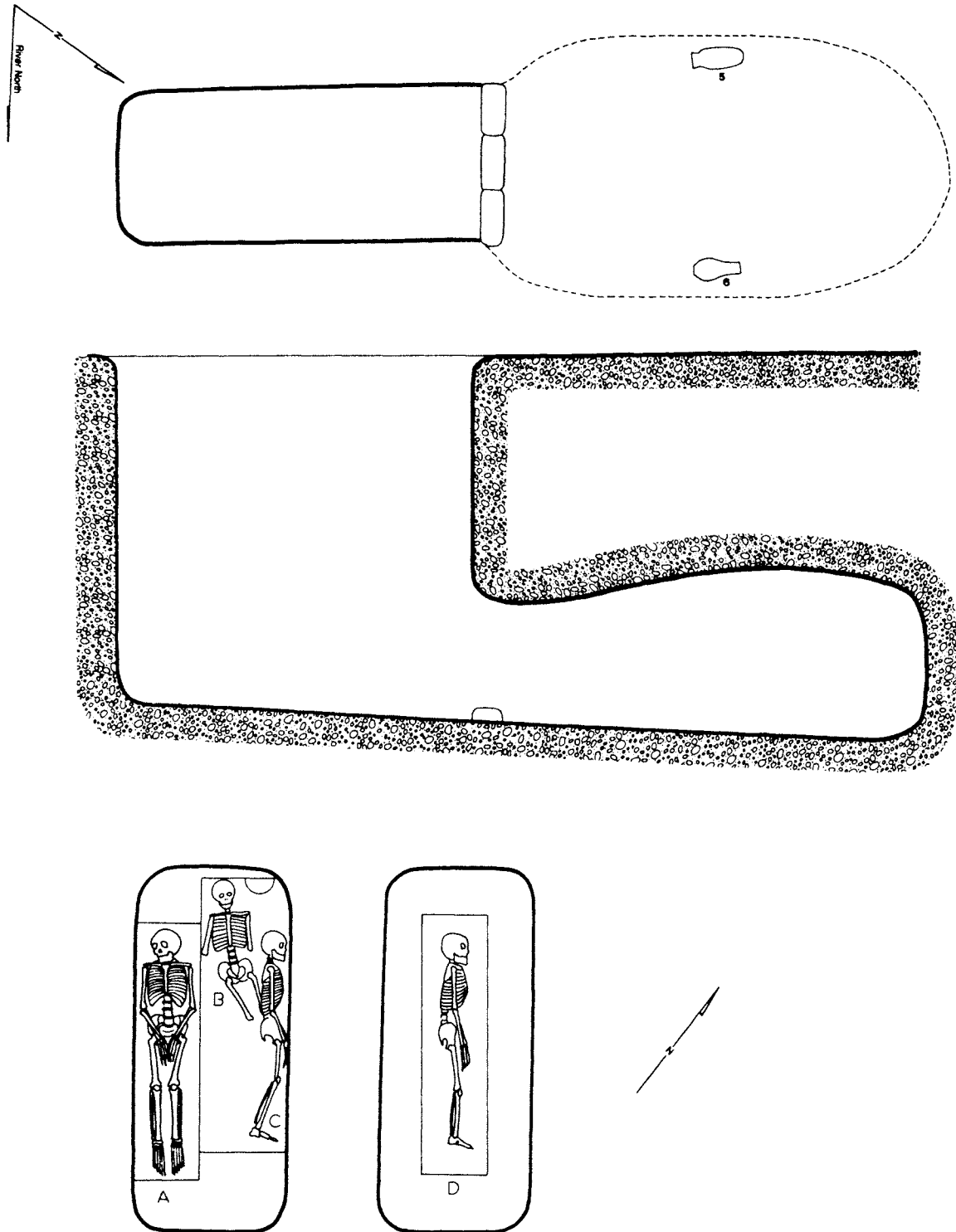


Figure 172. Plans and Section of Tomb V 120. Scale 1:40

Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VH 120	<p>Shaft with chamber at the W end</p> <p>Shaft: $2.35 \times 1.00 \times 2.22$ m</p> <p>Chamber: $2.90 \times 1.70 \times 1.05$ m</p> <p>Blocking: one row of cb., 0.16 m</p> <p>Burials:</p> <p>a. In shaft, level I:</p> <p>A. W/B/ex./pubis, face S (S burial, coffin)</p> <p>B. W/B/— (coffin above burial C)</p> <p>C. W/L/ex./pubis (beside and below burial B)</p> <p>b. In shaft, level II:</p> <p>D. W/L/ex./L-a, R-b (coffin)</p> <p>Bodies:</p> <p>A. Mature female</p> <p>B. Juvenile, female?</p> <p>C. Adult female</p> <p>D. Adult female</p> <p>Objects:</p> <p>1. Coffin, burial A</p> <p>2. Coffin, burials B–C</p> <p>3. Coffin, burial D</p>			fig. 172

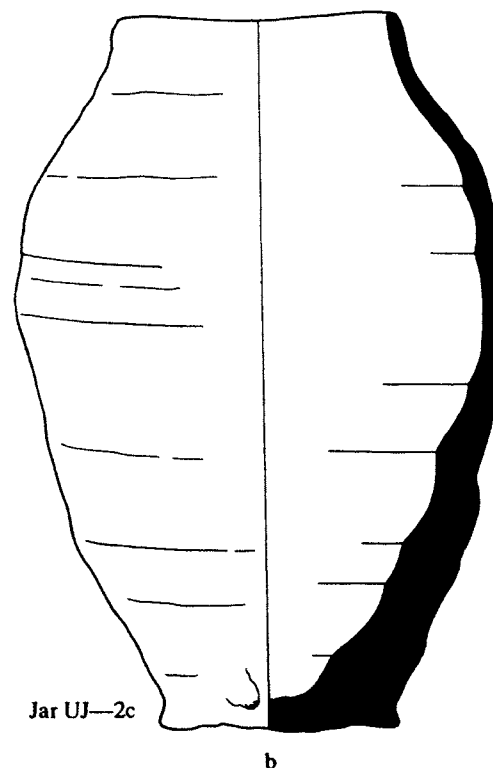
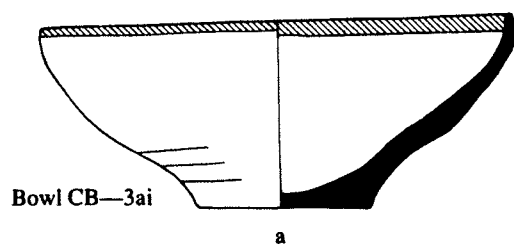


Figure 173. Objects from Tomb V 120: (a) No. 4, (b) No. 6. Scale 2:5

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Table 21. Register of Finds in Cemetery V at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
VH 120 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
	4. Bowl CB—3ai, red rim band in and out		23960	fig. 173a
	5. Jar UJ—2c, 25.5 × 16.0 cm (S side)		23954	
	6. Jar UJ—2c (N side)		23956	fig. 173b
	7. Bowl sherds, 4		Disc.	
	8. Bowl UA sherds		Disc.	

C. CEMETERY K

A small cluster of graves to the west (river direction) of the C-Group Cemetery K was apparently a continuation of the Nubian burial ground, a probability supported by the fact that most were single burials. In addition to the cluster, two graves were found to the south of the Kerma tombs (K 50 and K 65) and one (K 64) was made among the C-Group burials (see Williams 1983: 18–21). The plan of Cemetery K was published in Williams 1983, pl. 3. New Kingdom tombs were excavated between December 29, 1963 and January 5, 1964.

Table 22. Register of Finds in Cemetery K at Adindan

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
K 1				
	Shaft with side-chamber			
	Shaft: oval/trapezium, 2.10 × 1.75 × 1.20 m (bottom), 1.25 m wide at top			
	Burial: W/L pelvis, R side/slightly bent, in coffin			
	Body: adult ⁵⁴			
	Objects in shaft:			
	a. At head of burial:			
	1. Jar CJ—5avi		22983	fig. 174b
	2. Bowl CB—1d, hor. int. bur. int. red ct.		22984	fig. 174a
	b. Near L hand:			
	3. Scarab, dk. gn. st. <i>dd</i> below L.E. plant and flanked by pair of Red Crowns		22981	fig. 16a
	c. In chamber:			
	4. Remains of coffin		—	
K 2				fig. 175
	Shaft with side chamber:			
	Shaft: trapezium with two rounded corners, 2.40 × 1.00 × 0.75–1.00 m			
	Chamber: trapezium with two rounded corners,			
	2.40 (max.) × 1.15 (including blocking) × ? m			
	Blocking: 4 courses of cb. laid ashlar, 0.31 m,			
	0.34 × 0.17–0.18 × 0.09 m on top, incomplete course on end 0.75 m			

54. Arthritic, scrum fused to pelvis and four vertebrae also fused.

NEW KINGDOM REMAINS FROM QUSTUL AND ADINDAN

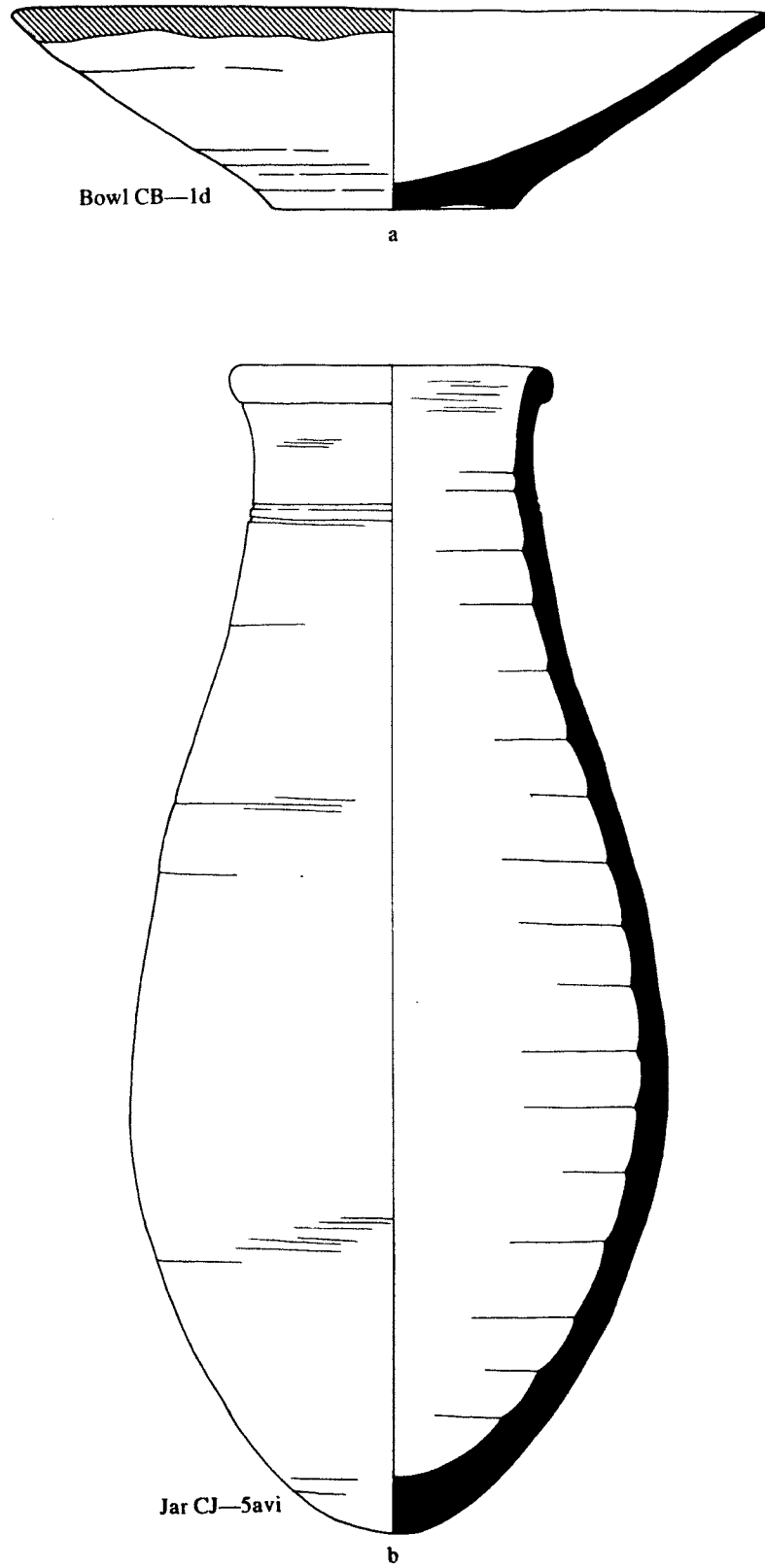


Figure 174. Objects from Tomb K 1: (a) No. 2, (b) No. 1. Scale 2:5

Table 22. Register of Finds in Cemetery K at Adindan (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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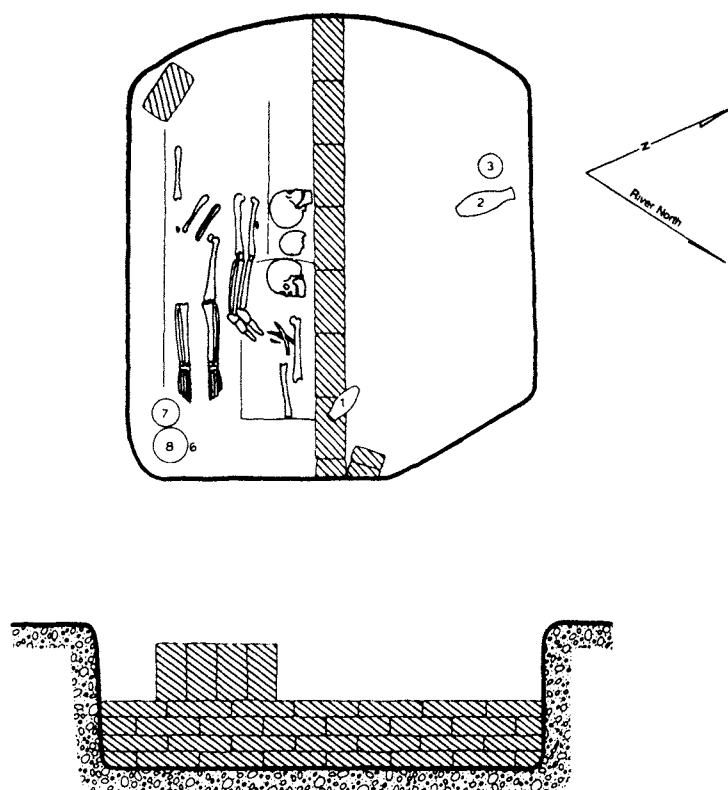


Figure 175. Plan and Section of Tomb K 2. Scale 1:40

K 2 (*cont.*)

Burials:

a. In coffin:

A. W/B/—/—

B. W/L/ex./—

b. Outside coffin:

C. N/B?/ex.?/—

c. Unc. loc., loose bones in chamber:

D. —

Bodies:

A. Adult female

B. Adult female

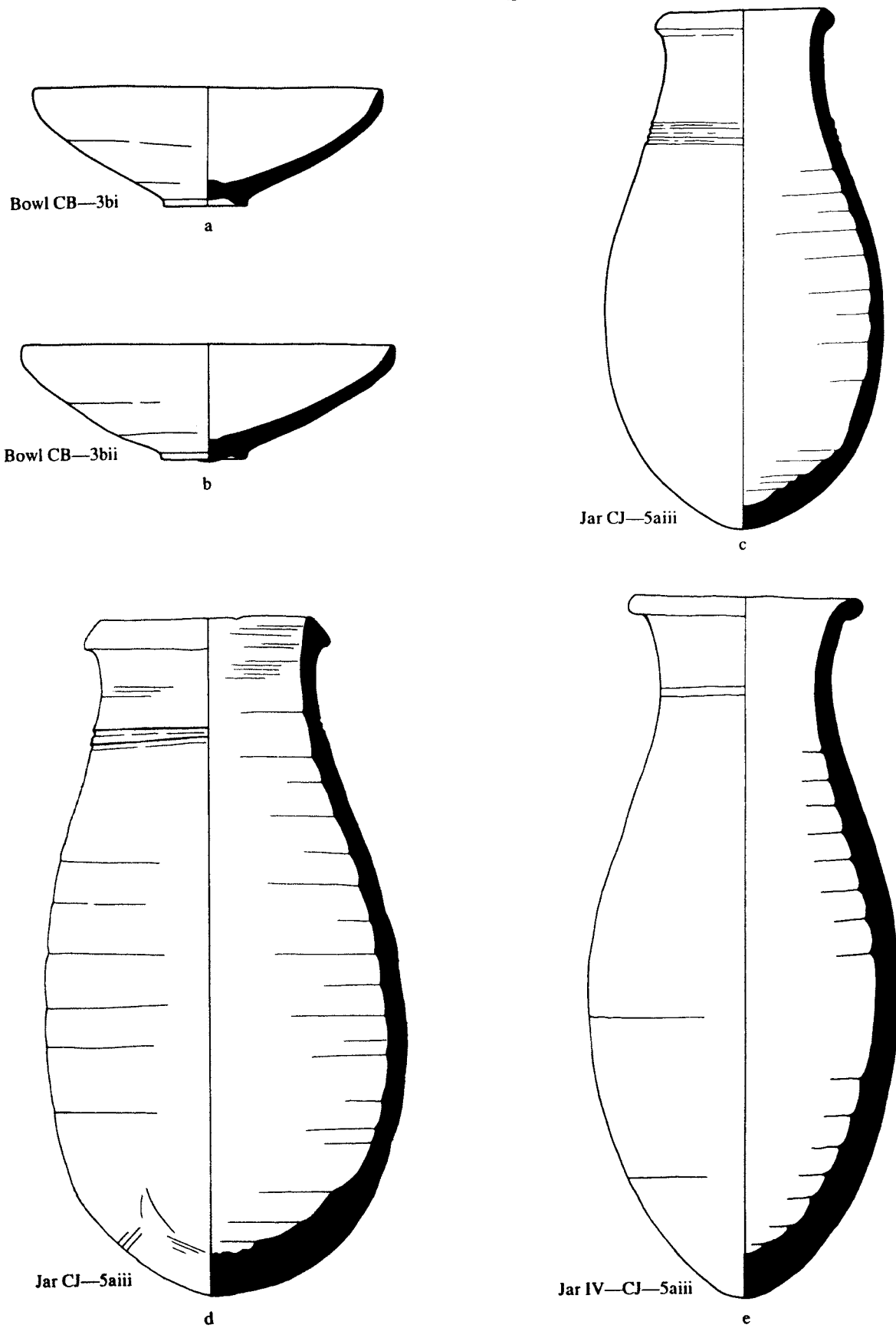


Figure 176. Objects from Tomb K 2: (a) No. 7, (b) No. 8, (c) No. 1, (d) No. 6, (e) No. 2. Scale 2:5

REGISTER OF FINDS

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Table 22. Register of Finds in Cemetery K at Adindan (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
K 2 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Bodies (<i>cont.</i>):			
	C. Adult male			
	D. More than 2 years			
	Objects:			
	a. In shaft:			
	1. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct.	22985		fig. 176c
	2. Jar IV—CJ—5aiii, greenish wh.	22986		fig. 176e
	3. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct., 17.2 × 4.6 cm	22987		
	b. On or near body of burial A:			
	4. Cowroid, car., <i>hs</i> vase, pair of <i>nfr</i> signs	22988		fig. 16b
	5. Scarab, bl. gz. st., <i>nb</i> , <i>r</i> , and falcon with flail?	22989		fig. 16c
	c. Outside coffin to SW:			
	6. Jar CJ—5aiii	22994		fig. 176d
	7. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct.	22995		fig. 176a
	8. Bowl CB—3bii, hor. int. bur. red ct.	22996		fig. 176b
	d. In chamber:			
	9. Coffin remains		—	
K 5				
	Shaft with end chamber:			
	Shaft: rect. with rounded ends, 1.90 × 1.00 × 1.10 m			
	Chamber: collapsed, 2.30 × 1.97 × ? m on N end of shaft			
	Burial: WNW/B/ex./pubis coffin			
	Body: senile male			
	Objects in chamber:			
	1. Jar UJ—3c	22999		fig. 177b
	2. Bowl CB—3bi, int. hor. bur. red ct.	23000		fig. 177a
	3. Coffin remains		—	
K 6				
	Shaft: rect., 1.95 × 0.60 × 0.65 m			
	Burial: NW/N/ex./pubis? coffin			
	Body: adult female			
	Object:			
	1. Coffin remains		—	
K 7				
	Shaft: rect., 1.92 × 0.50 × ? m shallow			
	Burial: N/B/ex./—			
	Body: adult male?			
	Objects: —			

Table 22. Register of Finds in Cemetery K at Adindan (*cont.*)

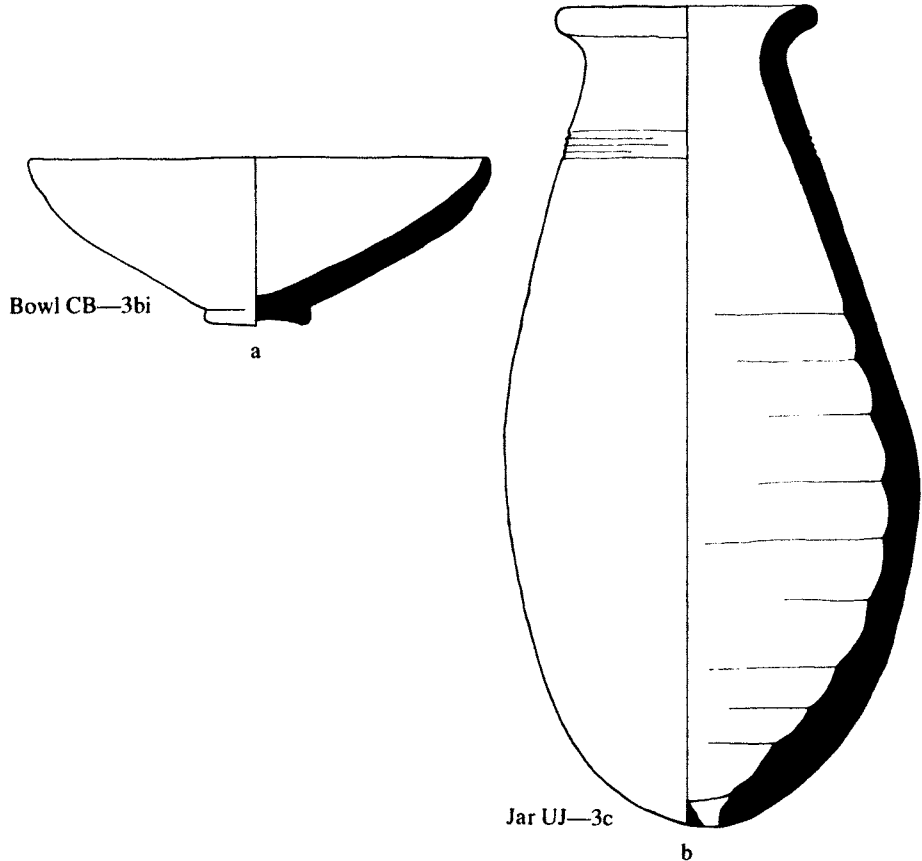
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
	 <p>Bowl CB—3bi</p> <p>a</p> <p>Jar UJ—3c</p> <p>b</p>			

Figure 177. Objects from Tomb K 5: (a) No. 2, (b) No. 1. Scale 2:5

K 10

Shaft: rect. with rounded corners, 2.05 × 0.85 × 0.95 m

Burials:

A. N/B/ex./? coffin

B. —

C. —

Bodies:

A. Adult female

B. Adult female

C. Adult male

Objects (vessels in coffin):

1. Jar PJ—2d?, hor. bur. red ct.

2. Kohl jar II—B4b

3. Coffin remains

23001 fig. 179a

22990 fig. 178

—

Table 22. Register of Finds in Cemetery K at Adindan (*cont.*)


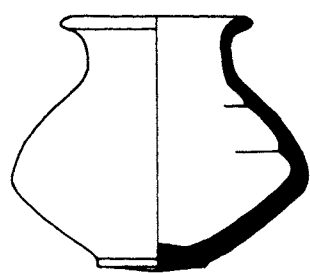
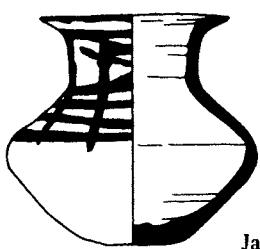
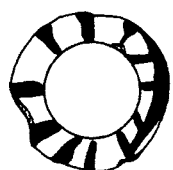
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>	
	 <p>Kohl Jar II—B4b</p>				
			 <p>Jar PJ—2d?</p> <p>a</p>		
			 <p>Jar II—PJ—2ciii</p> <p>b</p>		

Figure 178. Object from Tomb K 10: No. 2. Scale 1:2

Figure 179. Objects from Tombs K 10 and K 12: (a) No. 1 (K 10), (b) No. 1 (K 12). Scale 2:5

K 11

Shaft with cb. lining, chamber begun but not finished⁵⁵

Shaft: rect.

Burials: —

Objects: —

K 12

Shaft with side chamber

Shaft: rect. with rounded corners, 2.40 × 0.70 × 0.50 m

Chamber: rect. with rounded corners, 2.40 × 0.80 × 0.80 m

Blocking: remains of 3 courses of cb. and an upended stone

Burial: —

Object in shaft:

1. Jar II—PJ—2ciii, bk. pt.

23002 fig. 179b

K 18⁵⁶

Objects:

1. Scarab, bl. gz. st., complex, Z-scroll border surrounding signs
2. Kohl jar II—B3a, schist/slate

23021 fig. 16d

22991 fig. 180

55. Special drawing sheet by Bickford.

56. No record sheet.

Table 22. Register of Finds in Cemetery K at Adindan (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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Kohl Jar II—B3a

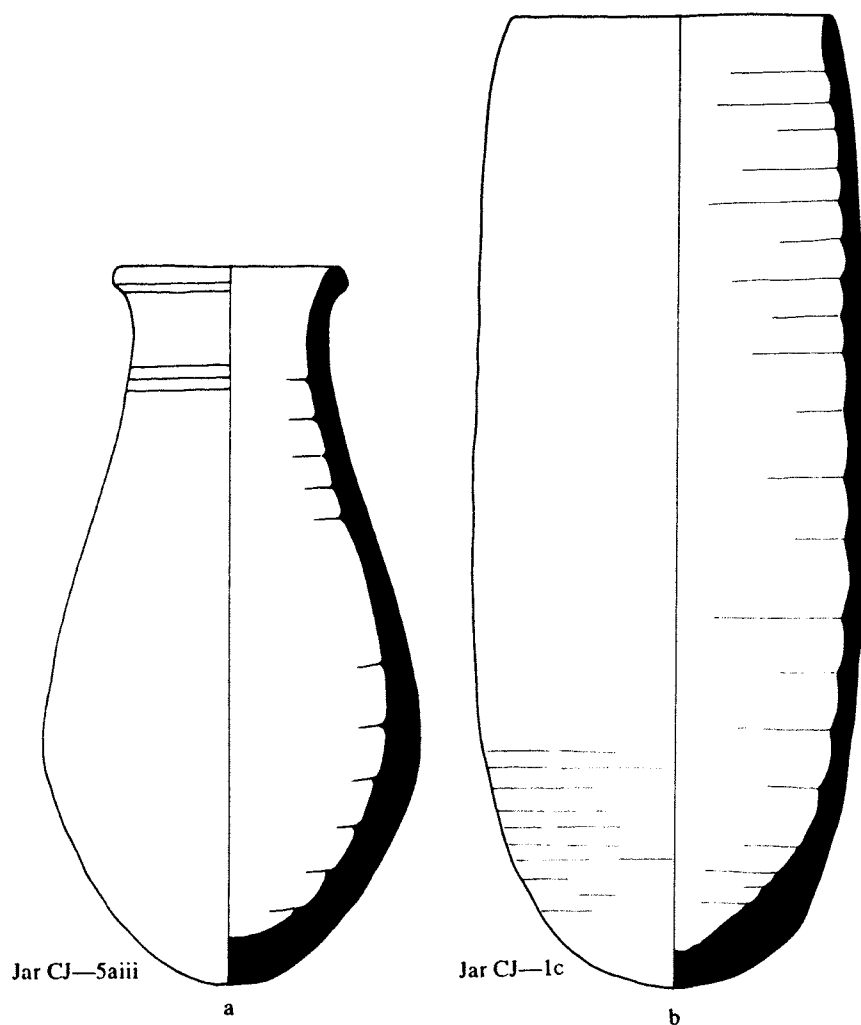
Figure 180. Object from Tomb K 18:
No. 2. Scale 1:2

Figure 181. Objects from Tomb K 18: (a) No. 3, (b) No. 4. Scale 2:5

K 18 (*cont.*)Objects (*cont.*):

3. Jar CJ—5aiii, pk. ct.
4. Jar CJ—1c
5. Stand ST—?

23043 fig. 181a
23042 fig. 181b
23044

K 21

Shaft: rect. with rounded corners, $2.00 \times 0.58 \times 0.80$ m

Burial: —

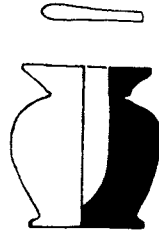
Body: adult female

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Table 22. Register of Finds in Cemetery K at Adindan (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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Kohl Jar II—A4a

Figure 182. Object from Tomb K 21: No. 1. Scale 1:2

K 21 (*cont.*)

Objects in shaft:

- | | | |
|--|-------|-------------------|
| 1. Kohl jar II—A4a, alabaster, with part of wooden stick | 22992 | fig. 182, pl. 39i |
| 2. "Sherd of large bowl with wide rim" | — | |

K 31

fig. 183a

Shaft with side chamber

Shaft: rect. with rounded corners, 2.80 × 0.83 × 1.40 m

Chamber: rect. with rounded corners, 2.80 × 1.10 × ? m including blocking

Blocking: cb. or touf, some on sides and in chamber

Burial: — coffin

Body: —

Objects:

a. From coffin:

- | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|
| 1. Coffin remains | — | |
| 2. Jar CJ—5bi | 23045 | fig. 184 |
| 3. Razor | 23018 | fig. 183d |
| 4. Kohl jar II—B1, with lid | 22993 | fig. 183b |
| 5. Scarab, gn. gz. st., scroll with <i>nfr</i> signs | 23004 | n/a |
| 6. Needle | 23059 | fig. 183c |
| 7. Scarab, lt. bl. gz. st., Red Crown between 2 <i>nb</i> signs | 23005 | fig. 16e |
| 8. Fish seal, bl. gz. st., Red Crowns, 2.3 × 1.7 cm | 23003 | n/a |
| 9. Scarab, bl. gz. st., fish seal with Red Crown and sign (<i>tît</i> ?) | 23012 | fig. 16f |
| 10. Plaque, bl. gz. st., obv.: <i>imn-htp</i> , rev.: <i>hm(.t)-ntr 'nh [nfrt]-iry?</i> | 23013 | fig. 16g |
| 11. Scarab, bl. gz. st., seated sphinx, <i>nb</i> below, winged sun disc above | 23014 | fig. 16h |
| 12. Scarab, bl. gz. st., <i>dsr-kʿ-r</i> ʿ | 23006 | fig. 16i |
| 13. Cowroid, bi-parabolic, bl. fa., confused signs, possibly Hathor head | 23007 | fig. 16j |
| 14. Scarab, bl. gz. st., scroll surrounding <i>nfr</i> and 'anra' signs?,
2.1 × 1.5 cm | 23015 | n/a |
| 15. Scarab, bl. gz. st., 3 rows of signs | 23017 | fig. 16k |
| 16. Scarab, dk. gn. bloodstone(?), undecorated | 23016 | fig. 16l |

b. Unc. loc.:

- | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|
| 17. Beads and amulets, shell, 1 bl. fa. and 1 red stone | 23060 | fig. 17mm |
|---|-------|-----------|

Table 22. Register of Finds in Cemetery K at Adindan (*cont.*)

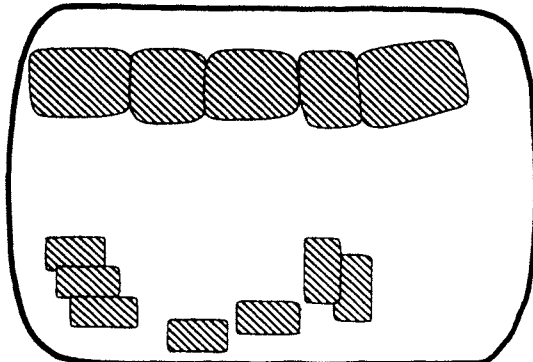
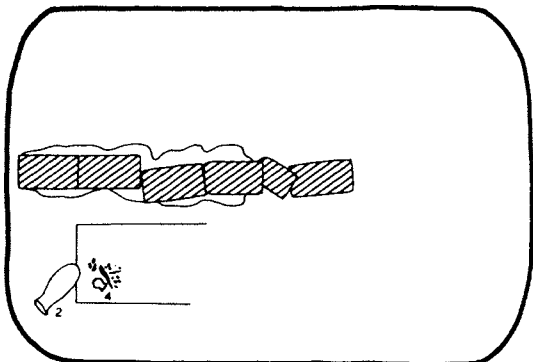
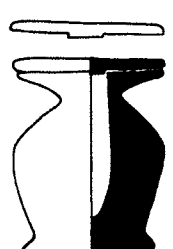

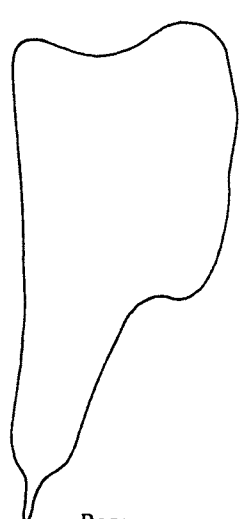
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
	 			
	 <p>Kohl Jar II—B1</p>			
	 <p>Needle</p>			
	 <p>Razor</p>			

Figure 183. Plans and Objects from Tomb K 31: (a) Plans, (b) No. 4, (c) No. 6, (d) No. 3. Scale 1:2 except (a) 1:40

K 50

Shaft with floor access and side chambers

Outer shaft: broad rectangle, dim. n/a

Inner shaft: narrow rectangle, 1/3 width of outer shaft

Chambers: rect., E–W in floor, each ca. 1/3 shaft width

Blocking: above all chambers, stones laid across shaft,
fixed with mud, also below burial C

Burials:

a. In chamber A:

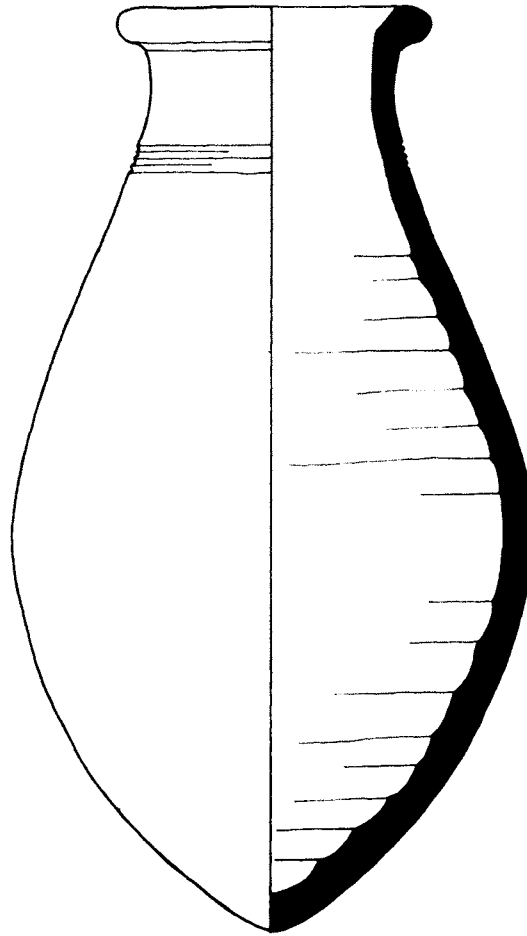
A. N/R/ex./pubis coffin

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Table 22. Register of Finds in Cemetery K at Adindan (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
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Jar CJ—5bi

Figure 184. Object from Tomb K 31: No. 2. Scale 2:5

K 50 (*cont.*)

Burials (*cont.*):

b. In chamber B:

B. N/L/ex./— coffin

c. In chamber C:

C. N/L/ex./pubis coffin (above blocking)

D. N/B/ex./sides-pubis below blocking

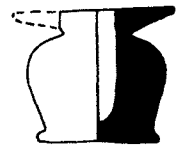
Bodies:

A. Adult male

B. Adult male

C. Adult female

D. Adult male



Kohl Jar II—B3a

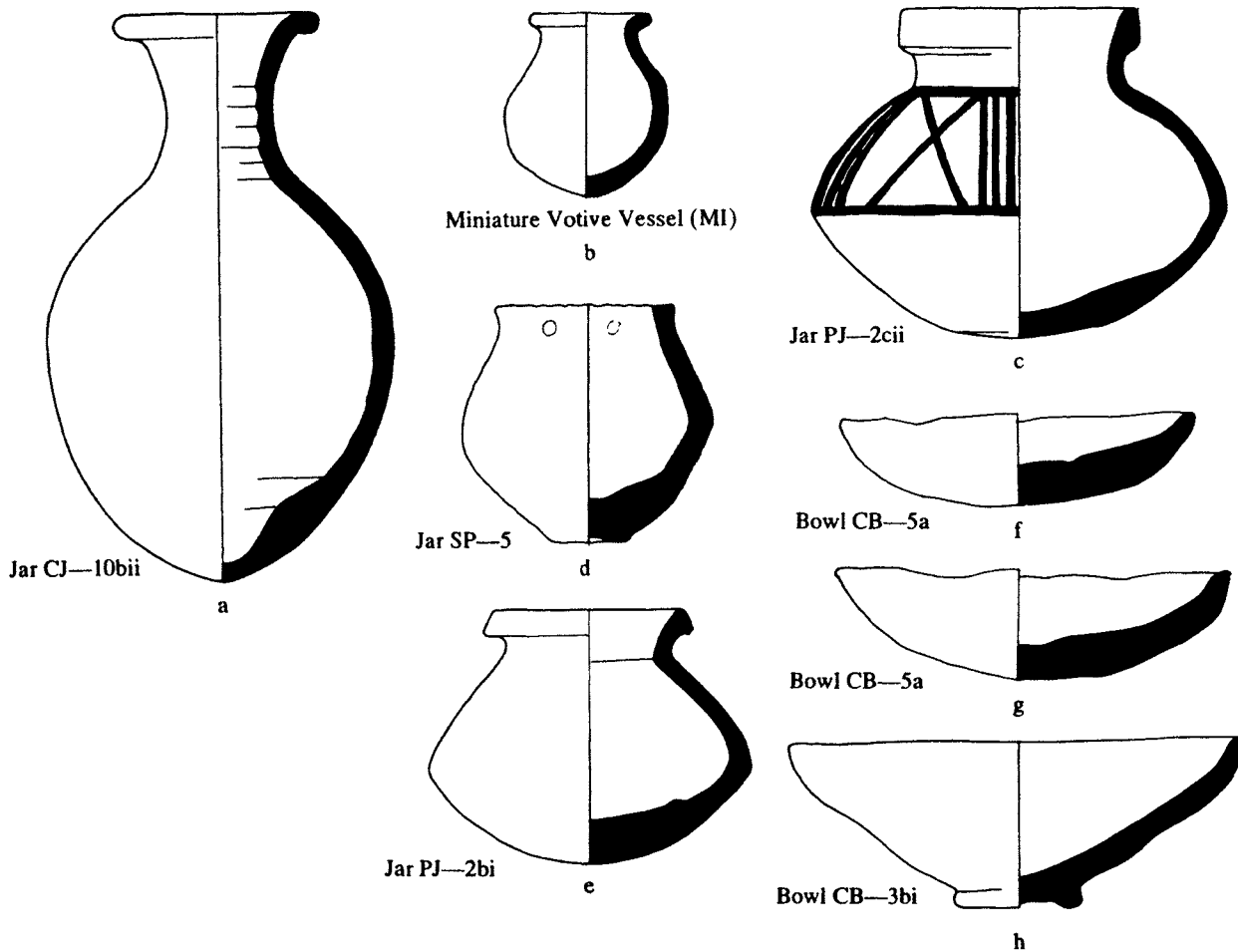
a



Stone Jar III

b

Figure 185. Objects from Tomb K 50: (a) No. 16, (b) No. 7. Scale 1:2

Figure 186. Objects from Tomb K 50 (*cont.*): (a) No. 13, (b) No. 11, (c) No. 6, (d) No. 19, (e) No. 15, (f) No. 8, (g) No. 21, (h) No. 2. Scale 2:5

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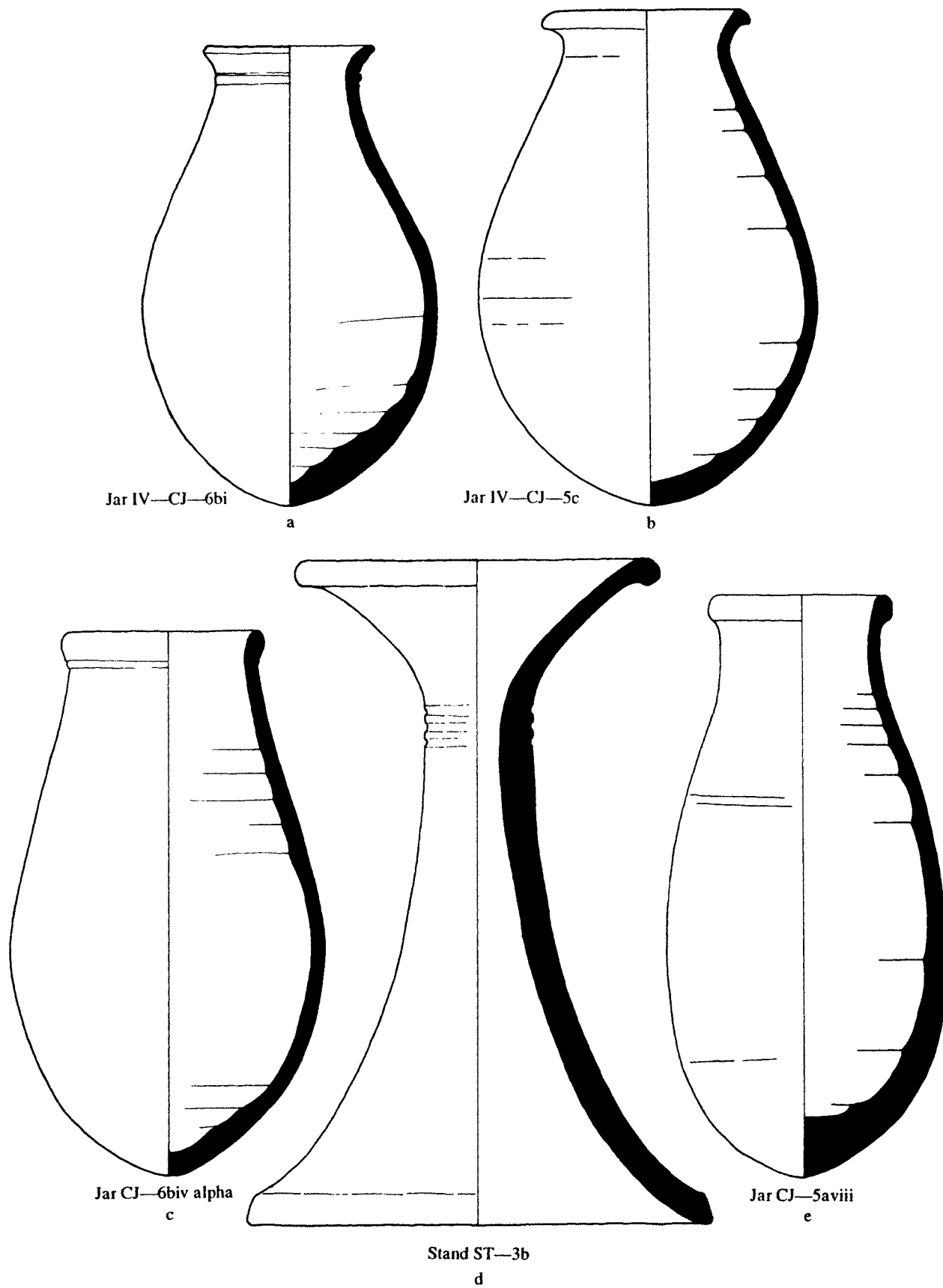


Figure 187. Objects from Tomb K 50 (*cont.*): (a) No. 12, (b) No. 14, (c) No. 3, (d) No. 5, (e) No. 1. Scale 2:5

Table 22. Register of Finds in Cemetery K at Adindan (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
K 50 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects:				
a. In chamber A:				
	1. Jar CJ—5aviii, dk. red bur.		23115	figs. 4d, 187e
	2. Bowl CB—3bi, int. hor. bur. red ct.		23119	fig. 186h
	3. Jar CJ—6biv alpha, red ct. vert. bur.		23116	fig. 187c
	4. C-Group bowl, 7.6 × 4.8 cm (in K 50—2)		23109	
	5. Stand ST—3b, hor. bur. red ct.		23104	fig. 187d
	6. Jar PJ—2cii		23114	figs. 7r, 186c
	7. Stone jar III, blue marble		23138	fig. 185b
	8. Bowl CB—5a		23108	figs. 2c, 186f
	9. Coffin remains, burial A		—	
b. In chamber B:				
	10. Coffin remains, burial B		—	
c. In shaft? with burial C?:				
	11. Miniature votive vessel MI, red ct.		23110	fig. 186b
	12. Jar IV—CJ—6bi, 10YR 7/3, 10YR 8/2		23117	fig. 187a
	13. Jar CJ—10bii, red ct. bur.		23120	fig. 186a
	14. Jar IV—CJ—5c, greenish-wh.		23121	figs. 5e, 187b
	15. Jar PJ—2bi, red ct.		23106	fig. 186e
	16. Kohl jar II—B3a, blue marble		23139	fig. 185a
	17. Scarab, bl. gz. st., <i>Zm3-T3</i> wy extended, with pair <i>nfr</i> (L hand)	B713, 89994		fig. 16m
	18. Coffin remains, burial C, red pt.		—	
d. With burial D:				
	19. Jar SP—5, red ct.		23107	figs. 10d, 186d
	20. Coffin? remains, burial D		—	
e. Unc. loc. possibly near K 50—8:				
	21. Bowl CB—5a		23127	fig. 186g
K 64				
Shaft: rect., 1.95 × 0.50 × 0.40–0.80 m				
Burial: no trace				
Objects:				
	1. Scarab, st., with unc. dec.		23140	n/a
	2. Sherds (from fill)			Sherds n/a
K 65				
Shaft with side chamber				
Shaft: rect. with rounded corners, 2.45 × 0.82 × 2.10 m				
Chamber: on W, rect. with rounded corners, 2.45 × 1.40 × 0.75 m, partly collapsed				
Blocking: 3 courses cb. remaining, some thrown into shaft				

fig. 188

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Table 22. Register of Finds in Cemetery K at Adindan (*cont.*)

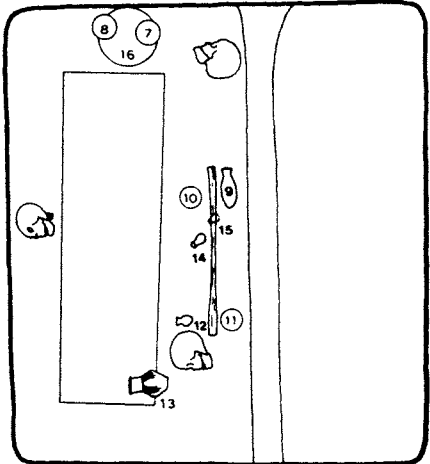
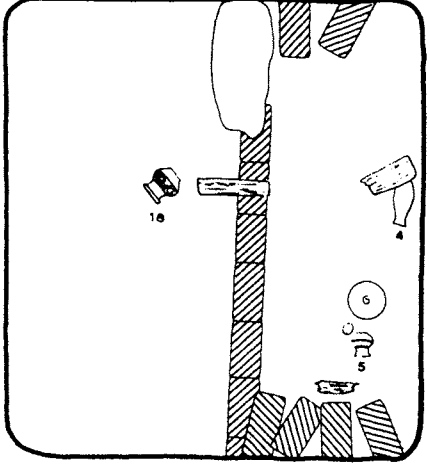
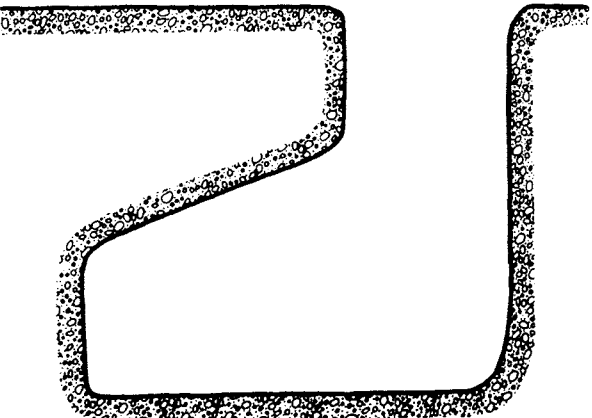

Tomb	Description and Contents	Cairo	OIM	Figure/Plate
				
				
				
				

Figure 188. Plans and Sections of Tomb K 65. Scale 1:40

K 65 (*cont.*)

Burials dist. in shaft and ch.:

- A. —
- B. —
- C. —
- D. —

Bodies:⁵⁷

- A. Adult female
- B. Senile male?
- C. Adult male
- D. Adult male, large

57. All skulls.

Table 22. Register of Finds in Cemetery K at Adindan (*cont.*)

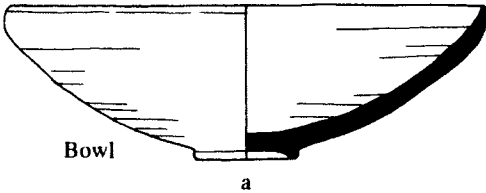
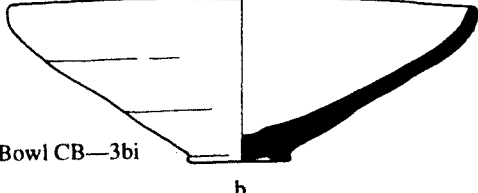
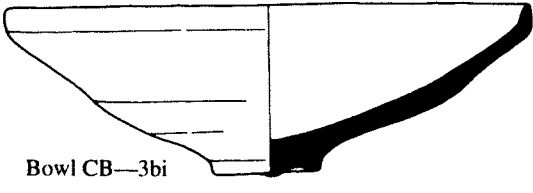
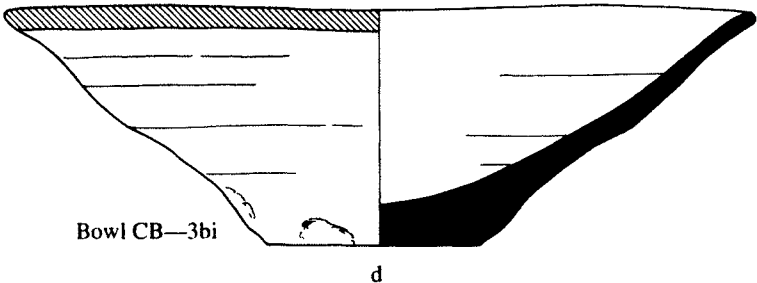
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
				
				
				
				

Figure 189. Objects from Tomb K 65: (a) No. 6, (b) No. 8, (c) No. 10, (d) No. 16. Scale 2:5

K 65 (*cont.*)

Objects:

a. In shaft:

1–3. Coffin remains

4. Jar CJ—2b

5. Jar II—PJ—2cv, with lid, dec.

6. Bowl

Disc.

23122 figs. 3g, 190g

23173 figs. 7u, 190b

23179 fig. 189a

b. In chamber:

7. Jar CJ—6bii

8. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct.

9. Jar CJ—1b, red ct.

10. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct.

11. Jar UJ—1

12. Jar PJ—2div beta

13. Jar PJ—2cvi, N.K. fine, dec. bk. pt. (inside coffin)

14. Miniature votive vessel MI, red ct., bk. rim

15. Miniature votive vessel MI (?), red ct., bk. rim, 6.5 × 5.5 cm

23186 fig. 190h

23180 fig. 189b

23126 fig. 190f

23178 fig. 189c

23181 fig. 190i

23182 fig. 190c

23176 fig. 190d

23183 fig. 190a

23184

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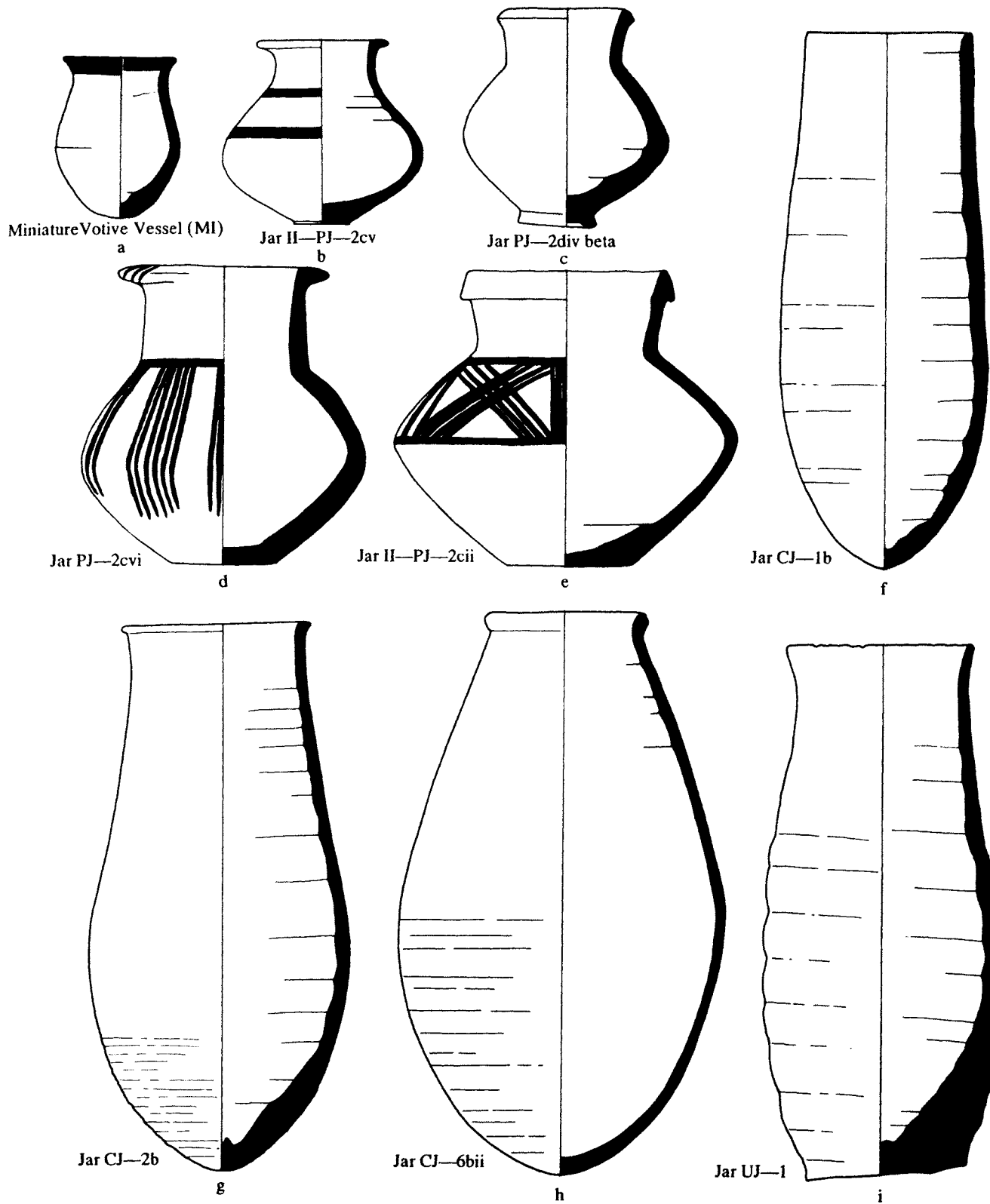


Figure 190. Objects from Tomb K 65 (*cont.*): (a) No. 14, (b) No. 5, (c) No. 12, (d) No. 13, (e) No. 18, (f) No. 9, (g) No. 4, (h) No. 7, (i) No. 11. Scale 2:5 except (h) 1:5

Table 22. Register of Finds in Cemetery K at Adindan (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
K 65 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
b. In chamber (<i>cont.</i>):				
	16. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. bur. red int. ct.		23177	fig. 189d
	17. Jar, as K 65—I4 and I5, 7.2 × 5.2 cm		23185	
c. In chamber, not planned:				
	18. Jar II—PJ—2cii, dec. bk. pt.		23174	fig. 190e

D. CEMETERY S

Cemetery S (table 23, pl. 5) included two small clusters of loci, located directly to the south of VA, somewhat below the 125 m contour. Four shafts were dug toward the southern end of the area in the late A-Group burials and later plundered (see Williams 1989, chap. 2); S 3 was reused in the New Kingdom. The New Kingdom tombs consisted of four chamber tombs and two shafts. New Kingdom grave sheets were dated March 9–11, 1963.

Table 23. Register of Finds in Cemetery S at Qustul

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
-------------	---------------------------------	--------------	------------	---------------------

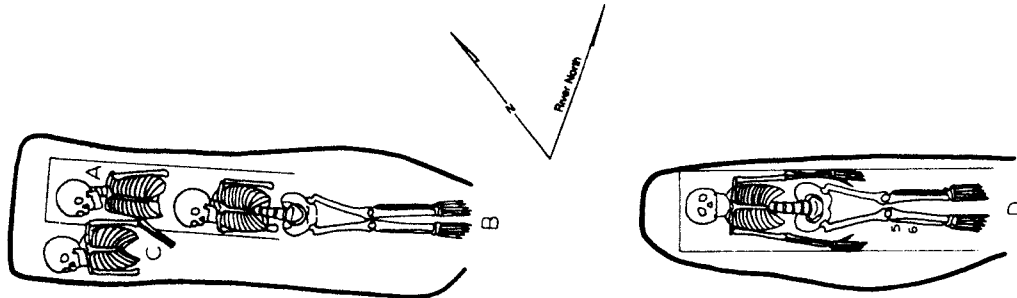


Figure 191. Plans of Tomb S 5. Scale 1:40

S 5

fig. 191

Shaft with end chambers

Shaft: rect., ca. 2.00 × 0.60–0.65 × 0.85–1.20 m, with
step-depressions near doors of chambers

W chamber: 1.65 × 0.45–0.70 × 0.45–0.75 m

E chamber: 2.50 × 0.70–0.85 × 0.70–0.90 m

Blocking: 3 courses of cb., 0.10 × 0.17 × 0.33 m

Burials:

a. In shaft:

A. W/B/ex. ?/— coffin?

B. W/—/ex./— coffin?

C. —

REGISTER OF FINDS

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Table 23. Register of Finds in Cemetery S at Qustul (*cont.*)

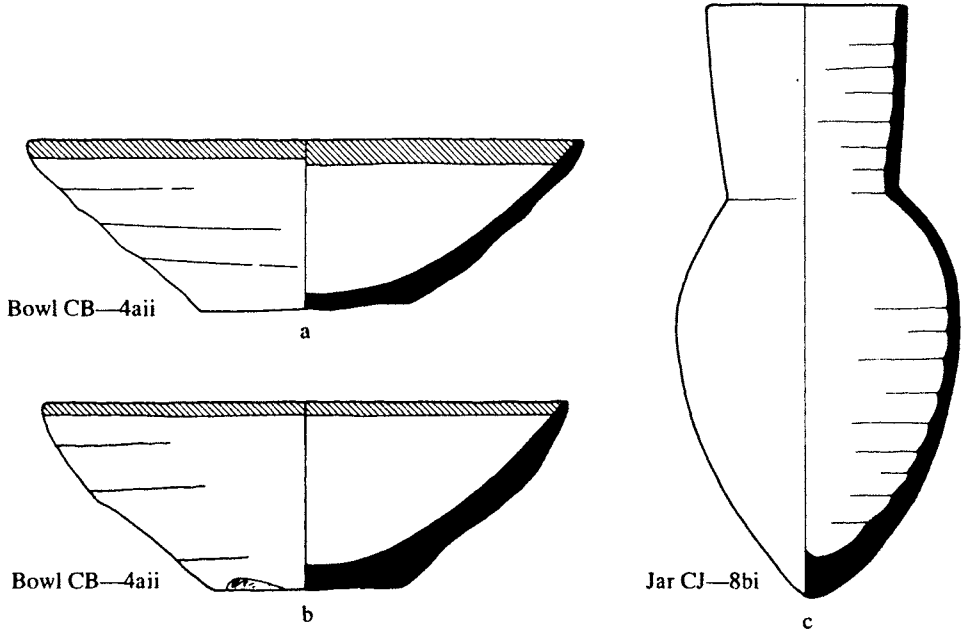
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
	 <p>Bowl CB—4a ii</p> <p>a</p> <p>Bowl CB—4a ii</p> <p>b</p> <p>Jar CJ—8b i</p> <p>c</p>			

Figure 192. Objects from Tomb S 5: (a) No. 6, (b) No. 5, (c) No. 3. Scale 2:5 except (c) 1:5

S 5 (*cont.*)Burials (*cont.*):

b. In W chamber:

D. W/B/ex./sides coffin

c. In E chamber:

E. W/B/ex./pubis coffin

F. —

Bodies:

A. Mature male

B. Probably adult

C. —

D. Probably adult

E. Probably adult

F. —

Objects:

a. In shaft:

1. Furniture legs (from bed?)

2. Frags. of dec. from coffin

3. Jar CJ—8b i (W corner)

4. Bowl(s), "fragments of dishes from around bodies"

Disc.

Disc.

21322 fig. 192c

Disc.

b. In W burial chamber in coffin at feet:

5. Bowl CB—4a ii, pk. rim band

21320 fig. 192b

6. Bowl CB—4a ii, pk. rim band

21321 fig. 192a

Table 23. Register of Finds in Cemetery S at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
S 5 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Objects (<i>cont.</i>):			
	c. In E chamber:			
	7. Bowl (near R humerus)		Disc.	
	8. Bowl (near head)		Disc.	
	9. Coffin remains, burial A, or bed		Disc.	
	10. Coffin remains, burial B, or bed		Disc.	
	11. Coffin remains, burial D		Disc.	
	12. Coffin remains, burial E		Disc.	
S 6				
	Shaft with two end chambers			fig. 193
	Shaft: rect., ca. $2.50 \times 0.75 - 0.99 \times 2.50$ m, level floor			
	W chamber: $2.15 \times 2.60 \times 0.90$ m			
	E chamber: $2.30 \times 2.30 \times 0.90$ m			
	Burials:			
	a. W chamber:			
	A. W/B/3-4/sides head turned			
	B. — SW corner			
	b. E chamber:			
	C. W/B/ex./sides coffin			
	Bodies:			
	A. Adult?			
	B. Adult?			
	C. Adult?			
	Objects:			
	a. In W chamber, R side of body:			
	1. Bowl CB—4a _{ii} , gr. ct., red rim band, 20.3×7.2 cm	21340		
	2. Bowl CB—4a _{ii} , red ct. and red rim band, 21.3×8.0 cm	21341		
	3. Bowl CB—4a _{ii} , gr. ct., red rim band	21342		fig. 194b
	4. Bowl CB—4a _{ii} , red ct., dipped	22226		fig. 194a
	b. In E chamber, around burial C:			
	5. Bowl		Disc.	
	6. Bowl CB—4a _{ii} , gr. ct., red rim band, 20.8×7.6 cm	22227		
	7. Bowl CB—4a _{ii} , gr. ct., red rim band	21343		
	8. Bowl CB—4a _{ii} , gr. ct.(?), red rim band	22219		fig. 194d
	9. Bowl CB—4a _{ii} , red ct. int. and ext. band	21344		fig. 194c
	10. Bowl CB—4a _{ii} , gr. ct., red rim, 20.2×7.0 cm	22220		
	11. Coffin remains, burial C		Disc.	

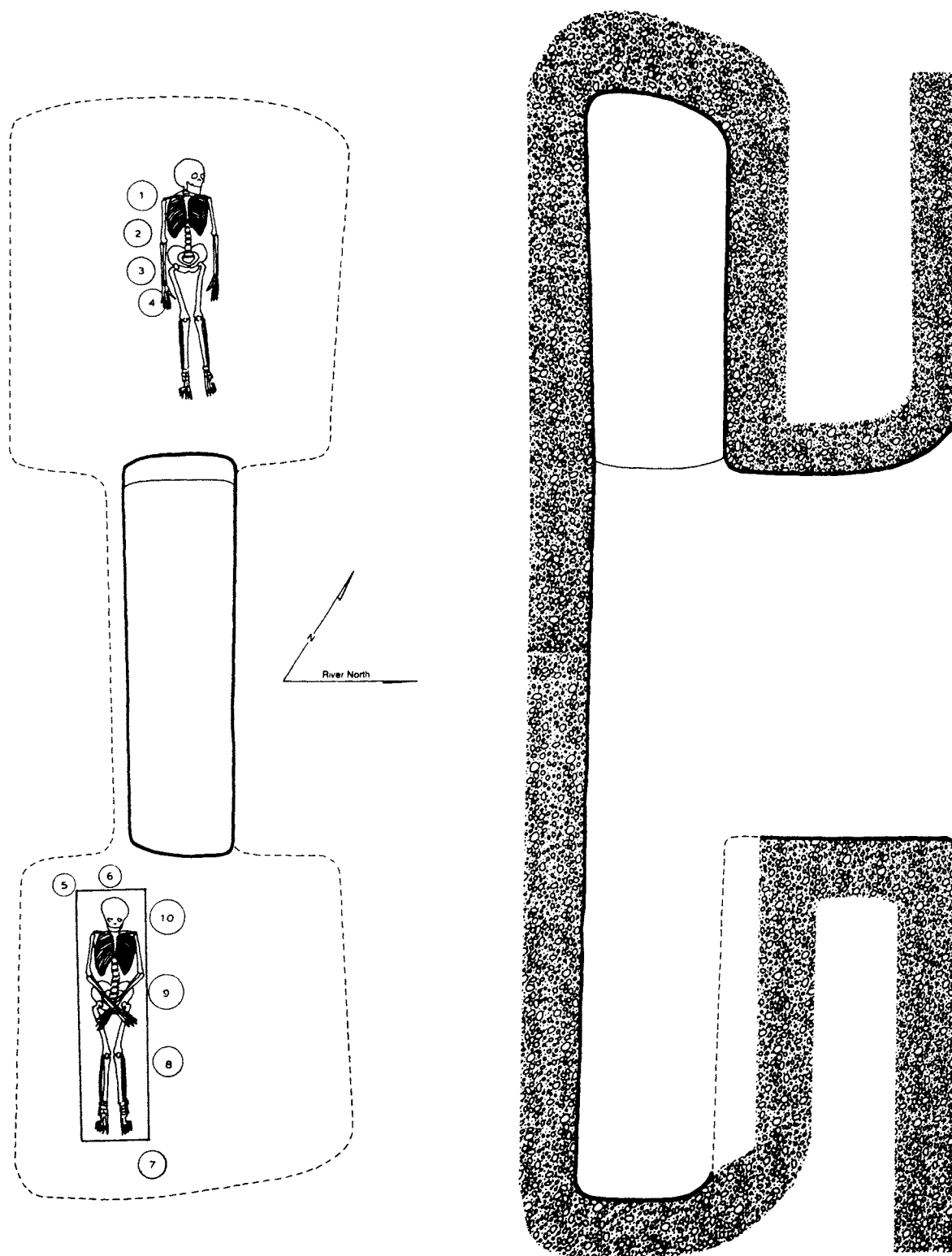


Figure 193. Plan and Section of Tomb S 6. Scale 1:40

Table 23. Register of Finds in Cemetery S at Qustul (*cont.*)

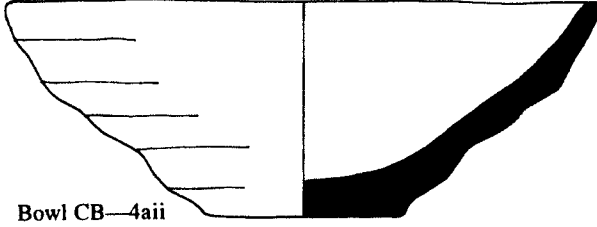
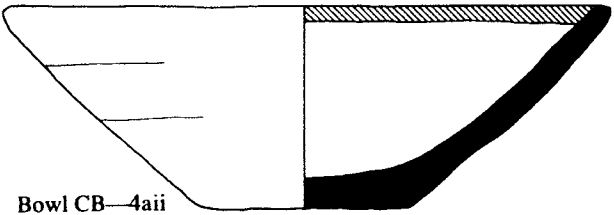
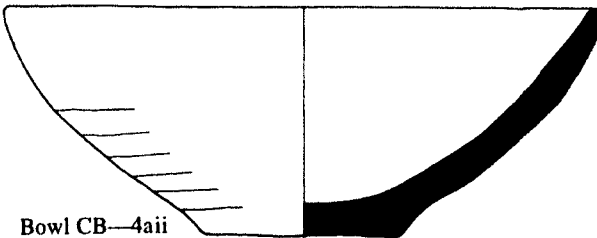
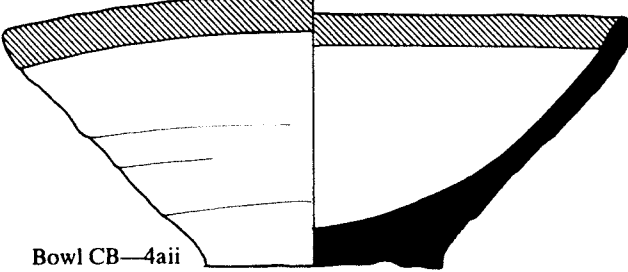
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
				
	Bowl CB—4aaii			a
				
	Bowl CB—4aaii			b
				
	Bowl CB—4aaii			c
				
	Bowl CB—4aaii			d

Figure 194. Objects from Tomb S 6: (a) No. 4, (b) No. 3, (c) No. 9, (d) No. 8. Scale 2:5

S 7

figs. 195, 196a

Shaft with two end chambers:

Shaft: rect. with rounded ends, ca. $2.75 \times 0.80 \times 2.00$ mW chamber: 2.50×1.30 – 1.70×0.95 – 1.00 mBlocking: bricks, $0.12 \times 0.18 \times 0.37$ m, 4 courses and stone slabsE chamber: 2.65×1.10 – 1.65×1.10 – 1.25 mLocus in NE corner: $0.55 \times 0.70 \times 1.25$ m

Blocking: bricks, double thickness, 7 courses, 3 removed

Burials (top down):⁵⁸

a. In shaft at -2.35 m:

A. W/B/ex./sides (on bed? or in coffin)

B. W/B/ex./crossed pubis (on bed? or in coffin)

b. Below burial B:

C. W/B/ex./crossed pubis

c. In shaft at -2.50 m:

D. W/B/crossed at ankles/sides, head turned N

E. W/B/folded under thighs/pubis, head turned N

d. In W chamber:

F. — (skull and bones)

e. In E chamber:

G–H. — (skulls and scattered bones)

58. The heads of burials A–C were removed. The rectangle enclosing both burials A and B is probably the outsides of two coffins placed side-by-side; the inner sides may have been completely destroyed.

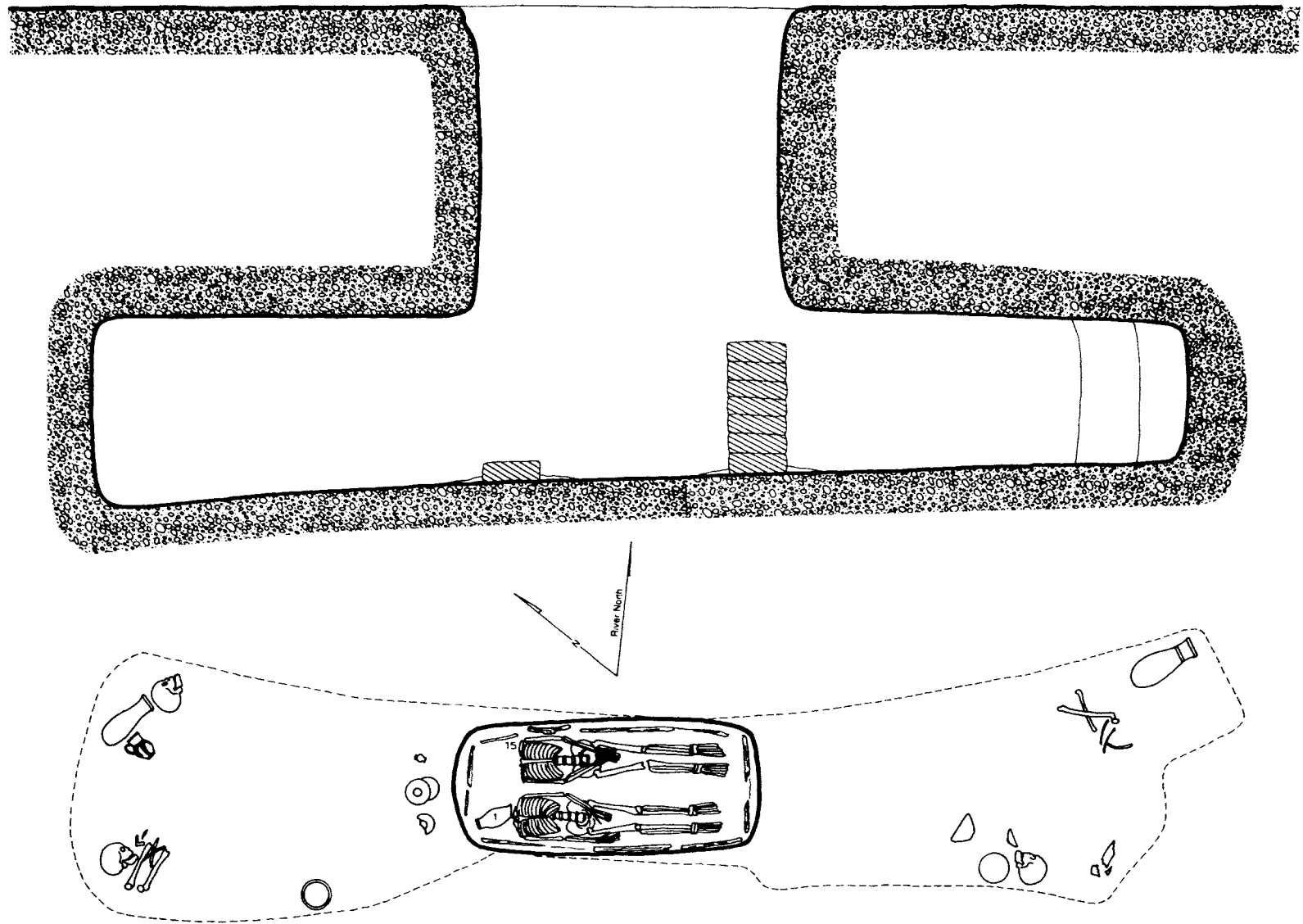


Figure 195. Plan and Section of Tomb S 7. Scale 1:40

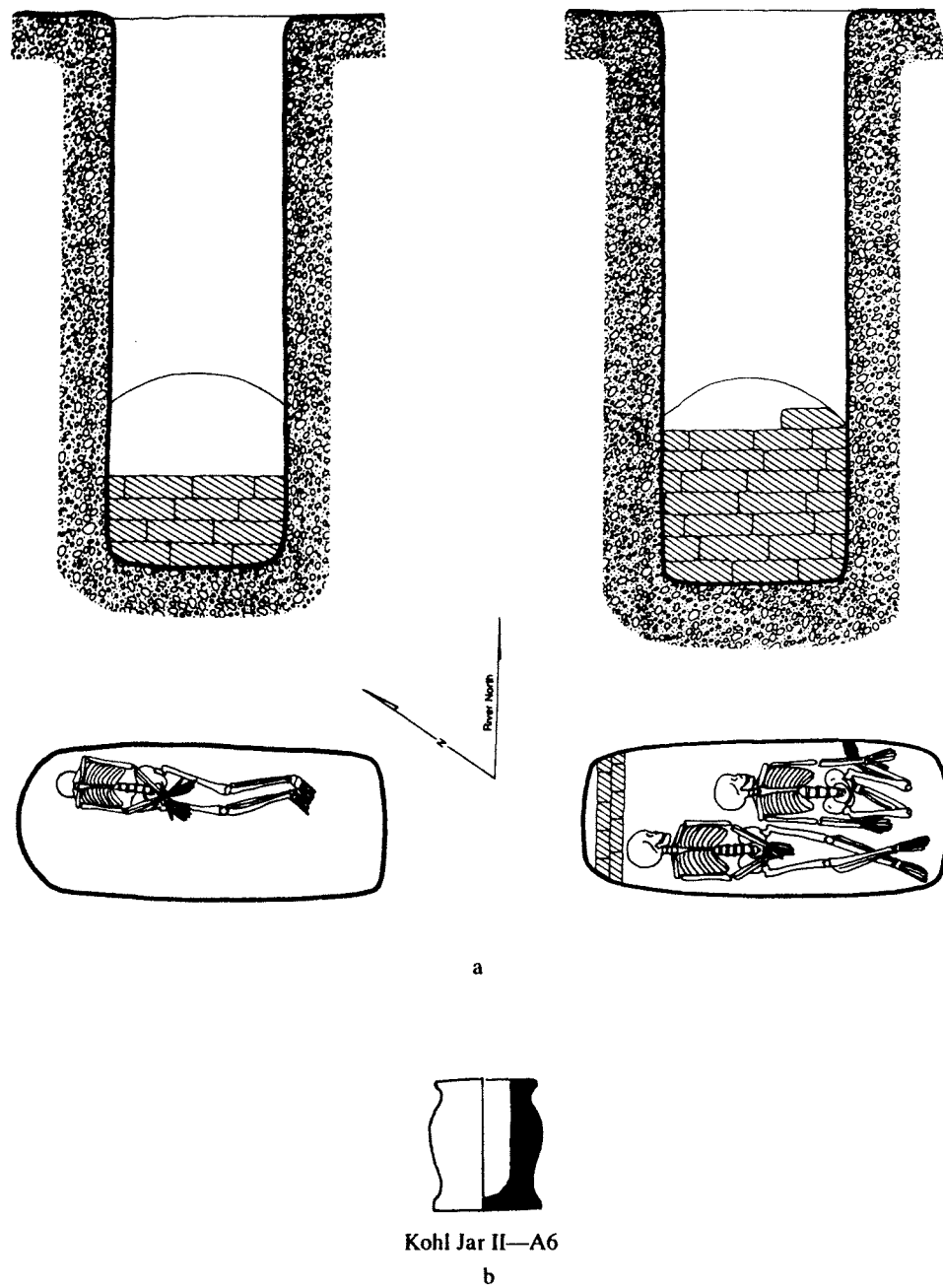


Figure 196. Plans, Sections, and Object from Tomb S 7: (a) Plans and Sections, (b) No. 9. Scales (a) 1:40 and (b) 1:2

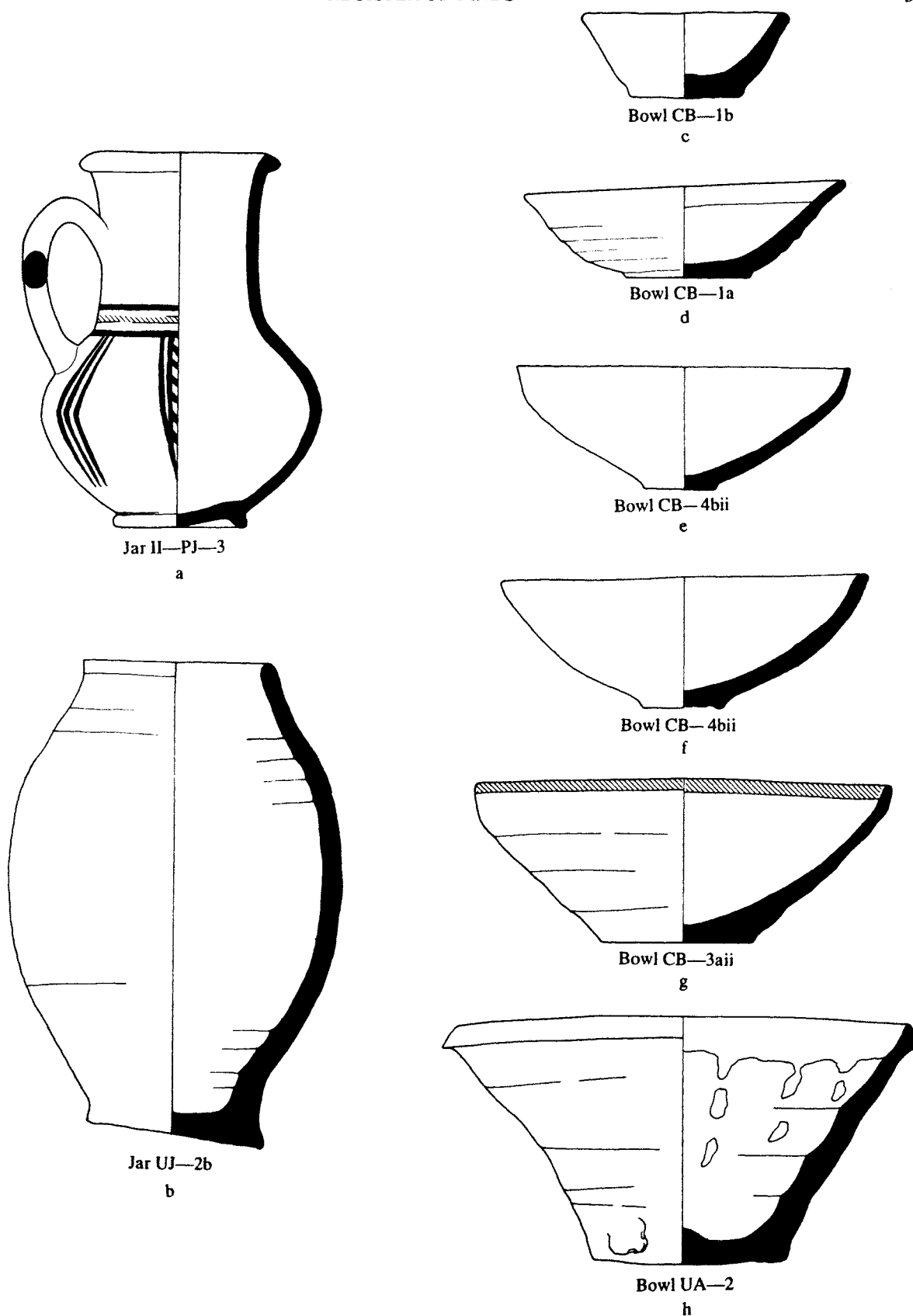


Figure 197. Objects from Tomb S 7 (*cont.*): (a) No. 5, (b) No. 1, (c) No. 10, (d) No. 18, (e) No. 2, (f) No. 11, (g) No. 6, (h) No. 17. Scale 2:5

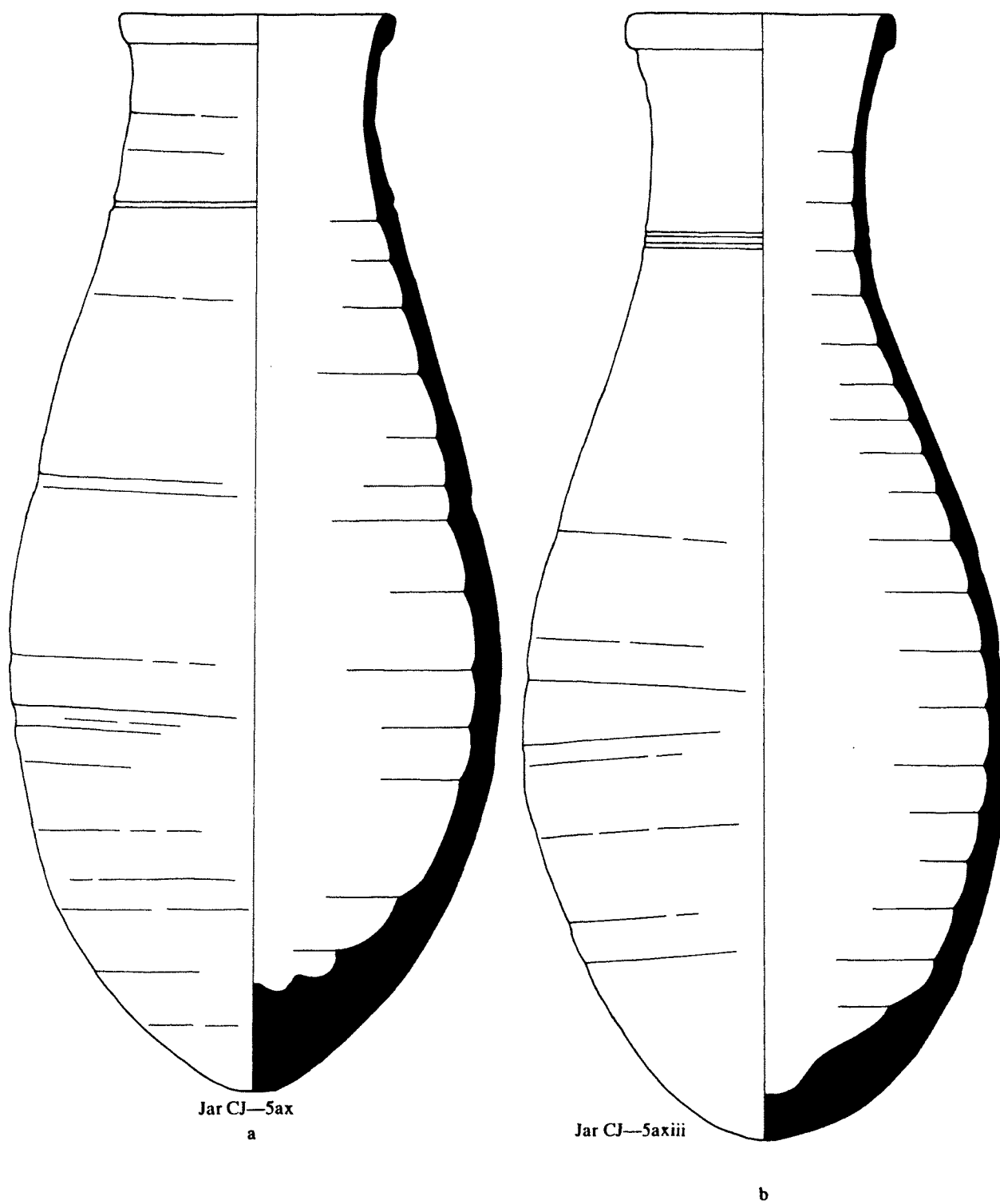


Figure 198. Objects from Tomb S 7 (*cont.*): (a) No. 8, (b) No. 14. Scale 2:5

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Table 23. Register of Finds in Cemetery S at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
S 7 (<i>cont.</i>)				
	Bodies:			
	A. Female			
	B. Male			
	C. Female			
	D. Mature female			
	E. Juvenile female			
	F–H. —			
	Objects:			
	a. In shaft:			
	1. Jar UJ—2b		22359	fig. 197b
	b. From W burial chamber:			
	2. Bowl CB—4bii, red ct. no bur.		21345	fig. 197e
	3. Bowl CB—3aai, red int. ct. dipped, 16.0 × 6.2 cm		21346	
	4. Jar CJ—6biii, 48.0 × 21.3 cm		21348	
	5. Jar II—PJ—3, greenish		21350	fig. 197a
	6. Bowl CB—3aai, gr. ct., red rim		21397	figs. 1q, 197g
	7. Bowl		—	
	8. Jar CJ—5ax		22332	fig. 198a
	9. Kohl jar II—A6		21417	fig. 196b
	c. E chamber:			
	10. Bowl CB—1b, wh. band inside rim		21396	fig. 197c
	11. Bowl CB—4bii, red ct.		20470	fig. 197f
	12. Bowl UA—2, wh. rim?, 19.8 × 9.2 cm		22279	
	13. Bowl CB—1b, 20.2 × 9.0 cm		22276	
	14. Jar CJ—5axiii		22333	fig. 198b
	d. From shaft:			
	15. Bottom of headrest (at -0.29 m)		21420	
	16. Stone vessel rim frags., alabaster		21422	
	e. Shaft, not precisely located:			
	17. Bowl UA—2, wh. band (below coffin?)		21347	fig. 197h
	18. Bowl CB—1a		21316	fig. 197d
	f. W chamber, position unc. (from R 68 or S 7):			
	19. Jar CJ—5axiii, red ct., 50.5 × 21.1 cm		22331	
S 8				fig. 199
	Shaft with end chambers			
	Shaft: ca. 2.30 × 0.60–0.65 × 2.35 m (step to chamber ca. 0.10 m)			
	W chamber: 2.25 × 1.80–2.05 × 0.80 m (step -0.10 m)			
	E chamber: 1.75 × 1.80 × 0.85 (step -0.20 m)			

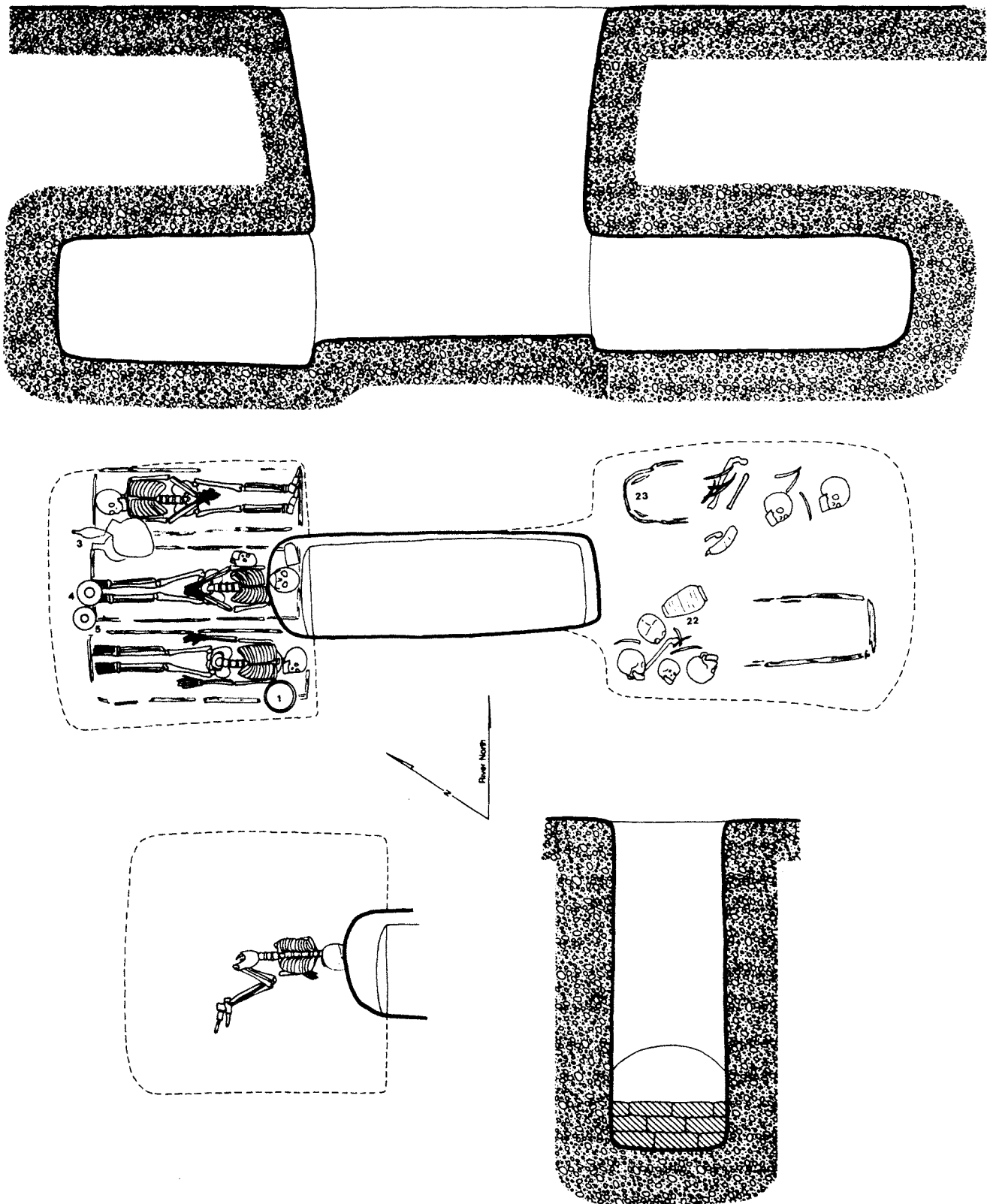


Figure 199. Plans and Sections of Tomb S 8. Scale 1:40

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Table 23. Register of Finds in Cemetery S at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
S 8 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Burials:				
a. W chamber, level I:				
A. —				
B. —				
C. —				
D. —				
b. W chamber, level II:				
E. — (above burial H)				
c. W chamber, level III, depth -0.50 m:				
F. W/B/ex./pubis N,				
G. E/B/ex./pubis coffin				
H. E/B/ex./sides S, coffin				
d. W chamber, level IV, below burial G:				
I. — ⁵⁹				
e. E chamber, level I:				
J–O. —				
f. E chamber, level II:				
K–P. —				
Bodies:				
A. Mature				
B. Mature				
C. Mature				
D. Juvenile				
E. Mature male				
F. Senile female				
G. Mature male				
H. Mature male ⁶⁰				
I. —				
J–O. "Mature, one senile, 3–4 males, rest female"				
K–P. See above entry				
Objects:				
a. W chamber, level III–IV:				
1. Bowl CB—5b (with burial H)		21391	fig. 200b	
2. Jar, large (with burial G)		—		
3. Juglet IM—9, cream-wh. ct. (with burial G)		21393	fig. 201b	
4. Bowl CB—4aiii, red ct. (with burial G)		21394	fig. 200a	
5. Bowl CB—4aiii, pk./red rim band, 21.3 × 6.8 cm (with burial G)		21395		
6. Amulet, inverted crescent on sun disc, bk. stone, 2.4 × 2.3 × 0.5 cm (under burial I)		21419	fig. 17nn	

59. "Contracted," actually disturbed.

60. "Traces of blows on skull."

Table 23. Register of Finds in Cemetery S at Qustul (*cont.*)

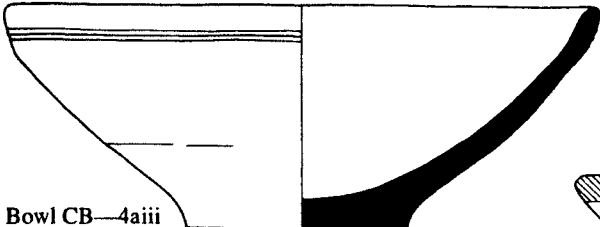
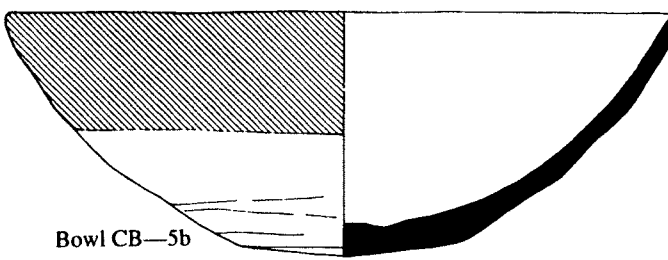
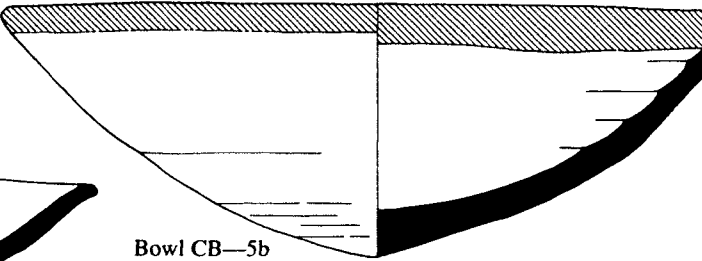
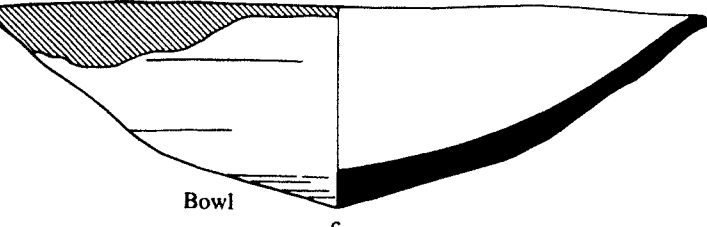
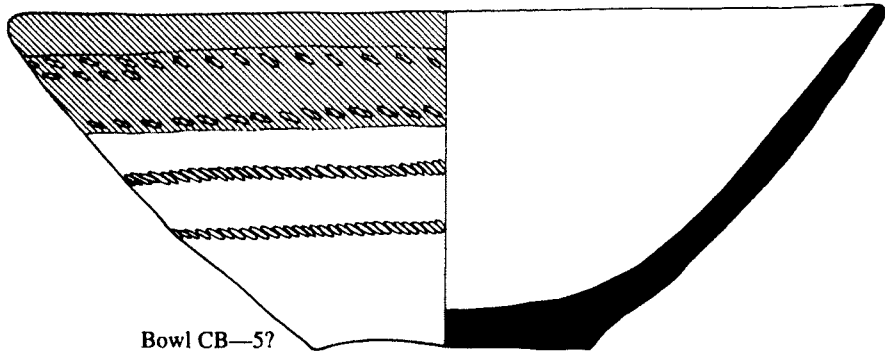
Tomb	Description and Contents	Cairo	OIM	Figure/Plate
				a
				b
				d
				c
				e

Figure 200. Objects from Tomb S 8: (a) No. 4, (b) No. 1, (c) No. 29, (d) No. 30, (e) No. 16. Scale 2:5

S 8 (*cont.*)Objects (*cont.*):a. W chamber, level III-IV (*cont.*):

7. Jar, incomplete (with burial G)

8-10. Hair rings/earrings, bone, dia. ca. 1.3 cm

11. Kohl stick, metal, length 15.6 cm

12-14. Coffin remains, burials F-H

—
21411
21409
Disc.

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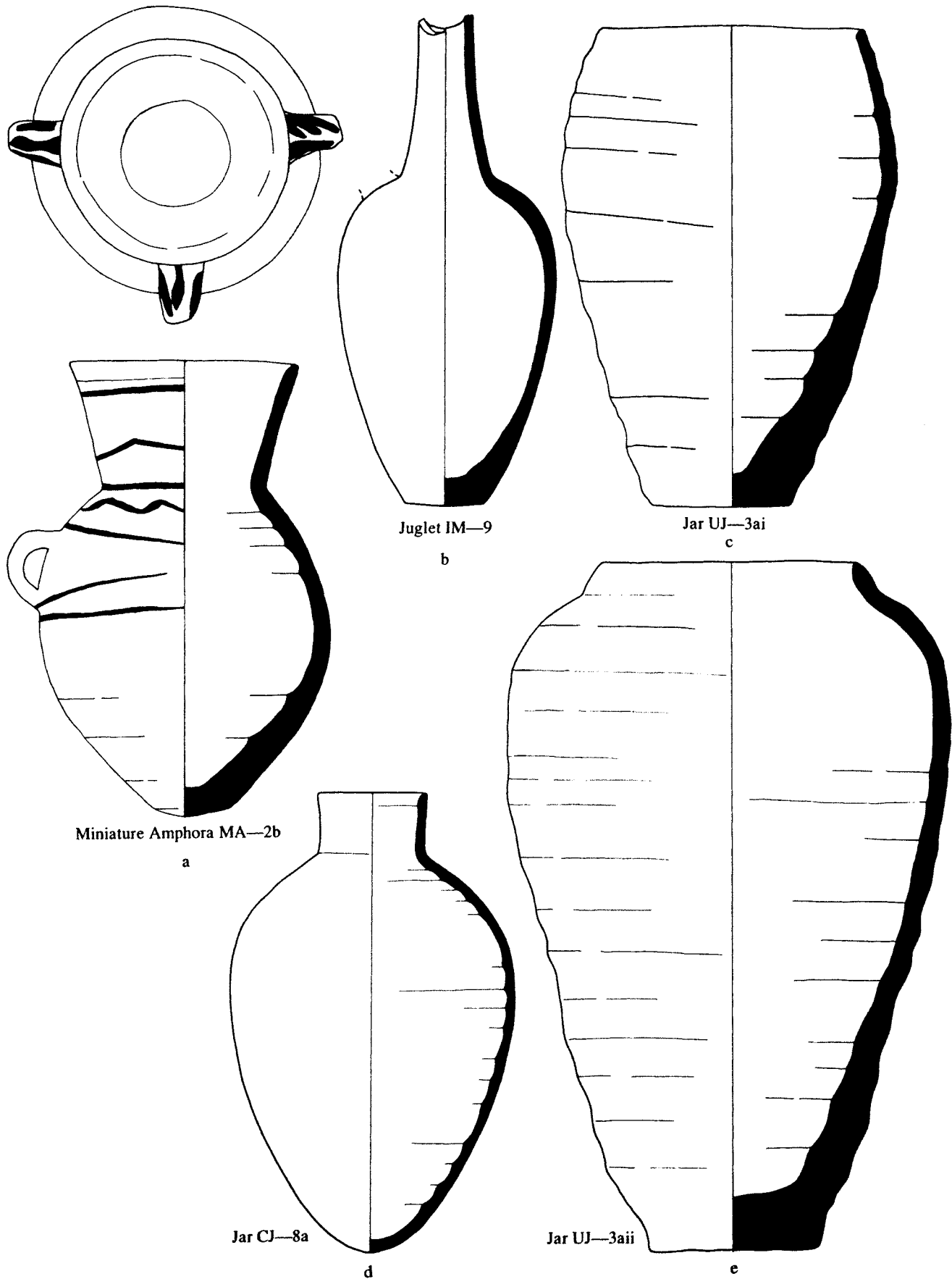


Figure 201. Objects from Tomb S 8 (*cont.*): (a) No. 15, (b) No. 3, (c) No. 31, (d) No. 26, (e) No. 22. Scale 2:5 except (d) 1:5

Table 23. Register of Finds in Cemetery S at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
S 8 (<i>cont.</i>)				
Objects (<i>cont.</i>):				
b. E chamber with burial J, level I:				
	15. ⁶¹ Miniature amphora MA—2b, 3 handles lt. ct., red pt.		21317	figs. 9k, 201a, pl. 22b
	16. Bowl CB—5?, red ct. int.		21373	fig. 200e
	17. Jar		—	
	18. Jar		Disc.	
	19. Bowl		—	
	20. Platter stand PS, red ct., int. and ext. band		22182	
	21. Jar UJ—2c?, red ct., broken, 33.5 × 17.3 cm		22365	
	22. Jar UJ—3a ⁱⁱ		21349	figs. 2p, 201e
	23. Cartonnage from coffin		21412	
	25. ⁶² Face of anth. coffin		21413	
c. Unc. loc.:				
	26. Jar CJ—8a, red ct.		21392	fig. 201d
d. Shaft:				
	27. Beads, ring, see S 8—32		21418	
	28. Copper object, 3.9 × 2.3 cm		21421	
	29. Bowl		22182 ⁶³	fig. 200c
	30. Bowl CB—5b, gr. ct. int., red band		22184	fig. 200d
	31. Jar UJ—3a ⁱ		22345	figs. 2o, 201c
	32. See S 8—27		21418	
	a. Beads, 5			
	b. Bone ring or hair ring/earring			
	33–35. Bone rings, 3		21411	
	36. Bowl		22182	
S 9				
Shaft: trapezium, 0.65 × ca. 0.85 × 0.55 m, 0.15 m undercut to S ⁶⁴				
Burials:				
	A. — (basket, stone closing)			
	B. — (basket, stone closing)			
Bodies:				
	A. —			
	B. —			
Object:				
	1. Basket		—	

61. Registration card indicates this object is from S 7.

62. Object number 24 deleted from record.

63. Alternatively S 8—20; note also S 8—36.

64. Date?

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Table 23. Register of Finds in Cemetery S at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
S 10	Shaft: rect. with rounded corners, ? \times 0.45–0.50 \times >0.25 m Burial: A. W/B/ex./pubis coffin Body: A. Juvenile Object: 1. Remains of coffin		Disc.	

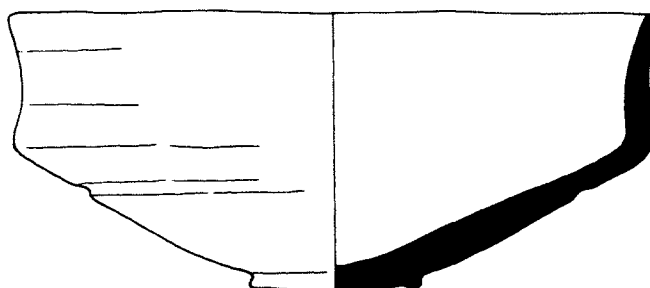
E. CEMETERY W

Cemeteries W1 and W2 (pl. 5) consisted of clusters of tombs and cache pits found on the terrace ca. 1 km to the south of the great Qustul (Q) cemetery, just to the north of the village of Qustul. Most of the numbered tombs and about twenty-four unnumbered circular pits in W1 were made during the A-Group period (see Williams 1989, chap. 2, pp. 46–84), and a few were made much later.

Cemetery W2 contained the few tombs assigned to the New Kingdom, along with a number of unrelated graves and pits of other periods. These included the A-Group (Williams 1989, chap. 2, pp. 82–84), the Napatan period (Williams 1990b: 64–67), and the X-Group/Christian periods (Williams 1991b, Appendix, table 26). Both cemeteries were excavated between February 25 and March 4, 1964.

Table 24. Register of Finds in Cemetery W at Qustul

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
W2 52	Shaft: rect. with rounded corners, 1.65 \times 0.48 \times 0.60 m Burial: W/R/ex./— Body: senile male Objects: 1. Bowl CB—7b, red ct. int. and above ext. 2. Bowl 3. Bowl with ring base, inverted		23933 Disc. Disc.	fig. 202



Bowl CB—7b

Figure 202. Object from Tomb W 52: No. 1. Scale 2:5

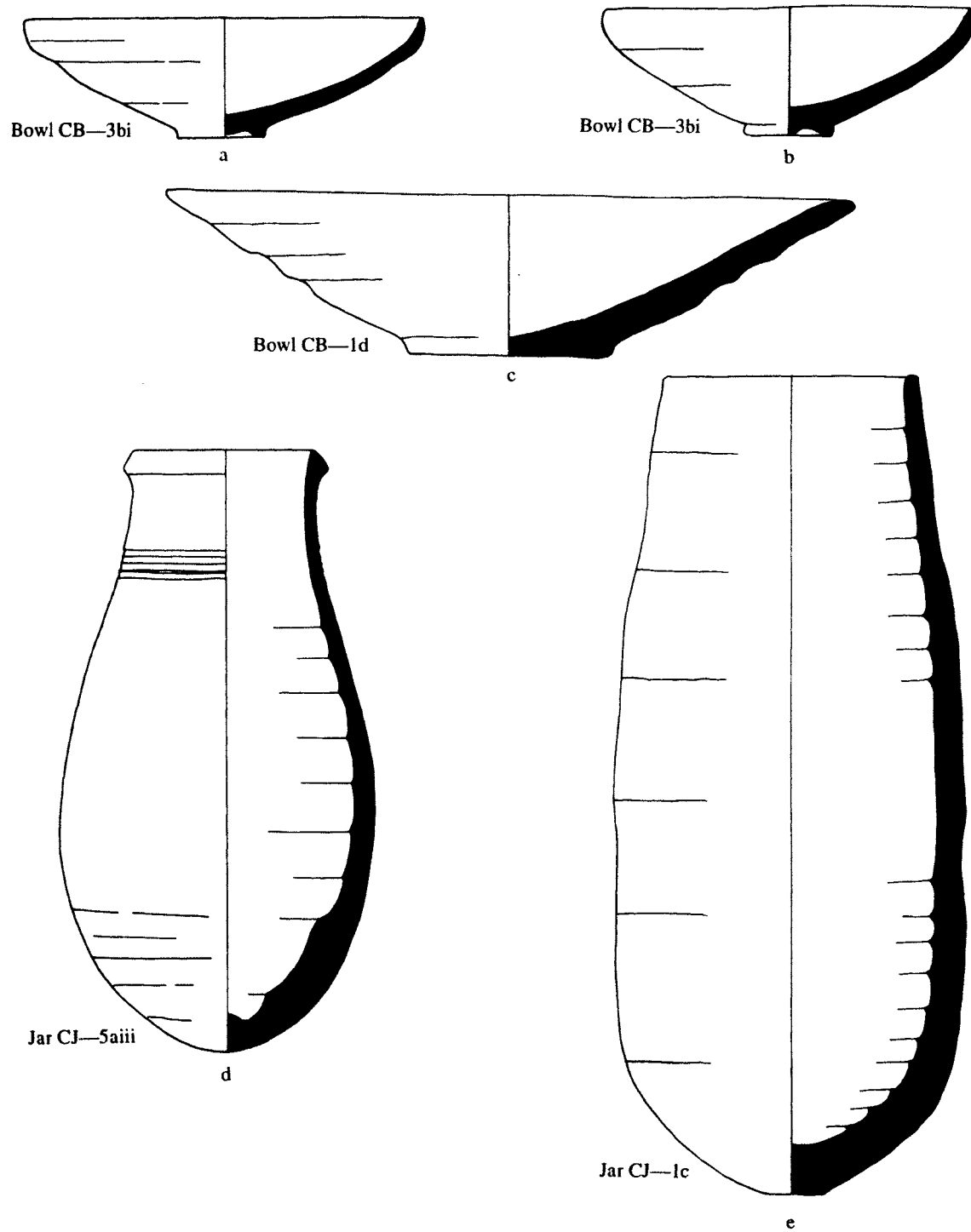


Figure 203. Objects from Tomb W 55: (a) No. 4, (b) No. 5, (c) No. 2, (d) No. 7, (e) No. 3. Scale 2:5

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Table 24. Register of Finds in Cemetery W at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
W2 53	<p>Shaft: rect., $1.95 \times 0.84 \times 0.82$ m⁶⁵</p> <p>Burial: W/L/thighs at 45–90°, knees bent/ before face (dist.)</p> <p>Body: senile female</p> <p>Objects: —</p>			
W2 55	<p>Shaft: rect. with rounded ends, $1.88\text{--}2.11 \times 0.67 \times 1.00$ m</p> <p>Burial: W/—/ex.-slightly bent/— coffin</p> <p>Body: senile female</p> <p>Objects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stand ST—3?, red ct. bur. (NE corner) 2. Bowl CB—1d, hor. int. bur. red ct. 3. Jar CJ—1c (NW corner) 4. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct. (in W2 55—2) 5. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct. (in W2 55—6) 6. Bowl (SW corner) 7. Jar CJ—5aiii, red ct. (SE corner) 8. Coffin or other wood remains 	<p>B1580, 89999</p>	<p>23934</p> <p>23964</p> <p>23930</p> <p>23932</p> <p>Disc.</p> <p>23844</p> <p>Disc.</p>	<p>fig. 203c</p> <p>fig. 203e</p> <p>fig. 203a</p> <p>fig. 203b</p> <p></p> <p>fig. 203d</p> <p></p>
W2 56	<p>Shaft: $1.75 \times 0.53 \times 0.55$ m</p> <p>Burial: W/?/ex./— coffin</p> <p>Body: juvenile female</p> <p>Objects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bowl, “red bowl, broken” 2. Jar CJ—10c, bur. red ct. 3. Jar CJ—5aiii 4. Bowl CB—3bi, hor. int. bur. red ct. 5. Coffin remains 		<p>Disc.</p> <p>23922</p> <p>23920</p> <p>23931</p> <p>Disc.</p>	<p></p> <p>figs. 7c, 204b, pl. 17a</p> <p>fig. 204c</p> <p>fig. 204a</p> <p></p>
W2 68	<p>Shaft with end chambers</p> <p>Shaft: rect. with access steps to N and S of ridge inside, $1.85 \times 0.80 \times 1.42$ m</p> <p>S chamber: steps to floor, -1.85, $2.60 \times 2.58 \times 0.92$ m</p> <p>Doorway: $0.95 \times \text{—} \times \text{—}$ m</p> <p>Blocking: stone slab lining W side, $0.85 \times 0.42 \times 0.10$ m</p> <p>N chamber: $1.35 \times 1.02\text{--}1.35 \times 0.86$ m “very irregular”</p> <p>Step: to -1.85 m</p>			

65. Burial possibly later.

Table 24. Register of Finds in Cemetery W at Qustul (*cont.*)

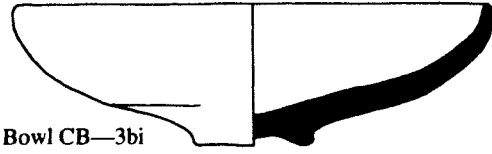
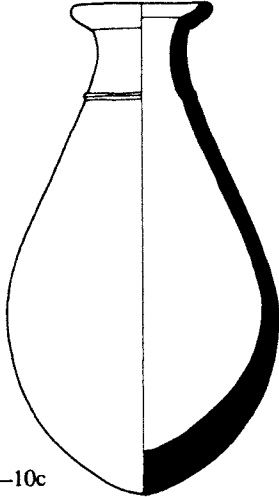
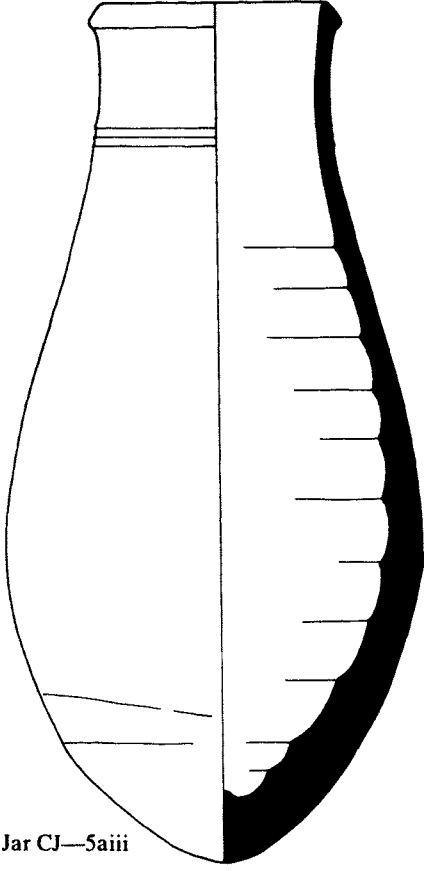
<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
	 <p>Bowl CB—3bi</p> <p>a</p>			
	 <p>Jar CJ—10c</p> <p>b</p>			
	 <p>Jar CJ—5aiii</p> <p>c</p>			

Figure 204. Objects from Tomb W 56: (a) No. 4, (b) No. 2, (c) No. 3. Scale 2:5

W2 68 (*cont.*)

Doorway: 0.92 m

Burials, in S chamber:

- A. —
- B. —
- C. —
- D. —

Bodies:

- A. Adult female
- B. Adult female
- C. Adult female
- D. Adult female

Objects:

- 1. Bowl CB—1a
- 2. Bowl CB—3ai, red rim
- 3. Sherds

23967

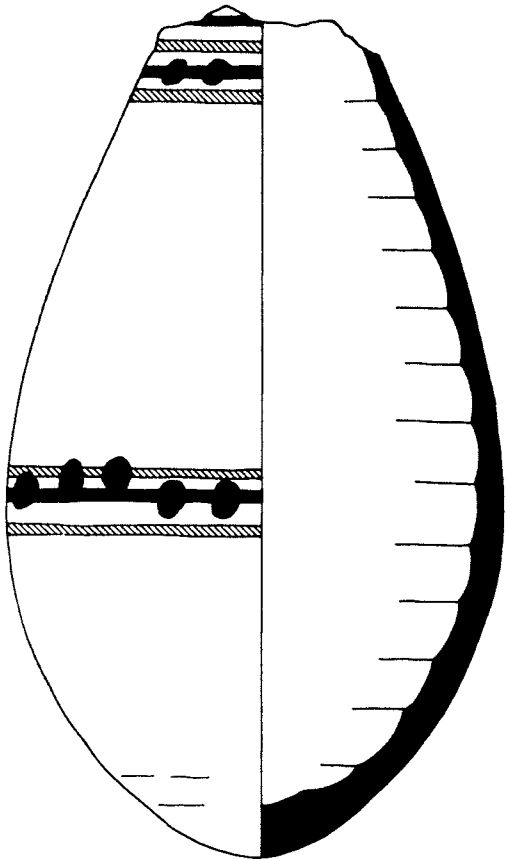
23961

Sherds n/a

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Table 24. Register of Finds in Cemetery W at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
				

Jar CJ—5?

Figure 205. Object from Tomb W 68. Scale 2:5

W2 68 (*cont.*)

Sherds:

A. Jar CJ—5?, with lt. ct., red bands frame bk. bands with spots

—

fig. 205

W2 77

Shaft: 3.50 × 0.57 × 0.45 m, subrectangular, deepened to -0.60 m,

1.20 m from E end, undercut 0.45 m at W end

Burials: —

Bodies:

A. Adult male

B. Less than 17.5 years

Object:

1. "Sherds of reddish drop-shaped jar with red paint around rim"

Disc.

Table 24. Register of Finds in Cemetery W at Qustul (*cont.*)

<i>Tomb</i>	<i>Description and Contents</i>	<i>Cairo</i>	<i>OIM</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
-------------	---------------------------------	--------------	------------	---------------------

W2 78

Shaft: $2.08 \times 0.55 \times 0.70$ m, subrectangular

Burial: —

Body: adult female

Object:

1. "Sherds of broken brownish pot"

Disc.

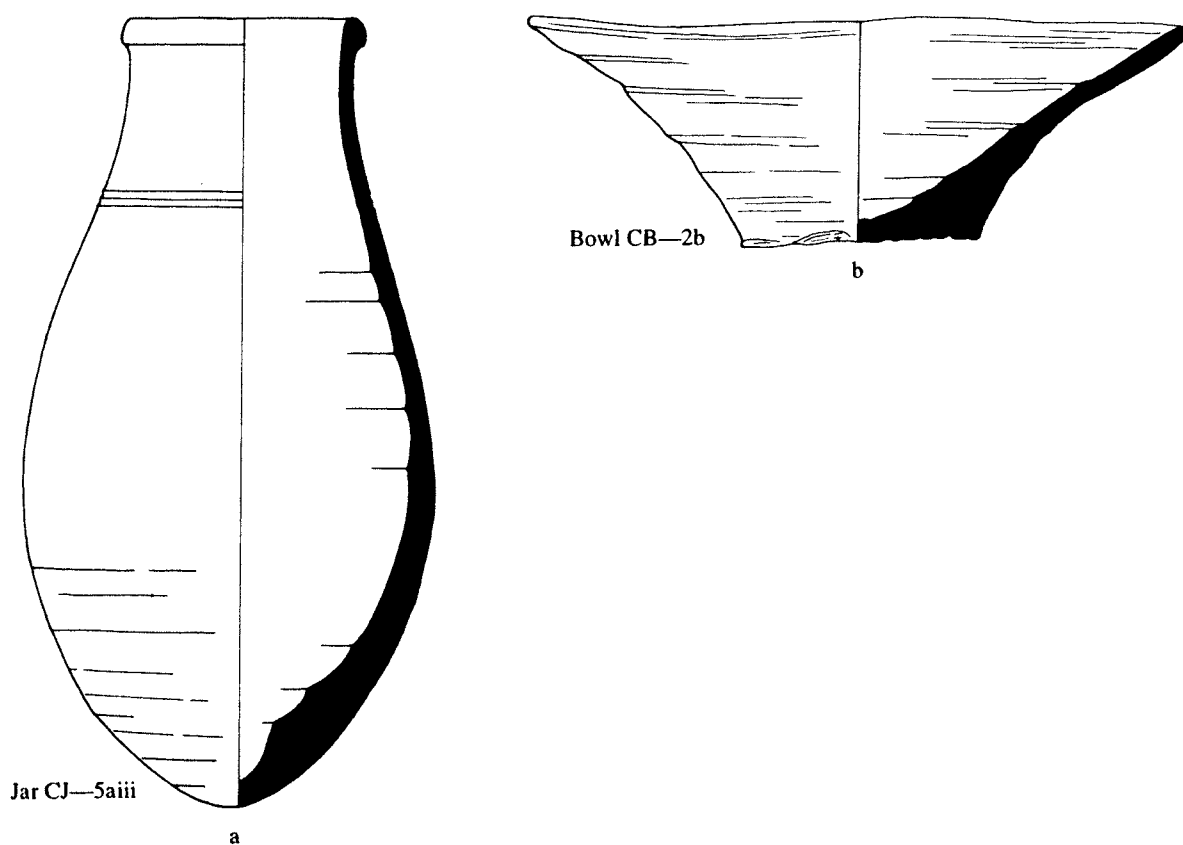


Figure 206. Objects from Tomb W 81: (a) No. 1, (b) No. 3. Scale 2:5

W2 81

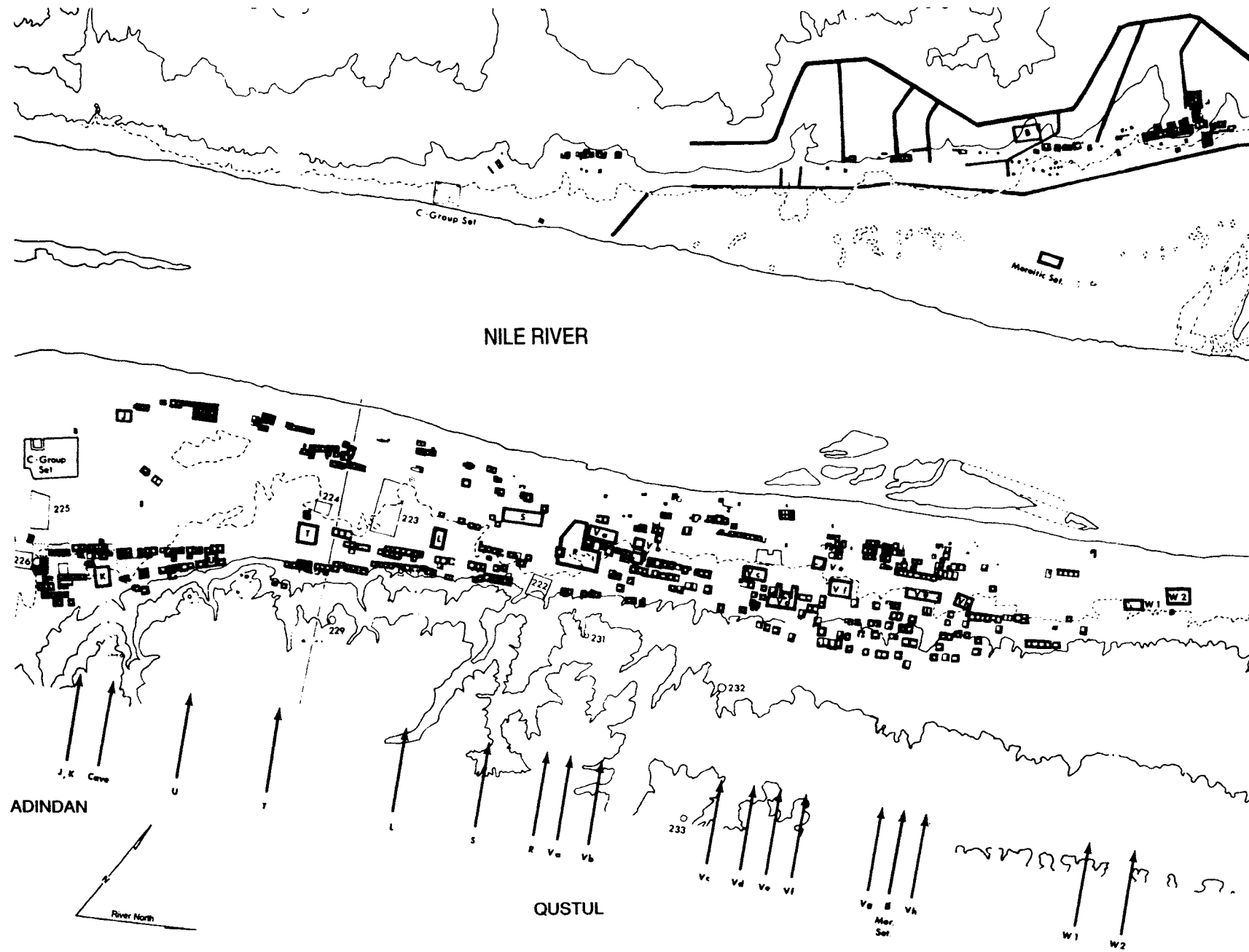
Shaft: $1.75 \times 0.62 \times 1.10$ m

Burial: W?/L/ex./pubis

Body: adult female

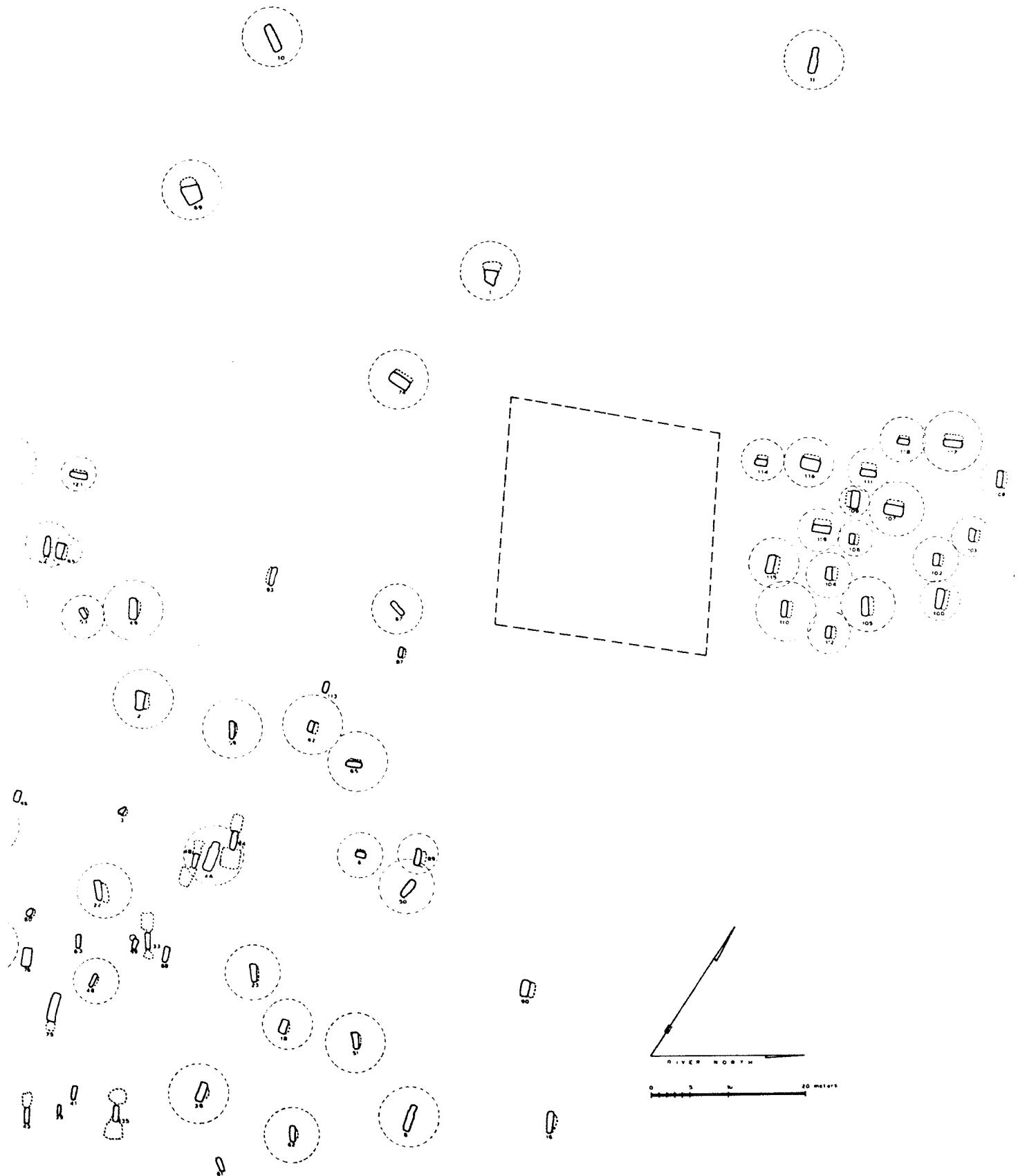
Objects:

- | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|
| 1. Jar CJ—5aiii, remains of red ct. | 23919 | fig. 206a |
| 2. Jar IV—CJ—5avi, greenish gr., incomplete spiral, 31.0×13.0 cm | 23843 | |
| 3. Bowl CB—2b, wh. rim, out and in | 23959 | fig. 206b |



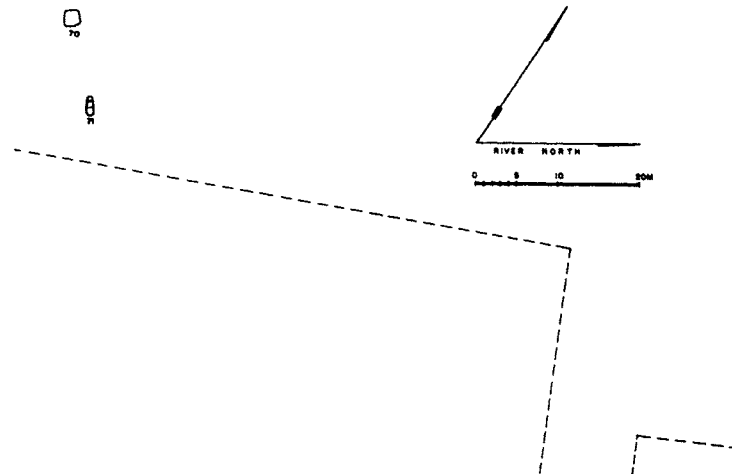
Operations of the Oriental Institute Nubian Expedition Between Abu Simbel and the Sudan Frontier

Plate 2

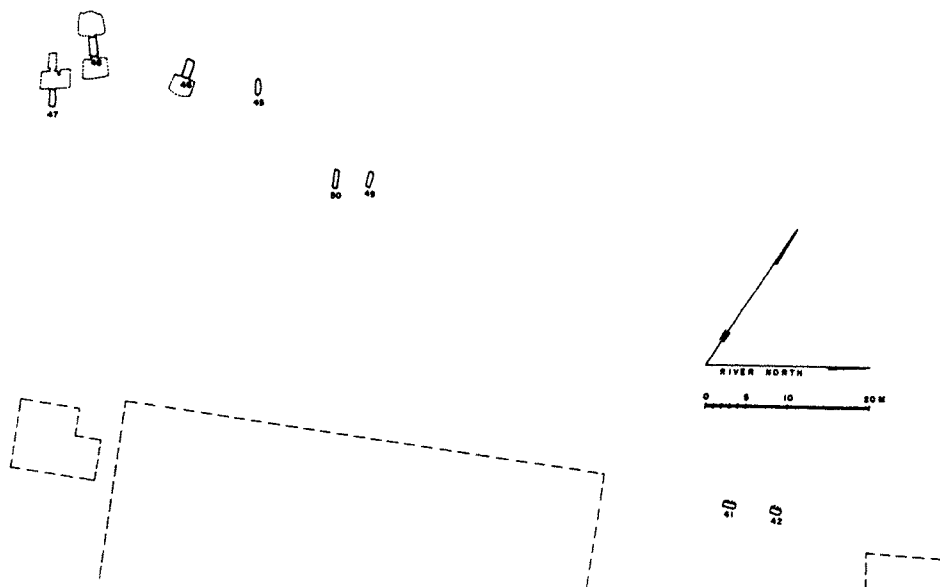


Plan of Cemetery R

Plate 3



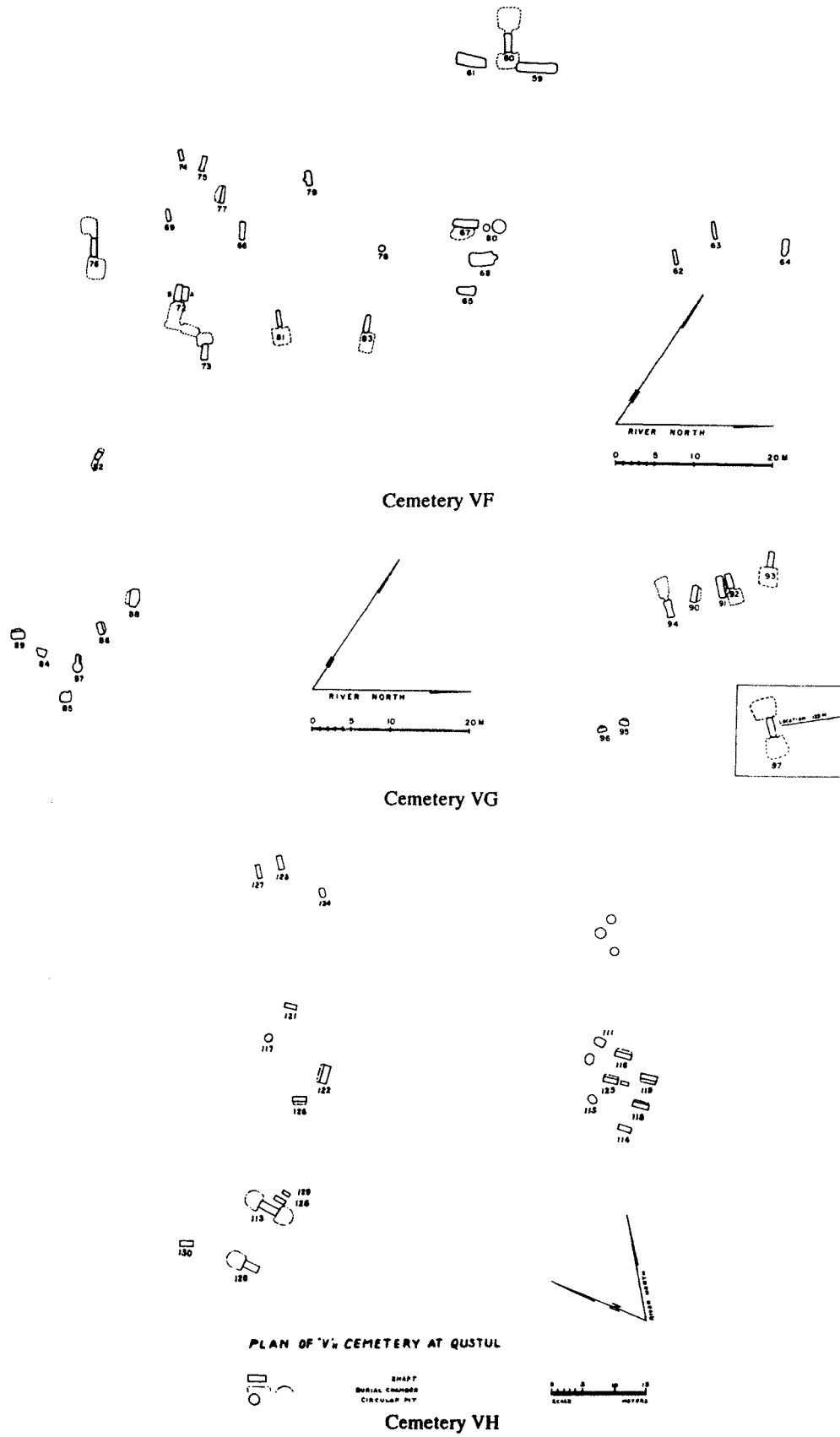
Cemetery VB



Cemetery VC

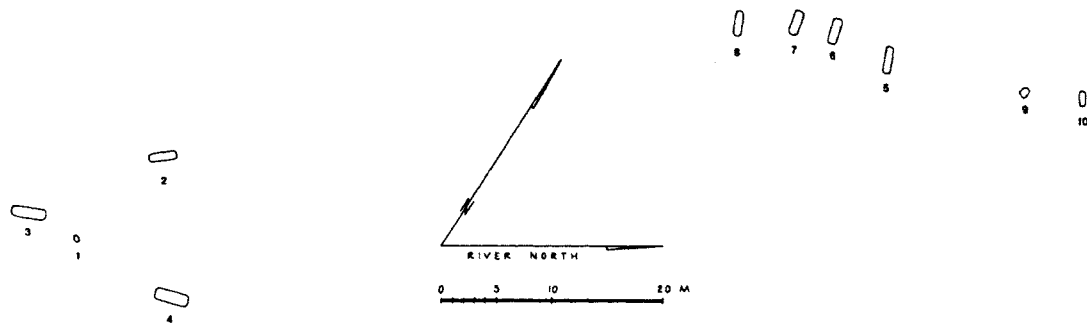
Plans of Cemeteries VB and VC

Plate 4

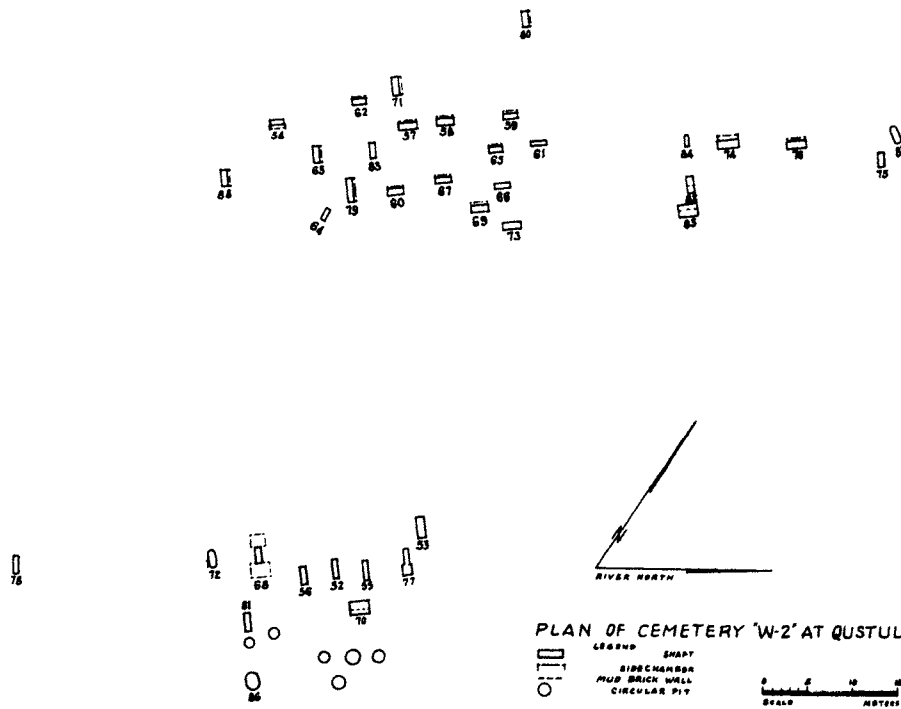


Plans of Cemeteries VF, VG, and VH

Plate 5



Cemetery S



Cemetery W2

Plans of Cemeteries S and W2

Plate 6



a



b

Views of (a) Cemetery R and (b) Tomb R 30 [Late], Viewed from the East towards the River



a



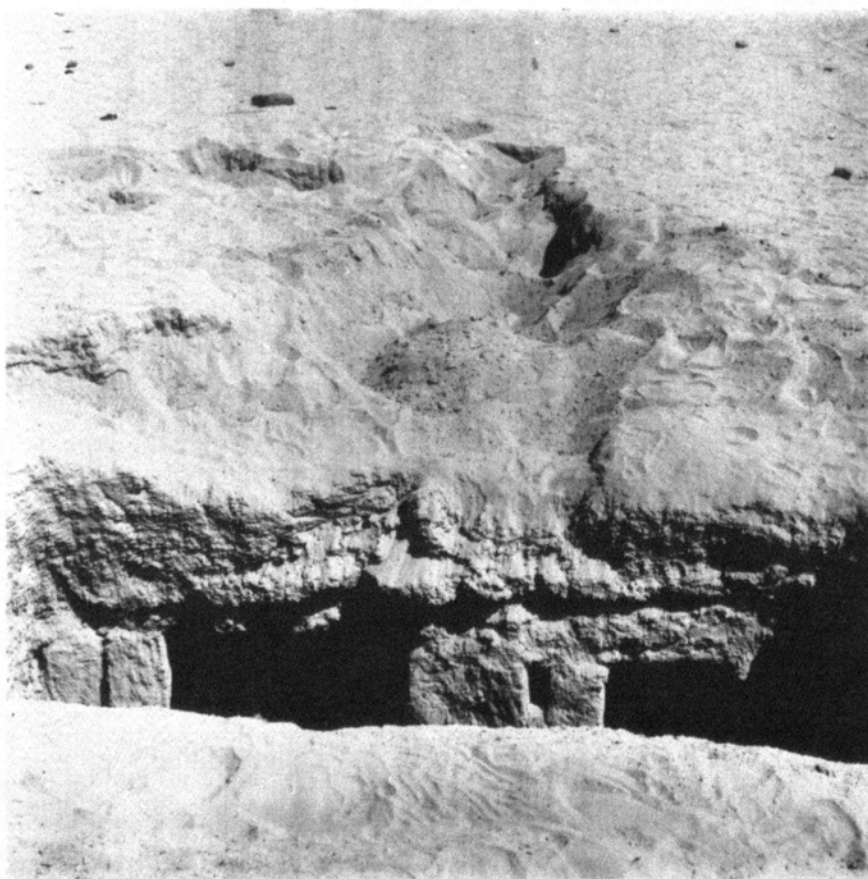
b

Views of Burials (*a*) B and (*b*) C in Tomb R 29, Viewed from the West

Plate 8



a



b

Views of Tombs (*a*) R 40 (Burial L) and (*b*) R 32 (Brick Blocking)



a



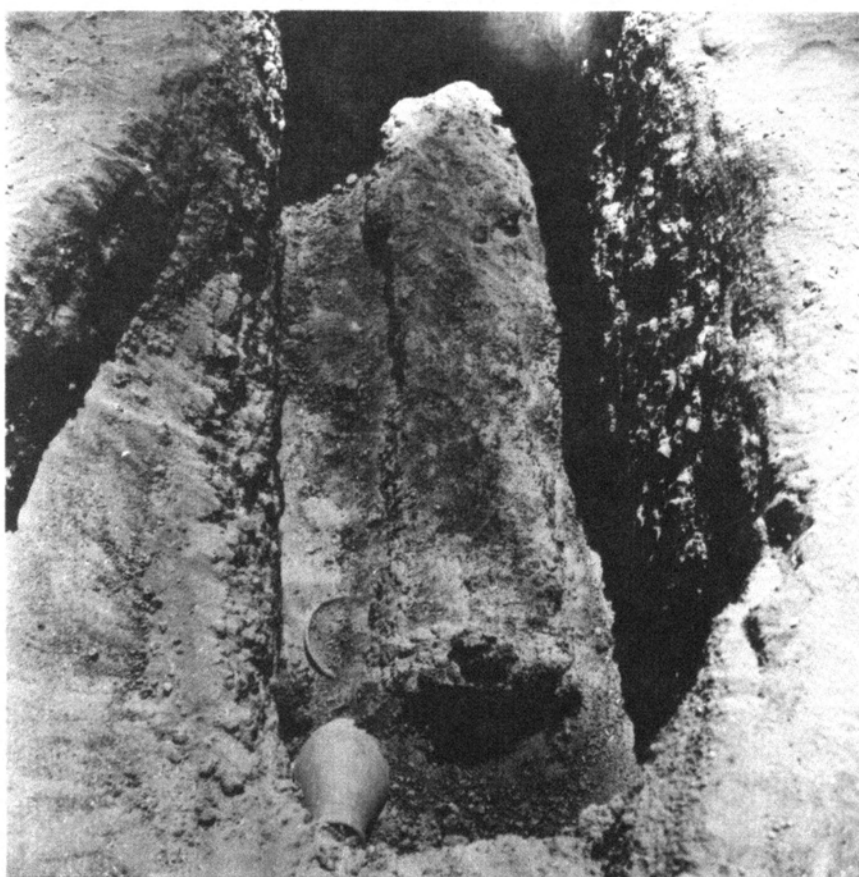
b

Views of Tombs (*a*) V 47 and (*b*) V 48 (Shaft, Level VII)

Plate 10

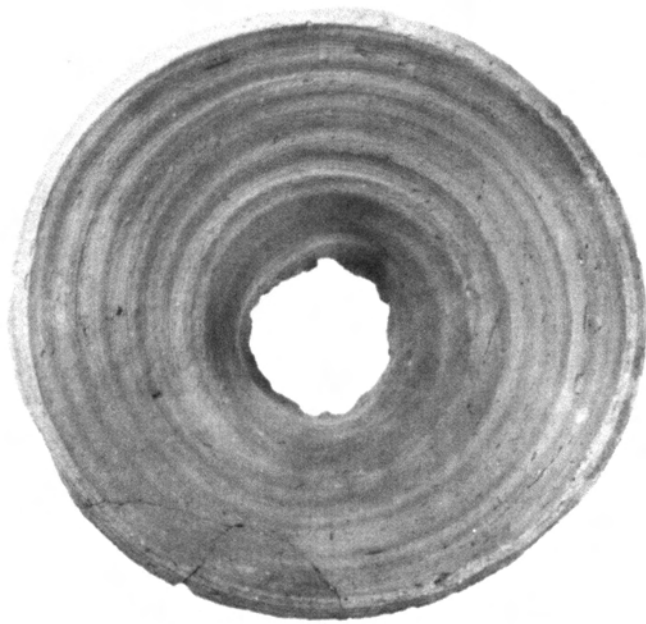


a



b

Views of Tombs (a) R 75, Viewed from the South, and (b) V 74



Bowl UA—3

a

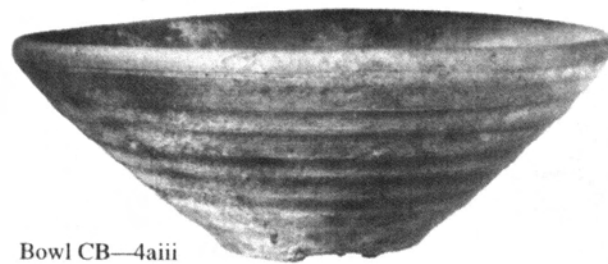


Bowl UA—3

b

Objects from Tombs V 76 and V 60: (a) No. 32 (V 76) and (b) No. 12 (V 60). Scale ca. 2:5

Plate 12



Bowl CB—4aiii

a



Bowl CB—1d

b



Bowl CB—2b

c

Objects from Tombs V 60, V 81, and V 72B: (a) No. 7 (V 60), (b) No. 9 (V 81),
(c) No. 11 (V 72B). Scale ca. 2:5



Bowl CB—3bi

a



Bowl CB—3bi

b



Bowl CB—7b

c



Bowl CB—5b

d

Objects from Tombs V 81, R 40, and V 56: (a) No. 18 (V 81), (b) No. 5 (R 40),
(c) No. 6 (V 81), (d) No. 1 (V 56). Scale ca. 2:5

Plate 14



Jar UJ—3a

a



Jar UJ—2b

b



Jar UJ—2b

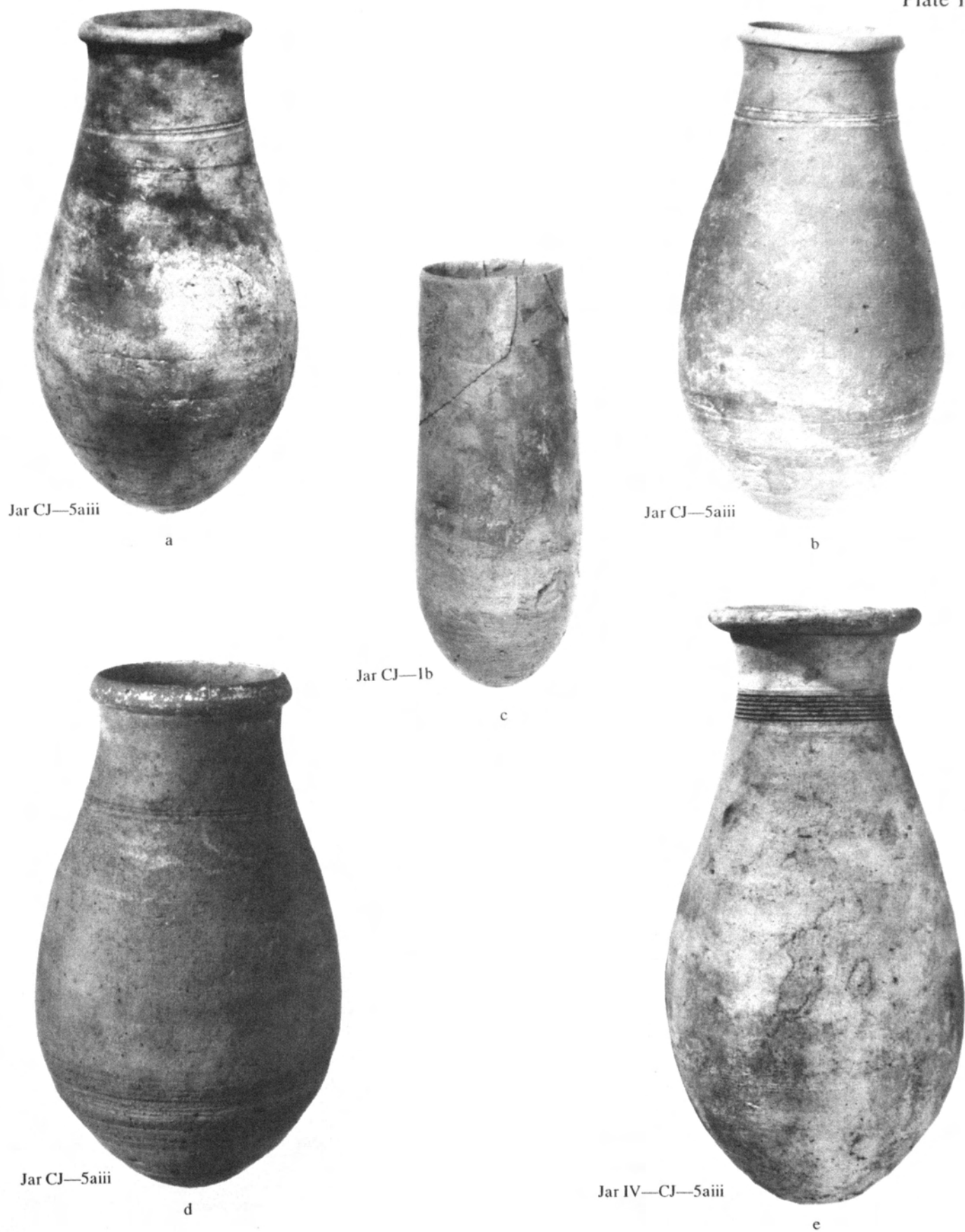
c



Jar UJ—3b

d

Objects from Tombs R 35, V 50, V 60, and V 46: (a) No. 8 (R 35), (b) No. 2 (V 50), (c) No. 11 (V 60), (d) No. 14 (V 46). Scale ca. 2:5



Objects from Tombs R 45, V 71, R 20, V 66, and V 72B: (a) No. 18 (R 45), (b) No. 1 (V 71), (c) No. 6 (R 20), (d) No. 3 (V 66), (e) No. 29 (V 72B). Scale ca. 2:5

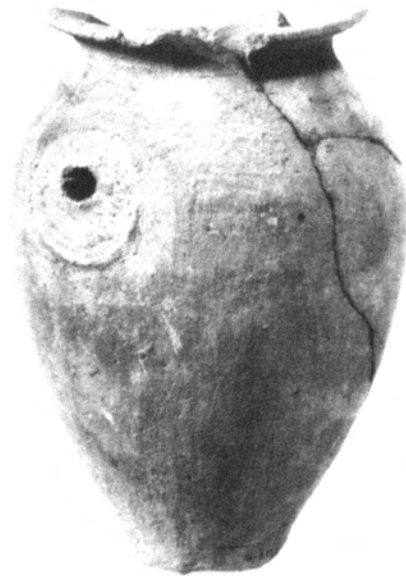
Plate 16



Jar PJ—6b
a



Jar CJ—11b
b



Jar SP—3
c

Objects from Tombs V 48, V 56, and V 60: (a) No. 104 (V 48), (b) No. 2 (V 56), (c) No. 23 (V 60). Scale ca. 2:5



Jar CJ—10c

a



Jar II—CJ—10bi

b



Jar CJ—10biii

c



Jar CJ—10biv beta

d



Jar IV—CJ—7b

e

Objects from Tombs W 56, V 113, R 83, V 60, and R 75: (a) No. 2 (W 56), (b) No. 38 (V 113), (c) No. 1 (R 83), (d) No. 27 (V 60), (e) No. 13 (R 75). Scale ca. 2:5

Plate 18



Jar II—PJ—2ciii

a



Jar II—PJ—1di

b



Jar PJ—2dii

c



Jar PJ—2ciii or 2di

d



Jar PJ—2ci?

e



Jar II—PJ—2cvi

f



Jar PJ—2dii

g



Jar II—PJ—2diii alpha

h

Objects from Tombs V 76, R 84, R 20, V 60, R 35, and V 75: (a) No. 23 (V 76), (b) No. 1 (R 84), (c) No. 10 (R 20), (d) No. 4 (V 76), (e) No. 22 (V 60), (f) No. 38 (R 20), (g) No. 72 (R 35), (h) No. 2 (V 75). Scale ca. 2:5



Jar II—PJ—4

a



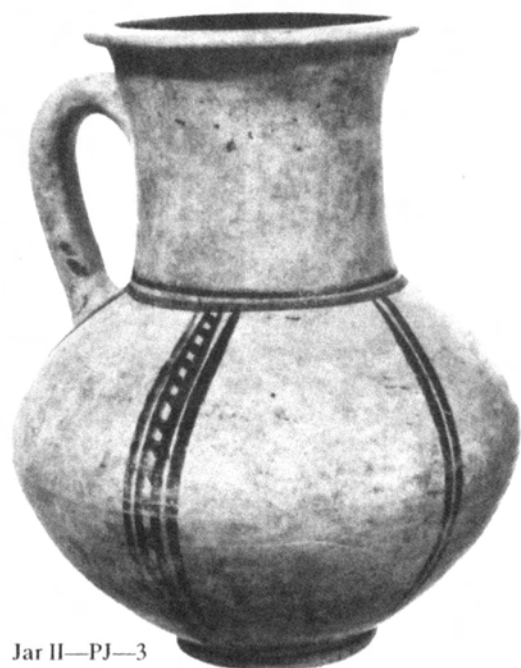
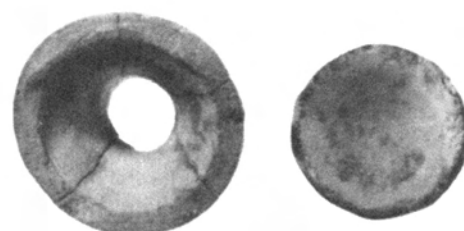
Jar II—PJ—4

b



Jar II—PJ—3

c



Jar II—PJ—3

d



Jar II—PJ—4

e

Objects from Tombs V 76 and V 73: (a) No. 30 (V 76), (b) No. 21 (V 76),
(c) No. 24 (V 76), (d) No. 5 (V 73), (e) No. 31 (V 76). Scale ca. 2:5

Plate 20



Jar PJ—5a

a



Jar II—PJ—5b

b



Jar II—PJ—5b

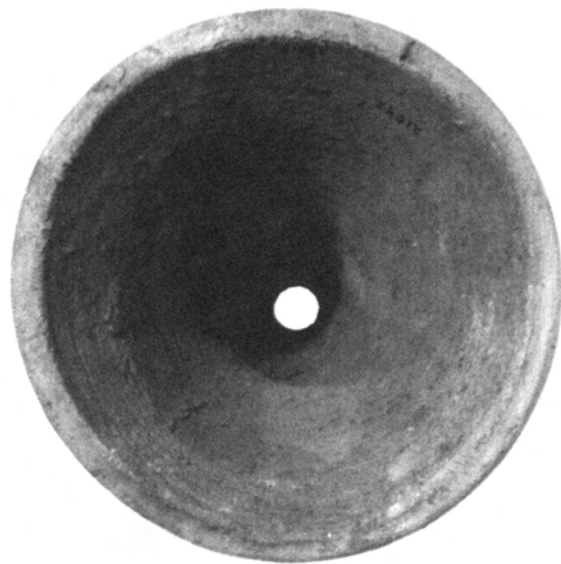
c

Objects from Tombs R 20, V 113, and V 76: (a) No. 9 (R 20), (b) No. 11 (V 113),
(c) No. 29 (V 76). Scale ca. 2:5



Lid II—LI—3

a



Stand ST—2

b



Stand ST—3b

c

Objects from Tombs R 18, R 20, and R 29: (a) No. 8 (R 19); (b) No. 43 (R 20); (c) No. 24 (R 29). Scale ca. 2:5

Plate 22



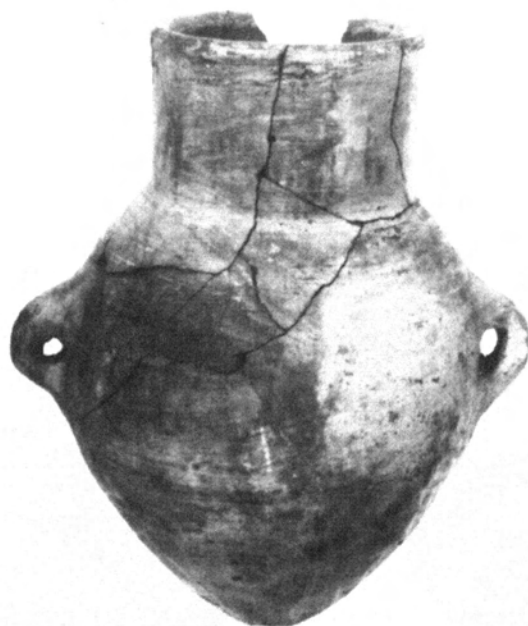
Miniature Amphora MA—1

a



Miniature Amphora MA—2b

b



Jar

c

Objects from Tombs R 35, S 8, and V 46: (a) No. 1 (R 35); (b) No. 15 (S 8); (c) No. 10 (V 46). Scale ca. 2:5



Juglet IM—3

a



Spindle Bottle IM—5

b



Spindle Bottle IM—5

c



Spindle Bottle IM—5

d

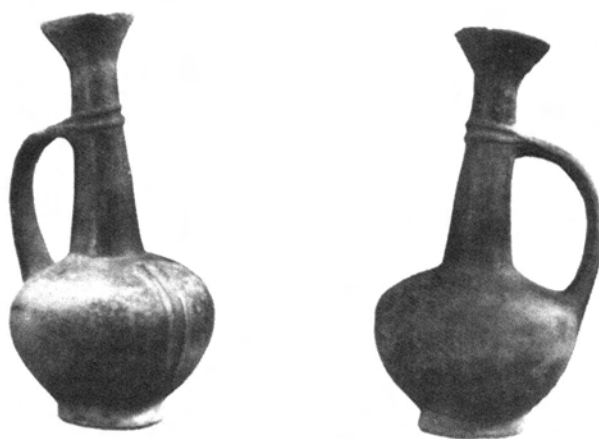


Spindle Bottle IM—5

e

Objects from Tombs R 29 and R 35: (a) No. 17 (R 29), (b) No. 56 (R 29), (c) No. 57 (R 29),
(d) No. 59 (R 35), (e) No. 60 (R 35). Scale ca. 2:5

Plate 24



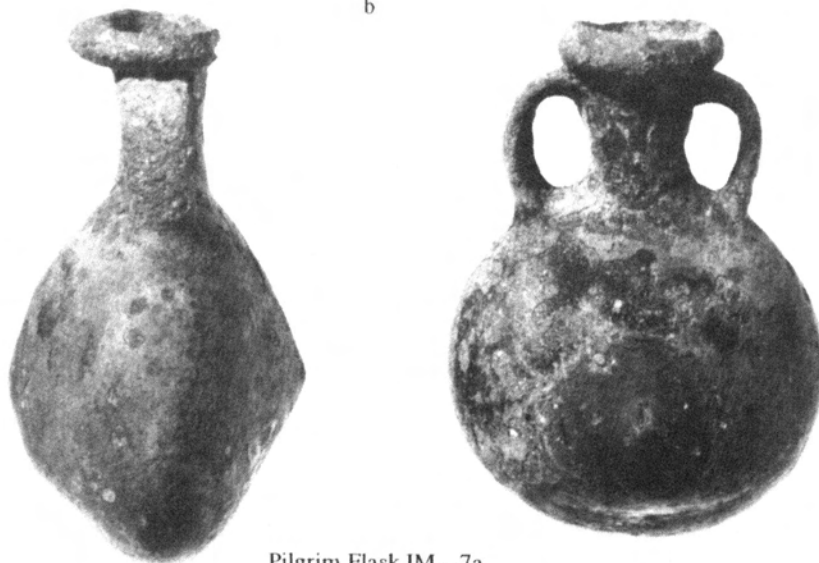
Base Ring I, IM—6

a



Base Ring I, IM—6

b



Pilgrim Flask IM—7a

c

Objects from Tombs V 76 and V 113: (a) No. 5 (V 76), (b) No. 52 (V 113), (c) No. 7 (V 76). Scale ca. 2:5



Jar IV—CJ—9

Object from Tomb R 29: No. 46. Scale ca. 2:5

Plate 26



Jar CJ—8biii

a



Jar CJ—8bii

b



Amphora IV—AM—3a

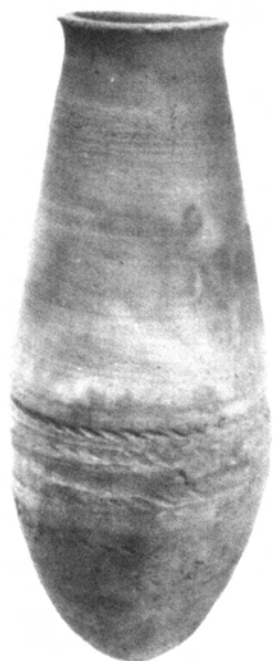
c



Amphora IV—AM—3b

d

Objects from Tombs R 35 and V 46: (a) No. 40 (R 35), (b) No. 23 (V 46),
(c) No. 18 (V 46), (d) No. 45 (V 46). Scale ca. 1:5



Jar CJ—6biii
a



Jar
b



Jar CJ—5av
c

Objects from Tombs R 61, R 29, and R 35: (a) No. 2 (R 61), (b) No. 42 (R 29), (c) No. 37 (R 35). Scale ca. 1:5

Plate 28



Jar II/IV—CJ—8ci

a



Jar CJ—5axiv

b



Jar CJ—5bii

c



Jar

d

Objects from Tombs R 75, V 45, V 113, and V 55: (a) No. 12 (R 75), (b) No. 3 (V 45), (c) No. 42 (V 113), (d) No. 9 (V 55). Scale ca. 1:5



C-Group Bowl
a



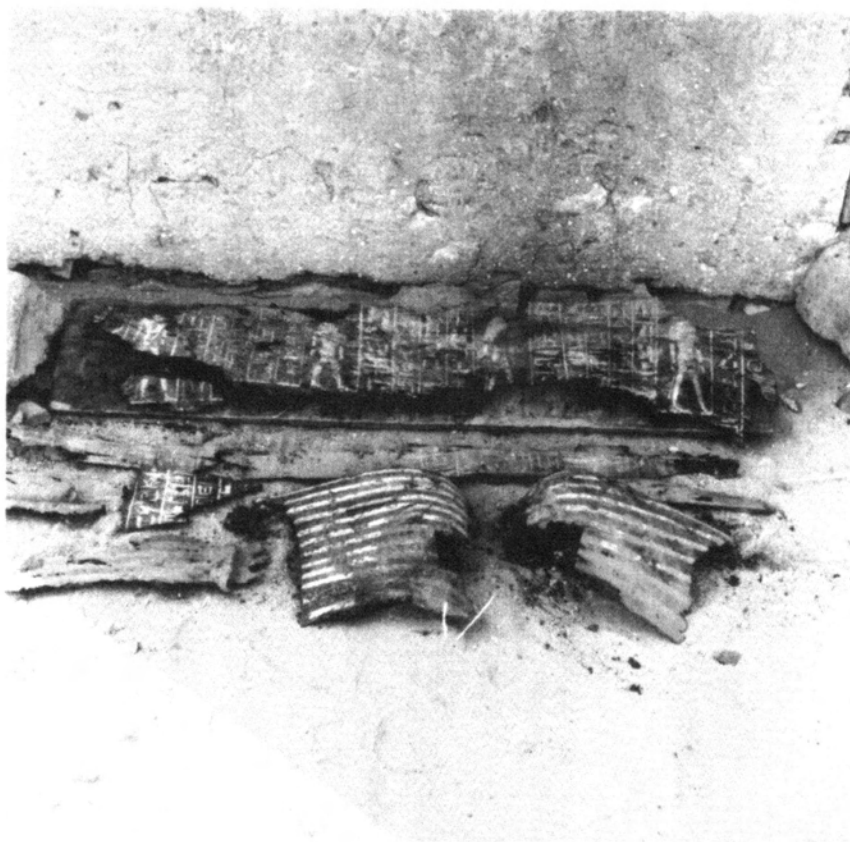
Juglet IM—8
b



c

Objects from Tombs V 72B and V 48 and a Potmark from an Unknown Provenience: (a) No. 21 (V 72B), (b) No. 58 (V 48), (c) Potmark (Unknown Provenience). Scales (a) ca. 4:5, (b) ca. 2:5, (c) Not to Scale

Plate 30

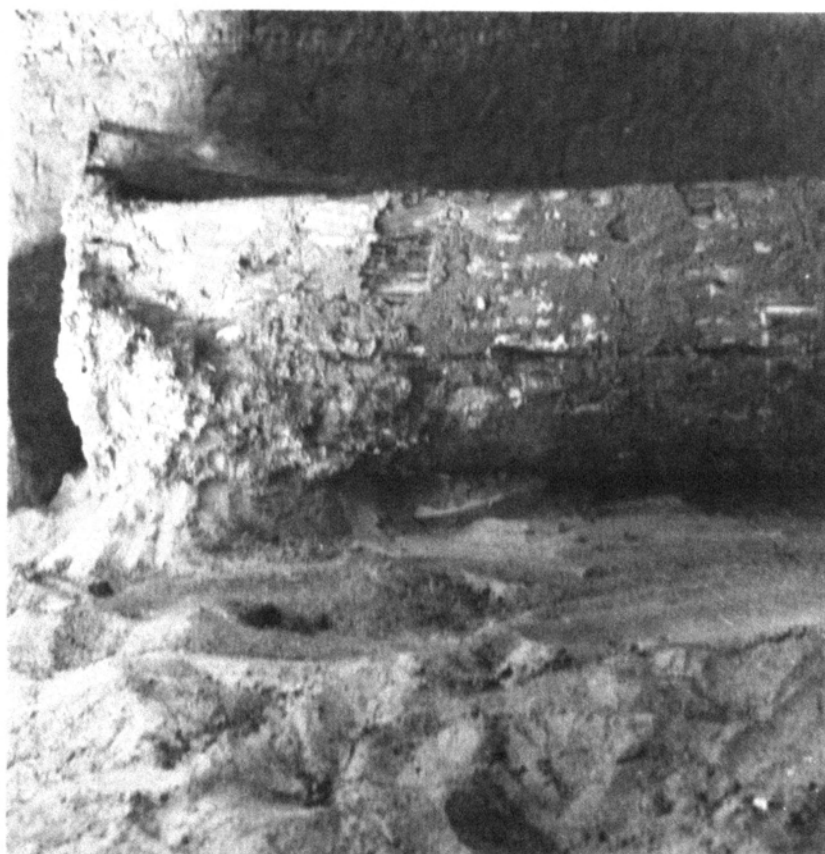


Fragments of the Coffin of Senisenbu



Coffin of Senisenbu

a



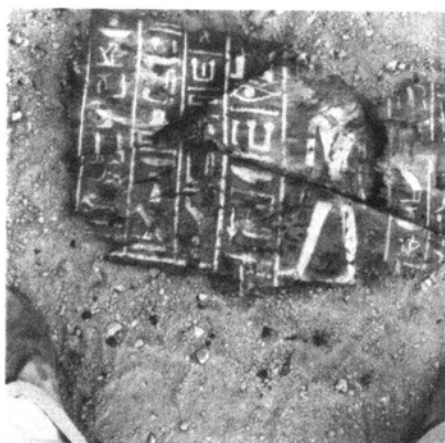
b

Object from Tomb V 48 as Found: No. 105—(a) Head End, (b) Foot End

Plate 32



a



b

Coffin of Senisenbu

Object from Tomb V 48: No. 105—(a) Fragment of Left Side As Now Preserved,
(b) Fragment of Left Side (Field Photograph) Joins Right of (a)



Coffin Fragments

Object from Tomb R 40: No. 68 (Number Uncertain)

Plate 34



Coffin Fragment

a



Coffin Fragment

b



Coffin Fragment

c



Coffin Fragment

d

Objects from Tombs V 55 and V 48: (a) Unnumbered (V 55), (b) Unnumbered (V 55),
(c) No. 97 (V 48), (d) No. 7 (V 48). Scale ca. 1:5



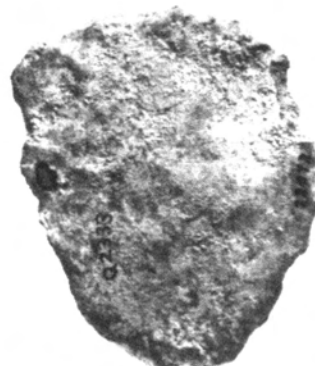
Plaster Mask
a



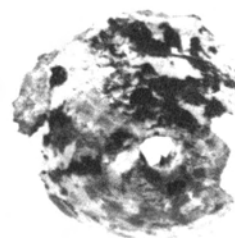
Plaster Mask
b



Plaster Mask
c



Coffin Fragment
d



Coffin Fragments
e

Objects from Tombs V 76 and V 48: (a) Unnumbered (V 76), (b) No. 2 (V 76), (c) No. 9 (V 76), (d) No. 97 (V 48), (e) No. 97 (V 48). Scale ca. 1:2 except (d) and (e) ca. 2:5

Plate 36



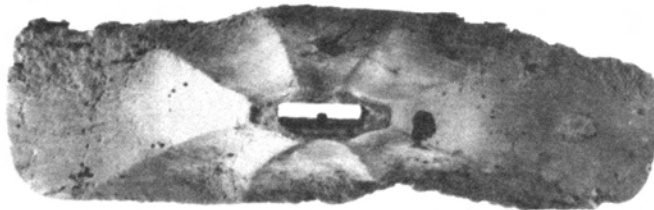
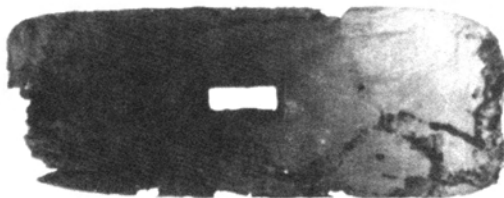
Shawabti



Object from Tomb R 94: No. 4—(a) Photograph, (b) Drawing. Scale 1:2



Top of Headrest

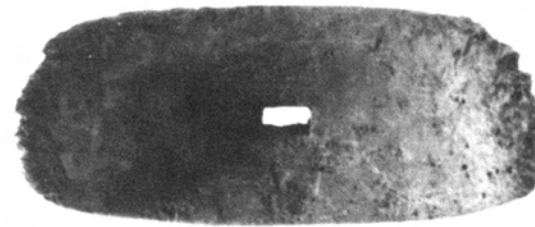


Base of Headrest

a



Top of Headrest



Base of Headrest

b

Objects from Tomb R 94: (a) Nos. 22 and 25, (b) Nos. 23 and 28. Scale ca. 1:3

Plate 38



Stone Vessel I

a



Stone Jar VIA

b



Stone Jar IV

c



Stone Jar V

d



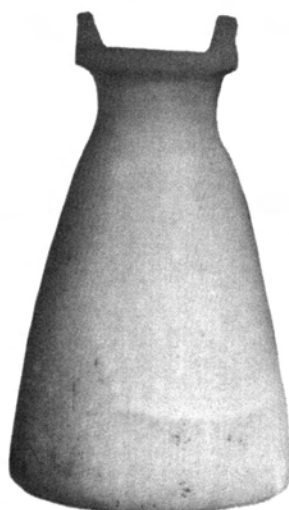
Stone Jar VIII

e



Stone Handled Jar VII

f



Stone Situla Jar VI—B

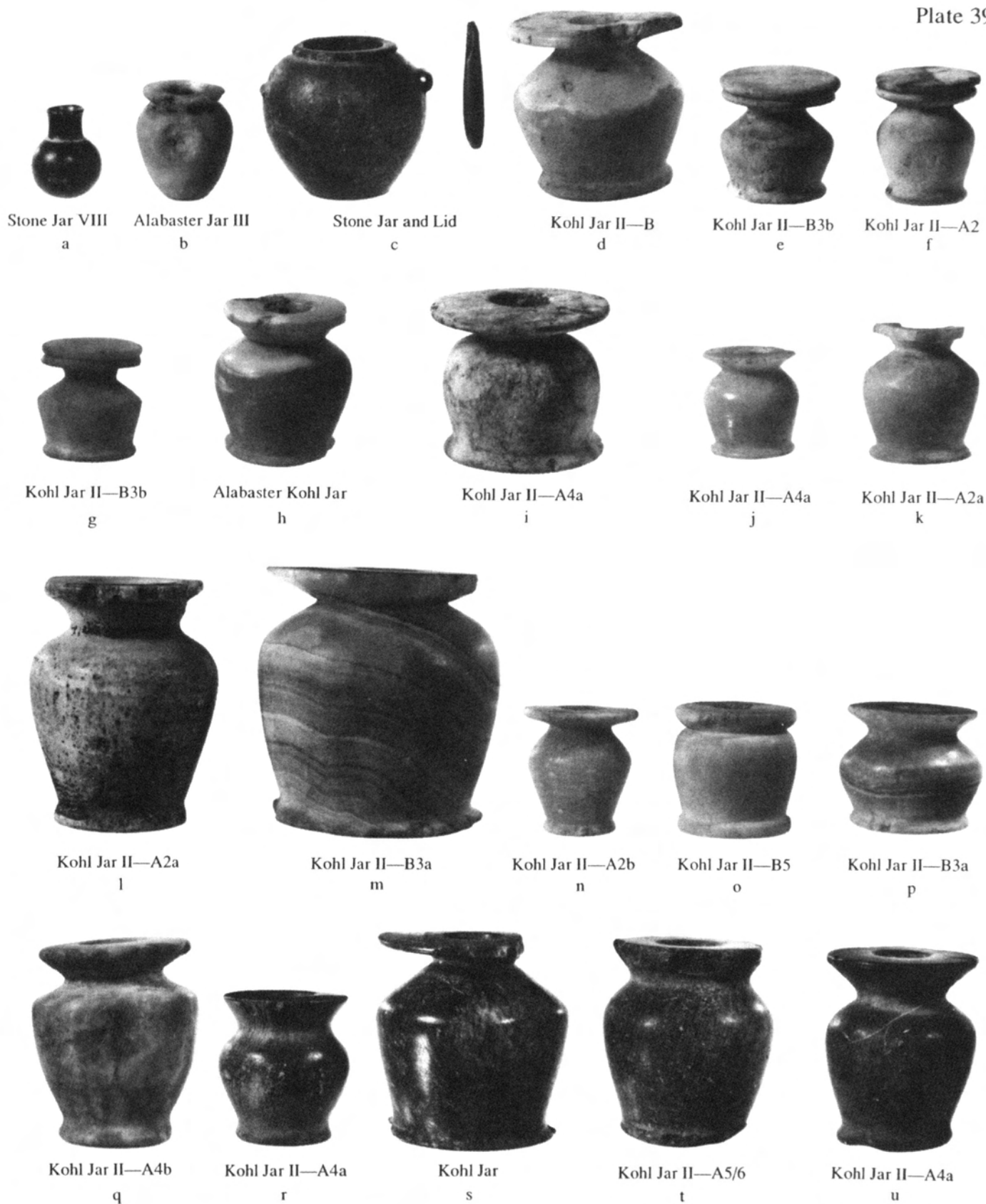
g



Stone Situla Jar VI—B

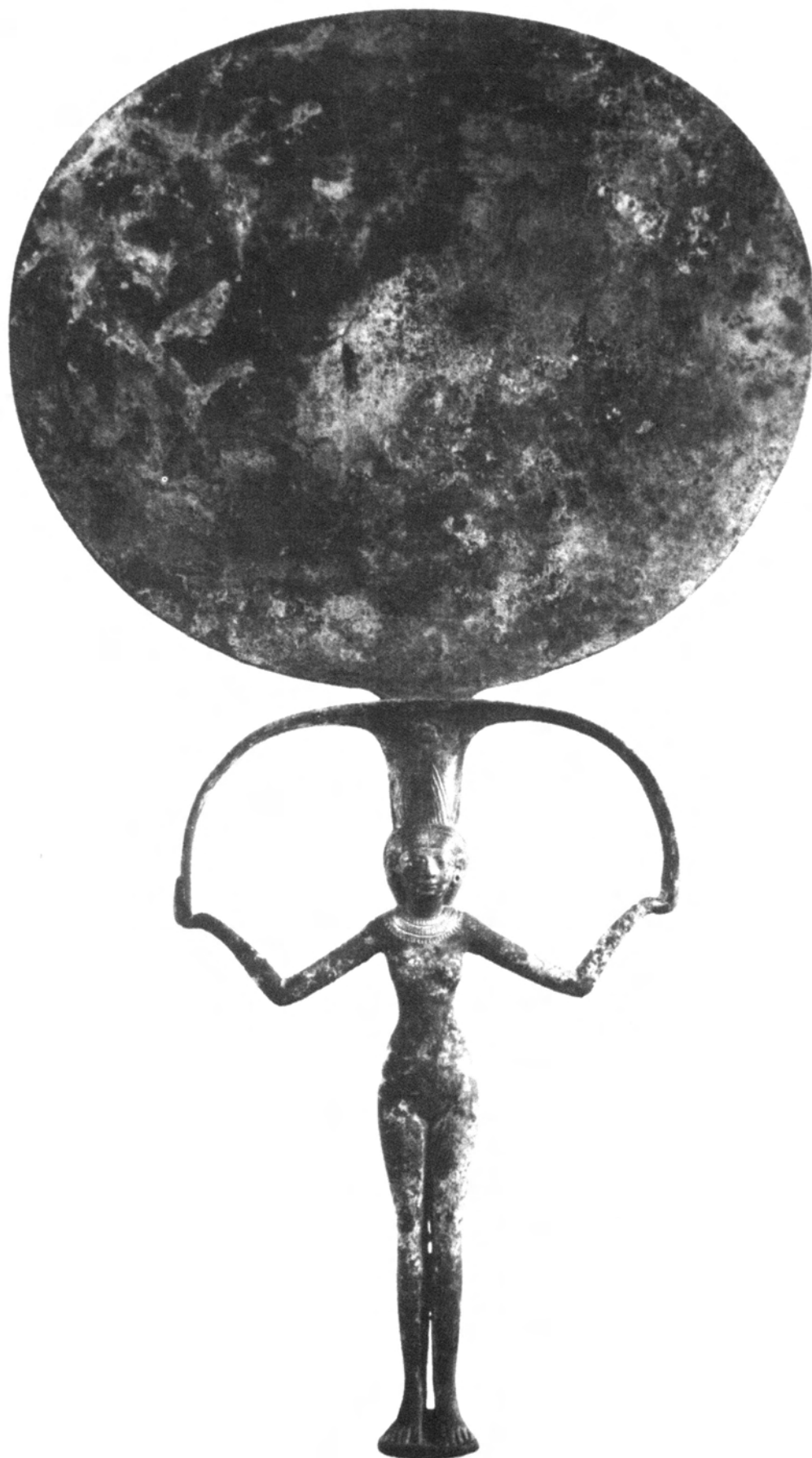
h

Objects from Tombs V 72B and V 48: (a) No. 16 (V 72B), (b) No. 33 (V 72B), (c) No. 102 (V 48), (d) No. 99 (V 48), (e) No. 80 (V 48), (f) No. 83 (V 48), (g) No. 84 (V 48), (h) No. 81 (V 48). Scale ca. 1:2



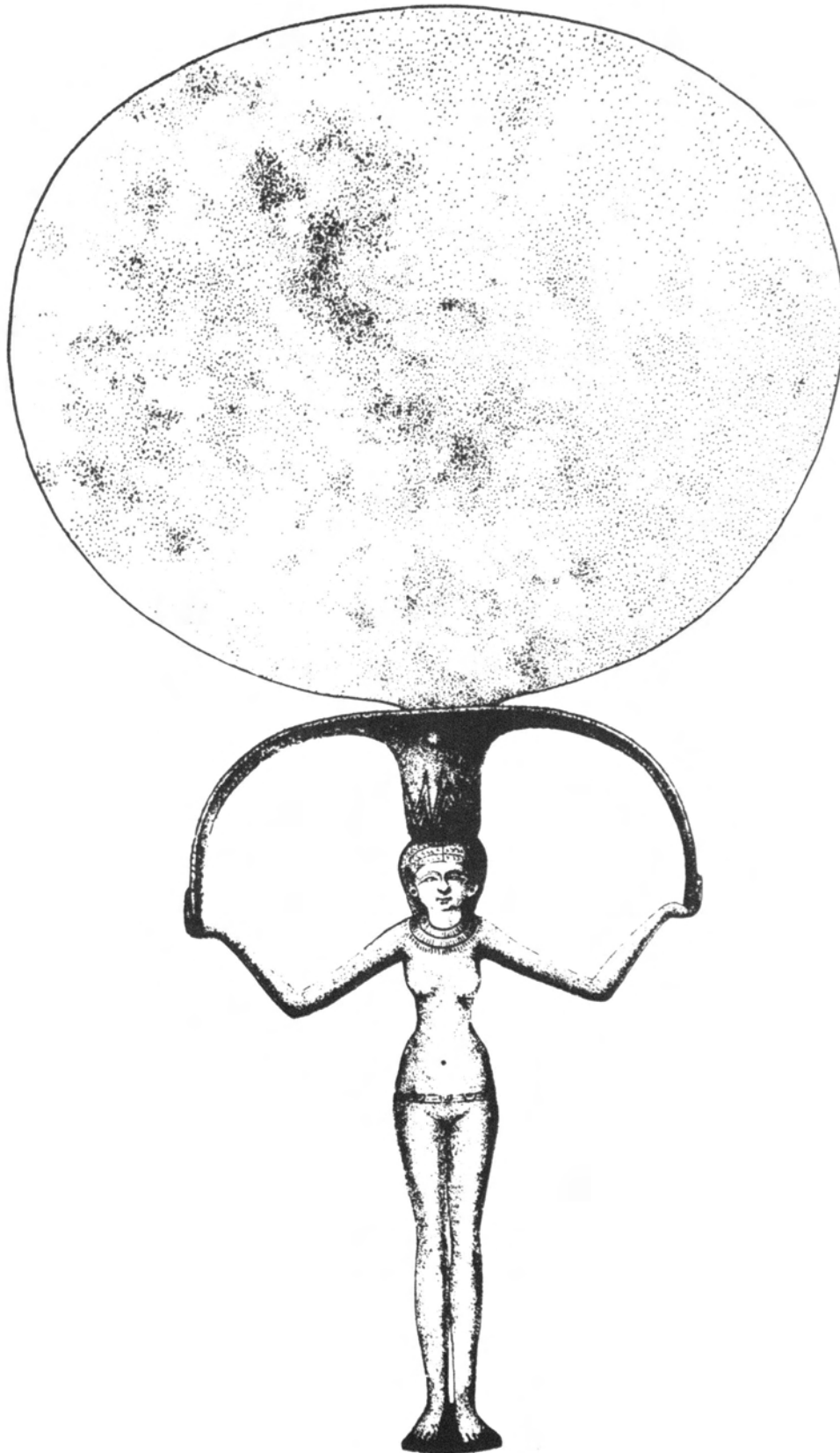
Objects from Tombs R 45, V 81, R 84, R 20, R 29, R 32, K 21, V 83, V 47, V 76, V 73, V 71, V 72B, R 56, and V 93: (a) No. 5 (R 45), (b) No. 22 (V 81), (c) No. 39 (R 45), (d) No. 2 (R 84), (e) No. 20 (R 20), (f) No. 21 (R 20), (g) No. 14 (R 29), (h) No. 5 (R 32), (i) No. 1 (K 21), (j) No. 17 (V 83), (k) No. 11 (V 83), (l) No. 2 (V 47), (m) No. 1 (V 76), (n) No. 6 (V 73), (o) No. 6 (V 71), (p) No. 8 (V 72B), (q) No. 19 (R 29), (r) No. 4 (R 56), (s) No. 6 (V 93), (t) No. 11 (V 76), (u) No. 15 (V 72B). Scale ca. 1:2

Plate 40



Copper or Bronze Feminiform Mirror

Object from Tomb V 48: No. 52

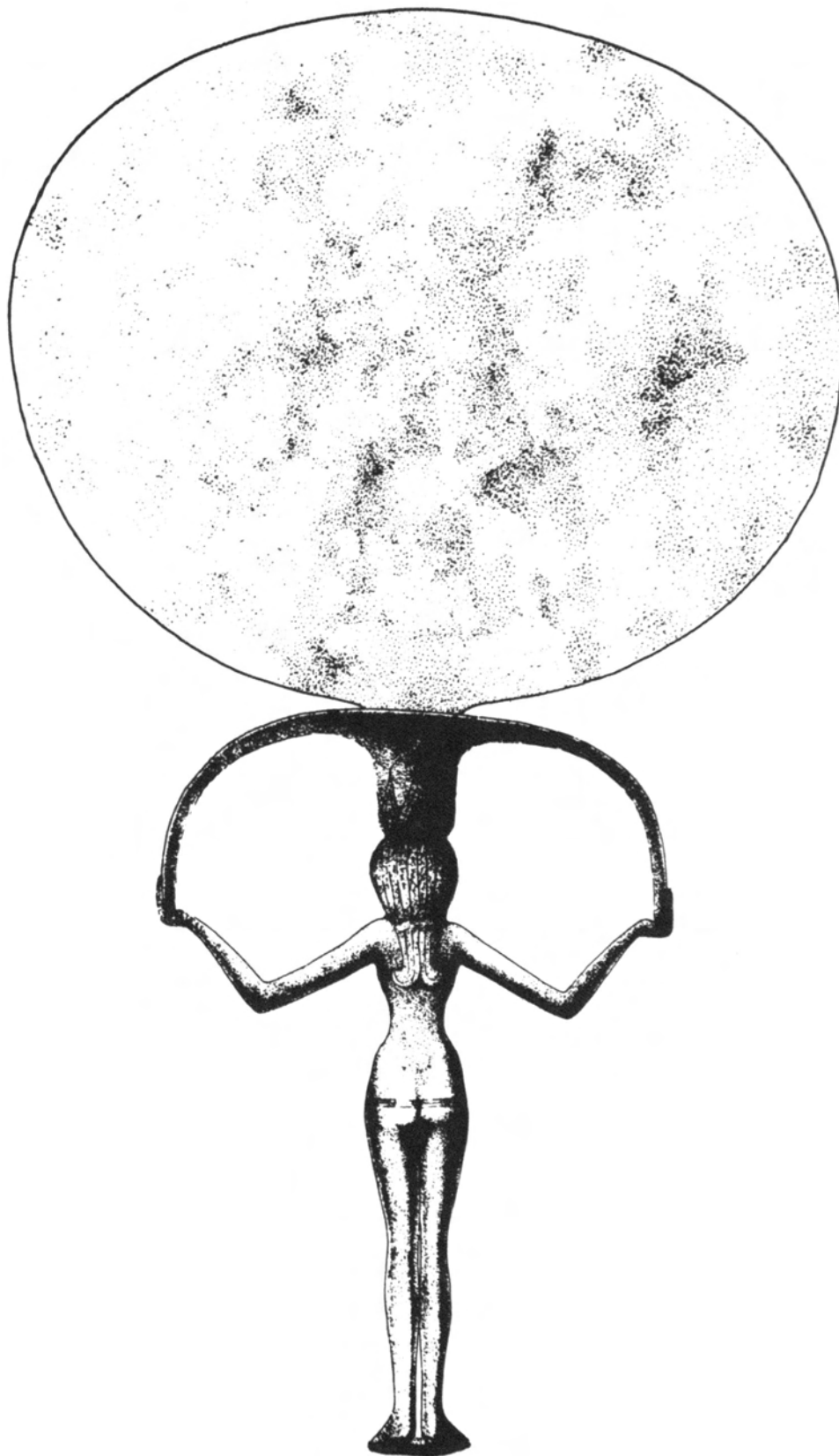


Copper or Bronze Feminiform Mirror
Object from Tomb V 48: No. 52 (*cont.*)

Plate 42



Copper or Bronze Feminiform Mirror
Object from Tomb V 48: No. 52 (*cont.*)



Copper or Bronze Feminiform Mirror

Object from Tomb V 48: No. 52 (*cont.*)

Plate 44



Copper Mirror

Object from Tomb R 40: No. 66. Scale ca. 1:1



Copper or Bronze Pitcher

Object from Tomb V 48: No. 50. Scale ca. 1:2

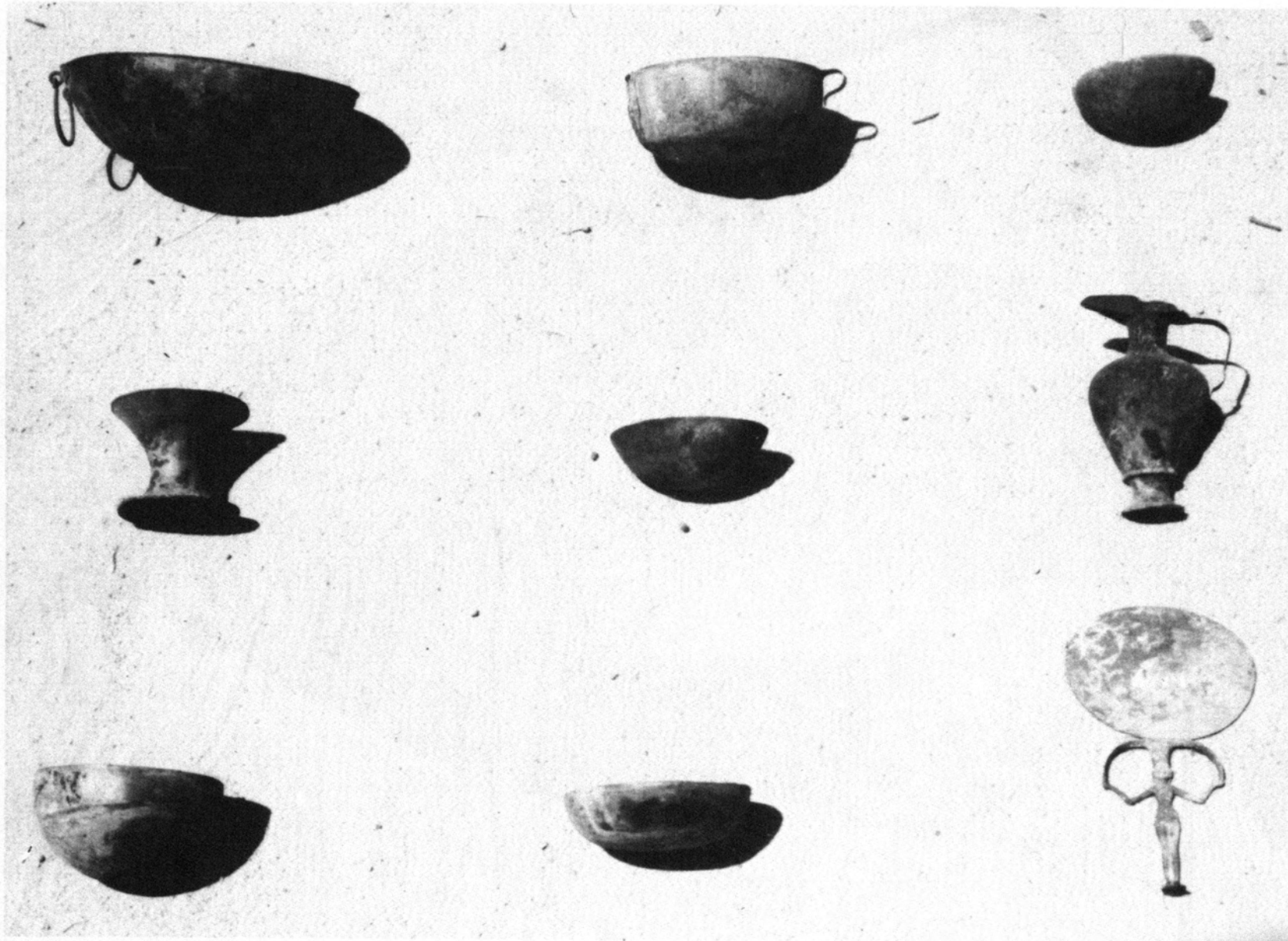


Plate 46

Objects from Tomb V 48: (*Top Row, Left to Right*) No. 54 (Bowl), No. 106 (Bowl), No. 22 (Bowl), (*Center Row, Left to Right*) No. 51 (Stand), No. 49 (Bowl), No. 50 (Pitcher), (*Bottom Row, Left to Right*) No. 107 (Bowl), No. 108 (Bowl), No. 52 (Mirror)



Hair Rings/Earrings

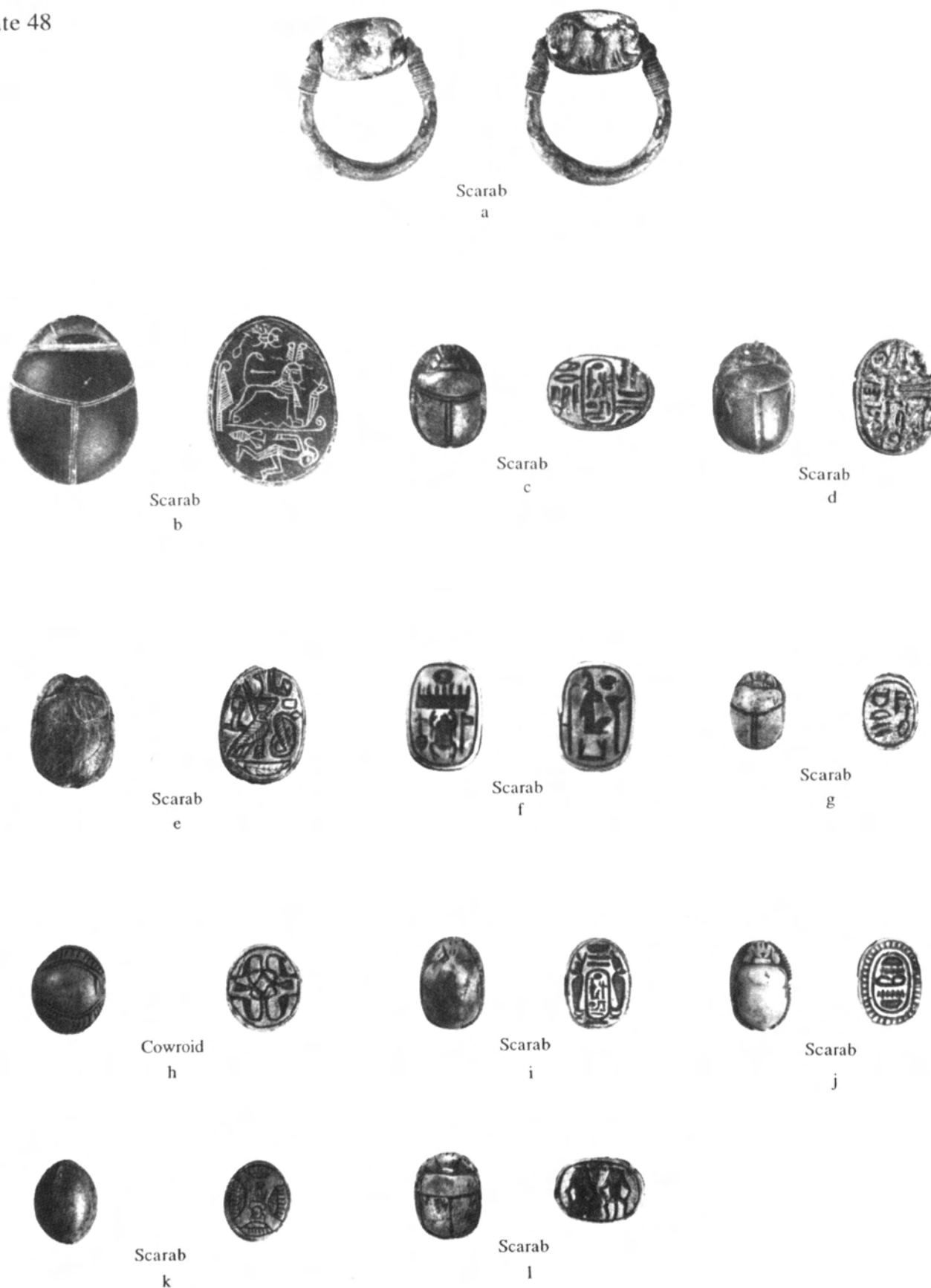
a



Gold Hair Rings/Earrings

b

Plate 48



Objects from Tombs V 48, V 93, V 46, V 60, R 20, and R 45: (a) No. 31 (V 48), (b) No. 7 (V 93), (c) No. 36 (V 46), (d) No. 40 (V 60), (e) No. 19 (R 20), (f) No. 28 (V 60), (g) No. 32 (R 45), (h) No. 8 (V 48), (i) No. 30 (V 46), (j) No. 19 (V 46), (k) No. 30 (V 48), (l) No. 109 (V 48). Scale ca. 1:1



Pendant
a



Pendant
b



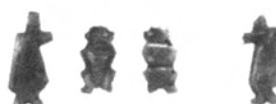
Beads, Amulets, Coils
c



Beads
d



Amulet
e



Amulet
f



Amulet
g



Amulet
h



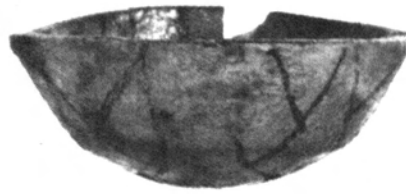
Amulets
i



Amulet
j

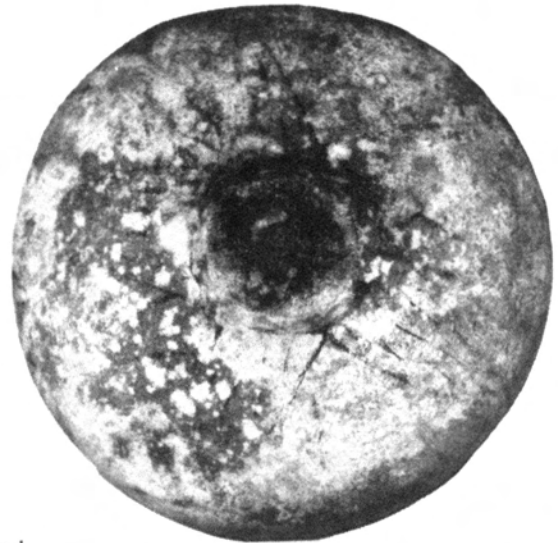
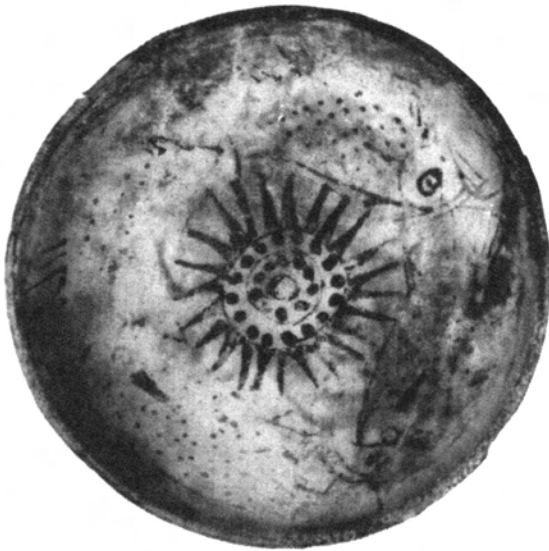
Objects from Tombs R 35, R 45, V 48, V 54, and V 69: (a) No. 13 (R 35), (b) No. 14a (R 45), (c) No. 12 (R 45), (d) No. 3 (R 45), (e) No. 117 (V 48), (f) No. 23 (V 48), (g) No. 27 (V 48), (h) No. 7 (V 54), (i) No. 4 (V 69), (j) No. 5 (V 69). Scale ca. 1:1

Plate 50



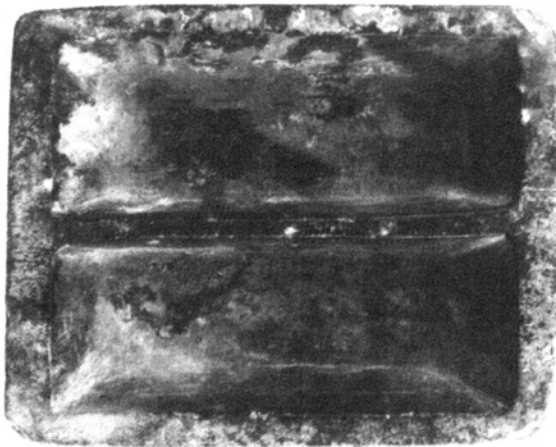
Faience Bowl

a



Faience Bowl

b

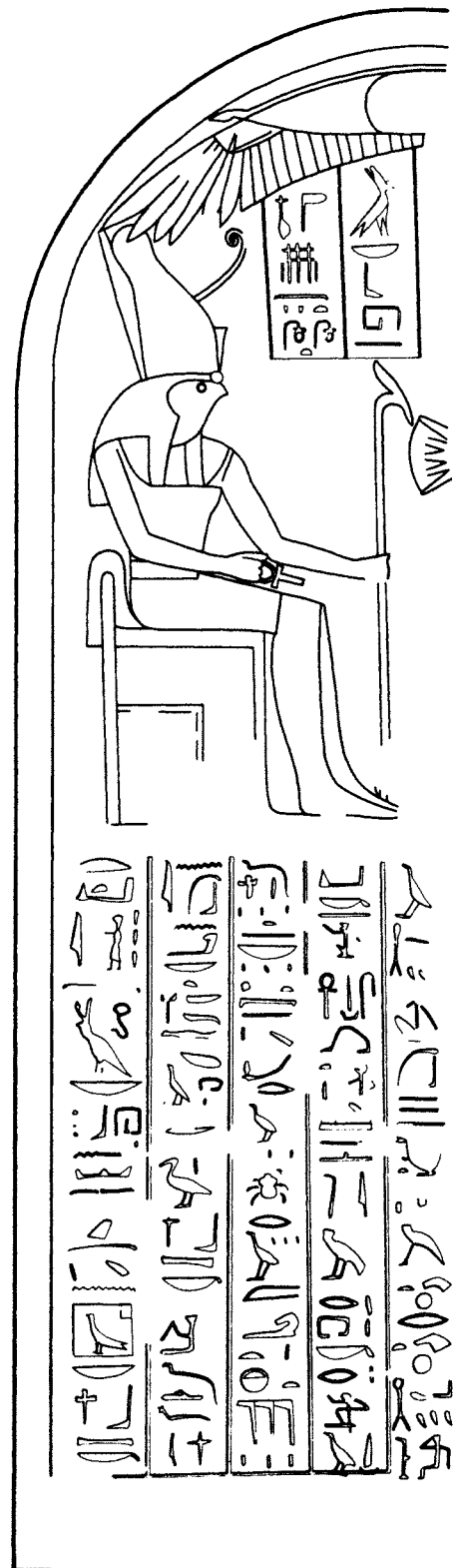


Slate Palette



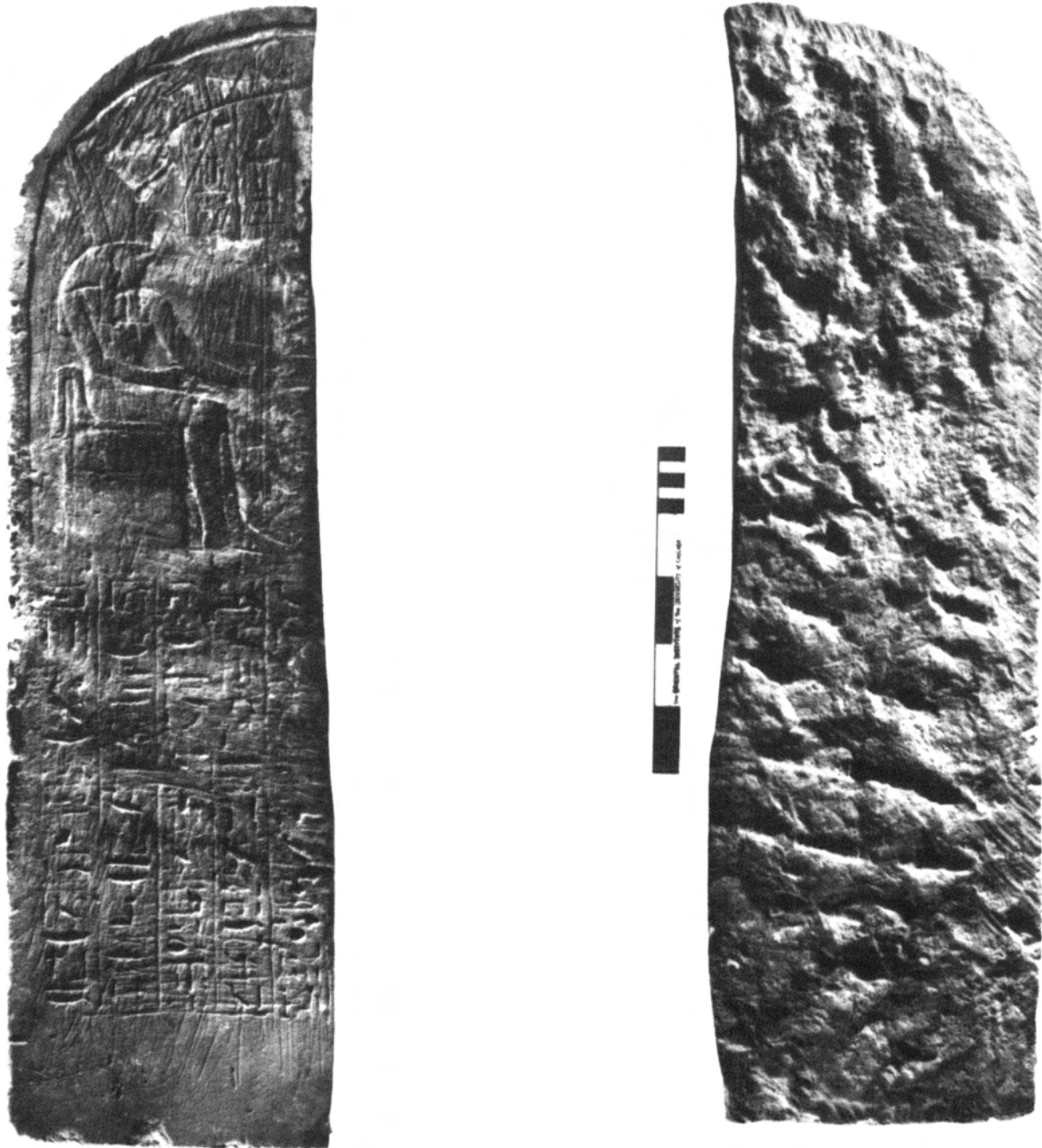
c

Objects from Tombs R 34, V 97, and V 48: (a) No. 2 (R 34), (b) No. 8 (V 97), (c) No. 53 (V 48). Scale ca. 1:2

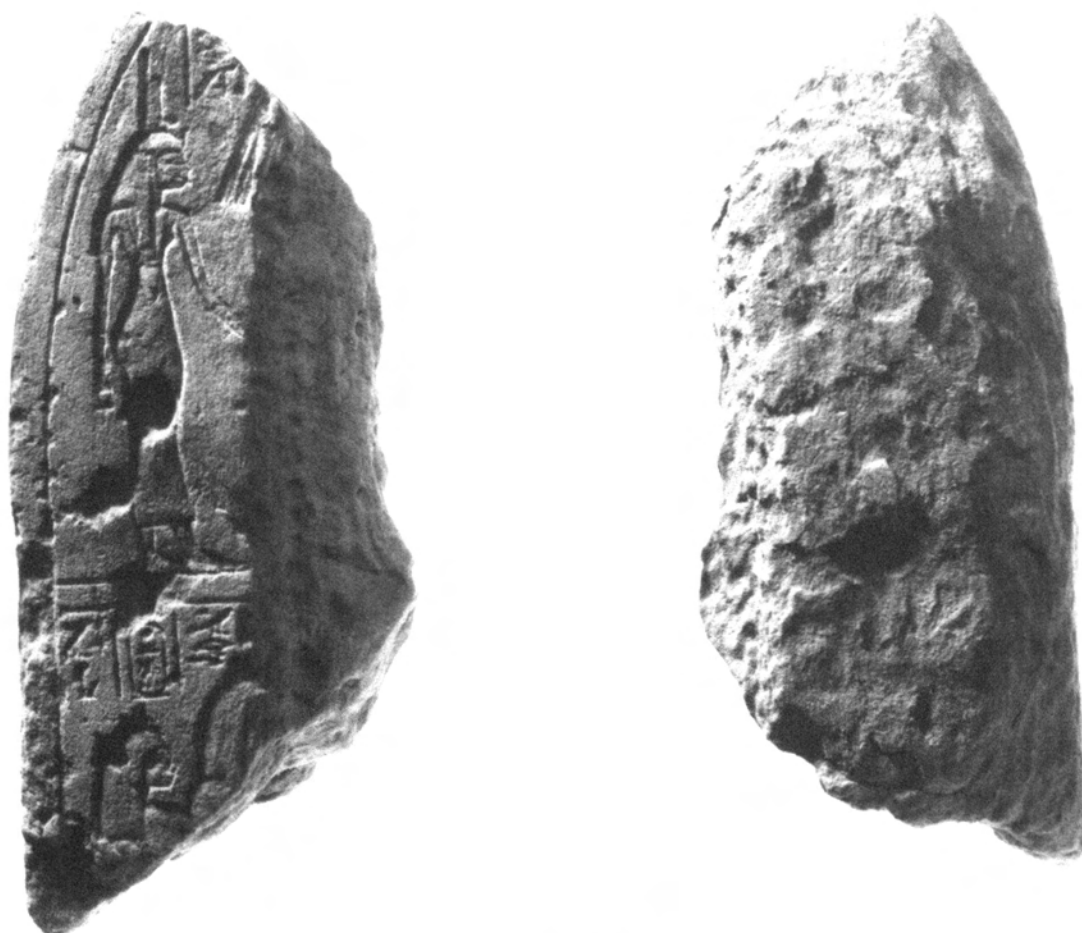


Stela (OIM 21560). Scale ca. 1:4

Plate 52



Stela (OIM 21560). Scale ca. 1:4



Stela Fragment



Object from Tomb V 55: No. 1

LIST OF REGISTERED OBJECTS

A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
20470	S 7—11	Bowl CB—4bii	fig. 197f
20648	R 4B—11	Jar PJ—2div gamma	figs. 8i, 18e
20649	R 4B—9	Jar UJ—2a	figs. 2j, 18g
20650	R 4B—6	Bowl CB—7a	fig. 18b
20651	R 4B—10	Jar UJ—2a	fig. 18f
20652	R 4B—7	Bowl CB—4aiii	fig. 18a
20653	R 4B—8	Bowl CB—4aiii	fig. 18d
20654	R 4B—4	Bowl CB—4aiii	figs. 1v, 18c
20661	R 4B—12	"Pot contents"	—
20666	R 4B—13	Beads	fig. 17q, r
20700	R 9—1	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 19
20733	R 13—1	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 20b
20734	R 13—2	Jar PJ—2ciii or 2di	fig. 20a
20737	R 17—3	Jar PJ—2dvi	figs. 8k, 21b
20745	R 17—1	Bowl CB—1c	fig. 21a
20763	R 20—2	Jar UJ—2d	figs. 2m, 25d
20764	R 20—1	Bowl CB—4av	figs. 1x, 24e
20770	R 20—9	Jar PJ—5a	figs. 9a, 26b, pl. 20a
20771	R 20—10	Jar PJ—2dii	fig. 26d, pl. 18c
20772	R 20—17	Bowl CB—3bi	—
20773	R 20—3	Jar UJ—2d	fig. 25e
20778	R 20—5	Jar CJ—1b	figs. 3c, 25a
20779	R 20—6	Jar CJ—1b	pl. 15c
20782	R 20—11	Jar IV—CJ—11c	fig. 26c
20786	R 20—7	Bowl CB—1c	fig. 24a
20788	R 20—18	Residue from R 20—10	—
20790	R 20—8	Bowl CB—1c	—
20798	R 20—23	Scarab	—
20799	R 19—1	Scarab	fig. 11e
20800	R 13—3	Scarab	fig. 11c
20801	R 13—4	Scarab	fig. 11b

A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
20805	R 20—47	Jar UJ—2d	—
20806	R 20—48	Jar UJ—2d	—
20838	R 32—1	Scarab	fig. 11l
20839	R 32—2	Scaraboid	—
20840	R 32—3	Scarab	fig. 11m
20841	R 32—4	Scarab	fig. 11n
20890	R 41—3	Bracelet of beads	—
20893	R 32—11	Beads	—
20894	R 32—5 (R 25?)	Alabaster kohl jar	fig. 35b, pl. 39h
20895	R 25—9	Skeleton of bird	—
20896	R 19—5	Hair ring/earring	—
20897	R 19—6	Cowroid	fig. 11g
20898	R 19—4	Beads	fig. 17a, h, k, n, o
20899	R 19—3	Stone vessel fragment, kohl jar rim?	—
20900	R 19—7	Ivory fragments, box inlays?	—
20906	R 20—22	Mirror	fig. 23f
20907	R 20—45	Cowroid	fig. 11i
20908	R 20—14	Kohl jar II—A3	fig. 23b
20909	R 20—20	Kohl jar II—B3b	fig. 23c, pl. 39e
20910	R 20—21	Kohl jar II—A2	fig. 23d, pl. 39f
20911	R 20—16	Copper tweezers	fig. 23e
20912	R 20—46	Kohl stick of wood	—
20913	R 20—44	Beads	fig. 17b, l
20913	R 20—44	Beads	fig. 17w
20926	R 13—5	"Hair"	—
20930	R 33—6	Scarab	fig. 11o
20931	R 33—8	Kohl jar II—B	fig. 37b
20944	R 29—20	Kohl jar II—B3a	fig. 29d
20945	R 29—12	Cowroid	fig. 11k
20947	R 29—13	Scarab	fig. 11j
20948	R 29—15	Ax	fig. 29j
20949	R 29—19	Kohl jar II—A4b	fig. 29e, pl. 39q
20950	R 29—53	Kohl jar II—A1bii	fig. 29f
20951	R 29—10	Kohl jar II—B3b	fig. 29g
20952	R 29—50	Kohl jar	fig. 29b
20953	R 29—14	Kohl jar II—B3b	fig. 29c, pl. 39g
20954	R 29—51	Tweezers	fig. 29h
20956	R 29—28	Copper hook	—
20959	R 29—9	Coffin fragments	—
21003	R 45—42	Kohl jar II—A1bi	fig. 58c
21004	R 45—20	Kohl jar II—B	fig. 58b

LIST OF REGISTERED OBJECTS

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A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
21005	R 20—38	Jar II—PJ—2cvi	fig. 26f, pl. 18f
21006	R 20—42	Stand ST—2	figs. 10n, 26e
21007	R 20—41	Jar CJ—1b	fig. 26a
21008	R 20—40	Jar IV—CJ—5aviii	fig. 25b
21009	R 20—35	Bowl CB—1d	—
21010	R 20—34	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 24c
21011	R 20—36	Bowl CB—1d	—
21012	R 20—24	Bowl CB—3bi	—
21013	R 20—25	Bowl CB—3bi	—
21014	R 20—26	Bowl CB—3bi	—
21015	R 20—27	Bowl CB—4bii	fig. 24b
21016	R 20—28	Bowl CB—1b	figs. 1f, 24f
21017	R 20—29	Bowl CB—1b	—
21018	R 20—30	Bowl CB—1b	—
21019	R 20—31	Bowl CB—1b	—
21020	R 20—32	Bowl CB—1b	—
21021	R 20—33	Bowl CB—1b	fig. 24d
21022	R 20—37	Jar II—PJ—2civ	—
21023	R 20—39	Jar CJ—6biii	figs. 5j, 25c
21034	R 29—16	Bowl CB—3bi	—
21035	R 29—35	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 30e
21037	R 29—21	Bowl CB—3bi	—
21038	R 29—37	Bowl CB—3bii	—
21039	R 29—23	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 30a
21040	R 29—63	Bowl CB—3bi	—
21041	R 29—32	Bowl CB—1c	figs. 1g, 30h
21042	R 29—24	Stand ST—3b	fig. 33a, pl. 21c
21043	R 29—36	Potstand ST—3b	—
21044	R 29—41	Jar IV—CJ—9	fig. 34a
21045?	R 29—55	Jar CJ—5bv or vi	—
21046	R 29—56	Spindle bottle IM—5	figs. 10j, 31g, pl. 23b
21047	R 29—57	Spindle bottle IM—5	fig. 31h, pl. 23c
21048	R 29—17	Juglet IM—3	figs. 10h, 31a, pl. 23a
21049	R 29—30	Jar CJ—1a	figs. 3b, 31d
21050	R 29—40	Jar CJ—1a	fig. 31c
21051	R 29—61	Jar CJ—5aiii	figs. 3j, 32c
21052	R 29—29	Jar PJ—2div beta	figs. 8h, 31b
21053	R 29—18	Jar II—PJ—2cvi	fig. 31e
21054	R 29—39	Jar II—PJ—2ci	figs. 7q, 31f
21055	R 29—1	Jar UJ—3a	figs. 2n, 33d
21056	R 29—4	Jar UJ—1	figs. 2i, 33b

A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
21057	R 29—31	Jar CJ—5avi	fig. 32e
21058	R 43—1	Bowl CB—3aiii	fig. 56d
21059	R 43—4	Bowl CB—1c	fig. 56c
21060	R 43—3	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 56b
21061	R 43—5	Jar CJ—5avi	—
21062	R 43—2	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 56f
21063	R 43—6	Jar II—PJ—4	fig. 56a
21064	R 32—6	Bowl CB—7c	fig. 36c
21065	R 32—9	Jar CJ—5?	fig. 36b
21066	R 25—1	Bowl IV—CB—7c	figs. 2h, 28e
21067	R 25—8	Jar PJ—2cvi	fig. 28a
21068	R 25—2	Bowl CB—7b	figs. 2g, 28d
21073	R 41—2	Bowl CB—3bii	fig. 54a
21074	R 33—3	Jar UJ—2d	fig. 38b
21075	R 33—1.	Jar CJ—5axiii	fig. 4i, 39
21079	R 34—2	Faience bowl	fig. 38c, pl. 50a
21080	R 19—8	Lid II—LI—3	figs. 9m, 22, pl. 21a
21087	R 40—24	Jar II—PJ—1dii	figs. 7k, 52f
21089	R 40—35	Bowl CB—1e	—
21090	R 40—15	Bowl CB—1e	fig. 51l
21091	R 40—18	Bowl CB—2b	figs. 1n, 51m
21092	R 40—54	Bowl CB—1b	—
21093	R 40—70	Bowl CB—1b	—
21094	R 40—71	Bowl CB—1b	fig. 51b
21095	R 40—53	Bowl CB—1b	fig. 51d
21096	R 40—55	Bowl CB—1b	—
21097	R 40—72	Bowl CB—1b	—
21098	R 40—37	Bowl CB—1b	fig. 51e
21099	R 40—21	Bowl UA—1a	figs. 1a, 52e
21100	R 40—20	Bowl CB—1a	fig. 51c
21100	R 40—34 (or R 20—20)	Bowl CB—1a	fig. 51c
21101	R 40—30	Bowl CB—1c/3bii	fig. 51i
21102	R 40—33	Bowl CB—1c	—
21103	R 40—63	Jar CJ—1a	fig. 53b
21104	R 40—62	Jar PJ—2diii beta	figs. 8e, 52i
21105	R 40—27	Jar PJ—2diii gamma	figs. 8f, 53a
21106	R 45—30	Jar PJ—2a	fig. 60c
21107	R 40—28	Juglet II—IM—1	figs. 10e, 53e
21108	R 40—42	Jar CJ—5b1v	fig. 53c
21109	R 40—64	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 53h
21110	R 35—27	Platter stand PS	—

LIST OF REGISTERED OBJECTS

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A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
21111	R 35—42	Platter stand PS	fig. 43c
21112	R 35—81	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 42f
21113	R 35—82	Bowl CB—1d	—
21114	R 35—51	Bowl CB—1e	figs. 1i, 42j
21115	R 35—84	Bowl CB—4avi	figs. 1y, 42h
21116	R 35—85	Bowl CB—5b	fig. 43b
21117	R 35—26	Platter stand PS	—
21118	R 35—7	Bowl CB—5b	figs. 2d, 43a
21119	R 35—24	Bowl UA—3	—
21120	R 35—87	Bowl UA—3	figs. 1d, 43e
21121	R 35—89	Bowl CB—1?	fig. 42g
21122	R 35—62	Bowl CB—1c	—
21123	R 35—35	Bowl CB—1c	fig. 42d
21124	R 35—90	Bowl CB—3bii	fig. 42e
21125	R 35—91	Bowl CB—3bi	—
21126	R 35—64	Bowl CB—3bii	—
21127	R 35—74	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 42c
21128	R 35—14	Bowl CB—2d	—
21129	R 35—63	Bowl CB—1b	—
21130	R 35—55	Bowl CB—1h	fig. 42i
21131	R 35—10	Bowl CB—1e	—
21132	R 35—93	Bowl CB—1b	—
21133	R 35—94	Bowl CB—1b	fig. 42a
21134	R 35—96	Bowl CB—4bi	figs. 1z, 42b
21135	R 35—52	Bowl	—
21135	R 35—56	Bowl CB—1b	—
21136	R 35—76	Bowl CB—1b	—
21137	R 35—65	Bowl CB—1c	—
21138	R 35—70	Bowl CB—1b	—
21139	R 35—71	Bowl CB—1b	—
21140	R 35—1	Miniature amphora MA—1	figs. 9i, 43f, pl. 22a
21141	R 35—59	Spindle bottle IM—5	pl. 23d
21142	R 35—60	Spindle bottle IM—5	fig. 45c, pl. 23e
21143	R 35—36	Jar PJ—2cvi	fig. 45d
21144	R 35—103	Jar UJ—3a	—
21145	R 35—104	Jar UJ—3a	fig. 44a
21146	R 35—8	Jar UJ—3a	fig. 44d, pl. 14a
21147	R 35—54	Jar II—PJ—2cvii	figs. 8b, 45a
21148	R 35—72	Jar PJ—2dii	fig. 45e, pl. 18g
21149	R 35—61	Jar PJ—2ciii	figs. 7s, 45b
21150	R 35—28	Jar CJ—8biv	figs. 6h, 46a

A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
21151	R 35—75	Jar CJ—2a	figs. 3f, 47a
21152	R 35—40	Jar CJ—8biii	figs. 6g, 46b, pl. 26a
21153	R 35—41	Jar UJ—3a	fig. 44c
21154	R 35—43	Jar UJ—3a	—
21155	R 35—31	Jar UJ—2d	fig. 44e
21156	R 35—37	Jar CJ—5av	figs. 4a, 43g, pl. 27c
21157	R 35—38	Jar CJ—6bii	fig. 47b
21158	R 35—2	Jar CJ—10bii	fig. 43d
21159	R 35—21	Jar UJ—3a	fig. 44b
21160	R 35—39	Amphora AM—3b	fig. 45f
21161	R 47—8	Jar CJ—1c	—
21162	R 47—7	Jar CJ—7c	figs. 6c, 64f
21163	R 47—12	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 65a
21164	R 47—10	Jar CJ—7b	fig. 64g
21165	R 47—15	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 64d
21166	R 47—6	Jar PJ—2bii	fig. 64e
21171	R 41—1	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 54b
21172	R 44—3	Bowl CB—1b	fig. 57
21174	R 58—2	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 71d
21175	R 58—4	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 71a
21176	R 58—5	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 71e
21177	R 56—1	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 68c
21178	R 56—5	Jar II—PJ—2a	fig. 68b
21179	R 46—5	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 62c
21180	R 46—10	Jar II—PJ—2cvi	fig. 62d
21181	R 45—24	Jar CJ—10bi	figs. 6j, 59g
21182	R 45—1	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 59d
21183	R 45—23	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 59c
21184	R 45—21	Jar PJ—2a	fig. 60g
21185	R 45—29	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 60e
21186	R 45—10	Jar IV—CJ—5avii	figs. 4c, 60d
21187	R 35—79	Scarab	fig. 12a
21188	R 35—78	Scarab	fig. 12b
21189	R 35—77	Scarab	fig. 11q
21190	R 35—15a	Amulet	figs. 17oo, 41l
21191	R 35—16	Hair ring/earring	fig. 41c (left)
21192	R 35—19	Amulet	figs. 17t, 41j
21193	R 35—12	Kohl jar II—B3b	fig. 41i
21194	R 35—17	Copper object	—
21195	R 35—18	Beads	fig. 17d
21196	R 35—100	Beads and Bes amulet	fig. 17u

LIST OF REGISTERED OBJECTS

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A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
21197	R 35—101	Glass object	fig. 41e
21198	R 35—33	Pendant	figs. 17gg, 41m
21199	R 35—22	Kohl jar II—A1a	fig. 41g
21200	R 45—36	Stone pestle	—
21201	R 45—41	Natural stone palette	—
21202A	R 35—97	Copper cutting-out knife or trimmer	fig. 41d
21202B	R 35—99	Copper probe	—
21202C	R 35—98	Copper probe	fig. 41b
21203	R 45—18	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 60f, pl. 15a
21204	R 46—4	Jar PJ—2cii	fig. 62f
21205	R 45—11	Jar PJ—2a?	fig. 59j
21206	R 45—40	Miniature votive vessel MI	fig. 59i
21207	R 45—35	Miniature bowl	fig. 59k
21208	R 45—33	Miniature votive vessel MI	—
21209	R 45—34	Miniature votive vessel MI	—
21210	R 45—25	Miniature votive vessel MI	—
21211	R 45—13	Bowl CB—1e	fig. 59e
21223	R 40—26	Jar PJ—2a	figs. 71, 53d
21224	R 45—16	Jar PJ—2civ	figs. 7t, 59f
21225	R 58—3	Jar CJ—1d	figs. 3e, 70c
21227	R 35—45	Amulet	fig. 17bb
21228	R 35—48	Scarab	fig. 11p
21229	R 35—69	Scarab	—
21231	R 35—46	Hair rings/earrings	fig. 41c
21231	R 35—47	Hair rings/earrings	fig. 41c
21259	R 35—57	Kohl jar II—B3b	fig. 41h
21261	R 35—73	Kohl tube lid of ivory	—
21262	R 35—102	Razor	—
21263	R 40—14	Scarab	fig. 12e
21264	R 35—80	Cowroid	—
21265	R 45—14a	Amulet	fig. 17jj, pl. 49b
21271	R 46—7a	Pottery kohl jar	figs. 61b
21271	R 46—7b	Tweezers	figs. 61c
21273	R 46—8	Tweezers	fig. 61d
21280	R 56—4	Kohl jar II—A4a	fig. 67b, pl. 39r
21290	R 40—36	Bowl CB—1e	fig. 51h
21293	R 35—34	Beads	—
21296	R 35—13 (or R 35—32/)	Amulets and pendants	figs. 17ff, kk, 41f, pl. 49a
21297	R 35—4	Beads	—
21302	R 35—50	Wooden kohl tube	—
21304	R 45—39	Stone jar	fig. 58d, pl. 39c

A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
21306	R 45—37	Mortar, stone	—
21306	R 45—38	Pestle, natural stone	—
21309	R 45—3	Beads	pl. 49d
21310	R 45—12	Beads, amulets, coils	pl. 49c
21311	R 45—6	Scarab	fig. 12d
21312	R 45—9	Scarab	fig. 12f
21313	R 45—7	Scarab	fig. 12g
21316	S 7—18	Bowl CB—1a	fig. 197d
21317	S 8—15 (S 7?)	Miniature amphora MA—2b	figs. 9k, 201a, pl. 22b
21320	S 5—5	Bowl CB—4a ⁱⁱ	fig. 192b
21321	S 5—6	Bowl CB—4a ⁱⁱ	fig. 192a
21322	S 5—3	Jar CJ—8b ⁱ	fig. 192c
21323	R 35—3	Scarab	fig. 11r
21324	R 35—5	Amulet	figs. 17v, 41k
21325	R 45—22	Scarab	fig. 12i
21326	R 45—43	Scarab	fig. 12h
21327	R 45—31a	Shell	—
21327	R 45—31c	Beads	fig. 17f, m
21340	S 6—1	Bowl CB—4a ⁱⁱ	—
21341	S 6—2	Bowl CB—4a ⁱⁱ	—
21342	S 6—3	Bowl CB—4a ⁱⁱ	fig. 194b
21343	S 6—7	Bowl CB—4a ⁱⁱ	—
21344	S 6—9	Bowl CB—4a ⁱⁱ	fig. 194c
21345	S 7—2	Bowl CB—4b ⁱⁱ	fig. 197e
21346	S 7—3	Bowl CB—3a ⁱⁱ	—
21347	S 7—17	Bowl UA—2	fig. 197h
21348	S 7—4	Jar CJ—6b ⁱⁱⁱ	—
21349	S 8—22	Jar UJ—3a ⁱⁱ	figs. 2p, 201e
21350	S 7—5	Jar II—PJ—3	fig. 197a
21351	R 40—57	Kohl jar II—A1b ⁱⁱ	fig. 50c
21352	R 40—25	Kohl jar II—A2b	fig. 50b
21354	R 45—44	Beads	—
21355	R 45—5	Stone jar VIII	pl. 39a
21356	R 45—31b	Awl	—
21357	R 40—43	Gold leaf fragments	—
21359	R 40—58	Razor	fig. 50d
21361	R 40—8	Razor	fig. 50e
21363	R 40—7	Plaque	fig. 12c
21364	R 40—13	Beads	fig. 17g
21365	R 40—69 (or R 40—48)	Body covering, including beads	—
21365	R 40—48 (or R 40—69)	Beads	fig. 17p

LIST OF REGISTERED OBJECTS

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A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
21366	R 40—9	Galena	—
21369	R 40—78	Skeleton of small animal	—
21373	S 8—16	Bowl CB—5?	fig. 200e
21391	S 8—1	Bowl CB—5b	fig. 200b
21392	S 8—26	Jar CJ—8a	fig. 201d
21393	S 8—3	Juglet IM—9	fig. 201b
21394	S 8—4	Bowl CB—4a ⁱⁱⁱ	fig. 200a
21395	S 8—5	Bowl CB—4a ⁱⁱⁱ	—
21396	S 7—10	Bowl CB—1b	fig. 197c
21397	S 7—6	Bowl CB—3a ⁱⁱ	figs. 1q, 197g
21409	S 8—11	Kohl stick	—
21411	S 8—8	Hair rings/earrings	—
21411	S 8—9	Hair rings/earrings	—
21411	S 8—10	Hair rings/earrings	—
21411	S 8—33	Bone rings	—
21411	S 8—34	Bone rings	—
21411	S 8—35	Bone rings	—
21412	S 8—23	Cartonnage from coffin	—
21413	S 8—25	Face of anthropoid coffin	—
21417	S 7—9	Kohl jar II—A6	fig. 196b
21418	S 8—27	Beads	—
21418	S 8—32	Beads	—
21419	S 8—6	Amulet	fig. 17nn
21420	S 7—15	Bottom of headrest	—
21421	S 8—28	Copper object	—
21422	S 7—16	Stone vessel rim fragments	—
21562	R 38—2	Stand ST—3b	figs. 10p, 49
21562	R 44—2	Stand ST—3b	—
21570	V 50—4	Scarab	fig. 14a
21572	V 50—5	Kohl jar II—B3b	fig. 116b
21573	V 50—6	Kohl jar II—B5	figs. 10a, 116c
21578	V 50—3	Bowl UA—1a	fig. 117a
21579	V 45—2	Bowl CB—1h	fig. 92b
21580	V 45—4	Coarse platter CP	fig. 92c
21582	V 45—1	Bowl CB—1h	figs. 11, 92a
21600	V 46—2	Bowl	—
21601	V 46—1	Bowl	—
21602	V 50—2	Jar UJ—2b	fig. 117b, pl. 14b
21603	V 45—3	Jar CJ—5a ^{xiv}	figs. 5a, 92d, pl. 28b
21612	V 46—3	Bowl	—
21613	V 46—4	Bowl CB—5b	—

A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
21614	V 46—5	Bowl CB—5b	—
21623	R 33—2	Face from coffin	—
21624	R 40—6	Coffin fragments	—
21624	R 40—68	Inscribed coffin	pl. 33
21630	V 47—2	Kohl Jar II—A2a	pl. 39l
21631	V 47—1	Amulet	—
21633	V 45—5	Beads	fig. 17e
21634	V 46—18	Amphora IV—AM—3a	figs. 9g, 100c, pl. 26c
21635	V 46—15	Jar CJ—2a	fig. 98a
21636	V 46—16	Jar CJ—10biv alpha	figs. 7a, 95a
21637	V 46—23	Jar CJ—8bii	figs. 6f, 95e, pl. 26b
21638	V 46—10	Jar	fig. 100a, pl. 22c
21639	V 46—14	Jar UJ—3b	figs. 2q, 98d, pl. 14d
21640	V 47—7	Bowl CB—4aiii	fig. 102a
21641	V 53—2	Bowl CB—4aiv	figs. 1w, 117d
21642	V 53—1	Bowl CB—4aiii	fig. 117c
21647	V 54—7	Amulet	fig. 17x, pl. 49h
21648	V 54—6	Plaque	fig. 14d
21649	V 54—8	Kohl stick of wood	—
21661	V 46—45	Amphora IV—AM—3b	figs. 9h, 100b, pl. 26d
21662	V 46—32	Bowl CB—4aii	—
21663	V 46—33	Bowl CB—5b	fig. 97b
21664	V 46—34	Bowl CB—5b	fig. 97c
21667	V 46—48	Coarse platter CP	fig. 97a
21668	V 46—50	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 96d
21669	V 46—52	Coarse platter CP	fig. 97d
21670	V 46—53	Jar PJ—2dvi	fig. 95b
21671	V 46—54	Jar PJ—2dii	fig. 95d
21672	V 46—55	Jar PJ—2dix	fig. 95c
21673	V 48—17	Jar CJ—8a	fig. 112c
21674	V 48—33	Jar CJ—5axiii	fig. 111b
21675	V 48—20	Bowl CB—4aiii	—
21676	V 48—36	Jar CJ—6biv alpha	figs. 5k, 111d
21677	V 48—39	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 111c
21678	V 48—41	Bowl UA—2	—
21679	V 48—42	Lid LI—?	—
21680	V 48—44	Stand ST—1	figs. 10m, 109e
21681	V 48—35	Stand ST—1	—
21682	V 48—48	Lid LI—1	figs. 9l, 109a
21685	V 55—4	Bowl CB—2b	fig. 120b
21686	V 56—1	Bowl CB—5b	fig. 122a, pl. 13d

LIST OF REGISTERED OBJECTS

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A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
21687	V 56—2	Jar CJ—11b	figs. 7e, 122b, pl. 16b
21688	V 55—1	Stela fragment	pl. 53
21694	V 48—52	Copper or bronze feminiform mirror	pls. 40—43, 46
21695	V 48—54	Copper or bronze bowl	fig. 107b, pl. 46
21696	V 48—51	Copper or bronze stand	fig. 107g, pl. 46
21697	V 48—49	Copper or bronze bowl	fig. 107c, pl. 46
21698	V 48—22	Copper or bronze bowl	fig. 107e, pl. 46
21702	V 48—83	Stone handled jar VII	fig. 105d, pl. 38f
21703	V 48—81	Stone situla jar VI—B	fig. 106g, pl. 38h
21704	V 48—24	Copper cutting-out knife or trimmer	fig. 106c
21705	V 48—64	Bowl CB—7a	—
21706	V 48—61	Bowl CB—4a ⁱⁱⁱ	—
21707	V 48—113	Bowl CB—1h	fig. 108b
21708	V 48—56	Bowl UA—3	fig. 109h
21709	V 48—57	Bowl UA—3	—
21710	V 48—70	Bowl CB—7a	—
21711	V 48—94	Bowl CB—1b	fig. 108a
21712	V 48—72	Bowl CB—1d/2b	fig. 108g
21713	V 48—60	Jar CJ—6bi	fig. 111e
21714	V 48—63	Lid LI—3	—
21715	V 48—68	Lid LI—1	fig. 109c
21716	V 48—85	Jar PJ—5a	fig. 110c
21717	V 48—65	Stand ST—1	—
21718	V 48—95	Jar PJ—3	fig. 110e
21719	V 48—62	Jar II—PJ—6a	figs. 9c, 110a
21721	V 48—59	Jar CJ—6bv	figs. 5m, 112a
21722	V 48—79	Stone jar VIII	figs. 10k, 110f
21723	V 48—89	Bowl UA—2	—
21724	V 48—92	Spindle bottle IM—5	—
21725	V 48—69	Amphora AM—1	fig. 115a
21726	V 46—65	Bowl CB—3ai	fig. 96a
21732	V 48—93	Spindle bottle IM—5	fig. 110h
21733	V 48—82	Mask of painted plaster	fig. 106d
21734	V 48—86	Skull of small animal	—
21736	V 56—3	Scarab	fig. 16n
21737	V 48—4	Scarab	fig. 13m
21738	V 48—2	Scarab	fig. 13l
21739	V 48—29	Scarab	fig. 13p
21740	V 48—6	Cowroid	fig. 13n
21741	V 48—1	Scarab	fig. 13j
21743	V 46—29	Scarab	—

A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
21744	V 46—35	Cowroid	fig. 13d
21745	V 46—31	Scarab	fig. 13c
21746	V 46—41	Plaque	fig. 13f
21747	V 46—44	Scarab	fig. 13g
21748	V 46—67	Plaque	fig. 13i
21749	V 46—42	Scarab	fig. 13h
21750	V 48—13	"Worked wood"	—
21754	V 48—117a	Amulet	fig. 17y, pl. 49e
21755	V 48—98	Stand ST—1	fig. 109g
21765	V 48—25 (V 48—96?)	Kohl stick of wood	—
21766	V 48—110	Rectangular wooden kohl tube	fig. 106e
21767	V 48—73a	Wooden "stud" possibly peg	—
21768	V 48—99	Stone jar V	fig. 105c, pl. 38d
21769	V 48—102	Stone jar IV	fig. 105b, pl. 38c
21770	V 48—106	Copper or bronze bowl with handle	fig. 107a, pl. 46
21771	V 48—108	Copper or bronze bowl	fig. 107d, pl. 46
21772	V 48—107	Copper or bronze bowl	fig. 107f, pl. 46
21778	V 46—69	Beads	—
21779	V 46—68	Bracelets	—
21780	V 46—17	Hair rings/earrings	fig. 94b
21781	V 46—43	Hair ring/earring	—
21782	V 46—70	Amulet	fig. 17dd
21783	V 46—66	Beads and pendant	fig. 17s
21784	V 48—23	Amulet	fig. 17z, pl. 49f
21785	V 48—32	Ring of copper or bronze	—
21786	V 48—26	Bone rings	—
21786	V 48—27	Amulet	fig. 17aa, pl. 49g
21796	V 71—3	Jar II—PJ—2cvi	figs. 8a, 133c
21797	V 71—4	Jar CJ—8ci	figs. 6i, 133d
21823	V 64—1	Jar CJ—1c	fig. 129
21824	V 60—4	Jar CJ—6bi	figs. 5h, 124d
21825	V 60—6	Bowl CB—4aiii	fig. 126e
21827	V 71—8	Scarab	fig. 14l
21828	V 71—9	Oval cowroid	fig. 14m
21829	V 71—10	Scarab	fig. 14n
21830	V 71—11	Scarab	fig. 14o
21831	V 71—6	Kohl jar II—B5	fig. 132d, pl. 39o
21832	V 66—4	Scaraboid	fig. 14j
21833	V 66—5	Scarab	fig. 14k
21836	V 74—4	Shells on string	—
21836	V 74—5	Beads	—

LIST OF REGISTERED OBJECTS

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A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
21837	V 65—1	Beads	—
21838	V 60—22	Jar PJ—2ci?	fig. 126a, pl. 18e
21845	V 66—6	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 131a
21852	V 75—5	Kohl jar II—B2b	fig. 143b
21861	V 60—27	Jar CJ—10biv beta	figs. 7b, 125a, pl. 17d
21862	V 60—12	Bowl UA—3	fig. 126c, pl. 11b
21863	V 60—16	Bowl CB—4aiii	fig. 126b
21864	V 60—25	Bowl CB—4aiii	—
21867	V 73—5	Jar II—PJ—3	figs. 8o, 140a, pl. 19d
21868	V 73—7	Jar CJ—7c	fig. 140c
21869	V 73—9	Bowl CB—4av	fig. 139d
21870	V 74—3	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 142
21871	V 75—2	Jar II—PJ—2diii alpha	figs. 8d, 144a, pl. 18h
21876	V 60—23	Jar SP—3	figs. 10c, 124c, pl. 16c
21888	V 69—4	Amulets	pl. 49i
21892	V 69—5	Amulet	pl. 49j
21902	V 72B—1	Bowl CB—3aii	fig. 135b
21903	V 72B—2	Lid LI—3	fig. 135c
21904	V 72B—9	Jar II—PJ—2ciii	fig. 136e
21905	V 72B—10	Jar II—PJ—2ciii	fig. 136g
21906	V 72B—12	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 136d
21907	V 72B—7	Jar CJ—1a	fig. 135e
21908	V 72B—3	Bowl CB—1d	—
21909	V 73—8	Jar II—PJ—2dvi	fig. 139a
21910	V 76—4	Jar PJ—2ciii or 2di	fig. 146a, pl. 18d
21911	V 48—76	Jar CJ—5axiii	fig. 111a
21912	V 48—11	Bowl CB—4aiii	—
21913	V 48—19	Bowl CB—5b	fig. 108h
21914	V 48—18	Bowl CB—4aiii	fig. 108d
21915	V 48—101	Platter stand PS	fig. 109b
21916	V 48—43	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 108i
21917	V 48—40	Stand ST—1	—
21918	V 48—46	Bowl CB—4aiii	—
21919	V 48—10	Bowl CB—4aiii	fig. 108f
21920	V 48—21	Bowl CB—3ai	fig. 108e
21921	V 48—87	Bowl CB—7a	figs. 2f, 108c
21922	V 48—88	Bowl CB—7a	—
21923	V 48—47	Bowl UA—3	—
21924	V 48—34	Jar CJ—5axii	figs. 4h, 114b
21925	V 48—3	Jar UJ—3b	fig. 113b
21926	V 48—100	Jar UJ—2c	fig. 113a

A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
21927	V 48—74	Bowl UA—2	—
21928	V 48—91	Bowl UA—1b	—
21929	V 48—55	Bowl UA—?	fig. 109f
21930	V 48—37	Bowl UA—2	—
21931	V 48—66	Bowl UA—2	—
21932	V 48—67	Bowl UA—2	figs. 1c, 109d
21933	V 48—77	Jar CJ—5aix	fig. 113c
21934	V 48—38	Amphora AM—1	figs. 9e, 115b
21935	V 48—103	Jar CJ—5axii	fig. 114a
21936	V 48—45	Jar CJ—6ai	figs. 5f, 112b
21937	V 60—21	Scarab	fig. 14b
21938	V 60—30	Scarab	fig. 14h
21952	V 72B—26	Jar CJ—5?	fig. 137c
21953	V 72B—19	Jar II—PJ—2bi	fig. 137a
21954	V 72B—28	Jar II—PJ—2ci	fig. 136f
21955	V 72B—29	Jar IV—CJ—5aiii	fig. 137e, pl. 15e
21956	V 76—18	Jar CJ—5axi	figs. 4g, 146e
21957	V 82—3	Jar CJ—8a	fig. 153d
21958	V 76—17	Stand ST—3a	figs. 10o, 148h
21959	V 72B—21	C-Group bowl	fig. 135d, pl. 29a
21960	V 81—6	Bowl CB—7b	fig. 151e, pl. 13c
21962	V 60—26	Tweezers	fig. 123c
21964	V 60—17	Kohl jar II—A	fig. 123b
21971	V 72B—34	Jar PJ—1a	figs. 7g, 135g
21972	V 76—7	Pilgrim flask IM—7a	figs. 10g, 147b, pl. 24c
21973	V 82—2	Jar PJ—2dix	figs. 8n, 153a
21975	V 60—8	Plaque	fig. 14g
21976	V 60—29	Plaque	fig. 14e
21977	V 60—39	Beads	—
21979	V 81—19	Jar PJ—2dviii	figs. 8m, 151a
21980	V 73—3	Scarab	fig. 15b
21981	V 73—17	Scarab	fig. 15c
21982	V 73—6	Kohl jar II—A2b	fig. 138b, pl. 39n
21983	V 73—18	Kohl jar II—A4a	fig. 138c
21984	V 79—2	Scarab	fig. 15h
21985	V 81—3	Kohl jar II—B4b	fig. 150c
21986	V 81—22	Alabaster jar III	fig. 150b, pl. 39b
21987	V 72B—16	Stone vessel I	fig. 134e, pl. 38a
21988	V 72B—15	Kohl jar II—A4a	fig. 134c, pl. 39u
21989	V 72B—8	Kohl jar II—B3a	fig. 134b, pl. 39p
21990	V 72B—33	Stone jar VIA	fig. 134d, pl. 38b

LIST OF REGISTERED OBJECTS

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A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
21991	V 72B—22	Mirror	fig. 134f
21992	V 72B—35	Scarab	fig. 14r
21993	V 76—10	Scarab	fig. 15f
21994	V 72B—37	Scarab	fig. 15a
21995	V 72B—23	Scarab	fig. 14q
21996	V 72B—17	Scarab	fig. 14p
21998	V 72B—4	Razor	—
21999	V 72B—38	Beads	—
22003 (?)	V 83—9	Jar PJ—2div beta	fig. 156b
22004	V 76—29	Jar II—PJ—5b	figs. 9b, 146d, pl. 20c
22005	V 76—30	Jar II—PJ—4	fig. 147d, pl. 19a
22006	V 76—23	Jar II—PJ—2ciii	fig. 146c, pl. 18a
22007	V 76—24	Jar II—PJ—3	fig. 147c, pl. 19c
22008	V 76—31	Jar II—PJ—4	fig. 147e, pl. 19e
22009	V 76—21	Jar II—PJ—4	figs. 8p, 147a, pl. 19b
22010	V 83—8	Jar PJ—5a	fig. 156d
22023	V 76—41	Cowroid	fig. 15g
22024	V 76—3	Scarab	fig. 15d
22040	V 83—11	Kohl jar II—A2a	fig. 154c, pl. 39k
22041	V 76—11	Kohl jar II—A5/6	fig. 145b, pl. 39t
22042	V 76—1	Kohl jar II—B3a	fig. 145c, pl. 39m
22052	V 76—39	Bowl CB—1c	fig. 148e
22053	V 83—12	Jar CJ—7c	fig. 155c
22054	V 83—13	Jar CJ—7a	figs. 6a, 155b
22059	V 48—78	Amphora IV—AM—2	figs. 9f, 115c
22062	V 83—14	Bowl CB—1e	fig. 156f
22063	V 83—19	Scaraboid/bi-parabolic cowroid	fig. 15l
22064	V 83—17	Kohl jar II—A4a	fig. 154b, pl. 39j
22065	V 83—18	“Vessel stopper”	—
22069	V 76—25	Copper/bronze cylindrical object	fig. 145d
22070	V 76—12	Kohl tube of wood	—
22071	V 76—19	Beads and fragment of gold leaf	—
22072	V 76—9	Mask	pl. 35c
22073	V 76—35	Coffin with plaster mask	—
22074	V 76—2	Mask	pl. 35b
22082	V 93—13	Jar II—PJ—2ciii—iv	fig. 162b
22083	V 93—19	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 162e
22084	V 93—14	Miniature amphora MA—2a	figs. 9j, 163c
22085	V 93—17	Bowl CB—3aiii	fig. 162f
22094	V 92—2	Jar I—PJ—2dii	fig. 160e
22095	V 92—4	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 160g

A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
22096	V 92—6	Bowl CB—7a	fig. 160h
22097	V 92—8	Jar PJ—2civ	fig. 160b
22098	V 92—11	Jar I—PJ—2di	figs. 8c, 160c
22099	V 93—11	Jar PJ—2dvii	figs. 8l, 162a
22100	V 93—5	Jar PJ—2dii	—
22101	V 92—12	Kohl jar II—B2b	fig. 159b
22102	V 92—9	Kohl jar II—A3a	fig. 159c
22103	V 92—1	Scarab	fig. 15m
22104	V 92—10	Scarab	fig. 15n
22105	V 97—15	Plaque	fig. 15o
22120	V 97—2	X-Group cup	—
22121	V 97—1	X-Group lamp	—
22122	V 97—9	Bowl CB—3ai	fig. 166d
22124	V 97—12	Jar PJ—2dii	fig. 166e
22125	V 97—10	Bowl CB—3bii	fig. 166c
22126	V 97—7	Jar CJ—1lc	figs. 7f, 166g
22127	V 93—2	Bowl CB—1c	fig. 162c
22163	V 93—10	Part of whetstone or palette	—
22164	V 93—6	Kohl jar	fig. 161c, pl. 39s
22165	V 93—9	Kohl jar II—B	fig. 161b
22166	V 93—16	Skeleton of rodent	—
22179	R 40—16	Bowl CB—1b	—
22180	R 40—32	Bowl CB—1b	—
22181	R 63—2	Bowl CB—1c	fig. 74
22182	S 8—20	Platter stand PS	—
22182	S 8—36	Bowl	—
22182	S 8—29	Bowl	fig. 200c
22183	R 46—3	Bowl CB—1c	figs. 7m, 62a
22184	S 8—30	Bowl CB—5b	fig. 200d
22185	V 76—6	Bowl CB—1b—c	—
22186	R 40—60	Bowl CB—3biii	figs. 1t, 52b
22187	R 40—73	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 52d
22188	R 40—77	Bowl CB—1c	fig. 51f
22189	R 40—76	Bowl CB—1c	—
22190	R 40—52	Bowl CB—1c	—
22191	R 40—17	Bowl CB—1h	fig. 52a
22192	V 55—7	Bowl UA—3	—
22193	V 55—5	Bowl UA—3	fig. 120c
22194	V 54—4	Bowl UA—3	fig. 118b
22195	V 55—8	Bowl UA—3	—
22196	V 82—7	Bowl CB—4aiii	fig. 153b

LIST OF REGISTERED OBJECTS

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A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
22197	V 46—60	Bowl CB—3ai	figs. 1p, 96c
22198	V 81—10	Bowl CB—3bi	—
22199	V 60—2	Bowl CB—4aiii	fig. 126d
22200	V 72B—13	Bowl CB—1f	figs. 1j, 136a
22201	V 60—5	Bowl CB—4aiii	—
22202	V 76—14	Bowl CB—1b	—
22203	V 81—18	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 151c, pl. 13a
22204	V 82—5	Bowl CB—1h	fig. 153c
22205	V 54—3	Bowl CB—1c	fig. 118a
22206	V 55—6	Bowl CB—4aiii	fig. 120a
22207	V 73—15	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 139c
22208	V 81—1	Bowl CB—1e	fig. 151d
22209	V 72B—11	Bowl CB—2b	fig. 136c, pl. 12c
22210	V 73—16	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 139b
22211	V 71—7	Bowl CB—1c	fig. 133b
22212	V 60—7	Bowl CB—4aiii	pl. 12a
22213	V 60—18	Bowl CB—4aiii	—
22214	R 40—22	Bowl CB—1a	figs. 1e, 51a
22215	R 47—14	Bowl CB—1a	fig. 64a
22216	V 76—15	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 148f
22217	V 76—16	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 148i
22219	S 6—8	Bowl CB—4aii	fig. 194d
22220	S 6—10	Bowl CB—4aii	—
22221	R 29—47	Bowl CB—1d	figs. 1h, 30j
22222	R 40—74	Bowl CB—1h	fig. 51j
22223	R 40—75	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 52c
22224	R 40—50	Bowl CB—2a	fig. 51n
22225	R 40—31	Bowl CB—4bii	fig. 51k
22226	S 6—4	Bowl CB—4aii	fig. 194a
22227	S 6—6	Bowl CB—4aii	—
22228	V 60—10	Bowl CB—4aiii	—
22229	V 72B—27	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 135a
22230	V 81—15	Bowl CB—2a	fig. 151b
22231	V 60—24	Bowl CB—4aiii	—
22232	V 60—13	Bowl CB—4aiii	—
22233	V 81—9	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 151f, pl. 12b
22234	R 47—9	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 64b
22236	R 29—26	Bowl CB—3bii	—
22237	R 56—3	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 68a
22238	R 61—1	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 72a
22239	R 29—62	Bowl CB—6	figs. 2e, 30d

A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
22240	R 29—59	Bowl CB—4biv	figs. 2b, 30b
22241	R 29—11	Bowl CB—3bii	—
22242	R 45—26	Bowl CB—1b	fig. 59a
22243	R 29—33	Bowl	fig. 30c
22244	R 46—6	Bowl CB—4bii	fig. 62b
22245	R 47—3	Bowl CB—3bi	—
22246	R 40—40	Bowl CB—3bii	—
22247	R 29—22	Bowl CB—3bi	—
22248	R 25—3	Bowl CB—3bi	figs. 1r, 28b
22249	R 25—4	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 28c
22250	R 40—51	Bowl CB—1b/2a	—
22251	V 97—14	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 166a
22252	V 97—4	Bowl CB—3bii	fig. 166f
22253	V 94—3	Bowl CB—4aiii	fig. 165a
22254	V 76—38	Bowl CB—3ai	fig. 148d
22255	V 76—36	Bowl CB—1c	—
22256	V 92—7	Bowl CB—1h	fig. 160f
22257	V 92—5	Bowl CB—3biii	fig. 160a
22258	R 47—2	Bowl CB—1c	fig. 64c
22259	V 76—22	Bowl CB—4aii	—
22260	V 76—37	Bowl CB—4aiii	fig. 148b
22261	V 76—34	Bowl CB—1b	fig. 148a
22262	R 29—48	Bowl CB—3bii	figs. 1aa, 30g
22263	R 29—60	Bowl CB—4bii	fig. 30i
22264	R 40—5	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 51g, pl. 13b
22265	R 29—5	Bowl CB—3bi	—
22266	R 58—1	Bowl CB—4biii	figs. 2a, 70a
22267	R 45—27	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 59b
22268	R 29—6	Bowl CB—3bii	figs. 1s, 30f
22269	V 92—3	Bowl UA—2	fig. 160d
22270	V 76—33	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 148j
22271	V 76—40	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 148g
22272	V 93—18	Bowl CB—2b	fig. 162d
22273	V 83—4	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 156e
22274	V 76—32	Bowl, UA—3	fig. 148c, pl. 11a
22275	V 93—12	Bowl UA—1b	figs. 1b, 163a
22276	S 7—13	Bowl CB—1b	—
22277	R 33—9	Bowl UA—3	fig. 38a
22278	V 47—5	Bowl UA—2—3	fig. 102b
22279	S 7—12	Bowl UA—2	—
22280	V 46—57	Bowl UA—2	fig. 96b

LIST OF REGISTERED OBJECTS

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A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
22281	R 40—39	Jar PJ—2dv	figs. 8j, 52j
22282	V 72B—25	Jar II—PJ—2cv or vi	fig. 136b
22283	R 46—3	Jar II—PJ—2bi	fig. 62e
22284	V 48—114	Jar II—PJ—2cvi	fig. 110d
22285	R 40—41	Jar PJ—2bii	figs. 7n, 52h
22286	V 72B—14	Jar PJ—2div alpha	figs. 8g, 135f
22287	R 40—56	Jar II—PJ—2biv	figs. 7p, 52g
22288	V 97—13	Jar II—PJ—2ciii	fig. 166b
22289	R 58—7	Jar II—PJ—2c	fig. 70b
22290	R 32—7	Jar II—PJ—2?	fig. 36a
22294	R 43—7	Jar CJ—8a	figs. 6d, 56e
22295	V 46—56	Jar CJ—5aix	figs. 4e, 99a
22296	V 75—3	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 144b
22297	V 66—3	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 131c, pl. 15d
22298	V 73—11	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 140b
22299	V 73—e	Jar CJ—5aviii	fig. 140d
22300	V 81—24	Jar CJ—5aii	fig. 152b
22301	V 66—1	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 131b
22302	V 72B—20	Jar CJ—5aiii	—
22303	R 47—11	Jar CJ—5bi	figs. 5b, 65c
22304	V 83—7	Jar CJ—5aiii	—
22305	V 66—2	Jar CJ—5avi	fig. 131d
22306	R 45—15	Jar CJ—5aiii	—
22307	V 72B—30	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 137b
22308	V 81—17	Jar CJ—5ai	—
22309	R 46—1	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 62g
22310	V 74—2	Jar CJ—5aiii	—
22311	R 45—19	Jar CJ—5bi	fig. 59h
22312	V 75—4	Jar CJ—5aiii	—
22313	R 52—1	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 66
22314	R 46—9	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 62h
22315	V 72B—31	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 137d
22316	V 81—5	Jar CJ—5ai	figs. 3h, 152a
22317	V 71—5	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 133e
22318	R 45—28	Jar CJ—5aiv	figs. 3k, 60b
22319	V 71—1	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 133a, pl. 15b
22320	R 58—9	Jar CJ—5ai	fig. 71b
22321	R 45—4	Jar CJ—5av	fig. 60a
22322	V 83—5	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 156c
22323	V 83—6	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 155a
22324	R 58—8	Jar CJ—5aii	figs. 3i, 71c

A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
22325	R 58—6	Jar CJ—5aiii	—
22326	R 56—2	Jar CJ—5aiii	—
22328	R 29—7	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 32a
22331	S 7—19	Jar CJ—5axiii	—
22332	S 7—8	Jar CJ—5ax	fig. 198a
22333	S 7—14	Jar CJ—5axiii	fig. 198b
22334	R 40—65	Jar CJ—6biii	fig. 53f
22335	V 83—3	Jar	fig. 156a
22336	R 61—2	Jar CJ—6biii	fig. 72b, pl. 27a
22337	R 29—42	Jar	fig. 34b, pl. 27b
22338	R 40—3	Jar CJ—6aii?	figs. 5g, 53g
22339	R 29—43	Jar	—
22340	R 29—44	Jar	fig. 32d
22341	R 29—45	Jar CJ—6biv beta	figs. 5l, 32b
22342	V 46—58	Jar CJ—5ax	figs. 4f, 99b
22343	V 55—9	Jar	pl. 28d
22344	V 46—47	Jar UJ—3a	fig. 98b
22345	S 8—31	Jar UJ—3ai	figs. 2o, 201c
22346	V 81—23	Jar CJ—1c	fig. 152c
22347	R 47—13	Jar CJ—1c	figs. 3d, 65b
22348	V 60—14	Jar UJ—2a	—
22349	V 47—8	Jar UJ—2c	—
22350	V 60—15	Jar UJ—2a	fig. 124b
22351	V 60—19	Jar UJ—2b	fig. 124e
22352	V 60—11	Jar UJ—2b	pl. 14c
22353	V 94—2	Jar UJ—2b	fig. 165c
22354	V 60—9	Jar UJ—2a	fig. 124a
22355	V 93—1	Jar UJ—2c	fig. 163b
22356	V 47—9	Jar UJ—2c	fig. 102c
22357	R 29—8	Jar UJ—2a	fig. 33c
22358	V 94—1	Jar UJ—2b	fig. 165b
22359	S 7—1	Jar UJ—2b	fig. 197b
22360	V 46—51	Jar UJ—3c	figs. 3a, 98c
22365	S 8—21	Jar UJ—2c?	—
22366	V 60—1	Jar SP—2	figs. 10b, 125b
22367	V 50—7	Wig of braided hair	—
22368	V 48—112	Coffin	fig. 106b
22369	V 48—105	Coffin	pls. 30, 31a, b, 32a, b
22981	K 1—3	Scarab	fig. 16a
22983	K 1—1	Jar CJ—5avi	fig. 174b
22984	K 1—2	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 174a

LIST OF REGISTERED OBJECTS

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A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
22985	K 2—1	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 176c
22986	K 2—2	Jar IV—CJ—5aiii	fig. 176e
22987	K 2—3	Bowl CB—3bi	—
22988	K 2—4	Cowroid	fig. 16b
22989	K 2—5	Scarab	fig. 16c
22990	K 10—2	Kohl jar II—B4b	fig. 178
22991	K 18—2	Kohl jar II—B3a	fig. 180
22992	K 21—1	Kohl jar II—A4a	fig. 182, pl. 39i
22993	K 31—4	Kohl jar II—B1	fig. 183b
22994	K 2—6	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 176d
22995	K 2—7	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 176a
22996	K 2—8	Bowl CB—3bii	fig. 176b
22999	K 5—1	Jar UJ—3c	fig. 177b
23000	K 5—2	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 177a
23001	K 10—1	Jar PJ—2d?	fig. 179a
23002	K 12—1	Jar II—PJ—2ciii	fig. 179b
23003 n/a	K 31—8	Fish seal	—
23004 n/a	K 31—5	Scarab	—
23005	K 31—7	Scarab	fig. 16e
23006	K 31—12	Scarab	fig. 16i
23007	K 31—13	Cowroid	fig. 16j
23012	K 31—9	Scarab	fig. 16f
23013	K 31—10	Plaque	fig. 16g
23014	K 31—11	Scarab	fig. 16h
23015 n/a	K 31—14	Scarab	—
23016	K 31—16	Scarab	fig. 16l
23017	K 31—15	Scarab	fig. 16k
23018	K 31—3	Razor	fig. 183d
23021	K 18—1	Scarab	fig. 16d
23042	K 18—4	Jar CJ—1c	fig. 181b
23043	K 18—3	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 181a
23044	K 18—5	Stand ST—?	—
23045	K 31—2	Jar CJ—5bi	fig. 184
23059	K 31—6	Needle	fig. 183c
23060	K 31—17	Beads and amulets	fig. 17mm
23104	K 50—5	Stand ST—3b	fig. 187d
23106	K 50—15	Jar PJ—2bi	fig. 186e
23107	K 50—19	Jar SP—5	figs. 10d, 186d
23108	K 50—8	Bowl CB—5a	figs. 2c, 186f
23109	K 50—4	C-Group bowl	—
23110	K 50—11	Miniature votive vessel MI	fig. 186b

A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
23114	K 50—6	Jar PJ—2cii	figs. 7r, 186c
23115	K 50—1	Jar CJ—5aviii	figs. 4d, 187e
23116	K 50—3	Jar CJ—6biv alpha	fig. 187c
23117	K 50—12	Jar IV—CJ—6bi	fig. 187a
23119	K 50—2	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 186h
23120	K 50—13	Jar CJ—10bii	fig. 186a
23121	K 50—14	Jar IV—CJ—5c	figs. 5e, 187b
23122	K 65—4	Jar CJ—2b	figs. 3g, 190g
23126	K 65—9	Jar CJ—1b	fig. 190f
23127	K 50—21	Bowl CB—5a	fig. 186g
23138	K 50—7	Stone jar III	fig. 185b
23139	K 50—16	Kohl jar II—B3a	fig. 185a
23140 n/a	K 64—1	Scarab	—
23173	K 65—5	Jar II—PJ—2cv	figs. 7u, 190b
23174	K 65—18	Jar II—PJ—2cii	fig. 190e
23176	K 65—13	Jar PJ—2cvi	fig. 190d
23177	K 65—16	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 189d
23178	K 65—10	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 189c
23179	K 65—6	Bowl	fig. 189a
23180	K 65—8	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 189b
23181	K 65—11	Jar UJ—1	fig. 190i
23182	K 65—12	Jar PJ—2div beta	fig. 190c
23183	K 65—14	Miniature votive vessel MI	fig. 190a
23184	K 65—15	Miniature votive vessel MI	—
23185	K 65—17	Jar	—
23186	K 65—7	Jar CJ—6bii	fig. 190h
23422	R 75—9	Beads	—
23423 n/a	R 75—6	Scarab	—
23424	R 85—2	Beads	—
23491	R 83—1	Jar CJ—10biii	figs. 6l, 83a, pl. 17c
23492	R 79—12	Jar II—PJ—2ciii	fig. 81c
23493	R 84—28	Jar II—PJ—1c	figs. 7i, 86c
23494	R 79—13	Bowl CB—3bii	fig. 80a
23495	R 76—12	Bowl CB—3Ai	fig. 78d
23496	R 76—9	Bowl CB—4aiii	fig. 78e
23497	R 76—5	Bowl CB—4aai	figs. 1u, 78b
23498	R 76—4	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 78a
23499	R 76—3	Bowl CB—3biii	fig. 78c
23500	R 76—2	Jar UJ—2c	figs. 2l, 78g
23504 n/a	R 94—1	Hair ring/earring	—
23505	R 75—18	Pendants	—

LIST OF REGISTERED OBJECTS

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A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
23505	R 75—19	Fragment of galena	—
23505	R 75—8	Pendants	fig. 17ee
23505	R 75—8	Pendants	fig. 17hh
23506	R 75—7	Scarab	fig. 12k
23507 n/a	R 84—10	Scarab	—
23508 n/a	R 91—1	Scarab	—
23509	R 84—2	Kohl jar II—B	pl. 39d
23510	R 76—8	Hematite kohl stick	—
23510	R 76—7	Kohl jar II—B3b	fig. 77b
23511	R 79—9	Tweezers	fig. 79c
23512	R 79—8	Kohl jar II—B3b	fig. 79b
23516 n/a	R 94—19	Hair ring/earring	—
23518	R 94—27	Scarab	fig. 12n
23519 n/a	R 94—12	Amulet	—
23520	R 94—26	Amulet	fig. 17cc
23521	R 94—23	Base of headrest	fig. 91a, pl. 37b
23521	R 94—28	Top of headrest	fig. 91a, pl. 37b
23522	R 94—24	Headrest	fig. 91c
23523	R 94—22	Base of headrest	fig. 91b, pl. 37a
23523	R 94—25	Top of headrest	fig. 91b, pl. 37a
23524	R 84—32	Kohl jar 4	fig. 84b
23525	R 94—14	Hair rings/earrings	fig. 89b (2 right)
23526	R 94—16	Hair Rings/Earrings	fig. 89b (2 left)
23527 n/a	R 94—15	Hair rings/earrings	—
23528	R 94—13	Beads	fig. 17c, j
23531 n/a	R 84—31	Scarab	—
23532	R 120—1	Scarab	fig. 12m
23534 n/a	R 94—5	Bronze ring	—
23544	R 94—4	<i>Shawabti</i>	pl. 36
23551	R 79—3	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 80c
23552	R 79—6	Bowl CB—1b	—
23553	R 79—5	Bowl CB—1g	figs. 1k, 80b
23554	R 79—4	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 81a
23555	R 79—16	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 80d
23556	R 79—15	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 81b
23557	R 79—1	Jar CJ—6bii—iii	—
23558	R 79—2	Jar CJ—6biii	fig. 81e
23559	R 79—14	Jar CJ—6biii	—
23560	R 79—10	Jar II—PJ—2cvi	fig. 81d
23561	R 75—4	Jar UJ—2b	—
23562	R 75—5	Jar UJ—2b	figs. 2k, 76b

A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
23563	R 94—3	Jar CJ—11a	figs. 7d, 90c
23566	R 94—17	Bowl CB—4aiii	fig. 90e
23567	R 75—15	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 76a
23568	R 84—8	Bowl CB—5b	fig. 85h
23569	R 84—14	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 86d
23570	R 84—12	Jar CJ—5aiii	—
23571	R 86—1	Jar CJ—5bii	—
23572	R 83—2	Jar IV—CJ—5biii	figs. 5d, 83b
23573	R 75—12	Jar II/IV—CJ—8ci	fig. 76c, pl. 28a
23574	R 84—27	Bowl CB—1b	fig. 85a
23575	R 84—17	Bowl CB—1b	fig. 85b
23576	R 84—26	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 85f
23577	R 84—16	Bowl CB—3biii	fig. 85g
23578	R 84—25	Bowl CB—1d	—
23579	R 84—23	Bowl CB—3bi	—
23580	R 84—24	Bowl CB—3bi	—
23581	R 84—21	Bowl CB—3bi	—
23582	R 84—15	Bowl CB—3bi	fig. 85d
23583	R 84—13	Bowl CB—2a	figs. 1m, 85c
23584	R 84—18	Jar CJ—5avi	figs. 4b, 86e
23585	R 94—18	Jar CJ—2a	fig. 90d
23586	R 94—21	Jar CJ—8bi	figs. 6e, 90a
23587	R 84—19	Jar PJ—2biii	figs. 7o, 86a
23588	R 84—1	Jar II—PJ—1di	figs. 7j, 86b, pl. 18b
23589	R 91—3	Jar CJ—5aiii	fig. 88b
23590	R 84—33	Spindle bottle IM—5	fig. 85j
23591	R 76—10	Jar UJ—2c	—
23592	R 88—1	Jar UJ—2b	fig. 88a
23593	R 94—10	Jar UJ—2b	fig. 90b
23594	R 75—16	Jar UJ—2c	—
23595	R 75—11	Jar UJ—2b	—
23596	R 76—11	Jar UJ—1	fig. 78f
23597	R 94—6	Bowl UA—3	—
23598	R 94—7	Bowl UA—3	fig. 90f
23646	R 75—13	Jar IV—CJ—7b	figs. 6b, 76d, pl. 17e
23745	V 113—7	Plaque	fig. 15q
23795	V 113—38	Jar II—CJ—10bi	figs. 6k, 169h, pl. 17b
23796	V 113—36	Jar CJ—6bii	figs. 5i, 170c
23797	V 113—42	Jar CJ—5bii	figs. 5c, 170b, pl. 28c
23798	V 113—31	Jar CJ—6bii	fig. 171e
23799	V 113—29	Jar CJ—5aix	fig. 171d

LIST OF REGISTERED OBJECTS

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A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
23800	V 113—37	Jar CJ—5a ⁱⁱ	fig. 170a
23801	V 113—30	Jar II—PJ—5a	fig. 169f
23802	V 113—24	Jar II—PJ—?	—
23803	V 113—50	Jar II—PJ—2c ⁱⁱⁱ	fig. 169c
23804	V 113—32	Jar PJ—2c ⁱⁱⁱ	fig. 169a
23805	V 113—53	Jar PJ—2div beta	fig. 169b
23806	V 113—14	Jar II—PJ—2d ⁱⁱ	fig. 169e
23807	V 113—51	Juglet II—IM—4a	figs. 10i, 169d
23808	V 113—46	Jar II—PJ—1b	figs. 7h, 171c
23809	V 113—16	Bowl CB—3b ⁱⁱ	fig. 168e
23810	V 113—18	Bowl CB—1c	fig. 168i
23811	V 113—54	Bowl CB—3b ⁱ	fig. 168c
23812	V 113—52	Base ring I, IM—6	fig. 171b, pl. 24b
23813	V 113—21	Bowl CB—1c	fig. 168b
23814	V 113—23	Bowl CB—3a ⁱ	fig. 168h
23815	V 113—43	Bowl CB—2b	fig. 168g
23816	V 113—41	Bowl CB—2c	figs. 1o, 168j
23817	V 113—28	Bowl CB—2b	fig. 168d
23818	V 113—27	Bowl CB—1h	fig. 168f
23819	V 113—44	Bowl CB—1b	fig. 168a
23820	V 113—47	Bowl CB—3b ⁱ	—
23821	V 113—17	Bowl CB—3b ⁱ	—
23843	W 81—2	Jar IV—CJ—5a ^{vi}	—
23844	W 55—7	Jar CJ—5a ⁱⁱⁱ	fig. 203d
23851	V 113—25	Kohl jar II—A3b	fig. 167b
23919	W 81—1	Jar CJ—5a ⁱⁱⁱ	fig. 206a
23920	W 56—3	Jar CJ—5a ⁱⁱⁱ	fig. 204c
23922	W 56—2	Jar CJ—10c	figs. 7c, 204b, pl. 17a
23930	W 55—4	Bowl CB—3b ⁱ	fig. 203a
23931	W 56—4	Bowl CB—3b ⁱ	fig. 204a
23932	W 55—5	Bowl CB—3b ⁱ	fig. 203b
23933	W 52—1	Bowl CB—7b	fig. 202
23934	W 55—2	Bowl CB—1d	fig. 203c
23949	V 113—40	Stand ST—2	fig. 169i
23953	V 113—12	Jar UJ—2c	fig. 170d
23954	V 120—5	Jar UJ—2c	—
23955	V 113—13	Jar UJ—2c	fig. 170e
23956	V 120—6	Jar UJ—2c	fig. 173b
23959	W 81—3	Bowl CB—2b	fig. 206b
23960	V 120—4	Bowl CB—3a ⁱ	fig. 173a
23961	W 68—2	Bowl CB—3a	—

A. ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
23964	W 55—3	Jar CJ—1c	fig. 203e
23967	W 68—1	Bowl CB—1a	—
23968	R 84—5	Bowl UA—?	fig. 85i
23972	R 84—7	Bowl CB—3biii	fig. 85e
24079	V 113—45	Stand ST—2	fig. 169g
24847	V 113—11	Jar II—PJ—5b	fig. 171a, pl. 20b
32126	R 84—34	Pieces of painted wood coffin	—
35600 (?)	R 29—34	Bowl	—
35601	R 88—4	Jar I—CJ—5?	—
35602	R 4B—1	Jar	—
35603	R 20—4	Sherds	—
35604	R 20—15	Bowl sherds	—
35605	R 29—A	II—PJ—2?	—
35606	R 34—1	Sherds of bowl CB	—
35607	R 34—3	Sherd of lid (?)	—

B. CAIRO MUSEUM

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
89861	V 48—84	Stone situla jar VI—B	fig. 106f, pl. 38g
89863	V 48—80	Stone jar VIII	pl. 38e
89867	V 47—3	Mask from coffin or cartonnage	—
89869	R 35—49	Razor	—
89880	R 32—3	Hair rings/earrings	—
89888	R 40—66	Copper mirror	fig. 50f, pl. 44
89889	V 97—8	Faience bowl	pl. 50b
89890	V 48—53	Slate palette	pl. 50c
89893	V 69—2	Ivory bracelets	fig. 132b
89894	R 29—27	Gold hair rings/earrings	fig. 29i, pl. 47b
89898	V 46—28	Hair rings/earrings	pl. 47a
89907	V 81—4	Scarab	fig. 15i
89908	V 82—1	Scarab	fig. 15j
89909	V 76—28	Scarab	fig. 15e
89912	V 60—28	Scarab	fig. 14f, pl. 48f
89913	V 60—40	Scarab	fig. 14i, pl. 48d
89914	V 93—7	Scarab	fig. 15p, pl. 48b
89915	V 46—36	Scarab	fig. 13e, pl. 48c
89916	V 48—31	Scarab	fig. 13k, pl. 48a
89917	V 46—19	Scarab	fig. 13a, pl. 48j
89918	V 55—13	Plaque	fig. 14c

LIST OF REGISTERED OBJECTS

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B. CAIRO MUSEUM (*cont.*)

<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
89920	V 48—8	Cowroid	fig. 13o, pl. 48h
89921	R 45—32	Scarab	fig. 12j, pl. 48g
89922	V 48—30	Scarab	fig. 13q, pl. 48k
89923	V 46—30	Scarab	fig. 13b, pl. 48i
89924	R 35—105	Scarab	fig. 12l
89925	R 35—44	Ring	—
89926	V 48—109	Scarab	fig. 13r, pl. 48l
89932	R 4B—5	Plaque	fig. 11a, d
89933	R 20—19	Scarab	fig. 11h, pl. 49e
89934	R 19—2	Scarab	fig. 11f
89936	V 48—104	Jar PJ—6b	figs. 9d, 110b, pl. 16a
89937	V 48—50	Copper or bronze pitcher	fig. 106a, pls. 45, 46
89945	V 48—58	Juglet IM—8	figs. 10l, 110g, pl. 29b
89948	V 76—5	Base ring I, IM—6	figs. 10f, 146b, pl. 24a
89955	R 20—43	Stand ST—2	pl. 21b
89958	R 29—46	Jar IV—CJ—9	pl. 25
89994	K 50—17	Scarab	fig. 16m
89999	W 55—1	Stand ST—3?	—

C. FIELD NUMBERS (CAIRO)

<i>Field Number</i>	<i>Cemetery, Tomb, Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Figure/Plate</i>
Q830	R 4B—3	Bowl	—
Q1326	R 35—20	Bowl	—
Q1332	R 35—92	Bowl UA—?	—
Q2113	V 60—20	Bowl	—
Q2181	V 48—71	Bowl UA—?	—

