

# Egyptian Stone Vessels

Khian through Tuthmosis IV

Christine Lilyquist



The Metropolitan Museum of Art  
New York

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**Appendix by Edward W. Castle**

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## Introduction

### Aim and Perimeters

This paper seeks to document shapes, materials, and inscriptions for stone vessels either from royal tombs or inscribed with royal names from Dynasty 15 to mid-Dynasty 18 (see Chronology). The resulting Catalogue is not a comprehensive corpus of stone vessels of that period, as examples from private tombs are only rarely present (Cat. 43 and Appendix 3), and there is no discussion of representations and their relation to actual examples.

Nor is the Catalogue complete within its parameters: examples have mainly been gathered from major museums.<sup>1</sup> However, it is hoped that a significant number of existing types and features are present, and that basic considerations of the subject are introduced. This study is meant to contribute to scholarship until stone vessels receive the comprehensive review and analysis they deserve. An exhaustive vessel typology for the period under discussion does not exist. Friedrich Wilhelm von Bissing catalogued and discussed vessels in the Cairo Museum in 1904–7 (*Steingefäße*); William M. Flinders Petrie provided a historical typology in his *Stone and metal vases* of 1937 (*SMV*); Janine Bourriau provided a short survey in 1984 for the *Lexikon der Ägyptologie* ("Salbgefäße"), and Barbara Greene Aston gathered "well-dated and provenanced examples" in her valuable 1990 study of stones used for vessels,<sup>2</sup> now published (Aston, pp. 4f.). But while particular studies of Archaic Period<sup>3</sup> and Old Kingdom<sup>4</sup> stone vases have been produced, and representations studied,<sup>5</sup> the later periods of Egyptian vessels have not been systematically reviewed.<sup>6</sup>

Information from stone vases aids archaeology, history, and comparative archaeology. The length of reign and/or place of burial for most rulers of the first half of Dynasty 18 is debated (see

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1. Even here, the illustrated SRs of the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, should be examined further.

2. Barbara Greene, *Ancient Egyptian stone vessels: Materials and forms*, University of California at Berkeley, Department of Near Eastern Studies Ph.D. dissertation, 1989 (Ann Arbor, 1990), pp. 8–10.

3. el-Khouli, including survey of earlier work, pp. ix–xviii.

4. Primary are George A. Reisner, *Mycerinus: The temples of the third pyramid at Giza* (Cambridge, Mass., 1931), pp. 130–201, and *A provincial cemetery of the pyramid age: Naga-ed-Dêr, Part 3*, University of California Publications, Egyptian Archaeology, 6 (Oxford, 1932), pp. 36–75; *Hetep-heres*, pp. 90–102; Marguerite Bernard, *Les vases en pierre de l'ancien Empire (Ve et VIe dynasties)*, Université catholique de Louvain, Faculté de philosophie et lettres, Institut supérieur d'archéologie et d'histoire de l'art, 1966–67 thesis (a survey). Smaller studies have been undertaken by Gustave Jéquier, "Vases de pierre de la VIe dynastie," *ASAE* 34 (1934), pp. 97–113 and "Note additionnelle," *ASAE* 35 (1935), p. 160; Harold H. Nelson, "Fragments of Egyptian Old Kingdom stone vases from Byblos," *Berytus* 1 (1932), pp. 19–22.

5. Heinrich Balcz, "Die Gefäßdarstellungen des alten Reiches," *Mitteilungen des deutschen archäologischen Instituts, Abt. Kairo* 3 (1932), pp. 50–87, 89–114; 4 (1933), pp. 18–36, 207–27; 5 (1934), pp. 45–94; see also Heinrich Schäfer, *Die altägyptischen Prunkgefäße mit aufgesetzten Randverzierungen: Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Goldschmiedekunst* (Leipzig, 1903).

6. For individual studies, see Bourriau, in *EGA*, pp. 126f.; *Kerma; Qau III*; and Guy Brunton and Reginald Engelbach, *Gurob*, BSAE and ERA 24th year, 1918 (London, 1927).

Appendix 2), and some genealogies and lifespans of royal family members are uncertain: vessels (especially those from rulers' tombs published in the earlier part of this century) have been one of the means used to establish the meager information that exists.

Outside Egypt, vessels have been used to date archaeological contexts; a review of extant material found in Egypt could help control those contexts.<sup>7</sup> Vessels can also serve as comparative data; for example, the vessels from the tomb of Tuthmosis III's three foreign wives will soon be published with their associated material.

Stone vessels from royal tombs or inscribed with royal names represent the accidents of history: Archaic Period tombs at Abydos and Negada, Zoser's pyramid, 6th-dynasty pyramids, deposits at Byblos, and 18th-dynasty tombs at Thebes have given us greater representation than the material culture of Dynasties 7–17. We can do no more than present the evidence extant and draw conclusions as far as possible.

### Vessels and Their Functions

Most of the entries in Part 1 of the Catalogue are medium-to-large storage vessels for ointments, as ascertained from contents, inscriptions,<sup>8</sup> and representations; a few may have been used for other purposes (e.g., Cats. 70–71, 76).<sup>9</sup> Smaller, special vessels are included as Part 2 of the Catalogue. Some of the latter containers housed ointment in an easier-to-use format, others contained kohl,<sup>10</sup> and some may have held other substances. To signify their various uses, they are referred to here as toilet rather than cosmetic vessels. Few stone lids have been found; foundation deposit vessels are not included.

Ointment was widely used in the New Kingdom, Bourriau having estimated that cosmetic vases outnumbered those for food and storage in early Dynasty 18.<sup>11</sup> Was this the result of greater availability of oils, greater wealth among the middle and upper classes, greater concern and involvement with vitality and rejuvenation in this life and the next—as exemplified by the depictions of funerary banquets and the Feast of the Valley—or a combination of all these elements? Jars of ointment were surely part of burial equipment (also abroad; Cats. 12, 95), but examples in this catalogue were also found in habitation (Cat. 64) and temple areas (Cats. 28, 39, I).<sup>12</sup>

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7. A study complementary to the present one discusses Egyptian-type vessels of the period found outside Egypt: "Egyptianizing."

8. As *bꜥk*-oil in a large pottery amphora: *Rehk-mi-rē'*, pl. 21.

9. Dorothea Arnold considers pottery carinated bowls to be for eating and drinking ("Gefäße," in *LÄ*, 2, p. 484, fig. 1:15, p. 486); cf. Carter's shape 16 in Fig. 24. See also the bowl, Cat. 27, and tureen, Cat. 18, perhaps tomb models. Not included in the catalogue is a granite cylindrical measure inscribed for Tuthmosis III, 28.1 cm high and 36 cm in diameter: Georges Daressy, "Une mesure égyptienne de 20 *hin*," *ASAE* 18 (1919), pp. 191f.; Lucas/Rowe pp. 76f., 84f., no. 3.

10. Lucas/Harris (pp. 81, 83) state that galena would have been mixed with water or water and gum into a paste for application, but that there is no certain evidence of mixing it with resin.

11. *Umm el-Ga'ab*, p. 72. In contrast, between the Predynastic Period and the end of the Second Intermediate Period the proportion of ointment vases to vases for food offerings in individual burials and the number of burials with ointment vases hardly varied (Negada graves were compared with those in Qau cemetery 7000): "Salbgefäße," p. 365.

12. Note that the title "god's wife"—as it appears alone on Cat. 43—would refer to priestly duties, according to Robins, pp. 65–78. On the Karnak stela of Ahmose, jars of ointment are presented to Ahmes Nefertary in her function as god's wife: Gitton, pp. 7–9, 30, 41 n. 235.

## Provenance and Source

At least half of the entries in the Catalogue come from royal tombs at Thebes.<sup>13</sup> The remainder are from other royal burials or name royal personages (one or two of the latter may not have been made in Egypt, Cats. 95, 98). Several of the unprovenanced vessels name Amun-Ra, "lord of the thrones of the two lands," with four of these actually from Thebes, the center of that god's cult; a fifth names Amun in Ipet-sut, the Theban area (see "Inscription content and format," below). Inscriptions on two of Amenhotep II's vessels name the king "in Hermopolis" (Cats. 113, AA). Two vessels came from Sinai (Cats. 28, 39), one from the Delta (Cat. B), and two from Amarna (Cats. 64, 70). Two were excavated in Crete (Cats. 1, 95), one in Cyprus (Cat. 12), one in Anatolia (Cat. A); and one was acquired in Spain (Cat. 4) and another in the Levant (Cat. 98).

## Means of Dating

Vessels (understood here also as fragments thereof) from royal tombs are assumed to date to the owners of those tombs unless they name earlier rulers (for tombs with many fragments, see Appendix 1) or have features that are generally associated with other eras (see "Shapes and sizes, tall and squat jars," below and Appendix 2).

When vessels name earlier rulers,<sup>14</sup> immediate family relationship (Cats. 101, 113[?]) and reburial can explain their presence (see "Historical Summary of Catalogue Items," below). Some vessels had longer lives, however. Two vases with the name Hatshepsut were apparently in the tomb of Tuthmosis III's foreign wives (Cats. 58, 60); a lid of Maatkara Hatshepsut was probably in Amenhotep II's tomb (Cat. 69) and a jar with "Amun" effaced was in a court of the royal estate at Amarna (Cat. 64). Tuthmosis III's inscribed vases were found in Tuthmosis IV's tomb (Cat. 96), the royal tomb at Amarna (Cat. 70),<sup>15</sup> and the tomb of Tutankhamun (Cats. 81, 94). All of these examples indicate that vessels must have been kept in the palaces and been available as needed. The inclusion of Aauserra Apopy's vase (Cat. 5) in the Theban tomb AN B might thus imply some degree of association with the Theban dynasts, as Howard Carter originally suggested in his publication of it.

Unfortunately, the terms "given life" (living) and "justified" (deceased) on a vessel do not date the manufacture of the vessel (nor does "king of Upper and Lower Egypt" vs "good god;" see Cat. 53). William Murnane states that unless "given life" and "justified" contrast with one another in the same inscription—as in dedicatory inscriptions—the terms cannot certify time.<sup>16</sup> Two examples here (Cats. 61, 64; also probably 63) refer to Hatshepsut as "living" as well as "justified before Osiris."<sup>17</sup>

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13. KV 34, 35, and 38 cleared by Victor Loret; KV 20, 43, and 62 and Thomas's AN B cleared by Howard Carter: see Appendix 1 for summaries.

14. As Carter observed in 1916 ("Zeser-ka-ra," p. 152, n. 5).

15. Restored, presumably whole when deposited: Martin, no. 414. Also present, a vessel naming Chephren.

16. William Murnane, *Ancient Egyptian coregencies*, Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization, 40 (Chicago, 1977), pp. 267-72.

17. *Ibid.*, p. 269.

As Hatshepsut moved toward kingship, her inscriptions mixed queenly titles with royal epithets.<sup>18</sup> The situation is also complicated with vases commemorating the death of Tuthmosis I, since some vessels were reinscribed but others are not available for firsthand study today.

Entries in the Catalogue are arranged according to reign and are subdivided if the inscription names someone other than the king as owner. Vessels using the term "living/given life" with the royal name are treated as if made during the ruler's reign (these may later have been deposited in his tomb). Those inscribed "justified" are arranged as if made during his reign for deposition in his tomb, or made posthumously.

## Vessel Features

### Shapes and sizes

Bourriau has described the features that would make medium-to-large jars useful for ointment storage: "wide mouth for access, flat rim for sealing, and ring foot, lug handles or holes for suspension to prevent contact with surface dirt" (in the case of heavy stone jars, lug handles would have been useful for sealing). She has also defined shapes that would make practical the serving of ointment, as in funerary banquets: "flat dishes with a foot or small jars with wide mouths."<sup>19</sup>

Vessels within the two sections of the Catalogue below are generally arranged from closed to open shape (see further in the introductory notes of the Catalogue). Several of the shapes appeared before the Hyksos Period:

- the kohl jar (Cats. C [Fig. 128], E, I[?], X), although there are cutout forms (Cats. G–H, Figs. 133–34) and the addition of a monkey (Cat. J, Fig. 135);<sup>20</sup>
- the shoulder jar (Cats. 4 [Fig. 15], 73–75);
- the round or spherical jar (Cats. 31, 55, 76–79 [Fig. 84]).

Fish-shaped vessels (Cats. L–M [Fig. 137]) had appeared by the Hyksos Period.<sup>21</sup>

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18. William C. Hayes suggested that vessels for her as royal wife could have been made for her estate after she became king (*Scepter II*, p. 81), although this may be doubtful given her ambition. Gay Robins shows that the title "god's wife" was probably dropped by year 7 when kingly titles become common (Robins, p. 75).

19. "Salbgefäße," p. 362. For representations of these jars in scenes where ointment is applied, see *Rehk-mi-rē'*, pls. 66, 68.

20. For monkeys attached to a small anhydrite bowl, see Oscar White Muscarella, ed., *Ancient art: The Norbert Schimmel collection* (Mainz, 1974), no. 174. To the list of monkeys as handles on jars prepared by Bourriau (in *EGA*, no. 117) can be added slightly earlier examples at Tell el-Ajjul (H 771: *AG IV*, pl. 22:246, tomb not located; Ora Negbi, *The hoards of goldwork from Tell el-Ajjul*, SIMA, 25, [Göteborg, 1970], p. 14) and Kerma (see "Granulation," n. 82 with text).

21. *AEM*, n. 442; for calcareous rock examples from Hu W 161, see William M. Flinders Petrie, *Diospolis Parva: The cemeteries of Abadiyeh and Hu, 1898–9*, EEF, Special Extra Publication (London, 1901), p. 44, § 63, pl. 29; and from Tell el-Ajjul see *AG IV*, § 37, pl. 39:86, and *AG V*, § 49, no. 43, pl. 20:43. For a Yahudiyeh-ware example from LNP *radim*, see MMA 15.3.1687, and for an impressed ware fragment from Tell el-Daba see *Tell el-Dab'a V*, p. 125, fig. 80: Stratum E/2, Hyksos Period ("Egypt and Canaan," p. 32). A fish-shaped juglet of impressed ware is dated at the site to level F/1, Dynasty 13 (*Pharaonen und Fremde*, no. 289).

In Dynasty 18, a bell-shaped cup on raised foot is documented (Cat. N, Fig. 138).<sup>22</sup> Small footed cups—also termed chalices—appeared in the later Middle Kingdom,<sup>23</sup> and a taller version is represented from Dynasty 18 (with red matter in it; incense?).<sup>24</sup> Catalogue N has convex sides and rounded bottom, evoking a floral shape without petals; perhaps the blue lotus was intended. The use of blue lotus has been distinguished from that of white lotus.<sup>25</sup> Important for this vessel, however, is the rim. It is thick with sharp edges. Rather than being tapered for drinking, it is shaped to accommodate a flat lid on top and a string below to fasten a linen seal. In Old and Middle Kingdom representations, the deceased is sometimes shown smelling a blue lotus, smelling a sealed ointment jar, or lifting an open bowl to her or his lips. Refreshment and revitalization must have come through all these means, and it may consequently be suggested that shapes for drinking and ointment sometimes overlapped.<sup>26</sup>

Multiple-reed kohl tubes (Cat. K, Fig. 136) are typical of the New Kingdom, according to Bourriau.<sup>27</sup> The tureen (Cat. 18, Fig. 28) and the large jar shaped like a modern *zir* (Cat. 59[?]; Cat. 62, Figs. 72–74) are borrowed from pottery. Rarely occurring shapes include a bottle on a trumpet foot (Cat. W, Fig. 141), a bottle with a high neck (Cat. V, Fig. 140), a carinated oval dish (Cat. D, Figs. 129–30), and a small shouldered jar (*hnkt*) or juglet (Cat. B, Fig. 125). Representations of animals or symbols—such as those found in Tutankhamun’s tomb—may occur in the Catalogue (Cat. 99, Figs. 103–4; see also Cat. 100). Unusual are a large basin (Cat. 70) and a carinated bowl (Cat. 71): they must have been used for something other than ointment storage.

Of some interest are the New Kingdom vessel shapes connected with lands outside Egypt. Bourriau remarks that "in the XVIII–XIX Dynasties there is an enormous proliferation of shapes and materials to match the increase in products from outside Egypt now available."<sup>28</sup> One can thus ask whether some of the new shapes might reflect the containers in which foreign oils arrived in Egypt.<sup>29</sup> Pottery imports have rarely been excavated in Egypt, however, and the vessels produced in Egypt may be hybrids.<sup>30</sup> Furthermore, stoneworking and ointment storage could require features different from those for pottery vessels. Study will be needed before the factors that contribute to the creation

22. Abydos D 77: David Randall MacIver and Arthur C. Mace, *El Amrah and Abydos, 1899–1901*, EEF, 23rd Memoir (London, 1902), pl. 51.

23. As LNP 453: *Scepter I*, fig. 225; see also *Kerma*, 4–5, p. 510, no. 29 (shape not illustrated).

24. Annalies Brack and Artur Brack, *Das Grab des Haremheb; Theben Nr. 78*, Archäologische Veröffentlichungen, 25 (Mainz, 1980), p. 29, text 10, pl. 36:a; the authors suggest fruit.

25. Cf. *SMV*, nos. 813–17 with nos. 818–19; see Edward Brovarski, in *EGA*, pp. 145–48, for the chalice-shaped vessel.

26. See also Radwan, pp. 144–46; Nagel, p. 199, type 15. A lotiform vessel excavated at Saqqara was apparently found with a lid: N. Kanawati et al., *Excavations at Saqqara, North-west of Teti's pyramid 1* (Sydney, 1984), p. 61, no. S83:52, pl. 39. The rim profile is not clear from the photograph.

27. In *EGA*, pp. 216f.

28. "Salbgefäße," p. 365. See also *Umm el-Ga'ab*, p. 121.

29. Such as the amphora of Fig. 156, Appendix 3; see *Rehk-mi-rē'*, pl. 21, for Canaanite amphorae with *bzk*-oil.

30. For a study of the complicated process of interchange between Palestinian and Nile valley pottery forms in the early periods of Egypt's history, see Sava P. Tutundžić, "A consideration of differences between the pottery showing Palestinian characteristics in the Maadian and Gerzean cultures," *JEA* 79 (1993), pp. 33–55.

and development of shapes are sorted out; however, some forms related to popular shapes are introduced here.

The examination of stone vessels begins with shapes that surely relate to foreign containers: the jug and the Canaanite amphora. The origins of the three shapes following them—the piriform jar, the amphora with the horizontal loop handles, the high-necked rounded jar with ring base or raised foot, and the amphora with handles from rim to shoulder—are more difficult to define. Vessels of seemingly anachronistic shape follow them.

**JUG** Tall shouldered jars with high neck, flat rim, and handle connecting rim to shoulder have a long history in Egypt.<sup>31</sup> They were imports,<sup>32</sup> no doubt bringing oil, but local variants then emerged as standard iconography in offering lists and *frises d'objets*.<sup>33</sup> Such jugs still existed in Dynasty 18 (Cat. 99; Appendix 3, Fig. 154).

A jug with rounded body also existed in ancient times.<sup>34</sup> An example naming Ahmose, however, has a very extended rim (Cat. 13, Fig. 20; no foot; the body flattened to stand upright). And on a small example found in a late Dynasty 17/early Dynasty 18 private tomb (Appendix 3, Fig. 157), a ring base was added. When the handle is attached to the *neck* rather than the rim, and a disk or ring foot is used, the result is close to the larger jug of Cypriote Base Ring ware.<sup>35</sup> Presuming that the shape developed in Egypt, it is difficult to postulate its course, since the Cypriote jug has been found much less frequently there than the small juglet (*bilbil*).<sup>36</sup> While the *bilbil* is known to have been used for opium,<sup>37</sup> and its small size allowed easy transport, the handle, open neck, and occasional cut away spout for the large jug would not have facilitated transport. Indeed the vessel has been found in Cypriote tombs, and Pamela Russell suspects that at least those with the cut away spout would have been for wine (communication, March 1995).

Tuthmosis III's official Djehuty may have had a Base Ring-like vessel,<sup>38</sup> and the remains of an earlier serpentinite example were found in the early Dynasty 18 excavations of the Metropolitan

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31. el-Khouli, Class V, p. 326, pl. 83. Some of those from Zoser's complex must be JE 65406, 64871–72, and 88231–34 (calcareous rock and siltstone).

32. William Stevenson Smith, *Interconnections in the ancient Near East* (New Haven, Conn., 1965), fig. 2.

33. Often represented with *nḥnm*-oil, and more often represented than found: *Harageh*, p. 13, § 60, pl. 25:10 (UC 18647).

34. *Hetep-heres*, p. 96, type OK XIVa.

35. CG 24008/SR 4255 (P 17,W 3), from Maiherpri; "Egyptianizing," pl. 20:1. Height 33 cm, according to the register. Small circular base, divided cord around neck, strap handle incised with vertical details.

36. Compare Robert S. Merrillees's Type II (p. 161) with Type I (pp. 147–61) in *The Cypriote bronze age pottery found in Egypt*, SIMA, 18 (Lund, 1968).

37. Robert S. Merrillees, "Highs and lows in the Holy Land: Opium in Biblical times," *Eretz-Israel* 20 (1989), pp. 148\*–54\*.

38. He surely had one of Amenhotep II-type (Cat. 99): "Djehuty," p. 58, nos. 8, 10.

Museum in the Assasif.<sup>39</sup> The earliest example of such a shape in the Catalogue is from the tomb of Amenhotep II (Cat. 99, Fig. 108).

CANAANITE AMPHORA WITH SEPARATE OR INTEGRAL STAND (see Fig. 90) Pottery Canaanite jars have been found in late Middle Kingdom/Second Intermediate Period contexts in Egypt, but the shape does not seem to have been used in stone until Dynasty 18. Carter indicated such a shape in stone—with handles and button base—in KV 20 (Cat. 66). The author could not confirm this identification, however, and—as Carter qualified his shape identifications in that tomb (see Appendix 1)—its presence there is only a possibility. However, an example in the Assasif tombs excavated by the Metropolitan Museum—with integral stand (Fig. 156, Appendix 3)—indicates that the shape had appeared in stone at least by the time of Hatshepsut.<sup>40</sup>

The earliest *dated* example of a stone Canaanite amphora—with integral stand—has Tuthmosis III's cartouches (Cat. 95, Fig. 90). Both a medium-sized example without stand (Cat. 94, Fig. 94), and small example with integral stand (Fig. 146) have the names of Amenhotep II. The jar stand reported by Daressy from the latter tomb with remains of adhesive to hold a vessel with button base (Cat. 100) could have held an amphora.

PIRIFORM JAR (see Fig. 68) Various shapes and features seem to have contributed to the stone piriform jar of Dynasty 18—a flat-based jar with distinct neck and extended rim, the neck opening often beveled. Petrie suggested that the shape (*SMV*, nos. 867–72) derived from two sources: small baggy jars with short flared rims (nos. 606–7), and biconical-bodied jars with flat bases and distinct necks (nos. 608–9). He had no dated precedents for the latter, however,<sup>41</sup> and Bourriau has suggested that the piriform jar simply derived from the baggy jar, a stone shape found in Dynasty 17 at Sedment and Qurneh (letter, December 21, 1984; Carter's shape 17 from AN B [Fig. 24] may represent it). Such a shape was also found elsewhere in Egypt,<sup>42</sup> but it was especially common in Palestine and Syria<sup>43</sup> and also occurred in the Aegean<sup>44</sup> during the Middle to Late Bronze Age,

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39. "Nefer-Khewet," burial of Ruyu. Described as much damaged by water, it was ca. 17 cm high, of black stone "with streaky white, gray, and yellow markings." It is impossible to know the accuracy of Carter's shape 7 from AN B, see Cat. 38.

40. It has a body shape closer to Middle Bronze than Late Bronze Palestinian amphorae.

41. The writer has only noticed this shape in Late Bronze I Palestinian pottery (one example): Eliezer Oren, *The Northern cemetery of Beth Shan* (Leiden, 1973), p. 194, no. 15 with pp. 7f. Cf. the flat-based late Old Kingdom jar: Berlin 14281 (Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, *Ägyptisches Museum Berlin* [Berlin, 1967], cat. 241 [name of Pepy II]); and small pottery jars with rounded base assigned to the late Old Kingdom and First Intermediate Period: *Qau II*, pl. 81:88k (UC 17670); William M. Flinders Petrie, *Abydos, Part II, 1903*, EEF, 24th Memoir (London, 1903), pl. 44:98 (UC 17574); William M. Flinders Petrie, *Gizeh and Rifeh*, BSAE and ERA, 1907 (London, 1907), pl. 7F:45.

42. William Flinders Petrie and Guy Brunton, *Sedment I*, BSAE and ERA, 27th Year (London, 1924), pl. 21; Guy Brunton and Reginald Engelbach, *Gurob*, pls. 22:41, 46–47 and 24:53; MMA 26.7.1435, *Scepter II*, fig. 35, upper right, from the Assasif (cf. Earl of Carnarvon and Howard Carter, *Five years' explorations at Thebes: A record of work done 1907–1911 by the Earl of Carnarvon and Howard Carter* [Oxford, 1912]).

43. *AG II*, p. 10, § 44, no. 7, pls. 22–27: found with gold frontlet and toggle pin in burial under the foundation of the "first Hyksos palace;" see also "Egyptianizing," § 2.1.

44. Arne Furumark's "baggy type of Egyptian alabastron," Furumark, pp. 39–43.



usually considered as an import from Egypt.<sup>45</sup> A baggy pottery jar—burnished and usually with painted decoration—that appeared in Egypt toward the late Second Intermediate Period (Fig. 3) may be related;<sup>46</sup> Mirgissa and Deir el Medineh 1381 examples (cf. Letellier) probably predate Tuthmosis IV (against Bourriau, in *EGA*, no. 58).

A taller, slender flask was often found with the baggy jar in Palestine and Syria; and in Alalakh level VII (late Middle Bronze), the slender flask and low bag-shaped jar of stone were found with a stone piriform jar rather like the later Egyptian vessel (Fig. 2 for the three shapes).<sup>47</sup> A 3rd millennium pottery vessel from Syria (Fig. 1) is of considerable interest in this regard, as it has an oval cross section such as many of the stone vessels found subsequently in Palestine and Syria.<sup>48</sup> The Late Minoan I tall pottery alabastron is similar but has a more open neck; several examples have been found in Egypt.<sup>49</sup> A squat and larger version, often with splayed neck and horizontal handles, which Furumark suggested originated in the Helladic world, dates to the following period.<sup>50</sup>

Several other roughly comparable shapes should be considered in this review of piriform jar shapes,<sup>51</sup> including the round-based flask or "alabastron" discussed in Appendix 2. Woolley reported a tall piriform jar with ring base in Alalakh level VII, with the three more-rounded jars mentioned above;<sup>52</sup> a small stone flask with disk base from late Middle Kingdom/Second Intermediate Period Qasr el-Sagha may have been similar to it (Fig. 5). Tell el-Daba yielded an ovoid flask with disk base in a "Dynasty 13" level.<sup>53</sup> A stone jar with disk base and distinct neck was found in a Classic Kerma tomb at Mirgissa,<sup>54</sup> and its shape—apart from its base—does not seem that distant from the narrow-rimmed piriform jar that started appearing in early Dynasty 18 (Fig. 4), after representations

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45. "Egyptianizing," § 2.1–2.

46. This example, from the Scandinavian Joint Expedition to Sudanese Nubia, is dated by Holthoer with all the pottery as late Second Intermediate Period and first half Dynasty 18 (p. 1). Bourriau lists examples, in *EGA*, no. 58 (note that her n. 1 is an incorrect reference); in addition, see Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology 6-7821 from Deir el Ballas 1241o; CG 2633; John Garstang, *El Arábah, A cemetery of the Middle Kingdom: Survey of the Old Kingdom temenos; Graffiti from the temple of Sety*, ERA, 1900 (London, 1901), pl. 29, lower left (UC 18906; see also pl. 18:E 143); *Aniba*, 2, pl. 87:49 7; *Mirgissa II*, p. 99, fig. 31, no. 3; and Dows Dunham, *Zawiyet el-Aryan, The cemeteries adjacent to the Layer Pyramid* (Boston, 1978), pl. 51. Bourriau believes that *EGA*, no. 58, was made in Egypt (communication, February 1989).

47. A small juglet is part of the assemblage in the Levant: see an example at Mirgissa, *AEM*, p. 45.

48. Tell el-'Abd, level 3, tomb E, ca. 2250–2000 B.C. Aleppo Museum 227/72; buff ware, ca. 10.5" (26.7 cm) high (Adnan Bounni, communication, February 8, 1994).

49. Betancourt, fig. 90; see "Egyptianizing" pl. 6:6.

50. Betancourt, pp. 121f., pl. 104, fig. 93.

51. For earlier baggy jars see *AEM*, p. 166.

52. Woolley, p. 296, pl. 82, no. 16. Restored from fragments; fragments not located. Note that the restoration of no. 12 on pl. 82 (cf. pp. 295f.) is probably not correct; the vessel was a bag-shaped jar, the cylindrical neck is from another vessel (see Ashmolean 1948.549).

53. *Pharaonen und Fremde*, no. 137; already copied locally, according to Karin Kopetzky.

54. *Mirgissa I*, p. 237, no. 15a.

in Middle Kingdom coffins.<sup>55</sup> The latter shape occurs slightly later in Tuthmoside tomb representations (Fig. 6).<sup>56</sup>

The first dated stone jar of certain piriform shape with flat base lacks its rim (Cat. 8, Fig. 26). The rim was probably narrow, however, as on a spherical jar found at the same time (Cat. 29, Fig. 31; cf. the mottled stone jar naming Amenhotep I, Cat. 22, Fig. 51). Tuthmosis II's reign has left slender piriform jars (Cat. 57; Cat. 58, Fig. 68) as well as an example with broader base (Cat. 56, Fig. 66); jars with Tuthmosis III's name usually have an extended rim (Fig. 86).

At the moment, it would appear that the Near East had its own tradition of baggy and drop flasks and may have contributed—along with the Aegean—to Egypt's 18th-dynasty shape. Egypt probably did add the large size, crisp details, and extended rim (known on stone jars since the later Old Kingdom).

The piriform jar also occurred in small sizes (Cat. T).

AMPHORA WITH HORIZONTAL LOOP HANDLES (see Fig. 155) and HIGH-NECKED ROUNDED JAR WITH RING BASE OR RAISED FOOT (see Fig. 132) These shapes are grouped together because of similar vessel profiles. Petrie thought the amphora devolved from the jar (*SMV*, p. 13, § 28), but size is probably important here: the jar was popular in small size (Cats. Q–S; Fig. 139; Y, Fig. 143; AA, Fig. 145), the handled amphora was popular in medium-to-large sizes.

Both shapes are generally covered by Amiran's "carinated bowl" of Middle Bronze IIB–C (Fig. 7), which very occasionally had vertical handles.<sup>57</sup> The vessel is termed "pedestal vase" by other Syro-Palestinian archaeologists and is thought to have been for drinking,<sup>58</sup> a function that its tapered rim would suit (the more sharply carinated examples have a more extended lip). An example of a jar in polished clay with ring foot, thought to be an import, was found at Tell el-Daba in a "Dynasty 14" level (*Pharaonen und Fremde*, no. 256); one with a higher neck, thought to be local, was found in a New Kingdom context (no. 318). Also in the New Kingdom area was an amphora with horizontal handles, thought to be an import, possibly of Chocolate-on-white ware (no. 320).

A related shape may be the Late Bronze pottery "biconical amphora-krater," which occasionally has horizontal handles. Eliezer Oren considers the handles there a Mycenaean influence, as does Amiran.<sup>59</sup> In any event, an example has been found in an "early New Kingdom" context at Tell el-Daba (*Pharaonen und Fremde*, no. 354), as well as a Cypriote krater with a wishbone handle (no. 353). Betancourt has stated that horizontal handles are a Minoan feature from the Early Minoan Period onwards, and the trumpet foot from Early Minoan IIA (Betancourt, communication, March 1989). Furumark suggested that the splayed neck and horizontal handles of the Mycenaean squat

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55. Georg Steindorff, *Grabfunde des mittleren Reichs in den Königlichen Museen zu Berlin, II. Der Sarg des Sebko; ein Grabfund aus Gebelên 1901* (Berlin, 1901), pl. 1. On the dating of the narrow-rimmed piriform jar in Fig. 4, see Holthoer's dating in n. 46 above.

56. Cf. Nagel, fig. 81:2. Similarly shaped Dynasty 18 metal situlae lacked extended rims: Radwan, nos. 408–13.

57. Amiran, pl. 27:9, 29:14–17.

58. Irit Ziffer, *At that time the Canaanites were in the land: Daily life in Canaan in the Middle Bronze Age 2, 2000–1550 B.C.E.*, exhib. cat. (Tel Aviv, 1990), pp. 34\*f., figs. 33, 41.

59. Communications, March 1988 and February 1989; see Amiran, pl. 41:7. See the jars and jug discussed by Colin Hope in a review of *Umm el-Ga'ab* in *JEA* 71 (1985), p. 6, "p. 133."

alabastron had come from Middle Helladic vessels.<sup>60</sup> A handled stone krater from Middle Bronze Ebla is also of interest here.<sup>61</sup> In any event, hybrids need not have been developed solely by Egyptian craftsmen in Egypt; there was, by Dynasty 18, a significant resident foreign population. Such vase-makers could have been inspired to adjust forms they already knew.

The earliest extant examples of the stone jar with high neck are from the reign of Tuthmosis I: a medium-sized calcareous example (Cat. 43, Fig. 55)<sup>62</sup> and a small example of glazed steatite (Cat. F, Fig. 132). An example from a private tomb of the general period has a separate base (Fig. 158, Appendix 3). It is possible that Carter's shape 14 from tomb AN B was an amphora or jar (Fig. 24), but there is no way to verify this.

Tuthmosis III has the earliest example here of an amphora with horizontal handles (Cat. 93; see also Fig. 155, right side); Holthoer states that this shape in pottery occurred in Egypt from the time of Tuthmosis III, although Walther Wolf claimed it for Nubia in the Hyksos Period and early Dynasty 18.<sup>63</sup> The body shape exists in serpentinite as well as calcareous rock in KV 43 (Cats. 116, 117[?]), but handles—mentioned by Carter/Newberry (Cat. 108)—could not be verified.

AMPHORA WITH HANDLES BETWEEN RIM AND SHOULDER (see Figs. 88–89) Pottery kraters in the Middle and Late Bronze ages of the Levant and Aegean have handles from rim to shoulder.<sup>64</sup> The shape is rare in Dynasty 18 Egypt.

ALABASTRON OF OVAL TO DROP SHAPE WITH ROUNDED BASE See discussion in Appendix 2.

TALL AND SQUAT JARS, USUALLY WITH LUG HANDLES (See Fig. 82, left; Fig. 114) Jars of dark, variegated stones are associated with the Predynastic and Archaic periods. When such vessels have been found in later contexts,<sup>65</sup> they have usually been termed reused. Occasionally, vessels of

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60. Furumark, pp. 24, 40, 89.

61. "Egyptianizing," pl. 5:3.

62. For two uninscribed examples from the wife's burial, see "Nefer-Khewet."

63. Holthoer, pp. 102f., Family AH.

64. Amiran, pp. 99f.; Furumark.

65. George A. Reisner, *A provincial cemetery of the pyramid age: Naga-ed-Dêr, Part 3*, University of California Publications, Egyptian Archaeology, 6 (Oxford, 1932), p. 58; *AEM*, n. 34. For an example of hornblende diorite (Aston's Type A) in a Middle Kingdom tomb, see Edouard Naville, *The XIth dynasty temple at Deir el-Bahari, Part I*, EEF, 28th Memoir (London, 1907), p. 49, pl. 10:3 (BM 41671; Aston, p. 15); and for a hard stone jar from Asyut, see Émile Chassinat and Charles Palanque, *Une campagne de fouilles dans la nécropole d'Assiout*, MIFAO, 24 (Cairo, 1911), pl. 31 (Louvre E 11977). For examples from the LNP, see MMA 09.180.541 (inscribed in vertical columns for a royal chancellor), 15.3.774 (with an epithet for a king, beloved of [Sobek], lord of Semenu), 15.3.775 (inscribed vertically), and 22.1.749. For an example from Kahun, see William M. Flinders Petrie with F. Ll. Griffith, and Percy E. Newberry, *Kahun, Gurob, and Hawara* (London, 1890), p. 30, § 56, pl. 8:28 ("porphyry" drop-shaped jar). An example was found in a residential quarter at Amarna, between two houses: Henry Frankfort and John D. S. Pendlebury, *The city of Akhenaten, Part II: The north suburb and the desert altars* (London, 1933), p. 39, pls. 32–4.

variegated stone with post-Archaic shapes have been noted; these have been explained by other scholars as recarved vessels.<sup>66</sup>

Indeed, objects were reused in ancient Egypt, perhaps particularly in intermediate periods such as the one that preceded Dynasty 18. Furthermore, worn-looking dark stone bowls have been found in New Kingdom contexts<sup>67</sup> (although they have also been found in the Archaic Period,<sup>68</sup> i.e., not all such bowls in the Predynastic and Archaic Periods were of high quality). No doubt examples of the Archaic period did come to light from time to time and could have been reused in Dynasty 18 tombs.

Several vessels made of calcareous rock lack the crisp details of early vessels, however. Hatshepsut and Tuthmosis III both had tall jars with lug handles (Cat. 64, Fig. 76; Cat. 72, Fig. 82, left); and, Tutankhamun had several toilet-size examples (Fig. 10).<sup>69</sup> Tutankhamun also had two small *squat* examples (without lugs)—one calcareous and the other black stone<sup>70</sup>—and two large calcareous storage jars with unpierced lug handles. At least one of the latter storage jars lacks the proportions of an early vessel (Figs. 8–9).<sup>71</sup> Daressy reported that Amenhotep II had two squat lugged jars of calcareous rock (Cat. 100). A veined lugged bowl represented in the tomb of Renni sits on a trumpet base.<sup>72</sup>

Another occurrence of "Archaic" shapes of soft stone occurs in toilet vessels from the Middle Kingdom. Coffins of that period have representations of squat lugged jars;<sup>73</sup> and, Joël Vandier d'Abbadie has published two small jars of anhydrite, a material not documented before the Middle Kingdom.<sup>74</sup> One of these had a rounded base and horizontal tab handles, while a tiny shoulder jar of the material in Florence had vertical handles.<sup>75</sup> A jar with pierced handles came from Qau,<sup>76</sup> and two flat-based calcareous jars with knob or lug handles were excavated at Riqqeh.<sup>77</sup> In the New Kingdom, one of Tuthmosis IV's squat lugged storage jars was made of serpentinite (Cat. 104, Fig.

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66. Jacke Phillips, "Tomb-robbers and their booty in ancient Egypt" in Sara Orel, ed., *Death and taxes in the ancient Near East* (Lewiston, Canada, 1992).

67. See battered calcareous toilet jars: Robert S. Merrillees, *Trade and transcendence in the Bronze Age Levant*, SIMA, 39 (Göteborg, 1974), p. 30.

68. JE 49380, 49382, and 49415 in P 42, case C; "4944" in Corr. 42.

69. JE 62139–40, heights 6.3 and 6 cm, Carter TAA, nos. 32 d and e; *Tut'ankhamūn*, pp. 19–20, nos. 37–38. The handles are rudimentary. See also a calcareous miniature storage jar with lug handles from Aniba 30/31 "119," JE 65169/SR 10873, height 12.6 cm (not published).

70. JE 62180–81, diameters 5.4 and 3.2 cm.; *Tut'ankhamūn*, pp. 18–19, nos. 34–35.

71. And has a disk base, according to el-Khouli (*Tut'ankhamūn*, pp. 20–21, no. 40). JE 62142, Carter TAA, no. 480, height 22 cm. JE 62141, Carter TAA, no. 485, height 21 cm; *Tut'ankhamūn*, p. 20, no. 39.

72. J. J. Tylor, *Wall drawings and monuments of El Kab; The tomb of Renni* (London, 1900), pl. 8.

73. Pierre Lacau, *Sarcophages antérieurs au nouvel Empire*, Catalogue général des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire; II, Nos. 28087–126 (Cairo, 1906), pl. 31; Jéquier, p. 142, no. 384.

74. Vandier d'Abbadie, pp. 116f. See also *SMV*, no. 160.

75. Maria Cristina Guidotti, *Vasi dall'epoca protodinastica al nuovo regno* (Rome, 1991), no. 113.

76. *Qau III*, pl. 3:14; another may have been found at Harageh, tomb 72: *Harageh*, § 67, pls. 47:54, 58.

77. Tomb 143: *Riqqeh and Memphis VI*, p. 16 § 40, pl. 12, nos. 1, 3; pl. 13, nos. S11–12; pl. 41; see also pl. 49, E.

114). Although serpentinite is said to have been used for early lugged jars, it is rare,<sup>78</sup> while in the first half of Dynasty 18 it was popular.

As for "Archaic" jars of *hard* stone, some examples in post-Archaic contexts are in good condition (Fig. 160, Appendix 3), and one must ask how likely it is that five or more examples 1,200 years old would be used in Tuthmosis IV's tomb (Cats. 103, 105–7, 112, 117[?]), some filled with the same red substance found in the serpentinite lugged jar (Cat. 104; Cats. 106–7, 112). One must also note the soft stone examples of these shapes for Hatshepsut, Tuthmosis III, and Amenhotep II. It is true that Tuthmosis IV had vessels inscribed for Tuthmosis III as well as Amenhotep II in his tomb,<sup>79</sup> but those vessels were much closer to him in time. The vessels of Cats. 70, T, and X—as well as the alabastron cited below in n. 91 and Dynasty 17–18 toilet jars in nn. 91, 86, 87—demonstrate that colorful stones were carved for vessels after the Archaic Period.<sup>80</sup> Furthermore, in periods of stability, the shaping of freshly quarried stone is more logical to assume than is the reworking of old vessels. Surely there was a limit to the trouble an ancient stonecarver would have gone to produce stock.

In sum, it is questionable whether hard-and-fast rules for "Archaic" shapes (and materials) can be sustained at present. Sharply detailed as well as nondescript vessels occur in contexts throughout Egyptian history; "later" shapes occur in stones thought to be "early;"<sup>81</sup> and, it is generally agreed, access to stones and technological skills continued over 3,000 years.<sup>82</sup> The jug and lugged jars were traditionally associated with oils; it is possible that certain materials also had a long-standing appeal, and that a thorough study of rim shape, bowl proportion, size, and occurrence of calcareous rock and serpentinite as well as of pierced-*vs*-unpierced lug handles in medium-to-large excavated jars of the Archaic Period must be undertaken before it is concluded that such vessels were not manufactured *after* the Archaic Period.

### Materials and workmanship

Although the shapes represented in the Catalogue occur in other materials (pottery, faience, glass), and although the vessels of those materials were used for commodities other than ointment, stone as a material suggests that our vessels would have been used for something other than common or quickly used substances, such as food and drink, although a few could have been used in temple ritual (e.g., Cat. 99).

The correct identification of stone poses a major problem for archaeologists. And no wonder: geologists and those with geological training sometimes differ in their classification of rocks, and in

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78. Lucas/Harris's survey of archaeological reports indicate that steatite vessels are known in the middle to late Predynastic Period, comprising—with breccia and marble—17.5% of vessels found. Of the 384 stone vessels found in Aha's tomb at Saqqara, 2 were serpentinite, and Petrie stated in Lucas/Harris (pp. 421.f) that "in the XIIth Dynasty the softer serpentine and alabaster supplanted the fine diorites and porphyries."

79. The colored stone vessels could also have belonged to them, but there is no evidence for such stones in their tombs.

80. Cf. a small late Middle Kingdom cup of andesite gneiss from LNP 392 (MMA 22.1.82).

81. One should also note the lugs-with-ring handles on metal bowls in the New Kingdom: Radwan, no. 304.

82. See Ian Shaw's survey of quarrying sites, where the amount of settlement remains and number of inscriptional records at mining sites is known to differ: "Pharaonic quarrying and mining: Settlement and procurement in Egypt's marginal regions," *Antiquity* 69 (1994), pp. 108–19. See also "[late] Middle Kingdom style," pp. 46–47.

some cases cannot make an identification without a thin-section. An archaeologist often lacks access to artifacts at the time of publication and in any event is more used to looking at general appearance than at inclusions, crystal formation, or grain size.

This author has made an attempt to follow Barbara Greene Aston's terminology as given in her recent publication (*Aston*) and from identifications that Aston made in the Metropolitan Museum's Egyptian collection in 1983. But it must be admitted that it has not always been possible to see alleged differences between some of the colored limestones and marbles without magnification, or between black veined marble/recrystallized limestone (MMA 24.7.3; 10.130.1220), diorite gneiss (12.181.96; 10.176.145), and other mottled stones. Likewise, while a Museum vessel of true alabaster (gypsum; 12.181.103) can be visually distinguished from the stone commonly termed "Egyptian alabaster," the literature is full of vessels that have been called gypsum *and* "Egyptian alabaster" by archaeologists because these stones can look similar. Aston has used "travertine" for the good quality translucent, slightly banded stone, but "marble" for a crystalline MMA example without banding (12.181.156); others might think both were their "Egyptian alabaster." Her term travertine (also used by Harrell) for "Egyptian alabaster" will not be used in this paper; rather the term "calcareous" or "calcium-based rock" will be used.

Among the hard stones, Aston's "diorite" is diverse in appearance, and it has not been possible to macroscopically distinguish an example of it (1971.272.11) from that of andesite porphyry (60.133).

Small vessels exhibit the finest materials and workmanship, as might be expected. The obsidian and chert vessels of the Hyksos kings Khian and Nebkhephesra Apopy are examples (Cats. A-B, Figs. 123, 126).<sup>83</sup> The small vessels of Tuthmosis III's wives, on the other hand, use colorful materials (high quality calcareous rock, porphyritic diorite, serpentinite, anhydrite) with gold trim, but the inscriptions are of medium quality (Cats. N-T, V-X; see Figs. 138, 140-41). Ahmes Nefertary's limestone breccia kohl jar is likewise only fairly inscribed (Cat. C, Fig. 128), as is a brightly glazed steatite vessel inscribed with Tuthmosis I's name (Cat. F, Fig. 132).

Calcareous rock is by far the most common material for vessels in the Catalogue, including the exceptionally large *zirs*, shoulder jars, and tall lugged jars of Maatkara Hatshepsut (Cats. 59, 62-66; Figs. 69-70, 75-76) and the handled krater of Tuthmosis III (Cat. 93; red granite and a gray veined stone were used for large vessels by Hyksos kings, Cats. 2, 4; Figs. 13-15). This stone may be finely or colorfully banded, highly crystalline, or luminous. Light-colored limestone(?), white marble(?), and poor gray sedimentary stone (Cat. 99) are rarely present.

Serpentinite is the second most favored material in the Catalogue after calcium-based rock, occurring as a lugged jar of Archaic shape (Cat. 104, Figs. 114-15) as well as piriform jars and amphorae/high-necked footed jars.

Other colored stones include Carter's "red conglomerate" (Fig. 24, shape 6), probably the red and white limestone breccia described by Aston.<sup>84</sup> This is a soft stone that has a longer floruit than generally recognized;<sup>85</sup> it is used in the Ahmes Nefertary kohl jar (Cat. C, Fig. 128), a shape no

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83. Compare the contemporary inscription of a Theban dynast, Cat. 5.

84. Aston, pp. 53f.

85. See Warren, in his discussion of Herakleion 666 (Warren, type 43 G 4, pp. 111f.) with CG 18419 in Gallery P 49.

earlier than the Middle Kingdom; for an alabastron with everted rim from Kerma (Fig. 11);<sup>86</sup> and for rather clumsy ointment jars in the East Cemetery at Deir el Medineh of Dynasty 17/early Dynasty 18.<sup>87</sup>

Carter's "green jasper"<sup>88</sup> is more likely the soft green marble or limestone known at the period<sup>89</sup> (or possibly serpentinite); the dark green stone for Tuthmosis II's spherical jar (Cat. 55, Fig. 65) looks to be siltstone from photographs. A rare but certainly dated stone of the period is pale blue anhydrite (Cover, center right foreground; Cat. Q); although present most often in "late Middle Kingdom" assemblages, the stone surely continued to be worked into Dynasty 18,<sup>90</sup> as this shape shows.

A *hard* colorful stone is the black and white hornblende diorite (Aston's Type B) used for the kohl jar and the piriform jars in the tomb of Tuthmosis III's foreign wives (Cover and Fig. 139, right). The shapes of these two vessels prove that hard stones were worked for vessels in Dynasty 18 (as Cat. Q proves anhydrite), just as a large alabastron of the same material is evidence for Late Period use of this hard stone<sup>91</sup> (see also Cats. 2, 3, A–B of the Hyksos Period). A black-and-white speckled rock from a private tomb in the Assasif excavated by the Metropolitan Museum (Fig. 161, Appendix 3) is hard and appears to be andesite porphyry; the vessel's shape is not earlier than the Middle Kingdom, and the artifact is from the same complex as two vessels Aston identified as diorite (MMA 16.10.419, 422). The basin found in the royal tomb at Amarna with Tuthmosis III's name—diorite gneiss according to Aston—appears to be a New Kingdom creation (Cat. 70).

Glazed steatite occurs in the Catalogue among the early Dynasty 18 entries (Cats. D–G and probably H; Figs. 129–33, 134), and also under Tuthmosis III (L–M).<sup>92</sup>

Blue—and occasionally yellow—pigment is found in incised inscriptions; red and green pigment is reported (Cat. 102). Gold foil trim occurs on toilet vessels (see Cat. O).

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86. MFA Boston 20.1132: *Kerma*, 1–3, p. 139(d)i from K III A (#362) and comp. 1/3 near the middle of the mound (#504), 13-12-362, 504; *Kerma*, 4–5, p. 57, no. 2: K III comp. 1/3 (13-12-504); fig. 159:10, type 1, no. 2. Peter Lacovara, "The stone vase deposit at Kerma," in W. V. Davies, ed., *Egypt and Africa: Nubia from prehistory to Islam* (London, 1991), fig. 5c.

87. Louvre E 14568, Letellier, no. 63; Louvre AF 6783, Vandier d'Abbadie, no. 541; JE 63678bis in P 49 K and JE 63680 in P 34. See the representation of such a jar in the tomb of User-amun: Eberhard Dziobek, *Die Gräber des Vezirs User-Amun, Theben Nr. 61 und 131*, Archäologische Veröffentlichungen, 84 (Mainz, 1994), pl. 5b.

88. Carter calls Cat. 17 green jasper in his notes but refers to green feldspar in his list of shapes correlated with material.

89. For a good color photograph of a gold-trimmed piriform toilet vessel in the Louvre (N 1239) of this material, see Thierry de Putter and Christina Karlshausen, *Les pierres utilisées dans la sculpture et l'architecture de l'Égypte pharaonique: guide pratique illustrée* (Brussels, 1992), pl. 39 (Vandier d-Abbadie, no. 561).

90. John Garstang in EEF, *Archaeological report, 1899–1900* (London, [1900]), p. 16; *Qau III*, p. 11; Bourriau, in *EGA*, p. 217; Janine Bourriau, *Pharaohs and mortals: Egyptian art in the Middle Kingdom*, exhib. cat. (Cambridge, 1988), nos. 142–43.

91. An alabastron of hornblende diorite, height ca. 21 cm, from a Dynasty 25 royal tomb, late 8th century: *El Kurru*, p. 56, pl. 38:E.

92. Vessels of this material are suggested by Aston to be serpentinite (p. 59f.), but her identification of MMA 12.181.151 as steatite inclines the author to follow the traditional identification.

### Inscription content and format

Stone vessels with royal inscriptions have been noted in the Archaic Period,<sup>93</sup> Dynasties 5<sup>94</sup> and 6, and the Middle Kingdom. The exact content and format of the inscriptions differ over time, but there are some general patterns.

In the inscriptions of this Catalogue, the subject is most often the ruler, "the good god N, son of Ra NN, given life [forever]." Starting with Amenhotep I, the most frequent *format* is comprised of two framed vertical columns with "given life" read as a horizontal line below them (see Cat. 19, Fig. 45). There are several variances before Amenhotep I's reign (see Cats. 1–6, 8–10, 13, A), just as there are variances following it (e.g., undivided columns almost always occur on Tuthmosis III's vessels;<sup>95</sup> *nsw bity* occasionally replaces *ntr nfr*, Cat. 102).<sup>96</sup> This basic type had appeared at least by the later Middle Kingdom,<sup>97</sup> and differed from earlier inscriptions that featured the king's Horus name with the *nsw-bity* name (in the Old Kingdom)<sup>98</sup> or *sꜣ r'* name (Middle Kingdom), often with *pt* and *wꜣs* framing.<sup>99</sup>

A less common inscription and format in the Catalogue adds a third column facing the first two columns and bearing the epithet "beloved of [a god]" (see Fig. 19). This type of inscription had occurred in the Middle Kingdom. "Amun [-Ra], lord of [the thrones of] the two lands" is the most commonly mentioned deity in this format (Cats. 13–14, 55, 64, 68); "Hathor, lady of Anu" is found at least once (Cat. 11; see also Cat. 70), and Ra-Horakhty is named (Cat. B). Mention of Amun (Cats. 44, 73), and the Aten (Cat. 59) occur elsewhere.

A totally different type of inscription occurs on the vessels naming Tuthmosis IV from KV 43: the king is termed "justified" rather than "given life" (as recorded in Carter/Newberry) although the latter epithet appears on other categories of objects from the tomb<sup>100</sup> (see Fig. 146 of Amenhotep II as an example). The format is generally an unframed single column beginning "good god." This format (but ending with "given life" rather than "justified" and sometimes with a frame) is used on storage and toilet vessels naming Tuthmosis III (Cats. 72, 83, 92, N–Q, T, V–X) as well as a vessel and lid naming Amenhotep II (Cats. 98, 100; see also Cat. 43).<sup>101</sup>

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93. James E. Quibell with William M. Flinders Petrie, *Hieraconpolis, Part I*, ERA, 4th Memoir (London, 1900), pl. 3.

94. Bernard Bruyère et al., *Tell Edfou 1937*, Fouilles franco-polonaises, Rapports, 1 (Cairo, 1937), pl. 17.

95. Cat. 73 is unusual in several respects.

96. A representation in Puyemra's tomb shows these names: Norman de Garis Davies, *The tomb of Puyemrê at Thebes* (New York, 1922–23), pl. 38.

97. BM 24118, an anhydrite fragment: →<sup>↓</sup> "good god (*ḥpr-kꜣ-r'*)...;" (JE 39567), a [two-handled] anhydrite vessel from Dendera: →<sup>↓</sup> "good god, lord of the two lands (*ḥ'-nfr-r'*) given life forever;" →<sup>↓</sup> "beloved of Hathor lady of Dendera" (Arthur Weigall, "Upper Egyptian notes," *ASAE* 9 [1908], p. 107). Orientation of signs kindly confirmed by Mai Trad, February 1995.

98. The *nsw-bity* name alone: *Scepter I*, fig. 78.

99. *SMV*, pl. 11. The *nsw-bity* name with mention of the *ḥb-sd*: Jean Leclant, "Fouilles et travaux en Égypte et au Soudan, 1982–1983," *Orientalia*, 53, no. 3 (1984), pl. 25.

100. Throne, fan, chariot, box fragments, libation jar, and faience situla. Items that use "justified" are canopic jars for Prince Amenemhat, magical figures, shawabtis, model coffins, and libation vases.

101. See also the gold-trimmed wooden bowl mentioned in Cat. T. Other object classes with this type of inscription include jewelry (Leiden AO 1b AO 2b, lotus clasp and bracelet), and model weapons (Cairo, Tutankhamun boomerang).



Female members of the royal family—almost always termed "living/living forever" here—sometimes have their names written with the sovereign's (Cats. 4–5, 9[?], Y–Z); in these cases the women were no doubt the owners of the jars. Only the living Maatkara Hatshepsut (Cat. 61) and the deceased Queen Ahmes (Cat. J) were termed "justified under Osiris." Storage vessels in the tomb of Tuthmosis III's foreign wives were inscribed only with the sovereign's name (Cats. 74 [Fig. 83], 76, 78–80, 82–85; also toilet vases) or Maatkara Hatshepsut's name with kingly epithets (Cats. 58, 60).

A historical reference may exist on one of Ahmose's jars (Cat. 10), and a number of vessels mark commemoration through the *ir.n.f m mnw.f* formula (see Cat. 46, Fig. 58). This formula was used variously from the Old Kingdom,<sup>102</sup> but the author has not noted it on stone vessels (excluding foundation deposit jars) other than on the examples of this Catalogue. Thirteen vessels commemorate Tuthmosis I (see "Historical Summary of Catalogue Items," below), and one, his queen Ahmes (Cat. J). Several of those commemorating Tuthmosis I come from KV 20, another is from the Ramesseum (originally from Tuthmosis I's funerary temple?), and one is reported from KV 38, a presumed burial place. Most of these jars are for storage, but two are kohl pots. Hatshepsut dedicated two of the vessels in the Catalogue, as opposed to seven by Tuthmosis II and five by Queen Ahmes. Whether the "monument" referred to is the vessel, the ointment, or the burial is not altogether certain (see Appendix 4). The formula also seems to have been used on a Hyksos vessel honoring Ra-Horakhty (Cat. B; possibly a juglet).<sup>103</sup> The inscriptions of this type have been studied by Edward W. Castle. While the translations in the Catalogue are ordered in the sequence in which they were carved, Mr. Castle's commentary on the formula in Appendix 4 indicates that in most cases the final form of the inscription can be treated as a coherent statement.

A few uncommon formats exist: the elongated cartouche (Cat. 1 [Fig. 12], possibly Cats. 27 and 34 and Y–Z), which goes back to an earlier tradition,<sup>104</sup> and a column with dividing line on either side.<sup>105</sup> While most inscriptions read from right to left, there are exceptions (Cats B–C; Figs. 124, 128).

Labels indicating quantity have been noted on vessels of Amenhotep I (Cat. 21), Maatkara Hatshepsut (Cat. 59, 62, 64, 66), and Tuthmosis III (Cats. 73, 75–76, 81–84, 89, 91–94). Labels indicating contents on vases naming Hatshepsut and Tuthmosis III are carved, while content labels on vases naming Amenhotep II and Tuthmosis IV are in ink (Cats. 97, 100–101, 110, 116). Labels naming contents list the following substances:

'ntyw, myrrh (Cat. 84, Tuthmosis III);  
*nḥnm*, one of the seven sacred oils<sup>106</sup> (Cat. 64 ["of Amun"], Hatshepsut; Cat. 100,  
 Amenhotep II);

102. Most recently, V. A. Donohue, "Hatshepsut and Nebhepetre' Mentuhotpe," *DE* 29 (1994), pp. 37–44.

103. Elsewhere the formula was used by Maatkara Hatshepsut on ointment jars and model shells in her foundation deposits at Deir el Bahri, where she was "beloved of Amun." She was the only ruler to use the formula in foundation deposits, according to James Weinstein (communication, June 14, 1994): *Scepter II*, fig. 47.

104. *Scepter I*, fig. 77, right.

105. *SMV*, pl. 12; Cat. AA, and see Cat. I.

106. Festival perfume, *ḥknw*-oil, Syrian balsam, *nḥnm*-salve, anointing oil, best cedar oil, best Libyan oil: *Scepter I*, p. 117; Jéquier, pp. 141–52.

*tī-šps(y)*-oil, identified as the pharmaceutical product of a tree by Jean Vercoutter<sup>107</sup> (Cat. 101, Amenhotep II; Cat. 116, Tuthmosis IV);  
*kmīt*, a plant resin or gum used for pharmaceutical needs, according to Vercoutter<sup>108</sup> (Cat. 101, Amenhotep II);  
*ntry(?)*, a holy substance(?) (Cat. 76, Tuthmosis III);  
*tpī*-oil(?) (Cat. 116, Tuthmosis IV);  
*[hst]* of Kefti, Kefti-oil(?) (Cat. 110, Tuthmosis IV).<sup>109</sup>

Unfortunately, hieratic ink inscriptions have occasionally been lost (Cat. 97).<sup>110</sup>

Inscriptions are normally placed at or above the midline of the vessel (see Figs. 25–32), but several encircle the rim of a jar (Cats. 4, 24) or bowl (Cats. 27, 34, 70–71); one panel is placed very high on a shoulder (Cat. 4), and two are on the inside of the base (Cats. 70, D). Usually labels are below the main inscription (Cats. 62, 64, 73, 75–76, 81–84, 89, 91–94), but occasionally they are at the side (Cats. 21, 101, 116) or above it (Cat. 59).

On the few lids that exist, a panel occurs on large specimens (Cats. 68, 102) and a prenomen in a cartouche on small examples (Cat. O, like foundation deposit lids).

### Historical Summary of Catalogue Items

As already noted, the Catalogue that follows is not complete. Yet it is surprising how often the vessels of a single reign have similar characteristics, whether in overall quality, material, size, or inscription content and format. Some general findings are listed here.

At least four inscribed stone vessels are represented from the Hyksos Period: a calcareous rock lid from Knossos, a shoulder jar from Spain, a chert vessel purchased at Tell el Yahudiyeh, and an obsidian jar excavated at Bogazköy (Cats. 1, 4, A–B). Two of these are of very high quality. The brevity of names and the orientation of signs in the Khian lid cartouche is otherwise not noted, but the general format is already attested on a Dynasty 6 lid,<sup>111</sup> and probably occurs later on Ahmes Nefertary vessels (Cats. 27, 34). Both the obsidian and chert fragments have framed columns without interior dividing lines. Of special interest on the chert fragment is the phrase *m mn[w.f]*: found subsequently on jars dedicated to Tuthmosis I by his son, daughter, and wife, and on a toilet vessel dedicated to Queen Ahmes by her daughter Hatshepsut, this example, purchased in the Delta, is more similar to that on foundation deposit jars and shells of Hatshepsut at Deir el Bahri.

In contrast to these fine objects is a large roughly finished and inscribed red granite vessel of Aakenenra Apopy (Cat. 2). And while Aauserra Apopy's jar for a daughter found in Spain is impressive (Cat. 4), that found in AN B is mediocre (Cat. 5). Its presence in the tomb of Theban

107. *Égéeen préhellénique*, p. 77. Helck cites Papyrus Turin B verso 1,8, "one should bring you, by means of the captain of the *mnš*-ship *p3-ḥu-ru*, sweet *sgnn*-oil, *tī-špsy*-oil, and *kf3-t3-wī*-oil," *Materialien*, p. (702) X.

108. *Égéeen préhellénique*, p. 77; Martha Bell, "Preliminary report on the Mycenaean pottery from Deir el-Medina (1979–1980)," *ASAE* 68 (1982), pp. 146–50.

109. *Égéeen préhellénique*, Doc. 13.

110. Also MMA 26.8.9 and .11 from the Wady D 1.

111. *Scepter I*, fig. 77, right.

royalty has long been taken to be a possible indication of workable relations between the long-reigning Hyksos king and the Theban dynasts before the expulsion from Avaris,<sup>112</sup> so it should be noted that the title on the Granada jar is "king of lower Egypt" (Cat. 4).

Ahhotep—the wife of the Theban Sequenenra Tao II—apparently used ancient cylinder jars in her burial. But by the time of Ahmose, first ruler of a reunited Egypt, the extant vessels exhibit new features. A jar of Ahmose has a piriform shape (Cat. 8; also in steatite, Cat. 12?). The small globular calcareous rock pitcher also appears (Cat. 13).

Inscribed calcareous rock vessels naming Ahmose from AN B were well carved (Cats. 8–10, Figs. 21–23), with the columns in open panels (without dividing lines), as in most of the Hyksos inscriptions. The same holds true for Ahmes Nefertary's vase inscriptions from tomb AN B (Cats. 14–15, 27, 29–30, 34–36). These vessels (some of Ahmes Nefertary's may date to the reign of her son Amenhotep I) have varied details: one of Ahmose's had a panel with a band making reference to *kdm*; others used *wꜣs*-scepters for framing, an age-old feature.

The number, quality, and variety of Ahmes Nefertary's vases suggest that she was the occupant of AN B. Amenhotep I's calcareous vessels there—while expanding the repertoire to a tureen and a thick-walled open form (Cats. 16,18; Figs. 27–28)—are not well inscribed, and those with the two-column divided panel (later taken up by Tuthmosis III without internal divisions) are quite summarily carved. On the other hand, the rim naming Amenhotep I from a closed jar there is uncommon (Cat. 24), and a mottled piriform jar of unknown provenance is nicely polished (Cat. 22; see also Cat. 33). Toilet jars of this era include a red limestone-breccia kohl pot (Cat. C) and glazed steatite vessels (Cats. D–E).

Two fine glazed steatite toilet vessels with Tuthmosis I's name introduce new shapes: a jar with a wide neck and raised foot and a kohl jar with cutout form (Cats. F–G). Otherwise the storage jars are prosaic: five were made for his tomb, at least four of them reinscribed by Tuthmosis II (Cats. 46–49). Seven other vessels were made or reinscribed for Tuthmosis I's burial by Queen Ahmes and Hatshepsut (Cats. 50–54, I; Cat. 40). Not all provenanced vessels came from KV 20; one was serpentinite, the others, calcareous rock.

While Tuthmosis II reused a number of stone jars (including two originally inscribed by Ahmes and Ahmes Nefertary, Cats. 33, I), a craftsman did carve a fine medium-sized jar of dark green stone for him (Cat. 55). Maatkara Hatshepsut's vessels are much more sizable and substantial and include a *zir*, shouldered vessels, a lugged jar that harks back to Archaic shapes, and—if Carter was correct<sup>113</sup>—an amphora with handles and button base (Cats. 62–66). A composite-reed kohl tube and a kohl pot with monkey in relief (Cats. J–K) are of more individual shape.

By far the greatest number of storage vessels located for this Catalogue are those inscribed for Tuthmosis III; these are also the most completely preserved. Generally they are in medium-to-small sizes but others occur also: a tall lugged jar (Cat. 72), shoulder jars (Cats. 73–75), amphorae of two types (Cats. 93–95; one most likely with a button base), spherical jars (Cats. 76–79), piriform vessels of different proportions (Cats. 80–92), a large basin (Cat. 70), and a carinated bowl (Cat. 71). Calcareous rock is still the most common material, but strongly banded or highly crystalline

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112. William C. Hayes, "Egypt: From the death of Ammenemes III to Sequenenre II," vol. 2, chap. 2 in I. E. S. Edwards, G. J. Gadd, and N. G. L. Hammond, eds., *The Cambridge ancient history*, rev. ed. (Cambridge, 1965), pp. 22f.

113. In *Hâtshopsitû* he states that his shape identifications are suggestions.

examples exist, as does at least one vessel of hard stone (Cats. 70–71). Inscriptions have a basic formula, as those of Amenhotep I: an undivided frame containing hieroglyphs read in two columns with a line below. Often the contents are noted below the panel, a feature found several times on Maatkara Hatshepsut's large jars. Inscriptions are sometimes roughly incised on highly polished surfaces; no doubt they were meant to hold blue pigment. The king's throne name often includes the epithet *nfr hpr* and occasionally *ḥkꜣ mꜣꜥt* (Cats. 70, 73–82, 84–87, 91, 93–95).<sup>114</sup> A few vases have a single column, framed (Cats. 72, 83) or unframed (Cats. 89, 92). In all of these inscriptions the king is "living," in contrast to "beloved of Osiris" on a toilet vessel from his tomb and another of unknown provenance (Cats. Y–Z). Inscribed toilet vessels believed to be from the tomb of his foreign wives use various materials and shapes and were trimmed with gold (Cats. N–T, V–X).

Amenhotep II's tomb yielded one serpentinite piriform jar (Cat. 97; the type had appeared in Amenhotep I's time, if not Ahmose's). Most of the other vessels recovered from Amenhotep II's tomb were of beautifully polished calcareous rock, translucent and of various forms. There were large jars, of piriform or ointment-jar shape, but apparently also unusual forms:<sup>115</sup> a *dd*-column and an animal head that could be the type represented in Kenamun's tomb<sup>116</sup> and found in Tutankhamun's (Cat. 99). No inscriptions were found on these fragments, but a large lid was inscribed with a variant of the "standard" inscription (Cat. 102, Fig. 96), and vessels inscribed for this king were found in Tuthmosis IV's tomb (Cat. 101). A vessel shaped like a "Canaanite jar" (Cat. 98, of unknown provenance) is awkward in proportion and has a worn finish, although it bears a single-column unframed inscription filled with blue pigment; perhaps it was not made in Egypt. It, and an amphoriskos (Cat. BB, Fig. 146) have "pads" by the handles and inscriptions similar to those of Tuthmosis IV.

The most surprising corpus of vessels in the Catalogue comes from the tomb of Tuthmosis IV. The piriform serpentinite jar is still present (Cat. 111), but there is at least one serpentinite lugged jar (Cat. 104) and an amphora/high-necked jar with raised foot having a single-column inscription filled with yellow pigment (Cat. 108). In the inscriptions observed—as well as in those reported by Carter/Newberry—the king is always "justified;" these are primary inscriptions on the vases, not the dedicatory inscriptions for Tuthmosis I, either original or reinscribed. Of additional interest are the vessels of hard stone, which include a cup, three squat jars (one with lugged handles), and a taller vase of "canopic" shape (Cats. 103, 105–107, 112). Dark stones outnumber calcareous rock among the remains of this king's vessels.

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114. See Gauthier examples of *nfr hpr* from years 21–51 and *ḥkꜣ mꜣꜥt* examples from years 24, 51, 54 (*LdR*, pp. 253–70).

115. These could have belonged to other types of objects.

116. *Ken-amun*, pl. 20.



## Catalogue

This catalogue is arranged in two parts: medium to large jars (generally storage vessels, Cats. 1–117); and smaller containers for serving or storing special substances (Cats. A–BB). The entries in both parts are placed in chronological order, insofar as date of manufacture can be determined (often the inscriptions are fragmentary, e.g., Cats. 34–35). A vessel is positioned according to the reign in which it appears to have been carved; subdivisions within a reign occur where someone other than the ruler is named as owner. Lids follow vessels.

All vessels are described as if whole, certain shapes followed by those that are uncertain. Forms are generally arranged from open to closed as far as their often-fragmentary nature allows. While this system is borrowed from current pottery studies, the relation of stone to pottery vessels has not been established, nor has the inherent basis of a stone-vessel typology been defined.<sup>117</sup> Shape descriptions here do not always correspond to Aston's, but stone identifications attempt to follow hers. All vessels in the Catalogue are assumed to be calcareous rock unless otherwise noted. Personal examination has been possible for most items; stones have been identified macroscopically, but the author does not have geological training. Some entries have been drawn by William Schenck, including eight originally reconstructed by Howard Carter (cf. Figs. 25–32 with Fig. 24).

The most recent bibliography is cited, and published photos are listed when the object is not illustrated in the present study. Provenanced vases have references to Bertha Porter and Rosalind Moss's *Topographical bibliography* (PM) and C. N. Reeves's *Valley of the Kings* (VK). See also Appendix 1 for vessels from the burial of Ahhotep; Elizabeth Thomas's AN B; and KV 20 (Howard Carter for Theodore M. Davis), 34–35, 38, 43 (Carter, described by Percy Newberry), and 62, as well as Wady D 1. For objects in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, room and vitrine locations as of 1989 are given; *Catalogue général* (CG), Journal d'entrée (JE), and Special Register (SR) numbers (the latter are often the most efficient means of locating an object) are also provided. Vases from KV 20, 34–35, 38, and 43 are in the Museum's gallery P 12, "Valley of the Kings room;" Ahhotep's are with her coffin; and those from KV 62 are with other Tutankhamun material in the Museum. A lesser group—from Thomas's AN B and Carter's Dra Abu el-Naga "tomb of Amenhotep I"—is housed in The Metropolitan Museum of Art or attested in records at the Metropolitan Museum and the Griffith Institute (referenced below as Carter). The remaining entries, from less secure or unknown provenances, were made available by generous curators.

In the inscriptions, parentheses and a stroke within translations thus, ( ), are used to indicate a cartouche ring; arrows, as → and ←, indicate the way the signs face and the occurrence of a line; a vertical arrow, †, indicates columns. What is termed the "standard inscription" from the time of Amenhotep I onwards (see Cat. 16) is illustrated in Figs. 44–45.

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117. See *SMV*, p. 2; el-Khouli, p. xix; Aston, pp. 179–80.

## Part 1: Storage Jars

### Dynasty 15 (1648–1540 B.C.)

#### *Seuserenra Khian*

1. **Lid.** Fig. 12. Column: →<sup>†</sup> "(good god *susr-n-r'*, son of Ra *hyzn*)." ."

HERAKLEION 263, from Knossos. Warren, p. 113, type 43 J. Diameter ca. 12.75 cm.

Single column enclosed in an elongated cartouche. Detail in signs; cartouche ring of double lines. Very abbreviated titulary.

#### *Aakenenra Apopy*

Equated with the king following, Aauserra Apopy, by von Beckerath (p. 78, no. 5)

2. **Shoulder jar(?)**. Fig. 13. Red granite. Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "good god (*'z- knn-r'*), son of Ra (*ippi*), given life and dominion."

BERLIN 20366, purchased in Cairo; current location unknown. PM, p. 874. Height 38 cm. Large size and material employed noteworthy; neck constricted. No description of thickness or curvature.

Apparently a simple frame with three undivided columns.

#### *Aauserra Apopy*

Equated by von Beckerath with Aakenenra Apopy

#### *Apopy*

3. **Vessel(?)**. "Diorite."

CAIRO, "without number or indication of provenance" (*LdR*, p. 140, no. IV: "brought to my attention by M. Daressy"). Not located.

#### *Tchawat*

4. **Shoulder jar**. Figs. 14–15. Veined gray stone (marble? gneiss?).

Rim: → "good god, lord of the two lands, whose powers attain victories and to whom no country is exempt from service [Molina translation], the king of Lower Egypt (*'z-wsr-r'*), son of Ra (*ippi*), given life; the king's sister *tzwzt*, living."

Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "good god (*['z]-wsr-r'*), son of Ra (*ippi*);" → "the king's sister *tzwzt*, living."

ALMUÑÉCAR, TOWN HALL (Granada, Spain), from Almuñécar(?). Josep Padró and F. Molina, "Un vase de l'époque des Hyksos trouvé à Almuñécar (Province de Granade, Espagne)," *Hommages à François Daumas* (Montpellier, 1986), pp. 517–24; see also F. Molina Fajardo, "Almuñécar a la luz de los nuevos hallazgos fenicios," *Aula Orientalis* 3 (1985), pp. 194, 212–13. Height 47.5 cm. Of "gray marble." Apparently mended from pieces but essentially complete.

Band on rim with continuous inscription enclosed in two parallel lines. Panel comprised of two columns and a line, all divided; *pt*-sign across top. The beginning of the band's inscription is not coordinated with the placement of the panel. All hieroglyphic signs summarily incised. For a small panel (naming a sister/wife rather than a daughter) see Cat. 5; for an inscription on top of a rim, see Cat. 24.

*Herit*

**5. Rounded jar.** Fig. 16, inscription; Figs. 24:4 (Carter) and 25 (Schenck), shape. Unframed panel: →<sup>↓</sup> "good god (‘*z-wsr-r’*), son of Ra (*ipp*), " → "given life forever;" <sup>↓</sup>← "king's daughter (*hr.it*), living."

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.1, AN B (tomb of Ahmes Nefertary?); inscribed fragment, MMA 21.7.7. Twenty-five fragments; estimated original height ca. 25 cm. Redrawn profile is more rounded than Carter's.

Two undivided columns face a third; no frame. Signs small and sketchy. Lower part of inscription very effaced, as illustrated in *Scepter II*, fig. 2.

**Dynasty 17 (1648–1550 B.C.)**

*Seqenenra Tao*

von Beckerath, p. 82, no. 14

**6. Rounded or piriform jar.** Fig. 17. Panel: →<sup>↓</sup> retrograde(?) "Horus *h'-m-[wzst]*, son of Ra (*tz-'z*), given life."

ASHMOLEAN 1942.70, from Norman de Garis Davies, who acquired it in Qurneh ("Seventeenth dynasty," pp. 258f.). PM, p. 840. Height 13; thickness 1.8 at bottom, and 3.5 cm at point opposite the highest part of original surface. Horizontal rilling inside. The top of the sherd is very thick compared to the bottom; the back surface is roughly carved.

At least two undivided columns in a frame with *pt*-sign (cf. Fig. 19); signs summarily incised as on Cat. 4 but with less sureness.

**Dynasty 18 (1550–1295 B.C.)**

*Ahmose (1550–1525 B.C.) or earlier*

*Ahhotep*

**7. Four cylinder jars.** Friedrich Wilhelm von Bissing, *Ein thebanischer Grabfund, aus dem Anfang des neuen Reichs* (Berlin, 1900), p. 23, pl. 11.

CAIRO (P 47, S [sw]), Dra Abu el-Naga (burial of Ahhotep).

CG 18478, (*Steingefäße*, p. xxxiii., as for the following), JE 4727, SR 10335. Height (given by von Bissing, as are the following) 32.5 cm.

CG 18479, SR 10336. Height 25.7 cm.

CG 18480, SR 10337. Height 16.2 cm. Extended foot and piece of lip restored.

CG 18482, SR 10338. Height 22.2 cm. Raised band circling the body somewhat below the rim.

Von Bissing believed that the vases were reused; the proportions differ from one to another,<sup>118</sup> and none is of high quality.

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118. See Aston, pp. 99–105, for ranges of shapes based on "well dated and provenanced" examples, p. 4.



*Ahmose (1550–1525 B.C.)*

*Ahmose*

**8. Piriform jar.** Fig. 21, inscription; Figs. 24:4 (Carter) and 26 (Schenck), shape. Panel: →† "king of Upper and Lower Egypt (*nb-pḥty-r'*), son of Ra (*i ḥ-ms*)," → given life forever."

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.3, AN B; inscribed fragment, MMA 21.7.8. Vandersleyen, p. 211, Doc. 31, reign of Ahmose. Twenty-four fragments, estimated original height ca. 27 cm. Redrawn profile is more constricted than Carter's shape.

A box frames two undivided columns. Inner detail; inscribed with a sure hand.

**9. Jar.** Fig. 22, inscription; Fig. 24:4, shape (Carter). Panel: →† "good god (*nb-pḥty-r'*), son of Ra (*i ḥ-ms*)," → "[given] life forever;" †← "...r ḥ..."

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.2, AN B. Vandersleyen, p. 211, Doc. 31, reign of Ahmose. Forty fragments, estimated height ca. 30 cm.

Probably three undivided columns; Carter suggested that the inscription type was like that in Fig. 16. Here there are a *pt*-sign at top, *w3s*-scepters on side, and a straight line below. Deities also occur in the opposing column (Figs. 18–19).

**10. Jar.** Fig. 23, inscription; Fig. 24:2, shape (Carter).

Band: → "...*ḳdm hr šḥ[ḥ]ib*..."

Panel: →† "...(*i ḥ-ms*)..."

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.4, AN B. Thirty-five fragments, estimated original height ca. 35 cm.

Band between two parallel lines; panel with *pt*-sign at top, frame on sides. Second cartouche in panel. Carter's 1:1 drawing shows the fox tail of the *ms*-sign clearly; the king named is thus Ahmose, *pro* Vandersleyen (p. 124, n. 6) and *contra* Louise Bradbury.<sup>119</sup> On *ḳdm*, see Donald B. Redford<sup>120</sup> and, more recently, Hans Goedicke.<sup>121</sup> The sign before *ḳdm* appears to be a viper.

**11. Jar.** Fig. 18. Panel: →† "[good] god (*nb-pḥty-r'*), given [life forever]"; †← "[beloved of] Hathor, lady of Anu" (Tura).<sup>122</sup>

BM 32068, purchase; Greville Chester, "Karnak."<sup>123</sup> Height 5.5; width 3.2; thickness 0.9 at top, 1.1 cm at bottom. Shape uncertain.

Three undivided columns; box-frame(?).

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119. "Nefer's inscription: On the death date of Queen Ahmose-Nefertary and the deed found pleasing to the king," *JARCE* 22 (1985), pp. 77f. It is unlikely to be Tuthmosis I's name, given all the other fragments in the tomb and the similarity of this inscription to that of Fig. 22.

120. "A gate inscription from Karnak," *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 99 (1979), p. 271.

121. "The end of the Hyksos in Egypt," pp. 45f. in Leonard H. Lesko, ed., *Egyptological studies in honor of Richard A. Parker presented on the occasion of his 78th birthday, December 10, 1983* (Providence, R.I., 1986). Also, James Hoffmeier, "Egypt's part in the termination of the Middle Bronze Age in Palestine," *Levant* 21 (1989), p. 185.

122. As suggested by Stephen Quirke (communication, 1991); cf. Christine Meyer, "Tura" in *LÄ*, 6 (1986), pp. 807–9. See also Cat. 70.

123. It is likely that this was the provenance; on Chester, see T. G. H. James, *The British Museum and ancient Egypt* (London, 1981), p. 20.

**12. Jar.** Vassos Karageorghis et al., *Tombs at Palaepaphos: 1. Teratsoudhia, 2. Eliomylia* (Nicosia, 1990), pp. 11, 18, 31f. "Serpentine." Unframed panel: →↓ "good god (*nb-pḥty-r'*)," son of Ra (*i 'ḥ-ms*)," → "given life..."

NICOSIA, from a Late Bronze tomb complex at Palaepaphos-Teratsoudhia, Cyprus. Dimensions 8 x 5.5 cm. Judging by the photograph, the inscription was only lightly incised, and the jar could have been piriform.

Gisèle Clerc tentatively assigned the two-column inscription without dividing line or frame to Ahmose.<sup>124</sup> The writing is poor.

**13. Pitcher with round body.** Figs. 19–20. Panel: →↓ "Horus of gold *ḥs-tꜣwy*, (*nb-pḥty-r'*)," → "given life forever," ↓← "beloved of Amun-Ra, lord of the two lands."

CG 18483 (*Steingefäße*), "from Draḥ abu'l Negga," (P 49). PM, p. 615. Height 17 cm. Crystalline stone; incised signs filled with lapis-colored pigment. Cylindrical neck, flat rim, strap handle from rim to body, inscription panel placed opposite handle. Flattened base, according to von Bissing.

Panel comprised of frame with *pt*-sign at the top and three undivided columns, two facing a third. Writing mediocre.

*Ahmes Nefertary*<sup>125</sup>

**14. Open vessel.** Fig. 33, inscription. Panel: →↓ "great royal [wife], *ḥnmt nfr [ḥdt]*," ↓← "beloved of [Amun-] Ra, lord of the thrones of the two lands."

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.9, AN B. Ten fragments, "shape cup (?)," no dimensions.

Probably two columns facing a third, undivided; *wꜣs*-scepters on side, line along bottom.

**15. Jar.** Fig. 34, inscription; Fig. 24:4, shape (Carter). Panel: →↓ "...king's sister, god's wife, great royal wife (*[i 'ḥ]-ms nfrt-iry*)," living forever."

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.6, AN B. Seventeen fragments, no height proposed.

Two undivided columns; frame preserved on three sides.

#### *Amenhotep I (1525–1504 B.C.)*

*Amenhotep I*

**16. Open vessel.** Fig. 42, inscription (Schenck); Figs. 24:6 (Carter) and 27 (Schenck), shape.

Panel: →↓ "good god (*ḏsr-kꜣ-r'*)," son [of Ra] (*imn-ḥtp*)," → "given life forever" (hereafter termed standard inscription).

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.17, AN B; inscribed fragment, MMA 21.7.4. Four fragments, original dimensions uncertain. This vessel would be very large and thick-walled for an ointment jar; Tutankhamun's ointment jars can scarcely have thicker walls.

*Pt*-sign preserved at upper right.

124. "Un fragment de vase au nom d'Ahmosis(?) à Palaepaphos-Teratsoudhia," in Karageorghis, op.cit., pp. 95–103.

125. The queen probably died early in the reign of Tuthmosis I: Robins, p. 72; see the summary in Bradbury, op. cit. (n. 119 above), pp. 75f.

**17. Ointment jar.** Fig. 43, inscription; Fig. 24:6, shape (Carter). "Green-jasper" [limestone(?) serpentinite(?)]. Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "...(*dṣr-kꜣ-r'*)...his [beloved] (*imn-ḥtp*)," → "[given life] forever."

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.21, AN B. Thirteen fragments, dimensions uncertain.  
Two framed and divided columns.

**18. Tureen.** Fig. 44, inscription (Schenck); Figs. 24:9 (Carter) and 28 (Schenck), shape. Standard inscription but not divided.

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.16, AN B; inscribed fragment, MMA 21.7.2. One fragment, 20 cm high. Redrawn profile is a more open shape than Carter's.  
Signs very sketchy.

**19. Piriform jar.** Fig. 45, inscription; Figs. 24:4 (Carter) and 29 (Schenck), shape.  
Standard inscription.

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.13, AN B; inscribed fragment, MMA 21.7.3. Nine fragments, estimated original height ca. 24 cm. Redrawn profile in Fig. 29 is slightly more constricted than Carter's.  
Framing on three sides, *pt*-sign preserved upper right. Signs very sketchy.

**20. Piriform jar.** Fig. 46, inscription; Figs. 24:2 (Carter) and 30 (Schenck), shape.  
Standard inscription.

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.14, AN B; inscribed fragment, MMA 21.7.5. Twenty-four fragments, estimated original height 27 cm. Redrawn profile is more oval than Carter's.  
Inscription lightly incised.

**21. Rounded jar.** Standard inscription with unframed label written to right: → "*hnw*, 11."

BERLIN 7343. Height 28.4 cm. Neck and rim missing.

Inscription nicely made; *pt*-sign. Rubbings provided by Klaus Finneiser.

**22. Piriform jar.** Fig. 51. Mottled stone. Standard inscription.

LOUVRE N 499, acquired before 1852.<sup>126</sup> Height 24.1 cm. Stone is a mixture of olive, black, and mauve patches with feldspar(?) crystals. Jean-Louis de Cenival states that it is *steatite serpentinisée*, not diorite (communication). There is no veining; the stone is heavy. The bevel at the opening of the mouth is sharp; the exterior of the neck is not polished.

Double line (no ticks) across top. Some inner detail in hieroglyphs.

**23. Piriform(?) jar.** Fig. 47, inscription; Fig. 24:1, shape (Carter). Probably standard inscription.

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.15, AN B. Twenty-six fragments, original estimated height 28 cm.

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126. See Monique Kanaway, "Les acquisitions du Musée Charles X," *Bulletin de la Société française d'Égyptologie* 104 (1985), p. 45, n. 6.

**24. Jar.** Fig. 48, inscription; Fig. 24:2, shape (Carter). Band: → "...(*dsr-k3-[r']*), son of Ra (*imn-htp*)..."

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.20, AN B. Two fragments.

The placement of the inscription—on the top surface of a jar's rim and without borders—is unusual, but see the tall shoulder jar of Ausera Apopy (Cat. 4).

**25. Vessel.** Fig. 49, inscription. Probably standard inscription.

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.18, AN B. Three fragments, shape and dimensions uncertain.

Tick in upper right.

**26. Vessel.** Fig. 50, inscription. Probably standard inscription.

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.19, AN B. One fragment, shape and dimensions uncertain.

Double lines across top without tick.

### *Ahmes Nefertary*

**27. Bowl.** Fig. 39, inscription; Fig. 24:11, shape (Carter). Band: → "[(...king's sister, god's wife, king's wife and mother *i'h-ms nfrt-iry*, living[...])."

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.7, AN B. Forty fragments, estimated original diameter ca. 28 cm.

The inscription, probably enclosed in an elongated cartouche ring, was presumably on the exterior.

**28. Oval(?) jar.** *Sinai*, pp. 136–37, pl. 144, no. 2. Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "[god's] wife, king's daughter and sister, great royal wife, daughter of a great royal wife, king's mother (*i'h-ms nfrt-iry*), living forever."

ASHMOLEAN 1911.408, from the temple at Serabit el-Khadem, 1905. Gitton, p. 29, § 4a. Cf. Robins, p.

73. Height of sherd 13; thickness 1.2 at top, 1.6 cm below.

Divided three-column inscription; frame with *pt*-sign across top; inner detail in hieroglyphs.

**29. Rounded jar.** Fig. 35, inscription (Schenck); Figs. 24:3 (Carter) and 31 (Schenck), shape.

Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "king's daughter, sovereign's sister, god's wife, great royal wife, king's mother (*i'h-ms nfrt-iry*), living forever."

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.5, AN B; inscribed fragment, MMA 21.7.1. Eight fragments, original height ca. 27 cm. Redrawn profile is more rounded than Carter's.

Three undivided columns; frame on three sides, double line across top is widened at outer edge; detail in hieroglyphs.

**30. Rounded jar.** Fig. 36, inscription; Figs. 24:3 (Carter) and 32 (Schenck), shape. Panel: →<sup>†</sup>

"king's daughter, king's sister, [god's] wife, great royal wife, king's mother (*i'h-ms nfrt-iry*), living."

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.8, AN B; inscribed fragment, MMA 21.7.6. Two fragments of a vase, shape unspecified by Carter but redrawn profile probably a rounded jar with small neck.<sup>127</sup> Stone leached.

Three undivided columns; plain frame with top line divided.

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127. Aston's bag-shaped jar with neck, flat base, and wide, thin rim (p. 154).

**31. Round jar.** Rosemarie Drenkhahn, in *Weltmacht*, no. 6. Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "king's daughter, king's sister, god's wife, great royal wife, king's mother, mistress of the two lands (*i 'h-ms nfrt-iry*), living forever."

HANNOVER, 1979.2, purchased in 1979. Height 16.7, diameter 20.5 cm. Assembled from pieces; rim largely restored.

Three columns, dividing line between second and third columns only. Frame on three sides, double line across top. Writing poor.

**32. Piriform jar.** Fig. 52. Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "king's daughter, king's sister, god's wife, great royal wife, king's mother (*i 'h-ms nfrt-iry*), living forever."

BM 59258, acquired in 1929 from the estate of a Luxor dealer. Reeves (fig. 2) suggests an AN B provenance. Height 8.7, width 6, maximum thickness 1.7 cm.

Inscription similar to Cat. 15, Fig. 34, but divided.

**33. Piriform(?) jar.** Serpentinite(?); Carter, "diorite." Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "king's daughter, king's sister, god's wife, king's wife, king's mother (*i 'h-ms nfrt-iry*), living;" secondary inscription,<sup>128</sup> "son [of Ra] (*dhwti-ms*, tenderly [loved] of Thoth), given life: [it is] his monument [that he made] for his father."

CARTER/DAVIS 1, KV 20 (tomb of Hatshepsut): flasklike vessel (no doubt a printer's convention for a piriform jar). Not located. Legrain, no. 63; Gitton, p. 30, § 4c.

It would appear from Carter's rudimentary drawing in *Hâtshopsîtû* that there were four columns of inscription on this fragment, and that a fifth column did not occur on the right, and probably not on the left either. The four columns drawn look to have been written in two stages: the first two, devoted to the queen, are undivided, while the third and fourth, devoted to a king, are not. Furthermore, the last signs of the first two columns rest above the bottom line, but the last signs of the third rest on it. By analogy with Cats. 46–47 from KV 20, Tuthmosis II is the author of the third and fourth columns. If the first two columns began "king's daughter" (there may be too much room for this), the original inscription would have been comparable to other two- to three-column panels for queens and princesses (cf. Cats. 15, 32; Figs. 34, 52). And, as just pointed out, the third and fourth columns—with the phrase "his monument for his father" following a living king's name—are comparable to inscriptions on other vessels on which Tuthmosis II added a dedication. However, if only four columns were inscribed on this vessel, it is odd that the "father" is not named. Either a fifth column was present on the left with Tuthmosis I's name (cf. Cat. 53, Fig. 63), or Tuthmosis II's scribe did not bother to make a unified inscription as scribes had done on the other vases that this king usurped either from the funerary equipment of Tuthmosis I (Cats. 46–49) or a vessel dedicated by Ahmes to him (Cat. I).

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128. Reading, Edward W. Castle. See Appendix 4.

*Ahmoose (1550–1525 B.C.) or Amenhotep I (1525 B.C.–1504 B.C.)*

*Ahmes Nefertary*

**34. Bowl.** Fig. 40, inscription; Fig. 24:11, shape (Carter). Band: → "(god's wife, king's...*i 'h[-m]s nfrt-iry*, living[*]*)." *nfrt-iry*, living[*]*."

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.10, AN B. Four fragments, dimensions uncertain.

The signs presumably in an elongated cartouche, probably carved on the exterior of the bowl.

**35. Ointment(?) jar.** Fig. 37, inscription; Fig. 24:5, shape (Carter). Panel: →<sup>↓</sup> "...(*i 'h-ms nfrt-iry*)*]*, living."

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.11, AN B. One fragment, original dimensions uncertain.

Frame on side and bottom.

**36. Oval or rounded jar.** Fig. 38, inscription; Fig. 24:3, shape (Carter). Panel: →<sup>↓</sup> "god's wife...(*i 'h-ms [nfrt-iry]*)*]*..."

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.12, AN B. Six fragments, dimensions uncertain.

*Pt*- and *w3s*-signs; at least two undivided columns. Signs well carved.

*Uninscribed*

**37. Vessel.** Fig. 41, decoration; Carter queried Fig. 24:16 for the shape.

CARTER/CARNARVON 66.22, AN B. One fragment, shape and dimensions uncertain. Lotus flowers engraved and inlaid with faience "round the circumference." The author questioned the contemporaneity of the decoration in an earlier study, ("Dhejuty," p. 20), but parallels have been found that allow its acceptance ("Granulation," p. 54).

For an inscription on the outer surface of the neck of a carinated vessel, see Cat. 71.

**38. Various shapes, only slightly recorded.** Fig. 24 (Carter shapes).

CARTER/CARNARVON, AN B.

1: piriform jar, serpentinite.

6: ointment jar, calcareous rock, red conglomerate, yellow limestone, serpentinite, green jasper/feldspar.

7: pitcher, calcareous rock.

8: shoulder jar, calcareous rock.

10: bowl, calcareous rock.

12: spherical jar, calcareous rock.

13: squat rounded jar, calcareous rock.

14: shoulder jar on [integral] stand, serpentinite.

15: low-carinated piriform jar,<sup>129</sup> serpentinite.

16: carinated bowl, calcareous rock, serpentinite.

17: slumped-bag shape, calcareous rock.

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129. See Fig. 159, Appendix 3, with ring base; and Middle Bronze (Machteld Mellink, "Archaeology in Anatolia," *AJA* 89 [1985], p. 555, pl. 63:15) to Late Bronze pottery bottles with ring base (Claude F.-A. Schaeffer, *II. Nouvelles études relatives aux découvertes de Ras Shamra*, Institut français d'archéologie de Beyrouth; Bibliothèque archéologique et historique, 47; Mission de Ras Shamra, 5 [Paris, 1949], fig. 66:1).

*Tuthmosis I (1504–1492 B.C.)*

*Tuthmosis I*

**39. Rounded(?) jar.** *Sinai*, pp. 136–37, pl. 144, no. 3. Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "[good god] ('*ḥpr-kꜣ-r'*)], [son of Ra] (*ḥwty-ms*)," → "given life forever."

ASHMOLEAN 1911.409, provenance as Cat. 28. Height 7.2 cm.

Two-column divided and framed inscription, as standard inscription of Amenhotep I (Cat. 16, Fig. 42); poor signs. This is the only known vessel naming the king that does not refer to his (re)burial.

*Ahmes*

**40. Jar.** Fig. 53. Panel →<sup>†</sup> "king's sister, great royal wife...(*i ḥ-ms*), living forever...;" secondary inscription,<sup>130</sup> †← "her dedication on behalf of her brother, [the king of Upper and Lower Egypt] ('*ḥpr-kꜣ-r'*), justified before [Osiris]."

BM 43403, former Rustafjaell collection. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, *Catalogue of the collection of Egyptian antiquities formed in Egypt, by R. de Rustafjaell, Esq. [of] Queen's Gate, S.W., Dec. 19–21, 1906, [London], lot 202*); Sethe, fig. 25; Reeves, fig. 4:2, :6. Height 10, width 12.2, maximum thickness 3.2 cm. Matches BM 43401 (see Cat. 53) in style and wear.

Note the two *pt*-signs at the top.

**41. Jar.** Fig. 54. Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "hereditary princess, great of charm, [great of] praise...king's sister, great royal wife...(*i ḥ-ms*), living forever."

BM 43404, former Rustafjaell collection (see Cat. 40). Sethe, fig. 27; Reeves, fig. 4:3, :7. Height 9.6, width 5.4, maximum thickness 1.9 cm.

Probably three-column divided inscription.

**42. Vessel(?).** Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "...*ḥnmt nfr ḥdt*..(*i ḥ-...*) ."

CARTER/DAVIS 2, KV 20 (tomb of Hatshepsut). Not located. Gitton, p. 30, § 4c. Crystalline limestone is Carter's term for calcareous rock.

Divided columns (at least three) with double line across top. The divided inscription favors a date of Amenhotep I or later. As the name is incomplete, the identification of this queen is not sure. The title appears on Ahmes Nefertary's coffin CG 61003 (*Cercueils*), and Cat. 33—also from KV 20—has this queen's name; Gitton lists this fragment in his study of the queen. Hatshepsut's mother Ahmes, however, is named on two unprovenanced fragments (Cats. 40–41) very similar in appearance to one joining a fragment from KV 20 (Cat. 53, Fig. 63). The title has not been attested for Ahmes but is attested for her daughter (Gay Robins, communication, April 19, 1990); there is an earlier, often uncited discussion of this title in Barbara Gross Mertz.<sup>131</sup>

It does not appear that this fragment joins Cat. 41.

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130. Translation, Castle.

131. "Certain titles of the Egyptian queens and their bearing on the hereditary rite to the throne" (Ph.D. diss., University of Chicago, 1952).

*Hatshepsut*

**43. Rounded jar with high neck and ring base.** Fig. 55. Column: →† "god's wife (*ḥꜣt-špswt*), living."

JE 65370, from MMA 729 in the lower Assasif.<sup>132</sup> Height ca. 17.8 cm.

Single vertical column in frame with *pt*.

**44. Jar.** Fig. 56. Panel: →† "god's wife of Amun in *ip[t-swt]*...king's chief daughter (*ḥꜣt-šps[wt]*)..."

MMA 10.130.1667, gift of Helen Miller Gould, from the Chauncey Murch collection. Height 6.2, width 4.3, thickness ca. 1.5 cm. The surface is white, appearing leached; the back half is stained black. The vase must have contained resin and been in a fire.

At least three columns, divided.

*End of Reign of Tuthmosis I (1504–1492 B.C.)  
and/or early Tuthmosis II (1492–1479 B.C.)*

*Tuthmosis I*

**45. Jar.** Fig. 57. Black serpentinite(?); Aston, "basalt," p. 21. Panel: →† "good god (*ꜣ-ḥpr-kꜣ-r'*), justified...son [of Ra (*ḏḥwtꜣ-ms*) ...];" †← "Osiris, great god, lord of Abydos." BM 43405, former Rustafjaell collection (see Cat. 40), hence from KV 20? Reeves, fig. 4:4, :8. Height 9.4, width 6, maximum thickness 2.3 cm.

Conceivably a dedicatory inscription (see Appendix 4) but signs extremely sketchy, like the original inscription on Cat. 46.

*Tuthmosis I; Tuthmosis II secondary inscription*

**46. Rounded piriform jar.** Figs. 58–59. Panel: →† "good god, lord of the two lands (*ꜣ-ḥpr-kꜣ-r'*), son of Ra, his beloved (*ḏḥwtꜣ-ms*)," → retrograde "justified before" †← "Osiris-Khentymentyu;" secondary inscription,<sup>133</sup> †→ "good god, lord of the two lands (*ꜣ-ḥpr-n-r'*), given life: it is his monument that he made for his father."

CARTER/DAVIS 4, KV 20. JE 55608, SR 3944 (P 12, S 8 bas), from KV 38 (possible tomb of Tuthmosis I). Height 19.5, thickness of bottom surface 1, maximum thickness of wall 5 cm. On the inner surface, a black ink notation, "Tombe de Thotmes I," in a fashion virtually identical to the notation on a glass fragment long understood to be from KV 38 (JE 33869/CG 24981 [*Fouilles*]; Lilyquist/Brill, pp. 24f.).

Five divided columns within a frame, a double line across the top; Legrain, no. 80. Sethe—unlike Borchardt—doubted that the inscription was written at one time (Sethe), and the photo in Fig. 59 supports Sethe, despite the uniform division lines and framing. The three columns on the right

132. "Nefer-Khewet," fig. 15, left. The owner of the vessel was "scribe of the god's wife Hatshepsut," and his wife had a scarab, in a basket, naming Tuthmosis I. For other notes on the tomb see "Nefer-Khewet," and for vessels, see Appendix 3, Fig. 163.

133. Reading, Castle.



have signs that are much more sketchy than the two columns on the left. The columns on the right must have been inscribed like Ahmes's of Cat. I, with division lines but without framing.

**47. Jar.** Panel: →† "[good god, lord of the two lands] (‘*z-hpr-kz-r*’), [son of Ra, his beloved] (*dhwti-ms*), " → retrograde "justified before Osiris, lord of Abydos;" secondary inscription,<sup>134</sup> →† "[good god, lord of the two lands] (*dhwti-ms*, tenderly [loved] of Thoth), given life: it is his monument [that he made] for his father."

CARTER/DAVIS 3, KV 20. Not located.

Five-columned framed inscription similar to that of Cat. 46 (Figs. 58–59), therefore probably made in two stages.

**48. Jar.** Panel: →† "good god (‘*z-hpr-kz-r*’), son of Ra (*dhwti-ms*, [tenderly] loved of Thoth<sup>135</sup>), " retrograde → "justified before" †← "Osiris, lord of Abydos;" secondary inscription,<sup>136</sup> †→ "good god, lord of the two lands (‘*z-hpr-n-r*’), given life: it is [his] monument that he made..."

CG 24976 (*Fouilles*, p. 300), JE 33864, KV 38. Not located, although a similar vessel marked "Tombe of Thotmes I" from KV 20 (Cat. 46) was located. The CG 24976 entry describes a fragmentary vase, 18 cm high, the width of individual fragments 12 and 20 cm, the inscription of Tuthmosis I "justified" original, and an inscription of Tuthmosis II "living" secondary (Legrain, no. 79; seen by Legrain?). The entry JE 33864 states, "alabaster fragments of a canopic with the name of Tuthmosis I, 50 [*sic*] cm high, CG 24976;" no location given; provenance, KV 38.<sup>137</sup>

**49. Jar.** Fig. 60. Panel: →† "good god ([‘*z-hpr-kz-r*’]), son of Ra (*dhwti-ms*), " → retrograde "justified...;" secondary inscription, "good god (‘*z-hpr-n-r*’) given [life]: it is [his] monument that he made..."<sup>138</sup>

BM 54830, acquired in 1920 from the Nash collection. W. L. Nash, "Notes on some Egyptian antiquities. I," *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* 29 (1907), p. 175, pl. 2:2; Reeves, fig. 5. Height 7.7, width 7.8, maximum thickness 1.1 cm.

Original inscription naming Tuthmosis I consists of a two-column divided panel with framing on three sides and *pt*-sign across top. Panel of same configuration added by Tuthmosis II to its right.

### *Ahmes*

**50. Rounded piriform jar.** Fig. 61. Panel: →† "good god, lord of the ritual (‘*z-hpr-kz-r*’), son of Ra of his body (*dhwti-ms*), " → retrograde "justified before Osiris;" †← "the dedication of the great royal wife (*i-h-ms*), living."<sup>139</sup>

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134. Reading, Castle. See Appendix 4.

135. Reading, Castle.

136. Translation, Castle.

137. See Christine Lilyquist, "Some Dynasty 18 canopic jars from royal burials in the Cairo Museum," *JARCE* 30 (1993), p. 112.

138. Translation of last column, Castle.

139. Reading of last column, Castle.

BM 43402, from the Rustafjaell collection (see Cat. 40), but note Cat. 51. Sethe, fig. 26; Reeves, fig. 4:1, :5. Height 19.1, width 9, maximum thickness 2.5 cm.

*pt*-sign; detail in hieroglyphs. The fragment is blackened like BM 43401 from KV 20 (Cat. 53), but the style is different from it and the similar-looking Cats. 40–41 (Figs. 53–54). Sethe proposed that since Ahmes is not a king's mother on this entry, Tuthmosis I was still alive. Vandersleyen suggested (p. 216, Doc. 51) that the inscription could date to the reign of Tuthmosis III as well as Tuthmosis II, but this hardly seems likely (cf. Cat. J).

**51. Rounded piriform(?) jar.** Fig. 62. Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "good god ('*z-hpr-kz-r'*), son of Ra (*dhwtym*)," → retrograde "justified before Osiris"; †← "the dedication of the king's wife (*i'h-ms*), living."<sup>140</sup>

MFA BOSTON 04.1893, acquired by Albert Lythgoe in Luxor during 1904. Height 11.2, maximum thickness 1.5 cm. Inside burned; painted "S 2557" (in red) and "E 33" (in yellow).

Inscription as Cat. 52 but with *pt*-sign. Cats. 50–52 have Vandersleyen's type 4–form of crescent in Ahmes's name (cf. pp. 226f.); Cat. 50 is from the Rustafjaell sale—which included one sure KV 20 fragment (see Cat. 53)—but the style of the hieroglyphs on Cats. 50–52 is different from that on Cat. 53.

**52. Jar.** Gerry D. Scott, *Egyptian art at Yale* (New Haven, 1986), no. 119; Charles C. van Siclen, "Queen Ahmose receives offerings," *GM* 97 (1987), p. 24. Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "good god, lord of the two lands ('*z-hpr-kz-r'*), son of Ra of his body (*dhwtym*)," → retrograde "justified before Osiris;" †← "[the dedication of the] great [royal wife] (*i'h-ms*), living."<sup>141</sup>

YALE 1937.183; former Berens collection (Sotheby's London sale, July 1923). Concerning provenance, note Cat. 51.

Two divided columns face a third; double lines across top.

### *Hatshepsut*

**53. Rounded piriform jar.** Fig. 63. Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "god's beloved wife, king's daughter, his beloved (*hzt-špswt*), living, it was on behalf of her father that she acted,<sup>142</sup> the king of Upper and [Lower] Egypt ('*z-hpr-kz-r'*), justified, [son of Ra]...(*dhwtym*), justified," †← "beloved [masc.] of Osiris, lord of Abydos."

CARTER/DAVIS 6 (two fragments), KV 20. BM 65899, from the Acworth collection in 1959, comprises the two fragments Carter illustrated and a third, uninscribed, fragment which was attached to them when acquired by the British Museum. The museum had already acquired BM 43401, from the Rustafjaell sale in 1906 (Sethe, fig. 28; see Cat. 40). All four fragments combine to make a height of 17, width of 15.8, and maximum thickness of 2 cm. Reeves, fig. 3.

Framed four-column inscription with *pt*-sign along top.

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140. Translation of last column, Castle.

141. Restoration of last column, Castle.

142. Reading, Castle.

**54. Jar.** Fig. 64. Panel: →↓ "...his beloved...(*h3t-špswt*), living..." ↓← "beloved [masc.] of Osiris, lord of Abydos."

JE 55617, SR 3943 (P 12, S 8 bas); KV 20. This fragment does not appear in Carter/Davis, but KV 20 is its provenance in the JE. It is very similar, although not identical to Cat. 53. The stone is veined calcareous rock, burned, and the jar is 12 cm high as mended from two fragments. Because of the similarity of inscription and stone, it is possible that JE 55617 was from a piriform jar like Cats. 53 and 46, and that it had a dedicatory inscription (see Appendix 4).

#### *Tuthmosis II (1492–1479 B.C.)*

##### *Tuthmosis II*

**55. Round jar; nw-jar(?).** Fig. 65. Siltstone(?). Panel: →↓ "king of Upper and Lower Egypt (*3-hpr-n-r'*), son of Ra (*dhwtj-ms*)," → "given life forever," ↓← "beloved of [Amun], lord of the thrones of the two lands."

PRIVATE COLLECTION, attested mid-1970s, history unknown. Height 15.3, diameter 18.7, maximum thickness 2.5 cm.

Undivided three-column panel, frame on three sides, *pt*-sign across top. Sure carving, some inner detail. Similar inscription on granite measure of Tuthmosis III cited in n. 9, above, except "good god" substituted for "king of Upper and Lower Egypt."

##### *Hatshepsut*

**56. Piriform jar with stopper.** Fig. 66. Panel: →↓ "hereditary princess, great of praise, [great of] charm, mistress of the two lands, god's wife, great royal wife, his beloved (*h3t-špswt*), living forever."

DURHAM, ORIENTAL MUSEUM N 1380, former Northumberland collection. Samuel Birch, *Catalogue of the collection of Egyptian antiquities at Alnwick Castle* (London, 1880), pp. 176f. Height 8 ¾" (22.2 cm), according to Birch.

Three-column divided inscription; frame on three sides, double line across top. Signs fair, framing imprecise. For prototypes see Cats. 28 and 31; and Cats. 29–30 (Figs. 35–36), Cat. 41 (Fig. 54) and Cat. 44 (Fig. 56).

**57. Slender piriform jar.** Ambrose Lansing and William C. Hayes, "The Museum's excavations at Thebes," *The Egyptian Expedition, 1935–1936* (Section 2, *BMMA* 32 [January 1937]), p. 30, fig. 44, right. Panel: →↓ "god's wife, great royal wife (*h3t-špswt*), living."

JE 36016, MMA excavations (tomb of Ramosa and Hatnufer). Height 30 cm.

Single framed column; *pt*-sign at top.

**58. Slender piriform jar.** Fig. 67, left; Fig. 68. Panel: →↓ "god's wife, king's great wife, his beloved, mistress of the two lands (*h3t-špswt*), living."

MMA 26.8.8, presumed to be from Wady D 1 (tomb of foreign wives of Tuthmosis III). Height 23, diameter 15.3 cm.

Divided two-column inscription with *pt*-sign across top. Nicely carved with detail in some signs.

*Maatkara Hatshepsut (1479–1457 B.C.)*

*Hatshepsut with kingly epithets*

**59. Large zir(?).** Figs. 69–70.

Band: → "Live! Hereditary princess, great of... [mistress of] that which the Aten encircles,<sup>143</sup> king's daughter, king's sister, god's wife, great royal wife...([*h3t*]-*špswt*), living forever."

Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "king's daughter, king's [sister], god's wife, beloved of the god, great royal wife...mistress of all lands, lady of the two lands (*h3t*-[*špswt*]), living] forever."

Carved label above: → "*hnw*, 35."

CARTER/DAVIS 8, KV 20. CAIRO 17/2/17/1, SR 3952 (P 12, S 8 bas). While all other KV 20 fragments in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, described here were recorded in the JE during 1931,<sup>144</sup> this object was recorded during 1917. The topmost and two rightmost fragments in Carter's drawing were not located, and they were apparently missing in 1940 when Lucas and Rowe published the fragments they saw (Lucas and Rowe, pp. 88f., no. 8); Legrain's no. 91 is a confused rendering. Thickness of fragments at bottom 3.8 cm, height of inscribed band 4.5 cm. The stone, like that of Cat. 54 and part of Cat. 62, has been burned. While no rim is preserved, the steep, straight sides of this vessel are similar to the latter vessel, a shape here termed *zir*.

Divided three-column panel with frame and *pt*-sign centered in a bordered band that encircles the neck. The notation of quantity bears out the great size of this vessel (1 *hnw* = approximately ½ liter/quart). Signs well carved.

**60. Spherical jar with straight neck.** Fig. 67, right. Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "king's daughter, king's sister, god's wife, great royal wife (*h3t*-*špswt*), living and enduring like Ra forever."

MMA 18.8.15, provenance as Cat. 58. Height 12.3, diameter 13 cm.

Inscription incised; inner detail on some signs; no divisions.

**61. Large jar.** Fig. 71. Band: → "Live! Hereditary princess...([*h3t*]-*špswt*), living forever;" → epithet below, "justified [fem.] before Osiris."

JE 55611, SR 3946 (P 12, S 8), KV 20. Not relatable to Carter's fragments. Three pieces. Total width 21; wall thickness 1.8 at the top, 2.9 below; height of inscribed band 3.8 cm.

Inscription well laid out.

*Hatshepsut with royal titulary*

**62. Zir.**

CARTER/DAVIS 11, KV 20. Carter's group comprised eleven alabaster fragments from a large situla-shaped jar with a band of hieroglyphs on the shoulder giving the prenomen and nomen of the queen (not provided), and with the word *hnw* followed by an effaced area. The following groups may be part of it.

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143. Restoration, James P. Allen.

144. See Bernard V. Bothmer, "Numbering systems of the Cairo Museum," in *Textes et langages de l'Égypte pharaonique, cent cinquante années de recherches, 1822–1972; Hommage à Jean-François Champollion*, Bd'É, 64, part 3 (Cairo, 1974), p. 116. In any event, one should not expect all inscribed fragments to have been sent to the Egyptian Museum, Cairo; some of the objects published by Carter would have been given to Davis, although neither the Metropolitan Museum nor MFA Boston has any.

JE 55609, SR 3948 (P 12, S 8 bas), six fragments. Figs. 72, left; 73–74. Band: → "...[of the] gods, who takes [fem.] the crowns<sup>145</sup> in Upper and Lower Egypt, king of Upper and Lower Egypt (*m3't-k3-r'*)...;" label below, → "*hnw*..." This group of burned calcareous rock fragments join together to form the top part of a body, constricted where it meets a straight neck proportionately shorter than Carter's schematic profile. Maximum height 28, thickness 2 cm. The stone has very fine lines, and there is horizontal rilling on the inside of the bowl. Chipped rim.

Signs well made.

JE 55612, SR 3945 (P 12, S 8 bas), two fragments. Band of (→) inscription sketched in Fig. 72, right. Height of inscribed band 4.5 cm, vs 4.7 cm on JE 55609.

**63. Large rounded(?) jar.** Fig. 75. Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "good goddess (*m3't-k3-r'*)...daughter of Ra (*hnmt-*imn* h3t špswt*)...justified [fem.] before Osiris..."

CARTER/DAVIS 5, KV 20. JE 55610, SR 3947 (P 12, S 8 bas). Height 11, wall thickness 1.7–3.5 cm. Only Carter's upper two fragments located (cf. Legrain, no. 92, middle). Carter suggested that the fragments came from the bowl of a large vase; the wall is quite thick with little curve, unlikely to be of piriform shape.

Ticks at corners of top line. Inscription well laid out.

**64. Tall lugged jar, with lid.** Fig. 76. Lid, limestone.

Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "good god, lord of the two lands (*m3't-k3-r'*)", son of Ra of his body (*hnmt-[imn] h3t-špswt*)," → "given life forever," †← "beloved of [Amun-]Ra, lord of the thrones of the two lands," †→ "justified [fem.] before Osiris, the great god."

Carved label: → "*n<sup>h</sup>nm* Amun, 24½" (Lucas/Rowe, pp. 78, 86f.)

JE 57203, SR 4116 (P 12, case G); buried in a pit of a court of the Royal Estate at Amarna. John D. S. Pendlebury, "Preliminary report of the excavations at Tell el-'Amarnah, 1931–32," *JEA* 18 (1932), p. 148, pl. 19:3; *The city of Akhenaten, Part III* (London, 1951), pp. 90, 92, no. 600, pl. 74:8.<sup>146</sup> Height 34.5 cm. Handles drilled.

Four-column, undivided inscription; frame with *pt*-sign across top, label below. Inscription well laid out; the name Amun effaced two times.

**65. Large jar.**

CARTER/DAVIS 9, KV 20. Under this number Carter listed four "alabaster" fragments from a large round-bottomed jar, a band of hieroglyphs around the circumference listing the titles of the queen (not provided).

JE 55615 was the only fragment that appeared to fit Carter's description; SR 3949 (P 12, S 8), Fig. 77. Band: → "ruler [fem.] of Upper and Lower Egypt." Shoulder fragment, very crystalline calcareous rock, darkened from resin. Thickness 3.5–4, height of inscribed band 3.5 cm.

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145. Translation, Allen.

146. The SR gives a temporary number for the jar, noting that it was found in a box with some Davis items.

## 66. Large jar.

CARTER/DAVIS 10, KV 20. Carter listed fourteen fragments of a large "crystalline limestone" Canaanite amphora with button base, and a band of hieroglyphs around its shoulder giving the prenomen and nomen of the queen (not provided); the word *hnw* was on the bowl.

JE 55613, SR 3960 (P 12, S 8 bas), Figs. 79–80. The only KV 20 calcareous fragment located in P 12 with the word *hnw* that was not otherwise accounted for. A large "slice" of a vessel with straight neck, the remains were comprised of two joined pieces with a height of at least 34.5 and a thickness of 0.8 cm at the top of the neck and 4.8 cm near the midpoint of the bowl. Height of inscribed band (→) 3.3 cm.

JE 55614, SR 3951 (P 12, S 8 bas), Fig. 81. Band: → "...son/daughter [of Ra] of his body (*hnmt-ımn hzt-špswt*) ..." Two fragments that belonged to the same jar as JE 55613, judging by the 3.3 cm height of its band, the carving of the inscription, and the curve of the vessel. Thickness 1.8 at top edge and 4.6 cm at lower.

For neither entry was there evidence of handles or a button base as illustrated by Carter. The neck of JE 55613 seemed to be vertical or canted slightly outwards.

## 67. Vessel.

CARTER/DAVIS 12, KV 20. Two fragments, one with the *kz*-name of the queen (*wsrt kzw*). Not recognized.

**68. Large lid.** Fig. 78. Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "[good goddess] (*mꜣ't-kꜣ-[r']*), living [fem.], [justified before] Osiris, the great god;" ←<sup>†</sup> "beloved of [Amun, lord of] the two thrones of the lands, lord of the sky."

CARTER/DAVIS 7, KV 20. JE 55616, SR 3953 (P 12, S 8 bas). Present width 17, thickness 0.8, width of recessed band along edge of bottom surface 1.1 cm. Carter recorded one fragment; two other fragments are joined to it today. Stone fine grained.

Three-column, undivided panel; frame preserved on side and bottom.

**69. Lid(?).** Inscription: "good god (*mꜣ't...r'*)..."

CG 24873 (*Fouilles*), KV 35 (tomb of Amenhotep II). Not located. Diameter 16 cm, according to Daressy, who identified the subject as Amenhotep III.

### *Tuthmosis III (1479–1425 B.C.)*

**70. Large basin.** Martin, no. 413, pls. 55–56. "Diorite gneiss" (Aston, p. 65); "diorite" (Martin). Pendlebury's "black granite."

Rim, exterior: → "Live! Horus [strong bull arising in Thebes, two ladies enduring king] like [Ra] in the sky, [golden Horus...king of Upper and Lower Egypt], lord of the ritual (*mn-[hpr]-r'*), [son of] Ra, of his body, his beloved (*dḥwtꜣ-ms hkꜣ-mꜣ't*), [beloved of] Hathor lady of 'n...[she gives life,] stability, dominion, and that his heart be happy, that he might lead all [lands] like Ra forever."<sup>147</sup>

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147. Restorations, Allen.

Panel, interior of base: →<sup>†</sup> "good [god] (*mn-[hpr]-r'*), son of Ra (*dhwty-[ms]*), [beloved of] Hathor lady of An..."

JE 59282, SR 41167, Royal Tomb at Amarna. Diameter 50, height 17.3 cm. Martin suggests that the place name is probably 'n(w)-hr, Dendera, but that it also could be 'n, a district in the eighth lower Egyptian nome. Cf. Cat. 11.

Panel undivided; *pt*-sign; band between two parallel lines.

**71. Carinated bowl.** *SMV*, p. 12, pl. 32:770. "Gray serpentine" according to Petrie, but unidentified, according to UC. Band: → "...lord of the ritual (*mn-hpr-r'*), son [of Ra]..."

UC 16425. Estimated diameter 18" (45.7 cm).

Inscribed band within incised lines on exterior of carinated wall.

**72. Tall lugged jar, with lid.** Fig. 82, left. Column: →<sup>†</sup> "good god (*mn-hpr-r'*), given life forever."

BERLIN 1637. Height 29.5 cm. Handles not drilled.

Inscription framed.

**73. Shoulder jar.** G. P. G. Sobhy, "An Eighteenth dynasty measure of capacity," *JEA* 10 (1924), pp. 283–84. Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "good god (*mn-hpr-r'*), beloved of Amun, son of Ra (*dhwty-ms*) [including Gardiner, S 29] *nfr-hpr*, given life forever;" label, → "*hnw*, 3½."

LUXOR PURCHASE, 1922. Location unknown.

Divided and framed two-column inscription above framed line notating capacity. Writing poor; placement of epithets unusual. Pigment in incisions?

**74. Shoulder jar.** Fig. 83. Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "good god (*mn-hpr-r'*), son of Ra (*dhwty-ms nfr-hpr*)," → "given life forever" (hereafter termed the king's standard inscription, differing from Cat. 16 and *passim* in having no interior division of the panel).

MMA 26.8.15, provenance as Cat. 58. Height 23.5, diameter 17.5 cm.

Line across top thickened; some signs deeply gouged.

**75. Shoulder jar.** Leemans, pl. 61:328. Panel: as Cat. 74, but the nomen including Gardiner, S 29; label below, → "*hnw*, 7¼."

LEIDEN, L.VIII.18, former De Lescluze collection. Height ca. 27 cm.

*Pt*-sign.

**76. Rounded jar.** Fig. 84, right. Panel: as Cat. 74, but with Gardiner, O 34 in the nomen; label below, → "*hnw*, 5½, *ntry*."

MMA 18.8.13, provenance as Cat. 58. Height 18, diameter 21.5 cm.

Inscription gouged. As in Cat. 84, the sign following the numeral presumably applies to the contents, here a holy substance (as with incense, beer, and water [*Urk.*, 2, p. 363, line 20; p. 365, lines 9f.]). As content designations on vessels found in KV 43 were added in ink, perhaps this vessel was for temple ritual.

**77. Squat rounded jar with high neck, and lid.** Heinrich Schäfer and Walter Andrae, *Die Kunst des alten Orients* (Berlin, 1925), pp. 394:8, 621. Panel: as Cat. 74.

BERLIN 7169. Height 18.1 cm.

Line across top thickened.

**78. Rounded jar with high neck.** Panel: as Cat. 74(?); lower part of second cartouche destroyed.

Cover, left; Fig. 84, left.

MMA 26.8.21, provenance as Cat. 58.

Line across top gouged, as well as some of signs; remainder incised.

**79. Rounded jar with high neck.** Fig. 84, center. Strongly-banded calcareous rock. Panel: as Cat. 74.

MMA 26.8.19, provenance as Cat. 58.

*Pt*-sign and some of hieroglyphs gouged; remainder incised.

**80. Rounded piriform jar, with lid.** *Brummer*, lot 52; Bengt Peterson, "Steingefäße aus dem neuen Reich," *Bulletin of Medelhavsmuseet* 13 (1978), pp. 6–8. Panel: as Cat. 76.

STOCKHOLM, MME 1957.2, provenance as Cat. 58. Height 27, diameter 19 cm.

**81. Piriform jar, with lid.** Fig. 85. Panel: as Cat. 76; label below; → "*hnw*, 16¼."<sup>148</sup>

JE 62164, Guide 617, Carter TAA, no. 404 (P 25, H 1); KV 62 (tomb of Tutankhamun), antechamber, next to Cat. 94. PM, p. 580; VK, pp. 61–69; *Tut'ankhamūn*, p. 12, no. 19. Height 35 cm.

Cracked; lid (limestone, according to el-Khouli) in place.

**82. Piriform jar.** Fig. 86, left background. Panel: as Cat. 76; label below, → "*hnw*, 4½."

MMA 18.8.14, provenance as Cat. 58. Height 23.8, diameter 20 cm.

Incised lines, filled with Egyptian Blue.

**83. Piriform jar.** Fig. 86, left foreground. Column: →<sup>†</sup> "good god (*mn-hpr-r'*), given life;" label below, → "*hnw*, 3½."

MMA 26.8.23, provenance as Cat. 58. Height 20.2, diameter 19 cm.

Single-column framed inscription, the top line thickened. Signs sketchy, some schematic.

**84. Piriform jar.** Fig. 86, right foreground. Panel: as Cat. 76; label below; → "*hnw*, 6, '*ntyw* [*myrrh*]."

MMA 66.99.83, provenance as Cat. 58. *Brummer*, lot 51. Height 21.5 cm.

The *tyw*-bird presumably specifies the contents.<sup>149</sup> See the inscription of Cat. 76.

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148. In hieratic, as in Georg Möller, *Hieratische Paläographie: Die aegyptische Buchschrift in ihrer Entwicklung von der fünften Dynastie bis zur römischen Kaiserzeit*, 2 (Leipzig, 1909), p. 670; see Horst Beinlich and Mohammed Saleh, *Corpus der hieroglyphischen Inschriften aus dem Grab des Tutanchamun* (Oxford, 1989), no. 404.

149. See also Pierre Montet, *Byblos et l'Égypte. Quatre campagnes de fouilles à Gabal 1921–1922–1923–1924* (Paris, 1928), pp. 154–57, no. 610.



**85. Piriform jar.** Sotheby Parke Bernet, New York, *Important classical, Egyptian and western Asiatic antiquities* (May 19, 1979), lot 260. Panel: as Cat. 76.

PRIVATE COLLECTION, provenance as Cat. 58. Height 21.5 cm.

Cartouche rings incised with double line, but some of the signs deeply gouged. Gouged band across top with one "tick."

**86. Piriform jar.** Fig. 82, right. Panel: as Cat. 74, but with *ḥkꜣ-mꜣ't* rather than *nfr-ḥpr*.

BERLIN 7342. Not located. Height 22 cm. Lower part of jar only.

Line along top of inscription thickened.

**87. Piriform jar.** B. H. Stricker, "Egyptisch vaatwerk," *Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen* n.s. 24 (1943), pp. 77–81, no. H 230, pl. 4; Leemans, pl. 58:230. Panel: as Cat. 86.

LEIDEN, AAL 13, former Anastasy collection. Height 26.1, diameter 20.3 cm.

Ticks at upper corners.

**88. Piriform jar.** Panel: as Cat. 75, but without *nfr-ḥpr*.

BM 4498, probably acquired before 1860 (Stephen Quirke, communication, 1990). Height 19.7 cm.

A hieratic ink label "Hapy," as well as the lack of a rim, indicate that the jar was reused as a canopic; Quirke suggests that the label is post-Amarna, perhaps Dynasty 19 (communication).

**89. Piriform jar with extended neck.** Fig. 86, center. Column: as Cat. 83, but without frame; label below, → "*hnw*, 5."

MMA 26.8.6, provenance as Cat. 58. Height 24, diameter 20 cm.

Green pigment in incised signs.

**90. Slender piriform jar.** Panel: as Cat. 86.

LOUVRE E 13129, from the Cabinet des Médailles in 1907. Height 34 cm.

**91. Slender piriform jar.** Fig. 86, right background. Panel: as Cat. 76; label below, → "*hnw*, 6½."

MMA 26.8.20, provenance as Cat. 58. Height 22.5, diameter 19.5 cm. Rim missing.

Incised deeply but roughly.

**92. Slender piriform jar with lid.** Fig. 87. Column: Cat. 89; label below, → "*hnw*, 9."

TURIN 3224. F. Chabas, "Sur un vase du Musée de Turin," *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache* 8 (1870), pp. 122f.; S. Curto, *Museo egizio di Torino* (Turin, 1984), p. 265; Laura Donatelli, *Daily life*, Egyptian Museum of Turin, Egyptian Civilization Series (Turin/Milan, 1988), fig. 228. Height 32 cm. Stained.

Column followed directly by measure; no frame. Laura Donatelli notes that 9 *hnw* could not correspond to the actual capacity of this vessel.

**93. Amphora with high neck and horizontal handles.** *Steingefäße*, pl. 4. Panel: as Cat. 76; label below, → "h<sub>nw</sub>, 21." Lucas/Rowe, pp. 78, 87.  
CG 18734, JE 21863, SR 5510 (P 34, se corner), "Saqqara, 1872." Height 38 cm. Left handle complete, right probably broken off, as the surface there is smooth but lumpy.

**94. "Amphora" with handles to rim and separately made stand and lid.** Figs. 88–89. Vessel, strongly banded calcareous rock, with ancient limestone repair according to el-Khouli; lid, limestone. Panel: as Cat. 76; label below, → "h<sub>nw</sub>, 14½." Aston's shouldered amphora, p. 153.

JE 62131, Guide 574, Carter TAA, no. 410; KV 62, antechamber, next to Cat. 81. Beinlich and Saleh, op. cit. [n. 148], no. 410; *Tut'ankhamūn*, p. 28, no. 55. Height 42 cm. The shape is unusual although not unique,<sup>150</sup> and the identity of the creatures on the handles is unclear. Only a little of their "noses" is missing, and the necks are marked like cobra hoods. Carter identified the creatures as vultures. See the drawing of a similar vessel with ibex or gazelle head, made of precious metal, among Tuthmosis III's gifts to Amun.<sup>151</sup>

Inscription centered between handles.

**95. Canaanite amphora with integral stand.** Figs. 90–91. Panel: as Cat. 76.

HERAKLEION 2409, from Katsamba, Crete ("tomb of the Blue Bier"; Warren, p. 113 J). Height 38 cm. Vase somewhat asymmetric; walls thick. No trace of contents. Object of medium quality.

**96. Vessel.** Fig. 122 (top center). Panel: as Cat. 88.

CG 46092 (Carter/Newberry), KV 43 (tomb of Tuthmosis IV), chamber 4. Not located.

*Amenhotep II (1427–1401 B.C.)*

**97. Piriform jar.** Figs. 92–93. Serpentinite (*Fouilles*: "basalt").

CG 24860, JE 97710, SR 3223 (P 12, Case D, S 4, bas right); KV 35 (tomb of Amenhotep II), from the burial chamber, section 10. Interior walls have horizontal rills all the way to the base. This CG number is also given to two serpentinite fragments that were part of a flat lid with a very slightly recessed border 1 cm wide. Diameter of stopper 7 cm.

A red ink hieratic inscription was reported by Daressy—a label beginning with *b* and ending in a quail chick and upright papyrus rosette; this was not seen.

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150. A krater from Late Bronze Palestine has a wide neck (Amiran, pl. 41:8), as a Late Minoan IIIA2 amphoroid krater from Crete (Betancourt, pl. 28: H); an amphora from Late Minoan I Crete has a small neck (Betancourt, fig. 93).

151. *Urk.*, 4, p. 637, line 27; Walter Wreszinski, *Atlas zur altaegyptischen Kulturgeschichte*, 2 (Leipzig, 1935), pl. 33a, no. 132.

**98. Canaanite amphora.** Figs. 94–95. Column: →† "good god, ('*ḫprw-r'*), given life."  
PRIVATE COLLECTION, purchased in the Levant. antiquarium, ltd., *Myth and majesty: Deities and dignitaries of the ancient world* (New York, 1992), no. 45. Height 26.8 cm. Wide neck with line incised at base; rolled rim; slightly convex base; "collars" of stone above and below each handle. Asymmetric, wide neck, large handles, interior shaped to a V. Somewhat awkward proportions, rim worn, drill holes of handles not smoothed away.

Inscription as Cat. N for Tuthmosis III.

**99. Basketful of vessel (and other?) sherds.** Figs. 97–108. Mostly calcareous rock.  
CG 24867 (*Fouilles*), JE 97566, SR 2970 (P 12, Case [E], S 2, bas left); KV 35. There are few body sherds in the lot. Most of the rim pieces are for very large piriform or ointment jars; there are also two adjoining wall pieces with broken protrusions at top and bottom, as well as the nose of an animal. Most of the stone is translucent, but there are gray stone fragments with protrusions (also calcareous rock?) and a well-polished rim fragment of white marble(?) from a large piriform jar. The quality of material and carving is high. The following are unusual or diagnostic items.

A base(?) polished on both exterior surfaces. Figs. 97–98.

Bottom of two stands(?). Figs. 99–100.

One long neck and one sharp shoulder. Figs. 101–2.

Part of a *dd*-vessel(?), an oryx or gazelle nose(?), and part of an extremely thin-walled pitcher(?).

Figs. 103–4.

Bases of two piriform jars (right), jar with disk base (above left), and jar with ring base (below left). Figs. 105–6.

Two rims: one with a cord, one very small. Fig. 107.

Two rims from pitchers and a straight rim. Fig. 108.

**100. Items listed by Daressy in *Fouilles*.** Not located, possibly in the basket above; KV 35 as Cat. 99, unless stated otherwise.

CG 24858: tall pitcher with protruding disk base.

CG 24861: the same, of limestone.

CG 24862: piriform jar with black ink label for *nḥnm*; from section 12 of the burial chamber, and chamber 4 off it.

CG 24863: squat lugged jar; height 15+, maximum diameter 24(?) cm.

CG 24864: similar; height 15, maximum diameter 23.5 cm.

CG 24865: small stand to hold vessel with button base.

CG 24866: large vessel with red and blue inscription: "Live! Good god ('*ḫprw-r'*) lord of...;" green paint below.

CG 24868: handles for pitcher, for amphora, and "de fantaisie comme en témoigne un fragment rectangulaire au-dessous de l'extrémité supérieure duquel venaient s'attacher deux branches dont on ne peut deviner la direction prise."

CG 24870–72: lids; one with 16 cm diameter; one with incised column filled with blue pigment: "good god ('*ḫprw-r'*), given life" or simply "('*ḫprw-r'*)."

CG 24874: lid; diameter 21 cm, summarily incised "('*ḫprw-r'*..."

CG 24875: fragments of about 80 lids, the edges recessed; the largest diameter 30, most 10–15 cm.

CG 24876: about 35 disk lids; average diameter 8 cm.

**101. Inscribed fragments, listed in Carter/Newberry.** Provenance and location as Cat. 96.

Not located.

CG 46087: incised "good god ('*ḥprw-r'*), son of Ra (*imn-ḥtp*)"; ink label on left, → "*kmit*."

CG 46088: incised "...(*ḥprw-r'*)...(*imn-ḥtp*)"; ink label to right, "*tī-šps tp*."

CG 46089: incised "good god ('*ḥprw-r'*)."

CG 46090: incised "good god ('*ḥprw-r'*), justified, son of Ra (*imn-ḥtp*) [...] *m 3 ḥ'f*..."

CG 46091: Fig. 122, bottom right(?). Incised "good god ('*ḥprw-r'*)."

**102. Lid for a wide-mouthed jar.** Fig. 96. Panel: †→ "king of upper and lower Egypt

('*ḥprw-r'*), son of Ra (*imn-ḥtp ntr ḥkz-ḥwnw*)," → "given life forever."

CG 24869 (*Fouilles*), JE 97711, SR 3228 (on display in P 12), KV 35. Diameter ca. 20 cm; edge recessed. Red and blue paint in signs; black and green pigment reported by Daressy not noted.

Format as Tuthmosis III's standard panel inscription (Cat. 74) but *nsw-bity* rather than *ntr-nfr*. For a prototype see Cat. 8 (Fig. 21).

#### *Tuthmosis IV (1401–1391 B.C.)*

**103. Cup.** Fig. 109 (two of three pieces). Andesite porphyry(?); Carter's term, diorite.

CG 46078 (Carter/Newberry), SR 3475 (P 12, Case C, S 6 bas, all sections), KV 43 (tomb of Tuthmosis IV), chamber 3. Three pieces; black with white crystals. Maximum height 4.3, diameter of base 6.2 cm.

**104. Squat lugged jar.** Figs. 114–115. Serpentinite; not diorite as reported by Carter.

CG 46071 (Carter/Newberry), SR 3481; provenance and location as Cat. 103. Estimated height 11, estimated diameter 20 cm. Holes drilled through handles in two directions. Horizontal rills on inside start at rim and run to base, where original contents prevent further inspection. Contents are a dark red material; resinous(?).

A serpentinite fragment of a bowl also has this number; it seems to have less curve than the two fragments illustrated and therefore would not belong with them, although Carter/Newberry apparently thought it did. It is inscribed †→ "*ntr nfr (mn-ḥprw-r')*..." The signs are filled with yellow pigment. Carter/Newberry report an inscription for this number, but did not report a *ntr-nfr* ("good god").

**105. Squat lugged jar.** Figs. 110, 116, 120. Hard stone; diorite(?).

CG 46074 (Carter/Newberry), SR 3478; provenance and location as Cat. 103. Two fragments; small rim. Outer diameter of rim 9 (this includes the rim which is 0.8 wide), height of rim 1 cm. Not seen: vertical column cited by Carter/Newberry, "good god (*mn-[...]-r'*)."

A second piece numbered 46074 is dark serpentinite (Figs. 116, 120). From a stand or rim? It is difficult to decide whether the flat surface should be positioned at top or bottom. The "inner" surface has a double curve marked with rills. The flat surface is highly polished; the L-shaped surface is also polished; the two ends are broken.

**106. Squat jar with small rim.** Figs. 111, 120 (one fragment). Mottled hard stone; Carter's term, diorite.

CG 46077 (Carter/Newberry), SR 3476; provenance and location as Cat. 103. Two pieces; stone, black with thin white crystals. Diameter of opening 6.5, width of rim 3.5 cm. The hard red substance of Cats. 104 and 107 is on the exterior of this vessel, up against the edge of a seal that undoubtedly was once in place.

**107. Squat jar.** Fig. 112 (two of three fragments). Andesite porphyry(?); Carter's term, diorite. CG 46075 (Carter/Newberry), SR 3477; provenance and location as Cat. 103. Three wall pieces with base. The stone is hard, and has a black matrix with white crystals. The base is shaped like a very flat thin disk; its approximate diameter is 9.5 cm. The three pieces join; the SR lists only two fragments under this number, and the third joining piece has a different number. The contents appear to be the same as those in Cats. 104, and 106; rilling.

**108. Nine fragments.** Serpentinite; not diorite as reported by Carter.

CG 46073 (Carter/Newberry), SR 3479; provenance and location as Cat. 103.

Four pieces of a rich brown stone with black veins. Fig. 118. These fragments make a complete rim with maximum diameter of 13.5 cm; adjacent walls are quite thin. Vertical column: →<sup>†</sup> "good god (*mn-[hprw]-r'[]...*)," without frame.

One piece of a bowl. Thickness 2.5 cm. It is unclear whether this fragment is for the rim immediately above, since it is quite thick and its curve is slight. There are rills on the inner surface.

One thin piece. Fig. 119. Column: →<sup>†</sup> "good god (*mn-[hprw]-r'[]...*)." Wall thin for a jar; the stone is similar to the four rim pieces.

Three pieces of a wall, more straight than rounded; rills inside.

**109. Jar.** Fig. 121. Column: →<sup>†</sup> "good god (*mn-hprw-r'*), justified."

PRINCETON, UNIVERSITY ART MUSEUM 30-497, gift of William C. Hayes. Height of inscription 8.7, of cartouche 4.2; thickness at top of fragment 0.7, at bottom 2.0; estimated diameter of shoulder 20 cm. The inside surface has fine horizontal rills down to a point behind the bottom of the cartouche; below that the surface is smoother. There are bits of ointment on the outer surface, and a yellowish residue in the fine rills within. The museum and PM (p. 561) have described the fragment as part of a canopic jar, but the type of inscription, while defining the king as deceased, is not appropriate for a canopic. Carter/Newberry record the simple inscription "good god (N), justified" on several storage jars in the tomb of Tuthmosis IV (Cats. 110, 116-17), and it occurs on the Canaanite amphoriskos naming Amenhotep II from the Price collection, which has ointment in it (Cat. BB). The fragment is quite thin at the top, and the curve and scale suggest that it is from an amphora with horizontal handles.

No frame around inscription.

**110. Jar.** Fig. 122 (top right; photograph from SR for entry 3586).  
CG 46082 (Carter/Newberry), SR 3586; provenance as Cat. 103. Not located. Shoulder fragment. According to Carter/Newberry, incised vertically without frame "good god (*mn-hprw-r'*), justified" and marked horizontally in ink "[*hst*] of Kefti" (*Égéen préhellénique*, p. 75, Doc. 13). From the photograph, the container could be an amphora with horizontal handles, and even if Newberry was right in seeing a *hs*-sign beginning the ink inscription, the vase itself is not a *hs*-vase. Vase apparently Egyptian made; on the difficulties of translation, see *Égéen préhellénique*, Doc. 13. Largest fragment in photo said to be 15.5 cm long.

**111. Piriform jar.** Figs. 117, 120. Serpentinite; not diorite as reported by Carter.  
CG 46070 (Carter/Newberry); provenance and location as Cat. 96. Maximum height 18 cm. The stone's color is a mixture of olive and dark gray. Horizontal rills on the inner walls, and concave circles in the bottom (Fig. 120). Two body sherds have this number but do not belong with this piece: one is from a rounded jar with cylindrical neck, and the other is probably from a different piriform jar.

**112. Closed vessel.** Figs. 113, 120 (base fragment only). Hard black and white speckled stone; diorite(?); Carter's term, diorite.  
CG 46079 (Carter/Newberry), SR 3474; provenance and location as Cat. 103. Four fragments; all join. There is no rim, but the shape is roughly that of a canopic jar. Existing height ca. 20; base fragment 8 cm high. (Carter/Newberry's schematic drawing is probably turned upside down.) There is red powder inside that seems to be the material inside Cats. 104 and 106–7, and—because there is no oxydized surface here—the material is very bright vermilion.

**113. Vessel.** Fig. 122 (bottom center). Column: →<sup>†</sup> "...(*hprw...*)"; "in Town of Eight" (Hermopolis) changed to "justified."  
CG 46094 (Carter/Newberry), provenance as Cat. 103. Not located. This vessel could also name Amenhotep II, cf. Cats. 101, AA.

**114. Vessel.** Fig. 122 (top left). Unframed column: →<sup>†</sup> "*ntr nfr*."  
CG number and location not determined; provenance as Cat. 103.

**115. Vessel.** Fig. 122 (bottom left).  
CG number and location not determined; provenance as Cat. 103.

**116. KV 43 vessels perhaps included above, recorded by Carter/Newberry.**  
CG 46080: five bowl fragments, incised "good god" (*[mn]-hprw-r'*), justified;" ink label to right of cartouche, "*ti-špsy*."  
CG 46081: two fragments of a pitcher; thin lip, projecting from neck, modeled with two cords on upper surface; ribbed handle.

- CG 46083: fragment with "good god" incised and "tī-špsy" in black ink nearby.  
 CG 46084: handled fragment with ink "tī-špsy."  
 CG 46085: fragment incised vertically "good god (mn-ḥprw-rʿ)," with a "p" to the right of cartouche;  
 Newberry suggested latter was "first quality" as an adjective for his also-restored "tī-špsy;"  
 however, Wolfgang Helck cites "tpi"-oil (*Materialien*, p. [703] AB).  
 CG 46086: fragment incised "good god" and ink "[tī-šp]sy tp."  
 CG 46093: fragment of an [ointment] vase incised "good god (mn-ḥprw-rʿ)."

**117. KV 43 vessels not recognized above, recorded by Carter/Newberry. Colored stones.**

- CG 46072: "diorite" fragments of amphora with horizontal handles, inscribed horizontally  
 "(mn-ḥprw-rʿ), justified."  
 CG 46076: "green stone" rounded fragment.

**Part 2: Special Jars**

**Dynasty 15 (1648–1540 B.C.)**

*Seuserenra Khian*

**A. Rounded jar.** Fig. 123. Obsidian, of unknown source.<sup>152</sup> Panel: →<sup>+</sup> "...([s]wsr-n-[rʿ],  
 ...([h]y3n), [given life] like Ra forever."

ANKARA; excavated at Bogazköy in the debris of houses on the slope.<sup>153</sup> Hans Stock, "V. Der Hyksos Chian in Bogazköy," *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-gesellschaft zu Berlin* 94 (1963), pp. 73–80. Dimensions 5.9 x 2.9 cm; original diameter 12 cm suggested by Rainer M. Boehmer (communication, January 1994). Identified as an ointment jar fragment by Stock, but note that none of the Middle Kingdom obsidian ointment jars from Dashur and Lahun are inscribed, and that the profile now published by the German expedition has a wide curve that is thicker toward the bottom. Obsidian fragments in the Metropolitan Museum from debris around the north pyramid of Amenemhat I at Lisht—excavated by the Metropolitan Museum—give evidence of shapes other than the ointment jar: kohl jars, to judge by the cores (15.3.869; also 11.151.652); rounded jars (11.151.647–.648); flat-rimmed, slightly open cups (11.151.650–.651); and more open cups (11.151.765). See also the 13th-dynasty rounded jar mentioned next.

At least three undivided columns; side and bottom frame preserved.

152. It should be noted that the source of the obsidian—as quoted by the author in "[late] Middle Kingdom style," p. 47—is not known; Juris Zarins (communication, Sept. 1994) misunderstood the information in Colin Renfrew, J. E. Dixon, and J. R. Cann, "Obsidian and early cultural contact in the Near East," *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 32:2 (1966), p. 49. Zarins believes that there is an Eritrea-Ethiopia-Yemen field separate from Anatolia—based on samples from the former—and that four Renfrew samples from Egyptian artifacts (J. R. Cann and Colin Renfrew, "The characterization of obsidian and its application to the Mediterranean region," *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 30:8 [1964], table 1, nos. 49, 72–73, 75) plus two unpublished samples of Zarins match that field better than they do the Anatolian obsidians (see Zarins, "Ancient Egypt and the Red Sea trade: the case for obsidian in the Predynastic and Archaic periods," in *Essays in ancient civilization presented to Helene J. Kantor* [1989], Chicago. Nos. 5, 8, 13, 37). But the Khian vessel has not been sampled.

153. Rainer M. Boehmer, *Die Kleinfunde von Bogazköy aus den Grabungskampagnen 1931–1939 und 1952–1969*, Bogazköy-Hattusa, 7 (Berlin, 1972), pp. 212, 214.

*Nebkhepesra Apopy*

**B. Shouldered jar.** Figs. 124–26. Chert. Panel: see below.

BM 32069 (formerly 4498b), purchase; Greville Chester, Tell el Yahudiyeh.<sup>154</sup> *LdR*, p. 144; Pahor Labib, *Die Herrschaft der Hyksos in Aegypten und ihr Sturm* (Hamburg, 1936), p. 29; Stephen Quirke, in *Pharaonen und Fremde*, no. 123. Height ca. 7, width 5.1, thickness 1 cm. Inner surface with horizontal rills, outer surface highly polished, workmanship of the highest quality. The thickness of the walls and shape of the object are unusual; assuming object was a vessel, a juglet might be the most likely shape (Amiran, p. 119, with photo 120).

At least four undivided columns, a double line across the top. The inscription is unusual in its orientation, and its fragmentary nature makes restoration uncertain. The middle columns read: ←←

<i>nṯr nfr nb tꜣwy (nb-ḥꜣš-rʿ)</i>	good god, lord of the two lands Nebkhepesra,
<i>sꜣ [rʿ] mr-f (ipp)</i> ...	son [of Ra], his beloved, Apopy...

Bearing in mind the dedicatory inscriptions in Part 1 (see Introduction, "Inscription content and format"), the third, rightmost column could continue:

<i>[iṯr.n.f] m mn[w.f n iṯ.f]...</i>	it is [his] monument [that he made for his father]. <sup>155</sup>
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And on the basis of a 13th-dynasty vessel for the "good god, (*mr-nfr-rʿ*)" (Fig. 127),<sup>156</sup> it would be easy to restore the left →← column of Cat. B:<sup>157</sup>

<i>[mry] rʿ ḥr-ꜣ[ḥty]...</i>	beloved of Ra-Horakhty...
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especially if "lord of heaven" should follow "Horakhty" as an epithet.<sup>158</sup> The trace below the second cartouche could therefore be an ←*nh*—as part of "given life forever"—if the spacing is considered uneven, as Quirke does.<sup>159</sup>

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154. See n. 123, above.

155. Translation, Castle.

156. MMA 66.99.17, former Garrett Pier and Albert Gallatin collections: Cooney, no. 13. Height 3.95 cm. No evidence of separate neckpiece.

157. It is unlikely that the Horus-bird, with sun disk above its head, is the beginning of Apopy's Horus-name as in Figs. 17, 19.

158. As suggested by Castle: Amise Calverly and Alan H. Gardiner, *The temple of King Sethos I at Abydos*, 2 (London/Chicago, 1935), pl. 14; H. W. Fairman, "The inscriptions," in J. D. S. Pendlebury, *The City of Akhenaten, Part III*, EES 44th memoir (London, 1951), p. 189, fig. 25.

159. See a Middle Kingdom vessel sherd from Lisht: *Scepter I*, fig. 102; MMA 09.180.543.



Who was the monument for? Apopy's father could have been named in a fifth column, but the vessel is small and the amount of surface covered by the inscription is already substantial. Furthermore, if the inscription is compared to Cat. 53 (Fig. 63) of Hatshepsut, the deity who loves the deceased should be Osiris rather than Ra-Horakhty.

The author's inclination is to see the inscription as a dedication of Apopy to Ra-Horakhty.<sup>160</sup> In this case, Quirke would be correct to see it as evidence for a Hyksos cult of the sun,<sup>161</sup> the god's importance emphasized by the epithet "his beloved" following "son of Ra" (cf. *LdR*, p. 140, no. II). Only the dominant leftward-facing orientation of the inscription on the vessel—presumably a single object—would be left unexplained.

### Dynasty 18 (1550–1295 B.C.)

*Ahmose (1550–1525 B.C.), Amenhotep I (1525–1504 B.C.),  
or Tuthmosis I (1504–1492 B.C.)*

#### *Ahmes Nefertary*

**C. Kohl jar.** Fig. 128. Red and white limestone breccia. Column: ← "(i ḥ-ms nfrt-iry)", living." LIVERPOOL, MERSEYSIDE 1973.1.216. Janine Bourriau in *EGA*, no. 262.<sup>162</sup> Height 4.8 cm.

The inscription is atypically oriented left; no title.

*Amenhotep I (1525–1504 B.C.)*

**D. Carinated oval dish.** Figs. 129–30. Glazed steatite. Column: → "good god, lord of the two lands (*dsr-k3-r'*), son of Ra (*imn-ḥtp*) ..."

MMA X 144.15, transferred without provenance from the Department of Greek and Roman Art to the Department of Egyptian Art in 1926. Length 9.8, width ca. 7.5, height of carinated rim 0.8 cm. Original height of vessel 3.2, approximate width 9 cm. Oval-shaped "ring" base; outer width of ring 3 cm. No hole for lid attachment.

Inscription on inside surface in elongated oval cartouche (see Cats. 4, 2; Figs. 143–44). A later example of inscription appears on the bottom of a vessel.<sup>163</sup>

**E. Kohl jar.** Fig. 131. Glazed steatite. Column: → "imn-ḥtp."

BM 37237, "Thebes," Greville Chester, 1882. Bourriau in *EGA*, no. 266. Height 5 cm. Decoration and inscription incised. Type of vessel speaks for contemporaneity with Amenhotep I.

The name, written vertically and without a cartouche, is framed by a winged cobra and a vulture. *T* and *p* reversed.

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160. Note on Hatshepsut's foundation deposit vessels and model shells that she is either beloved of Amun *or* that she commemorates her father Amun, but not both on the same object: *Scepter II*, p. 85.

161. Cf. Torgny Säve-Söderbergh, "The Hyksos rule in Egypt," *JEA* 37 (1951), pp. 164–65; Donald B. Redford, *Egypt, Canaan, and Israel in ancient times* (Princeton, 1992), pp. 116, 119.

162. A small kohl pot of the same material is "probably" from Deir el Medineh: Letellier, no. 30.

163. Ernesto Schiaparelli, *La tomba intatta dell'architetto Cha nella necropoli di Tebe*, Realzione si lavori della missione archeologica italiana in Egitto (anni 1903–1920), 2 (Turin, [1992]0, fig. 52.

*Tuthmosis I (1504–1492 B.C.)*

*Tuthmosis I*

**F. Squat jar with high neck and raised foot.** Fig. 132. Glazed steatite. Panel: →† "good god (*'z-hpr-kz-r'*), son of Ra (*dhwti-ms h'-mi-r'*)," → "given life forever."

BM 4762, former Salt Collection. J. Boehlau, *Aus ionischen und italischen Nekropolen...* (Leipzig, 1898), p. 145; Henry Wallis, *Egyptian ceramic art: The MacGregor collection* (London, 1898), fig. 25. Height 3½" (8.9 cm). Inside of bowl dark, inside of neck glossy. Note flat rim.

Double lines on top and sides (the top overlapping); format as standard Amenhotep I inscription (Cat. 16). Note phrase in nomen.

**G. Kohl jar.** Fig. 133. Glazed steatite. Column: →† ("*'z-hpr-kz-r'*")."

HANNOVER 1976.69. Peter Munro in Kestner-Museum, Hannover, *Jahresbericht 1973–76*, pp. 278f. Bourriau in *EGA*, no. 268. Diameter of lid 5.8 cm. Inner container and outer openwork "shell;" highly glazed.

The king's prenomen, written vertically within a cartouche, is flanked by Horus-birds holding ankh-signs forward.

*Mernub*

**H. Kohl jar.** Fig. 134. Glazed steatite. Column: →† "(king's daughter *mr-nwb*) ."

BALTIMORE, WALTERS ART GALLERY 48.1388. Wallis, op. cit. [Cat. F], no. 279. Bourriau in *EGA*, no. 268. Height 5.2 cm. Openwork as last, although less delicate. Two cartouches flanked by Horus-birds holding ankh- and shen(?) -signs.

The name occurs on BM 42710, a glazed steatite scarab (*LdR*, p. 151, no. 26), and possibly— with a *t*—on MMA 26.7.164, also a steatite scarab.<sup>164</sup> Placed in this reign because of comparison with Cat. G; not precisely dated.

*Tuthmosis II (1492–1479 B.C.)*

*Ahmes; Tuthmosis II secondary inscription*

**I. "Kohl pot."** Sethe, fig. 24. "Alabaster." Panel: →† "good god (*['z-hpr]-kz-[r']*), justified before Osiris, the dedication of<sup>165</sup> the king's wife (*i'h-ms*), living;" secondary inscription on left, "good god, lord of the two lands (*'z-hpr-n-r'*), given life: it is his monument that he made for his father."

LOCATION UNKNOWN; from J. E. Quibell's excavations in the Ramesseum. James Quibell, *The Ramesseum*, 1896, ERA, 2 (London, 1898), p. 16, pl. 18.

Original inscription, two columns with vertical divisions only; secondary panel on its right, two framed and divided columns, no base line.

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164. Percy E. Newberry, *The Timins collection of ancient Egyptian scarabs and cylinder seals* (London, 1907), no. 27, pl. 9.

165. Translation, Castle.

### *Hatshepsut*

**J. Kohl jar with monkey in relief.** Fig. 135. Black serpentinite. Panel: →<sup>†</sup> "god's wife, great royal wife (*ḥꜣt-špswt*), it was on behalf of her mother that she acted,<sup>166</sup> the great royal wife (*i ḥ-ms*), justified before Osiris."

CG 18486 (*Steingefäße*; Bénédite, p. 56, pl. 23; P 34, W 6, arm A); purchased. Auguste Mariette, *Monuments divers, recueillis en Égypte et en Nubie* (Paris, 1872), pl. 48:d; Vandersleyen, p. 212, Doc. 40, reign of Hatshepsut and Tuthmosis III. Height 5.5 cm. Ancient(?) repair on rim. Hands of monkey open on rim.

Four-column divided inscription; single frame on three sides, double line across top with tick at one corner.

### *Maatkara Hatshepsut (1479–1457 B.C.)*

#### *Hatshepsut with kingly epithets*

**K. Composite kohl tube.** Fig. 136. White stone; fine-grained with veining and pits. Column: →<sup>†</sup> "god's wife (*ḥnm-ḥmn ḥꜣt-špswt*), living like Ra forever."

MMA 26.7.1437, purchased in Luxor. *Scepter II*, fig. 43. Height 6.5, diameter 4.5 cm. Seven tubes cut into a single block of stone, a hole on the outer surface of the front tube no doubt to accommodate a knob for fastening a lid. Hole on back tube was for metal swivel pin, remains of which are still in place. Tube to its right has metal strip in wall, presumably to help hold an applicator.

See Cat. 57.

### *Tuthmosis III (1479–1425 B.C.)*

#### *Tuthmosis III*

**L. Dish shaped as *tilapia nilotica*.** *Steingefäße*, pl. 8; Bénédite, unpublished volume of photographs for *Objets de toilette* in Deutsches archäologisches Institut, Cairo. Glazed steatite.

Column: "(*mn-ḥpr-r'*)."

CG 18549, purchased by 1895. Length 18.8, width 5.7 cm.

Inscription written vertically below pectoral fin.

**M. Dish as Cat. L.** Cover, left foreground; Fig. 137. Inscription and material as Cat. L.

MMA 90.6.24, purchase, gift of James Douglas, 1890. *Scepter II*, fig. 65. Length 18.1 cm.

Neither this nor Cat. L apparently came from KV 34 (tomb of Tuthmosis III), as that tomb was cleared by Victor Loret in February 1898.

**N. Lotiform cup with integral stand.** Fig. 138. Column: →<sup>†</sup> "good god (*mn-ḥpr-r'*), given life."

MMA 26.7.1434, provenance as Cat. 58. Height 10.5 cm. Gold trim on rim and edge of foot. Note flat surface of rim.

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166. Translation, Castle.

**O. Ointment jar with lid.** Fig. 139, second vessel from left.

Jar: →𐎏𐎎 "good god (*mn-hpr-r'*), given life."

Lid: 𐎏𐎎 (*mn-hpr-r'*).

MMA 26.8.33ab, provenance as Cat. 58. Height with lid 11.7, diameter of lid 9.3 cm. Gold trim on foot, rim, and edge of lid. For excavated gold trimmed vessels of the general period, see the following items.

MFA Boston, Kerma black ware pot.<sup>167</sup>

University Museum 10897, hematite kohl jar.<sup>168</sup>

Cairo, Carter TAA, no. 44s, wooden bowl.<sup>169</sup>

For purchased gold-trimmed vessels of the period, see the following.

MFA Boston 1973.663, "obsidian" kohl pot.<sup>170</sup>

Louvre N 1239, green limestone piriform jar.<sup>171</sup>

BM 1760, opaque turquoise glass kohl jar.<sup>172</sup>

William Kelly Simpson has suggested that the word for the metal strip is *inhw*.<sup>173</sup>

For inscription on lids for storage jars, see Cats. 1, 68–69, 100, 102.

**P. Ointment jar with lid.** Fig. 139, left. Serpentinite. Inscriptions as Cat. O.

MMA 26.8.36ab, provenance as Cat. 58. Height with lid 10.8, diameter of lid 3.7 cm. Gold trim as Cat. O.

**Q. Squat jar with high neck and raised foot, with lid.** Cover, center foreground. Anhydrite.

Inscriptions as Cat. O.

MMA 26.8.35ab, provenance as Cat. 58. Height with lid 7.3, diameter of lid 4.5 cm. Gold trim as Cat. O.

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167. Dows Dunham, *Excavations at Kerma; Part VI* (Boston, 1982), p. 69, M 48, no. 1.

168. Buhen K 45 chamber E: David Randall-Maciver and C. Leonard Woolley, *Buhen*, University of Pennsylvania, Egyptian Department of the University Museum: Eckley B. Coxe Junior Expedition to Nubia, 7–8 (Philadelphia, 1911), p. 216, pl. 91.

169. Helen Murray and Mary Nuttall, *A handlist to Howard Carter's catalogue of objects in Tut'ankhamun's tomb*, Tut'ankhamun's Tomb Series, 1 (Oxford, 1963), p. 3; TAA, negative 171.

170. Mrs. Horace L. Mayer gift, height 2.9 cm; New Orleans Museum of Art, [*Eye*] for eye, exhib. cat., April 2, 1977–February 28, 1978 (New Orleans, [1977]), no. 43.

171. Vandier d'Abbadie, no. 561; Christophe Barbotin, in *Weltmacht*, no. 231.

172. John D. Cooney, *Glass*, Catalogue of Egyptian Antiquities in the British Museum, 4 (London, 1976), no. 1760.

173. *Urk.*, 4, p. 22, line 16 (cf. *Wörterbuch*, p. 99); William K. Simpson, "The vessels with engraved designs and the repoussé bowl from the Tell Basta treasure," *AJA* 63 (1959), p. 32, n. 17.

**R. Squat jar with high neck and ring base, with lid.** Fig. 139, second from right. Column, in center of lid: † "(*mn-hpr-r'*)".

MMA 26.8.29ab, provenance as Cat. 58. Height with lid 8.8, diameter of lid 7.5 cm. Gold trim on edge of lid.

**S. Inscribed lid and(?) squat jar with high neck and raised foot.** Lid, Fig. 139, left foreground.

Inscription as Cat. R.

MMA 26.8.32ab, provenance as Cat. 58. Height with lid 9.6, diameter of lid 5.7 cm. Gold trim as Cat. R. Although signs of wear are similar on lid and uninscribed vessel, the stone of each has a different character.

**T. Piriform jar with lid.** Cover, right. Hornblende diorite. Inscriptions as Cat. O.

MMA 26.8.37ab, provenance as Cat. 58. Height with lid 10, diameter of jar 7.8 cm. Gold trim on rim of vessel and edge of lid.

**U. Piriform jar.** Fig. 142. Limestone(?). Band: → "good god (*[mn-hpr]-r'*)..."

CG 24942 (*Fouilles*), JE 32272, SR 3862 or, 3 (P 12, S 8, pup 2); KV 34 (tomb of Tuthmosis III), burial chamber, sector 5 (following VK). Height 4.5 cm. Daressy identified the material as "alabaster" (*Fouilles*, p. 290), the SR as limestone; it is much weathered and stained, but it is similar to MMA 12.182.34 (Fig. 154, see Appendix 3).

Poor inscription, partly due to condition of jar.

**V. Bottle with high neck, with lid.** Fig. 139, center; Fig. 140. Inscriptions as Cat. O.

MMA 26.8.31ab, provenance as Cat. 58. Height with lid 9.8, diameter of lid 6.6 cm. Gold trim on rim and edge of lid.

**W. Bottle on raised foot, with lid.** Cover, second from right; Fig. 141. Inscriptions as Cat. O.

MMA 26.8.30ab, provenance as Cat. 58. Height with lid 13.5, diameter of lid 8.5 cm. Gold trim as Cat. O.

**X. Kohl jar with lid.** Fig. 139, right. Hornblende diorite. Inscriptions as Cat. O.

MMA 26.8.38ab, provenance as Cat. 58. Height with lid 8.4, diameter 8 cm. Gold trim on foot, rim, and edge of lid.

*Tuthmosis III (1479–1425 B.C.) or*

*Amenhotep II (1427–1401 B.C.)*

*Meryetra*

**Y. Squat jar with high neck and raised foot.** Fig. 143. Limestone(?); same material as Cat. U.

Band: → "(good god (*mn-hpr-r'*)), beloved of Osiris), great royal wife (*Meryetra*), living."

UC 36340, no provenance. Height 2<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>" (7.3 cm).

Each inscription occupies one line, the king's above the queen's. For probable horizontal cartouches containing long titularies, see Cats. 27, 34.

**Z. Squat rounded jar.** Fig. 144. Inscription and material as last. The *t* in the queen's name is sure but not the *t*'s below the *wr*-bird that Daressy drew (*Fouilles*).  
CG 24941 (*Fouilles*), JE 32271, SR 3862 or 3863 (P 12, S 8, pup 2), KV 34. Height 4.2 cm. Part of a straight neck remaining.

*Amenhotep II (1427–1401 B.C.)*

**AA. Squat jar with high neck and raised foot.** Fig. 145. Column: →<sup>↓</sup> "(*ḥ-prw-r*)",  
in Hermopolis."

MMA 66.99.24, former Hilton Price collection.<sup>174</sup> PM, p. 840; Cooney, no. 22. Height 15.1 cm. The stone is quite crystalline, the underside of the foot is drilled, and the bottom interior of the vase has a concave drilled depression.

Two lines border the single column; see Cat. 113 for a similar inscription.

**BB. Canaanite amphoriskos with integral stand.** Cover, center rear; Fig. 146. Column: →<sup>↓</sup> "good  
god (*ḥ-prw-r*)", justified."

MMA 66.99.23, former Rev. Franklin Hood collection.<sup>175</sup> Cooney, no. 21. Height 21 cm. Jar and base are carved in one piece; surface well polished, bottom of foot drilled. Ointment has been scraped from the interior. Above each handle, small raised areas of stone, with outlines incised. Voids within each handle created by a drill going in twice from one side and once from the other.

Signs roughly carved and filled with Egyptian Blue.

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174. The collection was formed in the second half of the 19th century, see Warren Dawson, *Who was who in Egyptology*, 2nd ed. (London, 1972), p. 23.

175. Hood visited Egypt several times between 1851 and 61 according to Warren Dawson, *op. cit.*, p. 144.



## Appendix 1

### Notes and bibliography for royal tombs with vessels in the Catalogue

#### **Dra Abu el-Naga, Burial of Ahhotep**

##### **Cat. 7**

PM pp. 600–602. For the most recent discussion on the identity of this Ahhotep, see Marianne Eaton-Krauss, "The coffins of Queen Ahhotep, consort of Seqenien-Re and mother of Ahmose," *Chronique d'Égypte* 65 (1990), pp. 195–205; and for recently discussed finds from her Dra Abu el-Naga burial, see "Granulation," pp. 50f., 55f., and Lilyquist/Brill, pp. 23f., 32. In the author's opinion this queen was buried by Ahmose, but was not Ahmose's mother.

According to V. G. Maunier, Auguste Mariette's *reis* saw Cat. 7 in a box next to the coffin naming the queen.<sup>176</sup> The father of Carter's servant Abd el-Arl also gave an account of the burial, from which Carter wrote the following account:

[the tomb was] at the extreme northern boundary of the hill-slope [of Dra Abu el-Naga], deep below a tomb (of a certain Antef, the "Great Herald of the King," dating from the reign of Tuthmosis III) where there are some hidden brick vaults. [Abd el-Arl] found hidden in one of the vaults a massive wooden coffin containing a mummy, four alabaster canopic jars, a bundle of gold and silver ornaments hurriedly placed beside the mummy in the coffin. The coffin he said was placed in a hole at the side of the vault that seemed to have been gouged out expressly for it, and it was roughly covered up with bricks as if to hide it.<sup>177</sup>

The mention of Theban tomb 155, vaults, and a haphazard brick blocking are worth noting.

#### **Dra Abu el-Naga, AN B (E. Thomas), Tomb of Amenhotep I (H. Carter)**

##### **Cats. 5, 8–10, 14–20, 23–27, 29–30, 34–38**

Griffith Institute MS I.A.172–95; "Zeser-ka-ra," pp. 151f., pl. 21; Thomas, p. 294, "Dra Abu'n-Naga, B;" PM, pp. 599f.; VK, pp. 3–5, 251, 253; Gitton, pp. 29f., § 4. See also Bill Manley, "Tomb 39, and the sacred land," *JACF* 2 (1988), pp. 41–57; Aidan Dodson, "Amenhotep I and Deir el-Bahari," *JACF* 3 (1889–90), pp. 42–44; John Rose, "An interim report on work in KV 39, September–October 1989," in *After Tutankhamun: Research and excavation in the royal necropolis at Thebes*, ed. by C. N. Reeves, pp. 28–40.

This could have been the tomb of Amenhotep I or Ahmes Nefertary, judging by the number of vessel fragments found naming each (nine and eight respectively); but vessels naming Aauserra Apopy (one example) and Ahmose (three examples) were also found. The inscriptions naming Ahmose and Ahmes Nefertary are the

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176. As related in "Seventeenth dynasty." The jars are not mentioned in the accounts of Mariette or Luigi Vassalli.

177. Referred to in "Seventeenth dynasty," p. 252, n. 2; the papers are in the Department of Egyptian Art at the Metropolitan Museum.



best carved.<sup>178</sup> To the reign of Ahmose or Amenhotep I probably belongs the rim fragment with inlaid lotuses (Cat. 37) and other unusual shapes and materials (Cat. 38), although one should keep in mind that Ramesside sculpture fragments—as well as Dynasty 22 and later burials—were found in the tomb, and that the vase fragments—according to Carter—were "scattered in the valley outside the entrance of the tomb" and inside all the way to the burial chamber.

Carter stated that local men had been in the tomb before he got there, giving as evidence the facts that Seymour de Ricci had recently obtained a Book of the Dead fragment naming Amenhotep I (see *VK* supra), he had bought two calcareous vase fragments with the names of Amenhotep I and Ahmes Nefertary that were of the type he later excavated,<sup>179</sup> and he excavated in the tomb small fragments of the head which had appeared on the market in 1912–13 (his pl. 17).<sup>180</sup>

Altogether Carter found "about fifty four" fragmentary vessels, only the inscribed fragments of eight vessels are known today.<sup>181</sup> Records in the Griffith Institute<sup>182</sup> and the Metropolitan Museum,<sup>183</sup> however, make it possible to give details of shape, reconstructed dimensions, and material used. Fourteen of the vessels had inscriptions published by Carter in the *JEA*; all vessels were typed to 17 shapes (appearing here as Fig. 24). The profiles of the eight inscribed fragments known today in the Metropolitan Museum were reconstructed by William Schenk (Figs. 25–32), who feels confident of their accuracy. Where comparisons were possible, the following differences were observed.

Cat. 29's inscribed fragment has a more rounded shape than Carter's oval jar 3, and lacks the distinct neck line his schematic drawing provides (cf. Fig. 24:3 and Fig. 31).

Cats. 5, 8, and 19 yielded inscribed fragments that had less triangular bodies than Carter's shape 4 (cf. Figs. 25–26., 29 with Fig. 24:4).

Cat. 16's inscribed fragment (cf. the profile in Fig. 27) could be from Carter's shape 6 (Fig. 24:6), but the jar would have to have been exceptionally large and is perhaps more likely to come from a flared bowl.

Cat. 18's inscribed fragment is more straight-sided and open than Carter's shape 9 (cf. Fig. 28 with Fig. 24:9).

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178. Carter's drawings do not indicate this; cf. "Zeser-ka-ra," pl. 21:11 with William Schenck's drawing in Fig. 44. See Catharine Roehrig on the possibility of KV 41 being the tomb of Amenhotep I: review of *VK*, *JARCE* 29 (1992), p. 209. Another possibility would be the Dra Abu el-Naga tomb currently excavated by Daniel Polz, as discussed by Polz at The University of Arizona International Conference on the Valley of the Kings, October 29–31, 1994.

179. These entered the Davis collection but are not in the MMA or MFA, Boston.

180. *Scepter II*, fig. 64.

181. Apparently the entire lot came to the Metropolitan Museum. Winlock went with twelve men to pick up the fragments from Carter as a gift from Lord Carnarvon in 1921, and they were shipped to the Museum in three crates; accessioning records in the Department of Egyptian Art for 1921 state that Carnarvon gave "a large number of fragments of inscribed serpentine and alabaster vases" found by Carter. Under accession numbers 21.7.1–8 the Department recorded the eight calcareous fragments whose profiles are reconstructed in Figs. 25–32, and under the number 21.7.10, it grouped "many other fragments of alabaster vases belonging with 21.7.1–8, ...not to be accessioned...all in baskets." The latter were presumably deaccessioned in the 1950s and 1960s. Marsha Hill has helped gather these details.

182. MS I.A.172–95, 206–11.

183. "Copy of Howard Carter's field notes on the alabaster vases from the tomb of Amenhotep I," Supplementary file, Department of Egyptian Art.

Carter stated that "hardly a fragment larger than fifteen cm. square was found," and he estimated that he had found only about a third of the pieces of the vessels deposited. Therefore, our categorization of shape and material in the Catalogue is conservative for the now-lost fragments.

There could be other vases from this tomb: as already noted, Carter bought two (calcareous) fragments with the names of Amenhotep I and Ahmes Nefertary that were of the type he later excavated.

### **KV 38, Tuthmosis I(?)**

**Cat. 48**

PM, pp. 557, 559; VK, pp. 17f., 244; *Fouilles*, p. 300; Luc Gabolde, "La chronologie du règne de Thoutmosis II, ses conséquences sur la datation des momies royales et leurs répercussions sur l'histoire du développement de la vallée des rois," *SAK* 14 (1987), pp. 76–78; Peter Der Manuelian and Christian E. Loeben, "New light on the recarved sarcophagus of Hatshepsut and Thutmose I in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston," *JEA* 79 (1993), pp. 126f. (with other bibliography).

### **KV 20, Tuthmosis I (Secondary) and Hatshepsut**

**Cats. 33, 42, 46–47, 53–54, 59, 61–63, 65–68; Cats. 40–41, 45, 50?**

*Hâtshopsîtû*, specifically Carter, "III. Description and excavation of the tomb of Hâtshopsîtû," pp. 79f. and "VI. Description of the antiquities found in the tomb, II. Funereal furniture," pp. 106–11; PM, pp. 546f.; VK, pp. 13–17, 244f.; Gitton, p. 21, § 3; Der Manuelian and Loben, op. cit.

KV 20 may or may not have been constructed by Maatkara Hatshepsut, but vessels found there were dedicated for her father Tuthmosis I by his son Tuthmosis II (Cats. 33, 46–47), daughter Hatshepsut (Cats. 53–54), and possibly wife Ahmes (Cat. 42). None of the vessels from KV 20 has the name of Tuthmosis III.

Carter published only "the most important" fragments for Theodore M. Davis, without dimensions and without annotation as to which went to the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, or were given to Davis. Of the royal tomb vases included in the present Catalogue, this group was the least completely recorded by its excavator. Correlation with the fragments now in Cairo is not always possible; Carter himself noted that his shapes were "only conjectural, and based on a comparison of the fragments with other stone vases found in the Tombs of the Kings and elsewhere" (*Hâtshopsîtû*, p. 112).

All four of the pieces in Cat. 53 were surely once in KV 20 but made their way into European collections. One of these, with Cats. 40–41 of similar style and Cats. 47 and 50 of different quality and stone, was in the Rustafjaell sale of 1906. Cat. 49, in the British Museum from the Nash Collection in 1920, is somewhat different, as are Cats. 51–52, purchased in 1904 and sometime before 1923.

Maatkara's vessels from KV 20 are notable for their great size, both those where she was starting to assume power and those made for her as king (Cats. 59, 61–63, 65–66).

### **KV 34, Tuthmosis III**

**Cats. U, Z**

Loret; *Fouilles*, p. 290; PM, pp. 551–54; VK, pp. 19–25, 245.

**Wady D 1 (Qabbanat el Qirud), Foreign Wives of Tuthmosis III**

**Cats. 58, 60, [73], 74, 76, 78–80, 82–85, 89, 91, N–T, V–X**

H. E. Winlock, *The treasure of three Egyptian princesses*, Publications of the Metropolitan Museum of Art Department of Egyptian Art, 10 (New York, 1948); Thomas, see p. 295, "Wadi Gabbanat el Qirud" and "Wadi D, B;" PM, pp. 591f.; [C. Lilyquist], "The tomb of Tuthmosis III's three foreign wives, Wady Qirud, Egypt," in *Report on projects funded by The Adelaide Milton de Groot Fund, in memory of the de Groot and Hawley families, 1987–1989* (New York, 1991), pp. 16–18; Lilyquist/Brill, pp. 9–14, nos. 8–13; 26; 32, no. F; 34, nos. 6–11.

**KV 35, Amenhotep II**

**Cats. 69, 97, 99–100, 102**

Loret, p. 19; *Fouilles*, pp. 212–15; PM, pp. 554–56; *VK*, pp. 192–99, 245.

**KV 43, Tuthmosis IV**

**Cats. 96, 101, 103–08, 110–17**

Carter/Newberry, pp. 16–19; PM, pp. 559–62; *VK*, pp. 34–38, 245.

**KV 62, Tutankhamun**

**Cats. 81, 94**

PM, p. 580; *VK*, pp. 61–69.

## Appendix 2

### Notes on the Dra Abu el-Naga burial of Queen Mentuhotep (Dynasty 17) and six uninscribed vessels associated with her<sup>184</sup>

According to Giuseppi Passalacqua, the vessels in Figure 147 (Berlin 1179) were found with a cosmetic spoon, faience vase, and plant remains<sup>185</sup> in a reed chest divided to accommodate the vessels.<sup>186</sup> The chest—on a reed stand—was under a reed canopy that was in a Dynasty 17-type canopic box naming a king Djehuty<sup>187</sup> and (secondarily) Queen Mentuhotep. The vessels—five of calcareous rock and one of "serpentine"—are as follows (Fig. 147, left to right).

Tall lugged jar: height 11.8, greatest diameter 8.1 cm; each handle with vertical ribs.

Tall lugged jar of black "serpentine": height 10.3, width 6.6 cm.

Tallest alabastron: height 12.5, diameter 7.3 cm.

Smallest alabastron: height 8.3, diameter 5.1 cm.

Second-tallest alabstron: height 12.1, width 7.1 cm.

Rounded alabastron: height 9.3, width 7.95 cm.

The alabastra have vertical "tab" handles, while the tall shoulder jars have horizontal "lug" or cylinder handles; all handles are unpierced. The body of one alabastron is oval and the others are drop shaped; at least one vessel has the grain of the stone running vertically.

The furniture, spoon, faience vase, and plant remains can reasonably be assigned to Dynasty 17; and, the stone vessels fit the compartments of the chest. The coffin Passalacqua describes as being next to this assemblage, however, would seem to be no earlier than the later New Kingdom, as pointed out by Winlock and

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184. Sylvia Schoske, *Schönheit, Abglanz der Göttlichkeit: Kosmetik im alten Ägypten* (Munich, 1990), pp. 78f. Additional bibliography: Friedrich Wilhelm von Bissing, "Studien zur ältesten Kultur Italiens. IV, Alabastra," *Studi etruschi* 13 (1939), pl. 6; James Henry Breasted, *Geschichte Aegyptens*, German ed. of Hermann Ranke (Zürich, 1936), p. 625, fig. 284.

185. Renate Germer, *Katalog der altägyptischen Pflanzenreste der Berliner Museen*, *Ägyptologische Abhandlungen*, 47 (Wiesbaden, 1988), pp. 29–32, no. 1180.

186. Giuseppi Passalacqua, *Catalogue raisonné et historique des antiquités découvertes en Égypte* (Paris, 1826), pp. 26, nos. 506–506 *quinque*, 101, 153f. PM, p. 604. Winlock suggested that the tomb was at the southern end of Dra Abu el-Naga: "Seventeenth dynasty," pp. 269–72. The accession numbers for the roots are 1180; for the cosmetic spoon with Hathor head, 1178; and for the faience vessel, 1181.

187. Von Beckerath, p. 81, no. 4. Most recently on this king, Aidan Dodson, *Canopic equipment of the kings of Egypt* (London, 1992), cat. 24. Claude Vandersleyen argues that Djehuty is a 13th-dynasty king: "Rahotep, Sébekemsaf Ier et Djéhouty, rois de la 13e dynastie," *Revue d'Égyptologie* 44 (1993), pp. 189–91.

Dodson.<sup>188</sup> Winlock suggested that Passalacqua was not present at the discovery, and that a second coffin—naming Queen Mentuhotep and recorded by J. Gardner Wilkinson—must have been the one in the burial.<sup>189</sup> Dodson believes that the Wilkinson coffin was not found by Passalacqua but had been with the canopic box in the original burial. PM (p. 605) does not equate the Mentuhotep of the coffin with the Mentuhotep of the canopic box. The coffin recorded by Wilkinson is shrine shaped according to the sketch; this form appears about mid-Dynasty 18.

There is enough evidence for tall lugged jars in the Middle and New Kingdoms to consider those here to be of possible Dynasty 17 date (see Introduction, "Vessel Features, Shapes and sizes").

The alabastra are another matter, however. Von Bissing knew no dated parallels for them before the Kushite Period, but did not doubt a late Middle Kingdom date for them<sup>190</sup> (the Berlin Museum asserts a Second Intermediate Period date today). Stone vases excavated by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, at El Kurru are close in shape to the elongated vessels here, while a round example from El Kurru is similar to the oval vase.<sup>191</sup> In Dunham's chronology the Kushite vessels date to ca. 750–650 B.C. They are said to be of "alabaster, porphyry, agate, and quartzite," and several calcareous examples have the stone's grain running vertically; their handles are unpierced. The chief difference from the Mentuhotep vessels is that the Kushite vessels are larger, ranging in height from ca. 12 to as much as 74 cm.

As the anthropoid coffin reported by Passalacqua is probably late New Kingdom, and the coffin Wilkinson drew is typologically mid-Dynasty 18, the possibility exists that the alabastra in question are later than Dynasty 17. Janine Bourriau believes the stone alabastron of Dynasty 25 descended from pottery and stone flasks of the Third Intermediate Period,<sup>192</sup> and sees an unprovenanced vessel in the Petrie Collection—with pierced tab handles, distinct neck, and rolled rim—more likely to be Late Period than Tuthmoside (Fig. 148; Bourriau communication, 1992).<sup>193</sup> Engelbach suggested that a stone alabastron found at Riqqeh with a *mn-hpr-r'* scarab was also later.<sup>194</sup> Therefore, other pre-Kushite flasks and features should also be mentioned here (cf. the discussion of piriform jars in the Introduction).

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188. Passalacqua states that the coffin was similar but less rich than his no. 1537, an anthropoid coffin with numerous divinities as well as texts inside and out (op. cit., pp. 101, 154). The reference quoted by Parkinson and Quirke to Passalacqua, pp. 131 and 183, is to the canopic chest (Richard Parkinson and Stephen Quirke, "The coffin of Prince Herunefer and the early history of the *Book of the Dead*," in Alan B. Lloyd, ed., *Studies in pharaonic religion and society, in honor of J. Gwyn Griffiths*, EES Occasional Publications, 8 [London, 1992], p. 50).

189. *LdR*, p. 123; partially illustrated in J. Gardner Wilkinson, *The manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians*, 1 (London, 1837), p. 114 and (1878), p. 356.

190. Von Bissing, op. cit., pp. 135f.; also *Steingefäße*, p. xii.

191. *El Kurru*, pls. 38f.: from Ku 4, 15, 52–55, 62, 72; cf. p. 3 for dating.

192. "Salbgefäße," p. 365.

193. Despite its ware and finish being typical of Tuthmoside pottery: Nile silt with red pattern-burnishing, UC 38085, height 15.4 cm.

194. *Riqqeh and Memphis VI*, pls. 14:S34, 16:4; see Cemetery B tomb 223, pl. 44 and pp. 9f., 16 on the tomb's suggested condition.

In very early burials, small oval jars *with lug handles* are documented,<sup>195</sup> and before the Kushite Period, various oval jars occur *without handles*:

First Intermediate Period pottery "drop pots."

Pottery and stone oval- to drop-shaped flasks with everted rim (often ribbed) from the later Middle Kingdom/(?)Second Intermediate Period (see Fig. 149).<sup>196</sup>

Second Intermediate Period/Dynasty 18 pottery flasks with flared neck and cord marking separation of neck from body (Fig. 150).<sup>197</sup>

Wooden elongated drop flasks with distinct neck and rolled rim in Tutankhamun's tomb (Fig. 152).<sup>198</sup>

Late Bronze I stone example of that shape at the Amman Airport site (Fig. 153).<sup>199</sup>

Some features here are similar to those on a bottle with double-roll rim in late third-millennium northern Mesopotamia and late third/early second-millennium Syria/Anatolia (in metal and pottery; Fig. 151).<sup>200</sup> This shape appears on Syrian seals also,<sup>201</sup> and lacks handles; however, pierced tab handles certainly exist in the mid-second millennium.<sup>202</sup>

Altogether, the relation of the shapes and features mentioned here to shapes and features found at El Kurru is not clear at this time.

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195. el-Khouli, pl. 62:j.

196. *Harageh*, [tomb] 275: pl. 25:12, :13; *Riqqeh and Memphis VI*, pl. 31:46e; *Dahchour 1894*, pp. 73f.; *Tell el-Dab'a V*, p. 43, fig. 19:4 (stratum F, Dynasty 13 ["Egypt and Canaan," p. 32]).

197. Rare: Holthoer, p. 130, pl. 60:BL 1/IIR/O/d (for date, see "Survey," n. 44); more common, *Aniba*, 2, p. 128, form 10, pl. 71.

198. Two wooden examples, heights 8.5 and 8.2 cm: JE 62195 and 62196 (photographed), SR 672-73, Carter TAA, no. 620 [35, 36].

199. "Calcite," height ca. 11 cm; Hankey, p. 170.

200. Oates and Oates, pp. 138, 144; height 20.1 cm. Originally, Robert J. Braidwood and Linda S. Braidwood, *Excavations in the plain of Antioch I: The earlier assemblages, Phases A-J*, Oriental Institute Publications, 61 (Chicago, 1960), pp. 450, 521. Most recently in Machteld J. Mellink, Edith Porada, Tahsin Özgüç, eds., *Nimet Özgüç Armağan: Aspects of art and iconography, Anatolia and its neighbors; Studies in honor of Nimet Özgüç* (Ankara, 1993): Tahsin Özgüç and Racil Temizer, "The Eskiyapar treasure," p. 617, pl. 116:1; Peter Spanos and Eva Strommenger, "Zu den Beziehungen zwischen Nordwestanatolien und Nordsyrien/Nordmesopotamien im III. Jahrtausend vor Christus," pp. 573-78.

201. A cylinder excavated at Mochlos, Crete in a Middle Minoan II context (Jeffrey S. Soles and Costis Davaras, "Excavations at Mochlos, 1989," *Hesperia* 61: 4 [1992], pp. 423f., fig. 5, pl. 90): 18th century according to Joan Aruz (communication, 1993).

202. These may be stylized duck heads: Renate Miron, *Kāmid el-Lōz 10, Das 'Schatzhaus' im Palastbereich; Die Funde*, SBA, 46 (Bonn, 1990), no. 405 (early Late Bronze serpentinite amphora from Kāmid el-Lōz).

## Appendix 3

### Vessels from private tombs of the period

To supplement the Catalogue, five inscribed vessels of known officials are presented:

Pitcher (Fig. 154): MMA 12.182.34, belonging to the owner of Theban tombs 86 and 112.

Two piriform jars and two amphorae with horizontal loop handles (Fig. 155): Leiden L.VIII.20, Turin 3226-27, Louvre N 1127; see "Djehuty," pp. 10-13.

In addition, various stone vessels from Ambrose Lansing's early Dynasty 18 excavations in the lower Assasif are given (see Lansing, figs. 17-18, 24):

Calcareous Canaanite amphora with self-stand (Fig. 156): JE 45638, SR 11178, 22 cm.

Round-bodied jug with ring base (Fig. 157): MMA 16.10.424.

Squat jar with high neck and separate base (Fig. 158): JE 45651.

Two piriform jars (Fig. 162): MMA 16.10.389, JE 45641.

Limestone carinated jar with ring base and rope decoration (Fig. 159, right): MMA 16.10.451.

Andesite porphyry bowl with lug handles (Fig. 160): MMA 16.10.450.

Oval bottle of hard, black-and-white speckled stone with green serpentinite lid (Fig. 161): JE 45637.

From William C. Hayes's clearance of a tomb slightly later than Lansing's ("Nefer-Khewet") came two small calcareous jars with wide necks (Fig. 163, upper left and bottom center; MMA 35.3.73-.74) as well as Cat. 43.

## Appendix 4

### Some Epigraphic and Grammatical Observations

Edward W. Castle

In an Egyptian representation, the pictorial nature of the hieroglyphic writing system allows text to be closely integrated into the overall pictorial design. One of the results of this is that hieroglyphic inscriptions can reflect an implicit pictorial composition even when they stand independent of purely iconographic elements. This is clearly reflected in the inscriptions Cats. 46–48, where the first column of text (from the right) consists of the name and title of Osiris, with the text facing toward the left. The second and third columns, containing the names of the deceased king, are written facing toward the right, i.e., toward the name of Osiris in the first column. Beneath the names of the king the phrase "justified before" is written across the lower parts of the columns in retrograde from left to right, i.e., in the direction of the column containing the name of Osiris. The implicit pictorial composition represents the deceased king standing before Osiris. The fourth and fifth columns containing the name of Tuthmosis II, the deceased king's successor, and the dedication formula elucidating the relationship between the two kings, were added later, as Sethe has shown.<sup>203</sup> The hieroglyphs in these additional columns also face toward the name of Osiris in the first column. Although later additions, these two leftmost columns are intended to be read first in the final form of the inscription. Thus Cat. 46, for example, is to be read in the following order: columns 4, 5, 2–3, 3–2, 1:

- 4: The good god, lord of the two lands, ('*ḫpr-n-r'*) [Tuthmosis II], given life:
- 5: it is his monument that he made for his father,<sup>204</sup>
- 2-3: the good god, lord of the two lands ('*ḫpr-k-r'*), son of Ra, his beloved (*dhwtj-ms*)  
[Tuthmosis I],
- 3-2: justified before
- 1: Osiris-Khentyimentyw.

Similar disjunction arising from later additions affects the reading of other inscriptions in this catalogue, e.g., Cats. 33, 40, and 49. Except in the case of Cat. 33, these additions have been successfully integrated into a final form that constitutes a coherent statement in the original, as in Cat. 46, above. For purposes of historical analysis, however, inscriptions may be found separated into their primary and secondary components in the Catalogue.

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203. Sethe, p. 94 with n. 5, p. 95.

204. For this translation, see Castle, pp. 99–120; idem, "Further observations on the dedication formula *ḫr.n.f m mnw.f*," *JEA* 80 (1994), pp. 187–91.



The word *mnw*, "monument" or "endowment," can represent an action or a concrete object.<sup>205</sup> It may be explicitly indicated in the dedication inscription or, where it occurs on or in close relationship with an actual object to which it refers, the identification may be merely implicit.<sup>206</sup> In these inscriptions, it appears to refer to the inscribed vessel, its contents, or, perhaps less likely, the funeral arrangements in general.

### Emphatic Statements

I have noted elsewhere that the dedicator can be emphasized in dedicatory inscriptions by an Egyptian cleft sentence with either transitive or intransitive *iri*:

*in s3 > t <*<sup>207</sup> [...] *sd3wty bity imy* [...] *ir nn n mwt.f* [...]  
It was...N...who made these for his mother...<sup>208</sup>

*in nsw bity N ir n it.f nsw bity NN*  
It was the king...N who acted on behalf of his father, the king...NN.<sup>209</sup>

In like manner, the dedicatee can be emphasized as part of a dative phrase in syntactical coordination with a nominal verb, either transitive or intransitive. The restoration of Cat. 53 is supported by another inscription of Hatshepsut cited by Sethe.<sup>210</sup> Together, these demonstrate that the dedicatee can be emphasized in coordination with an intransitive *iri*, a possibility I had previously considered without, however, being able to present a secure example:<sup>211</sup>

*hmt ntr mryt s3t nsw mrt.f (h3t-špswt) 'nh.ti*  
*ir.n.s n it.s n[sw bi]ty ('3-hpr-k3-r') m3' hrw*  
*[s3 r' n ht.f mr.f] (dhwty-ms) m3' hrw*  
*mry wsir nb 3bdw*

The god's beloved wife, king's daughter, his beloved, Hatshepsut, living:  
it was on behalf of her father that she acted, the king of Up[per and Low]er Egypt,  
(*'3-hpr-k3-r'*), justified,  
[the bodily son of Ra, his beloved], Tuthmosis, justified,  
beloved of Osiris, lord of Abydos (Cat. 53).

On the basis of this inscription, one could venture a rather extensive restoration of Cat. 54.

An example with similar emphasis, but with transitive *iri*, can be cited from the Old Kingdom:

205. Castle, p. 102, n. 20.

206. Ibid., p. 115.

207. A sign that the scribe included in error.

208. Castle, p. 113, example 37.

209. Ibid., p. 112, example 36.

210. Sethe, p. 96; *Urk.* 4, p. 193, lines 2–3.

211. Castle, p. 113, example 38.

*imy[-r3 hwt-šm't rwd] dd.f*  
*ir.n <.i>*<sup>212</sup> *nw n šmt.i nfr-ts*

The over[seer of the house of *šm't*-linen, *rwd*]: he says,  
"it was for my mother-in-law, *nfr-ts*, that I did this."<sup>213</sup>

I have noted that the dedication formula *ir.n.f m mnw.f* can be reduced to *ir.n.f mnw.f* in order to emphasize a phrase other than *m mnw/mnw.f*.<sup>214</sup> The present examples increase the possibility that, where they are not clear errors, some instances of *ir.n.f mnw.f* might be designed to emphasize *n it.f*, as I had originally been inclined to believe of the flagpole inscriptions at Medinet Habu.<sup>215</sup> Nevertheless, judgement on this point needs to be carefully weighed against my observations on the exceptional carelessness exhibited in the Medinet Habu inscriptions.<sup>216</sup> The various permutations of dedication inscriptions can thus be shown to provide for emphasis on the object of the dedication, the dedicator, or the dedicatee, which is unsurprising, given the function of such inscriptions.

### The Formula *m ir n.f N* and Absolute Use of the Nominal Verb

Several of the present inscriptions contain a formula *m ir N* (Cats. 50-52, I). This formula and its longer form *m ir n.f N* are not infrequently found in dedicatory contexts; Gardiner gives several examples.<sup>217</sup> While the majority follow a *hṭp di nsw* formula, the formula *m ir n.f N* can also stand alone as a kind of caption or label,<sup>218</sup> in which cases the referent is implicit.

The translation of this formula depends upon the grammatical interpretation of the verbal element *ir*. Being governed by the preposition *m*, it should have the quality of a substantive. The initial impulse might be to interpret it as a relative, translating, "being what N made." The *Wörterbuch* (v. 1, p. 111, 8), in fact, understands it as a relative governed by a partitive *m*, translating *m ir n.f N*, "von dem was N. ihm widmete." If it were a relative, however, an ending *-t* might, at least occasionally, be expected, and none of the present examples or of those cited by Gardiner exhibits this characteristic. On the contrary, many of Gardiner's examples display the morphology of the nominal verb, and, among the present inscriptions, Cat. 40 also contains a suffixal form of the verb with the characteristic morphology of the nominal *mrr.f*. Gardiner explicitly rejected Polotsky's theory of the nominal verb, insisting instead upon his notion of a "perfective" and "imperfective" *sḏm.f*.<sup>219</sup> He nevertheless felt the verb in the present case as a substantive since he translated *irr.i*, "by my making",<sup>220</sup> and *m irr nsw*, "by the king's doing."<sup>221</sup>

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212. A sign that the scribe has omitted, as regularly in Old Egyptian.

213. Henry George Fischer, *Egyptian studies I: Varia* (New York, 1976), p. 20.

214. Castle, p. 112.

215. *Ibid.*, p. 111.

216. *Ibid.*, pp. 111-12.

217. Gardiner, p. 125, n. 10.

218. *Ibid.*, p. 374, n. 7.

219. *Ibid.*, § 446.

220. *Ibid.*, § 444, no. 3.

221. *Ibid.*, p. 358, n. 3a.

There remains the problem of morphology in the present examples, only one of which exhibits reduplication of the radical (Cat. 40).<sup>222</sup> Gardiner noted that the phrase "*m mrr.tn* alternates with *m mr.tn* in the formula 'as truly as ye love...'"<sup>223</sup> It seems that, where it was syntactically clear, the Egyptians did not always feel the need to distinguish the nominal verb orthographically. This can be demonstrated from Papyrus Ebers, of which Gardiner notes:

We find...*ir gm.k* for 'if thou findest' in the Ebers medical papyrus and elsewhere...If, however, another verb immediately follows *ir* and 'thou findest' occurs only as a second condition, then it is regularly represented by the geminating form *gmm.k*.

Ex...*ir ḥz.k...gmm.k drw.f šm...dd.ḥr.k* if thou examinest (him after doing this), ...and thou findest his side warm...thou shalt say.<sup>224</sup>

Disregarding Gardiner's explanations, this phenomenon can be explained as demonstrating that where the nominal verb immediately followed the preposition, its quality was clear enough, and the scribe felt no need to distinguish it orthographically, whereas where it was removed from immediate proximity to its governing preposition, it was felt necessary to do so in order to make clear its syntactical dependence on the preposition as a further condition. The implications of this are important for grammatical studies; the nominal verb may be found undistinguished morphologically, even in carefully written texts, and may be recognized only syntactically.

Returning to the inscriptions on the present stone vessels, we are obliged to accept the verbal element in *m ir N* as nominal in quality. Where the expression *m ir n.f N* follows a *ḥtp di nsw* formula, it can be translated as "being his son's action (doing, making) on his behalf." As we have seen, the expression can stand alone, in which case "being" can be dispensed with in translation. But as far as the Egyptian is concerned, even where the clause stands independently, the preposition *m* may be indispensable since the syntax resulting from its elision might appear to subordinate the verb to a following emphasized adverbial adjunct, which is not the intended reading in these inscriptions. By contrast, when the relative form is used as a caption, the *m* can be dispensed with; for example, the base of a statue from Giza is inscribed *irt.n n.f s3.f N*, "what his son N made for him."<sup>225</sup> The absence of the *m* in such cases weakens the case for the *Wörterbuch's* (v. 1, p. 111, 8) understanding of the *m* as partitive.

The *Wörterbuch* understands the "action" involved in this context as the act of dedication. Sethe follows in translating Cat. I, "als Widmung der Königsgemahlin..."<sup>226</sup> To avoid an awkward translation, we might adopt this interpretation and, in preference to the neutral "N's action on his behalf," translate *m ir n.f N* as "N's act of dedication to him," or simply, "N's dedication to him." In doing so, however, it should be realized that this gives a more satisfactory English translation at the cost of narrowing the lexical range of the verb. For reasons of consistency, it might seem desirable to translate the dedication formula *ir.n.f m mnw.f n it.f* as "it is his monument that he dedicated to his father." While it might be difficult to refute such a translation within the

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222. That the single example of the suffixal form among the present inscriptions (*irr.s*) alone exhibits reduplication of the radical may be significant. If it is not merely fortuitous, it may reflect something of the dynamics of the vocalization.

223. Gardiner, § 444, no. 2; § 454, no. 4.

224. *Ibid.*, § 444, no. 4.

225. Fischer, *op. cit.*, p. 84, fig. 4.

226. Sethe, p. 95.

context of the formula itself, an interpretation of *iri* by "to dedicate" would be clearly wrong in the following dedication inscriptions, where *iri* is not coordinated with *mnw*: "it is the temple that he made of fine quartzite,"<sup>227</sup> and "it was by excavating from the mountain that he made the temple as an everlasting work in Nubia."<sup>228</sup> Inscriptions like these suggest that, in *ir.n.f m mnw.f* also, the lexical range of *iri* may well extend beyond the concept of mere dedication to concepts of construction, provision, and manufacture.

### The Epithets *bnr mrwt* and *ndm mrwt*

In Howard Carter's publication of Cat. 33 and 47 (*Hâtshopsîtû*, p. 106, fig. 1; p. 108, fig. 3), the cartouches containing the nomen of Tuthmosis II each contain a problematical sign. In both cases, it occurs where a tall *s* (Gardiner's S 29) is frequently found, but in neither case does it seem possible to interpret it as such. Because of the limitations of letterpress printing, Sethe<sup>229</sup> was obliged to approximate the sign in Cat. 33 by another sign that occurs in late writings of the complex *sk*.<sup>230</sup> The cartouche containing the nomen of Tuthmosis I in Cat. 48 also contains signs that are difficult to interpret.

The sign in Cat. 47, as Lanny Bell suggests to me, resembles Gardiner's M 29, with the value *ndm*. If the sign in Cat. 33 be interpreted as an imperfectly formed *bnr* (M 30), it would be synonymous with *ndm*. This may then enable us to explain the puzzling signs accompanying Tuthmosis I's nomen in Cat. 48. Both *bnr* and *ndm* occur in the synonymous expressions *bnr mrwt* and *ndm mrwt*.<sup>231</sup> If the *k* (V 30) in Cat. 48 be taken as a misinterpreted *mr* (U 6), the signs could be read *mrwt*. In this case the *bnr* or *ndm* would be missing.

I have not been able to find other examples of the nomina of these kings written with these epithets. However, Bertrand Jaeger provides two examples of the prenomen of Tuthmosis III with what he interprets as *bnr mrwt*.<sup>232</sup> While his no. 21, however, is clearly to be read *bnr mrwt*, no. 22 is equally clearly written with the synonymous *ndm*, lending support to the above interpretation of the signs in Cats. 33 and 47.

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227. Castle, p. 111, example 33.

228. Ibid., p. 120, example 54.

229. Sethe, p. 94, n. 3.

230. Georg Möller, *Hieratische Paläographie: Die aegyptische Buchschrift in ihrer Entwicklung von der fünften Dynastie bis zur römischen Kaiserzeit*, 3 (Leipzig, 1912), no. 399; *Wörterbuch*, v. 4, pp. 311–14.

231. *Wörterbuch*, v. 1, p. 463, 2; v. 2, p. 379, 20.

232. Bertrand Jaeger, *Essai de classification et datation des scarabées Menkhéperré* (Göttingen, 1982), p. 49, nos. 21–22.

## Chronology<sup>233</sup>

	High	Low	Number of Years
<b>Dynasty 15</b> (Hyksos)	1648–1540 B.C.	1637–1529 B.C.	108
<b>Dynasty 17</b> (Theban)	1648–1550 B.C.	1606–1539 B.C.	98/67
Known reigns:			
Sebekemsaf I ( <i>šḥm-r' wꜣd-ḥꜣw</i> )			16
Sebekemsaf II ( <i>šḥm-r' šḥd-tꜣwy</i> )			1(+ x?)
Intef V ( <i>nwb-ḥpr-r'</i> )			2
Kamose			2
<b>Dynasty 18</b>	1550–1295 B.C.	1539–1295 B.C.	255/244
Ahmose	1550–1525	1539–1514	25
Amenhotep I	1525–1504	1514–1493	21
Tuthmosis I	1504–1492	1493–1481	12
Tuthmosis II	1492–1479	1481–1479	13/2
Hatshepsut		1479–1457	22
Tuthmosis III		1479–1425	54
Amenhotep II	1427–1401	1427–1393	26/35
Tuthmosis IV	1401–1391	1393–1383	10

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233. Based on Kenneth Kitchen, "The basics of Egyptian chronology in relation to the Bronze Age," in Paul Åström, ed., *High, Middle or Low?: Acts of an international colloquium on absolute chronology held at the University of Gothenburg 20–22 August 1987, Part 1* (Gothenburg, 1987), pp. 49–52; "Supplementary notes on the 'basics of Egyptian chronology'," *Part 3* (1989), pp. 152f. The "high" chronology—which does not use a coregency of Amenhotep III with Amenhotep IV as the "low" chronology does—is used in this book.

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### Abbreviations

- Ankara—Archaeological Museum, Ankara  
*AJA*—*American Journal of Archaeology*  
AN B—Elizabeth Thomas's tomb B at Dra Abu el-Naga  
*ASAE*—*Annales du Service des antiquités de l'Égypte*  
Ashmolean—Ashmolean Museum, Oxford  
*BASOR*—*Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*  
BdÉ—Bibliothèque d'Étude  
Berlin—Ägyptisches Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin  
BM—British Museum  
*BMMA*—*Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*  
BSAE—British School of Archaeology in Egypt  
Cairo—Egyptian Museum, Cairo  
Carter/Carnarvon—Excavation numbers for vessels from Elizabeth Thomas's AN B  
Carter/Davis—Excavation numbers for vessels from KV 20  
CG—Catalogue général des Antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire, a publication project for objects in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo; not all objects numbered have been published  
*DE*—*Discussions in Egyptology*  
EEF—Egypt Exploration Fund  
ERA—Egyptian Research Account  
Hannover—Kestner-Museum, Hannover  
Herakleion—Museum, Herakleion  
*JACF*—*Journal of the Ancient Chronology Forum*  
*JARCE*—*Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt*  
JE—Journal d'entrée, the register book of the Egyptian Museum, Cairo  
*JEA*—*Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*  
KV—King's Valley, the Valley of the Kings at Thebes  
Leiden—Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, Leiden  
Liverpool—National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside, Liverpool  
LNP—Lisht North Pyramid cemetery, excavated by the Metropolitan Museum in the early part of this century  
Louvre—Musée du Louvre, Paris  
MÄS—Münchner ägyptologische Studien  
MIFAO—Mémoires publiés par les membres de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale du Caire  
MFA Boston—Museum of Fine Arts, Boston  
MMA—The Metropolitan Museum of Art  
SBA—Saarbrücher Beiträge zur Altertumskunde  
SIMA—Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology  
SR—Special Register, an inventory of the objects in each section of the Egyptian Museum, Cairo made by the keeper of that section; understood to have been compiled in the 1960s, beginning in 1963  
Stockholm, MME—Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm  
TAA—Tutankhamun  
Turin—Museo Egizio, Turin  
UC—Petrie Museum of Egyptology, University College, London  
Yale—Yale Art Gallery, New Haven



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Fig. 5: Śliwa, fig. 13:6

Fig. 6: *Ken-amun*, pl. 20

Fig. 7: Amiran, pl. 27

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Fig. 149: *Dahchour 1894*, fig. 164

Fig. 151: Oates and Oates, pl. 30:e

Fig. 153: Hankey, fig. 1:S 4

Figs. 156–63: MMA Egyptian Expedition





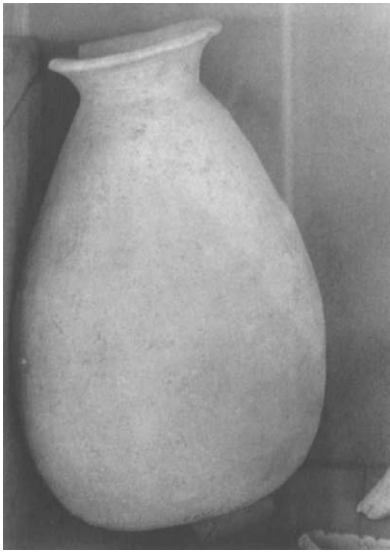


Fig. 1. Middle Bronze pottery jar with oval cross section; Tell el-Abd

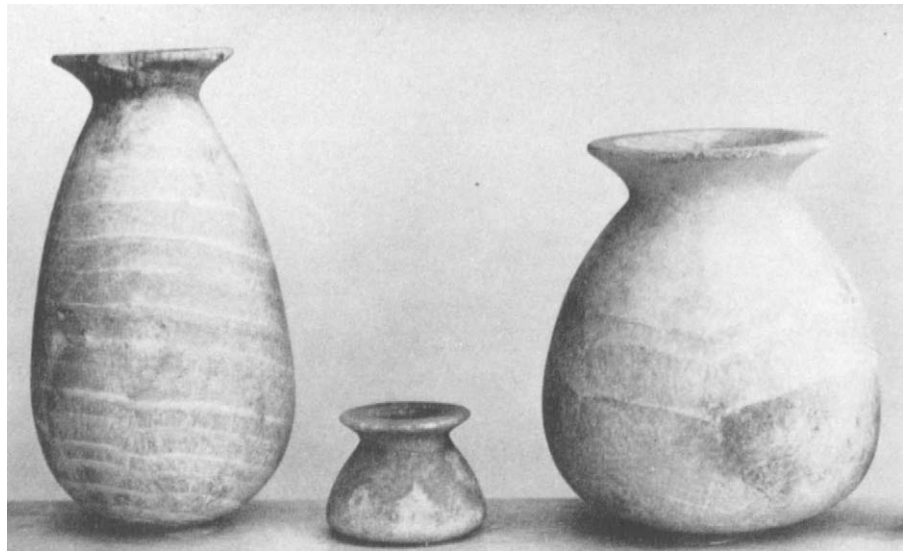


Fig. 2. Middle Bronze stone vessels; Alalakh, level VII



Figs. 3-4. *Left to right*: Early Dynasty 18 polished piriform jar and flask, both with painted decoration; Nubia

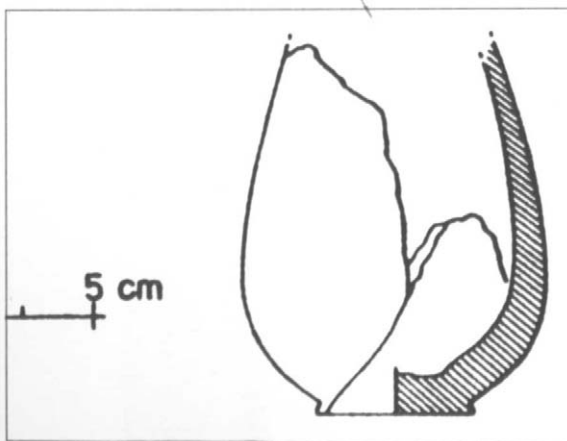


Fig. 5. Dynasty 13 "alabaster" vessel; Qasr el-Sagha

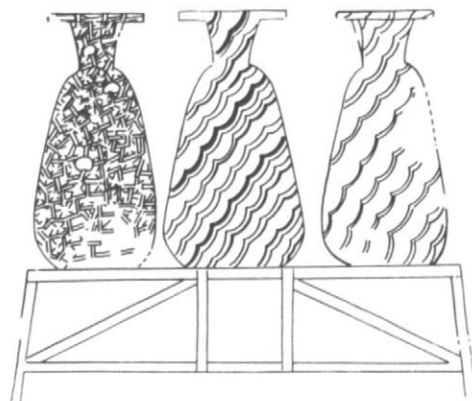


Fig. 6. Early Dynasty 18 representation of stone bottles

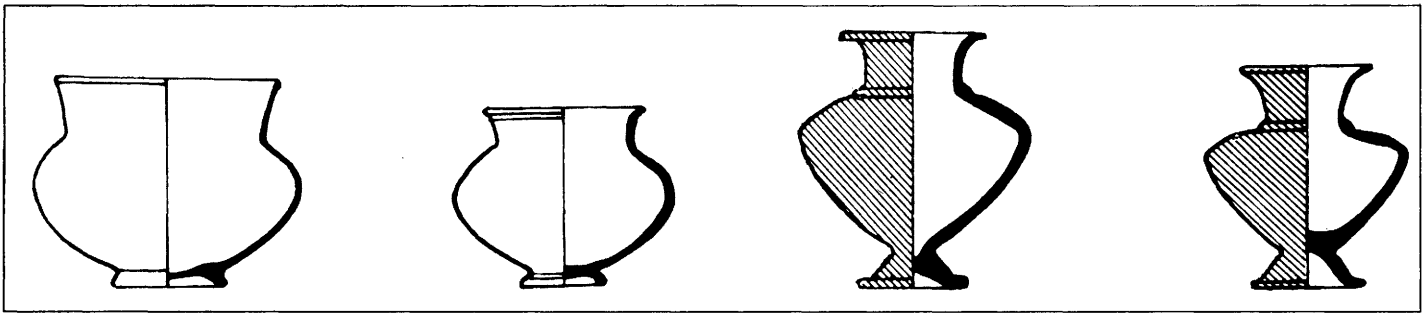


Fig. 7. Middle Bronze II pottery pedestal vases



Figs. 8-9. Squat lugged jars of calcareous rock; KV 62 (Tutankhamun)

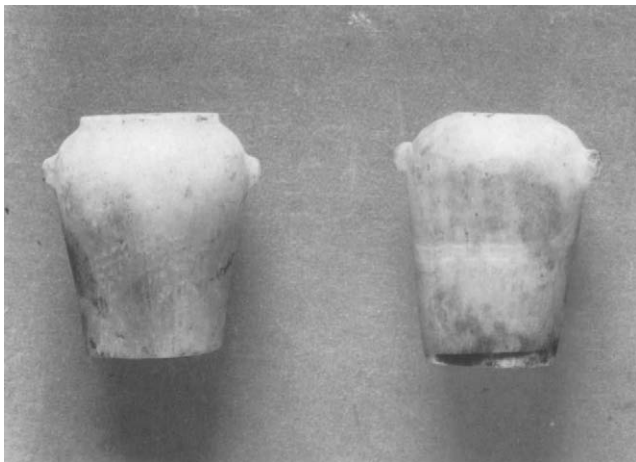


Fig. 10. Tall lugged jars of calcareous rock, model size; KV 62 (Tutankhamun)

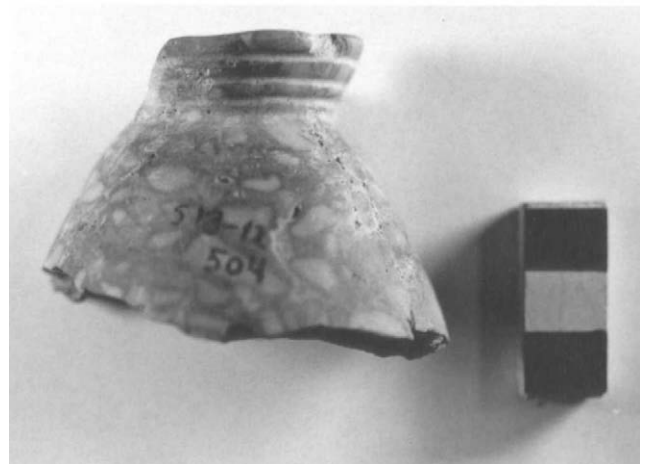


Fig. 11. Flask of red and white limestone breccia; Kerma K III (Dynasty 17)

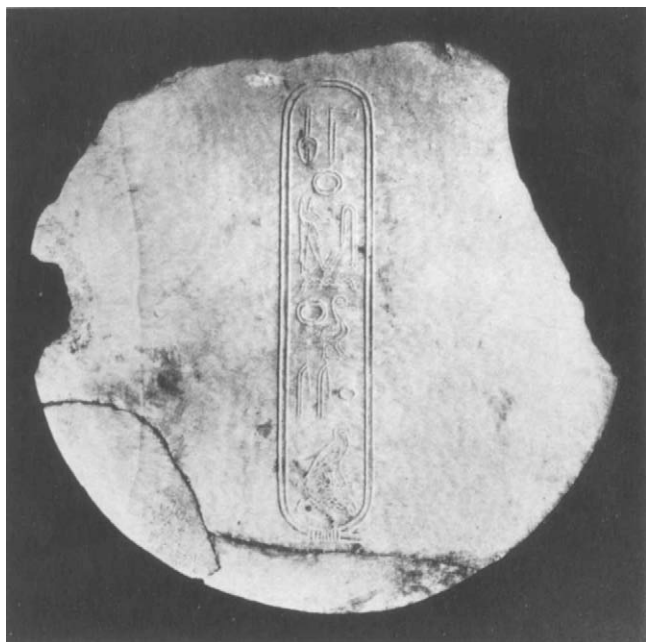


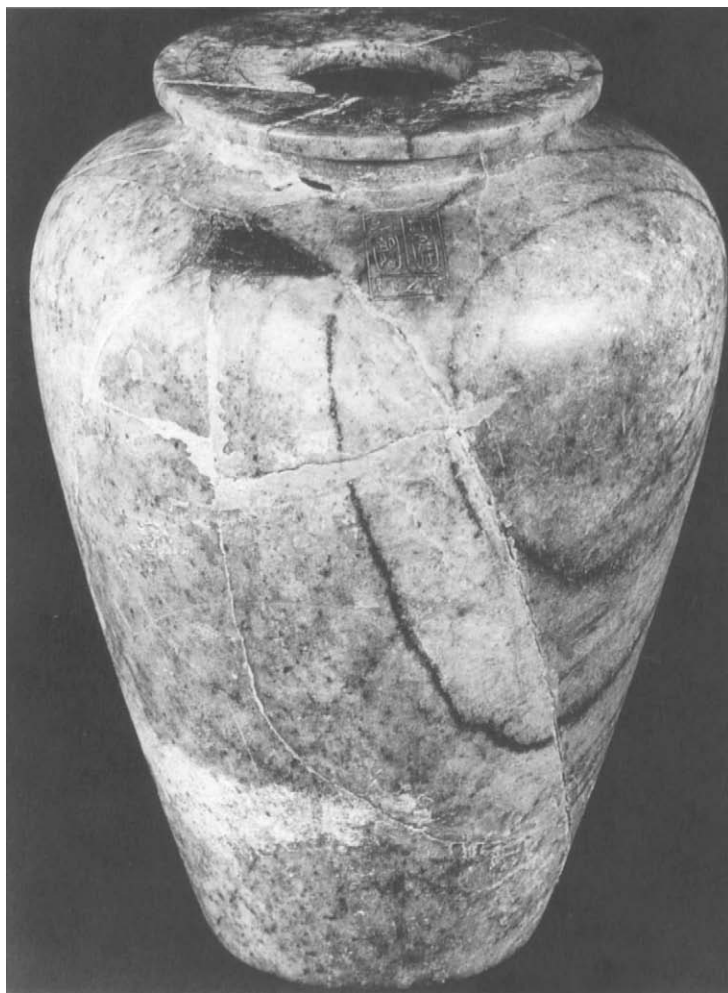
Fig. 12. Cat. 1. Seuserenra Khian; Knossos



Fig. 13. Cat. 2. Aakenenra Apopy; red granite



Above and right: Figs. 14-15. Cat. 4. Aauserra Apopy (Tchawat); veined gray stone



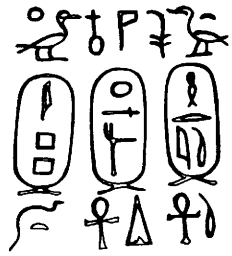


Fig. 16. Cat. 5. Aauserra Apopy (Herit); AN B; 1:1

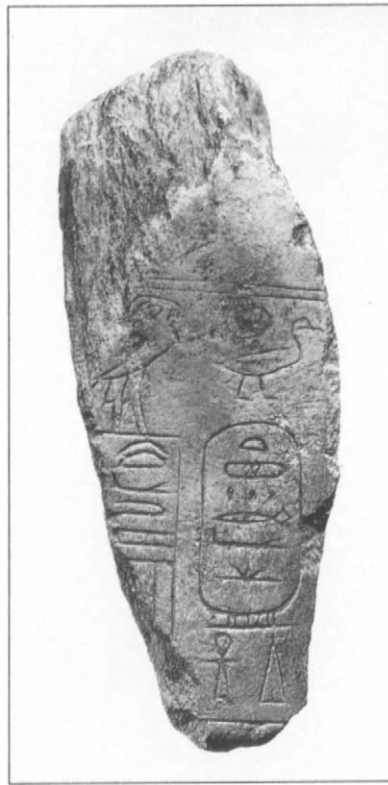


Fig. 17. Cat. 6. Seqenenra Tao

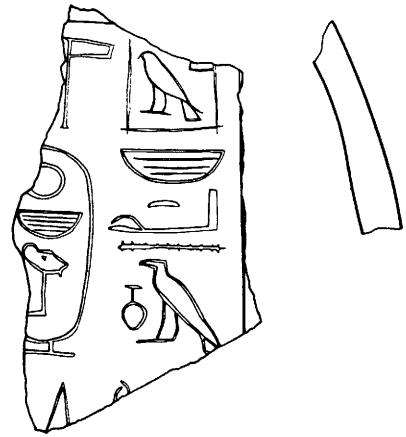


Fig. 18. Cat. 11. Ahmose; inscription 1:1, profile 1:2



Left to right: Figs. 19–20. Cat. 13. Ahmose

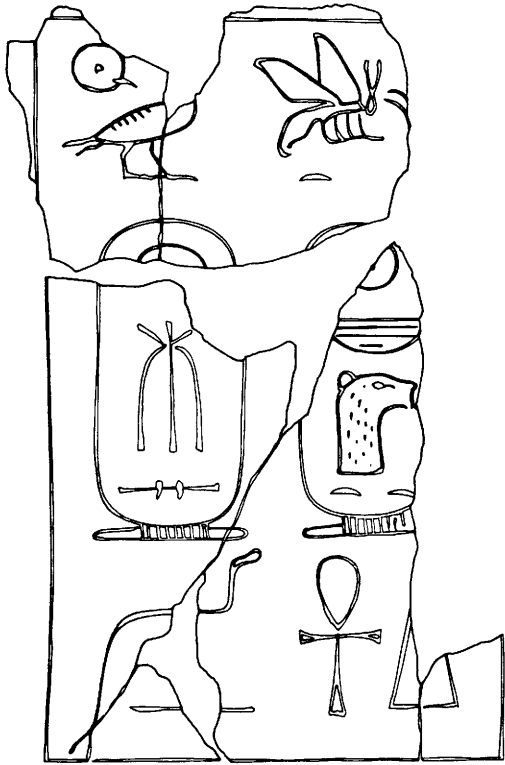


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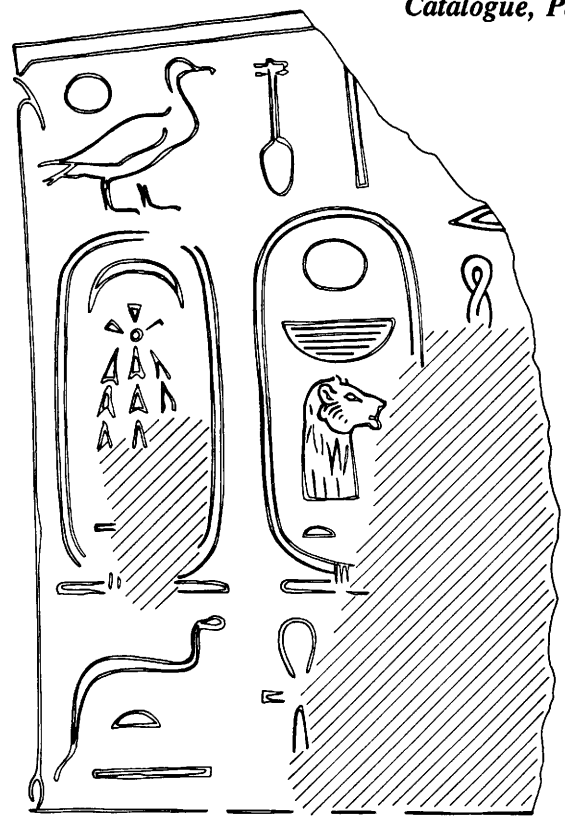


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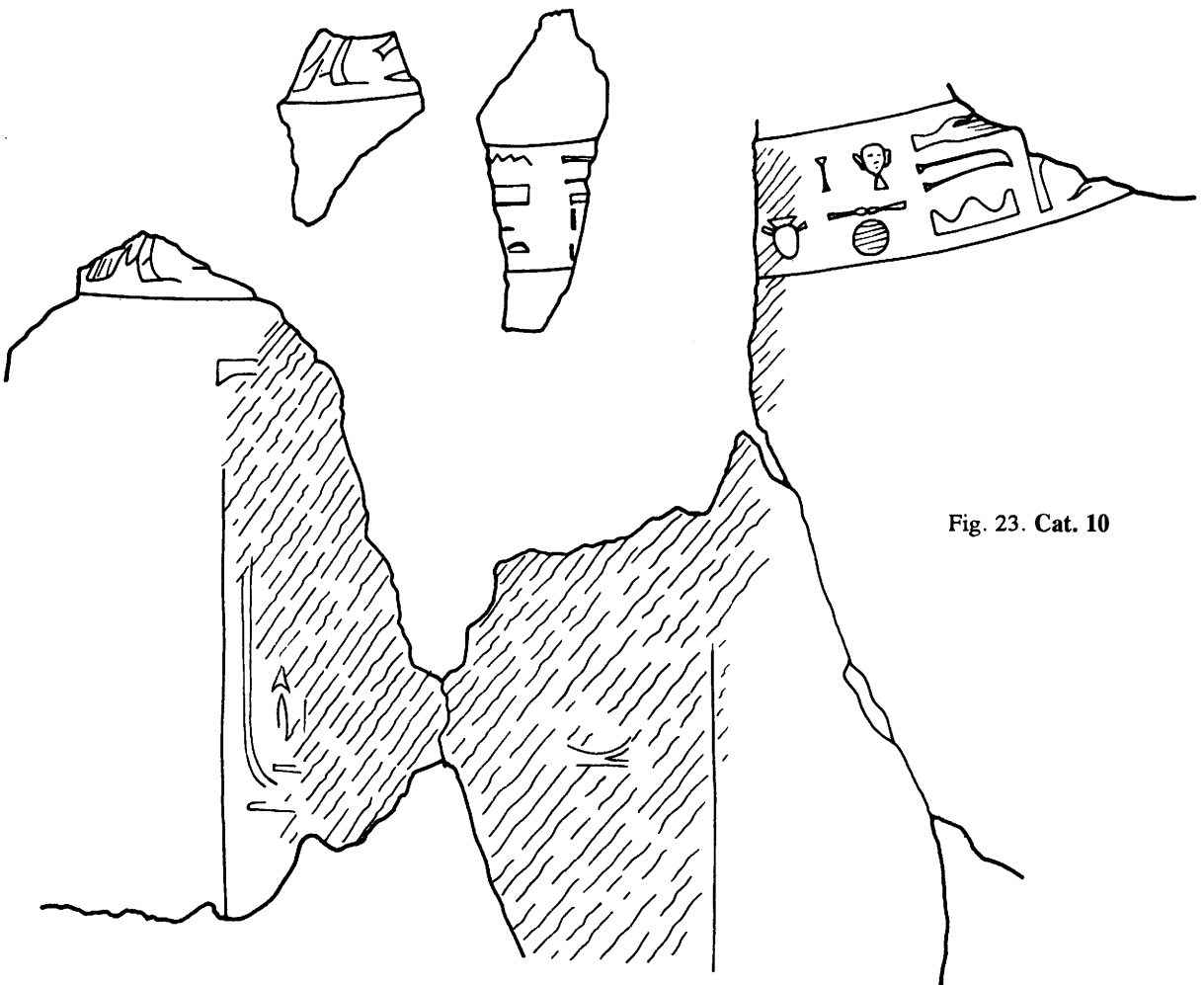
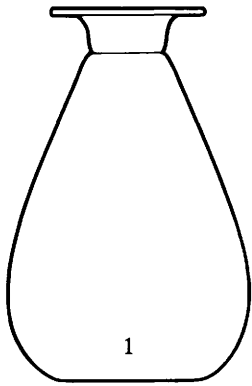
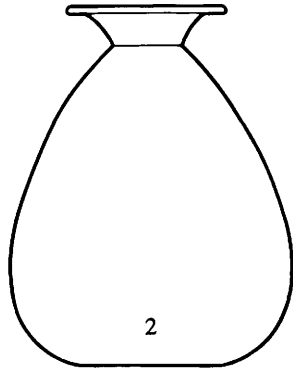


Fig. 23. Cat. 10

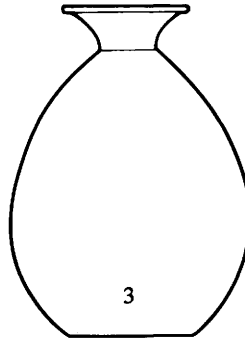
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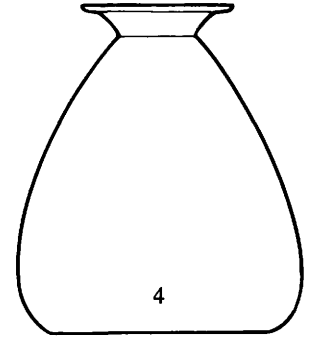
Cat. 23, Amenhotep I  
Cat. 38, serpentinite



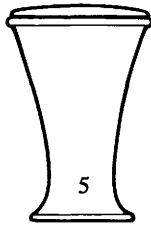
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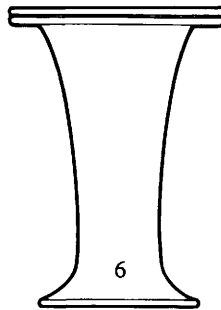
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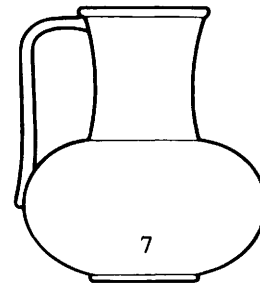
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Cat. 8, Ahmose  
Cat. 9, Ahmose  
Cat. 15, Ahmes Nefertary  
Cat. 19, Amenhotep I



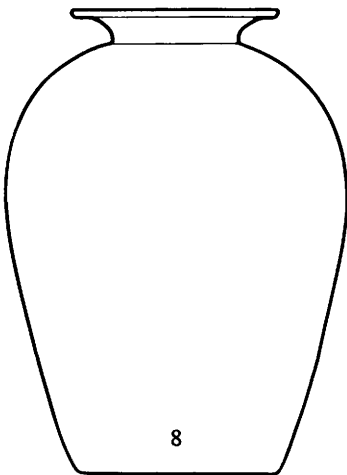
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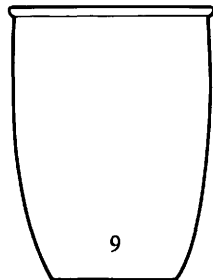
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Cat. 17, Amenhotep I, serpentinite  
Cat. 38, calcareous rock, red conglomerate, yellow limestone, serpentinite, green jasper/feldspar



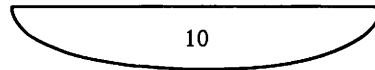
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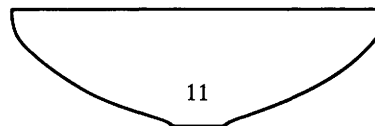
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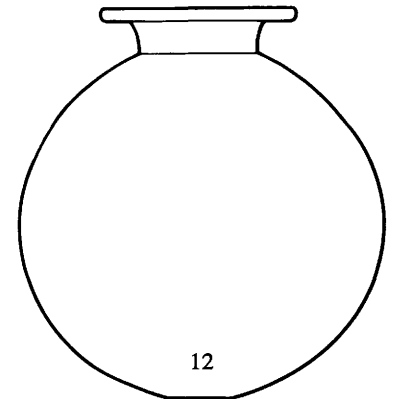
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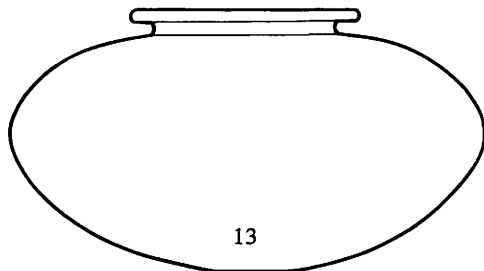
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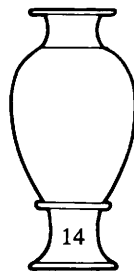
Cat. 27, Ahmes Nefertary  
Cat. 34, Ahmes Nefertary



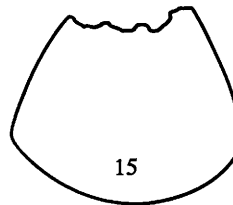
Cat. 38



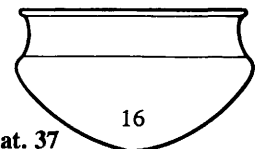
Cat. 38



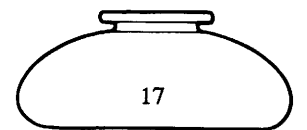
Cat. 38, serpentinite



Cat. 38, serpentinite



Cat. 37  
Cat. 38, calcareous rock and serpentinite



Cat. 38



lb

Fig. 24. Shapes drawn by Carter from fragments found in AN B ("Zeser-ka-ra," pl. 22); the items he assigned to each shape are written below it. All shapes were calcareous rock unless otherwise noted. Scale included is 40 cm.

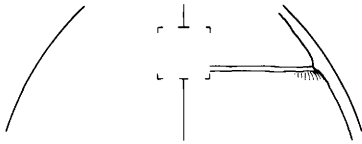


Fig. 25. **Cat. 5.** Auserra Apopy;  
Carter shape 4; inscription, Fig. 16

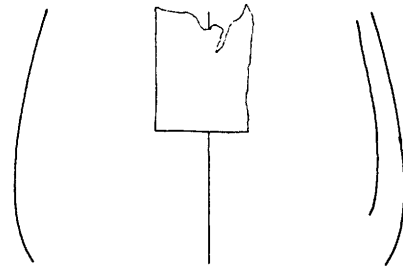


Fig. 26. **Cat. 8.** Ahmose; Carter  
shape 4; inscription, Fig. 21

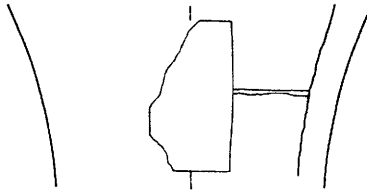


Fig. 27. **Cat. 16.** Amenhotep I;  
Carter shape 6; inscription, Fig. 42

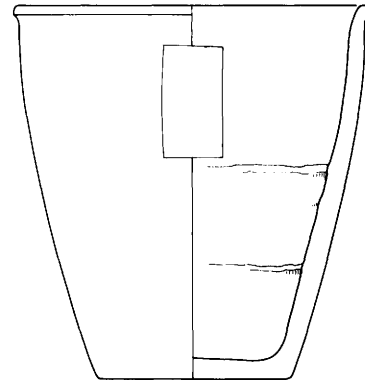


Fig. 28. **Cat. 18.** Amenhotep I;  
Carter shape 9; inscription, Fig. 44

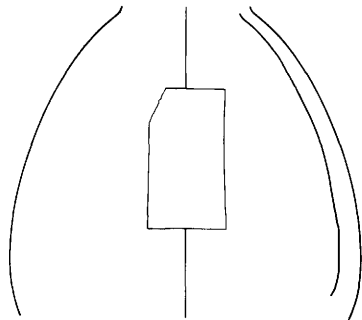


Fig. 29. **Cat. 19.** Amenhotep I,  
Carter shape 4; inscription, Fig. 45

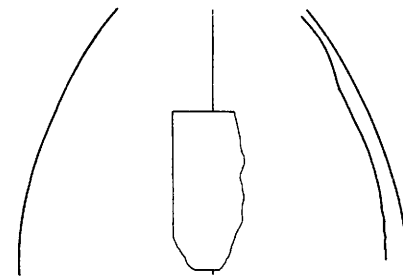


Fig. 30. **Cat. 20.** Amenhotep I;  
Carter shape 2; inscription, Fig. 46

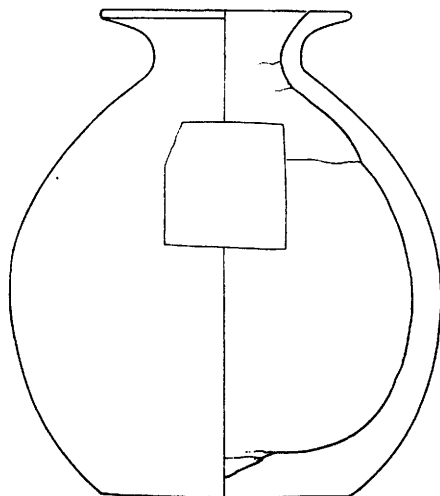


Fig. 31. **Cat. 29.** Ahmes Nefertary;  
Carter shape 3; inscription, Fig. 35

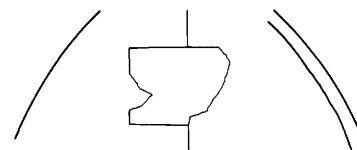


Fig. 32. **Cat. 30.** Ahmes Nefertary;  
Carter shape 3; inscription, Fig. 36





Fig. 33. Cat. 14

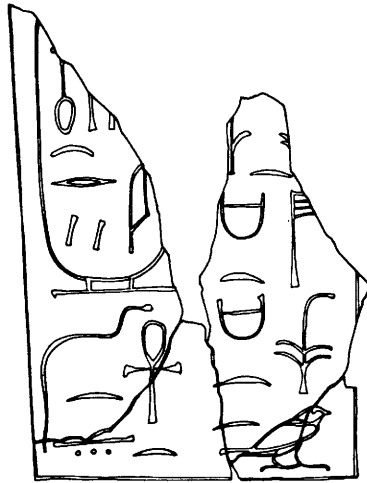


Fig. 34. Cat. 15

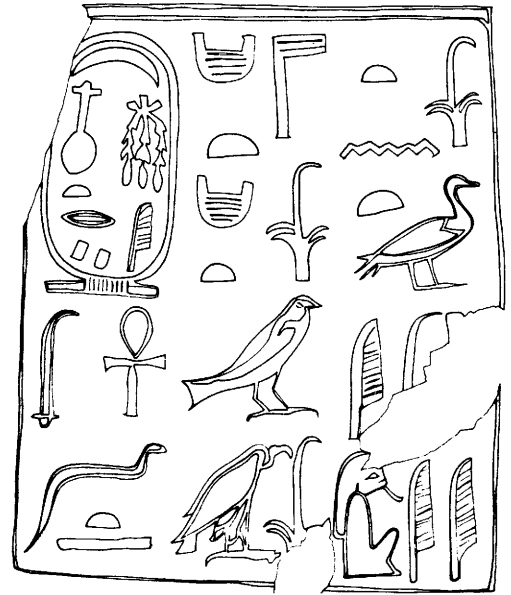


Fig. 35. Cat. 29 (redrawn)

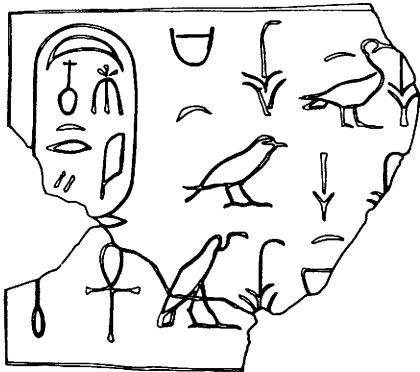


Fig. 36. Cat. 30



Fig. 37. Cat. 35

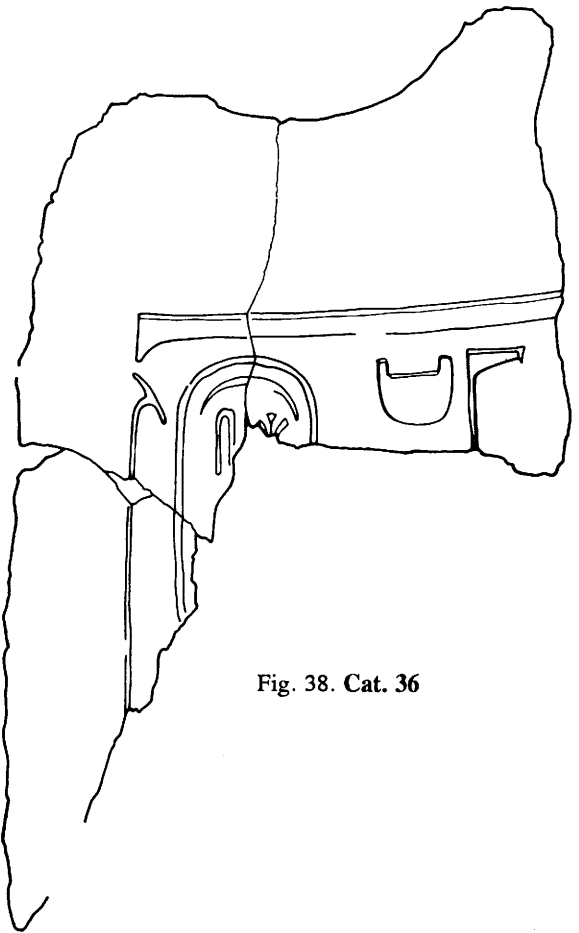


Fig. 38. Cat. 36

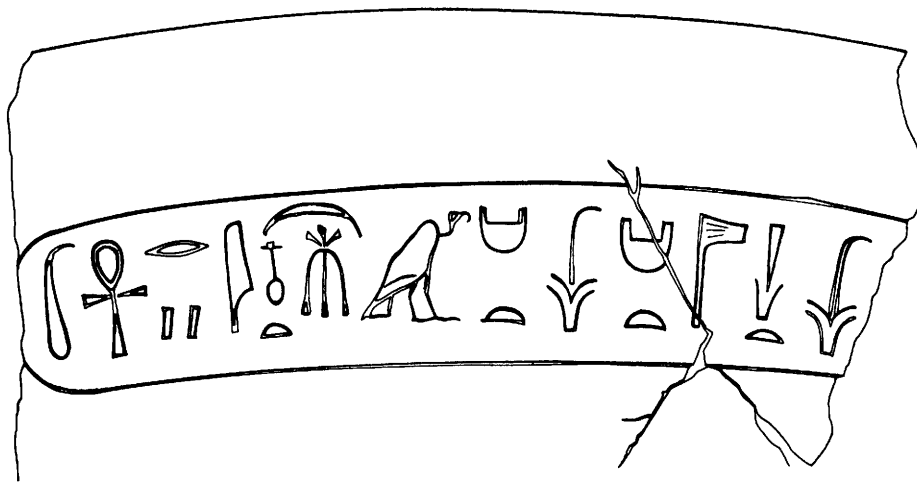


Fig. 39. Cat. 27.  
Ahmes Nefertary

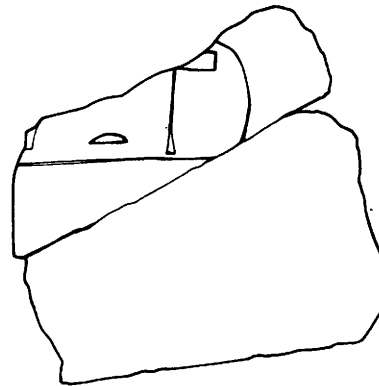
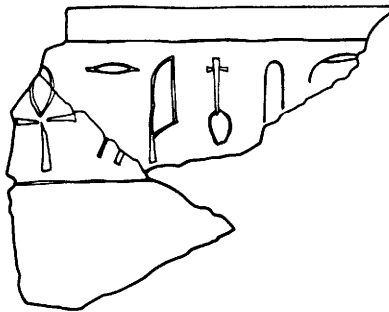


Fig. 40. Cat. 34.  
Ahmes Nefertary

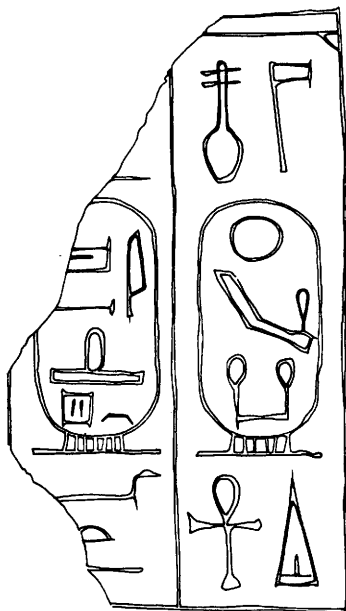


Fig. 42. Cat. 16.  
Amenhotep I (redrawn)

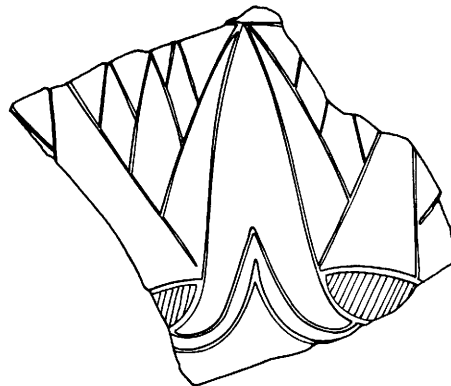


Fig. 41. Cat. 37

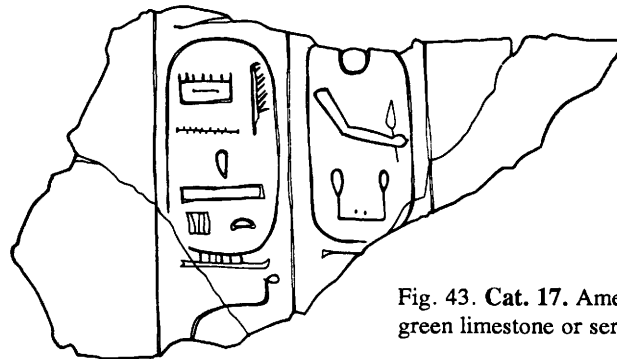


Fig. 43. Cat. 17. Amenhotep I;  
green limestone or serpentinite(?)

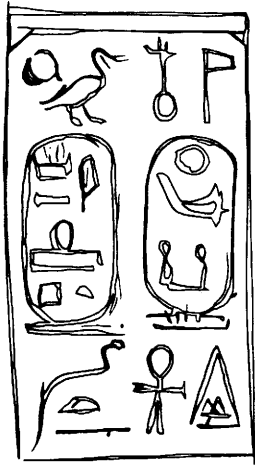


Fig. 44. Cat. 18 (redrawn)

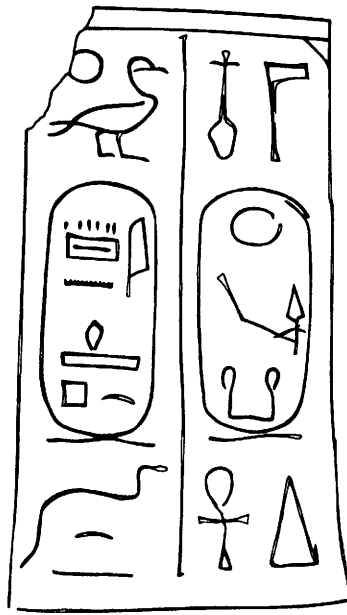


Fig. 45. Cat. 19

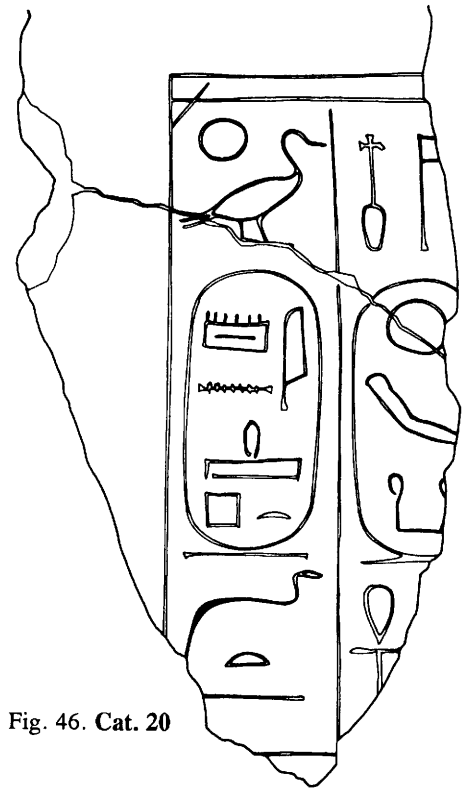


Fig. 46. Cat. 20

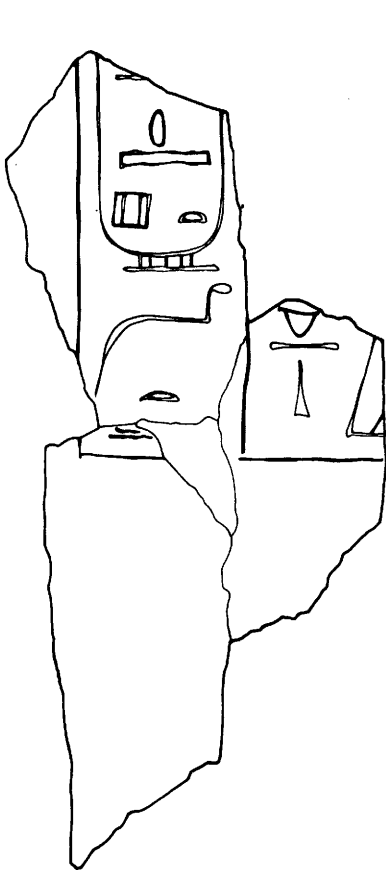


Fig. 47. Cat. 23

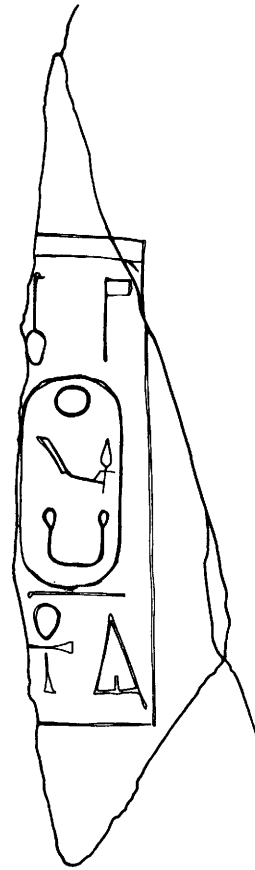


Fig. 49. Cat. 25

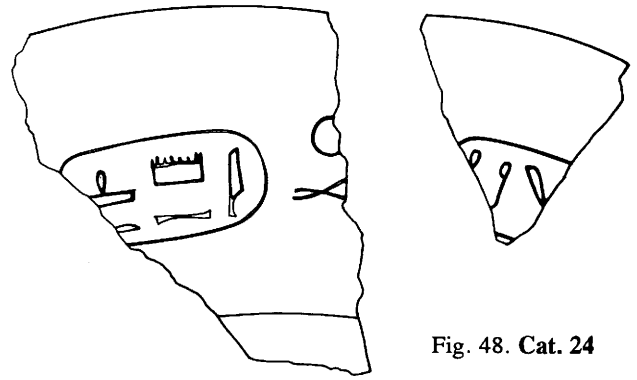


Fig. 48. Cat. 24

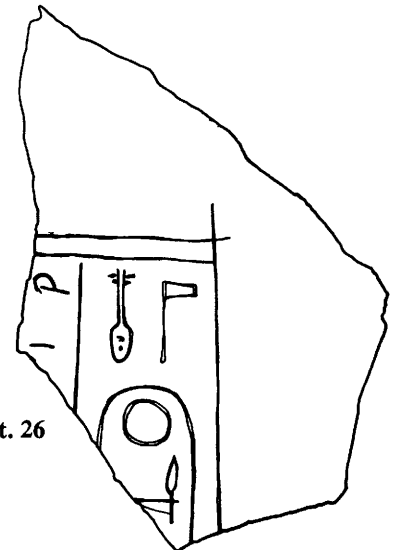


Fig. 50. Cat. 26

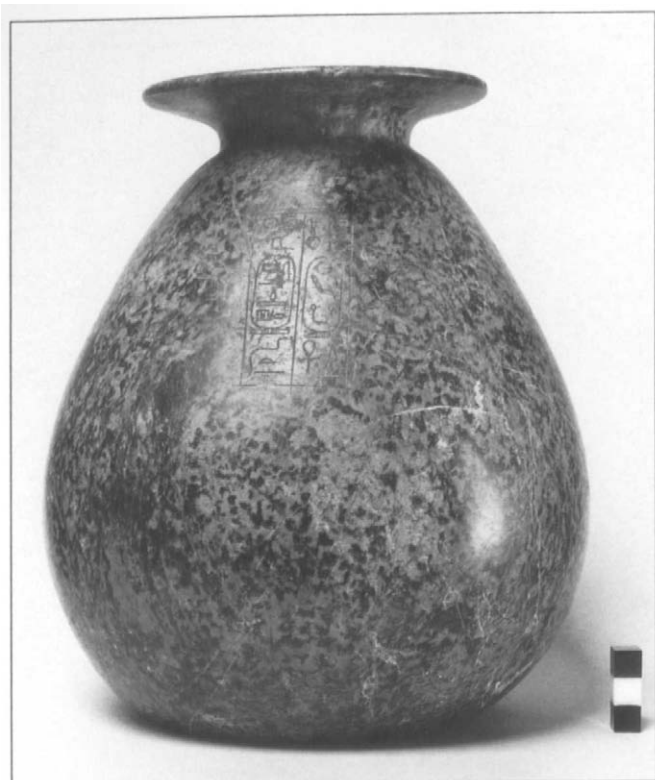


Fig. 51. Cat. 22. Amenhotep I; serpentinite(?)



Fig. 52. Cat. 32. Amenhotep I (Ahmes Nefertary); 1:2

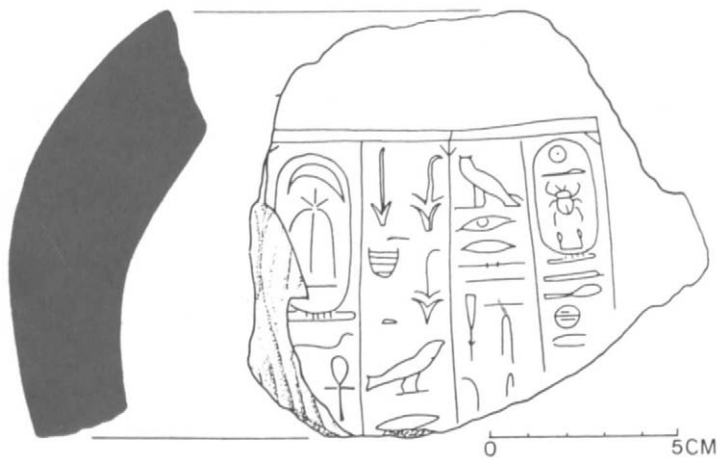


Fig. 53. Cat. 40. Tuthmosis I (Ahmes); 1:2



Fig. 54. Cat. 41. Tuthmosis I (Ahmes); 1:2

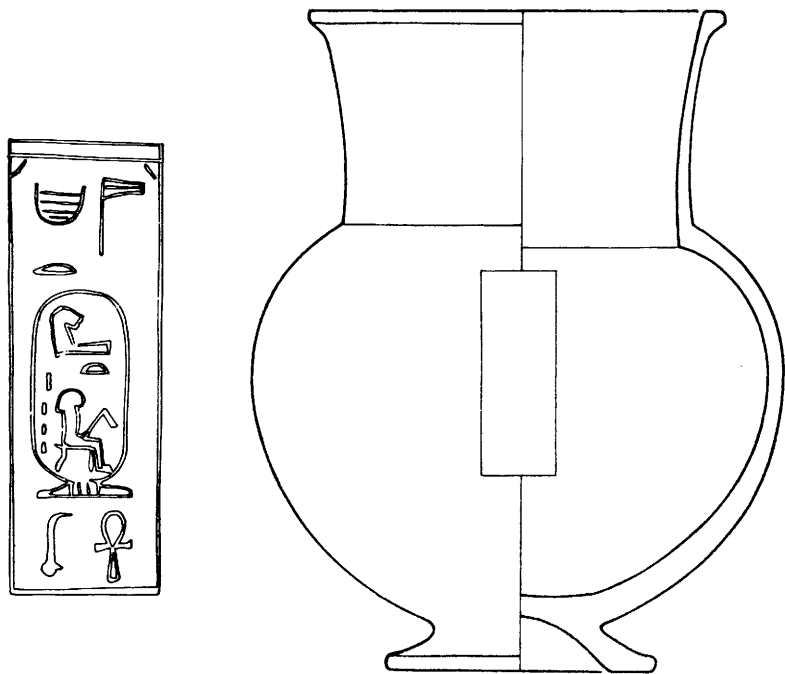


Fig. 55. Cat. 43. Tuthmosis I (Hatshepsut); Assasif, MMA 729; inscription 1:1, profile 1:2



Fig. 56. Cat. 44. Tuthmosis I (Hatshepsut)

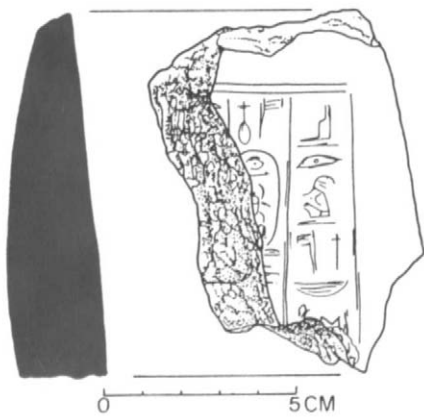


Fig. 57. Cat. 45. Tuthmosis I-Tuthmosis II(?); 1:2



Fig. 58. Cat. 46. Tuthmosis I-Tuthmosis II; KV 20



Fig. 59. **Cat. 46.** Tuthmosis I-Tuthmosis II; KV 20

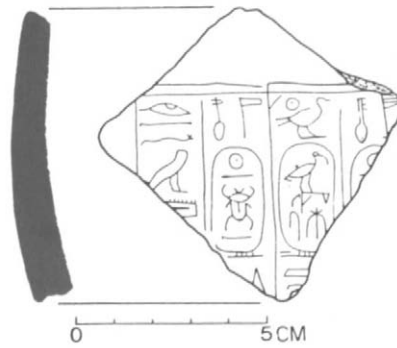


Fig. 60. **Cat. 49.** Tuthmosis I-Tuthmosis II; 1:2

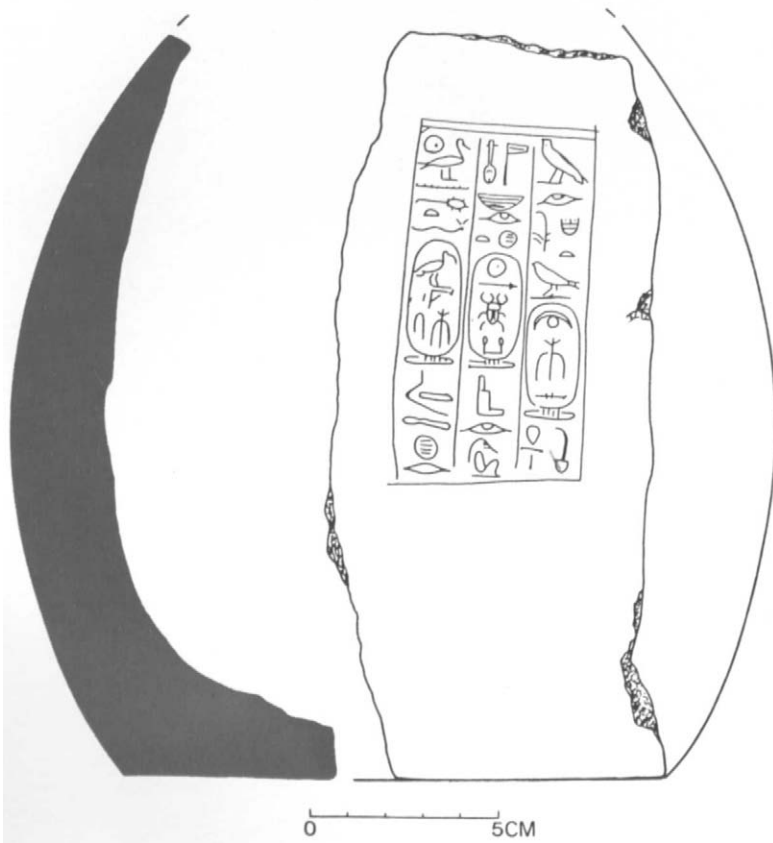


Fig. 61. **Cat. 50.** Ahmes for Tuthmosis I; 1:2



Fig. 62. **Cat. 51.** Ahmes for Tuthmosis I

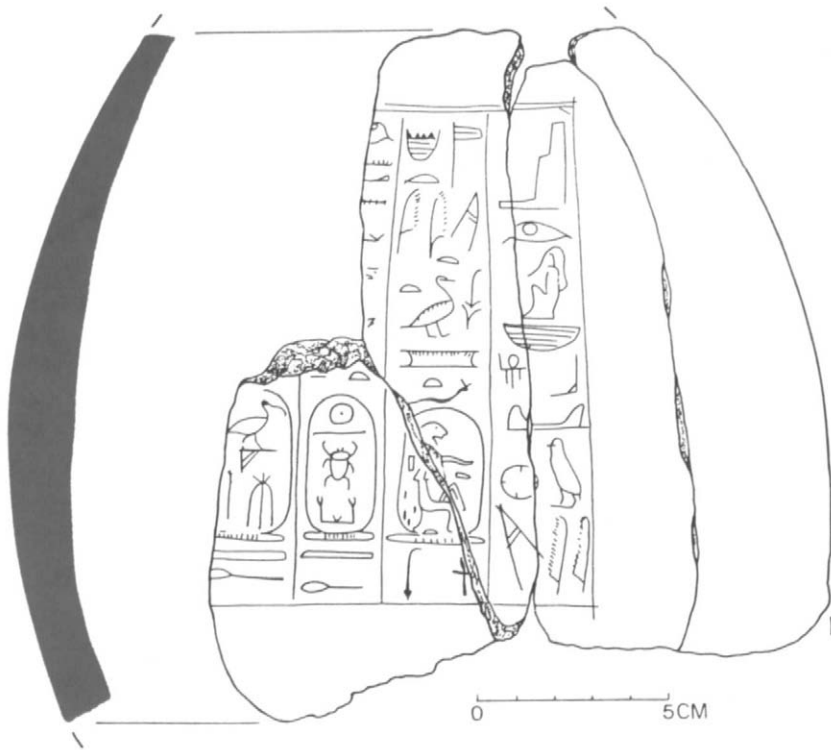


Fig. 63. Cat. 53. Hatshepsut for Tuthmosis I; partially KV 20; 1:2



Fig. 64. Cat. 54. Hatshepsut for [Tuthmosis I]



Fig. 65. Cat. 55. Tuthmosis II; siltstone(?)

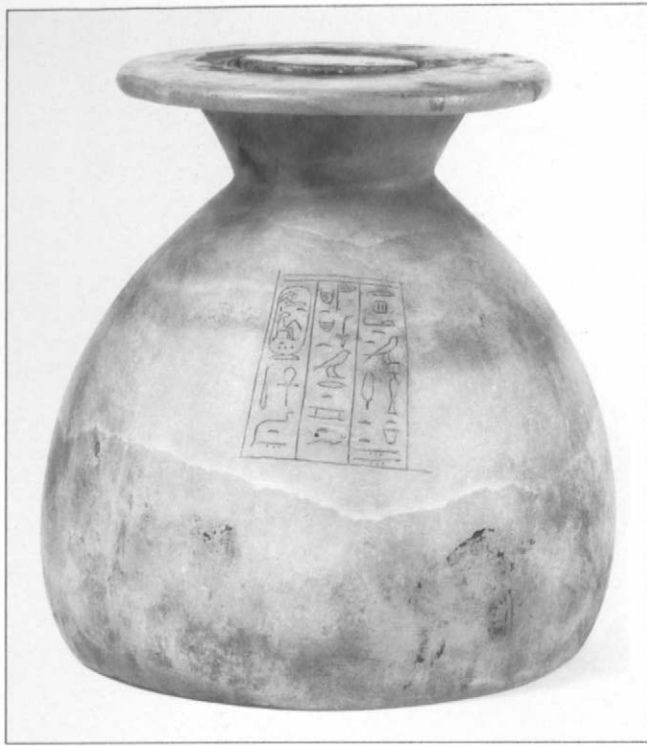


Fig. 66. Cat. 56. Tuthmosis II (Hatshepsut)

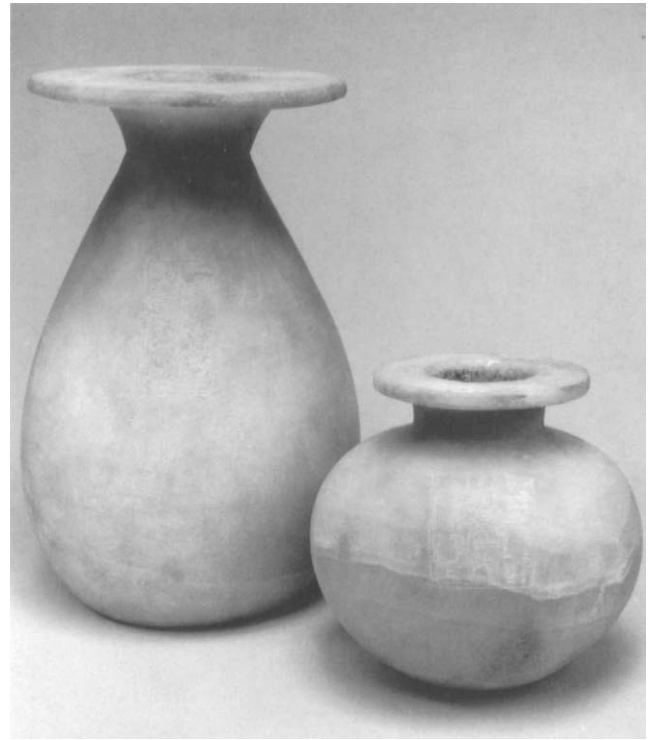


Fig. 67. *Left*, Cat. 58. Tuthmosis II (Hatshepsut);  
*right*, Cat. 60. Maatkara Hatshepsut

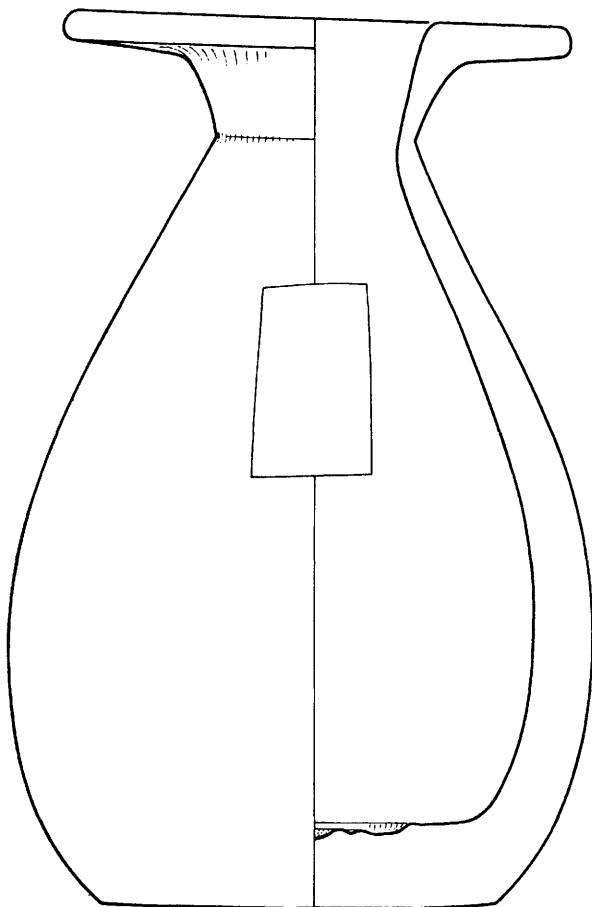
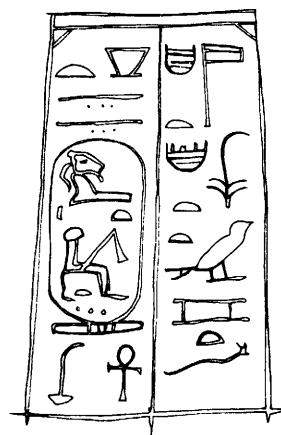


Fig. 68. Cat. 58. Tuthmosis II (Hatshepsut); inscription 1:1, profile 1:2







Top to bottom: Figs. 69-70. Cat. 59. Maatkara Hatshepsut; KV 20

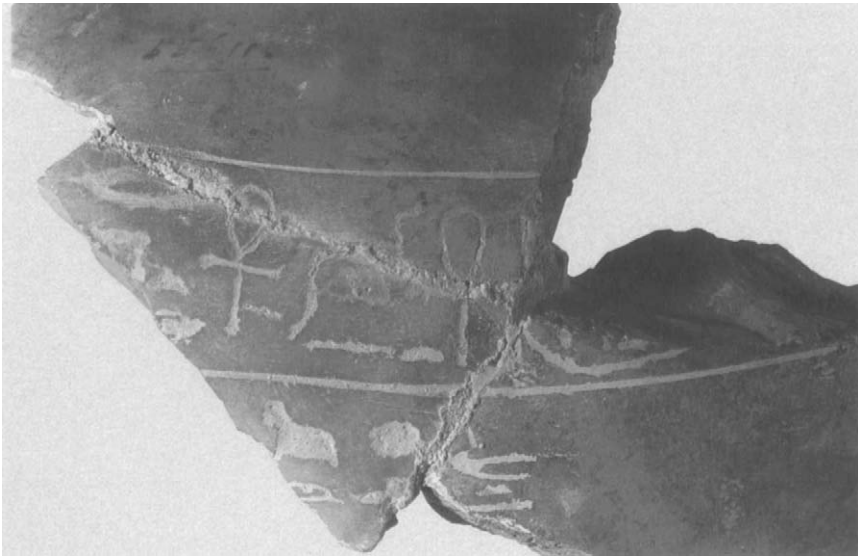


Fig. 71. Cat. 61

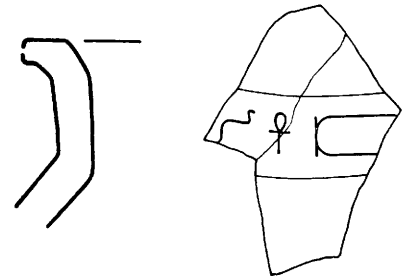
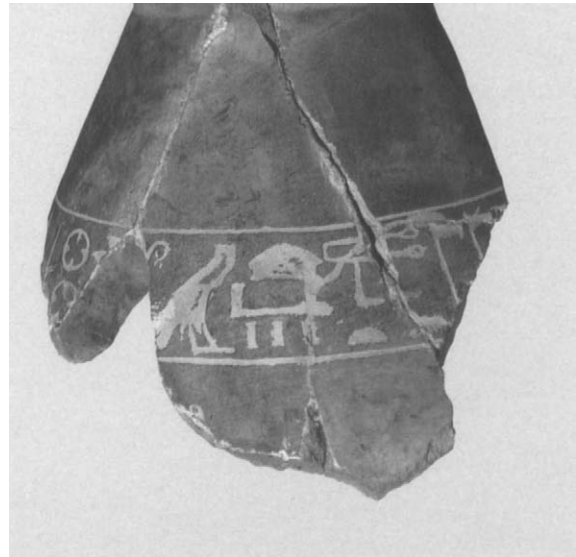


Fig. 72. Cat. 62. Two different fragments; not to scale



Left to right: Figs. 73-74. Cat. 62

Figs. 71-74. Maatkara Hatshepsut; KV 20

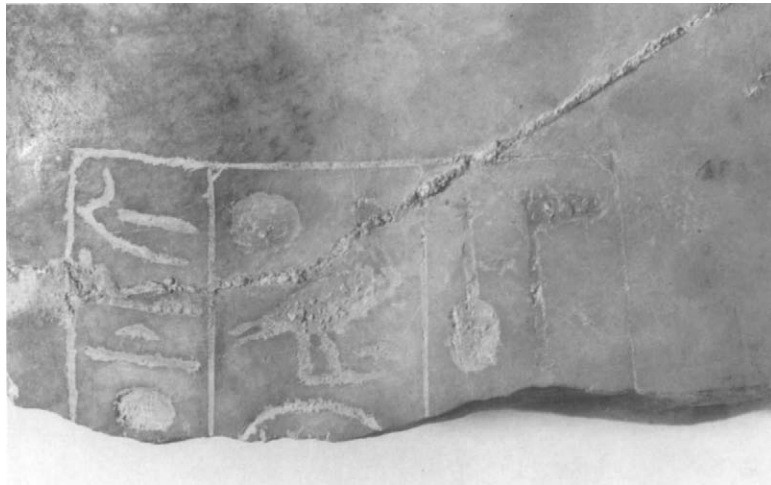


Fig. 75. Cat. 63. KV 20



Fig. 76. Cat. 64. Amarna

Figs. 75-76. Maatkara Hatshepsut

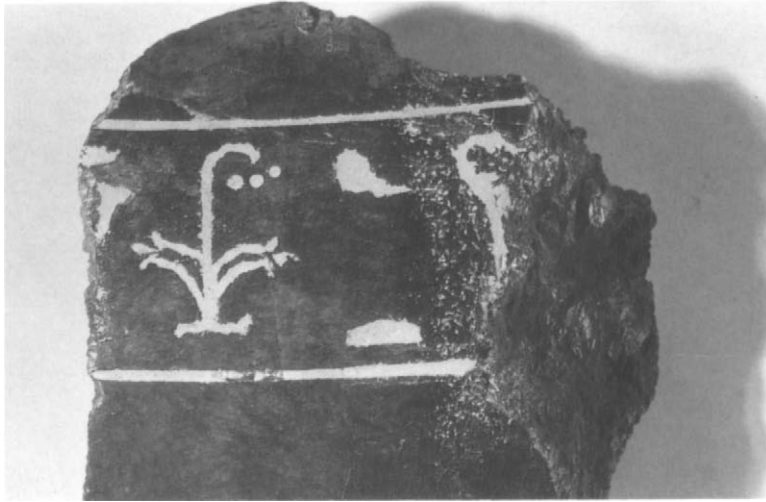


Fig. 77. Cat. 65



Fig. 78. Cat. 68

Figs. 77-78. Maatkara Hatshepsut; KV 20



Fig. 79

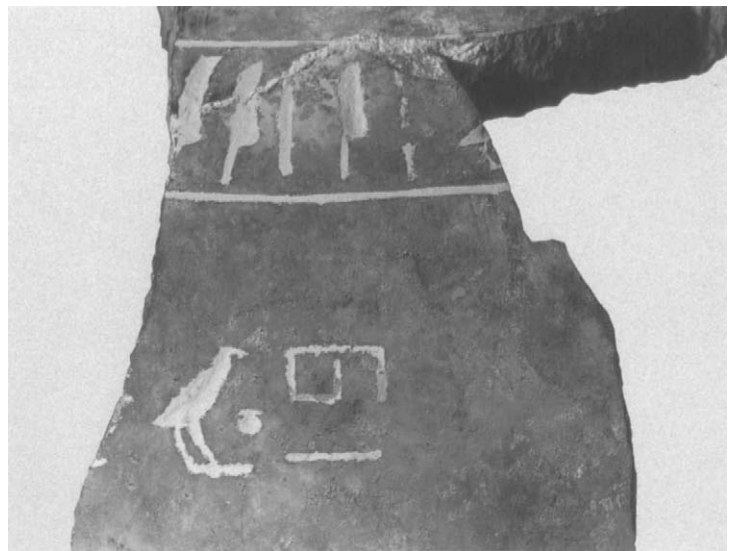


Fig. 80

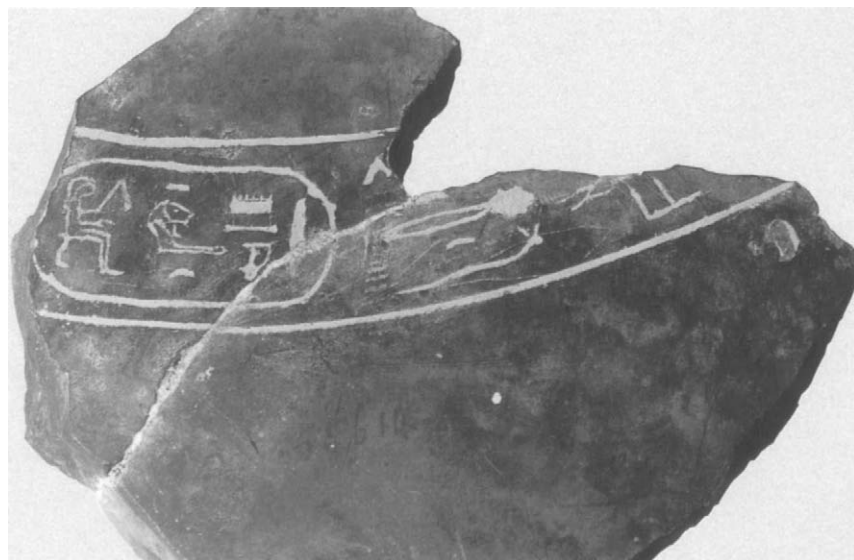


Fig. 81

Figs. 79–81. Cat. 66. Maatkara Hatshepsut; KV 20



Fig. 82. Left to right: Cats. 72, 86

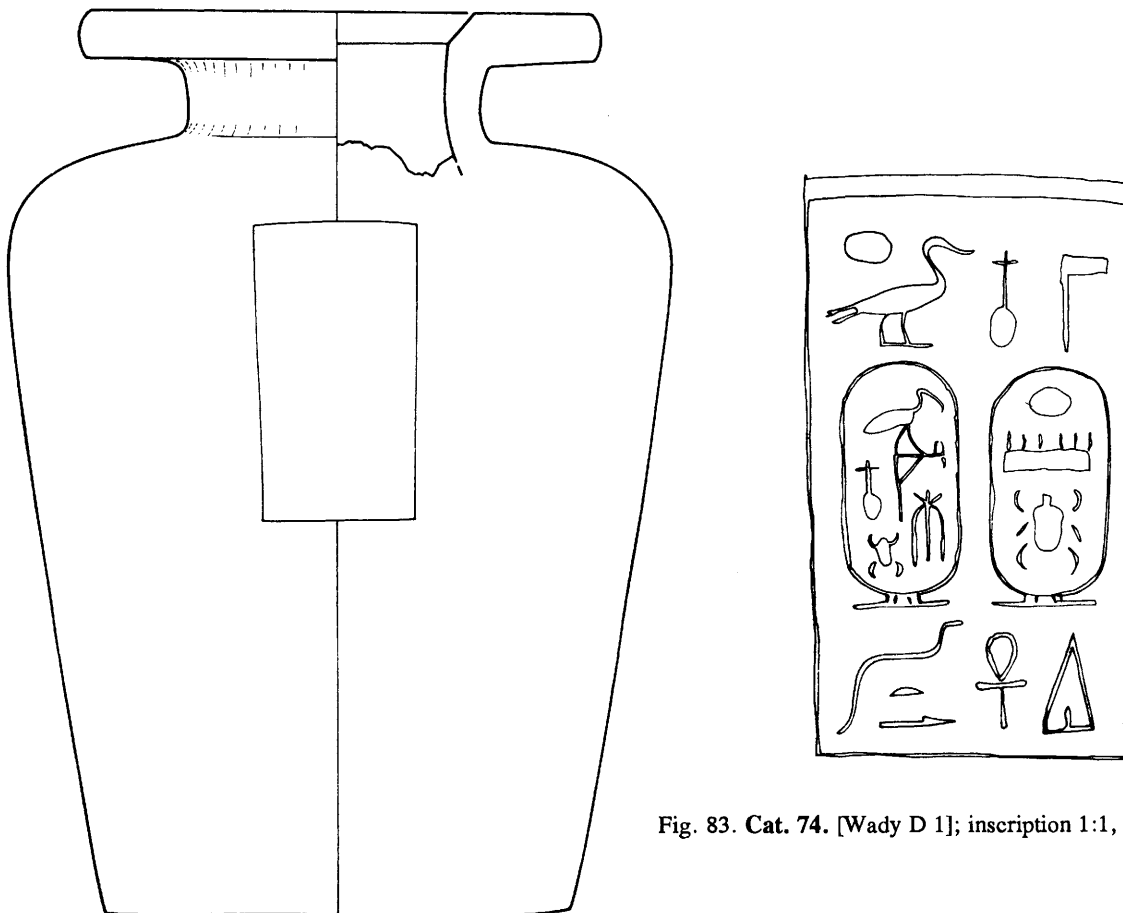
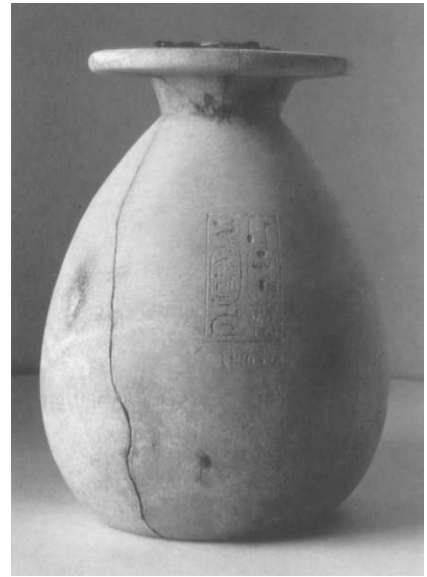


Fig. 83. Cat. 74. [Wady D 1]; inscription 1:1, profile 1:2



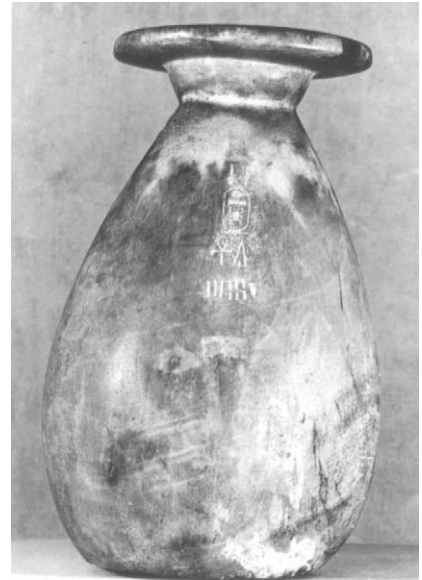
**Fig. 84.** *Left to right: Cats. 78-79, 76*



**Fig. 85.** *Cat. 81. KV 62*



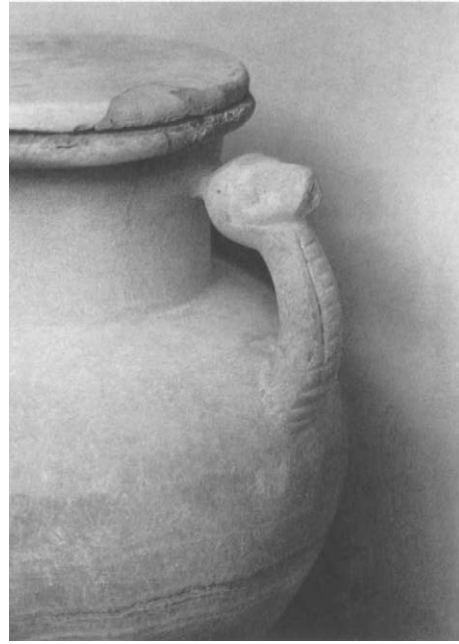
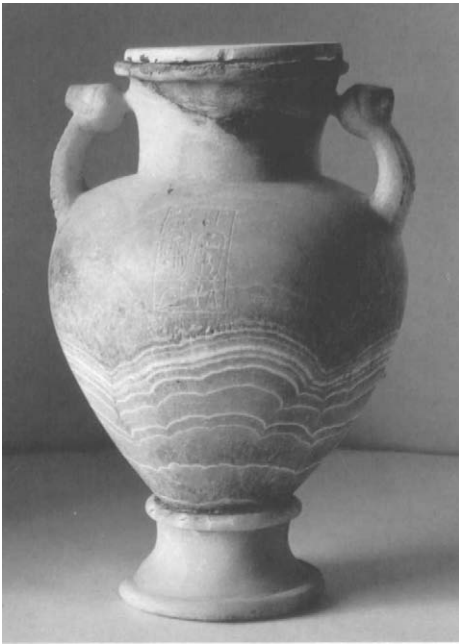
**Fig. 86.** *Left to right: Cats. 82-83, 89, 84, 91*



**Fig. 87.** *Cat. 92*

**Figs. 84-87.** Tuthmosis III





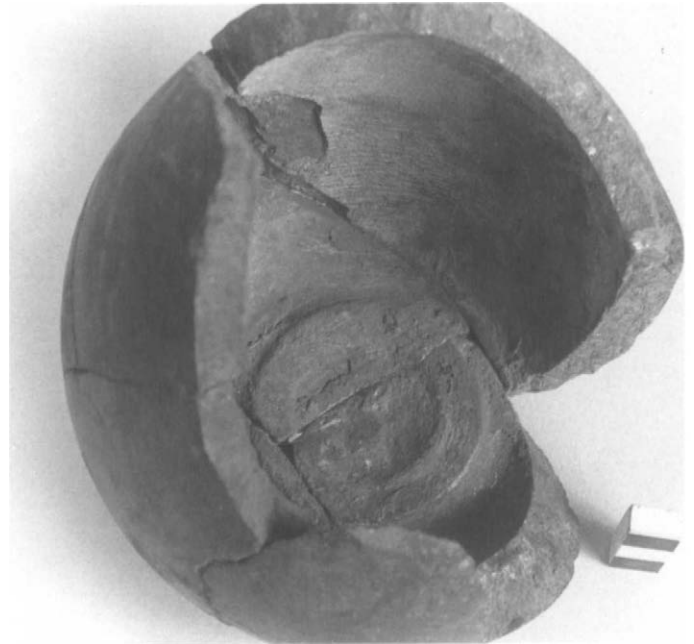
*Left to right: Figs. 88–89. Cat. 94. KV 62*



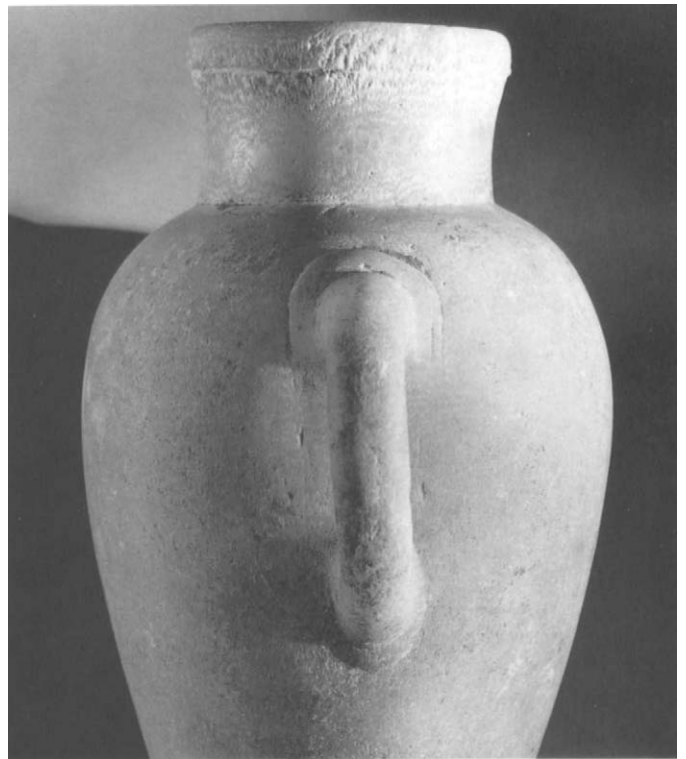
*Left to right: Figs. 90–91. Cat. 95. Katsamba*

**Figs. 88–91. Tuthmosis III**





*Left to right: Figs. 92–93. Cat. 97. KV 35 (Amenhotep II); serpentine*



*Left to right: Figs. 94–95. Cat. 98. Amenhotep II*



Fig. 96. Cat. 102. Amenhotep II; KV 35



Fig. 97



Fig. 98



Fig. 99

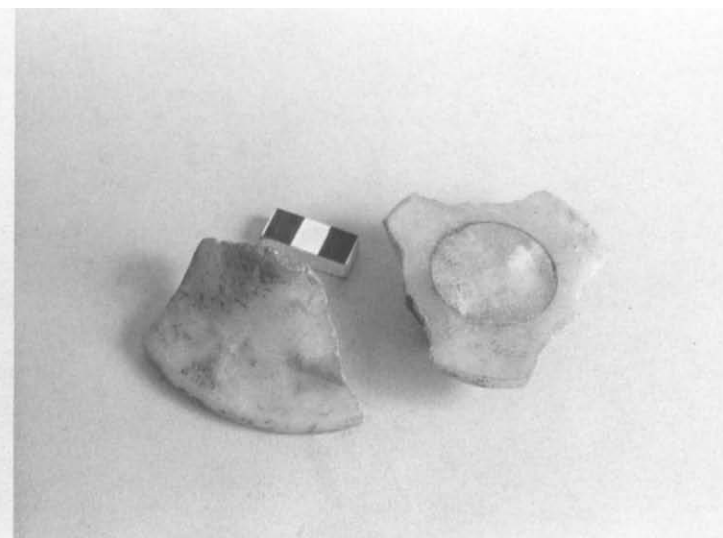


Fig. 100

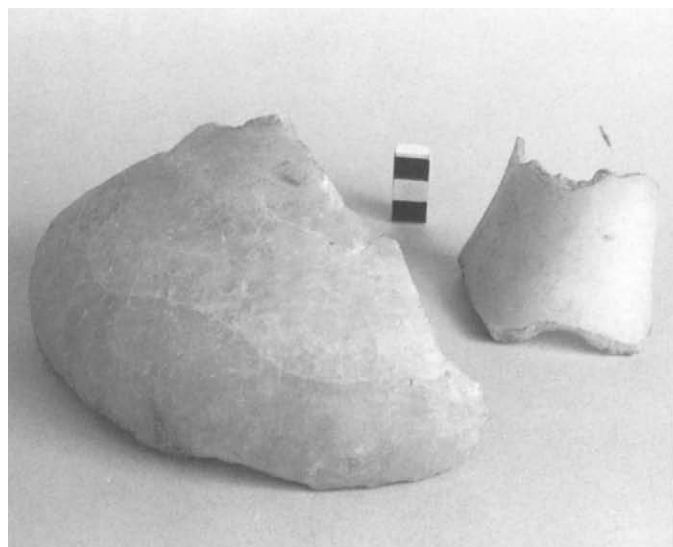


Fig. 101

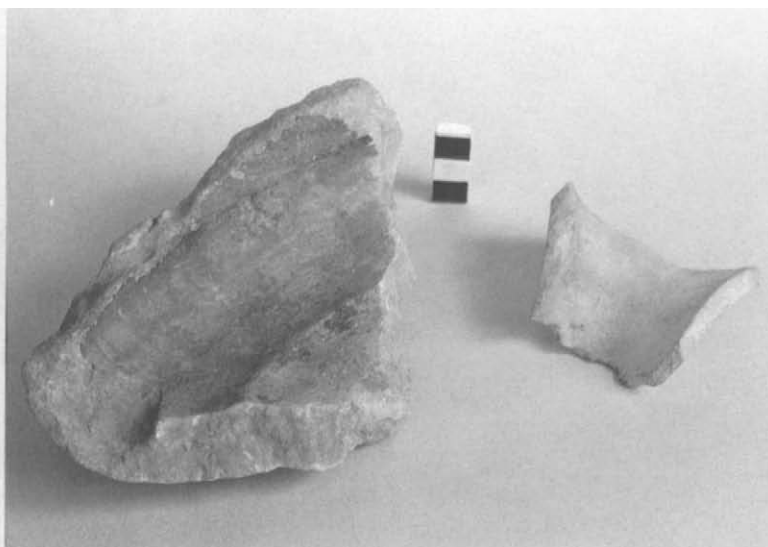


Fig. 102

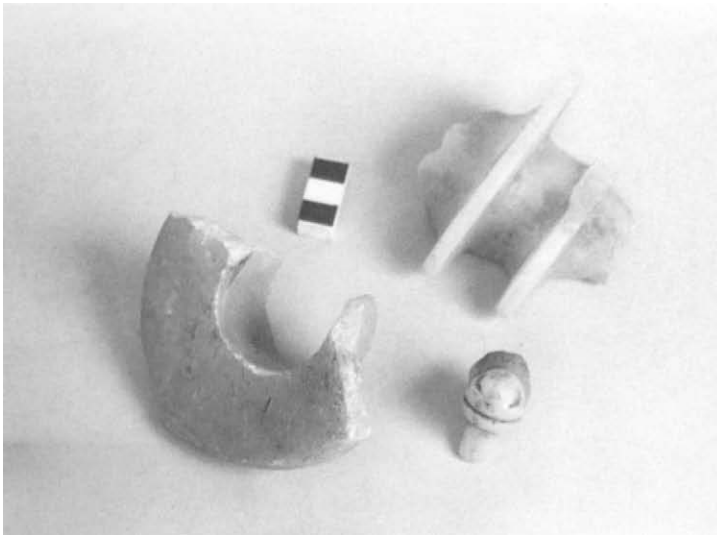


Fig. 103

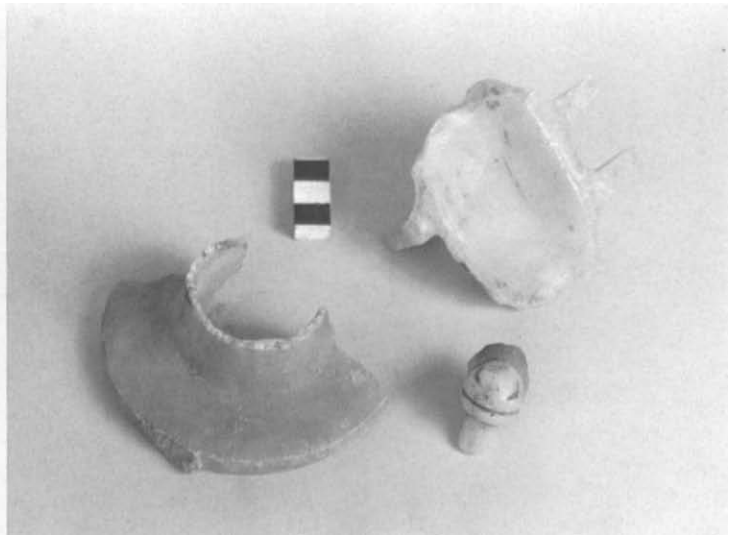


Fig. 104



Fig. 105

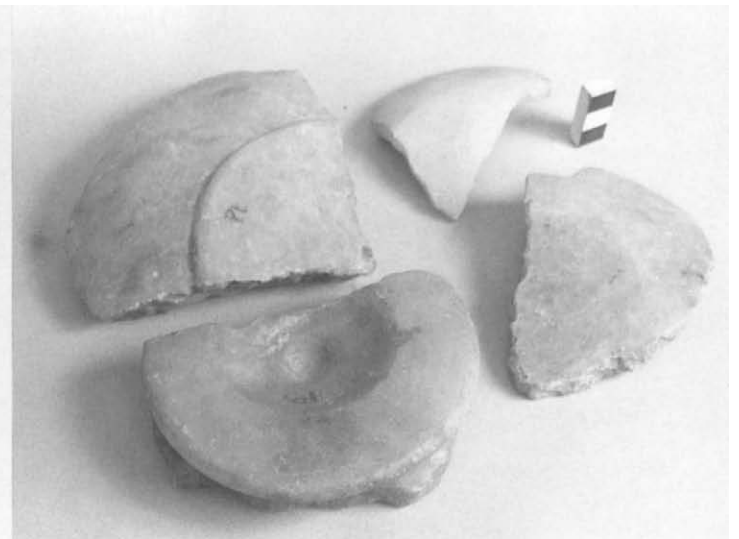


Fig. 106

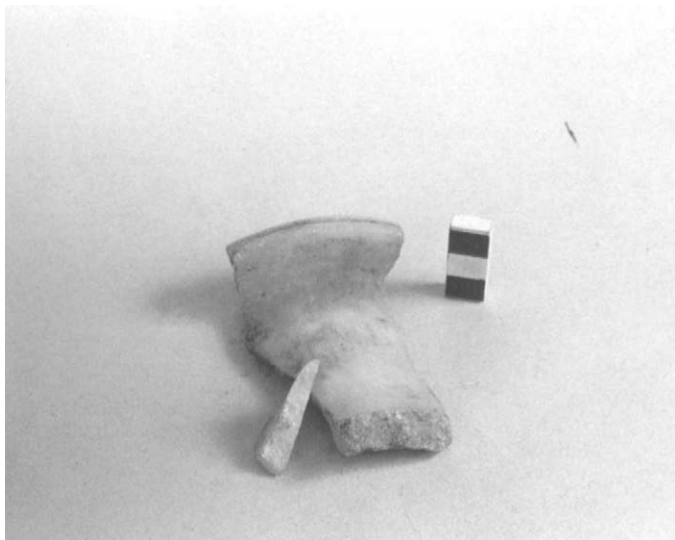


Fig. 107

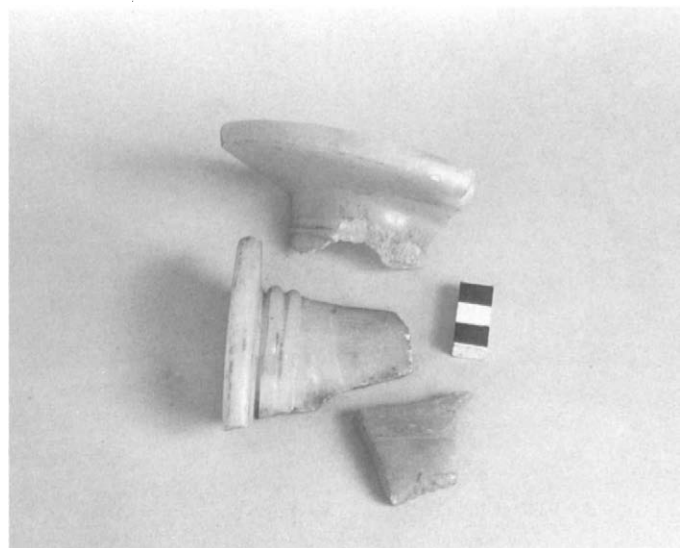


Fig. 108

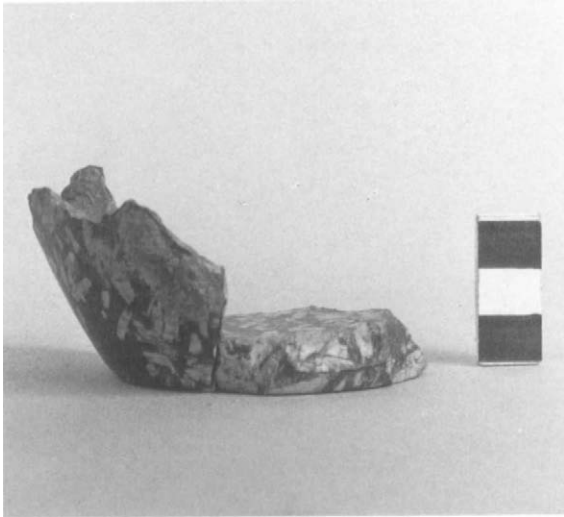


Fig. 109. Cat. 103



Fig. 110. Cat. 105



Fig. 111. Cat. 106

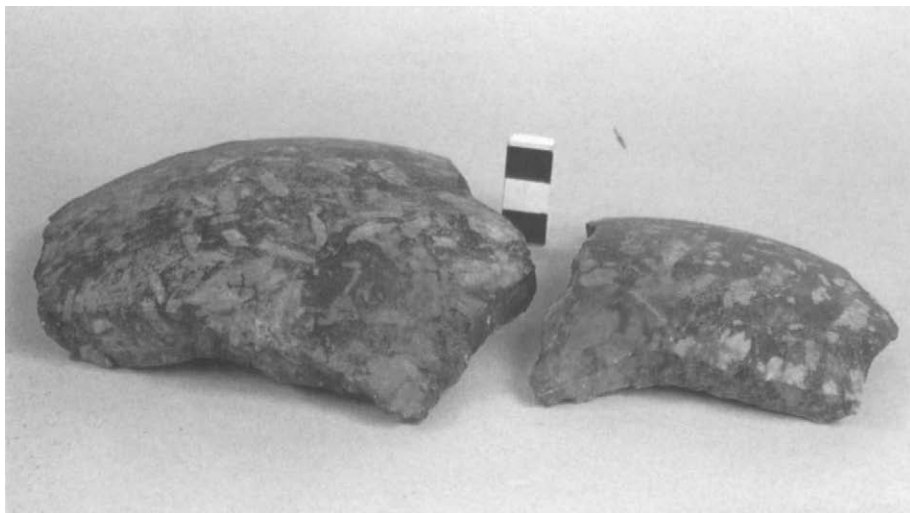


Fig. 112. Cat. 107



Fig. 113. Cat. 112

Figs. 109–13. KV 43 (Tuthmosis IV); hard stones



Left to right, Figs. 114-15. Cat. 104



Fig. 116. Cat. 105 (one of two fragments)



Fig. 117. Cat. 111



Top to bottom, Figs. 118-19. Cat. 108





Fig. 120. *Left to right*: Cats. 105 (see Fig. 116), 106, 111, 112. KV 43 (Tuthmosis IV); colored stones, not to scale

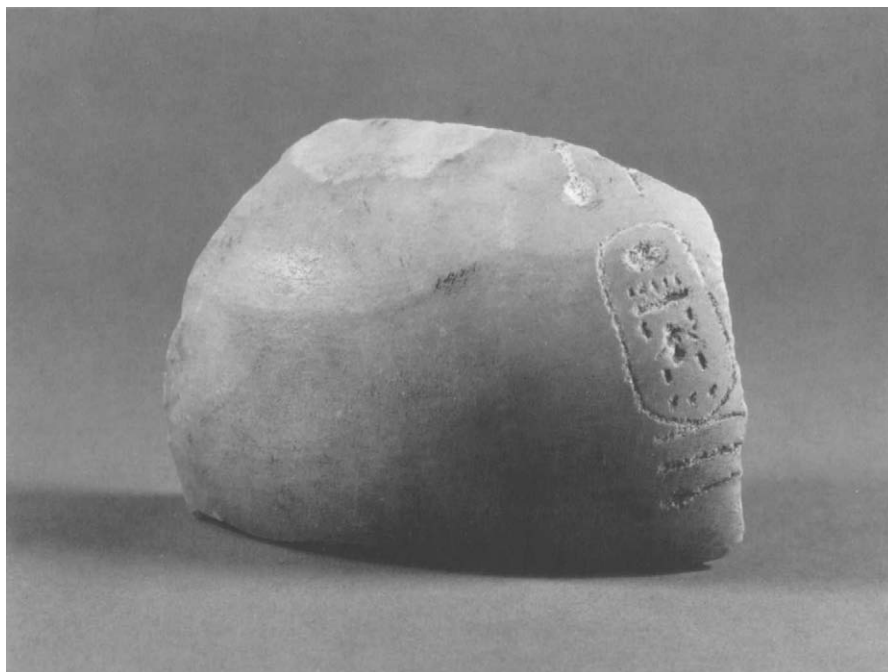


Fig. 121. Cat. 109. Tuthmosis IV

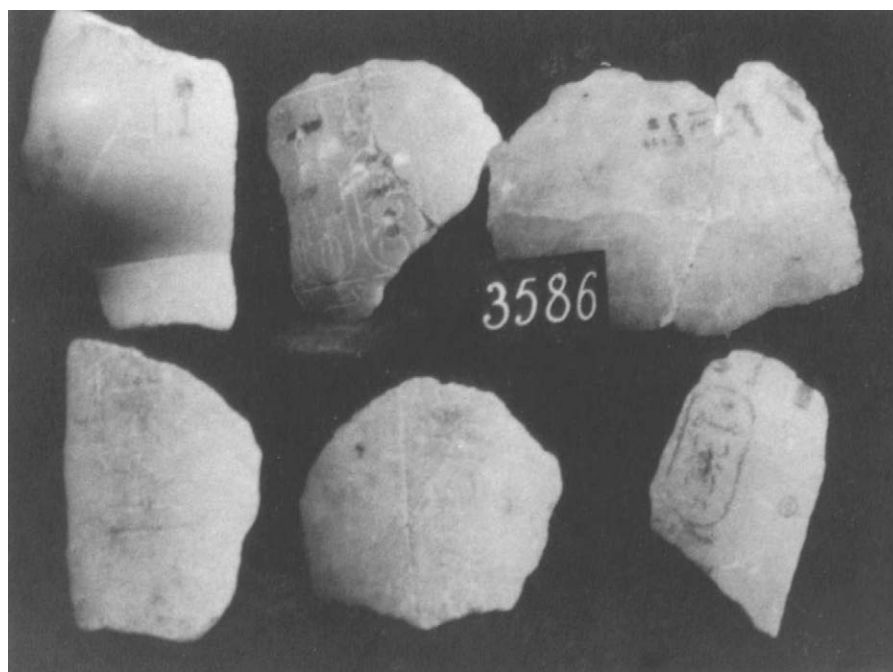


Fig. 122. *Top, left to right*: Cats. 114, 96, 110. *Bottom, left to right*: 115, 113, 101(?); KV 43

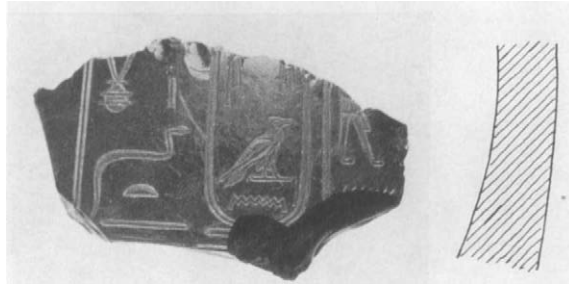
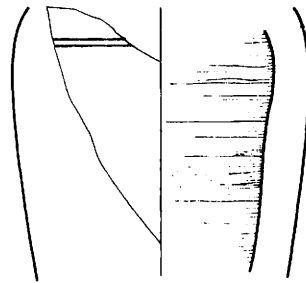
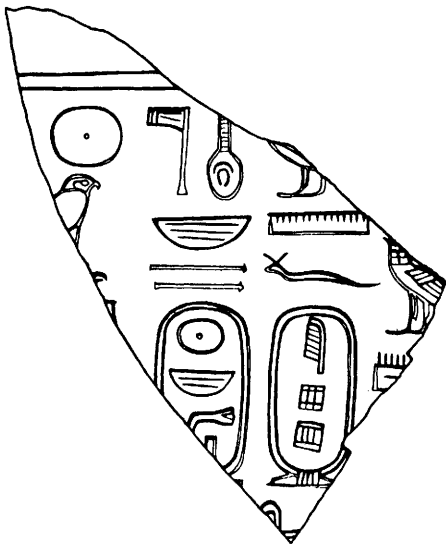


Fig. 123. Cat. A. Seuserenra Khian; Bogazköy; obsidian



Left to right: Figs. 124–26. Cat. B. Nebkhepesra Apopy; Tell el-Yahudiyeh; inscription 1:1, profile 1:2; chert

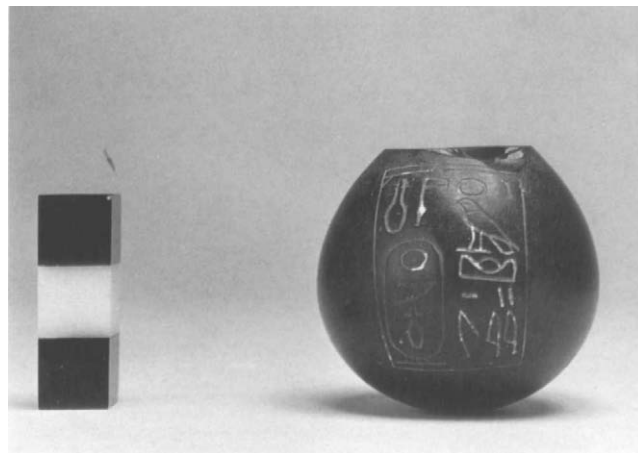


Fig. 127. Dynasty 13 comparative, Merenra; obsidian





Fig. 128. Cat. C. Ahmes Nefertary; limestone breccia



Left to right: Figs. 129–30. Cat. D. Amenhotep I; glazed steatite

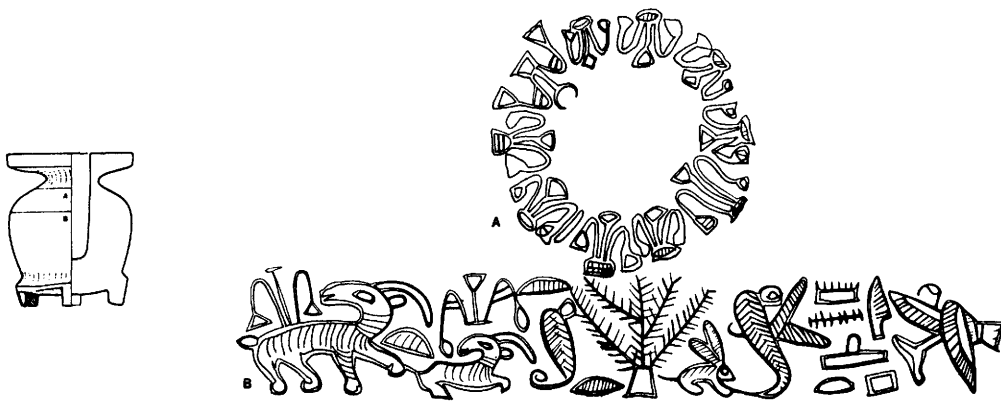


Fig. 131. Cat. E. Amenhotep I; inscription 1:1, profile 1:2; glazed steatite

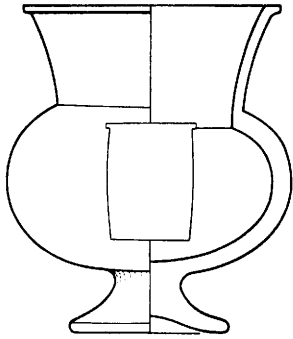


Fig. 132. Cat. F. Tuthmosis I; inscription 1:1, profile 1:2

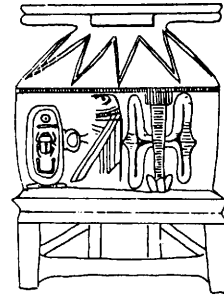
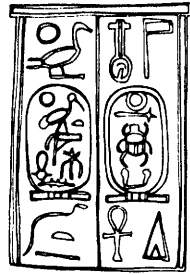


Fig. 133. Cat. G. Tuthmosis I; 1:1



Fig. 134. Cat. H. ca. Tuthmosis I (Mernub)

Figs. 132–34. Glazed steatite



Fig. 135. Cat. J. Tuthmosis II  
(Hatshepsut for Ahmes); serpentinite

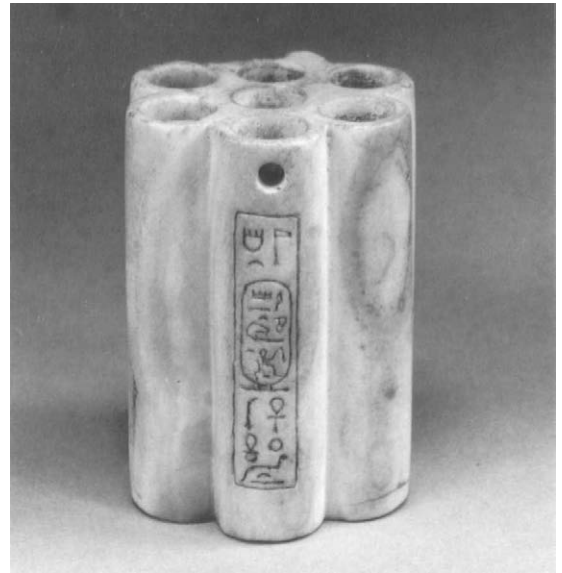


Fig. 136. Cat. K. Maatkara Hatshepsut

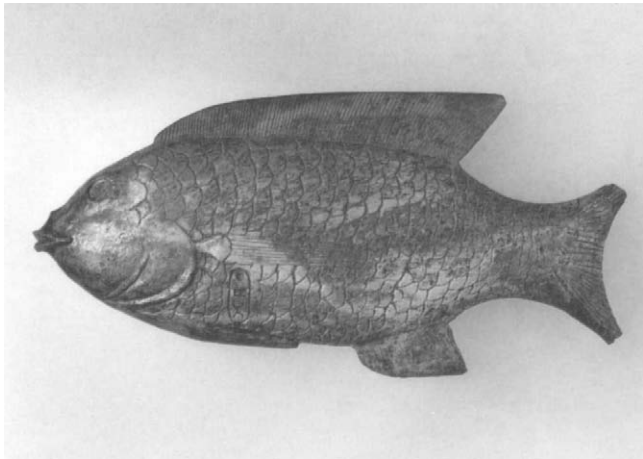


Fig. 137. Cat. M. Tuthmosis III; glazed steatite

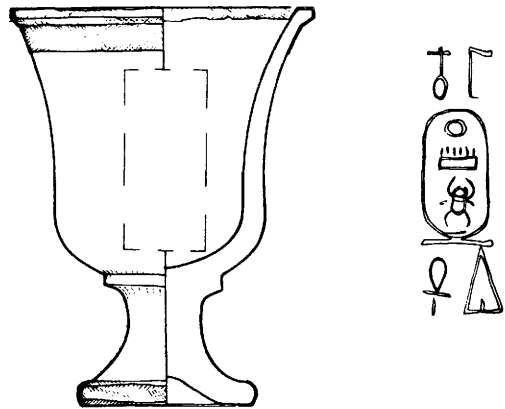


Fig. 138. Cat. N. Tuthmosis III;  
inscription 1:1, profile 1:2



Fig. 139. *Left to right: Cats. P (serpentinite); S, O, V, R; X (hornblende diorite)*

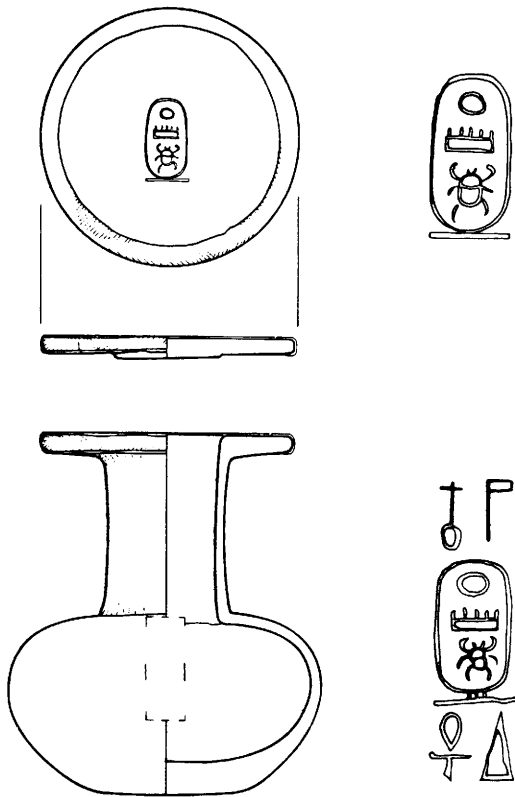


Fig. 140. *Cat. V. Inscription 1:1, profile 1:2*

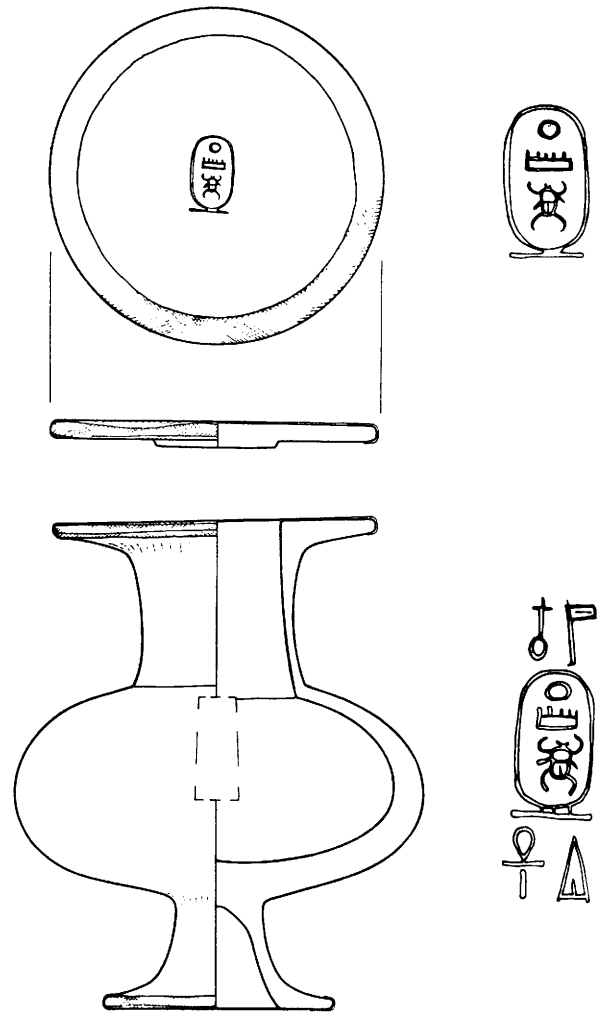


Fig. 141. *Cat. W. Inscription 1:1, profile 1:2*



Fig. 142. **Cat. U.** Tuthmosis III; KV 34; limestone(?)

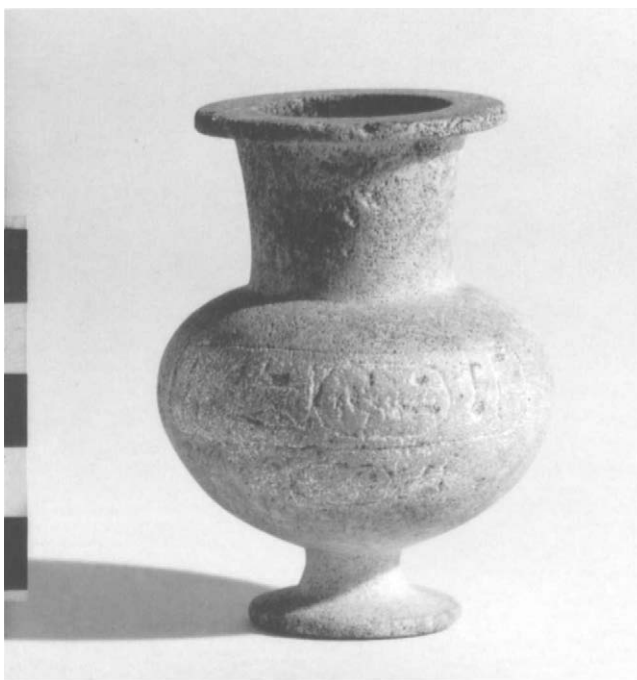


Fig. 143. **Cat. Y.** Amenhotep II (Meryetra for Tuthmosis III); limestone(?)



Fig. 144. **Cat. Z.** Amenhotep II (Meryetra for Tuthmosis III); KV 34; limestone(?)

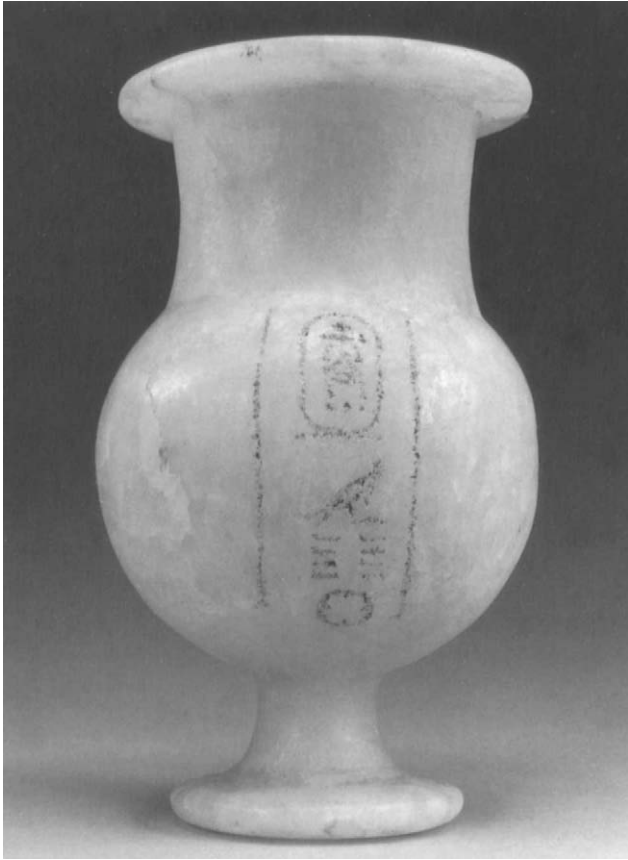


Fig. 145. Cat. AA

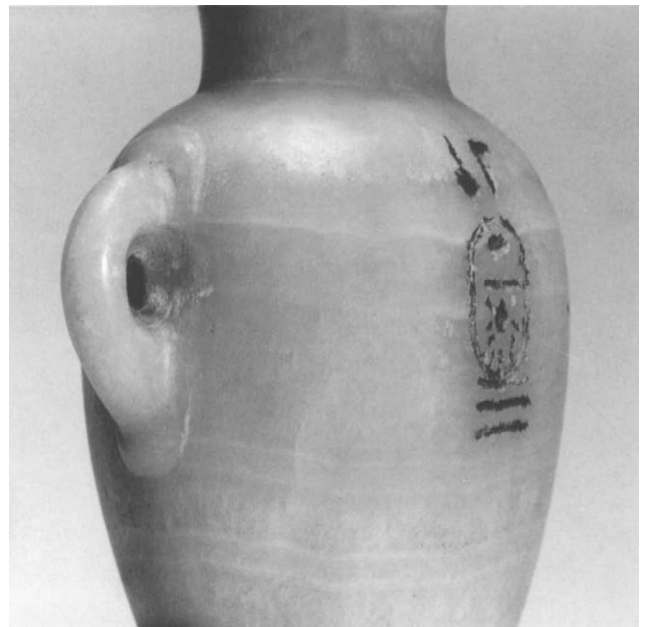


Fig. 146. Cat. BB

Figs. 145–46. Amenhotep II

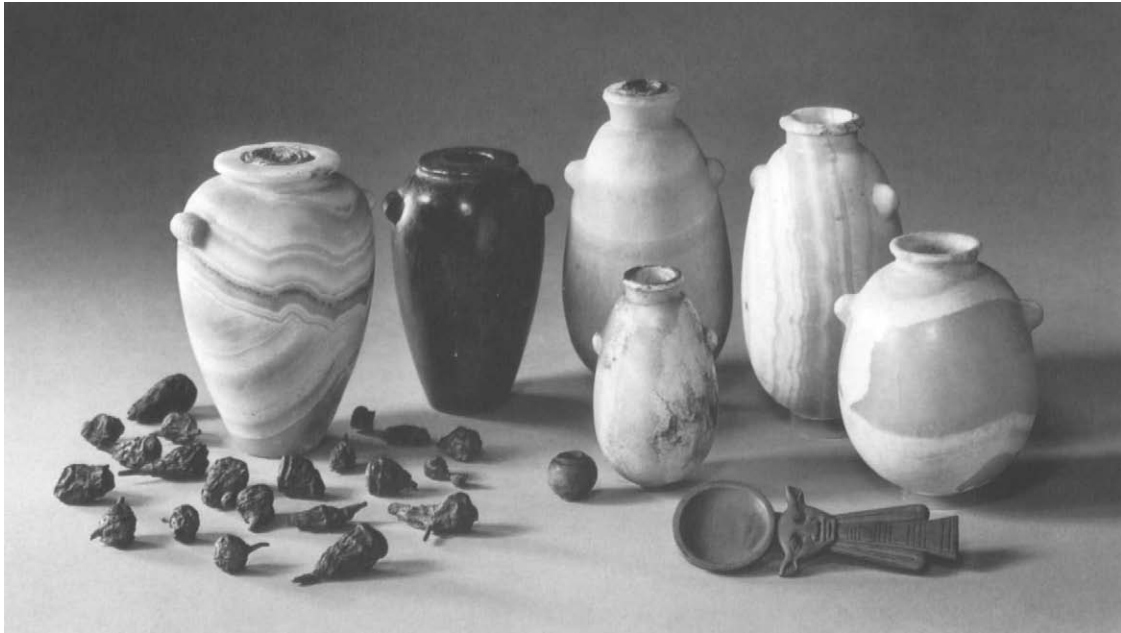


Fig. 147. Mentuhotep-burial objects; calcareous rock and serpentinite vessels; Drah Abu el-Naga



Fig. 148. Undated pottery alabastron, comparative

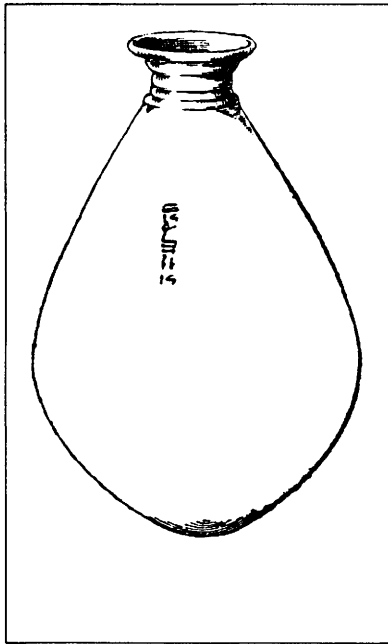


Fig. 149. Middle Kingdom pottery flask; Dashur

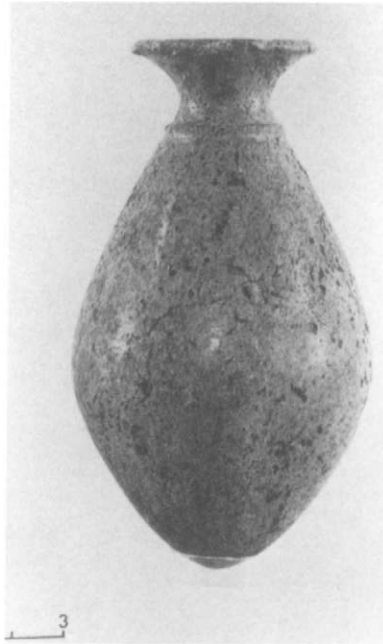


Fig. 150. Early Dynasty 18 polished pottery flask; Nubia

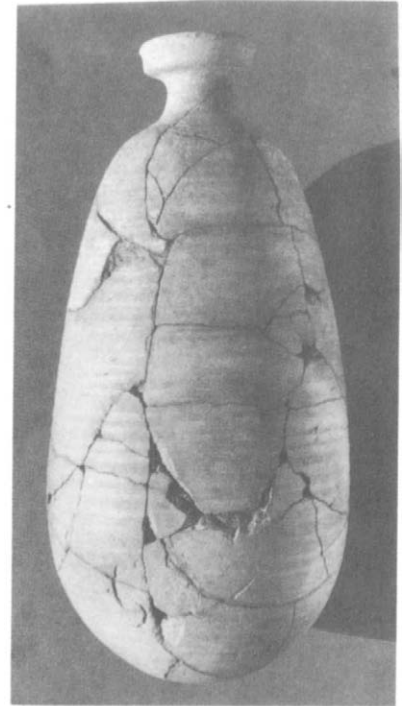


Fig. 151. Gray ware Akkadian bottle; Tell Brak



Fig. 152. Small wooden alabastron; KV 62 (Tutankhamun)

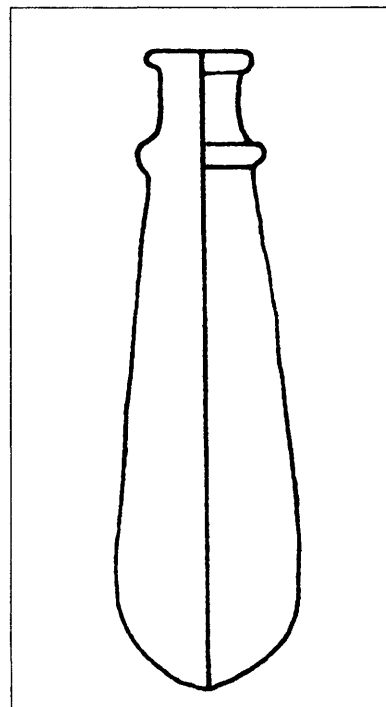


Fig. 153. "Calcite" alabastron; Amman Airport (Late Bronze Age)





Fig. 154. Limestone jug inscribed for the treasurer Menkheperra-seneb

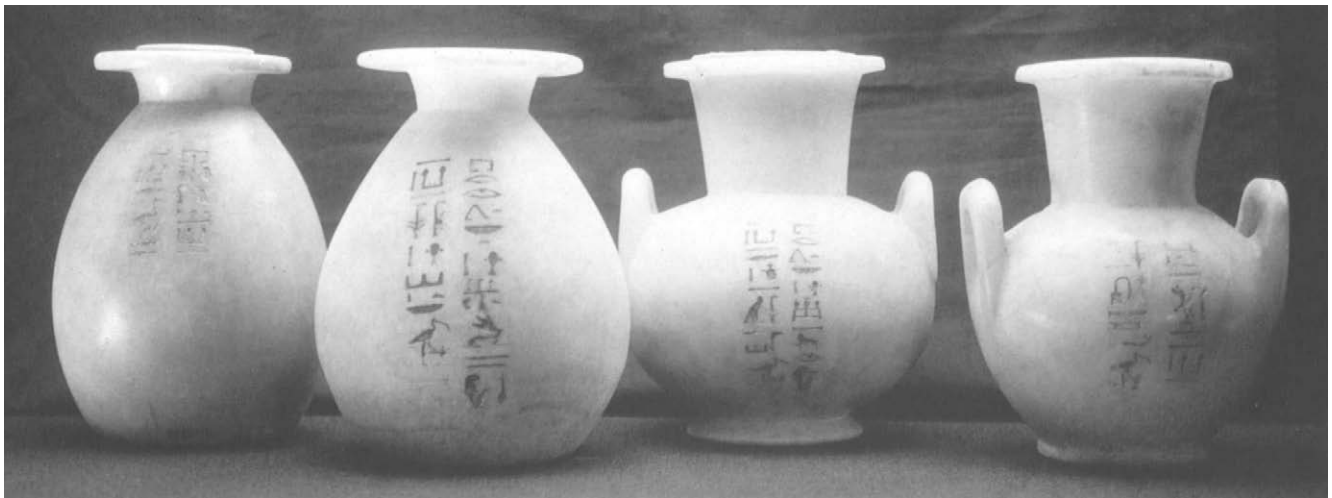


Fig. 155. Piriform jars and amphorae with horizontal handles inscribed for General Djehuty

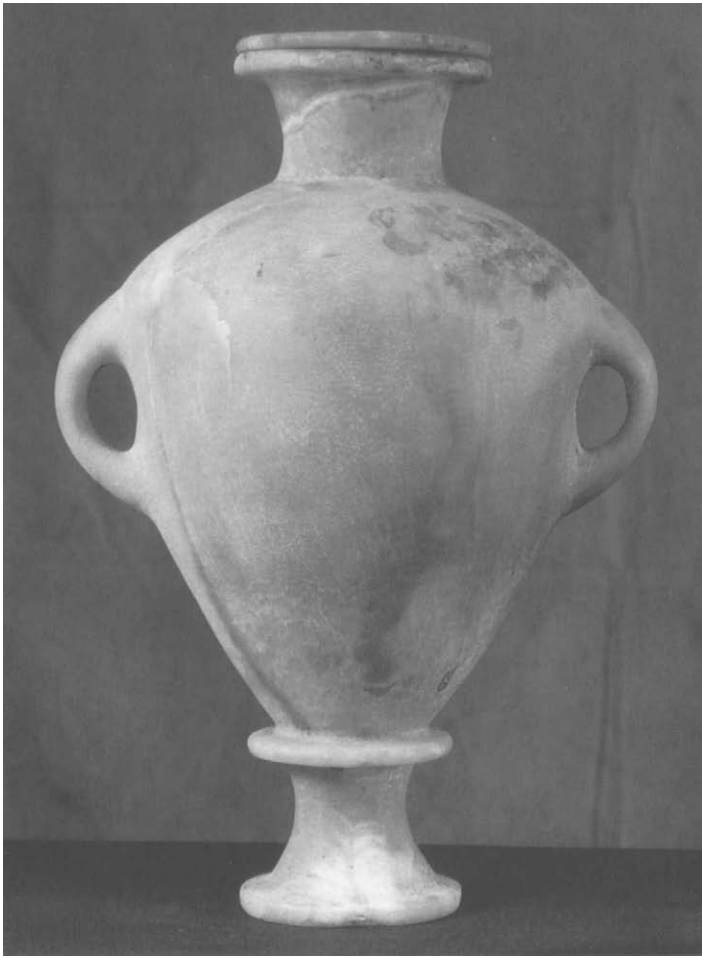


Fig. 156. Amphora with integral base; Assasif, MMA 5A P3 B4

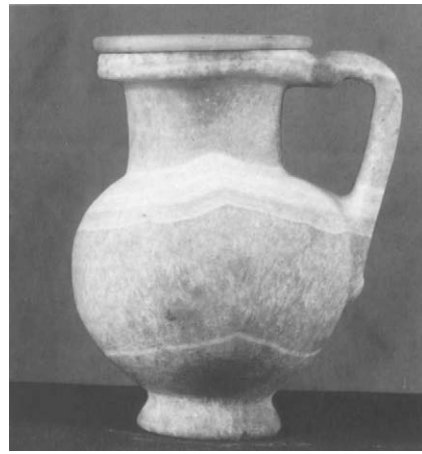


Fig. 157. Jug with ring foot; Assasif, MMA 5A P3 B4



Fig. 158. High-necked jar on separate raised base; Assasif, MMA 5A P3 B5



Fig. 159. *Left to right*: Pottery pitcher with biconical body and limestone carinated jar with ring base; Assasif, MMA 5A P3 D1



Fig. 160. Squat jar with lug handles, type C andesite porphyry(?); 1:2

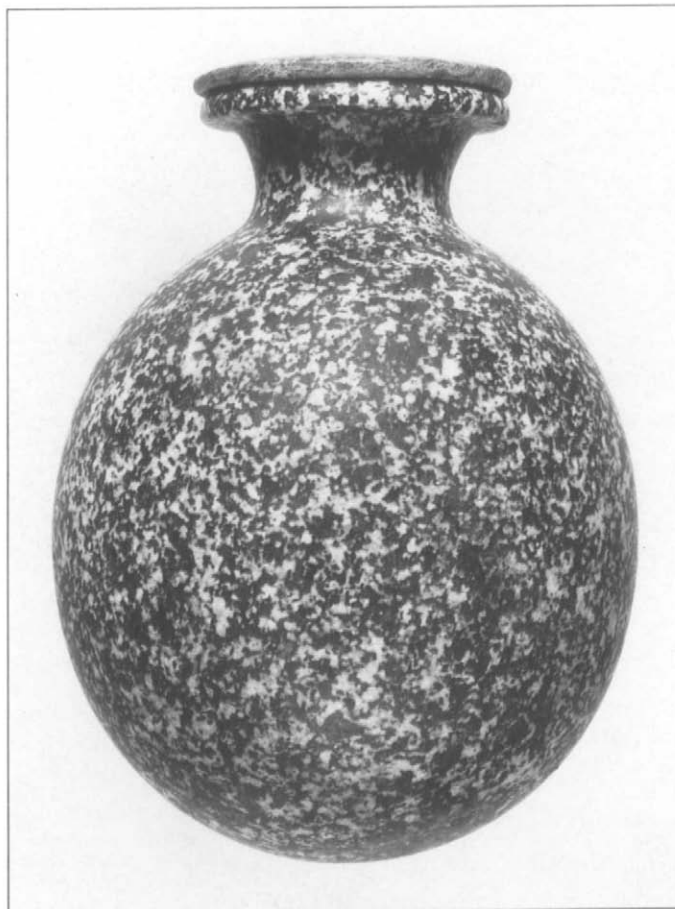


Fig. 161. Hard stone bottle with serpentine lid; 2:3

Figs. 160-61. Assasif, MMA 5A P3 D1

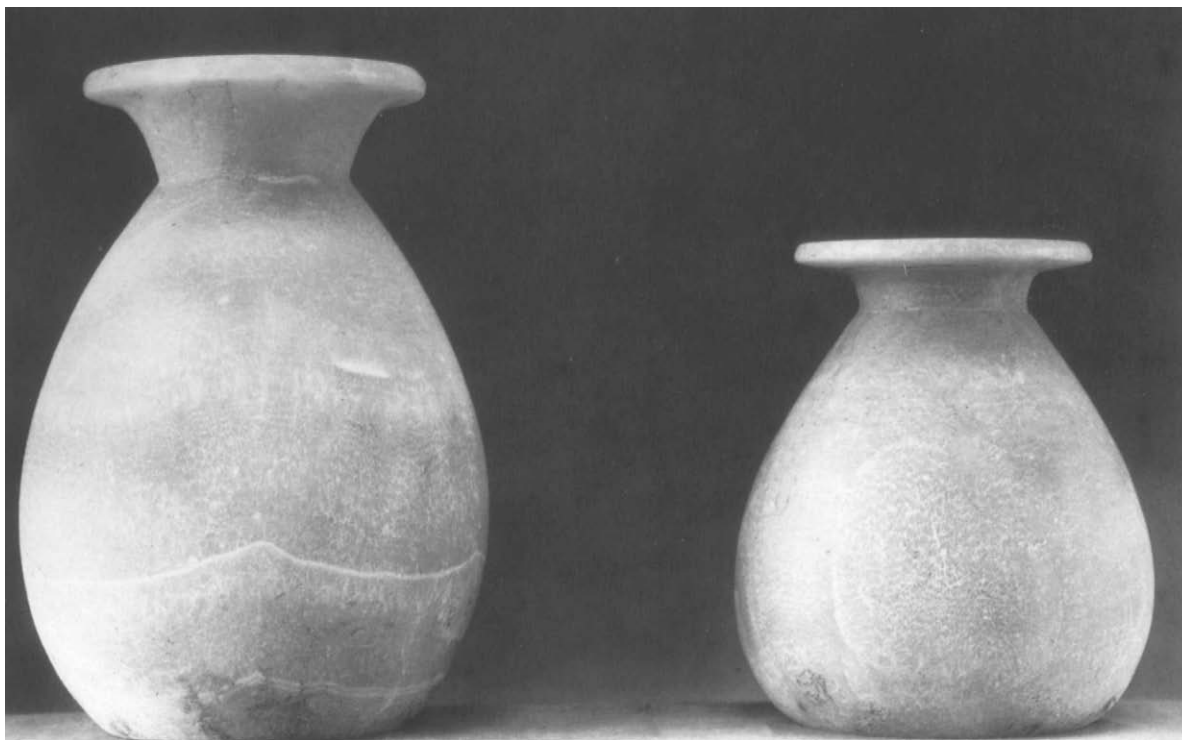


Fig. 162. Piriform jars; Assasif, MMA 5A P2 B3; 1:2



Fig. 163. Bowl and jars; Assasif, MMA 729; 1:4

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