

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, EGYPT

THE EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, CAIRO

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL MONUMENTS



GOVERNMENT PRESS, CAIRO 1956





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NOTICE TO VISITORS

The Museum is open during the following hours -

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	ALL THE WEEK EXCEPT FRIDAY	FRIDAY
WINTER SEASON		
November to February	9am to 4 pm	9 to 11 15 am 1 30 to 4 pm
March and April	9 am to 430 p.m	9 to 11 15 am 1 30 to 4 30 pm.
SUMMER SEASON		
May to October mclusive	8.30 a.m to 1 p m	8 to 11 15 am
MUSLIM MONTH OF RAMADAN	from 10 a m	from 9 a m

For entrance fee, see the notice at the door

Sticks, umbrellas, sunshades, bags and food must be left at the entrance Visitors are earnestly requested not to give any gratuities Visitors are requested not to touch the monuments, and smoking in any part of the Museum is strictly forbidden. The guardians have orders not to converse with visitors.

The clerk at the Ticket Office is not obliged to give change.

It is forbidden to reproduce and publish the recent acquisitions and certain other monuments bearing a notice to that effect. All other monuments exhibited may be copied, sketched and photographed without special permission; for the use of easels and stand-cameras, however, visitors must have a permit from the Keeper of the Museum, obtainable gratis on application at the Museum Offices.

All enquiries connected with the Provinces and with free permits are dealt with at the offices of the Director-General in the Annexe (behind the Museum building), and not at the Museum; cards (price P.T. 180) for admission to the monuments of Upper Egypt can, however, be bought at the Main Entrance.

Complaints should be made to the Keeper of the Museum, or in writing to the Director-General.

Visitors desiring to interview any member of the Museum staff will kindly comply with the regulations, of which the clerks at the Museum Offices (the first door from the Museum Façade) or at the Main Entrance to the Museum will inform them.

The closed rooms on the Ground Floor contain objects that are of only secondary interest to the general public Duly accredited students can visit them on giving 24 hours' notice to the Keeper of the Museum

The Library is not open to the public Students certified by their universities as being engaged in archæological research may obtain permission to make use of it by application to the Director General or the Chief Keeper of the Vinseum

Egyptian Antiquities which it is desired to take or send out of the country must be submitted to the Misseum Offices Forms of application for permission to export may be obtained from the clerk there A special charge is made for each package scaled to pass the custom. These formalities do not imply any sort of guarantee as to genuineness.

Antiquities, casts, photographs and the state of the Department of Antiquities may be the Main Entrance

Recent innovations, which, it is hard the approval of students and restored lation, at suitable points, of more is briefly explained. The filter gones of objects will also be they refer. Prehistor (1 U 53 E), Natural History Upper Floor), Scarie 1

Tut'ankhamun (U 9 and U 45), Divinities (U 19), Writing (U29), Gems and Precious Materials (U 3 and U 55 E), Tools and Weapons (U 34), Metals (U 34), and Building Stones and other Rocks (U 55 E). Others are in preparation. A small collection of geological specimens will be found in U 55 E, together with maps of Egypt and photographs of antiquity sites taken by the Royal Egyptian Air Force.

Since the opening of the Agricultural Museum at El-Duqqi, (Gîza), a large part of the collection, formerly exhibited in the Natural History Section (Room 53 W; Upper Floor) has been transferred there. Those retained have some archæological, apart from zoological or botanical interest. Nearly all the Coptic, or Christian Egyptian monuments, have now been sent to the Coptic Museum in Old Cairo. The line of demarcation between the Christian and pagan monuments is clearly defined both in language and style.

PRETACE

The Antiquities Department of the Egyptian Government (Ministry of Education) found a home for its collections, the fruits of excavations and discoveries, first at Bulaq in 1858, then at the Palace of Giza in 1890. The present Museum was built in 1900, it contains only such objects as were made in or imported into Egypt from the earliest times down to about the VIIIs century AD, products of Coptic culture being excluded.

The present Description is, like its predecessors, based on Maspero's Guide of 1915, though many new acquisitions are described I is a tranged, however, on an entirely different, system The constant changes in the positions of objects, occasioned by space having continually to be found for new discoveries, render any Guide describing the exhibits, room by room, out of date almost as soon as it is published, and experience has further shown that the vast majority of visitors do not follow the order suggested in the previous edition, but prefer to be able to find easily the description of any object which interests them

In this edition the objects, whatever may be their position, which bear EXHIBITION NUMBERS UNDERLINED IN RED, are described on pages 22 to 170 in their numerical order, so that the description of any such object can at once be found Conversely, by means of the Position Index I, any object described

can be readily located. Index II will enable the visitor to find where any class of objects which interests him is exhibited, and the positions of some of the best-known objects.

Numbers, in black on a white ground, are now used instead of letters to distiguish the rooms and the sections of galleries as the letters never proved really satisfactory. The letters will be left in place for the present, however, since several useful handbooks still employ them. In the galleries a number is placed at each end of each section, an arrow indicating from what point that section begins.

Some of the exhibition numbers of Maspero's Guide have been retained, since they are quoted as references in various works.

NOTES

ON

EGYPTIAN CHRONOLOGY, HISTORY AND LANGUAGE

CHRONOLOGY

It is impossible to give an exact date to the older monuments in the Museum. The Egyptians did not employ a fixed era, but dated events by the year of the king's reign in which they occurred. We do not possess a complete chronological list of all the kings and there are 'Dark Periods' of which we cannot determine the length, even within a consumer so. In order, therefore, to indicate the relative age of periods or monuments, it is the custom to say that they be not have and such a dynasty or reigning family, according 22 to 2 the transmitted by the historian Mancho

For contenence of reference, Ecoptime India has one divided into a number of main persons. Enclosing the transcription cases into periods named after the time that the transcription, or after the country of order to the transcription on the following pages is a tall in three worden country with the approximate data in the 2 to the transcription.

OLD KINGDOM Archaic period:— Ist and IInd dynasties. Pyramid age:— IIIrd to VIth dynasties. PERIOD XIth to XIIIth dynasties. SECOND INTERMEDIATE XIVth to XVIIth dynasties. OR HYRSOS PERIOD. XVIIIth to XXIII dynasties. NEW KINGDOM XVIIIth to XXIII dynasties. The Empire:— XVIII and Bubastite periods:— XXIII and Bubastite periods:— XXIII dynasties. Fithiopian and Saite periods:— XXIVth to XXVIIth dynasties. Persian and Mendesian periods:— XXVIII to XXVIIth dynasties. Persian and Mendesian periods:— XXVIII to XXXVIII dynasties. Persian and Mendesian periods:— XXVIII to XXXVIII dynasties. Persian and Mendesian periods:— XXVIII to XXXVIII dynasties. Persian and Mendesian periods:— RAVIII to XXXVIII dynasties. Persian and Mendesian periods:— RAVIII to XXXVIII dynasties. Persian and Mendesian periods:— RAVIII to XXXVIII dynasties. Persian and Mendesian periods:— XXVIII to XXXVIII dynasties. RAVIII to XXVIII dynasties. RAVIII to XXXVIII dynasties. RAVIII to XXXVIII dynasties.	Badarian. Predynastic period.	ut 3200.0
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` <u>:</u>	Ptolemaic period. Roman period. Byzantine or Contic neriod. Conquest by Alexander Ptolomy I Roman Conquest Arab Conquest	7 Alexander 332 B.O. " 305 ", quest 305 ", est 640

ABSTRACT OF EGYPTIAN HISTORY

Many remains of a primitive civilization are to be met with in Egypt, stone tools found in the region of the Nile give us grounds for believing that from the time when man used a stone axe, roughly hewn, to the time when he had learned to make the fine flint daggers of the Neolithic Period, this country was continuously inhabited It is impossible to specify the exact proportions in which African, Asiatic and perhaps even European elements contributed to form the population which developed into the Egyptian race. It would appear that after a long period during which various tribes, differing in origin, language and religion, and often at feud with each other, divided up the country, there remained only two states from the First Cataract to the Mediterranean, one north, the other south of a frontier which was about 50 kilometres south of Cairo Their union was brought about under Menes, who uas regarded as the founder of the Egyptian monarchy This event seems to have taken place not long after fix arvention of writing

There are not many monuments of the first to France the kings of which came from Tis (Ir-Birer to France). The tombs of some of the earliest France to France Menes, were found at Abydos; the are the first which bricks. Under the Memphite France to France to Evilvation was rapid and market to France to eviluation was rapid and market. The market to France to Coupled Sinas for the proper to some the arrangement occupied Sinas for the proper to some the arrangement.

Asia Minor were attempting to land on the Mediterranean coast, and she could with difficulty stem the tide of invasion.

Deprived of its conquests in Asia and in the Sudan, the country became impoverished; but the priests of Amūn, enriched by the booty which conquerors had bestowed on their temples, still remained wealthy and under the Ist dynasty forced the kings to divide their power with them. The kings of the XXIst to the XXIIIrd dynasties resided at Tanis (San el-Hagar), or at Bubastis (Zagazig), in Lower Egypt, whilst the First Prophets of Amūn at Thebes governed Upper Egypt and sometimes appropriated all the royal titles. The sovereigns of Lower Egypt found themselves unable to maintain control over the military governors of the provinces, who, supported by bands of Libyan mercenaries, made themselves more or less independent. Thus it came to pass under the XXIIIrd dynasty that certain kings who had founded kingdom in Ethiopia, the capital of which was at Napata (south of Dongola), took possession of Nubia and Upper Egypt. They then descended the Nile Valley and, after a more or less real submission of the petty kings of the Delta to the conqueror Pi'ankhi, Shabaka (XXVth dynasty) finally imposed his authority over the whole country between the Sudan and the mouths of the Nile.

These Ethiopian monarchs held Egypt only a few decades, for rivals arose in the persons of the kings of Assyria, who had just seized Palestine and were invading the Delta. Profiting by the general confusion, the princes of Saïs, (Sa el-Hagar, near Kafr el-Zayat), with the aid of the Greeks

to whom they had given permission to settle in certain parts of Lower Egypt, drove out the Ethiopians and Assyrians, and brought the country, up to the First Cataract, under the rule of the XXVIth Dimasty

The epoch of Peammetichus, Necho, Apries, Amasis II, uas not without splendour, trade with Greece provided Egypt with new resources, a canal was dug between the Nile and the Red Sea, many buildings arose, particularly in the Della, an artistic renaissance set in, but with a partiality for our refined forms, which look feeble in comparison with the best of Old Kingdom work

But by this time Egypt had lost her strength, and, relying only on mercenaries to protect her independence, she fell a prey to Cambyses and the Persians in 525 BC Recovering some what her vitality, she regained her liberty from the XXVIIth to the XXXth dynasties (401-310), and Nectanebus I and II carried out repairs to the temples and sanctuaries The Persians again occupied Egypt, but only for a short time, for in 332 Alexander the Great came as conqueror and founded Alexandria After his death she remained in the hands of one of his generals, Ptolemy, whose decendants, all bearing the same name, held her for 300 years Greeks by education, they, nevertheless, adopted Egyptian customs and declared themselves direct heirs of the ancient pharaohs Magnificent temples were constructed (at Philae, Kom Ombo, Edfu, Den dera, etc.), but the country, overburdened by taxation and torn by constant family wars, was flourishing in appearance only Upper Egypt rebelled several times and Thebes was devastated

It was a Frenchman, Jean-François Champollion, who in the beginning of the XIXth century, succeeded in deciphering Ancient Egyptian. To help him in his task he had at his disposal a text in three languages, on the Rosetta Stone, and certain other bilingual - Egyptian and Greek-inscriptions. Scholars had already observed that the cartouches, or elliptical frames , which occur so frequently on the monuments, contained the names of kings or queens, and they had even determined the values of certain signs. Champollion undertook a methodical study of the cartouches containing names known from the Greek text, and, identifying the signs which recur in more than one of these names, he had, as early as 1822, fixed the alphabetical value of about 15 characters. Carrying on his studies, he was able, in 1824 to translate a few phrases, and before he died (in 1832) he had succeeded in drawing up a grammar and dictionary of Ancient Egyptian.

Hieroglyphic script is complicated; its signs are used sometimes to express sounds and sometimes to express ideas. The vowels are not indicated, so that Egyptian words can be only approximately pronounced. To this are due the differences in the reading of proper names, following the various methods of transcription adopted by Egyptologists.

'ALPHABETIC' SIGNS

The signs which represent single consonants, and which in a sense constitute an alphabet, are the following —

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CARTOUCHES		TRANSCRIPTION	GREEK FORM
	}	Nebkheprurēʻ, Tutʻankhamūn.	_
	{	Menmaetrē', Seti (I)	Sethös
		Meneptalı	Menephthēs
		Usermaetrė'- Setepenrė', Ramessu (II)- Me-Amūn	Ramesses
	}	Wahibre', Psametik(I)Psa	ammetichus
		Kheperkerë', Nekht-nebef	Nectanebus

Ptualmis

Ptolemaios (Ptolemy)

ORDER OF VISITING THE ROOMS AND GALLERIES

This will naturally depend on the time that can be devoted to the Museum

Many visitors have no time for more than the Tut ankhamün galleries. To these we recommend turning to the right on entering, ascending the staircase at the end and turning to the right on reaching the top. Here the exhibition begins

For those who wish to visit almost all the rooms and galleries, the best procedure is to take the objects on each floor in more or less thromological order, beginning with the most ancient. They should, therefore, turn to the left on entering and make the complete circuit of the Ground Floor in a clockwise direction until they return to the Main Entrance. They can then visit the central Atrium returning by one of the corridors to the main Entrance again. They should next proceed to the south west starway, ascend to the Upper Floor and perform the circuit in the same order as on the Ground Floor. For those who wish to see the tomb of Tut'ankhamun earlier in the visit, the Upper Floor can be taken first.

DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECTS IN THE ORDER OF THEIR EXHIBITION NUMBERS

Note.—For the position of an object mentioned in the following pages, see the index on page I.

Only those objects are described whose Exhibition Numbers are underlined in red.

- 1, 2.—Ramesses II holding sacred emblems.—XIXth dynasty.
- 3.—Amenhotpe, son of Ḥapu, architect in the time of Amenōphis III (VIIIth dynasty), and later venerated as a demi-god. Compare with Nos. 459 and 461.—Karnak, probably of the Saïte period.
- 4.—Statue of Ramesses II, on which his son Meneptah afterwards engraved his names.— Ashmunein, XIXth dynasty.
- 6, 9.—Two large wooden boats 10 m. long. These boats, after being used at the funeral of Senusret III (XIIth dynasty), were buried in the sand near his pyramid at Dahshûr, in order to enable the king to make use of them in the other world. It will be noticed that these boats are made of small pieces of wood tenoned and mortised together and were without ribs, lateral rigidity being obtained by

means of the thwarts Herodotus, describing ancient Egyptian ship building (II, 96) observes: "They cut a quantity of planks about two cubits in length . arranging the planks like bricks and attaching them by ties to a number of long stakes or poles till the hull is complete . They give the boats no ribs, but caulk the seams with papyrus on the inside". Soveral tomb scenes show the process being carried out Longitudinal rigidity was often obtained by stiffening ropes passing from bow to stern over supports.

10.—Colossal statue of Senusret III. The face is of great beauty, and is of much better work than the body.—Karnak, XIIth dynasty.

11.—Fine colossal statue of Senuaret I as Ociris, against a square pillar.—From the XIIth dynasty temple of Amūn at Karnak

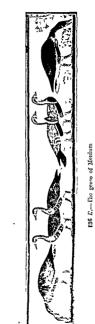
30.—Alabaster sarcophagus from Dahlir The bit has been pierced with two holes at each end or that it while howeved into place by means of the bit has a sarcophagu have been found under the Sup Januari at Saqqara.—Hird dynasty.

34.—Lamestone sarropheres NO T. Inside to connect the objects needed by the deal many shells. Instead arrows, sandals, needless, installers, and in particular thebes, Xith dynasty.

- 38.—Huge coffin of coniferous wood from Asia, the parts of which are joined together with copper bands. It was made for Amenemhēt, prince of Hermopolis in the XIIth dynasty. Inner coffin and Canopic chest from the same tomb.— El-Barsha
- 40.—Alabaster sarcophagus from Dahshûr. Similar to No. 30.—IIIrd dynasty.
- 44.—Sarcophagus in pink granite of Khufu'ankh, who was Overseer of all Building Works of the King. The coffin being the house of the dead man, is decorated to represent a house. On the long sides are depicted the door and windows; the exterior grooves imitate the projections and recesses ornamenting the façades of houses built of wood.—Gíza, IVth dynasty.
- 45.—Stela of Tepem'ankh, a priest connected with the pyramids of Cheops, Chephren and Mycerinus, and at the same time priest of Snefru, Userkaf and Saḥurē'.—Ṣaqqâra, Vth dynasty.
- 47.—Stela in the form of the façade of a house in the centre of which is a door.—Ṣaqqâra, IVth dynasty.
- 48.—Funerary chamber, of painted limestone, from the mastaba of Desheri at Ṣaqqāra, in which the wooden sarcophagus was placed. It is a very good example of the work of the VIth dynasty. On the walls are representations and lists of the things which the dead man would be likely to need: bread, beer, meat, poultry, clothing, etc.

- 70 A, B—Fragments of a maştaba from Meidûm, of the IVth dynasty The carving is cut deep and filled with pigment —
- 70 A.—The dead man is watching a panther, while his dogs are catching foxes by the tail
- 70 B.—Ploughing is going on and wild geese are being caught in a net
- 71.—Lion's head in pink granite, well modelled, which may have been used as a gargoyle—Abusir, Vth dynasty
- 79.—Scene from a Vth dynasty tomb at Saqqāra In the two uppermost registers the cultivators have piled up the grain, which is being measured and registered before being put into the granaries, shown on the right behind the chief scribe Lower down, the grain is being ground and knead ed to form cakes Below this again, cabinet makers are working bevide sculptors and jewellers and a scribe weigh and registers the gold used by the last
- 88.—Six magnificent carved wooden panels, found at Saqqara and representing the priest Hesirc' The style of the figures is remarkably fine—HIrd dynasty.
- 91-32.—Large rehefs in red sandstone representing a pharaon raising his club over a prisoner, whom he holds by the hair These scenes come from Wadv Michiles, in Sinai, and were carved on the rocks to commemorate the expeditions sent out by various kings of the Old Theorem from the 1st dynasty onwards to punish the Bennie. The were interfering with the working of the tumposes mines.

- 97. B.—Plaster cast taken from a face immediately after death.—Şaqqâra.
- 98.—Wooden head, finely modelled, with traces of painting; it belonged to a large statue—Ṣaqqara, VIth dynasty.
- 109.—Head, in red quartzite, of statue of Djadefrë', the successor of Cheops.—Abu Rawâsh, Vth dynasty.
- 110.—Alabaster head of a statue of Mycerinus. Gîza Pyramids, IVth dynasty.
- 111.—Alabaster statue of Chephren, builder of the Second Pyramid of Gîza.—Mît Rahîna, IVth dynasty.
- 117.—Part of a fine wooden statue of a woman, often known, without good reason, as 'The wife of Sheykh el-Beled,.—Şaqqâra, Vth dynasty.
- 119 A, B.—Two tables in alabaster, each supported by two lions. One view is that either water or wine was poured on to the table and flowed into receptacle behind, where the dead man could come and take it. Another view is that corn was ground on them in order to supply the defunct with bread.—Ṣaqqāra, Archaic Period.
- 134, 135.—Granite columns in imitation of palm-trees, from the Temple of Sahure' at Abusîr (Vth dynasty). The deviation of any section of No. 134 from a perfect circle is nowhere more than 8 millimetres.
- 136 E.—Beautiful painting on plaster, from a tomb of the beginning of the IVth dynasty at Meidûm, representing six geese of different species feeding. The fidelity to nature and attention to detail are quite extraordinary.





138.—Chefren.



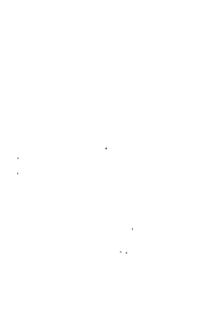


til -the quarter and



149 -Mycerinus with the Cynopolite nome.

- 151.—One of the finest pieces of work in the collection the chief baker, Nufer.—Saqqara, Vth dynasty.
- 152.—Statuette, of painted limestone, of a priest of the 'double' (or ka-servant), kneeling, with folded hands.—Saqqara, Vth dynasty.
- 151.—Statue of black granite, showing traces of paint, of the scribe Nima'etsed. He is sitting cross-legged on the ground.—Şaqqara, VIth dynasty.
- 157.—Seated statue in alabaster representing Mycerinus the king who built the Third Pyramid of Gîza.
- 159.—Group similar to No. 149, but with a figure personifying the Theban nome.
- 160.—Statuette, of painted limestone, of the dwarf Khnem-hotpe who was both a priest and overseer of the Wardrobe.—Ṣaqqâra, VIth dynasty.
- 168-173.—Old Kingdom statuettes from Şaqqâra representing servants at work:—
 - 163.—Naked young man, standing, with a bag on his left shoulder and carrying his master's sandals in right hand.
 - 169.—Man straining beer, through a sieve.
 - 170.-Workman preparing a jar.
 - 171.-Woman crushing grain.
 - 173.—Man roasting a goose on a brazier.





223.—Ra'-hotpe and his wife Nofret.

176.—Alabaster offering table The details strongly resemble those of the great enclosure wall of the Step Pyramid at Saqqı̂ra—Memphis, IIIrd dynasty

180.—Group similar to No 149, but with a figure personifying the nome of Diospolis Parva (Hu)

223.—Two statues found at Meidům, and dating from the beginning of the IVth dynasty, one of the prince Ra' hotpe who was High Priest of Heliopolis, a general etc and the other of his wife Nofret, a member of the royal family They are the most lifelike of all Egyptian sculptures, and the state of preservation of the painting is amazing We may note here the distinction usually made in the colour of the skin of men and women, the former being usually painted red or dark brown, and the latter yellow

224 225—Two beautiful limestone statues, larger than life representing the priest Ra'nufer (Vth dynasty) One of them (225) in which Ra' nufer is represented with a wig and a short apron, may be considered, by its realism of expression and the fineness of its modelling, to be one of the best examples of Memphite art

229.—Statue of Ti, from his tomb at Saqqara — Vth dynasty

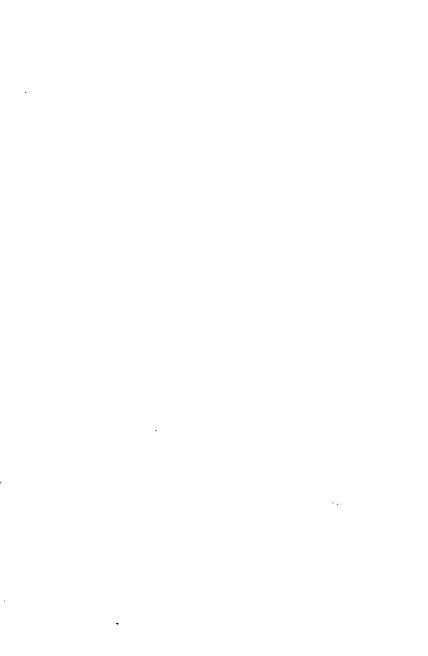
230, 231.—Copper statues of King Pepi I of the VIth dynasty, and of his son The bodies and limbs have been hammered over and nailed to a wooden core These are the oldest Egyptian statues in metal as yet known, and that of the king is also the largest of its kind.

- 233.—Representation of a feast; musicians are playing the harp, flute, etc., accompanied by singers, one putting his hand to his ear, and lower down, dancers are whirling to the sound of women clapping their hands. From the tomb of Nenkheftikai.—Saqqara, Vth dynasty.
- 236.—Scene from a VIth dynasty tomb at Ṣaqqâra representing a fight between boatmen. One is adjuring a friend, saying: "crack him on his box", while another says: "Split open his back"
- 239.—Large stela of Atoti. The dead man is shown emerging from the door of his tomb to see what is happening on earth and to receive his offerings.—Ṣaqqāra, VIth dynasty.
- 280.—Wooden statue of King Hor (XIIIth dynasty) with the shrine in which it was enclosed in a tomb near the brick pyramid to the south of Dahshûr. The emblem (two arms raised) of the ka or soul, placed on his head, signifies that the statue is a double or exact copy of the king, and consequently qualified to receive his soul, if need should arise.
- 284.—Seated statue in limestone of Amenemhēt III (XIIth dynasty) the Lamares of the Greeks, found at Hawâra in the Fayyûm, where he carried out extensive drainage works.
- 287.—Statue in painted sandstone of a king Mentuhotpe (XIth dynasty) represented as officiating in the heb-sed or jubilee festival as King of Lower Egypt.
- 300.—Burial-chamber of Ḥarḥotpe, with limestone sarcophagus, brought from El-Deir el-Baḥari (Thebes).



280 -King Her.







timosia II



All the space on the walls and sarcophagus which is not occupied by the representation of objects useful to the dead is covered with hieratic inscriptions, consisting of prayers and magical spells -XIth dynasty

381.—Ten beautiful himestone statues about 1 90 m high, all representing Senusret I (XIIth dynasty), found at El Lisht, bidden in the funerary chapel of this king's pyramid On the sides of the seats are very delicate reliefs symbolising the union under Pharaoh's authority of Upper and Lower Egypt, these regions being represented by their

symbolic plants 307-310.-Cubical stone boxes which contained the four 'Canopic' jars in which were preserved the viscera of the mummy, embalmed separately -- Dahshûr, XIIth dynasty

313.—Charming wooden statuette of Senusret I wearing the White Crown -El Lisht, XIIth dynasty

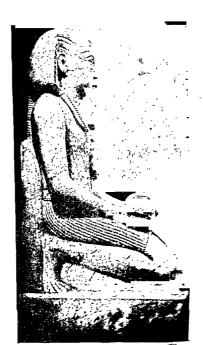
314.—Statuette of a man seated on the ground, wrapped in a fringed garment -Abydos, XIIth dynasty

330.—Funerary shrine, enclosing figure of the deceased --XIIth dynasty

340.-Head of a king, probably Senusert III, in grey gramte, of fine workmanship -El Madamûd, XIIth dynasty

469.-Beautiful statue, in grey schist, of Tuthmosis III, the greatest Egyptian conqueror. The head is exquisitely worked and is doubtless a faithful portrait -Karnak

- 407.—Triumphal stela of Amenophis III. Above, the king is making an offering to Amun; below, standing upright in his war chariot, he is overthrowing negroes on the one side and men of Semitic race on the other.—Kômel-Heitân, Thebes, XVIIIth dynasty.
- 410.—Fine statue of Amenophis II under the form of the god Tanen. The eyes are inlaid and the details of the clothing are finely cut.—Karnak.
- 418.—Dark granite squatting statue of Sennemut, the steward of Queen Hatshepsut, holding the latter's infant daughter Nefrure'.—Karnak, XVIIIth dynasty.
- 420.—Large stela of black granite from Karnak, inscribed with a poem celebrating the victories of Tuthmösis III over every nation.
- 424.—Dark granite statuette of the lady Isis, wife or concubine of Tuthmosis II and mother of Tuthmosis III.—Karnak, XVIIIth dynasty.
- 426.—Small statue of Amenophis III standing, carved out of a piece of petrified wood.
- 428.—Beautiful white marble statue of Tuthmösis III, kneeling to present two vases containing wine or water.—Deir el-Madîna, XVIIIth dynasty.
- 430.—Fine bust from the statuette of a woman.—El-Qurna XIXth dynasty.





4.6 -Head of goddess Mut



456 .-- Head of .



- 444.—Painted sandstone statue of Mutnofret, mother of uthmösis II —Temple of Wadjmöse at Thebes, XVIIIth ynasty
- 445.—Sandstone chapel, with vaulted ceiling, which nelosed the statue, now exhibited in the centre of this som, of a cow, representing the goddess Hathor
- 446.—Magnificent statue of a cow, representing the god ess Hathor Before it is a figure of Amenophis II, who represented again as drinking from the cow's udder t was found inside the vaulted chamber (No 445) shown gainst the east wall of this room—El Deir el Bahar VIIIth dynasty
- 452 Relief from the temple of Queen Hatshepsut at 1 Derr el Baharı It represents the Queen of the land of unt (a country situated on the southern shores of the ed Sea) accompanied by slaves laden with grifts, coming pay homage to the Queen of Egypt's envoy The Queen Punt is suffering from a disease which has completely formed her On one of the blocks is a well executed lief of an ass, the inscription reads "the donkey which ries his (the King of Punt's) wife"
- 456.—Beautiful bust of the goddess Mut, dating from e reign of Haremhab and usually, but wrongly, called e head of Queen Tyi
- 457.—Granite statue of King Tut'ankhamun, found at arnak in 1904 The air of suffering on the face suggests

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- 472.— Rehef from the temple of Queen Hatshepsut at El Der el Baharı It represents the Queen of the land of Punt (a country situated on the southern shores of the Red Sea) accompanied by slaves laden with gifts, coming o pay homage to the Queen of Egypt's envoy The Queen of Punt is suffering from a disease which has completely leformed her On one of the blocks is a well executed elief of an ass, the inscription reads "the donkey which arries his (the King of Punt's) wife"
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that he is afflicted with some disease. It has been usurped by Haremhab.—Karnak, XVIIIth dynasty.

- 459, 461.—Two squatting statues in black granite of Amenhotpe son of Ḥapu, Director of Building Works at Thebes under Amenophis III. One represents him as still young, the other as an octogenarian. In late times, like Imhotep, he became a god.—Karnak, XVIIIth dynasty.
- 462.—Statue of the god Khonsu as a mummy, holding the crook, the 'flail' and other insignia.—Karnak XVIIIth dynasty.
- 470.—Amenophis II standing before a cobra, which represents the goddess Merseger, patroness of the mountain of El-Qurna. Black granite.

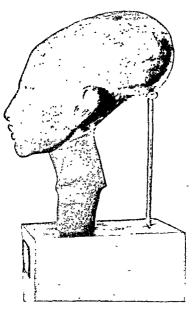
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471-487	s of the time of Akhen	aten (or Ame
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461 -Amenhotpe son of Hapu



476 -One of the decrees of Liveries.

- 472.—Charming statuette, of painted lime-tone, representing Akhenaten, wearing a blue crown, with hinds extended presenting an offering tablet
- 473.—Unfinished limestone statuette similar to No 472
- 474.—Red quartzite head of a princes, half life size It is unfinished For a part of the body, see No 479
- 475.—Model of a royal head, of quartzate The projecting piece at the top engaged in a crown of another material
- 476.—Study or model for a statue_of one of the daughters of Albenaten Aprit from the grotesque exaggeration of the shape of the skull, the work is admirable, and has been done with extreme care and an astonishing knowledge of anatomy
- 477.—Head similar to the preceding, but even more finely fine-hed
- 478.—Cast in rough plaster, formerly believed to be the death mask of Akhenaten
- 479 —Part of the body of princess (see No 474)
 The artist has done his work with the same care and
 knowledge of anatomy as in the case of the heads
- 480.—Standing statuette of a princess in red quartzite
- 481.—Statuette of a princess, in parti coloured granite

- 482.—Square stela, the surface of which was protected by wooden shutters. It was probably use in the worship of the king, in a private house. The king and queen are represented sitting opposite each other under the rays of the solar disk (Aten) and playing with their daughters. It is one of the charmin intimate scenes which we have from the reigns of both Akhenaten and Tut'ankhamūn.
- 483.—Sphinx of glazed quartz, of unparalleled crudeness, believed to date to the time of Akhenaten-Karnak.
- 484, 485. -Stelæ; in one the Scribe Ani drives in hi chariot, in the other he is seated on a stool receivin funerary offerings.—El-'Amarna.
- 487.—Hard limestone stela; Akhenaten offers to the Solar Disk, the arms of which give life to the King and Queen and pick up the offerings made to it.
- 500.—Group, in grey granite, of Sennufer, Governor of Thebes, and his wife Sennai, nurse of the king, and their daughter. Sennufer is laden with necklaces, bracelets and other jewellery.—Karnak, XVIIIth dynasty.
- 502.—Group of three heads from Tanis, which may have formed parts of the bases of statues or have been fixed into a wall. It is interesting to compare them with group No. 6050, known to be of the IIIrd dynasty.
- 503.—Seated group of King Tuthmösis IV and his mother Ti-'o, wife of Amenophis II.—Karnak, XVIIIth dynasty

505.—Heads similar to No. 502, of grey granite.—Tammil Province of Giuzeh.

506.—Black granite bust of an unknown king, apparently of the Middle Kingdom, from the capital of the Fayyûm

507.—Four sphinxes, or hons with kings' heads, from Tanis These were formely attributed to the Hyksös Kings on account of their unusual type, but it seems that they must be placed in the XIIth dynasty and probably in the reign of Amenemhet III (see Nos 6061 and 6302) They have been successively surcharged by Ramesses II, Meneptah and Pausennis

508.—Double statue in black granite from Tanis, representing the king offering the products of the Nile to the gods on behalf of Upper and Lower Egypt, the products consting of waterfowl, fish, lotus flowers, etc. Probably of the Middle Kingdom, usuroed by Psusennes.

551.—One of the baboons in pink granite which decorated the base of the Luxor obelisk now in Paris —XIXth dynasty.

559.—Funeral scene, with mourning women wailing and leaping whilst the body is being carried to the tomb — Saqqâra, XVIIIth or XIXth dynasty

560.—Large stell in red sandstone enumerating the building works carried out by Tut'ankhamin at Thebes to make good the ravages committed by Akhenaten. King Haremhab appropriated this stella by surcharging the 'cartouches' with his name, later it was desired to plit the stone in two, and the series of notches on it were raide so that this could be done by means of vedges.

- 561, 562.—Funeral scenes, similar to No. 559.—Saqqâ XIXth dynasty.
- 578, 579.—Two dark granite statues of the vizier Par messu, who may have afterwards been King Ramesses I. Karnak, XIXth dynasty.
- 582.—Fragments of reliefs commemorating the victori of Amenophis II in Asia.—Karnak.
- 590, 591.—Two sacred boats in stone from Memphis. XIXth dynasty.
- 592.—Sennemüt, steward of Queen Ḥastshepsut, holdir an emblem with the head of Ḥatḥor.—Karnak, XVIIIt dynasty.
- 595.—Group, in red granite, of a king seated between Is and Ḥatḥor. Usurped by Ramesses II.—Coptos.
- engraved on both sides. On one side there is a long inscription, wherein Amenophis III recalls all he has done for the temple of Amūn. The other side has been utilised by Meneptah, son of Ramesses II (XIXth dynasty); after a poetic account of his victories over the Libyans, an allusion is made to the fall of Ascalon, of Gezer and of Yanoem in Palestine, and the inscription continues: "Israel is crushed, it has no more seed". This is the sole mention of the Israelites in the Egyptian texts known up to the present day.—Kôm el-Ḥeitân, Thebes, XVIIIth—XIXth dynastis

610 -- Hard limestone group, 7 m high and 4 m broad. ound in fragments at Madinet Habu It represents imenophis III, Queen Tyrand three of their daughters

613 617.- Two colossal stotues in dark granite of a

. It dynasty king called Mermesha', from Tanis They have been surcharged successively by the Hykeos king apophis and by Ramesses II, but the original names have not been erased There are indications that they were not usurped in the instance by Mermesha' but are really of the XIIIth dynasty, showing that the fine work of he XIIth dynasty persisted for some time afterwards

The faces are of completely un Egyptian type 619.—Quartzite sarcophagus of Tuthmösis I, in the form of a 'cartouche' and richly decorated -Tombs of the Kings, Thebes, XVIIIth dynasty

620 .- Quartzite sarcophagus of Queen Hatshepsut, of the ame form as No 619, and also of very fine work -Tombs of the Kings, XVIIIth dynasty

621.—Bed on which lies the mummy of Osiris, in black It was found in one of the archaic tombs at Abydos, but is of much later date, probably of the Sait

Period 622.—Seated pink granite colossus of Sebekhtope Kha'-

neferre'-Tanis, XIIIth dynasty

623 -Limestone sarcophagus, decorated with very fine sculpture, which contained the wooden coffin of Kawit wife of a King Mentuhotpe of the XIth dynasty It is

on excellent specimen of the art of the Middle Kingle before it attained its perfection in the XIIth dynasty.

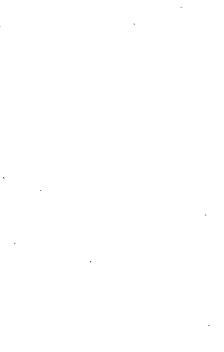
- 624.— Remains of a line pink granite sarcophagus who belonged to King Eye (or Ay), successor of Tut'ankhamb Four goddes e., placed at the corners, stretch out the winged arms to protect the body placed under their exthicts a form of descration peculiar to the end of the XVIIIth dynasty. The stone surcephagus of Tut'ankhaman at Theb size of an almost identical form.
- 625. Seated pints granite color are of Amenembit an urped by Meneptah. Tani , XIIth dynasty (ez No. 621)
- 626. -Pyramidion of black granite which formed the apex of the pyramid of Amenerahet III at Dahshitt-XIIth dyna ty.
- 627.—Remains of the painted plaster decoration which covered the floor of the palace of Akhenaten at El-'Amama XVIIIth dynasty.
- 640.- Red pranite carcophagus of Nitocris, 'Divis Wife' of Amun and Princess of Thebes, who was to daughter of Peanmetichus I. She is represented lyis on the cover.—Deir el Madina, XXVIth dynasty.
- 654.—Black granite sarcophagus of a standard-beard named Kha'i. He is represented in festal costume, wire pleated 10h, wig, ear-rings and pectoral.—XIXth dynasty

- 633.—Men leading horse, a very missful processioning for the horse was not introduced and Egypt before the end of the Middle Amedom and was harsely used for missfur purpose, expensive for distance was channel. It exists that the Emphanic did not not end, a largest white strong had not been band.
- 660.—Part of a wall from the temb of Ten at Supplies bearing on one side a lift of the principal large of Engla down to Raimeses II. This is known as the Tailor of Saqqira
- 664.—Colos al pult manus varue of Parasses II, "mulat Arman", he to wearing a wing and helds for soundemblems. The varie of programm is puried, but the style to rather timbs.
- 666 Harre limestore was measured. Remove He discovery of great based; blocks from which be had surrow made, and detailing the measures taken for the will being of the workprople—Helippels.
- 671, 672—Pink grant's heads of colors of Rameson II wearing the Crown of Upper Portion of High Marky
- 675 -Black grants head from a sected orders of Rameses II from the Temp's of Louis-Allie Sprang.
- 677.—Fragments of a sandarre doe, Carranel at Madinet Habu, in the runs of the pales of Remesses III; the scenes and the manufacture are compared of a loud of mosaic of paces of farmer which we have the

- 678, 679.—Two clerestory windows, in sandstone, which admitted light in the above-mentioned palace.
- 682.—Arms of a colossal statue of Ramesses II. from his temple at Luxor, remarkable for their fine polish.
- 704.—Parts of the cover of a very fine sarcoplague which contained one of the sacred rams of Hendes, found in the ruins of the ancient town.—Tell Timai, Ptolemaic period.
- 724.—Statue of Seti I in alabaster. As it was difficult to find large compact blocks of this stone, the statue was made in several pieces, the points being hidden by a suitably coloured cement.—Harnak.
- 728.—Group of sandstone monuments from Abn Simbel (Nubia), forming a sanctuary dedicated by Ramesses II. It consisted of two small obelisks marking the sacred spot, an altar (merely copied here in wood) on which the offsings were placed, four apes worshipping the sun at its rising and setting, and a shrine or tabernacle containing images of sacred animals—a scarab with the solar disk of Rē and a baboon of Thoth with the lunar disk as head-dress.
- 741.—Painted limestone bust of a wife or daughter of Ramesses II. She wears a long wig upon which is part of a crown surrounded by urai.—Ramesseum, Thebes XIXth dynasty.
- 743.—Curious statue of King Ramesses VI, armed, with the battle-axe and dragging by the hair a Libyan, who walks bent beside him. A tame lion accomparies the king.—Karnak, XXth dynasty.

- 744.—Head of a Pharaoh of the XVIIIth dynasty or perhaps of the XIXth It is cut from a piece of particoloured granite
- 745, 746.—Two admirable fragments of a limestone group, representing an officer of high rank with his wife Thebes, XVIIIth dynasty
- 756—Statuette, of schist, which seems to be partly a replica of the fine statue of Ramesses II when a boy which is now in the Turin Museum—Karnal, XIXth dynasty
- 765.—Granute triad, restored, of Horus and Seth crowning King Ramesses III The latter god was broken off in later times, but his identity is fairly certain His figure is adapted from a relief of the XVIIIth dynasty on the north wall of Room 12 (Maspero No 463) The photograph beade it shows the extent of the restorations—Madlinet Habu, XXth dynasty
- 766—Pedestal of a statue, from which emerge the heads of the conquered princes of Ethiopia and Mesopotamia, upon whom the Pharaoh places his feet — Madinet Habu, XXth dynasty
 - 767.—Group of Djay and Naya wearing characteristic Ramesside costumes.—Saqqara, XIXth dynasty
- 768—The chief prophet of Amun, Ra'messe nakht represented as a squatting scribe, writing on papyrus Thoth, god of letters and science, in the form of his sacred animal, the baboon, sits behind his head to inspire him—Karnak, XXth dynasty

- 834. Granite t'ela of very poor workmanship, erected at Tell el-Mackhûta under Ptolemy II to commemorate, among other things, the bing's voyage to Persia to recover the divine image.
- 854. Offering table of Prametik, before which priests or relative recited prayers that the dead man might receive all thing necessary to him.—Suggira.
- 855. Scate I statue of Odris, one of the finest examples of the statuary of its period.—Saqqara, XXVIth dynasty.
- 850. Isis, wife of O iris, wearing as head-dress a cow's horns and the colar disk.- Saggara.
- 857.—The cow Hather stretching out her head over the deceased Psametil: as a sign of protection. Compare with this the group of Amenophis II and the cow from El-Deir el-Bahari, Nov. 445 and 416.—Saqqara, XXVIth dynasty.
- 870.--Relief from the tomb of Neferseshmu-Psametik (see Nos. 801 and 6020) from Memphis.--XXXth dynasty.
- 890.—Large grey granite statuette of Ahmose, Priest of Amun at Thebes.—Karnak.
- 892.—Herisu, holding a shrine. The figure of the god and the face of the man are gilded.—Karnak, Persian period.
- 894.—Limestone statuette of Nes-pa-sefy, of very fine workmanship.—Karnak, Persian period.





930.—Amenartais.

- 895.—Tine quartzite statuette (restored) of the priest, Djedisef'onkh —Karnak, Persian period
- 930 Fine alabaster statue on a black grante base of Amenartais, 'Divine Wife' of Amun, and Princess of Thebes She was sister of King Shabaka Karnal XXVth dynasty.
- 985—Grey granito statue of prince Mentemhet Counsellor and Overseer of the 'Divine Wives' of Amūn at Thebes—Karnak, XXVth dynasty, of No 1184
- 937.—Stela of Pi'ankhi, giving a lustory of his struggles agains' the Egyptian princes—Gebel Barkal, Sud'n, XXIIIrd dynasty
- 939 —Stela of Tanutamūn, of sımılar purport to the preceding —Gebel Barkal, Sudân, XXVth dynasty
- 941—Stela of Harsiotef, King of Ethiodia, recording his victories over the tribes of the Sudân about the end of the VIth century BC—Gebel Barkal, Sudan
- 962.—Red porphyry bust of an emperor, probably Maximianus Hercules, who reinged a o 304 310 —B-nha
- 964—Black grante lid of a money box in the form of a serpent, from the temple of Æsculapius at Ptolemais The head has been restored by a modern hand— El Menshâh, IInd century AD
- 965.—Bust of a man, of the time of the Antonines.— Kôm Abu Billu, IInd century AD

read. Some tablets bear dockets in Egyptian hieratic. Many relate to the revolts and internal wars of Palestine and the Phænician coast, and implore the King of Egypt to send reinforcements to besieged garrisons.—El-'Amaraa, XVIIIth dynasty:—

1194.—Letter in a language not yet completely deciphered.

1195.—Letter from Assuruballit, King of Assyrie, to Althenaton.

1196.—Letter from the King of Alasia (Cyprus?).

1197.—Letter from Kadashmanturgu, King of Babylon, in reply to one from the King of Egypt, asking for his youngest daughter in marriage.

1198, 1199.—Two fragments of a mythological text.

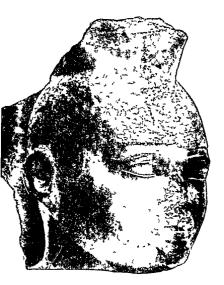
1270.—Fine mummiform sarcophagus of the general Potasimto (Pedisamtowi), who led the foreign contingents of the army of Psammetichus II, and whose passage by Abu Simbel, on his return from a campaign against the Ethiopians about 590 B.C., is commemorated in an inscription celebrated in Greek epigraphy. An inscription on the sarcophagus confirms the statement of Herodotus that part of the embalming process lasted 70 days.

1280.—Colossal pink granite statue of a person who, under the first Ptolemoys, was the superintendent of the Greek colony of Naucratis.



1184 —Head of Mentembet.





1185 -Head of Taharqa

1281.— Colossus representing a Macedonian king, possibly Alexander II, in the attitude of an Egyptian statue The details of the wig and the treatment of the face are however, Greek —Karnak, Ptolemaic period

1290.—Very fine white limestone sarcophagus of a prince of Hermopolis —Tûna, XXVIth dynasty

1291, 1293.—Two grey grante sarcophagi which be longed to a man named Teös, who was both a priest and an officer in the army—Saqqra, Ptolemaic period

1291.—Granite sarcophagus and lid of the dwarf Djehōr (Teōs) On the upper part of the lid, above his figure, is an inscription stating that he danced at the Serapeum on the day of the burnal of the sacred bull, Apis Dwarfs were considered very fortunate during all the periods of Egyptian history, and were used as dancers at festivals, and for guarding jewels and clothing (see Nos 160 and 6055) It seems that in this dwarf's case, a prince named Thi her pto paid for his sarcophagus for inclusion in his own tomb—Saqq'ira, probably Persian period

1295, 1296.—Two fine quartzite statues of the mumni form Ptah From the great temple of Memphis —XIXth dynasty

1299.—Sarcophagus of limestone, on which may be seen the ruled squares which helped the artist to space and align the figures and inscriptions—Akhmim, Ptolemaic period 2102.—Implements from Aswân, where sandstone and quartz were used instead of flint.

2103.—Large knives of the Neolithic Period from Wâdy el-Sheykh.

2104 A-G.—Examples from the celebrated Fayyûm industries; chipped and polished adzes, 'sidescrapers' and 'end-scrapers', heads of lances or javelins, arrow-heads of very fine work, and smal saws of which a number were mounted together to form the cutting edge of a sickle.

2103.—Selected examples of the period, more recent than the Neolithic, which is known as the Predynastic Period, consisting of 'sacrificial knives', marvellously worked, 'fishtail' knives, knives with a kind of handle, flint hoes, scrapers, blades and saws, all of very fine work.

2500.—Sheet of blank papyrus.

The most important writing material, used from the earliest times until after the Arab conquest, was 'papyrus', a kind of paper made by dividing the thin pith of the tall sedge called cyprus papyrus into strips, placing a row of these, side by side, to form one layer, and on this placing another layer with its strips running at right angles to the others, the whole being welded by pounding into a thin sheet, which was afterwards burnished. Sheets thus prepared were joined together to make a roll of any desired

length It was used for books, letters, accounts, and all such purposes Other writing materials may be seen in this room

2501.—Sheet of papyrus recently made in Cairo, showing the original colour. It is very tough and flexible No adhesive was used

2302.-Bundle of writing reeds

The reed used by the Egyptians, not only for writing but for drawing and painting, was the juncus maritimus, modern specimens of which he beside this exhibit. It was not split, like modern pens, the end was trimmed with a slanting cut, and the fibres were frayed out with the teeth to make a kind of brush

2503.-Grinders for ink

Both black and red mk were much used for writing The former was a mixture of fine soot, or lamp black, with gum arabic and a little water, the latter, a similar preparation of red ochre. They were prepared in dry cakes (specimens of which may be seen in some of the palettes in this case), and the user moistened the cake and his reed when he wrote. The stone grinders exhibited here were apparently used to obtain a smooth mixture of colouringmatter, gum and water.

2504.- A collection of scribes' 'palettes'

The 'palette', so called, varied little in its form from the earliest to the latest times, it has a recess for holding reeds, and two depressions for cakes of black and red ink Occasionally the reeds were carried separately in a tube where, further, the middle object is a pot for liquid. The inscriptions on these palettes are conventional prayers for the well-being of the owners.

2505.—Series of 'hieratic' papyri, in approximate chronological order.

'Hieratic' is the name misleadingly given to the cursive script which was early evolved from hieroglyphic, and which was used for about three thousand years for all kinds of documents. Originally closely resembling their archetypes (see the transcription beside 2505 A), the signs changed greatly in course of time. When superseded for the purposes of daily life by 'demotic' (see under 2506), it was preserved for priestly writings—hence the name.

2505 A.—Official complaint by the officer in charge of the quarrymen at Tura, near Helwân—Ṣaqqâra, VIth dynasty. The following is a free translation:—

Year II, First Month of Summer, Day 23. The Commandant says: "An order has been delivered to me (literally, to that servant) from the Vizier, to bring a detachment of the gangs of Tura to draw clothing in his presence at the Palace (at Memphis). I protest against the place chosen for the purpose, for a courier is coming to Tura shortly with a stone-barge (who could bring the clothes to us). Moreover, I have to spend six days at Memphis with this detachment before clothes are issued

to it—a great kindrance to my cotyput of weat and one day is enough time for this deschared to love when it draws dithes. Therefore, I suggest that the courted be introded coordingly."

2505 B — Fire by the lines Re', who from he is the local or is of Thekes became from the XIIII as your local on the Reyn as he is no local following as a summer or the Reyn as he is no local following as a summer of

Hall - Lion win descent the grape of the election of and,

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The grade series is the Cast Enter that the Colombian Regions to the property of the Tolombian They say to thee:-

Welcome, Father of the Fathers of all Gods!

Who didst stretch out the heavens and spread out the card.

Maker of what is, Creator of existing things.

O Sovereign, Chief of Gods;

We adore thy Will, for thou didst make us; We (bless) thee because thou didst form us; We praise thee because thou hast eared for us.

XVIIIth dynasty

2505 C.—Copy, made in the XXIIth dynasty of a booke: good counsels written by the scribe Ani for his son Khenshotpe. The following are specimens of his teaching:—

Beware of the strange woman, who is not known in her text.

Do not wink at her, and consort not with her; she is a great, deep water, whose currents are unknown.

When you are grown up and have taken a wife and have a household, remember your mother who bore you are brought you up entirely; let her not reproach you are raise her hands to God, and He hear her complaint!

Death comes and takes away the child on its mother's king as well as the old man.

The Habitation of God, noise is its abomination. Proposith a loving heart, where speech is all hidden; then the will do what you ask; He will hear your words accept your offering.

If you are versed in letters, people will do exerything you tell them. Study literature and set it in your heart, then exerything you say will be good.

Do not be seated while another stands who is older, or more advanced in his office, than yourself

Do not answer an angry superior, teep out of his way. When he says bitter things to anyone, say sweet things to firm and appease him Contentious answers have rods (for the spealer)

2506—Somes of documents in 'demotic' writin' or papyrus.

'Demotic' is the name given to a very cur in derelopment of 'hemric' wiring, it replaced the hive for every-day purposes in the VIII to en'ury not, and was used until it was in turn replaced, in about the III of of 'ry Aid, by the Copine Supt.

200 d — Part of a book containing leader of forest hadement, a son of Rameses II who was II. I Penn of Memils have be entered a torul at me and alsound who are some of the coad, and me for of them a ment look own a gent of carming, however in horse will be considered in Proceed United, and was invested into sention of the Proceed United, and was invested into sention of the Proceed United, and are even killing by a little, at the context of the will have even killing by a little, at the context of the will have been killing by a little, at the context of the will be the compelled to make procedure of the latter of the Theory, Pullmant opening.

2507 A—Specimens of an important group of papyri known as the 'Archives of Zenön'. Zenön, a Caran Greek, was an official attached to Apollomos, the Economic Minister of Ptomley II, at Philadelphia on the eastern edge of the Fayyam, he managed a large estate entrusted to Apollomos by the King, and he also spent much time on business in Alexandria, Palestine and Syria The documents, which are mostly letters, are of very varied content, and throw much light on Græco Egyptian life in the IIIrd century B G

2508 —Aramaic Papyri from Elephantine

In the period of the Persian domination (525 332 nc) a community of Jewish military uncreasing with the families was settled at Elephantine They had their temple, in which the national god Yahwe was worshipped as the chief of five deities. They wrote and spole Aramaic a dialect closely akin to Hebrew, which had by this time become a dead language, their alphabet was the same as that of Hebrew. The two papyri exhibited are specimens of a large number of documents, including 'ostraca', which were found on the site occupied by this colony

2510 .- Ostraca' of pottery

'Ostracon' (Greek for oyster shell) is a term used for portable documents written in ink on pottery or stone Papyrus being a commodity of some value, materials costing nothing were much used for documents that had not to be preserved, such as private letters and accounts, and writing exercises. The most widely used material

abounds in vivid and charming touches, is a genuine autobiography. From the tomb of Sennütem (cf p 52)

2512.—Funerary Papyrn From XVIIIth dynasty on wards it became the custom to bury, with persons of the better class, books of a religious, or rather, magical character, intended to be of service in the after life books fall into two classes —

- (a) Copies of the so called 'Book of the Dead' which often bear the general title 'Spells for coming out by Day'. These are selections (different in every copy) of magical spells to be recited by the dead man to protect him from injury, demons and the 'second death', and to enable him to emerge from the tomb, to accompany the gods, to 'become' various divine powers, to secure acquittal at the Judgment, and for many other purposes Most of the spells have illustrations, usually coloured and often of great artistic ment
 - (b) Books describing the nocturnal passage of the Sungod through the twelve divisions of the infernal regions, they often bear the title 'The Book of That Which is in the Underworld'. The fullest versions give pictures of the regions through which the Sun passes, and of the strange beings which inhabit them, with accompanying text describing them and giving the speeches exchanged between these denizens of the Underworld and the Sun as he passes by them in his book. Many copies are greatly abridged

These functory books are written in hieroglyphs unil about the XXIst dynasty when hieratic writing comes into use for the purpose.

3000.—Body of a triumphal chariot of Tuthmösis IV. It is of wood, with reliefs on stucco, which were originally gilded.

3040.—Mummy cover of a princess of the XXIInd dynasty named Tentkalashiri, which represents her wrapped in a pale pink shroud, and is in an admirable state of preservation.—Thebes.

3051.—Ivory tablet on which are represented religious ceremonies of the time of Menes (Ist dynasty). Even at that remote age the hieroglyphic writing shows traces of a long period of development.

3052.—Lion of rock crystal and three ivory dogs, probably pieces for playing some game.—Ist dynasty.

3054.—Magnificent alabaster vase with imitation of cordage round the body.—Um el-Qe'ab (Abydos), Archaic period.

3055.—Large schist palette commemorating the victories of a king called Na'rmer, who may have been identical with King Menes. On one side the king, wearing the White Crown, raises his mace against a prisoner, who seems to be from the Delta. The falcon which holds







28 Palette f Na rurer (verso)

a prisoner by a rope through his nose and which stands on a bunch of plants is thought to be a symbolic state ment that 6,000 prisoners were taken. The chief scene on the other side is that of the king, with attendants, marching out to inspect the slain. He is preceded by the standards of various delities. Below are two mythological animals peculiar to the Archaic period. At the bottom the king represented as a bull, destroys a captured fortress—Hieraconpolis, Ist dynasty

3056.—Fine schist statuette of King Kh asekhem On the base are representations of prisoners—Hieraconpolis, Hnd dynasty

3057, 3058.—Ivory statuettes of Archaic period — Hieraconpolis

3062, 3063,—Flint daggers with gold handles—Pre dynastic Period

3066.—Stela of Qa', a king of the Ist dynasty — Aby dos

3068.- Stela of Periebsen, a king of the Hind dynasty

3072.—Red granite statue of a priest On one shoulder are the names of three kings of the IInd dynasty —Memphis

3074.—Archaic stela to the memory of a dwarf —Abydos

 $3075\,\mathrm{-Archae}$ stell to the memory of a favourite $\mathrm{dog}\,\mathrm{-Abydos}$

2016. Stells of Merneith, wife of one of the 1st dynasty Line . Abydo .

3078. Stelly of King Kha's okhem.—Hieraconpolis, Had dynasty.

the ends being of separate pieces and held in place by me in a of copper strip. The minimity appeared to have been dried rather than embalmed, the head being turned to the eat and resting on a wooden head-rest.—Dishāsla, Vih dynasty.

3101. -Wooden coffin of a reneral named Sepi, with gilded face and inhald eye; it is the oldest mummiform coffin in the collection. -- El-Bar, ha, XIIth dynasty.

3102.—Coffin of the form called by the inhabitants riski meaning 'feathered'. This type is only known in the Theban cemeteries and seems peculiar to the period from the XIIIth to the XVIIth dynasties.

3103.—Rectangular coffin with vaulted lid, inscribed in blue on white bands, of a woman named Nubhererdi.—El-Deir el-Bahari, XIth dynastv.

3101.—Rectangular sarcophagus which contained the coffin of Sepi (No. 3101), the interior being covered with funerary texts and pictures of things which the deceased would require in the next world.

3106.—Wooden coffin of 'Abdu, of the time of the Hyksos. On the mummy was found a fine dagger (No. 4012).

- 3108.—Bed on which the mummy was placed during the funeral ceremonies. The sides are formed by two very elongated hons.—Thebes, XIIth dynasty
- 3123-3127.—Statuettes and groups in wood of the early Middle, Kingdom from Saqqara 3123, beer making, 3124, potters making vases, 3125, carpenters, 3126, enter tainment in honour of the dead man and his wife, given by a harpist and three singers, and 3127, parade of the dead man's servants
- 3129.—Fine piece of linen 'made by King Pepi', as the ink inscription states—Saggâra, Vith dynasty
- 3135.—Painted wooden statuette of a woman and figures of servants
 - 3136.—Kıtchen in the courtyard of a house —Saqqâra
- 3137.—Portable box used by the priests in their rites for the dead, containing the necessary appliances for the ceremony of 'Opening the Mouth' —Saqqara, VIth dynasty
 - 3138.—Wooden hippopotamus Abu Rawâsh
- 3139-3142.—Models of different foods 3139, joints of meat, 3140, cakes, 3141, bunches of grapes, and 3142, birds
- 3143, 3144.—Small slabs of limestone with depressions for containing models of the chief appliances used in the ceremony of 'Opening the Mouth'.
 - 3156.-Copper hbation sets -Gîza, IVth dynasty.

5161. Three ducks laid out on a clab of limestone will a limite for cutting them.

3165-3170. Object found with the coffin of Buyu & El-Deir el-Balari: headers to sandals, granary, butches halors, etc. -Xith dynasty.

3194-3196. (Object) found in a total in Asyut: coursard of a house, in which cooking is taking place; two events currying process.—XIIth dynasty.

3200.—Storage of grain under the control of scribes, who carry their pare behind their ears.—Asyut, XIIth dynasty.

3205.—Bronze statuette of Nakht.—XIIth dynasty.

3246, 3247.—Models of the 'Solar Bark', in which the dead man could traverse, with Ré' the Sun-god, the waters of the other world both by day and by night.—Middle Kingdom.

3260 A-B.— Coffins of a Chief of Infantry named Pauaunehor or 'the Dog of Horus'. Under the feet of the smaller coffin is a representation of the bull which was believed to transport the mummy to the West.—Akhmim Saite period.

3261.—Heavy cossin of unpainted wood with gilt face and inlaid eyes, of the second prophet of Min, Penūtemis, called Tutu (see No. 3263).

3262.—Very fine unpainted wooden coffin of a certain Psametik.—Wardan, Ptolemaic period.

3263—Bed on which the mummy of Penütemib (sec No 3261) was displayed during the funeral ceremones The cover is formed of 14 vultures and 3 winged serpents At the head and feet are representations of Isis and Nepthys lamenting for the deceased—Akhmim, Ptolemaic period

3210-3213 —Earthenware houses for the use of the dead spenerally known as 'soul houses', many having the form of the houses seen to day in Upper Egypt and Nubia — Middle Kingdom —

3210.—House with a closed court and an upper story surmounted by a terrace On the left is a staircase

3211.—House of one story with an open court in front. The two rooms open on to a verandal whow roof is supported by two rough pillars. On the first floor are two more rooms and a covered gallery in which is a large armshau for the use of the 'double'.

3272.—House with an inclined stairway leading up to the terrace. It has one closed room and a shelter supported by a pillar

2272.—House with a vaulted roof similar to those now seen in Nubia.

2774—Granary divided into five chambers. On the left a starmary leads to the roof, whence the chambers were filled. They were empired through the small apertures fact the ground which are closed by means of sliding shifters.—Althorm, Middle Kingdom

3331. Woo len go re from the tomb of Princes Silv-hormerit. Dahchur, XIIth dynasty.

3338-3340. Inditation foods in earthenware and paintle carello and se El Barcha, Middle Kingdom.

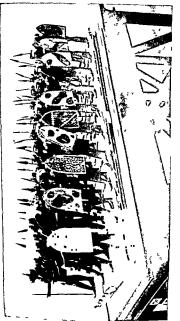
the XIIth dynasty, had two groups of 40 soldiers and a boat placed be ide his cottin (3318 and 3349). The Egyptic soldiers (3345) have lance with bronze tips and skielis; the latter are each painted in a different way so that extraor man might recognize his equipment. The soldiers from the Sudan (3346) have bows and arrows, the latter tipped with flint. The Egyptians and negroes are marching it column of four, but the men are not arranged according to their size, and there are no insignia to mark the officer-The pleasure-boat (3347) with two cabins behind is the prototype of the present-day dalabiy is on the Nile.

3352.—Wooden head-rest: (XXIst-XXVIth dynastics), one covered with a cushion of plaited straw. Near it are other examples of the same period.

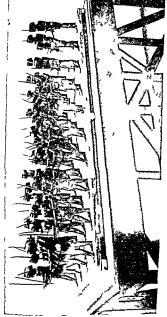
3353-3359, 3361, 3362.—So-called heart scarabs', which were placed on the throat of the munmy; they bear a spell praying the heart of the deceased not to bear witness against him when his actions are being judged before Osins.

3364.—Gilt stela of the New Kingdom from El Qurna.—Thebes.

3365.—Stela of the New Kingdom, decorated with paintings sepresenting a cemetery on the edge of the desert.



3345 -Tgyptian soldiers of Meschti prince of Asyut



3346 -Sudanese sold is of Mescht prin e of Asyut

3367 A-E—Statuettes of women placed in graves of girls, they are naked, lying on beds, and often have beside them children which they are suckling

3381.—Tunerary statuette in white faience of a noble named Ptahmose, of admirable workmanship —Abydos, XVIIIth or XIXth dynasty

3382, 3383.—Group in black granite representing a mummy lying on a bed, and the soul, in the form of a falcon with a human head, revisiting the body. This was contained in the little white sarcophagus covered with inscriptions and figures —XXth dynasty.

3473.—Model coffins with falcons' heads, containing figures of the mummified Osiris The mask, the crown and the figures of the four genii are of wax, the coffins are of panted wood—Thina. Ptolemaic period

3590, 3591.—Hypocophali, or disks covered with figures and magical formulæ, which were placed under the head of the mummy for its protection

3610-3612.—Three alabaster Canopic jars, found in the so called tomb of Queen Tyı The heads are very fine and may be portraits of King Smenkhkarā', the successor of Akhenaten.—Thebes, XVIIIth dynasty

3613-3705.—Objects found in the Valley of the Kings in the untouched tomb of Yuya and Thuyu, the parent of Tyi, who was consort of Amenophis III.

3381.—Funerary statuette in white faience of a noble named Ptahmose, of admirable workmanship—Abydos, XVIIIth or XIXth dynasty

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3613-3705.—Objects found in the Valley of the Kings in the untouched tomb of Yuya and Thuyu, the parent of Tyi, who was consort of Amenophis III

Yuya lay, like Tut'ankhamūn, in a 'nest' of three mummiform coffins, which were enclosed in a rectangular sarcophagus. Thuyu had only two mummiform coffins

The following objects should be noted:-

- 3613.—Wooden bed with string meshwork and panels of gilt gesso.
- 3614, 3615.—Osiris as a symbol of the Resurrection. A piece of linen on which the figure of the god was drawn, was stretched on a board, and the figure was covered with earth. Barley was sown in it and was allowed to sprout. The whole was placed in the tomb to show that just as grain—an inert substance—could produce something living, so could the dead body come to life again. For other examples, see Nos. 3820 and 3840.
- 3633.—Black varnished wooden boxes containing food for the deceased, such as joints of meat, trussed birds, etc. These joints were wrapped in linen bands like mummies. For similar examples, see No. 3823 B.
 - 3634.—Portions of Yuya's ceremonial wig.
- 3635.—Miniature coffin of wood, varnished black and decorated with gold leaf.
- 3636.—Amulets of glass, carnelian and other hard stones.
- 3637.—Sandals made of papyrus and grass and of leather and gilt gesso.

3638.—Bunch of twigs of the Persea tree.

3639.-Onions

3641.—Shawabti boxes made of wood painted to represent small shrines for a deity. They contained the wooden statuettes described under 3660

3648.—Yuya's walking sticks and whipstock

3619, 3650.—Boxes painted to imitate inlaid ebony and ivory, with panels of cypress or juniper wood

3651.—Wig basket of Yuya, made of papyrus and imitating a dwelling house with barred windows

3652.—Fine alabaster jar inscribed with the name of King Amenophis III

3660.—Tunerary statuettes of Yuya and Thuvu These are of fine grained woods, alabaster, bronze, and wood covered with gold and silver foil
They were contained in the boxes numbered 3641

3662 —Small alabaster vase with handle of exceptionally fine workmanship

3663 .- Model mirror with gilt handle

3661.—Handle of a Hathor headed sistrum (sacred rattle) bearing the name of Thuyu

3665.—Kohl pot of blue fatence inscribed with the name of Amenophis III

3666.—Second mummiform coffin of Yuya, of wood covered with gilt and silvered gesso.

- 3667.—Outermost mummiform coffin of Yuya, o wood covered with black varnish and ornamented with gold leaf.
- 3668.—Great rectangular sarcophagus of wood covered with black varnish. This contained the nested coffins of Yuya, and being mounted on a sled served as his hearse.
- 3669.—Innermost coffin of Yuya, of wood covered with gilt gesso. The inscriptions are in polychrome glass.
- 3671.—Inner mummiform coffin of Thuyu, of wood covered with gilt gesso.
- 3672.—Armchair inscribed with the name of Princess Sitamun.
- 3673.—Armchair inscribed with the name of Princess Sitamun, later the wife of Amenophis III.
- 3674.—Armchair bearing no name. With it was found No. 3675.
 - 3675.—Cushion of linen and pigeon-down.
- 3676.—Small and light chariot of wood with facings of dyed leather and leather meshwork flooring. The wheels have leather tyres. It may have been used by the young princess Sitamūn, whose chairs (Nos. 3672, 3673) were also found in the tomb.
- 3677.—Toilet-box of Amenophis III. It is of wood inlaid with blue faience and ornamented with gold.

3678.—Jewel box of Amenophy III and Queen Tv of exquisite workmanship Of wood and blue glazed faience ornamented with gold

3679 — Pine bed, painted to represent abony with ivory panels and ornamentation

3680.—Bed, of wood with string meshwork, with gesso gilt panels

3685.—Gilt mask from the mummy of Thuyu, with some of the linen which covered it still in place

3686-3689.—Besides the imitation jars in wood painted to represent stone, four of painted limestone may be specially noticed 3686, has a frog represented on its cover, 3687, a seated calf, and Nos 3688 and 3689, calves' heads

3690-3693.—The alabaster Canopic jars of Thuyu, which contain the viscera bound in linen, they are furnished with miniature masks of gilt cartonnage

3690 A-3693 A —Set of jars similar to the preceding, and containing the viscera of Yuya

3694, 3695—Chests which contained the Canopic jars of Yuya and Thuyu Of black varnished wood with inscription on bands of gold

3704.—Outer mummiform coffin of Thuyu, of wood covered with gilded gesso

3705.—Sarcophagus, of wood varnished black, and mounted on a sled which served as a hearse to carry the nested coffins of Thuyu.

3730-3794. A—Objects from the royal tombs, some from the rock sepulchres of the Tombs of the Kings (tombs of Tuthmösis III, Amenöphis III, Amenöphis III, Tuthmösis IV and Ḥaremḥab), others from the secret burial-place at El-Deir el-Baḥari.

It seems that much of the furniture of these tombs was broken or burned by the plunderers in order to obtain the metal—even the bronze—which has everywhere been torn off:—

- 3731-3733.—Three of the four bricks which were placed one in the centre of each wall of the sepulchral chamber to mark the cardinal points.—Tomb of Tuthmösis IV.
- 3734, 3735.—Faience cylinders imitating rolls of papyrus.—Tomb of Tuthmösis IV.
- 3736, 3738.—Fragments of woven tapestry.—Tomb of Thuthmosis IV.
- 3761.—Painted wooden head of a cow (compare with that from the tomb of Tut'ankhamūn).—Tomb of Amenpōhis II.
- 3764 D.—Two painted wooden uræi, one of which with wings and human head, represents the goddess of the Theban necropolis, Merseger.—Tomb i of Amenophis II.
- 3766.—Varnished wooden statuette of the king in his ceremonial costume.

3766 F. G .- Two panthers, of black varnished wood. These carried statuettes of the king on their backs: compare the fine examples in the Tut'ankhamun galleries .-- Tomb of Amenophis II.

3767 .- Vulture of painted wood, representing the goddess Mut.-Tomb of Amenophis II.

3772 .- Shroud of King Tuthmosis III inscribed with spells from the Book of the Dead. The furniture from the tomb of this king included a wooden goose, wooden leopards, statuettes, rings of faience and many amulets, some of which are shown in the cases.

3776 .- Mummy of the XXIst dynasty, found in the coffin of Princess Sitamun. A recent X-ray photograph shows that this was broken up and rewrapped in ancient times

3779.—Ceremonial wigs of the priests' nummics of the XXIst dynasty.

3780.-Gazelle which was probably the pet of a princess of the XXIst dynasty. It has been mummified and put into a coffin shaped like the animal

3782.-Shawabti-box of King Pinutem I.

3783.-Wooden panel upon which is a decree of Amun, according all benefits to the deceased Princess Neskhonsu in the next world, and prohibiting her from injurying her surviving husband Pinutem in any way. 3730-3794. A—Objects from the royal tombs, some from the rock sepulchres of the Tombs of the Kings (tombs of Tuthmösis III, Amenöphis II, Amenöphis III, Tuthmösis IV and Ḥaremḥab), others from the secret burial-place at El-Deir el-Baḥari.

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3785.—Box of wood and ivory bearing the name King Ramesses II.

3786.—Glass goblets of various colours.

3788.—Little wooden coffin containing a human live

3792.—Inlaid box, once the property of Que Ma'etkere' Hatshepsut, but taken by the priests account of the resemblance of the names to conta the viscera of a later Queen Ma'etkere'.

3794 A.—Very fine mirror-case from the ton of Queen Henttowi.

3798.—Fine mummy-cover of cardboard with a groun colour of red on which is painted a network of blue bead. The gold on the mask is remarkably brilliant.—Ṣaqqâr Greek period.

3800-3823 B.—Objects found at Thebes in the intatomb of an XVIIIth dynasty noble named Maherprathe Royal Valley:—

3800.—Rectangular sarcophagus of Maḥerpra, black varnished wood decorated with gold leaf ar containing a mummiform coffin.

3801, 3801 A.—Quiver of painted leather, with the arrows which it contained.

3802.—Pink leather dog-collar.

3803.—Bread for the use of the deceased.

3806.—Part of a bouquet.

3810.—Gaming-board, of wood and ivory, with its dice and pieces.

3812.-Glass bracelets.

3813.—Bracelets of ebony with inlaid decoration.

3814.—Gold clasp inlaid with polychrome glass.

3815.—Fine blue faience bowl with figures of fish, gazelles and flowers.

3818.—Canopic chest, of the same style as the sarcophagus (No. 3800), mounted on a sled.

3820.—Osiris as a symbol of the resurrection (see Nos. 3614 and 3615).

3821, 3821 A.—Two spare coffins for the use of Maherpra. Their exact purpose is uncertain.

3822 A-E.—Copy of the Book of the Dead found with the mummy of Maherpra. It will be noticed that his face is represented black instead of the normal red.

3923.—Alabaster Canopic vases which contained the viscera of Maherpra.

3823 A.—Vases of various forms, some still sealedwhich contained oil or unguents.

3823 B.—Provisions, consisting of meat, ducks and pigeons, wrapped in linen and placed in wooden boxes (cf. No. 3633). 3785.—Box of wood and ivory bearing the name of King Ramesses II.

3786.—Glass goblets of various colours.

3788.—Little wooden coffin containing a human liver.

3792.—Inlaid box, once the property of Queen Ma'etkere' Hatshepsut, but taken by the priests on account of the resemblance of the names to contain the viscera of a later Queen Ma'etkere'.

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3800-3823 B.—Objects found at Thebes in the intact tomb of an XVIIIth dynasty noble named Maherpra in the Royal Valley:—

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3803.—Bread for the use of the deceased.

3806 -Part of a bouquet

3810 —Gaming board, of wood and 17077, with

3812 - Glass bracelets

3813 -Bracelets of ebony with inlaid decoration.

3814 -Gold clasp inlaid with polychrome glass

3815 -Fine blue faience bowl with figures of figh, gazelles and flowers

3816 —Canopic chest, of the same style as the sarcophagus (No 3800) mounted on a sled

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3823 B—Provisions, consisting of meat, ducks and pigeons wrapped in linen and placed in wooden boxes (cf. No. 3633)

- 3833.—Fragments of the funerary furniture of King Haremhab, consisting, among other objects, of three couches with heads of Hathor, Thueris and lion respectively, and a carrying chest surmounted by the god Anubis (Compare with similar objects from the tomb of Tut'ankhamūn).—Tomb of Haremhab.
- 3834 A, B.—Upper parts of two wooden statues of Haremhab in ceremonial costume. When they were complete they must have had very much the same appearance as those in the tomb of Tut'ankhamūn.
- 3840 B.—Box in the form of Osiris, which contained earth in which seeds were made to sprout as an emblem of resurrection (see also No. 3614).—Tomb of Ḥaremḥab.
 - 3841.—Alabaster kohl-pot.—Tomb of Ḥaremḥab.
 - 3842.—Offering-table.—Tomb of Haremhab.
- 3848.—Leather canopy, in a patchwork of different colours, which protected the mummy of Isimkheb.—XXIs dynasty.
- 3852-3894.—Coffins of kings of the XVIIth to XXt dynasties.

Originally, each king of the XVIIth to XXth dynastic reposed in solitude in his own tomb; most of these wer hollowed out in the valley called Bibân el-Mulûk, situate in the mountain of El-Qurna, which contains a necropol of ancient Thebes (Luxor and Karnak). Under the last Ramessides, however, bands of robbers plundered the

tombs and did not hesitate to destroy the manner order to gain possession of the powels with which and 'laden. The tomb of Tut's the tomb of Tut's the only one that escaped the enterress of the moviers, mann! to a fall of rock which obstracted and hill the entrance Under the XXIst dynasty the Fat Ebrahat of Atan. thought that the bodies of the king might be better -tected if all their remains were gathered together uniplaced in tombs which would be easier to vatris. In mummies of the great Theban kings bal been tircuit maltreated when these measures were demand on: the had been unwrapped and deprived of their revels the massive gold coffins, which most of them must here ini been stolen, and the gold had even been turn of the sarcophasi. It was necessary to rewrap the boiles, Lift bare by the thieves, and for new coffins to be proving These relics were then placed in two or three tomo = succession in order to put the robbers off the tarch final towards the beginning of the reign of Sheshonn I, is king of the XXIInd dynasty, the wandering manner received a permanent resting-place. Those wire we in bad condition, without a decent coffin wer- intera small chamber of the tomb of Amenopin I = I in el-Mulik, the entrance to which was walled in II. rummies which had been repaired, and til torg possession of sound coffins, were transport to the nice of fine hill between the valley of Bile's Mile and that of Di-Deir el-Bahari and mixed-pairent --- . priests of Amir of the XXIst dynar 72 77 1,

to be preserved, and were lowered into an old tomb of the XIth dynasty, the shaft of which, difficult of access but easy to guard, has its entrance half-way up the cliff behind the spur which forms the southern limit of the amphitheatre of El-Deir el-Bahari. Oblivion descended and the repose of the Pharaohs was undisturbed for 3000 years. In about 1875 some of the people of El-Qurna discovered this hiding-place, but it was only after long and difficult investigations that the Antiquities Department was able to lay hands on it in 1881; the tomb of Amenophis II was discoverd in 1898, and all these eminent personages were brought to the Cairo Museum. Once more the mummies were unwrapped, but this time by Egyptologists and anatomists, who studied, measured and photographed them, and were able in some cases to ascertain how they died some 30 to 35 centuries ago; for example, Sequence' seems to have died in battle, Ramesses V from small-pox, and one prince, buried in a nameless coffin, appears, from his contorted face and body, to have been poisoned. In all, these two hiding-places yielded the remains of 33 kings, queens, princes or First Prophets, and of 10 persons of secondary rank.

During their ancient transfers from one hiding-place to another, the bodies had become to a certain extent mixed, one finding its way into another's coffin. The names of several are unknown, and a large proportion could be identified only by the late hieratic endorsements on their wrappings.

All unwrapped human mummies were withdrawn from public view in 1928

The following royal coffins should be noted -

3852, 3853.—Coffin and cover of Queen Ma'etkere' and her infant daughter

3858 -Coffin of Queen Notmet, with faience inlay

3872 — Enormous coffin, in wood covered with a layer of plaster, of Queen, Ah hotpe II, of the XVIIIth dynasty (see also Nos 3892, 6150)

3873.—Lad of the coffin made for King Smenkhkero' the successor of Akhenaten. It is sheathed in gold and inlaid with glass and strongly resembles the larger coffin of Tut'ankhamin, the next king. The gold mask and the king's name have been torn off, doubtless as an act of vengeance by the priests of Amūm.—From the so called tomb of Queen Tyi in the Valley of the Kings, Thebes

3814.—Coffin of Amenophis I, son of Amosis I The mummy is clothed in a shroud, held in place by bands of linen The mask is of wood and painted cardboard of similar work to that of the cover This is the only one of the royal mummies which was not unwrapped for examination 3877.—Coffin-lid of Ramesses II, who reigned 67 years and filled Egypt with monuments. The most famous of the Pharaohs, he waged long wars against the Hittites and their numerous allies, but despite brilliant victories, of which we have epic accounts, he failed to maintain Egypt's imperial power.

3881.—Coffin-lid of Seti I, father of Ramesses II.

3882.—Coffin of Tuthmösis IV, found in the tomb of Amenophis II in 1898.

3886.—Coffin of King Kemōse of the XVIIth dynasty, discovered by Mariette about 1854. As the name was not inscribed in a 'cartouche', it lay forgotten in the Museum store until 1906, when the inscription 'King Kemōse' was noticed. The coffin is of the type called by the inhabitants rîshi (cf. No. 3102 meaning 'feathered', which is characteristic of the period from the XIIIth to the XVIIth dynastie at Thebes.—From El-Qurna (Thebes).

3887.—Coffin of Tuthmösis III, the great conqueror The body had been broken up by the inhabitants who discovered it in the El-Deir El-Baḥari hiding-place. From an inscription on the mummy, his parentage was definitely established, which helped partly to clear up the complicated probelm of the Tuthmosid successions.

3888.—Gilded cover of the coffin of Queen Aḥhotpe I, mother of King Amōsis I. It was with this coffin that the fine lewellery (Nos 4030-4057) was found —From Dirâ' Abu'l Naga Thebes

3889.—Coffin and hid of Tuthmösis I, which was entirely covered with a decoration of gold and faience like those of Yuya and Thuyu (Nos 3609, 3671) It was re used for Pinūtem I, but traces of the name of its original owner can be seen here and there under the more recent painting

3890.—Coffin of Tutmösis II On the mummy was a white sheet which bore the inscription Year VI. Third Month of Winter, Day 7 on this day the First Prophet of Amun, Pinutem, son of the First Prophet of Amun Prankhy, sent the Chief Overseer of the Treasury, Pineferhor, to restore the burnal of King Tuthmösis II "

3892.—Enormous coffin, similar to No 3872 which contained the mummy of Queen 'Ahmose neferting of the beginning of the XVIIIth dynasty

3899.—Coffin of Sequence', one of the last lings of the XVIIth dynasty He died from blows on the head, probably with an axe It is not unlikely that he met his end in the war in which the Hyksös were finally driven out of Upper Egypt

3894 -- Coffin of Amôsis I, who completed the overthrow of the Hyksôs (see p 10)

3898 A-4218 —Jewellery of all periods from the 1st dy nasty to the Byzantine period



3901-3903.—Lattle gold chains with rimple links to which pendants are attached. There are very fine examples of ancient pewillery. The work is probably not Egyptian.—From the touch of Prince.—Khaumet.

3904.—Openwork resettes of gold united by manutichans from which hangs a critical release on a major a amount polyer on a major of a constant bull constant with a thin layer of quarter. This recently of the constant mind.

From the temb of Princes With the

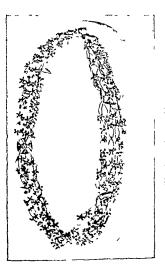
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- 3931.—Gold needles for threading beads.—From the tomb of King Hor.
- 3945.—Usekh-collar with gold terminals and pendants, and beads of semi-precious stones.—From the tomb of Princess Itawëret.
- 3946.—Bracelet formed of gold spacer-beads, threaded with stone beads of extraordinary minuteness. From the tomb of Princess Sit-hathor.
- 3950.—Reconstructed girdle of large cowries and beads of gold, carnelian, felspar and lapis-lazuli. From the tomb of Princess Sit-hathor.
- 3951.—Amethyst necklaces.—From the tomb of Princess Merit.
- 3952.—Gold fillet or necklace with pendant shells.—From the tomb of Princess Merit.
- 3957, 3960.—Scarabs of lapis-lazuli and other stones.—From the tomb of Princess Merit.
- 3965.—Gold shell with a carnelian centre.—From the tomb of Princess Merit.
- 3968, 3969.—Clasps of a bracelet, of gold inlaid with carnelian, and bearing name of Amenemhēt III.—From the tomb of Princess Merit.
- 3970, 3971.—Very fine pectorals of gold inlaid with carnelian, lapis-lazuli and turquoise, bearing the names of Senusret III and Amenemhet III.—From the tomb of Princess Merit.



3925 -(rown of Princes Kinnumet



1926 -Crown of Princess Khnûmet

3976-3981.—Three pairs of couchant lions of gold set in bead bracelets with slide clasps — From the tomb of Prince's Sit hather

3983—Fine gold pectoral inlaid with stones and bearing the name of King Senusret II—From the tomb of Princess Sit-hathor

3986.—Fine collar and counterpoise composed of beads of gold, carnelian and felspar, and terminating in heavy gold falcon heads—Irom the tomb of Princess Nub heteoti khered

3991.—Silver diadem inlaid with semi-precious stones.—Trom the tomb of Princess Nub hetepti

3995-3999.—Objects from the robbed tomb of a princers named Sit-hathor nunet, beside the pyramid of King Senusret II at El Lâhûn. They were discovered me bedded in mud in a recess in a corner of the tomb—XIIth lynasty —

3995.—Gold tubes for threading on the plants of a wig (cf No 4232)

2996.—Scarab, inlaid with semi precious stones 2997.—S.lver mirror with obsidian handle, inlaid

with blue paste and blue farence (now gone white)

2998.—Gold pectoral, inlaid with carnelian, lap.s lazzh and blue faience (now gone white). It bears the name of King Amenemhēt III.

3999.—Gold crown with rosettes and a ureus inlaid with stones and blue faience (now gone white).

4000-4003.—Four bracelets of gold, amethyst and turquoise of the Ist dynasty, from the arm of a queen buried at Abydos.

4004.—Group of amulets of the VIth dynasty, including a hornet of gold.—From Nag' el-Deir.

4005.—Group of jewellery from one tomb. Note the sheet-gold pendants representing a bull and an antelope.—Ist dynasty, from Nag' el-Deir.

4908.—Four gold shells of the IInd or IIIrd dynasty.

4009.—Gold nugget of the IVth dynasty.

4010.—Very fine gold head of a mummified hawk; the eyes are formed by the polished ends of an obsidian rod passing through the head. The body was of sheet copper on a wooden core.—Hieraconpolis. VIth dynasty.

4012.—Dagger of the time of the Hyksös King Ipepi (Apōphis), found at Ṣaqqâra on the mummy of a man with a Semitic name, 'Abdu (his coffin is No. 3106).

4013-4015.—Necklaces of large gold beads from El. Barsha.—XIIth dynastv.

4016.—Necklace of electrum shells.—XVIIth dynasty.

4017, 4018.—Gold lions of the XIIth dynasty.

4020.—Gold falcon.—XIIth dynasty.



4010 -Head of a mummified Hawk.

- 4030.-4057.—Objects found in the coffin (No 3888) and the mummy of Queen 'Ah hotpe, mother of King Amösis the XVIIIth dynasty Among them note —
 - 4030.—Silver boat with its crew, representing the craft which conducted the dead man to the sacred necropolis of Abydos
 - 4031.—Large golden flies hung from a gold chain They may possibly be some military decoration
 - 4032.—Axe of King Amosis The blade is covered with gold and decorated with inlay of coloured stones
 - 4034 —Curved sceptre of black wood, round which a gold ribbon passes spirally
 - 4036.—Admirable gold chain 200 m in length from which hangs a very fine scarab
 - 4037 .- Usekh collar of gold
 - 4038.—Fine pectoral in the form of a shrine in which King Amosis can be seen with Amun and Re' of gold inlaid with semi precious stones
 - 4039.—Bracelet with a double hinge, decorated with fine figures in gold on a background of lapis lazuli
 - 4040.-Gold bracelet with a pair of sphinxes
 - 4041, 4044, 4045.—Bead bracelets of gold and semi precious stones, bearing the name of King Amösis
 - 4046.—Bracelet decorated with a vulture, gold inlaid with stones.

4064, 4065.—Pretty bracelets which belonged to the riest-king Pinutem I; of gold, carnelian and lapis-lazuli.—XIst dynasty.

4910.—Small gold ornaments of very delicate work, hich formed part of a pectoral or a collar.—Abydos, XIInd dynasty.

4071 .- Small gold figures of gods .- Salte period.

4012.—Lotus pendant of gold inlaid with glass.—XXIst lynasty.

4073.-Finely modelled head of a lion.

: 4080.—Small pendant of green felspar (Amazon stone) mounted in a gold network.—XXth dynasty.

4109.- Small silver spoon decorated with a gold figure of Victory.-Delta, Græco-Roman period.

181.—Small annulets, of solid gold, mounted on a boand. Note the little palm-tree, the boat of Socharis, the figures of Isis and a ram's head, all of which are of semirable work. They were discovered at Saqqfar in the neighbourhood of the pyramid of Unis.—Saite period.

4125.—Covering of gold and faience beads, from the mammy of a commander of the Egyptian fleet.—Saqqara, XXXth dynasty.

4132.—Byzantine chain, of gold, with two medallions for attack west.

- 4133.—Gold plaques, decorated with a figure of Abra mazda (Ormuzd), which decorated a belt of the Achana. style.
- 4142, 4143.—Two gold diadems for the head of a much; with a Gorgon's-head design.—Roman period.
- 4160.—Soul-bird of remarkable design, and and of lapis-lazuli and other semi-precious stones, all forms on a mummy, and arranged exactly as found.—Fayyin, XXXth dynasty.
- 4170.—Large gold chain, having for clasps two gridents heads in the Achæmenid style.—Persian period.
 - 4171.—Inlaid gold pectoral.
- 4172-4177.—Six fine gold bracelets, of which the list (4177), decorated with granular work, and bearing a figure of Eros holding a cup, is a fine specimen of the gold: smith's art.
- 4190, 4191.—Jewels of Queen Tyi or King Smenkhkeri'-XVIIIth dynasty:—
 - 4190.—Vulture amulet from the royal mummy.
 - 4191.—Collar decorated with four rows of longold beads.
- 4192-4199.—Jewels of Queen Tewosret.—XIXth dynstin No. 4193 is a pair of ear-rings bearing the name of Kirl Seti-Meneptah II.

4210-4218.—Objects from Tell Basta (the ancient Bu

stis), found in the ruined house of a seweller -

- 4210.—Strings of gold and carnelian beads and pendants.
- pendants.

 4212, 4213.—Bracelets of gold bearing the name
- of Ramesses II and decorated with lapis lazuli-XIXth dynasty.
- 4214.—Gold vase, the handle used for hanging it passes through a little figure of an ox lying down
- 4216.—Silver jug The gold handle is in the form of a goat standing on its bind legs
- 4217.—Flat silver dish, the centre of which is occupied by a gold cone
- 4218.—Gold cup in the form of an open lotus 4220.—Censer of gilded wood —Madinet Dimai, Ptolemaic wood
- 4221 4222.—Blue farence hippopotami- put into tombs the Middle Kingdom so that the deceased could enjoy to pleasures of the chase—Thebes
- 4233 4225-4229.—Statuettes of men and women in estal costumes —XIXth and XXth dynasties
- 4232.—Fine wooden head of a woman, the wig is covered the a kind of black paste on which are gilt ornament— I Lisht, XIIth dynasty

- 4244.—Ivory statuette of King Cheops: who built il Great Pyramid at Giza. No other statuettes or state of this king are known.—Abydos. IVth dynasty.
- 4251.—Statuette of Ptah in green stone. It was covered with a sheet of gold which may be seen on the plasts cast near it.
- 4257.- Head of Queen Tyi, in grey schist.-Simi. XVIIIth dynasty.
- 1 4258.—Bronze breast-plate of very fine work.—New Kingdom.
- They are usually of plaster linen or papyrus covered with gesso.—Meir, Ist century A.D.
- 4275.—Rectangular lead coffin of Roman date probably imported from Sidon.—Serapeum, Saqqara.
- 4276.—Richly painted and decorated gold mask.—Meir, Greek period.
- Greek artists in the Fayyûm who painted portraits of the dead on wood or linen with wax as the medium; these portraits were placed on mummies. as may be seen from the specimens exhibited. Some of them are remarkably well executed; they are very interesting as they reveal the variety of the races established at that time in Egypt.

4.—Limestone flake on which is a sketch-plan of al tomb in the Valley of the Kings consisting of a of corridors with small lateral chambers of which pors painted yellow are shown laid flat. This plan, was doubtless used by the foremen, had notes of the sions in black ink, but these have almost completely peared.—Tombs of the Kings, XXth dynasty.

1-4493.—Figures of gods and their emblems. The inns, especially in late times, had an amazing number das. A city or local god was often identified with ever god had become predominant. Most gods had accred animals; Amen-Rē' had a ram, Sebek a crocodile, an ibis or baboon, Horus a falcon, and so on. Two one gods were often combined, and new ones were imported from Palestine and even further afield.

un (f), originally a local god of Thebes, later no the god of all Egypt. He is usually represented human figure with two high plumes on his head-dress. as identified with the solar god Re (f) of Heliopolis, the ithyphallic god Min (f) of Coptos, and even the imported god Bes (f).

ubis the was a god who protected the dead; ways has a jackal's head.

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Ptah , and Sakhmet were the chief deities of Memphis. The former has the form of a mummy, with skull-cap, and holds a composite sceptre; the latter is lioness-headed.

Re' , the Sun-god of Heliopolis, usually has a falcon's head, often crowned with the solar disk. It is difficult to distinguish his statuettes from those of Horus the Elder with whom he was sometimes identified.

Serapis was a late combination of Osiris and Apis which became very popular with the Greeks. He has many different forms.

Teweret , the Thueris of the Greeks, presided over births, and has the form of a pregnant hippopotamus.

Thoth , , , , , the god of Hermopolis (Ashmunein) was the god of writing and the sciences. He has the head of an ibis.

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Although many other gods are represented in the collechen the above are the most common and important. It is bosed that these brief notes will aid the visitor in ndertifrant them -

4111.-Statuette of Amun, identified with Bes. brandshing a mace

4112-The goddess Mut, with a workinger before

he -Sergreum, Saite period. ##3.-S'stratte of Amun with two faces, that of

the ram of Khaum, and that of the jackal of Anubis. 419.-Fine bronze figure representing Nefertem.

a god of Memphis.—Serapeum, Sa

430.-Statuette of Ubastet, catthe read and having a basket on " 465.—Two serpents with human '

stand. These are forms of the god A

440.-Ptah, in the form of a eceptre. 446 -Lion-headed goddess.

4190 .- Bronze figure of the Apis bull, an tion of Ptah, mounted on a sled.

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 - 4411.—Statuette of Amun, identified with Bes, brandishing a mace.
 - 4415.—The goddess Mūt, with a worshipper before her —Serapeum, Saīte period.
 - 4425.—Statuette of Amun with two faces, that of the ram of Khnum, and that of the jackal of Anubis.
 - 4429.—Fine bronze figure representing Nefertem, a god of Memphis.—Serapeum, Saite period.
 - 4430.—Statuette of Uhastet, cat-headed, holding the mena' and having a basket on her arm.
 - 4465.—Two serpents with human heads on a hollow stand. These are forms of the god Atūm.
 - 4480.—Ptah, in the form of a mummy, holding his sceptre.
 - 4486.-Lion headed goddess.
 - 4490.—Bronze figure of the Apis bull, an incarnation of Ptah, mounted on a sled.

- 4491.—Fine statuette of the Apis bull (note the inverted triangle on his forehead). On the stand is a bilingual inscription in hieroglyphic and Carian.—Serapeum, XXVIth dynasty.
- 4492.—Apis bull, kneeling; an unusual posture.—Serapeum.
- 4493.—Osiris-Apis (Serapis) of bronze, standing with his bull's head covered with a head-cloth. On his forehead is an inverted triangle, the distinctive mark of Apis.—Serapeum, Saïte period.
- 4495.—Stela with a scene of Apis being transported to his tomb on a boat mounted on wooden wheels; the god is being mourned by Isis and Nephthys.—Kôm el-Fakhri XXVIth dynasty.
- 4496.—Stela from the Serapeum, dated to the reign of Necho.
 - 4500.—Bronze breast-plate of the goddess Ubastet.
- 4510.—Baboon-headed Thoth wearing the lunar disk, and seated on a raised platform.
- 4512.—Thoth, ibis-headed, and holding in his beak the goddess Ma'et. He is flanked by two baboons.
- 4515.—Group representing Horus and Thoth standing and pouring water over a kneeling person.—Serapeum Saïte period.

4517—Magnificent bronze figure inlaid with gold, representing Imhotep seated, with an unrolled papyrus on his knees

4600 -The Nile god, Hapi, holding the symbolic plants of Upper and Lower Egypt -Serapeum, Saite period

4602.—God crowned with a five pointed star, perhaps Onon—Serapeum Suite period

4610 -- Bronze figure of Hathor, with the head of a cow-Saite period

4613 - Seleis, in the form of a scorpion with human head and hands

4614 4615 -- Sacred rattles (sistra), emblems of the goddess Hathor bearing the names of Darius I and Apries

4632 4633 - Menat amulets S with figures or emblems of Hathor

4634—Bronze crowns and head dresses of the goddess Hathor

4635—Limestone statue of the god Anhüret (Onurs) clothed in a long robe and a correlet of metallic scales, The head is missing—Ptolemaic period

4656 - Pretty statuette of an ichneumon, seated on its haunches on the top of a column - Sala

- 4658.—Stela featuring the Canaanite god Reshep, wh was introduced into Egypt at the beginning of the XVIIII dynasty.—Mît-Rahîna (Memphis).
- 4659.—Stela featuring the Syrian goddess Qades standing naked on a lion.
- 4680.—Figure of diorite and electrum, representin Osiris beginning his resurrection. It is perhaps an image one of the colossi seen by Herodotus in the temple of Sais-XXVIth dynasty.
- 4689.—Isis leaning backwards; her arms are fringe with wings.
 - 4697.—Bronze breast-plate with head of Isis.
- 4698.—Menat on which is represented a figure of Isia suckling Horus.
- 4725.—A mummiform Osiris, flanked by Isis and Horus. Behind him is a little column surmounted by an uræus.—Serapeum, Saïte period.
- 4726.—Limestone statuette of a crocodile with falcon's head, representing Sebek-Rē', the god of Kôm Ombo.
- 4750, 4751.—Two fine specimens of the so-called 'stells of Horus upon the crocodiles' or 'cippi of Horus'. They were set up in houses that the god might prevent malevolent animals—lions, serpents, crocodiles, scorpions, etc.—from entering by seizing them as they tried to pass.—In addition,

the texts engraved on the stelle beloed to ward off these undesirable guests and served as a protection against their bits or sings—4750 from Alexandria, 4751 from Mit Rahma.

412—Eleck granite status with plinth of a price Dje-l for who have the act of curing scorp on-sturn, state-lives, etc., to best his fallow men, he had his status and its plinth toward with the magin spalls which presented the price from thing effect. When surpose had been stone, all that was moreover, was to grow water over status, and that was moreover, was to grow water over status, and one had only so scorp up the Liquid which had not true the dependent in the pointh and more in to the worst to due, to effect the limits out and him of RI liquid which as a surpose of the pointh and more in to the worst to due, to effect the limits out and limits in the limits of the liquid which as a surpose of the pointh and more in the limits of the liquid which as a surpose of the liquid which as a surpose of the liquid which are the limits of the liquid which are the l

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311.—Ilcdel of the gateway of a temple or private

The Local of a door. Ptolemaic period.

J. D. Wicki of a stairway.—Ptolemaic period.

3114-3116.—Wadels of columns.—Ptolemaic period.

5111.—Far of a small pyramid, of fine blue faience.— E-Q-3, XVIIIth dynasty.

- 5117.—Plague d'Albert Commande Commande
- antastic birds called The Thomas The Thomas III at Madmet Habranies The Thomas The Thomas III at Madmet Habranies The Thomas II at Madmet Habr
- 5127.—Plaques similer TV. TV. III. III. I-Tahudiya.—Delta.
- 5128.—Plaque of similar form 1: 22 grassing.—Tugros.
- 5129.—Plaque similar to No. 5117, Madires Entire— Mth dyansty.
- 5130.—Long wooden baulk which force are at the
- ides of a sled which transported the come of Parasses V of his tomb.—Tombs of the Kings.

 5123.—Frames containing faience disks which
- econted the walls of a temple of Ramesses III at Tell Pahndyn—Delta, XXth dynasty. 5102—Door of a tomi, of the miffels of palm-branches and mud—Meir, Tilth dynasty.
- 1151 Brown from the Blice print

- 5129.—Bronze door-hinge bearing the name of King Psammetichus II.—XXVIth dvnastv.
 - 5207.—Bronze razors of various dates.
 - 5216.—Axes of various dates.
- 5261.—Toilet tray or perfume-box shaped like a woman swimming and holding a goose whose body forms the receptacle.
- 5266.—Toilet spoon with the bowl, shaped like a 'cartouche', emerging from an open lotus.
- 5289.—Toilet spoon representing a dog with a fish in his mouth.
- 5290.—Toilet spoon representing a young woman standing in a boat and gathering lotuses.
- 5291.—Toilet spoon representing a bald slave carrying a large jar.
- 5300.—Curious group of a mother killing lice in her daughther's hair.
- 5320.—Calf lying down, hollowed out to form a perfume box; the head and the back of the animal form the cover—New Kingdom.
- 5323.—Kneeling man, of wood, carrying on his shoulder a pot for eye-salve.—El-Qurna, Thebes, XVIIIth dynasty



5300.—A Mother killing lice in her daughter's bair.

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5323 -Kneeling man, carrying a pot.



- i. 5327.—Two round pieces of painted parchment covered tambourines
- .—Small wooden tortoise, holding pins with dogs, from an XIth dynasty tomb at Dirt' Abu'l Naga,
- i.-Wooden lyre.-Meir, XIIth dynasty
- I.—Barrel shaped drum The handles are decorated hitle palmettes in the style of the XVIIIth dynasty
- a—Large wooden sled used to convey a boat (No 6) the river to one of the pyramids of Dahshur The has rarely used wheels in transporting heavy weights sled being almost invariably employed. Even the its of Queen Hatshepsut are represented in the reliefs their all hahari as mounted on sleds.
- the shauabt; boxes of the Priests of Amun at Thebes
- 508 —Sealings, similar to the preceding on which the names of kings of the XXVIth dynasty, they were to sail rolls of papyrus when tied up
- 516—Vase bearing the name of Tuthmosis III. The ripton under the name and royal titles states that the party was 21 hin The hin was thus about 0 45 hire—byer, XVIIIth dynasty.

- 5511.—Great weight, with hemispherical top, weighing according to its inscription, 260 deben, and bearing the name of King Taharqa (Tirhakah). The deben was about 91 grammes.—XXVth dynasty.
- 5512.—Weight in the form of a calf's head. The inscription of Seti, I, gives its weight as 300 deben. The chips on the neck are not accidental, but resulted from the make: knocking off small pieces to reduce it to the required weight—Grey granite, Saqqara, XIXth dynasty.
- 5513, 5514.—Bronze and silver measures for liquids with divisions marked as small as $\frac{1}{1-2}$, XVIIIth dynastr
- 5519.—Part of a cubit measure with astronomical details. The cubit varied considerably during Egyptian history the average length being about 20.62 inches (O.H 524 m.) It was divided into seven 'palms', which in turn were divided into four 'digits'. In the present example the digits are also subdivided.—Saīs, XXVIth dynasty.
- 5561.—Terracotta statuette of a faun reclining on a wine-skin.—Naucratis, Græco-Roman period.
- 6000.—Small alabaster statuette of King Pepi II represented as Harpocrates. The right hand, now missing was touching the lips. The attitude is very unusual for a king.—Ṣaqqāra, VIth dynasty.
- 6001.—Head of a granite statue from a mastaba at Gim-IVth dynasty.
- 6002.—Three fine limestone statuettes of a man named Khekhi, from his tomb at Şaqqara. VIth dynasty.

6003 6006—Four limestone heads, likenesses of the son daughter and other relatives of Chephren These heads never belonged to statues they were put in the tombs beside the dead persons in order to ensure the recogni

6007 —Grante coffin representing a house of a noble called Unren On the cover, in sunk relief, is the representation of a panther skin —Giza IVth dynasty

6008—Statue of King Djoer in painted siliceous limestone It was found in place in a small stone chamber on the north side of the S'ep Pyramid It was during his reign that the imitation, in stone, of fine brickwork seems to have originated.—Saqqura, IIIrd dynx*/

6009 —Base of a limestone statue of King Di rer, learn; a dedicatory inscription by Imi otep (see p. 5.)

6010.—Nothe from the martala of the dwell freely. The jambs are decorated with interest; grained, angle ally that in which Seneb is above carred: a poler. To advant must have been a man of reference, in such a support of the ingular number of her carries a support of the right jamb the number of her carries as supported. Here was 1017 jackszew, 19551 we have 1017 jackszew, 19551 we have the firmer grain. Le had 101815 for a said was 101815 parties. The supported was supported with the supported was supported to supported which he was employed to supported when he was employed to supported when he was employed to supported when he was supported to supported when he was employed to supporte when he was employed to supported when he was employed to supported when he was employed to supported when he was employed to supporte when he was employed to supported when he was employed to supporte when he was employed to supporte when he was employed to supported when he was employed to supporte when he was employed to support when

of Chief of all the Dwarfs of the Clothing. He married, lady who was a 'Royal Relative'. For his statuette, see No. 6055—Gîza, Vth dynasty.

- 6011.—Limestone figure of Hōtep, found in place in a little room in his funerary chapel at Ṣaqqara. He is represented squatting, chin on knees, and buried in a cubical block. The position may originate from that taken up in a carrying chair (see Nos. 6010 and 6041) and it mights therefore, be the prototype of the New Kingdom status en paquet (cf. No. 418).—XIIth dynasty.
- 6012.—Smaller figure of the same man as No. 6011, in grey granite.
- 6013, 6014.—Two red granite statues of Queen Hatshepsut, found at El-Deir el-Baḥari (Thebes). The queen is dressed as a man and wears a false beard. These formed part of a series, all of which were broken and buried by Tuthmosis III.
- although of a date previous to the schism, and coming from Karnak, already show all the characteristics of the statues of this king after he changed his name to Akhenater. They were found in 1925, on the site of a temple that he, during the earliest years of his reign, had erected to the Aten—the solar disk—some distance to the east of the great Temple of Amūn. They formed part of a series of such statues which stood against the pillars round a



01" -- 11 hor

penstyle court, and of which recent excavations have brought to light a considerable number. After the king s death the temple was destroyed by the Priests of Amun and the statues were broken up and buried, some at a depth of 7 metres.

6017.—Part of a granite stela, dated to the fifth year of King Meneptah, commemorating his victories over the Libyans and the Peoples of the Sea The text gives the number of hands, etc, collected from the dead—Delta, XIXth dynasty

6018.—Group, in fine limestone, found at Abydos, representing King Haremhab seated in company with the Osirion Triad (Osirio, Isis and Horus)—XIXth dynasty

6019.—Group, in dark granite, of the same character as the last, but smaller and in better condition, also from Abydos —XIXth dynasty

6020.—Fine limestone relief of the XXXth dynasty of the beginning of the Greek period (cf. Nos. 801 and 870)

6021.—Rehef, the subject of which is connected with Mithra worship—Graco Roman period

6022.—Fine marble statue of a Roman orator, from Ihnâsya

6023.—Granite mummiform sarcophagus, reused for Bant'anta, a wife of Ramesses II The name of the ongunal owner, a man, has not been discovered —XIXth dynasty, probably from Thebes (= No 6253)

6024.—Sarcophagus of quartzite made for Ḥatshepsut before she became 'King'. It was found in an unfinished tomb high up the face of a cliff in a lonely wady called the Valley of the Apes, to the south of the Tombs of the Kings. She was actually buried in sarcophagus No. 620,

6025.—Alabaster sarcophagus of Queen Hetepheres.—
IVth dyansty.

In March 1925 an intact shaft, filled in with laid and mortared masonry, was discovered about 100 metres from the east side of the Great Pyramid at Gîza. When the filling of the shaft was removed it was found that the tomb-chamber at the bottom, more than 30 metres below ground, was also intact and contained a closed alabaster sarcophagus, the remains of a great golden canopy and of a quantity of other funerary furniture and boxes adorned or cased with gold, together with vessels of gold, copper alabaster and pottery, toilet implements of gold and other materials, silver anklets or bracelets, copper tools, etc. The bed, canopy and box for storing the bed-curtains bear the names and titles of King Snefru, father and predecessor of King Cheops builder of the Great Pyramid; but the inscriptions on other objects make it clear that the burial equipment is that of Queen Hetepheres, wife of Snefra and mother of Cheops. The sarcophagus was quite empty. The Canopic chest (No. 6047) was found walled up in a niche on one side of the chamber.

It is believed that the Queen's original tomb was elsewhere, probably at Dahshûr, and that, in consequence

f the tomb having been plundered, Cheops ordered the trible burnal to be transferred to Giza See Nos 6041 4047, 6160 6164, 6199, 6330

6026—Coffin of a royal prince, perhaps one of the ions of Ramesses III, found at Deir el Madina (Thebes) The face, finely modelled, appears to be a portrait

6027 6029 —Necklaces and bracelets in gold and semi precious stones of the VIth and XIIth dynasties —From Saqqāra

6030—Tine pectoral of silver gilt and lapis lazuli, presenting the god Khnum seated on a lotus flanked by the grddesses Hathor and Mae t It belonged to a princess called Kama of the XXIIth dynasty—Tell el Muqdam, Dalta

6031—Part of the ancient restorations of the Great Sphinx et Giza, consisting of fragments of the beard and the support between it and the throat Note also the casts of a fragment of the beard and the urgus from the brow, now in the British Museum

6032—Limestone weight from the Tayyûm, weighing 138 kg

6033 —Great limestone sarcophagus of 'Ashait, one of the wives of a King Mentuhotpe of the XIth dynasty Like No 623 it was found in a pit under the paving of the XIth dynasty temple at El Deir el Bahari (Thobes) It should be noticed that the queen, to judge from

the scene inside, was much darker than the Egyptians. It is an excellent example of Middle Kingdom art before i attained its perfection in the XIIth dynasty.

- 6034.—Wooden cossin of 'Ashait found inside No. 6033. The mummification of 'Ashait was very perfectly carried out, and there was no incision on the left side as in the case of the New Kingdom royal mummies.
- 6035.—Leaf of a wooden door from a funeral chambe at Saqqara with a dedication by the sons of the deceased mentioning the name of the sculptor, Ithu.—VIth dynasty
- 6036.—Mummiform coffin of Petosiris, High Priest of Thoth at Hermopolis Magna about the end of the IVth century B.C.; it is inlaid with very delicate hieroglyphs of glass mosaic. The inscription gives his numerous titles and identifies each member of his body with that of a particular deity. Petosiris had a very fine tomb resembling a temple, decorated with scenes both in Egyptian and Greek styles.—Tûna el-Gabal.
- 6037. 6038.—Composite sphinxes of Græco-Roman date (No. 6037 from Coptos, Upper Egypt).
- 6039.—Very fine uninscribed limestone sarcophagus in the form of a house, from the mastaba of a Vth dynasty noble named Ra'wer at Gîza. Its thickness is remarkable.
- 6040.—Fine head, of green volcanic rock, of an early XVIIIth dynasty king. It was discovered in the foundations of the pylon of Amenophis III at Karnak.

6041 6047 —Objects from the tomb of Queen Hetepheres (see Nos 6025, 6160 6164, 6199) —Giza, IXth dynasty —

6041—Carrying chair Only the gold is ancient, the wooden parts of the chair as found were either completely decayed, or shrunk to about one sixth of their original volume, and could not be used in the reconstruction. The framework was of a brown wood, perhaps cedar (of Lebanon), the strips brains, the inscriptions were of a black wood, represented by about miscriptions were of a black wood, represented by ebony in the reconstruction. Four pieces of the wood were perfectly preserved in a shrunken strie, and permitted an exact reconstruction of the chair, the only doubtful points being wheth rithe ends of the framing of the floor were rectangular or mitted, the leigth, within the centimeters, of the carrying p test.

6042.-Alabaster vases and dishes

6043 -Gold beaker and two gold to let de her

6011.-Copper ever and bas.n.

6045 - Copper tools left by the workmen in the tomb

646—Box containing e sh' small alchester raws such insembed with the name of the performed outcome which it contained. The woodwork had a more concludely penshed, but that shown is an extent of trauming hased on the framments of the contain

6047.—Alabaster Canopic chest. It is a remarkable fact that although over 5,000 years have elapsed since the viscera were placed in the chest, much of the fluid (water and soda) in which they were steeped (visible through the glass) still remains in three of the compartments.

6049.—Granite statue of King Senusret III. Several portraits of this king are known (Nos. 10, 340 and 6149), all of which show the same general peculiarities, shared to some extent by his son Amenemhet III (Nos. 6061 and 6259).—El-Madamûd, XIIth dynasty.

6050.—Four heads which were made either to engage in a wall or to form part of the base of a statue. They are of the IIIrd dynasty and were found in a pitat Ṣaqqâra cf. Nos 502 and 505).

6051.—Colossal red granite head, probably from a sphinx of King Userkaf of the Vth dynasty. No other remains of a colossal human statue of the early period are known. It is remarkable that, although the rest was completely broken up, the features are intact. The head bears evidence of being unfinished.—The Ruined Pyramid', Saqqâra.

6052.—Colossus of Queen Ḥatshepsut. It was found in a quarry near the temple of El-Deir el-Baḥari together with a number of other statues and sphinxes of granite and limestone. It appears that when Ḥatshepsut's coregent and successor Tuthmōsis III obtained control of



6951 --- Head of Ling Userkaf

Egypt, he broke up the queen's statues in her temple and hurled them down into the quarry This monument has been put together from over a hundred pieces

6033—Semitic deities from Saqqara, dating perhaps to about the Vith century n c They are of plaster and their attitudes are quite different from Egyptian figures The arms were made separate from the bodies

6034—Inscriptions from the turquoise quarries of Sarabit el Khâdim, in Sinai Their interest lies in the fact that they are the earliest alphabetic script yet known and it is believed that they form a link between Lgyptian hieroglyphic writing and the Phoenician' alphabet, of which the European alphabet is a descendant Their date is still uncertain, some consider them to be of the Middle Kingdom, but the more general opinion places them in the New Kingdom or later

6053—Group representing the dwarf Seneb, Chief of all the Dwarfs of the Clothing, his wife Senetyotes and his two children Aubin Khufu and Ankhina Djaddere' It was found, together with the little model offerings and offering vases, in the stone box shown with it, which was embedded in the brickwork of his tomb at Giza For the niche from his tomb, see No 6010

6056—Upper part of a private alter in the form of a pylon, from a house at El 'Amarna King Akhenaten with his family are represented worshipping the sun-XVIIIth dynasty.

6057.—Very fine red quartzite head of a princess, showing the deformation so frequently found in statues and sculptures of Akhenaten and his family (cf. Nos. 476 and 477).

6058 A-B .- Foundation deposits : little bricks of different materials, brick moulds, little models of tools in wood and metal, often bearing the 'cartouche' of the king, small faience plaques, rough terracotta vases, etc., which were placed under the foundations of buildings to preserve the names of the kings who constructed them.

6059 A, B,-Objects of the Badarian period', so called from its remains having been first found in the district of El-Badari. These remains are anterior to what has hitherto been called Predynastic, and the culture which produced them is the oldest so far known in Egypt. Its most important feature is the pottery, the usual forms being deep or shallow bowls, often flat-bottomed and covered with fine ripples. In some of the best examples the ware is almost as thin and fine as a porcelain cup. Coarser ware was also used for cooking and for storing grain. The style of the pottery eventually led to the earliest Predynastic forms.

The Badarian people made linen in small pieces, but their usual clothing was finally tanned leather, sometimes stitched into garments. Their ornaments were ivory bracelets, strings of shells obtained from the shore of the Red Sea, and beads made from coloured pebbles. It is probable that the blue-glazed stonebeads were not made

the Balarians four vers acquired by trace, some new pieced by a ment tool and the class is exhaust in opposite the period and copyer days were trained as period and copyer days were trained as period by the first and appearance also fruit trapping with the states of characteristics as on which the green graphent was ground.

The tools and vergons were of first ember resulty we ely weight according to their intensive tree. The best of knives have not the verniculal resimings of the are such followed, but definedly edificial visions are weals are typical of the period.

The distance of some of the village sizes from the meaners sent-day water-supply, and the remains on those sizes large trees, where no size now will move, emiliar with ear evidence to suppen that the Balanians Ired when a clause of Egypt was justice than it is now, a point at man be placed at not have than 4500 p.C. if the ological evidence at present available is brought into preferation.

5000.—Scarabs of faience, steatife, carneler, lapisul and other materials. The scarab was the emblem the sun-god Kheperi and was a popular form of amulet in the end of the Jold Kinrdom onwards. Apart from contion pure and simple, they frequently had the names of titles Jot their Jowners engraved on them and thus the state of their owners engraved on them and thus the hearty and bore a spell from the Book of the Dead puring the heart not to rise up as a witness against the deceased in the presence of the Divine Judges. Other again recorded some notable event, such as the slaying of 102 lions by Amenophis III or the latter's manage to Queen Tyi.

The smaller scarabs were worn on rings, necklaces, on the arms and even on the legs. Some bear the names and titles of the king; others those of a god. Some have merely some signs meaning 'luck' or the like, while many have only decorative designs.

This collection, although not the largest, is representative, and contains some of the finest individual examples known.

6061.—Very fine dark granite statue of King Amenemiet III, who carried out extensive drainage works in the Fayyûm. The profile should be noted. The hieroglyph forming the name of the god Amûn, which enters into that of the King, were erased under Akhenaten and restored at a later period.—Karnak, XIIth dynasty.

two kinds: (1) Small statuettes, often mumiform in shape, with or without inscriptions. When inscriptions are found on them, they usually give the name and titles of the deceased together with a prayer for offerings. (2) Small figures, often enclosed in model coffins, inscribed with a magical text. They were called shawabli-figures which seem to mean figures made of persea-wood. In later times the word was misread ushebti or 'Answere'



l it is by this name that the figures are popularly known. a inscription reads -

O shawabt figure of So and so, if So and so is summoned or appointed to do any work that has to be done in the Underworld, you must present this on his behalf, as a man doing his duty, you must present yourself at any time at which work is to be done—to cultivate the marshland, to irrigate the dry land, to transport sand to the East or to the West—"Here I am! I will do it!" you must say

There are many variants of this text, which is also the Vith Spell of the Bool of the Doad, but they all show very clearly the purpose of the figure. The deceased being the subject of Osinis the King of those who are yonder (i.e. the departed souls) as he was during life the subject of the king, was liable to work in the world to come just as he had done in this, but the shauabt figure acted as his substitute by virtue of its magneal text.

6062 —Collection of the earliest funerary statuette dating from the XIIth to the XVIIth dynasties

6663.—Specimens of shawabti figures from the XIIIth to the early XVIIIth dynasties Some are enclosed, in miniature coffins

6064.-XVIIIth dynasty shawabli-figures

ling model cakes and other offerings. One of the mmonest moulds of this type was that of the benu bird

, perhaps the phœnix of the Greeks

6016—Gold or silver gilt objects which formed part the treasure of the temple of Dendera, they were stolen antiquity and found buried in the temple precincts are hollow falcon which contained a mummy of a bird, statettes of Isis and Horus, mirrors, etc. All these objects are from the last century before our era, and the style very debased

6077 6086 —Models found in the tomb of a noble called leketre, near the temple of El Deir el Bahari at Thebes — Ith dynasty —

6077 -Boat with sail In the cabin, under the bed is the owner's trunk

6078 -Kitchen boat with pieces of meat hung from the mast. The cook may be seen tending the fire

6919 -Boat in which Meketre' is seated

6089—Group showing a review of cattle by the owner and his secretarial staff. One servant, perhaps accused of some fault, is standing before the master

6081—Painted wooden statuette of a maidservant carrying vases in a basket on her head and a goose in her himd

6082.—Pleasure garden, with a pool in the surrounded by sycamore-fig trees. At the columns a verandah supported by columns. The doctor windows on the outside and the waterspouts it be noted.

man sawing wood, and it should be noted in makes the cutting stroke by pulling the saw to him. The chest, which was sealed with mud cash was the impress of a scarab, contained the spart shown outside.

6084.—Spinners and weaves working in a county.

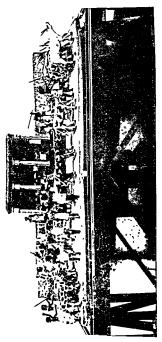
6085.—Two fishing boats dragging a net a models of some of the commoner forms of No.

6086.—Boat propelled by paddles. In the significant the chips are port from the chips.

6087.—Alabaster Canopic jars from Dahshir. It is be remarked that the Canopic jars were placed in a form four near the sarcophagus and contained the viscosithe mummy, embalmed separately.

6088.—Funerary figures and other objects from pyramids of the Ethiopian kings at Nûri and Kura Dongola.—Sudân, VIIth to IVth centuries From

6089.—Collection of monuments found in Explorations in foreign languages, such as for Palmyrene, Aramaic and Babylouian.



6080 -Review of eattle

690, 6091.—Monuments found in Nubia, belonging mly to the Merotic' civilisation which was contemary with the Ptolemys and Romans The inscriptions in a special alphabetic writing and up to the present is been only partially deciphered

1092 A B-Coffins of the priests and priestesses of

When the pnests of Amun were hiding the munimies the great lings in secret spots, they tried to protect e bodies of their own guild from thieves, and buried em with similar precautions. In 1891, the Antiquities epartment discovered, in front of the temple of El Derr Baban, an ancient tomb in which, during the XXIth yeasty, 163 coffins of priests and priestesses of that anol had been interred. The coffins were generally obble or triple. Many were presented by the Egyptian iovernment to foreign museums. They are of a more less uniform type, being usually ornamented with olychrome designs and inscriptions and covered with a variety which has now turned yellow. The scenes are very varied, however, and are of great interest to students of mythology.

6933 A-D-Vans of plam leaves, sandals and spectmens of materials found in the coffins of the priests and presteeses of Amūn Carpet of the XVIIIth dynasty from El Qurna

- 6110.—Waxed tablets for writing on with a stylenummy labels.
 - 6111.—Bronze statuettes of gods and mer.
- 6112.—Vases, bottles, amphoræ, bowls and die Blown glass was not known before the Roman part
- 6113.—Terracotta statuettes of Roman deric presenting deities (especially Harpocrates) and have persons.
- 6115.—House furniture of various dynasties; direction with leather, reed and string seats; three-and four stools; leather-seated folding stools; bed-frames; directions.
- 6116.—Magnificent uræus, of gold inlaid with cared to lapis-lazuli and turquoise. The head is of lapis-lazuli at the eyes of garnet. It was found in some rubbish in a room adjoining the burial-chamber of the Pyramide Senusret II at El-Lâhûn, at the entrance to the Fayyer having evidently been left by the ancient plun lattice.
- Egypt. Here are exhibited the mummies of animals of the some entire skeletons which have been reconstructed to the bones taken from such mummies. Most of the belong to the Ptolemaic period, but some examples to the XXth dynasty and even further. Examination the skeletons has proved that the animals living 2,000,000.

and more were exactly similar to those existing our own time, and there have been no anatomical difications —

6117.—Mummies of crocodiles 5 metres long

6118.—Painted wooden chest which contained ibis mummies

6120.—Mummies and skeletons of monkeys, dogs and jackals, with some of their wooden coffins

6121 .- Skull of 1st dynasty donkey -Tarkhan

6122 - Nummies, skeletons and coffins, mostly of cats

6123, 6124 — Yummies, covered with gilded cardboard, of rams, sacred to the god Khnûm, their cemet err was on the island of Elephantine, opposite Aswân

6125 -Skeletons of gazelles and goats

6127.—Selections of seeds and grain from ancient tombs. It may here be remarked that corn actually found in Egyptian tombs never germinates

6128.-Mummies and skeletons of birds of pres

6129.—Mummies and skeletons of the ibis, with the pottery vases, printed in bright colours, which served as their coffins

6130.—Fish, shells, serpents, insects, and carpices of Nile turtles

the 'aha'-fish of the ancient Egyptians and the grade of the Nile fishermen. It has always been proposed two men are sometimes represented bringing in the fish slung from a pole borne on their shoulders. It though this specimen is well-grown it is by no record; one caught in 1924 at Aswân, on a solution, was nearly 7 feet in length and weighed 1657. This species of fish was held sacred at Esna, the Grade Tatopolis.

6132.—Model of a typical XVIIIth dynasty house to El-'Amarna under the "heretic king" Akhenaten. To ground-plans of similar houses have been recovered, and every detail is vouched for by scenes on tomb-walk and objects found in the houses. The most recent excavations however, seem to show that the right-hand side of the garden, as seen from the gateway, was occupied by a such apel or shrine.

6133.—Series of statues found in the tomb of Navice Pepi at Meir: man roasting a goose, women grinding to between two stones, bakers kneading bread, peasant direct the damp earth in which his feet sink up to the action servant carrying bagage, beer-making, etc.—Vith dyrest

6134.—Leather braces, which were the pricely it is in the XXIst and XXIInd dynasties.—El Deir dell'est. Thebes.

613.—The Scribe Penanhüret, of the time of Amenö phs II, kneeling and holding the royal surveying cord,* surmounted by the ram headed symbol of the god Amün — Abydos, XVIIIth dynasty

6136 A C —Tragments of faience inlay and the moulds and pigments used in their manufacture from the remains of a palace of Ramsesses II at Qantir, near Faqûs—Delta, XIYth dynasty

6137.—Two pieces of faience, which appear to be from different groups, and which when complete, represented hors biting off the heads of prisoners, from the palace of Ramesses II at Oantir (see the preceding)

6138—Painted limestone statue of the Chief of the Physicians, Ni'ankhro' The unnatural attitude in which he is represented is known in no other statue — Giza, \text{\text{I}}\text{\text{d}}\text{drasty}

6139.—Painted limestone sphinx of Queen Hatshepsut, from her temple at El Deir el Baliari (Thebes) Its resemblance to the Tanis sphinxes (see Mo 507) indicates either that his queen revived a form of an earlier age, or that two kinds of sphinxes were made concurrently, a hon with the head of the king and a hon with the royal face only—XVIIIth dynasty

6140.—Plaster sphinxes used as votive offerings to the Great Sphinx at Giza —Roman date

- 6141.—Foundation deposit of alabaster vasseries tools, dated to the reign of Amenophis II: fraisse the great Sphinx at Gîza.—XVIIIth dynasty.
- 6142.—Dark granite sarcophagus of a Priest of Ariz called 'Ankh-hōr, covered with scenes from the B. That which is in the Underworld. The figures in the those on the outside of the rounded end are at 47 stages of completion.—Samannûd, Delta. Ptolemick:
- 6143.—Table of limestone surrounded by lions' by:
 possibly a kind of altar, which may have played a pure
 the ceremony known as the Heb-sed.—Step Pyron.
 Saqqara, IIIrd dynasty.
- 6144, 6145.—Two pink granite sphinxes of Tarks sis III; from his festival temple at Karnak. Although formed a pair, many minor differences may be restored.—XVIIIth dynasty.
- 6146.—Large pink granite sphinx of the Middle Ku 2 7. The head and face have been almost entirely rectard inscriptions added by Ramesses II.—Tanis.
- 6147.—Outer sarcophagus of pink granite, of a to-named Pa-ra'messu, found in a large tomb at Kôm Mall's Ghurâb, at the entrance to the Fayyûm. The incomparison have been changed or added to, either because Para'm became a royal prince calling him off Ra'me sees metral's and the content of t

ecause that prince usurped the sarcophagus He have been a son of Seti I who died young, as the nents of the bones found with it showed—(Tor the r sarcophagus, see No 6312) XIXth dynasty

148—Head of King Shabaka formerly believed to be t of Senusret II—Karnal, XXVth dynasty

149—Upper part of a dark grante statue of King usert III, from the temple of Mentuhotpe at El Deir Bahari Several almost similar statues were found ich seem to represent the king at different ages, some of se are now in the British Museum. For other portraits did of this king, see Nos. 10, 310 and 6019

5150 — Gigantic wooden coffin of Queen Meritamün, the XVIIIth dynasty Its resemblance to those of muse nefertin (No 3892) and of 'Ah hotpe II (No 3872) and de noted It was found at I'l Deir el Bahari, it contained a smaller coffin (No 6151) and the minimal in the hiding place of Deir el Bahari (Nos 3852 et seq), it had been rewrapped der King Pinütem II After that time the burial is not disturbed

ili - Inner coffin of Queen Meritamun (see preced number)

5152—Painted granite splinx of Queen Hatshepsut, troyed by her successor Tuthmösis III and thrown o a quarry (cf No 6052—El Deir el Bahari, XVIIIth nast)

- 6141.—Foundation deposit of alabaster variable. tools, dated to the reign of Amenophis II; it the great Sphinx at Gîza.—XVIIIth dynasty.
- 6142.—Dark granite sarcophagus of a Priest of Arrival called 'Ankh-hōr, covered with scenes from the Arrival that which is in the Underworld. The figures in the those on the outside of the rounded end are at the stages of completion.—Samannûd, Delta, Ptolemanna
- 6143.—Table of limestone surrounded by lions have played a part the ceremony known as the *Heb-scd*.—Step Prast Saqqara, IIIrd dynasty.
- 6144, 6145.—Two pink granite sphinxes of There sis III; from his festival temple at Karnak. Although formed a pair, many minor differences may be relief in their technique and finish. The beards and reserve restored.—XVIIIth dynasty.
- 6146.—Large pink granite sphinx of the Middle Kusser.

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- 6147.—Outer sarcophagus of pink granite, of said named Pa-ra'messu, found in a large tomb at Köm (k) and Ghurâb, at the entrance to the Fayyûm. The investigation have been changed or added to, either because Parair is became a royal prince calling himself Ra'messes many and have been changed or added to became a royal prince calling himself Ra'messes many and have became a royal prince calling himself Ra'messes many and have became a royal prince calling himself Ra'messes many and have been changed on the calling himself ray and have been changed on the calling himself ray and have been changed on t

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6131 —Inner coffin of Queen Mentamun (see preceding number)

615°—Painted grainte sphinx of Queen Hatshepsut, itestroyed by her successor Tuthmösis III and thrown ato a quarry (cf. No. 6052—El Deir el Bahari, XVIIIth ilynasty

- 6153.—Colossal kneeling statue of Queen Hatsheper found with Nos. 6152 and 6184. The face, left foot, right arm and hands have been restored.
- 6154.—Very fine seated statuette of a noble from El'Amarna, a striking example of the technique under the
 heretic king' Akhenaten.—XVIIIth dynasty.
- 6155.—Curious toy of painted limestone, representing three monkeys playing at charioteers and horses in a chariot mounted on wheels.—El'Amarna, XVIIIth dynasty.
- 6156.—Red granite surcophagus of a 'King's Son', named Djadef-Khufu, from a IVth dynasty tomb at Gira Like No. 44, it is meant to represent a house, and is apparently unfinished.
- 6157.—Two pairs of ivory objects of unknown use from a cemetery at Tura. 1st dynasty.
- 6158 A, B.—Two colossal quartrite statues of a Midgdom king, probably Senust rped by Ram
 I. The free and the front end-dress La
 t entirely recut.—Thulsya.
 - dates of birth and death of the c dBu who were worshipped there.— But periods.

160 6164 -Reconstructed furniture of Queen Het Geres In these objects the wood, and that only, is elem, but it has fortunately been possible to reproduce forms of the originals with great accuracy -Giza, h dynasty (see also Nos 6025, 6041 6047, 6109 and 0 -

6169.-Head rest The upper portion is overlaid with gold, the lower parts are covered with silver leaf

6161 -Arm-chair

6162 -Red, with foot rest inlaid with faience

6163 -Box which contained the anklets or bracelets of the queen (No 6164), on the cover is an inscription to that effect, together with her name and titles

6164 -Anklets or bracelets of graduated size which were found in the preceding. They are of silver, inlaid with designs in semi precious stones, the leading motif being the butterfly They are mounted on a peculiar holder

6165 -Objects from burials known among Egyptologists as Pan grave, so called from the shallow, almost circular pits in which they are found Little is known of the Pangrave people, but their pottery and other objects show strong affinities with those found in the Nubian graves of the Middle Kingdom It appears that there were small colonies of this people scattered over Upper Egypt during the Second Intermediate Period, who differed both in race and in customs from the Egyptians. The objective include pottery, bead, leather bags and carlely to of hide garments and decorated animal love. For El-Nazla el-Mustagidda, near El-Badári, Asyir Process

6166.—Foundation deposit of King Seti I for the temple at Abydos, consisting of scarcle and ideally models of hoes, knives, chicals and adverbly to be about pieces of sandstone which some believe to be also representations in gold foil of trusted over the heads, joints of meat and trusted birds.

6167.—Granite apex from an obelish of Herry. Although the royal figure has been crossed, 12. Tuthmosis III (cf. No. 6052), the inscription refers her instead of to him, making the attribution professional certain. The slope is abnormally steep.

6168.—Upper part of a pink granite obelief the Ramesses II. At certain times in the day, it is that the sculptor began to cut the hieroglypheouth for face facing the wrong direction. It may be reach it is the inscriptions on obelisks always read away from the gateway and the pylon towers. Tanis, XIXth days to

6169.—Limestone statue of King Tut'anking State Karnak. The middle part has been reason.

offo.—Very fine painted limestone enroplem: of an unknown noble of the IVth dynasty. Like No. 44 at a presents a large house. On the lid, partly draws a partly cut, is the representation of a panther-kin.—(a)

6111 -Grey gramte sarcophagus of Meres'ankh the Go'den hured Queen' It appears not to have been mpletely finished -Giza, IVth dynasty

6172—Rehef from the mastaba of Queen Meres'ankh (for whose sarcophagus, see No 6171), representing that

(for whose sarcophagus, see No 6171), representing that quen (the larget head) and another lady of the royal family—Giza, It th dynasty

6113 6114—Two baselt pyramidia from the unfinished pramid of an unknown ling of the end of the Middle Empire No 6173 lacks only the final polishing and inscribing, which would have been carried out after it had been put into its place No 6174 is at a less advanced rage of completion, and guide lines in red paint can still be traced upon it it is not clear why two pyramidia would have been found at one pyramid in this case, since such objects are generally held to be capstones of pyramids—Saqqāra (South)

6113—Basalt pyramidon of King Khendjer, assembled from fragments found at the foot of his pyramid. It is of importance as it furnishes the almost complete titulary of the King, most of which was previously unknown. The canoas projection on the under surface should be noted—Saqqara, Late Middle Kingdom

6116—Basalt statuette, from the pyramid temple of King Khendjer (cf. No. 6175), and almost certainly representing that king—Saqqāra (South), Late Middle Kingdom

- 6192.—Collection of model boats of the VIth dynamics from Saqqara (South).
- 6193.—Pink granite sarcophagus, unique from the first that, for some unknown reason, it had been the interestion to saw off the excess stone from the bottom to first a lid, which broke during the process. When us it the defective portion was supported on stones.—Gize, IVth dynasty.
- 6194.—Coffin of the high-priest of Amun, Har mall from an embalmer's cache at El-Deir el-Bahari (Theles It is likely that it was never used for burial, but red for exhibiting the mummy to relatives and friends, possible at a banquet as related by Herodotus. The high prism mother was a hitherto unknown queen called Medical About the XXVIth dynasty.
- 6195.—Gold and silver ingots found in a pottery vin a house-ruin at El-'Amarna.
- 6196.—Vase with lid in which the ingots, menti-
- 6197.—Series of five stelæ, four of them double, ap to ed by partitions, from a family tomb of the XIth dy off at Saqqara. In front of each is a table of energy of other example of such a series has hitherto be a feet.
- 6198.—Fore part of a painted granite sphire of Query Hatshepsut from the same quarry as Nov. 6013, 6013

6052, 6139, 6152, 6153 and 6184 The great difference in the proportions of the face between this and No 6152 is remarkable

6199—Frame of the canopy of Queen Hetepheres, bearing the titulary of her husband, King Snefru. As is the case with the other furniture of that queen (Nos. 6041, 6160, 6163 and 6330), only the gold is ancient. A feature of this magnificent monument is the difference in quality of workmanship in the two vertical inscriptions. Visitors should study the photographs of the tomb as it was found, where the poles of the canopy can be seen on the sarcophagus, to realize the magnitude of the task of restoration. Their attention is also called to the description furnished by the Boston Harvard Expedition.

6200—Pottery and finets from a large prehistoric settle ment near Beni Salema (Merinda), 51 kilos, N W of Cauro, on the desert edge From the complete absence of copper, it is inferred that these remains are of the neolithic age, and that therefore the hut bases in which they were found, are the oldest buildings so far discovered in Egypt There is a clore affinity with the earlier of the Favyûm cultures (see U 51, Case P)

\$201—Ivory male figure from an Amratian or early predynastic grave at El Mahasia, near Abydos This, with the exception of a crude Badarian figurine, is the oldest human figure in the Museum. 6202.—Antiquities from Ballâna and Qustul, south of Abu Simbel, discovered by the Archæological Survey of Nubia, 1931-1932. A cemetery, dating mainly from the early Byzantine period, contained a number of tombs consisting of a pit with a series of bricked chambers, approached by a sloping ramp, and covered by a large tumulus, sometimes as much as 18 metres high.

The bodies were clad in leather garments, and food and personal possessions were placed in the various chambers. The doors of the tombs were of wood covered with gilt bronze. The owners' war-horses, with silver harness, were pole-axed on the ramp; and slaves were killed, and cows and camels slaughtered in the same way.

The identity of these people is not yet certain. They were most probably what classical authors call the Blemmyes, a warlike tribe which gave much trouble to Rome for some centuries. Their connections are in the main southern; they seem to have had Nubian slaves; and the many injuries shown by the bodies and the quantity of weapons found, indicate their character.

6203.—Axe-head of cast copper of the Middle Predynastic age; one of the oldest metal tools to be discovered in Egypt. It weighs over 3 lbs., and contains a slight natural alloy of nickel. It is possibly an importation from Syria or Mesopotamia.

\$204—Stela of Ramesses II from Tanis It is dated in the 400th year of a Hyksos king Set a peht nüb, and is remarkable for being the only Pharaonic monument on which an era is recorded

6105—Colossal statue of painted quartzite, which may represent Tut'ankhamun It has been inscribed by Eye and usurped by Haremhab — From the mortuary temple of Eye, Madnet Habu

6206-6211 —Sculptures discovered at El Amarna in

6206 -- Unfinished quartzite head of Queen Nefertete (1) The outlining of the features in black should be noticed

6207—Profile in quartzite intended for inlaying It shows very delicate modelling and may represent King Alhenaten

6303 —Plaster head no doubt a sculptor's study-It seems to be intended for the queen

6209 -Another sculptor's study in plaster The features resemble those of Akhenaten

6210—A very remarkable limestone fragment of a statuette The right arm, though broken away, can be seen to have been raised in a most unconventional way

- 6211.—Sculptor's study of two royal heads in sunl: relief, perhaps Akhenaten and Smenkhkeré'.
- 6212.—Head in yellow quartzite from Memphis. It is obviously of the style of El-'Amarna and must represent some member of Akhenaten's family.
- 6213.—A small limestone head of unknown provenance, apparently of the 'Amarna school. It is thought to be a portrait of King Eye.
- 6214.—Statue in hard black wood of fine work. It comes from Saqqara (South), and represents a vizier of the VIth dynasty, named Ne-heb-sed-Neferkera'.
- 6215.—Scated statue of Amenemhēt I in red granite, probably originally from Mendes. The facial resemblance to the other statue of this king (No. 625, placed above) will be noted.
- 6216.—Sandstone stela dated in the fourth year of Amenemhet III. It records that a 'trusty treasurer', Si-Ubastet was sent out to bring in precious material from far out in the Western Nubian Desert, where the diorite and amethyst quarries were found in 1933.
- 6217.—Great quartzite block with five heads of captives, From a temple of Ramesses II.—Tanis.

6218 6224 -Objects of the XIIth dynasty from tombs n the vicinity of the pyramids of El Lisht -

6218—Remarkable ivery group representing three dwarfs mounted on a stand, into which they fit loosely so that they can be made to pirouette by means of strings pulled from one end. The tomb shaft in which they were found contained objects exclusively of the XIIth dynasty, otherwise a much later date would have been attributed to the group. It will be noticed that one of the figures has recesses on its head for the attachment of horns. It appears to have formed part of a box

6219—Bracelet of carnehan and lapis lazuh beads with gold spacers and clasps. The arrangement of the beads as regards material is conjectural, as the original string has perished

6220 —Bracelet consisting of gold imitations of the pods of the acacia tree and beads of lapis lazuli

6223 —Farence figurines, all terminating at the knees with different kinds of garments and hair dressing It is uncertain whether they were dolls or cult-objects

6224—Lamestone gargoyle in the form of a hon's head The modern plaster additions show the manner in which it was built into the cornice— From the north chapel of the south pyramid of El Lasht

- 6225-6242.—Objects from New Kingdom tombs in the necropolis of Deir el-Madîna (Thebes):—
 - 6225.—Horn, terminating in a wooden spoon and closed at the other end by a wooden stopper. An analysis of the contents showed that it had contained some form of oil. Its use is uncertain.
 - 6226.—Basket and lid made from coloured grasses, strongly resembling those made in the Sudân at the present day.
 - 6227.—Imitation basket and lid made of plaster strengthened with linen and painted.
 - 6228.—Very fine blue faience bowl with flower and fish designs. It was found in a basket with the stand shown beside it, though the two may not have been used together.
 - 6229.—Painted wooden statuette of a woman, contained in a wooden shrine with a sliding front. The beads were found as they are now exhibited.
 - 6230.—Bronze razor with a wooden handle. This is one of the most perfect examples known and has not been cleaned in any way.
 - 6231.—Bronze mirror with a wooden handle; like No. 6230, the bronze surface is exactly as it was found.
 - 6232.—Basket containing a woman's toilet articles, including a needle in its papyrus 'case', some



6236 - 1 monkey eating



6239 - Veat driving a flak of kase

thread, two combs, reeds and other containers for eye paint (kohl) and sticks for applying it The specimen of eye paint shown consists of galena

6233.-Netting needle with its original string wound on it

6234—Musical instrument having a sound box made from the caraptee of a tortoise with leather stretched over it. With it is its plectrum

6235 — Musical pipe, played by blowing over the end Although it has only three holes grouped near the end, it does not follow that it was impossible to play some kind of scale on it

6236-6242.—One of the finest series of ostraca ever found, those painted in various colours being extremely rare. They represent a monkey enting (6236), a man holding a stick and walking in front of a bull (6237), a hon biting off the head of a bound prisoner, a well known motif (6238), a cat driving a flock of geese (6239), two monkeys climbing a date-palm (6240), a hymna and a crocodile apparently in dispute over a fish (6211) and a hunting seene showing an ibex and other antelopes, a hon and dogs (6212)

6243 —Panel from a wooden box representing King Pepi II between Horus and Hathor The figures and designs are painted and gilt on gesso —Saqqira (south area). Vith dynasty

- 6244.—Scarab commemorating the slaying of 102 lions by King Amenophis III. Other specimens are known in this and other museums. It will be noticed that one of the king's cartouches, which contained the name of the god Amūn, has been erased under the heretic King Akhenaten.—El-'Amarna, XVIIIth dynasty.
- 6245.—Unique group representing the rare hawk-god Hurun protecting King Ramesses II. The figure representing the king forms a rebus of his name, the sun-disk, the child and the reed, reading Ra'-mes-su. The face of the god has been broken and replaced in ancient times by one of limestone painted black.—Tanis, XIXth dynasty.
- 6246.—Scene representing a block of stone mounted on a sled and drawn by three yoke of oxen. The two drivers are probably foreigners. No other similar scene is known. From the Ma'sara quarries; time of Amasis I.
- 6247-6249.—Three frescoes of the Roman period from Hermopolis (Tûna el-Gabal). No.6247 depicts the legend of Occlipus. On the right he kills his father Laios, watched by the goddess Agnoia (Misapprehension). On the left he solves the riddle put to him by the Sphinx in the presence of the goddesses Zetema (The Problem) and Thebes. No. 6248 shows Electra in mourning and in an attitude of despair before the tomb of her father Agamemnon. In the background Orestes and Pylades are seen approaching. No. 6249, which is very badly preserved, illustrates the episode of the Horse of Troy. They date to about the beginning of the Horse than the Lind century A.D.





6250.—Statue from Sakha Dionysos (*)

6250—Bronze strtue from Sakha (3 kms south of Kafr 2! Shephh, in the Delta) Sakha, the ancient Xois and the capital of the Xoite nome, was an important town in Grace Roman times and many coins and jewels have been found in its ruins. The statue was discovered at the end of 1931 in the course of levelling part of the site for cultivation. It was lying among the ruins of Roman baths, of which it may have been part of the decoration

It represents a young god probably Apollo, but possibly Dionysos The presence of minute horns and the loss of the attributes which he held in each hand, render identification difficult

The statue is probably a Roman replica of Greek work of art. Although it cannot be considered as really first class, it is not without grace and is by far the best classical broaze hitherto found in Lgypt. Its state of preservation is remarkable, only the right arm being seriously damaged by corrosion. The original base is too bent and fragile to support the weight of the statue. An exact copy has, therefore, been substituted for it. Three of the feet supporting the stand are ancient, the fourth was not found and has been replaced by a lead cast of one of the others It dates to about the 1st century a D

6251.—Pink granite cover of the sarcophagus of a littleknown king named Harsiesi A very unusual feature is the face, which is that of a hawk and was once fitted with a separate beak, perhaps of copper or gold It was found with No 6252—Temple of Madinet Habu,XXIInd dynasty 6252.—Pink granite sarcophagus of Queen Henutmir darishter of Seti and half-sister and wife of Ramesses II. It was found with No. 6251.—Temple of Madinet Haba, NIXth dynasty.

6253.—Granite coffin and lidrensed for Queen Bant'an dampher of Ramesses II.—Provenance unknown (p. chased): XIX-L dynasty (=No. 6023).

6254.—Pair of pink granite columns from a temple Rames as II at Tanis; they may possibly date to t Mid-He Empire. Note the erasure of the name of the god Seth, to whom Ramesses II was a great devotee, be later king, probably Sheshong.

\$255. 6256.—Collection of stone vases from the great store-galleries underneath the Step Pyramid at Saqqin Some of the forms are unique. The most remarkable is the large alubaster jug with reliefs and an inked inscription referring to the sed festival.

6257.—Statuette, of sudanese ebony, of the Master of the King's Horses. Thay. It was found in 1899 with line glued all over it, and was not until 1936 that the glue was removed, and its exquisite workmanship revealed. When it was buried, the left arm was missing.—Saqqâm. XVIIIth dynasty.

6238.—Part of a limestone statue inscribed with the name of king Amenophis III and King Akhenaten. As the cartouches of the Aten god are of the form which was not



in use before the ninth year of Akhenaten, this inscription seems to show that the co regency lasted at least to that date—El 'Amarna

6239.—Statue, of fine limestone of King Amenemhet III Most of the lower parts have been restored from the fragments of another statue found beside it —Köm Madinet Mådi (West of the Fayûm), XIIth dynastv

6260.—Large tambourine of wood and parchiment found outside the tomb of the parents of the Vizier Senmut — El Sheikh 'Abd el Qurna, XVIIIth dynasty

6261.—Skeleton of a mare of the XVIIIth dynasty, the oldest yet discovered Above is its saddle cloth of linen and leather —Irom El Sheykh 'Abd el Qurna (Thebes) See descriptive notice in the interior of the case

6262.—Lute, of wood and leather, with its plectrum and the remains of three gut strings—Tomb of Harmose, XVIIIth dynasty

6263.—Two boxes of copper found with two others in the foundations of a temple of the XIIth dynasty. They bear on the lid and on one side the titulary of Amenembet II They are interesting deepite their technical imperfection for they represent a meritorious effort at casting metal objects of large dimensions and complicated forms. The numerous holes to be seen on the surface are due to the air bubbles hidden in the metal during casting

These two boxes as well as the two others now in the Louvre Museum, contained a quantity of various obj the most interesting of which are exposed disety. No. 6264).—El-Tod; XIIth dynasty.

the cartouches of Amenemhet II (see No. 6263). The un-Egyptian in character and are certainly of Asimiration. The most important of these objects are a vase of sire with its lid. about 150 cups of silver, most of which it deliberately folded up flat, some omaments of the ingots of silver in the form of bars and rings, ten into of gold weighing about 6,500 grammes, and a quant of beads, pendants, amulets, and other small objects of lapis-lazuli, including some cylinder seals with crash inscriptions. Most of the vases have now been ependal.

6265.—Face, in limestone, of Rower, a roble of the Vth dyn. ka-figures of Mersu-Ankh and others construit with Ra-wer's estate. The function of double animal figures of the same man. is, as yet, unexplained.—Six

6266.—Hard sandstone triad of a noble named Rainst with two painted limestone statuettes of him or of mentions of his family.—Giza, Vth dynasty.

6267.—Panel of alabaster with figure of Rawer and line of hieroglyphs mentioning his titles. The upper of the figure has been sculptured, while the rest is a single incised.—Giza, Vth dynasty.

6268.—Coffin and lid of a noble named Pawer-bate rom a tomb at El-Fustat (Old Cairo). It rivels in

those in the Sersyeum, we ching, with its lid, some O tons
On each side of it was a stone box which may have con
tained the Canop o pars—Late period

6263 — Greek papyrus containing a commentary on the lost poems of Callimachos It gives, for each poem, the first vere and a résumé of its subject — hôm Madlinet Mâd (West Fayyûm), Ifind century A D

6210 - Stela of King Cheops It was found 70 kilo metres west of Tushka, in Lower Nubia (N Lat 22"46", F Long 31913") and marked the site of his distrit quarry Except for a rock inscription in Sinai, it is the only monument recording any activity of this king.

6211—Copper chisel, weighing nearly a kilogram me, from the Old Kingdom diorate quarres in the Mexical Numbian desert. From the invertible, it is as seed by the "South Lifter garrefree to e rath of Kamus's Crex."

6312-6216.—In 1207 of large options of actions of King Found was great to a Clar, its most action which the first may may no octobe.

Establishment and after a come got a formation of the state of the sta

The to organ of the of Springer is a

on the belt and out his names at the back, except for manies of the gods Re' and Ambr. which enterior than—Kennak: XVIIIth dynason.

charter.

Rest.—Refer door from the mespeta of Steps, a set of the Mini dynason, from Saggine. In previous its when the representation of the pumberskin round is shoulders has been recessed to receive an inlay of physics. Note also that the eyes have been inlaid with copper and the also that the eyes have been inlaid with copper and

ESA—Virk grants table of offerings of the Crurer of the seal. Kbeby, wish representations in reind of the bread and Klations. Felow are two figures of the Nigoli, Haple presenting offerings and food. Inventory anknown.

magnetae Ampregantent, XAM en conjugation of the an-

eroces nas cercici one Historia (Checes, i days), eroces nas cercici one Historia (Checes, i days),

of the XXIII and XXIIII have desired the second of the sec

were intact: those of Psusennes I, Amenemopet, of the XXIst, and a new king Sheshonq Heqakheper-rē' of the XXIInd dynasty.

That of Psusennes I was the most sumptuous. On the body was a profusion of collars of gold, necklaces of lapislaruli, bracelets, finger-rings, pectorals, amulets and anklets. The fingers and toes were enclosed in gold sheaths, and gold sandals were on the feet. In between the inner and outer sarcophagi were gold-mounted staves. On the floor of the chamber were a shield, bows and arrows, the usual Canopic jars and shauabti-figures, and eighteen gold and silver vases.

The tomb of Amenemopet was similar in its essentials, but very much poorer in quality:—

6237.—King Sheshong's silver hawk-head coffin which lay in the antechamber of Psusennes's tomb and was certainly intrusive. All these tombs were extremely damp, and the woodwork had rotted away completely.

6288-6299.—Objects from the tomb of Psusenness I, of the XXIst dynasty:—

6288.—Anthropoid coffin of Psusennès I; it was contained in a large rectangular succephagus of red granite (No. 6337).

6289.—Inner coffin of silver; the lower part, in fragments has been repaired.

6290.—Mask and body-cover of silver gilt.

6291.—Two large gold collars formed of rowed disk beads, with inlaid clasps bearing the king's title: five chains with flowers hang down the back.

6292.—Lapis-lazuli bead, inscribed in cureffirm giving the original private owner's name and static apparently, that it was issued from a temple-state in Assyria.

6293.—Gold armlet, inlaid with the king's tills in lapis-lazuli, carnelian and felspar.

6294.—Four ornaments found on the king's knew and ankles.

6295.—Four pectorals representing winged same inscribed with Chapter XXXB of the Book of the Dead ('heart scarabs').

6296.—Gold-plate from ventral incision.

6297.—Gold ends of a bow; one bears the carteria's of the co-regent king Nefer-ke-re'.

6298.—Gold libation vase of Amasis I.—XVIII:

6299.—Rectangular bronze stand of Ramesses II.—XIXth dynasty.

6300.—Gold bracelet, inlaid, and inscribed for Osorkan I and Queen Karama. Inside are engraved figures of dirinities.—From the partly rifled sarcophagus of Printi Harnakht—Tanis.

6301.—Quartzite Stela of Amenöphis II This stela was sused to cover the funerary chamber of Prince Sheshong I the XXIInd dynasty It records the military cam argus of Amenöphis in Syria in his 7th and 9th years at is important owing to the ethnical and geographical ames that the inscription contains Among the latter are ligant, to day Ras Shamra, lately the site of important retheological discoveries, and Qadesh, on the Orontes, thich became famous as the scene of a battlefield in the rign of Ramesses II Each place subdued is followed by he number and classes of prisoners and booty captured — liemphis (Mit Rahina). XVIIIth dynasty

6302—Head and body of a grey granite sphinx, apparently part of a dyad. The head is of great interest, closely resembling those found at Tanis (No 507), which were once thought to be of Hyksös date, but are now believed to be the work of King Amenemh't III—Bubastis (Tell Basta, near Zagazie), XIIth dynasty

5503-6308.—Limestone stelm found near the Great Sphinx They are offerings either to the Sphinx, mostly by private persons, or to detties connected with its cult, Gus, XVIIIth dynasty.

6303.-Unknown person adoring a crowned sphinx

6304 -Similar adoration by a person named Tutus a

6305 -Adorer, below, holds a fan with a royal statue of Tuthunisis III

- 6306.—Tuthmösis IV offers to the goddess Renenütet.
- 6307.—Stela in the form of a naos. A small figure kneeling on the right adores Osiris and Isis-Hathor.
- 6308.—Tuthmosis IV adores the Goddess of History Seshat.
- 6309.—Jewellery from the tomb of a little prince named Sheshonq. The heads of Hathor and the ornament to wear over the side-lock are particularly noteworthy.—Memphis (Mît Rahîna), XXIInd dynasty.
- 6310.—Limestone statuette with an abnormal head, It has been suggested that when a person suffered from any deformity, apart from one arising from an accident, his ka-figure was also represented with the same deformity. (cf. Nos. 6055, 6138 and 6311).—Gîza, Vth dynasty.
- 6311.—Wooden statuette of a hunchback, who suffered from what is now known as 'Potts Disease'. From the mastaba of Mitry at Saqqara, Vth dynasty; (see note on No. 6310).
- 6312.—Inner sarcophagus of the same person or persons mentioned in No. 6147, and showing similar alterations. It was found in an otherwise empty pit at Madinet Habu. Thebes.—XIXth dynasty.
- 6313.—Limestone stela dated to the 14th year of Kirs Ramesses II, and recording a miracle wrought by means

ef the sacred boat of the desfied King 'Ahmöse I in the question of the settlement of the ownership of a field Following is an abridged translation —

"The priest Pesiur arrived at the field belonging to my ton, the god arrived saying it belongs to Pesiur, ton of Môse', and presses down strongly in the presence of the priests (two of whom are named)"

The upper part of the stela gives a picture of the actual occurrence, and of the actors concerned therein, as delineated by the sculptor Nebmehyt Note the white veil concealing the image of the king in the boat —Abydos, XIYth dynasty

6314.—Box-coffin In the Ist dynasty, bodies were buned in a more or less contracted position But the IIIIrd dynasty royalities were buried at full length This coffin is panelled like a wooden house, a form of decoration improduced in the stone sarcophage of the IVth and Vth dynasties shown in this gallery—Tarkhān (Kafr 'Ammār') Ist dynasty

\$315-6318.—Four large standing statues of Meris'ankh, rule of Upermüfret, found in his mastaba It will be roticed that Nos 6315 and 6318 stand in the attitude of a min, with the left foot advanced, while Nos 6317 and 6318 stand in the normal woman's attitude Nos 6315-6317 had inlaid eyes with copper borders, but the eyes of No 6318, although inlaid, show a different technique—Gira IVth dynasty.

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- 6319.—Upper part of a limestone statuette of a queer. It seems that the body was that of a bird. The underlying idea may have been for it to represent the queen's soul, a human-headed bird being the normal method of representing a soul (ba) from the XVIIIth dynasty onwards. Provenance unknown (bought).—XXth dynasty.
- 6320.—Grey granite statue, very much restored, of King Amenophis III represented as the 'Soul of Nekhen' (Hieraconpōlis). The attitude makes this restoration almost certain, since it is shown many times in ceremonial scenes. the head being always that of an Egyptian wild dog 'wolf'. (Also see note on No. 6321.)
- 6321.—Similar statue, the king being represented as the 'Soul of Pe' (Buto). Although uninscribed, this and No. 6320 were found together, and certainly formed a pair. The Soul of Pe had the head of a hawk. The heads of both this and No. 6320 have been restored from heads of statues in the Museum.—Karnak, XVIIIth dynast
- 6322.—Restoration of the Canopic chest of King Amerophis II. The fragments were found in his tomb in the Royal Valley at Thebes. It seems that this king were the first in his dynasty to have his chest made of the material, decoration and form, and that it was copie by Tuthmösis IV, with decorative modifications, by Akhonaten (No. 6323), by Tut'ankhamūn (tomb No. 984) are by Ḥaremḥab (No. 6324). The chests of Amenophis II and Eye have not been preserved.—XVIIIth dynasty

533—Restoration of the alabaster Canopic chest of King Alhenaten The fragments were found in the débination the royal tomb at Fl 'Amaria, which some consider to have been made for him. The hids of the four compartments were once surmounted by heads of the King A similar head, but on rather a larger scale, and much battered is placed beside the chest in the case, it seems to indicate that a second case once existed —XVIIIth dynasty

6324—Restoration of the alabaster Canopic chest of King Harembab Fragments of it, and of the king's heads forming the covers of the four compartments, were found in his tomb in the Royal Valley at Thebes—See no'e on No 6392) XIXth dynasty

6325—Iragments of a wood gilt shrine, with its coppytenous and the upper and lower pivots for one of its door, it was found in a cache in the Royal Valley at Thebes,
which was once believed to be the tomb of Queen Tyr
but is now generally considered to be the secret burnal place
of hing Smenkhlere' (see No 3573) The shrine was
probably given by King Akhenaten to his mother Ty
when she visited him at El 'Amazna, and it may have returned with her to Thebes, and on the death of Smenkhkere',
it was put into his cache, since it bore the hated name of
Whenaten and the emblems of his heresy—XVIIIth
dynasty

6326.—'Ankh amulet, of gold inlaid with turquoise and camelian Previous to 1936, when it was found, it was

considered that this type of 'cloisonné' jewellery originate in the XIIth dynasty (see Nos. 3970, 3971).—Ṣaqqār (south cemetery), VIth dynasty.

6327.—False door, of acacia-wood, of the Royal Acquaint ance, Eika, his wife the Priestess of Hathor, Eimerit and their family. It was found beneath the causeway of the Pyramid of Unis (Onnos). This is the only wooden false door in the Museum, although actual doors of wood are known (see No. 6035). The table of offerings shown below was found in front of it. The elements which make up the false-door are lashed together with leather thongs, as were doubtless the wooden houses of this and earlier periods. This method gave rise to the panelling seen on the stone sarcophagi of the Old Kingdom and later periods—Şaqqâra, late IVth or early Vth dynasty.

6328.—Statuette, of schist, of the Pasha and Overseer of the Divine Adoress Queen Amenartais, Harwa. Eight statuettes of him are known, most of which emphasise his excessive fatness. On all his statuettes are long texts recounting his virtues. It is noteworthy that, in spite of his possessing some of the highest titles in the land and one of the largest tombs in the Theban Necropolis, he had no rank in the exclusive priesthood of Amūn.—Karnak cachette, XXVth dynasty.

6329.—Statuette, of schist, whose name is missing, but who surely is the same as that of 6328.—Karnak cachette; XXVth dynasty.

6330.—Box, overlaid with faience, and gold and silver feel, which may have contained the curtains for the canopy of Queen Hetepheres (No 6199) As is the case of the other furniture of the queen (Nos 6041, 6160 and 6163), the wood of the box is modern

6331.—Head and foot, of obsidian of a once magnificent statue of an XVIIIth dynasty king. The eyes and eye brows have been recessed to receive inlay by means of a senes of graduated tubular drills—Karnak cachette

6332.-Coins of the Graco Roman period (a) Silver Athenian tetradrachmen, dated to the IVth century BC, from Naucratis, some bear hieroglyphic and Greek countermarks, (b) Ptolemaic silver octodrachme and tetradrachmæ, dated from Ptolemy I to Ptolemy VII from El Ishmunein and the Delta, (c) Ptolemaic bronze and faience coins, dating from Ptolemy I to Chopatra VI, from El Kôm el Alimar (near Abu Hummus), Sakha (Xois) and Syria, (d) Roman coins of 'billon' (debased silver) and bronze called 'Alexandrine', dated from the Ist to the HIrd century A D , from El Kôm el Ahmar (see above), Ramsis (near Ma'niya), El Ashmunem, the Delta and Syna, (e) Imperial coins dated from Diocletian to Constantine II, from near Nag' Hammadi, (1) Gold coins of the Roman, Byzantine and Arabic periods; (g) Bronze coins dated from the Byzantine to the Arab periods

6333.—Pink granuto sarcophagus, with its Canopic chest, found in a chamber underneath the temenos wall of the Pyramid of Senusret II It was reached throug

a shaft outside the wall. It probably beling queen, Weret.—El-Lâhûn, XIIth dynasty.

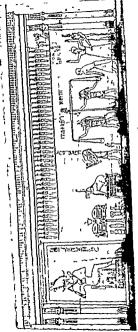
6334.—Statuette of schist, one of the gracollection, of King Ramesses II, on his known before him what may be an altar. On some of leaves on the stand are cartouches of the king was young.—Karnak cachette, XIXth dynasty

6335.—Part of a copy, on papyrus, of the *Dead*. The details are of an almost miraculous The scene shown is Spell XXXB, in which had deceased, Djoser, a priest of Ubastet at Memphis weighed against a figure of Ma'et, the Godless the result being transmitted by the ibis-haddle the god Osiris, who is seated in a shrine. The reglass was not known until a later period than the papyrus.—Saqqara, Ptolemaic period.

6336.—Grey granite dyad of King Rameson the Asiatic goddess 'Anta, from Tanis, where deities, particularly Sütekh (Ba'al) had their culture dynasty.

6337.—Outer sarcophagus of King Psuserna King is represented as Osiris on the cover (of X It contained the anthorpoid sarcophagus X Tanis, XXIst dynasty.

6338.—Objects from the intact tomb of the chief of Psusennes I, Undjebawndjed. He was intici in



6335 -Book of the Dead

chamber without door, arranged in the thickness of a wall of the royal tomb (see Nos 6287-6299). The body was enclosed in a series of three anthropoid sarcophagi one in silver, one in wood and one in grantle, this last being usurped from a certain Amenhotep of the XVIIIth dynasty. The inscriptions inform us that the two dishes of silver (one with a central motif in embossed gold) had been given by Fausennës to Undjebawndjed, and the cup with foot, of a unique type, with its six sides alternatively in gold and in electrum, bears the names of Psusennës and of his mother Mixt ndjemt. The whole group of objects is of a remarkable nichness for a particular, and all, including the site itself of the tomb, tends to show that the deceased enjoyed an exceptional favour with his king—Tanis, XXIst dynasty

G339—Selection of objects discovered on the site of 'Esbet el Walda to the north of Helwan whyre executations have been carried out by the Department of Antiquities. They have brought to light a vast archaic necropolis, many burials date back to the 1st dynasty and have re tealed a use of stone masonry, on a larger scale than what was thought to be in the tombs of this period. Among the finds are vases and instruments in stone and intory, of elegant outlines and skilled workmanship. Papecially noteworthy is the imitation, in ivory, of a bunch of eight buds of lotus, tied up by a cord this object, by the graceful realism of its execution, testifies love and observation of Nature, but at the same time its well achieved.

Tem a Tanasana

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Of the pirentia of New 1845.

Of the pirentia of New 1845, buildhard and but tanhamun nothing has been definitely established but there is a possibility that all three wire children of Ai ophis III by Sitamun who was of royal.

Amenophis is known to have married in addition to Tyi, who was definitely not royal.

The history of the country during Akhenaten's 'Heresy, was not happy. The king, occupied as he was with religious quibblings and with domestic differences, could not be made to realise the fact that Egypt's possessions in Palestine and Syria were being lost, although Queen Tyi is known to have paid one visit at least to the new capital, very likely to warn her son of what was going on.

The gradual collapse of Egypt's Asiatic Empire is proved by what are now known as 'The Tell-el-'Amarna Tablets', which were reports to Egypt from Asia, written in cuneiform on clay, a selection of which are on view in the Museum (Nos. 1194-1197, Section G 3). Those addressed to Akhenaten by his viceroys frequently call for help, and state that the writers can no longer hold out against Egypt's enemics.

Smenkhkerê' became co-regent with Akhenaten (No. 1243), and he appears to have left Al-'Amarna for Thebes, possibly to attempt some kind of reconciliation with the priesthood of Amūn. His body was found in a cache in the Royal Valley at Thebes, with some funerary equipment, prepared apparently, by Akhenaten for Tyi (Nos. 3813 and 6325, Section G 3). Nothing is known of the death of Akhenaten, nor where either he or Tyi was buried. It is uncertain that the so-called Tomb of Akhenaten in the cliffs at El-'Amarna was in reality prepared, or subsequently used, for him, owing to the predominance of Nefertete's name on its walls.

Tutankhaten, at about nine years of age, succeeded Emenkhere (who appears to have died about the same time as Akhenaten) and returned, either voluntarily or compulson to Thebes and to the worship of Amūn It was about then that his name was changed to Tut

It was about then that his name was changed to Tut anlamun, which signifies' The Living Image of Amun (1)' in place of a similar laudatory phrase of the Aten. As stated on the walls of his tomb, he was buried by his successor, Eye who appears to have married his widow, 'Ankhnesenamün'.

It is important to note that on the second innermost.

of the great shrines found in his tomb (No 1321) on his mumous trappings (Nos 270 and 336) and on his ministure gold Canopic coffins (Nos 452 1184-1186) the cartouches have obviously been changed and on the last named it is certain that they were originally of Smenkhlere. It is Fractically certain that the tomb which contained Tut ankhainin's body and treasures was not made for him To begin with it is different in general shape from all others of his period in the Royal Valley. Among other strong indications to the same effect is the fact that the great thanes were actually oriented in the reverse sense from the endications left in ink by joiners on their panels. From the endications left in ink by joiners on their panels. The of the work of the wine jars (Nos 502-504, 1327-1331 and 1677-1637), Tut'ankhamün reigned nine years that

is until he was eighteen years old, which was proved when

⁽¹⁾ Some scholars translate the name Beautiful is the life of Amon'

his minimit was examined. During that puriod be this read or introduce of illing straining aid reducer nat is dues layer decirlist a chair of eath eligina ेक्स अक्षातिकार्वे प्रवास्थाता क्षेत्रक व्यवकार्यक कार्वेक्स प्रसार स्था richlish she has 18868 the elemen repairment she ret artinophia in Linco Tomple which dear representation , व्यानुसारका वर्षेत्र एवं एकांत् बेटवर हैंगोरीस मुस्टिटिय वर्षेत्र हैंग कोर र देवर अस्तारी प्रदेशकार प्रथम स्वापित राज हाराके क्रिक्ट monatoned. It is likely that the Temb of Fye in the Wes ern Valley at Thebee was begun, and perhaps per sering level for Tax ankhamin, and that Hys. in In-will u ar al all behud dawl berseggena Höbberg ballans where the new off the fatel of the constant व रिक्सोर्स वर्ग्स परि वर्धकार सवर्थ वनकी पुक्रा रिसावर वर्धक प्रकार and them woulday becaustes also sometime by Theory, AllIVI of thing with lained bound rombs of Thes and Thirty, Society I is and of Not of es with the estimate with it solutions are (III modules) राज्या और मी रीमल और बेल्डर उन्नीबे मुमीलक्डर्स मार स्मृति जादाल Valley its identification and appropriate the inflation ariani.

Haronijab jako Harmais who begins Mancaho's XIX's dynasty), who had been a general, living at some of gulace than Bi-Amaria during the Hersey period some who throne. This may have been by force of hy some inherence within He usinged all the monuments of the ankha min, nowely the secures in the Luxor Color of ankha min, nowely the secures in the Luxor Color of ankha min, nowely the secures in the Luxor Color of ankha min, nowely the secures in the luxor Color of ankha min, nowely the secures in the luxor of the confidence.

Tomb of Tut ankhamun

of Amun (No 560)—His hatred was vented as strongly on Eye's tomb where he obliterated his name, and his mothary temple, which he usurped

From Haremhab until the end of the Dynastic Period, the history of Egypt is plain for all to read on the monuments and papyri, but the Heresy Period was a closed chapter to the Egyptians of later ages

Very nearly all the kings, from the XVIIth to the XXth dynasties were buried in the Royal Valley at Thebes, and with one exception every burial was looted. either completely or partially, in the course of a couple of generations, by robbers, with the connivance of the official guards of the necropolis, and sometimes of their superiors. A report of some of the trials of these robbers has come down to us on papyrus Tut'ankhamun's tomb almost completely escaped partly due to the debris from the cutting of the tomb of Ramesses VI covering it, and partly to the fact that his name had been suppressed, with those of the other heretics after his death. The result of the wholesale looting of the royal burials at Thehea was that the priest kings of the XXIst dynasty, trans ferred the majority of the mummies of the kings buried at Thebes, with such treasures as had not been stolen, to an older tomb across the cliff at El Deir el Bahan, where they were found by natives in 1875 and came into the hands of the Antiquities Department in 1881 (see Nos 3852-3994) Excavatione in the Royal Valley have been carned out

by many archeologists, foremost among whom were Beltoni (1815-1820). Theodore Davis (1904-1914) and the Earl of Carnarvon and Howard Carter (1914-1931). Both Belzoni and Davis believed that no more undiscovered tombs remained there, the latter despite the fact that objects bearing the name of King Tut'ankhamūn had been found in the necropolis.

In November 1922, the Carnarvon-Carter excavations were taking place beneath the modern footpath leading into the Valley; the only area in it that had not been thoroughly examined. They revealed traces of small stone buildings, probably the huts of ancient workmen who had been engaged in cutting out the tomb of Ramesses VI, close by. Further excavation disclosed the entrance to a shaft leading to a flight of sixteen steps hewn in the limestone rock. The steps led down to a doorway, blocked with stone, plastered over and bearing the sealings of King Tut'ankhamun and of the Royal Necropolis-an Egyptian wild-dog 'wolf' surmounting nine bound captives. Opposite to this entrance was what was aftewards known as the 'antechamber', which led to a partly open 'annexe'. The antechamber was crammed with objects of many different kinds; the three great couches (Nos. 221, 521 and 732) placed head to tail against the opposite wall from the entrance, with smaller objects piled on and below them. On the right of the entrance was another doorway, sealed as the entrance had been, and standing on each side of it were the two life-sized statues of the king (Nos. 96 and 181), as if were on guard. When the sealings of the inner doorway were removed and the doorway broken through, two more chambers were seen, that on the left

Tomb of Tut'ankhamun

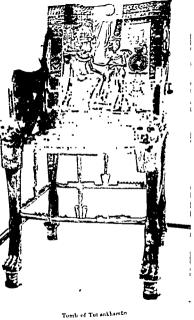
containing the four shrines (Nos 1319 1322) nested one within the other, with only about 50 cms clearance between the onter shrine and the walls of the chamber Within the innermost shrine lay a quartzite sarcophagus, with a pink granite cover which had been broken across in ancient times and repaired with plaster The sarcophagus strongly resembles, in decoration, that of King Eve (No 624, Section G 38) The sarcophagus contained three anthropoid coffins, the outer of wood, the middle also of wood with gold and glass inlay (No 222) and the inner coffin of massive gold, weighing 243 lbs (No 219) All three coffins rested on a wooden bier (No 1188), which now supports the middle coffin. In the last coffin lay the king with a diadem round his brows (No 317), with amulets, lewellery and some of his more treasured posses sions The head of the mummy was covered with a massive gold mask (No 220) and his body with trappings bearing the emblems of Osins, God of the Dead (Nos 270 and 336) The sarcophagus, outer authropoid coffin and the royal mummy have been left in his tomb at Thehes

The chamber on the right of the inner entrance contained the 'Canopic equipment' of the king, that is to say, the senes of receptacles used for the preservation of the king's viscera. A wood git shrine, with four protectives of desses on each of its sides (No 935) contained an alsolation that mounted on a wooden side (No 935), divided its four compartments each with a cover notice form of the king's head (Nos 437-440), and containing the four

miniature gold coffins (Nos. 452, 1184-1186), in which the king's embalmed viscera were enclosed. The chest on carrying-poles, surmounted by the figure of Anubis (Nos. 447) and numerous boxes of shawabti-figures were also found in the chamber. There is no doubt that the tomb of Tut'ankhamun had been entered by robbers subsequent to the burial, and sealed a second time by the official inspectors.

Note.—The numbers still follow the order in which they were received into the Museum between the years 1923 and 1932, the visitor should study them case by case, rather than in their numerical order, referring to the following pages for any objects whose nature or material is not obvious.

I.—The king's throne, of carved wood coated with gold, with a rich polychrome decoration in faience, glass, stones and silver. The seat rests on four feline legs, those in front being surmounted by superb lions' heads. The arms are in the form of two crowned serpents with long wings extended in protection over the names of the king. On the back panel is represented an indoor scene, charmingly realistic in style: the queen, holding a small vase in one hand, stands before the king, who is seated in an easy attitude, and touches him gently on the shoulder; in the upper part of the panel the solar disk—the Aten of El-'Amarna-sheds its beneficent rays on husband and wife. The outside of the chair bears the earlier names of the king and the queen, Tut'ankhaten, 'Ankhesenpaaten, while the interior decoration bears their later names



1 -The Ling . throne

Tut ankhamun, 'Ankhesenamun The plants symbolizing the union of Upper and Lower Tgypt (i.e. the lotus and the paprius), which were in gilded wood and were used as a decoration between the legs of the throne, were broken aray in ancient times

- 2—A footstool, of wood covered with gilded gesso and blue glass On it are represented figures prisoners, lying prostrate and bound, upon which the king placed his feet
- 3—Wooden chair with an extremely finely carved back. The disk, nails and angle pieces are of gold, and the claws on the hon feet are of ivory Between the legs of this throne were the symbolic plants of Upper and Lower Egypt these were broken away in ancient times The back consists of an openwork scene representing the symbol of 'millions of years' [], kneeling on tign [], above it is the solar disk flanked by the royal names, on the right and left the 'Horus name' of the king is surmounted by a falcon wearing the Double Crown
- 4-A footstool of dark red wood, the top of which is carved with figures of prisoners lying bound and pro strate, which the king, scated, tramples beneath his feet,
- 5—Large red wood chest, decorated with gilded knobs and ebons and vory inlay It is fitted with four movable poles, sliding in rungs fixed on the bottom, by which it could be carried

6-9.—Four large alabaster vases, probably for perfumed ointments. Nos. 7 and 8 are mounted on elaborately decorated stands, and Nos. 6 and 9 on four-footed supports. The vases are flanked by the symbolical plants of Upper and Lower Egypt—the lotus and the papyrus—and by the emblem of 'innumerable years', \(\begin{array}{c} \) No. 6 is still sealed.

10,-Alabaster vase.

- 11.—Fine translucent alabaster cup, shaped like an open lotus-flower. Round the edge of the cup is a hieroglyphic text wishing the king prosperity and long life. Each handle of the cup represents a lotus-flower and buds surmounted by a figure symbolizing 'millions of years'.
- 12.—Alabaster box inlaid with red and black pigment. The knobs are of obsidian.
- 13.—Wooden box with panels of blue glass and ornamentation in gilded gesso. On the long sides are lines of the king's names flanked by urai. The knobs are of violet faience with the names in pale blue.
- 14.—Shrine of wood covered with sheet gold, standing on a sled overlaid with silver. It is fitted with a two-leaved door fastened with ebony bolts. The doors are decorated with six small scenes, finely wrought, of the



H = r r_1 r c. L = r c L = r c. r.



heately realistic savie of El-'America. The sides and back of the shime have somes of a similar nature. On the left side, the king and guest are represented at sport in the marshes; in the lower scene, the king is scated on a chair with a Lon beside him and is shooting birds, while the queen is handing him an arrow, in the upper scene

the royal pair are fowling in a papyrus boat. 15 - Ebony stool, with every inlay and gold fittings. It represents a folding stool covered by a leopard's skin, the legs ending in ducks' heads.

16.-Wooden bust coated with painted gesso; it may represent Queen 'Ankhesenamun, as the crown is one worn by queens, e q Queen Nefretete.

17 .- Shawabti (funerary statuette) of brownish wood, of very fine work. The face is a portrait of the kine

Over 400 of these figures were found in the tomb (Nos. 462-469, 472-479 766-827, 906 908, 1087-1188, 1881-1378). The smaller figures were contained in Markvarnished boxes shaped like shrines (Nov. 1811, 1812, exalt For the function of sharakt-figures, ex Ere:

18 -- Wooden case, covered with b'ark was used as a shrine for No. 19

- 27, 29—Two bronze torch holders on wooden bases; they are in the form of the sign of life T with the arms clasping a holder of gilded bronze in which the torch stood in oil Only one of the torches (No 27) has survived in good condition.
- 28, 30—Two objects similar to Nos 27 and 29 The arms, however, are wider apart and probably clasped small bowls of oil with floating wicks
 - 29 -Sec No 27.
 - 30 -See No 29
- 31, 32—Two sistra (rattles), through the loop shaped frames of gilded bronze are passed three metal rods in the form of serpents, on each of which run three small square plates of metal. The handles are of wood coated with gilded gesso.
 - 33 39 -Alabaster vases of various types
 - 40 -Vase of peach-coloured farence
 - 41 -Vase of blue faience
- 42-Libation vase of dark blue facence, inscribed with mill names
- 43 -Vaso of faience, now green but originally blue invented with the royal names.
- 11, 45 -Two cups of faience, non green L. originally P a in cribed with the royal names

73 -Plain gold ring

74 -Statuette of the king of crystalline limestone

75 -Scarab crowned with the disk O, of gold and glass

76 -Winged scarab of gold and bronze

77 -- As No 72

78—Sun boat of gold, which formed the bezel of a ring

79 -Scarab of crystalline limestone

80 -Statuette of the king, of grey stone

81 -Scarab of greenish stone

82 -Scarab of amethyst

83 —Reddish gold plaques with openwork design de corated with filigree work in yellow gold Possibly part of harness decoration (see No 66)

84—Large gold pendant, the elements of which form one of the names of Tut'ankhamun of the names of the names of the names of the name of t

85 —Necklace of large gold, carnelian, green felspar and glass beads to which is attached a pendant representing a serpent-goddess of gilded wood

86-Royal sceptre 7, of gold and blue glass the latter mutating lapus lazuli

87 -Fine head rest of carved wood

88-Head rest of wood covered with gilded gesso



t

covered with a black varnish, and partly gilded. The edges of the eyelids and the eyebtows are of gold, the crass and the sandals are of gilded bronze.

97 116—Two chariots which were found in separate press in the antechamber of the tomb. They were at first exhibited and numbered separately, but have now been assembled.—

97, 100, 101, 101—State charact The body is of wood, covered with gilt stucco, with designs in relief, and bands of coloured glass inlay. In the centre the names of the long and queen stand out, under the falcon's protecting wings. Between the two rails (on the right side where the king stood) is a row of negro and Asiatic prisoners. The wheels are of wood partly gilt. To the same charact belong the accessories. 107, 108 (saddles), 112 (hawk), 115, 116 (spiked disks)

93, 93, 102, 103 —State chariot. The body is of wood, covered with gilt stucco, with designs in rehef laisde, below the royal names, are two rows of prisoners, negroes alternating with Asiatics, their necks fastened together by a cord, they are trampled under foot by two sphiaxes representing the king. At the back of the chariot are two heads of the god Bes. The wheels are of wood, entirely gilt. To this chariot belong the accessories 103, 106 (saddles) 111 (hawk) 113, 114 (spiked disks)

121 -See No 119

122-Wooden stick, decorated with gold leaf at evil ed.

123—1 curved staff of unknown use the galifactor and listle of which is ornamental with bands of pattern alignee

124 -Gilded wooden staff, with 17017 know

125—Military trumpet of copper originates with pold. The block of wood served to keep the surface in that the lowest clean note which can be noticed in D. Also see notes or To Lot

126—Curvel with company and an array of war and the company and are company was a second of war and are company with a second of war and are company was a second of war and a second of war a

passed round the series of a force of a copy or a a a copy 1

129 - Werest men for the grand and good go of the same

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102—Pint of an ought provided in the second of a second of the second of

122 — Ler or gold-covered and the property

158-160—Amulets three serpents' heads, two of wood and one of carnelian (158), 'knot of Isis', & of red, purer (159), symbol of life with 'cartouche', of the facence (150)

161-167 —Rings and bracelets of glass, faience, alabaster and resin

168-171 —Four long objects of gilded wood, resembling
the heroglyph of which means 'to be awake', they
probably symbolize the life after death

172—Object of unknown use—a vase between two towers, of wood, covered with black varnish

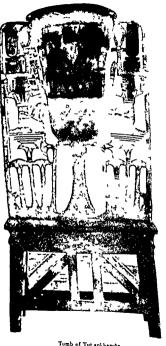
173—Papyrus hamper, divided into nine compartments, perhaps made to contain glass vases or other fragile objects

174 -Basket containing fruit of the dom palm

175—Curved stick ending in two prisoners tied to rether. The negro is of ebons, and the face, feet and hads of the Asiatic are nors. The handle is of blue fuence. The use of this, and of Nos 176-180 is uncertain.

176 —Curved stick with a handle of stained ivory, and ending in two prisoners tied back to back. The materials are the same as in No 176

177 -Similar curved stick, ending in an As.atic prisoner with bert body. The face, feet, and hands are of painted wool



Tomb of Tut ankhamün [84 -- Lamp of translucent alaimster

178-180.—Curved sticks of wood covered with a thin layer of gold. The handles are of blue faience inscribe with the king's name; they end in figures of negro captives whose heads, arms and feet are of ebony.

181.—Statue forming a pair with No. 96 (described above) but with a rounded wig instead of the royal head cloth.

182.—Triple lamp of very delicate and graceful design cut from one block of translucent alabaster. The three lamps represent respectively an open lotus-flower and two buds.

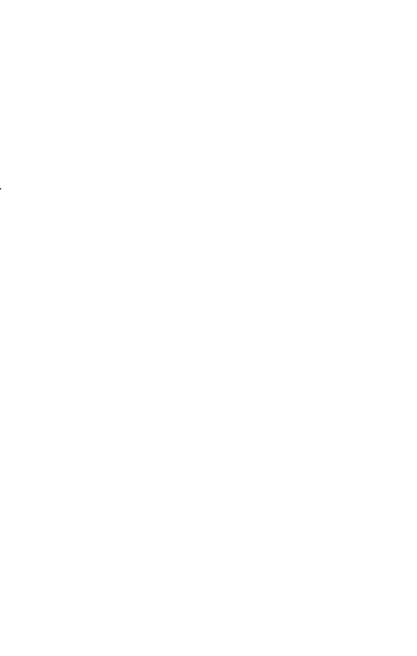
183.—Cylindrical perfume-vase of alabaster. The surface is decorated with scenes representing lions attacking bulls, and dogs chasing antelopes and gazelles. The cover, supported by two little columns, bears the image of the god Bes, and is surmounted by a conchant lion. The base is supported by four heads of prisoners, of which two are negroes and two are Asiatics.

184.—Lamp of tanslucent alabaster in the form of a chalice resting on a four-legged stand. The chalice is double, with a painting on the outer surface of the inner chalice. When the lamp was lighted, the queen standing could be seen presenting to the seated king two long paint branches, symbols of innumerable years.

185.—Very fine alabaster vase, decorated with gold and ivory. This vase, which is surmounted by a vulture. has the form of the hieroglyphic sign T, which symbols.



tat -- Lamp of translucent alabaster



le umon of the two parts of the country. Lotte and apries plants are entwined round the need of the vase in fall over on either side. Two Aile gods, standing meet, support the banging stem, and are themselves trough by lottes and papyrus bouquets and hold two by columns on which are royal urea. The whole is excuted on a four footed support, decorated with the revail names protected by two falcons.

186—Military trumpet of silver, ornamented with roll. The block of wood served to keep the instrumentable. The ring at the mouth end seems to indicate that was fitted with a mouth piece, although it can be comiled without. The lowest clear note is C. Both this and has 125 were counded in a world broadcast in 1939.

187—Flat-llum, or ceremonal fan, with a long gold.

187 — Flat-lium, or ceremonal fan, with a long gold covered hindle. It was originally fitted with extract feather, which were fixed into the holes seen round the reter. The flat parts are covered with sheet gold decorated with exacts of ostrich hunting. On one side the high mix he seen lilling estricties in the desert of Helionity, on the other he returns from the expedition with list where.

102—111 lum, or ceremonal fan, its handle decorated and golf and index. Round the edge of the head are the into which ostrich feathers were fixed. The edge of the leaf, covered with the edge, bear a design, index of the leaf, covered by the brokening that is, of the kings names, protected by the victimes wearing the crowns of Upper and Lower larger extends.

- 189, 190.—Two staffs of wood with curved hand! decorated with a mosaic of bark and of beetles' wing-care set in gold. At the grip is a band of gold.
- 191.—Wooden staff with curved end, decorated with ivory and ebony.
- 192.—Djad sign f (symbol of permanence), of painted wood, found standing beside the sarcophagus.
- 193.—Two small shrines on one stand. They are of wood covered with black varnish. Inside them are two sets of faience vases; one set contained natron (natural soda) and the other resin.
- 194.—Sacred goose of Amūn, of wood covered with black varnish.
- 195.—Stick, consisting of a metal core covered with gold, and having as handle a solid gold statuette of the king, 10 cm. high, of very fine work.
 - 196.—Stick, similar to No. 195, in silver.
- 197.—Flexible gold-covered stick, its grip deceased with glass cloisonné work and gold filigree.
- 198-212.—Libation-vases of dark blue faience, some inscribed with the royal names.
- 213, 214.—Two wooden sticks with curved hardise decorated with bark.
- 215.—Fine straight stick consisting of a metal consovered with gold. The blue top is of glass.

216 —Large ceremonal walking stick of metal covered with gold, the handle and lower end inlaid with poly brone glass

217, 218 -Two maces of gilded wood

219—The third and innermost of the three anthropoid coffins of Tut'ankhamun, the one in which the minmy was placed. The minmy itself has been left in the tomb at Luior, where it will remain

The coffin is of thick gold, admirably chased both inside and outside. The king, represented as Osiris, has his aims crossed on his breast and holds in his hands the a ceptre and the so called 'flail'. On his forehead are seen the vulture and the ureus. He wears a necklace consisting of two rows of flat rings, mostly of red and reliow gold but partly of blue faience. Round his body the deties of Upper and Lower Egypt, in the forms of a vulture and a bird with the head of an ureus, stretch out their wings, which are made of small plaques of gold, stone and glass set in closions of gold. Below these that we gold lesses Isis and Nephthys encricle the king's legs with expanded wings. I work of unparalleled splendour and runntuousness.

220 - Massive gold mask which covered the head of Tot ankhamin's minimy. It is an admirable potrait of the king, in which the richness of the material is equalled by the perfection of the work. The head is covered by the Tut'ankhamūn, King, Objects of, other than those from his Tomb:—

Statues: G 10; U 8.

Stela: G 7.

Tyi, Queen: G 3. Large head of (so-called): G 12 (northeast corner) G 11, 18.

Userkaf, King, Head of Colossal Sphinx of: G 48.

Weapons: G 44, 45; U 3, 4, 17, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34, 35. 40, 42, 43, 45.

Weights and Measures: U 9, 34.

Writing Materials : U 4, 20, 29, 44.

Yuya and Thuyu, Objects from the Tomb of: G 12 Corr., 13
Zoser King: See Djoser.

