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Figurines and statuettes from the area of TT 11-12 in Dra Abu el-Naga

Gema Menéndez

(Taf. 23-29)

Abstract

The archaeological works undertaken by the Spanish-Egyptian mission since 2002 in the tombs of Djehuty (TT 11) and Hery (TT 12) on the lower slope of Dra Abu el-Naga hill have unearthed a large number of objects from several periods, belonging to the nearby burials. This article comprises a selection of funerary figurines and statuettes found outside the tombs, thus showing the different periods in which the necropolis was in use.

The tombs of Djehuty (TT 11) and Hery (TT 12), dated to the reigns of Hatshepsut-Thutmose III and Amenhotep I respectively, are located in the Theban Necropolis of Dra Abu el-Naga.¹ These two and connected with them from inside is another early 18th Dynasty tomb numbered -399- by F. Kampp.² To the northeast of the tomb of Hery and two meters higher up the hill is the tomb of “the overseer of the cattle of Amun, Baki” dating also to the first half of the 18th Dynasty (Fig. 1).³ Their location on the foothill caused the build-up of debris, covering the open courtyards completely, and even the façade of the tombs of Hery, -399- and Baki. Aiming to remove the rubble that covered the entrances and the original floor of the courtyards, as well as to clear out above the entrance of the tombs, setting out the façades and preventing the future and progressive plummeting of debris, the archaeological works of the Spanish-Egyptian mission since 2002 have focused on the outside, on the northern and southern areas of the concession. During the process, a large number of objects have been found mixed with the debris, without context, and belonging to the funerary equipment of tombs located in the vicinity, from the 11th Dynasty until the Late Period.

The presence of burials and funerary equipment belonging to the 11th Dynasty provides us with the earliest date in the use of this area of the necropolis. During the 17th Dynasty Dra Abu el-Naga became a royal cemetery, achieving greater importance.⁴ The increase in religious and funerary value at the beginning of the New Kingdom aroused the interest of the Theban elite that began to cut their tombs in this area of the necropolis and/or to re-use the existing ones.⁵ Not only the royal tombs prompted the growth and occupation of Dra

¹ J.M. Galán, *The Tombs of Djehuty and Hery (TT 11-12) at Dra Abu el-Naga*, in: J.-C. Goyon (ed.), IXe Congrès International des Égyptologues, OLA 150, Leuven 2007, 777-787; idem, *Tomb-Chapels of the Early 18th Dynasty at Thebes*, in: J. Mynarova/O. Pavel (eds.), *Théby. Město bohů a faraonů. Thebes. City of Gods and Pharaohs*, Prague 2007, 88-101; idem, *Early investigations in the tomb-chapel of Djehuty (TT 11)*, in: D. Magee/J. Bourriau/S. Quirke (eds.), *Sitting beside Lepsius. Studies in Honour of Jaromir Malek at the Griffith Institute*, Leuven/Paris/Walpole 2009, 155-181.

² F. Kampp, *Die thebanische Nekropole: zum Wandel des Grabgedankens von der XVIII. bis zur XX. Dynastie*, Theben 13, II, Mainz 1996, 769.

³ J.M. Serrano, *Baki, supervisor del Ganado de Amón*, in: *Boletín de la Asociación Española de Egiptología* 15, 2005, 85-98.

⁴ H.E. Winlock, *The Tombs of the Kings of the Seventeenth Dynasty at Thebes*, in: *JEA* 10, 1924, 217-277.

⁵ E. Dziobek, *The Architectural development of Theban Tombs in the Early Eighteenth Dynasty*, in: J. Assmann/G. Burkard (eds.), *Problems and Priorities in Egyptian Archaeology*, London/NewYork 1987, 69-79;

Abu el-Naga but the location had also a lot to do: the necropolis is located on the west bank of the river facing the temple of Karnak, and it was an area frequently crossed by the Beautiful Feast of the Valley.⁶ Its religious and funerary value remained valid during the Ramesside Period and Late Period.

The uninterrupted occupation of the necropolis explains the abundance of finds from different periods. The constant re-use of the tombs, whether funerary shafts or rock-cut tombs, mainly during the Third Intermediate Period, as well as the looting during antiquity and modern times, has caused the destruction of many objects and the mixture of fragments of funerary equipment belonging to different periods in the same context, hence slowing down the tasks of contextualization and dating.

While waiting for a future monograph, which will comprise the results obtained from the excavation outside of the tombs, some objects, such as funerary cones, seals impressions, ostraka or pottery deposits, have been studied previously.⁷ This article intends to be a contribution to the catalogue of finds, thus displaying a selection of figurines and statuettes unearthed in the archaeological campaigns carried out between 2002 and 2010.

They are mainly fragmented pieces executed in wood, pottery or stone. Due to the lack of original archaeological context, the dating of such pieces has been obtained through stylistic criteria or by comparison with similar objects in museum collections.

1. *Upper body of a feminine figurine.* It depicts a standing woman, apparently naked (or semi naked), slender body, with narrow hips, flat stomach and delicately marked breasts. She wears a hathoric scroll wig divided in three locks, two falling over each shoulder and one over her back. The locks are held together with ribbons, indicated by horizontal incisions (pl. 23a).

Measurements: 12.2 x 2.9 x 2.4cm

Material: Wood

Date: Middle Kingdom. 12th Dynasty (?)

Findspot: Square 12-C/D; UE-01 (02/02/2003). The piece was unearthed 6m away from the façade of Djehuty's tomb (TT 11) and 20cm over the floor of the original courtyard. In that same area a burial belonging to a woman from the 21st Dynasty was located. The relation between both discoveries is obviously remote, as the dating of the figurine is earlier and does not belong to the original context.

B.G. Ockinga, Use, reuse, and abuse of "Sacred Space": observations from Dra Abu el-Naga, in: P. Dorman/B.M. Bryan (eds.), *Sacred Space and Sacred Function in Ancient Thebes*, SAOC 61, Chicago 2007, 139-161.

⁶ See A. Cabrol, *Les voies processionnelles de Thèbes*, OLA 97, Leuven 2001, 543-553.

⁷ J.M. Galán, An Apprentice's Board from Dra Abu el-Naga, in: *JEA* 93, 2007, 95-116, pls. 2-3; J.M. Galán/F. Borrego, Funerary Cones from Dra Abu el-Naga (TT 11-12), in: *Memnonia* 17, 2007, 195-208, pls. 33-39; M.J. López-E. de Gregorio, Two Funerary Pottery Deposits at Dra Abu el-Naga, in: *Memnonia* 18, 2007, 145-156, pls. 31-35; G. Menéndez, Figured Ostraca from Dra Abu el-Naga (TT 11-12), in: *SAK* 37, 2008, 259-275; J.M. Galán, Seal Impressions from the area of TT 11-12 in Dra Abu el-Naga, in: *Memnonia* 19, 2008, 163-178, pls. 25-31; J.M. Galán, An intact Eleventh Dynasty burial in Dra Abu el-Naga, in: *EA* 35, 2009, 32-35; idem, Excavations at the courtyard of the Tomb of Djehuty (TT 11), in: *Proceedings of the Tenth International Congress of Egyptologists*, OLA, Leuven (in press).



Fig. 1: Dra Abu el-Naga, site of Spanish-Egyptian Mission.

Conservation: The object appears fragmented and only the upper part, from the head to the hips, has been preserved. The arms, formerly attached to the body by means of wooden dowels, are missing. Due to the low quality of the wood, some cracks and fissures have appeared, hindering the possibility to observe certain details of the carving, such as the facial features or a possible dress that would cover the woman's figure.

Comments: The body was carved from a single piece. The arms were crafted separately and assembled to the shoulders by dowels (0.8 x 0.3cm). This technique was used to facilitate the carving of the arms and hands.

The style of the hairdo can help date the piece, as it is very common in figurines and statuettes of the 12th Dynasty.⁸ However, there are some late examples, such as a statue of the king's daughter Ahhotep (Louvre N 446), dated to the end of the 17th Dynasty, that exemplifies the stylistic influence of the Middle Kingdom during this period.⁹

Parallels: Manchester No. 4230 (Late Old Kingdom);¹⁰ Boston 04.17777 (11th Dynasty);¹¹ Louvre E 20576 (early Middle Kingdom);¹² Boston 20.1121 (11th-12th Dynasties);¹³ Petrie UC 8832 (Middle Kingdom);¹⁴ Petrie UC 8841 (Middle Kingdom);¹⁵ Fitzwilliam E.16.1899 (12th-13th Dynasties);¹⁶ BM EA 2373 (late 12th Dynasty-early 13th Dynasty);¹⁷ Petrie UC 8833 (Second Intermediate Period);¹⁸ Petrie UC 16646 (Second Intermediate Period);¹⁹ Petrie UC 8827 (New Kingdom);²⁰ New York MMA 07.228.78 (18th Dynasty).²¹

2. *Fragment of a naked feminine figurine.* The object has been shaped on both sides, and due to the manufacture mould a protruding edge surrounds the figure. The curves of the body have been indicated and allow to clearly appreciate the thighs, hips, buttocks and flat stomach. The arms drop vertically along the body and are extremely long, so the hands must have reached the knees (pl. 23b).

⁸ See Louvre E 26917, Louvre E 3517, Fitzwilliam E.191.1939, Petrie UC 16657 and the statue Petrie UC 16648, among others. E. Delange, *Catalogue des statues égyptiennes du Moyen Empire. 2060-1560 avant J.-C.*, Paris 1987, 114-115, 208; J. Bourriau, *Pharaohs and Mortals. Egyptian Art in the Middle Kingdom*, Cambridge 1988, 125, no. 119; A. Page, *Egyptian Sculpture Archaic to Saite from the Petrie Collection*, Warminster 1976, 23-24 (nos. 24 and 25).

⁹ Ch. Barbotin, *Les statues égyptiennes du Nouvel Empire. Statues royales et divines*, Paris 2007, 34-35, pls. 16-17.

¹⁰ J. Harvey, *Wooden Statues of the Old Kingdom. A Typological Study*, *Egyptological Memoirs* 2, Leiden 2001, 536-537 (C.7)

¹¹ J.H. Breasted, *Egyptian Servant Statues*, Washington 1948, 94, pl. 87.

¹² Delange, *Catalogue des statues égyptiennes*, 188-189.

¹³ S. D'Auria/P. Lacovara/C.H. Roehrig, *Mummies & Magic. The Funerary Arts of Ancient Egypt*, Boston 1988, 124 (no. 52).

¹⁴ Page, *Egyptian Sculpture*, 105-106 (no. 122).

¹⁵ Page, *Egyptian Sculpture*, 105-106 (no. 123).

¹⁶ Bourriau, *Pharaohs and Mortals*, 124 (no. 117).

¹⁷ D. Wildung, *Ägypten 2000 v. Chr.: die Geburt des Individuums*, Munich 2000, 170 (86).

¹⁸ Page, *Egyptian Sculpture*, 114 (no. 149).

¹⁹ Page, *Egyptian Sculpture*, 52 (no. 58).

²⁰ Page, *Egyptian Sculpture*, 79 (no. 85).

²¹ B. Hornemann, *Types of Ancient Egyptian Statuary IV-V*, Munksgaard 1966, 850.

Measurements: 4.4 x 3 x 1.9cm

Material: Pottery

Date: 18th-19th Dynasties

Findspot: Square 15-II; UE-00 (02/15/2003). The figurine was found 2m above the tomb of Baki, to the north-east of Hery (TT 12) in a superficial level and with mixed material.

Conservation: The piece is fragmented. Part of the body, from the belly to the knees, has been preserved. There are remains of red paint over the entire surface.

Comments: This type of feminine figurines seems to be very common in domestic, funerary and religious contexts.²² Their main feature is to have been shaped by means of a mould, with a slender body and long arms and legs. Although they have appeared as separate figurines, in origin they must have been accompanied by models of beds, over which they were placed.²³

Parallels: Petrie UC 59320 (Second Intermediate Period);²⁴ Sawama S15 (18th Dynasty);²⁵ Petrie UC 24515 (18th Dynasty);²⁶ Petrie UC 115 (late 18th Dynasty);²⁷ BM EA 21953 (late 18th Dynasty-early 19th Dynasty);²⁸ EES 76, 227, 281, 772, 1108, 1429 (late 18th Dynasty- Ramesside Period);²⁹ Louvre E 16512 M (19th Dynasty?);³⁰ Petrie UC 45803 (Ramesside Period).³¹

3. *Fragment of a naked feminine figurine.* The piece has been shaped by means of a one-face mould, as the back part is completely flat. The figure is slender, with moulded thighs and flat stomach. The arms are placed along the body, and the palms of the hands opened towards the thighs (pl. 24a).

Measurements: 5.3 x 3.2 x 1.9cm

²² Similar examples in Deir el-Medina, Sawama and Tell el-Amarna. B. Bruyère, *Rapport sur les fouilles de Deir el Médineh (1934-1935). Troisième partie: le village, les décharges publiques, la station de repos du col de la Vallée des Rois, FIFAO XVI, Cairo 1939, 139, fig. 58*; J. Bourriau/A. Millard, *The Excavation of Sawama in 1914 by G.A. Wainwright/T. Whittemore*, in: *JEA 57, 1971, 33, pl. XVII, fig. 1*; T.E. Peel/C.L. Woolley, *The City of Akhenaten I. Excavations of 1921 and 1922 at El-Amarnah, EES Memoir 38, London 1923, 73-74, 78, 87, pls. XII-XXIII.*

²³ See below figurine no. 7. See also Cincinnati Art Museum 1921.280, 281. A. K. Capel/G.E. Markoe (eds.), *Mistress of the House. Mistress of the Heaven. Women in Ancient Egypt*, New York 1996, 66-67 (no. 16b); W.M.F. Petrie, *Qurneh*, London 1909, pl. XXXI (5). According to G. Pinch, *Votive Offerings to Hathor*, Oxford 1993, 207 (Type 6a).

²⁴ W.M.F. Petrie, *Objects of Daily Use*, London 1927, p. 60, pl. 52 (no. 423).

²⁵ Bourriau/Millard, in: *JEA 57, 33, pl. XVII, fig. 1.*

²⁶ <http://petriecat.museums.ucl.ac.uk>.

²⁷ <http://petriecat.museums.ucl.ac.uk>.

²⁸ G. Robins, *Reflections of Women in the New Kingdom: Ancient Egyptian Art from The British Museum, San Antonio-Texas 1995, 70 (no. 35).*

²⁹ L. Giddy, *Kom Rabi'a: The New Kingdom and Post-New Kingdom Objects. Survey of Memphis II. Sixty-fourth Excavation Memoir*, London 1999, 32-33, 35, 38, 40, pls.7-11.

³⁰ G. Andreu, *Les artistes de Pharaon. Deir el-Médineh et la Vallée des Rois*, Paris 2002, 115 (no. 56).

³¹ <http://petriecat.museums.ucl.ac.uk>.

Material: Pottery

Date: 18th-19th Dynasties

Findspot: Square 17/18-F; UE-190 (02/16/2009). Area above the tomb of Hery (TT 12) and the intermediate tomb -399-. Mixed with modern material.

Conservation: Only the central part of the body has been preserved, from the breasts to the knees. There are traces of red paint.

Comments: This type of figurine is very similar to the previous one, despite the fact that in this case only the front side of the figure has been shaped. The use and purpose must have been similar, to be placed over a model of a bed. Its presence in funerary contexts is common in Sawama and Qurna,³² but also in domestic contexts, such as Kom Rabi'a or Gurob.³³

Parallels: refer to previous example.

4. *Naked feminine figurine.* The object has been shaped by means of an opened mould thus leaving the back part flat. The stomach and thighs are protruding. The arms are placed along the body. The hands, depicted in a very schematic way, show the palms opened towards the thighs (pl. 24b).

Measurements: 7.6 x 3.9 x 3.5cm.

Material: Pottery

Date: New Kingdom(?)

Findspot: Square 6-G; UE-01 (01/24/2006). The piece comes from the courtyard of the intermediate tomb -399-. It was unearthed in an area of superficial debris, together with material belonging to modern times.

Conservation: The central part of the body, from the breasts to the upper part of the knees, has been preserved. There are stains of burnt on the left side of the object. There seems to be some traces of paint. However, the change in colour may be due to a later polishing of the object.

Comments: The lack of a specific archaeological context complicates the dating of the object. The voluptuousness of the thighs and stomach resembles the Amarna Period style, but it is also common in feminine figures of other periods from the Middle Kingdom onwards.³⁴

Parallels: CCG 774-775 (18th Dynasty);³⁵ Petrie UC 8829 (New Kingdom);³⁶ BM EA 32749 (Amenhotep III);³⁷ Petrie UC 45805, 45811 (Ptolemaic Period).³⁸

³² *Supra* note 25. Petrie, Qurneh, 12, pls. XX (607), XXXI, 5-6.

³³ Giddy, Kom Rabi'a, 28-42, pls. 7-12.

³⁴ See Petrie UC 16723 and Petrie UC 16724; Pinch, Votive Offerings to Hathor, pl. 46 (A).

³⁵ L. Borchart, Statuen und Statuetten von Königen und Privatleuten im Museum von Kairo. Nr. 1-1294, vol. III, Berlin 1930, 86, pl. 143; D. Wildung/S. Schoske, La femme au temps des pharaons. Musées royaux d'art et d'histoire Bruxelles. 30.11.1985-28.02.1986, Cairo/Mayence 1985, 138 (no. 64).

5. *Fragment of a feminine figurine* similar to the previous one. The stomach and thighs are protruding, highlighting the feminine curves. The arms are placed along the body with the hands opened towards the thighs. A fingerprint has been preserved in the lower part thus indicating that it was either made up of two pieces and the back is missing or the figure was never completed (pl. 25a).

Measurements: 5.1 x 3.2 x 2.3cm

Material: Pottery

Date: 18th Dynasty (?)

Findspot: Square 18-G; UE-190 (01/16/2010). Area above the tomb of Hery (TT 12) and -399-. Sector comprising mixed material.

Conservation: Fragment depicting the lower part of the breasts until the middle of the thighs. The figure is badly damaged with only the front being preserved, as the back is broken. There are traces of yellow paint in some areas that coincide with the more polished surfaces.

Comments: refer to previous example.

Parallels: refer to previous example.

6. *Fragment of a naked feminine figurine.* The figure is very slender, with slim waist, narrow hips, flat stomach and prominent buttocks. The arms are along the body and the hands, unusually large, are opened. The belly and the pubic triangle are well defined and enhanced with incisions. The waist is embellished with a row of dots that resemble a kind of girdle. Two dimples have been done behind, at the end of the back (pl. 25b).

Measurements: 7.5 x 3.1 x 1.7cm

Material: Pottery

Date: Middle Kingdom-Second Intermediate Period

Findspot: Square 9-H; UE-01 (02/07/2005). At a distance of 20m from the façade of the tomb of Baki. Surface level with material from several periods.

Conservation: Only the lower torso up to the knees has been preserved. The arms are not complete, as they must have been separated from the body at elbow level.

Comments: The majority of the examples known of this type of feminine statuette belong to contexts dating to the Middle Kingdom or Second Intermediate Period. They are known for their slenderness, the incisions that embellish the body, the unusual size of the head and the careless facial features.³⁹ Occasionally they appear escorted by children⁴⁰ moulded together with the figure or tied with linen strips.⁴¹

³⁶ Page, *Egyptian Sculpture*, 77 (no. 82).

³⁷ Robins, *Reflections of Women in the New Kingdom*, 119 (no.78).

³⁸ <http://petriecat.museum.ucl.ac.uk>.

³⁹ Pinch, *Votive Offerings to Hathor*, 199-201 (Type 2).

⁴⁰ BM EA 23424. Pinch, *Votive Offerings to Hathor*, pl. 47B.

Parallels: Berlin 22397 (Middle Kingdom);⁴² Berlin 14160 (Middle Kingdom);⁴³ BM EA 14629 (Middle Kingdom);⁴⁴ Petrie UC 59287, 59288, 59296, 59298 (Second Intermediate Period);⁴⁵ New York MMA 19.3.190, 30.8.199, 30.8.200 (Second Intermediate Period);⁴⁶ Petrie UC 34901 (Second Intermediate Period-New Kingdom);⁴⁷ BM EA 40965 (Second Intermediate Period-early 18th Dynasty);⁴⁸ Brooklyn Museum 77.49 (Second Intermediate Period-early 18th Dynasty);⁴⁹ Petrie B 19 (18th Dynasty).⁵⁰

7. *Figurine of a naked woman lying face up on a bed.* The woman has one arm stretched along the body. The other has not been preserved. The footboard of the bed is moulded and exceeds the figure (pl. 26a).

Measurements: 10 x 7.9 x 4.9 (2.9)cm

Material: Pottery

Date: New Kingdom

Findspot: Square 13-F; UE-00 (02/13/2003). Found on the open courtyard of the intermediate tomb -399-, close to the burial shaft located at the entrance. The funerary equipment found inside one of the burial chambers of the shaft dates to the beginning of the 18th Dynasty. However, material from a later period was found outside.⁵¹

Conservation: Only the lower half of the figure has been preserved. The surface is badly damaged, so the feet and hands are badly worn. Remains of white and red wash are still visible on the bed and the woman's body.

Comments: In this type of figurines, the woman is depicted face up, lying on a bed, or on one side, and resting her head on a pillow. She usually wears a wig and a cone of perfume. The figures can be moulded attached to the bed, as part of the same object, or separately, examples of which have already been seen above.

A variety within this typology represents women accompanied by young children, thus confirming their intimate relation with fertility and motherhood. This symbolism is reinforced by the relationship of these objects with the goddess Taweret. In the model of

⁴¹ W.C. Hayes, *The Scepter of Egypt. A Background for the Study of the Egyptian Antiquities in The Metropolitan Museum of Art. Part I: the Hyksos period and the New Kingdom (1675-1080 B. C.)*, Cambridge/Massachusetts 1959, 17, fig. 6; G. Castel/J. F. Gout -G. Soukiassian, *Découverte de mines pharaoniques au bord de la Mer Rouge*, in: *Archéologia* 192-193, July/August 1984, 50-51, fig. 3.

⁴² Hornemann, *Types of Ancient Egyptian Statuary IV-V*, 841.

⁴³ Hornemann, *Types of Ancient Egyptian Statuary IV-V*, 834.

⁴⁴ Robins, *Reflections of Women in the New Kingdom*, 124 (no. 81).

⁴⁵ Petrie, *Objects of Daily Use*, 59-60, pl. 52 (nos. 394, 395, 408, 410-413).

⁴⁶ Hayes, *Scepter of Egypt II*, 16-17, fig. 6.

⁴⁷ <http://petriecat.museums.ucl.ac.uk>.

⁴⁸ Robins, *Reflections of Women in the New Kingdom*, 125 (no. 82)

⁴⁹ R.A. Fazzini/J.F. Romano/M.E. Cody, *Art for Eternity. Masterworks from Ancient Egypt*, New York 1999, 74 (Cat. No. 31)

⁵⁰ Petrie, *Qurneh*, pl. XXXI (7).

⁵¹ A well preserved baboon mummy dating to the 18th Dynasty was found on the same day and in the same archaeological context. S. Ikram (ed.), *Divine Creatures. Animal Mummies*, in: idem, *Divine Creatures. Animal Mummies in Ancient Egypt*, Cairo/New York 2005, 2.

bed Boston Museum 72739, dating from the 18th Dynasty, the goddess, adopting the form of a hippopotamus, is depicted on the footboard of the bed next to what has been interpreted as an image of the god Bes.⁵²

Parallels: Musei Archeologico di Como No. Inv. ED 11 (Middle Kingdom-Second Intermediate Period);⁵³ BM EA 20982 (Amenhotep III);⁵⁴ Cincinnati Art Museum 1921.280, 281 (Amarna Period);⁵⁵ Museum of Emmanuel Liais de Cherbourg Octeville N. 1111 (New Kingdom);⁵⁶ MFA Boston 72.739 (18th Dynasty);⁵⁷ Cairo TR 25.12.24.12 (18th-19th Dynasties);⁵⁸ Hannover 1935. 200, 332 (19th Dynasty);⁵⁹ Petrie UC 8656 (19th Dynasty).⁶⁰

8. *Lower body of a wooden figurine* standing on a small pedestal 2.6cm tall. The figure wears a long dress down to the ankles, so it is probably a woman. The ankles and feet have been delicately carved, showing clearly the toes, long and separated, and the nails (pl. 26b).

Measurements: 15.5 x 4.7 x 4.3cm

Material: Wood

Date: New Kingdom. 18th Dynasty (?)

Findspot: Square 7/8-C/D; UE-71 (02/06/2006). Associated to a 26th Dynasty burial found at a distance of 24m in front of the façade of the tomb of Djehuty, and 1m above the court's original floor. The burial was surrounded by fragmented material and covered by a mound composed of objects from previous periods and relief blocks from the tomb of Djehuty.

Conservation: The figurine was found in two fragments that were subsequently joined. The wood is soft and porous, of poor quality, with cracks and crevices. Nevertheless, some details of the carving can be seen on the feet.

Comments: This type of figurines usually represent the owner of the tomb or a relative, and are placed inside the burial as part of the funerary equipment.⁶¹ The pedestal must

⁵² D'Auria/Lacovara/Roehrig, *Mummies & Magic*, 137 (no. 74).

⁵³ M.C. Guidotti/E. Leospo, *La collezione egizia del civico museo archeologico di Como*, Como 1994, 94-95, O. 3; G. Lise, *La raccolta Egizia del museo civico di Como*, in: *Mondo Archeologico* 16, 1977, 23.

⁵⁴ Robins, *Reflections of Women in the New Kingdom*, 71 (no. 36).

⁵⁵ Capel/Markoe, *Mistress of the House*, 66-67 (no. 16b).

⁵⁶ H. Ch. Loffet, *Collections égyptiennes du Museum Emmanuel Liais de Cherbourg Octeville*, Paris 2007, 99.

⁵⁷ D'Auria/Lacovara/Roehrig, *Mummies & Magic*, 137 (no. 74).

⁵⁸ Wildung/Schoske, *La femme au temps des pharaons*, 140 (no. 66).

⁵⁹ Hornemann, *Types of Ancient Egyptian Statuary IV-V*, 1292.

⁶⁰ W.M.F. Petrie, *The Funerary Furniture of Egypt. Stone and Metal Vases*, London 1937, 9.

⁶¹ See the statue of Pakhetemhat (Middle Kingdom) with the same attitude but naked and covered with a piece of linen (Louvre E 20576); Delange, *Catalogue des statues égyptiennes du Moyen Empire*, 188-189. The possibility that the figurine would be an offering bearer can be ruled out, since, in such a case one of the feet must be placed forward indicating movement. See Cleveland 1914.809 (12th Dynasty) and Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek AEIN 1628 (Amenemhat II). Berman, *The Cleveland Museum of Art. Catalogue of Egyptian Art*,

have been embedded in a rectangular base, over which the name of the owner and an offering formula would be inscribed. In the figurine Cairo JE 63646, dating to the period of Hatshepsut-Thutmose III,⁶² a woman is depicted with a similar gown. The feet, also with very long toes and carved in great detail, are attached to a small pedestal, which, in turn, appears embedded in a larger rectangular base with an inscription. Such figurines are very common in the early 18th Dynasty and appear in funerary contexts related, according to the accompanying inscription, to the image of the deceased.

Parallels: UC 8845 (Middle Kingdom);⁶³ JE 63646 (Hatshepsut-Thutmose III).⁶⁴

9. *Rectangular base of a wooden statue.* The upper side, to which the statue would be attached, has an engraved text in three horizontal lines. The size of the inscription and the parallels identified indicate that the base would have originally been 10cm wide (pl. 27a).

Measurements: 4 x 4.7 x 12.4cm

Material: Wood

Date: 18th Dynasty

Findspot: Square 11-C; UE-02 (02/08/2005). It was found 10m away from the façade of TT 11, under a collapse of mud bricks belonging to the south/east side wall of the courtyard, over the original floor.

Conservation: The object is badly damaged, missing part of the base and inscription on it. There are no remains of paint.

Comments: The inscription is an offering formula common in objects that form part of the funerary equipment during the 18th Dynasty. The text reads as follows:



[*htp-di nswt...*] *rdi.f prt-hrw* [...] *ꜥnh.ti ntr im[.sn...]*,⁶⁵ “[A boon which the King grants...] may he give an invocation of offerings [...] which a god lives [...]”

Statuettes of these features are among the grave goods of the 18th Dynasty mainly representing the figure of the deceased or a relative. A typical case is the above mentioned statue Cairo JE 63646, and her partner, Satnehem (Louvre E 14319),⁶⁶ both dated to the beginning of the 18th Dynasty.

193-194 (no. 141); M. Jørgensen, *Catalogue Egypt I* (3000 – 1550 B.C.) Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek 1996, 126-127 (no. 49).

⁶² Bruyère, *Rapport* (1934-1935), 171, fig. 70; M. Salch/H. Sourouzian, *The Egyptian Museum Cairo. Official catalogue*, Mainz 1987, no. 141.

⁶³ Page, *Egyptian Sculpture*, 25-26 (no. 27).

⁶⁴ *Supra* note 62.

⁶⁵ The formula *ꜥnh.ti ntr im.sn* is very common in the stelae of the early 18th Dynasty and in some coffins of the 17th Dynasty. See the stela of Ametju MMA 19.3.32 and the coffin MMA 30.3.5a, b. H.G. Fischer, *A Chair of the Early New Kingdom*, in: idem, *Varia Nova*, New York 1996, 148, n. 36, pl. 33; http://www.metmuseum.org/works_of_art/collection_database/egyptian_art.

⁶⁶ Andreu, *Les artistes de Pharaon*, 153 (no. 98).

Parallels: CCG 794 (Middle Kingdom);⁶⁷ Louvre Inv. E. 14319 (early 18th Dynasty);⁶⁸ New York MMA 26.7.1414 (18th Dynasty);⁶⁹ CCG 800 (18th-19th Dynasties);⁷⁰ CCG 802 (19th Dynasty).⁷¹

10. *Fragment of a bust of an ancestor.* The ancestor is depicted mummiform, with a long tripartite wig from which two locks fall over the shoulders (pl. 27b).

Measurements: 3.8 x 4.7 x 2.5cm

Material: Pottery

Date: 18th-20th Dynasties

Findspot: Square 6-E; UE-00 (01/24/2006). 32m away from the façade of the tomb of Djehuty. Surface level, with modern mixed material.

Conservation: The head is missing, and only the torso of the piece has been preserved.

Comments: This is a type of figurine common in domestic and funerary contexts,⁷² from the second half of the 18th Dynasty up to the 20th Dynasty. It is associated with the belief in the capacity of the deceased to act as benefactors and protectors of their living relatives. Thus, these objects are linked to ancestor worship as well as the *ꜥḥ ikr n Rꜥ* stelae, together with which, these figures are, in some cases, found.⁷³ This is the reason why this cult appears in several scopes and contexts.

Parallels: Brooklyn Museum 54.1 (late 18th Dynasty-early 19th Dynasty);⁷⁴ Petrie Museum UC 16550 (New Kingdom); AEIN 981 (19th-20th Dynasty).⁷⁵

11. *Fragment of a sandstone statue painted in white.* The owner, dressed in a long white skirt, is seated on a seat with a low and rounded backrest. On the side, slightly recessed and then painted, there is depicted a woman, probably kneeling and smelling a lotus flower. She wears a plain tripartite wig in black and a white dress with a single strap (pl. 28).

⁶⁷ Borchardt, *Statuen und Statuetten*, 96-97, pl. 146.

⁶⁸ *Supra* note 66.

⁶⁹ Hayes, *Scepter of Egypt II*, 60-61, fig. 30.

⁷⁰ Borchardt, *Statuen und Statuetten*, 99, pl. 147.

⁷¹ Borchardt, *Statuen und Statuetten*, 100, pl. 148.

⁷² J. Keith-Bennett, *Anthropoid busts II: not from Deir el Medineh alone*, in: *BES 3*, 1981, 48. See also, *idem*, *Catalogue of anthropoid busts from Egyptian sites other than Deir el Medineh*, in: *BES 3*, 1981, 51-71; N. Harrington, *From the cradle to the grave: Anthropoid busts and ancestor cults at Deir el-Medina*, in: K. Piquette/S. Love (eds.), *Current research in Egyptology 2003: Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Symposium*, University College London, Oxford 2003, 71-88.

⁷³ See F. Friedman, *On the meaning of some anthropoid busts from Deir el-Medina*, in: *JEA 71*, 1985, 82-97. On the stelae dedicated to ancestors see R. J. Demarée, *The ꜥḥ ikr n Rꜥ-Stelae. On ancestor worship in Ancient Egypt*, *Egyptologische Uitgaven 3*, Leiden 1983.

⁷⁴ R. Frécd/Y.J. Markowitz-S. D'Auria (eds.), *Pharaohs of the sun: Akhenaten, Nefertiti, Tutankhamen*, Boston 1999, 282 (Cat. No. 264).

⁷⁵ M. Jørgensen, *Catalogue Egypt II (1550-1080 B. C.)* Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek 1998, 282-283.

Measurements: 35 x 16.5 x 23cm

Material: Sandstone

Date: 18th Dynasty

Findspot: Square 8-C/D; UE-73 (01/28/2007). Found inside a small pit (1.10 x 1.30m, and 0.70m deep) which opens the floor of the courtyard of the tomb of Djehuty, about 22m from the façade. The pit contained forty complete jars and fragments of twenty-four bases of jars, three bowls and more than twelve plates dating to the 20th-21st Dynasties along with at least fifty bunches of flowers, as well as a few bones and pieces of linen. It seems to be the remains of a funerary ritual that have been swept away and hidden in a small pit along with other miscellaneous objects that may have been in the courtyard.⁷⁶

Conservation: Only one side of the statue has been preserved. The female figure painted on the left side of the seat preserves the colours in good condition.

Comments: It must have been a male statue similar to that found in the tomb of Senneferi (TT 99).⁷⁷ The representation of a woman on the side of the seat seems to support this hypothesis. Although not preserved, another representation of a woman would have been depicted on the opposite side of the chair. The identification of the woman is not indicated by any inscription, but most likely it would be a close relative of the owner. The woman would indirectly benefit from the offerings made before the statue.

Although there only are few similar examples, the style of the woman's figure is common in the 18th Dynasty. In the inner chamber of the tomb of Amenemhat (TT 82) a group of mourners and female banquet participants have been depicted: their eyes, lips and wigs are very similar to those of the woman in the statue, dating her back to the reign of Thutmose III.⁷⁸

Parallels: Petrie UC 14349 (late Middle Kingdom);⁷⁹ Cairo JE 99148 (Thutmose III-early Amenhotep II);⁸⁰ BM EA 712 (Ramesses II).⁸¹

12. *Fragment of a sitting statue of a man.* He wears a long skirt that must have reached the ankles. The right hand is stretched over the knee. A column of text runs vertically down the skirt up to the ankles (pl. 29a).

⁷⁶ A. Fahmy/J.M. Galán-R.Hamdy, A Deposit of Floral and vegetative Bouquets at Dra Abu el-Naga (TT 11), in: BIFAO 110, 2010, 73-89; M.J. López/E. de Gregorio, Pottery Vases from a Deposit with Flower Bouquets found at Dra Abu el-Naga, in: Proceedings of the Tenth International Congress of Egyptologists, OLA, Leuven (in press).

⁷⁷ N. Strudwick, The Theban Tomb of Senneferi [TT.99]. An overview of work undertaken from 1992 to 1999, in: Memnonia 11, 2000, pl. LVI A; Z. Hawass, Hidden Treasures of Ancient Egypt, Washington 2004, 160-1; <http://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/tt99/finds/amenhotep.html>.

⁷⁸ N. de Garis Davies/A.H.Gardiner, The Tomb of Amenemhet (no. 82), London 1915, pl. XXIV.

⁷⁹ Page, Egyptian Sculpture, 42-43.

⁸⁰ Strudwick, in: Memnonia 11, pl. LVI A. See also the pictures of the statue and archaeological context in <http://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/tt99/finds/amenhotep.html>.

⁸¹ Robins, Reflections of Women in the New Kingdom, 37-39 (no. 19).

Measurements: 11.4 x 6.6 x 5.3cm

Material: Limestone

Date: 18th Dynasty (?)

Findspot: Square 1-A; UE-00 (01/22/2004). Surface level, mixed with modern material.

Conservation: Only the right side of the knee of the figure represented is preserved, as well as part of the inscription. There are traces of red paint on the hand of the deceased and on the vertical lines that frame the inscription, while the hieroglyphs bear traces of blue paint. The white colour of the skirt is due to the limestone rather than to a later colouring.

Comments: The legible part of the text that runs along the skirt of the deceased reads as follows:



[...] *Imn n k3 n hry mrw* [...], “[...] Amun, for the *ka* of the chief of the servants [...]”

During the excavation works carried outside, mainly on the courtyard of the tomb of Hery (TT 12), northwest of his tomb and over the courtyard of the intermediate tomb - 399-, eighty-two funerary cones were found, belonging to a man named Ay that held the same title, chief of servants. Unfortunately, we cannot confirm that the statue belongs to this person.⁸²

Parallels: Náprstek Museum P 6189 (18th Dynasty);⁸³ BM EA 840 (Thutmose III).⁸⁴

13. *Left foot with sandal from a wooden statue.* The foot was attached to the sole of the sandal and to a wooden base or pedestal through several dowels, one of which is preserved, and in turn it would be linked by another dowel to the heel. The statue was not carved in one piece but consists of several pieces linked together. The sandal is an attribute of the costume of nobles and kings (pl. 29b).

Measurements: 5.8 x 6.9 x 21.2cm

Material: Wood

Date: 19th Dynasty (?)

Findspot: Square 9-B; UE-01 (01/22/2005). Along the south/east side wall of Djehuty's courtyard. Superficial level, mixed with modern material.

Conservation: Well preserved. There are no remains of paint.

Comments: Examples of this type of sandal are found from the 18th to the 20th Dynasty, making it difficult to make a precise dating of the statue. There is a similar piece in the

⁸² Galán/Borrego, in: *Memnonia* 17, 200, 204.

⁸³ Mynářova/Onderka, *Thebes*, 238; J. Toivari-Viitala (ed.), *Egypt! The 40th Anniversary Exhibition of the Finnish Egyptological Society* 15.5-13.9.2009, Vammala 2009, 38, fig. 22 a-b.

⁸⁴ H.R. Hall, in: *HTBM* 5, pl. 37.

Louvre Museum (N 1307) which Barbotin describes as belonging to a royal funerary statue, basing his argument mainly on its provenance, the Valley of the Kings.⁸⁵ However, many examples of private statues with this type of sandal have been documented, mostly crafted in stone.

Parallels: Louvre N 1307.⁸⁶ Parallels of the sandal: BM EA 31 (Thutmose IV);⁸⁷ CCG 619 (18th Dynasty);⁸⁸ Cairo JE 59873 (18th Dynasty);⁸⁹ Leiden I. 97 (19th Dynasty);⁹⁰ Cairo JE 42164 (19th Dynasty);⁹¹ Cairo JE 42163 (20th Dynasty);⁹² Berlin 17021 (New Kingdom);⁹³ CCG 806 (New Kingdom).⁹⁴

⁸⁵ Barbotin, *Les statues égyptiennes du Nouvel Empire*, 119-120, pl. 180-181.

⁸⁶ Barbotin, *Les statues égyptiennes du Nouvel Empire*, 119-120, pl. 180-181.

⁸⁷ Robins, *Reflections of Women in the New Kingdom*, 10-11 (no. 4).

⁸⁸ L. Borchardt, *Statuen und Statuetten von Königen und Privatleuten im Museum von Kairo*. Nr. 381-653, II, Berlin 1911-1936, 164, pl. 112.

⁸⁹ B. Hornemann, *Types of Ancient Egyptian Statuary II-III*, Munksgaard 1957, 754.

⁹⁰ Hornemann, *Types of Ancient Egyptian Statuary II-III*, 675.

⁹¹ G. Legrain, *Statues et statuettes de rois et de particuliers*, II, Cairo 1906, 31-32, pl. XXVIII.

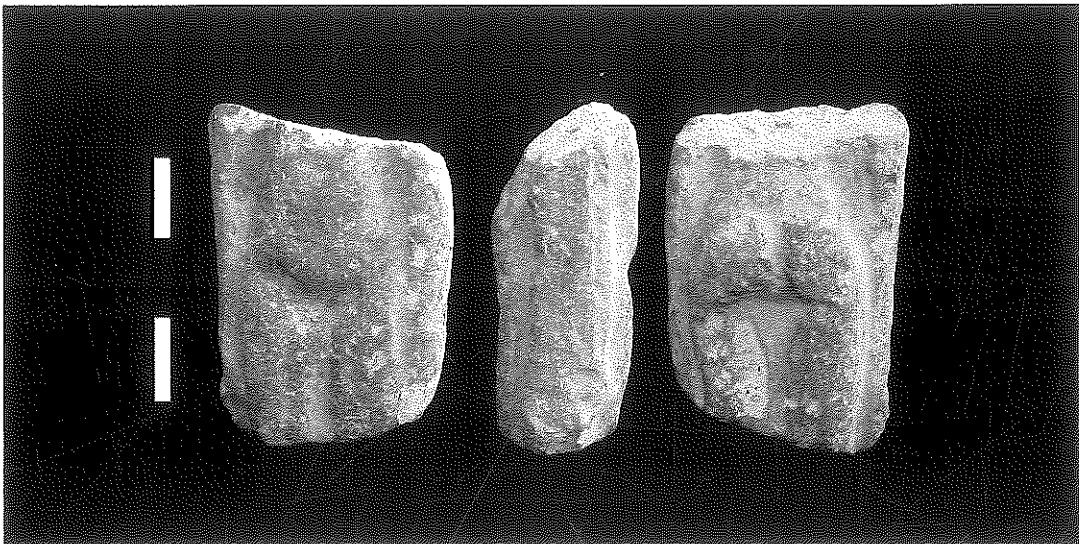
⁹² Hornemann, *Types of Ancient Egyptian Statuary II-III*, 601.

⁹³ Hornemann, *Types of Ancient Egyptian Statuary II-III*, 113.

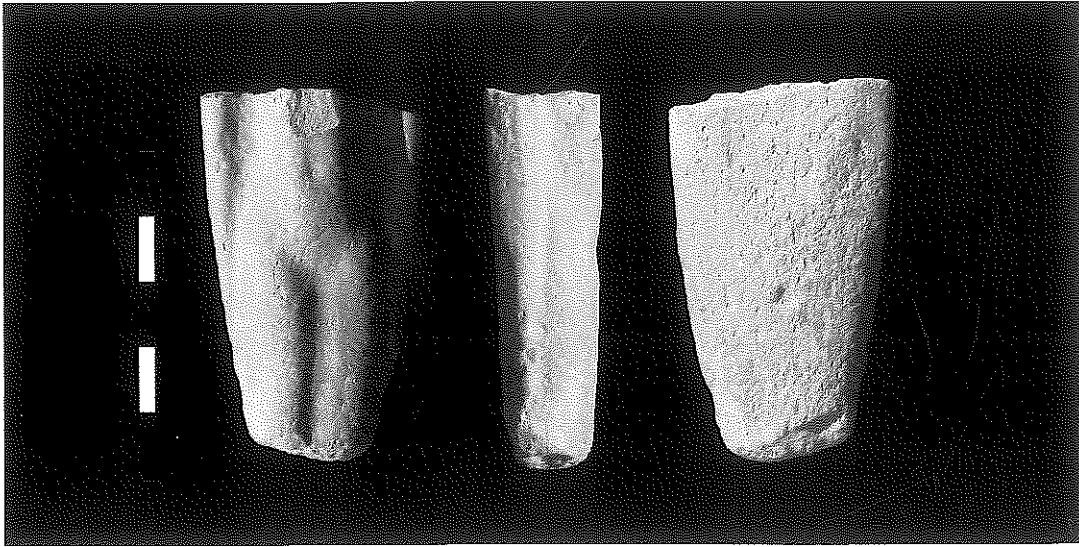
⁹⁴ Borchardt, *Statuen und Statuetten III*, 103, pl. 149.



a) Upper body of a feminine figurine
(No. 1)



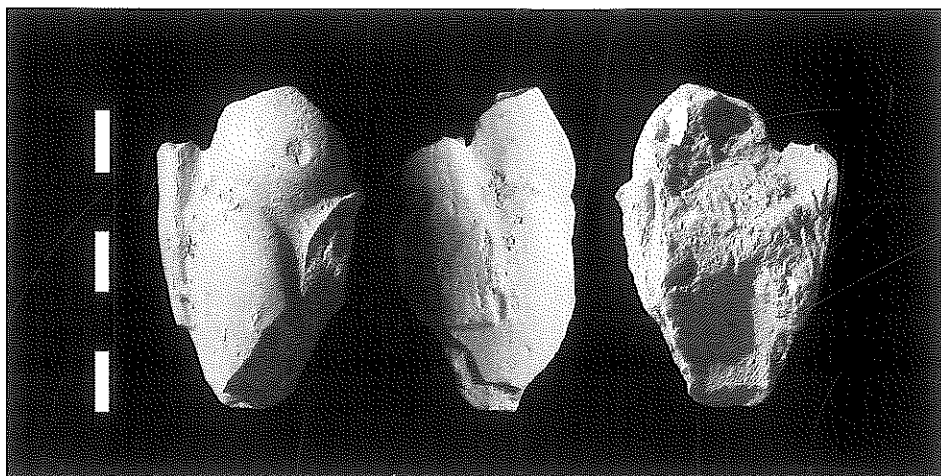
b) Fragment of a naked feminine figurine
(No. 2)



a) Fragment of a naked feminine figurine
(No. 3)



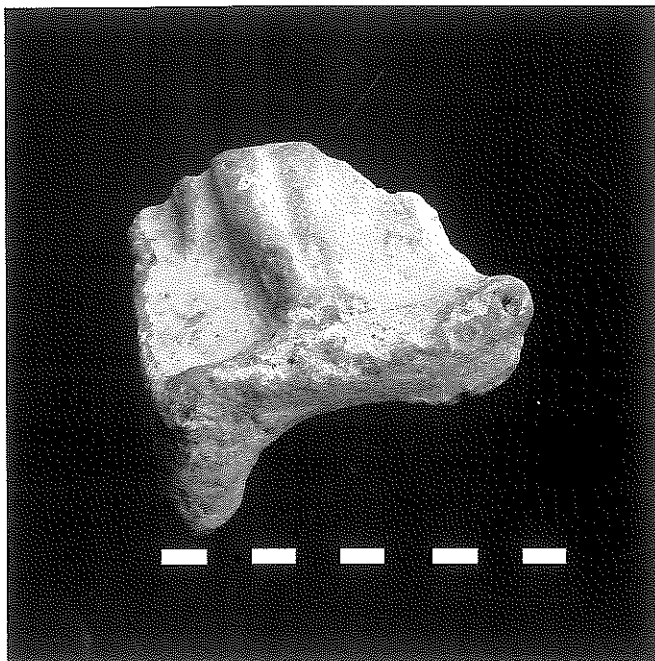
b) Naked feminine figurine
(No. 4)



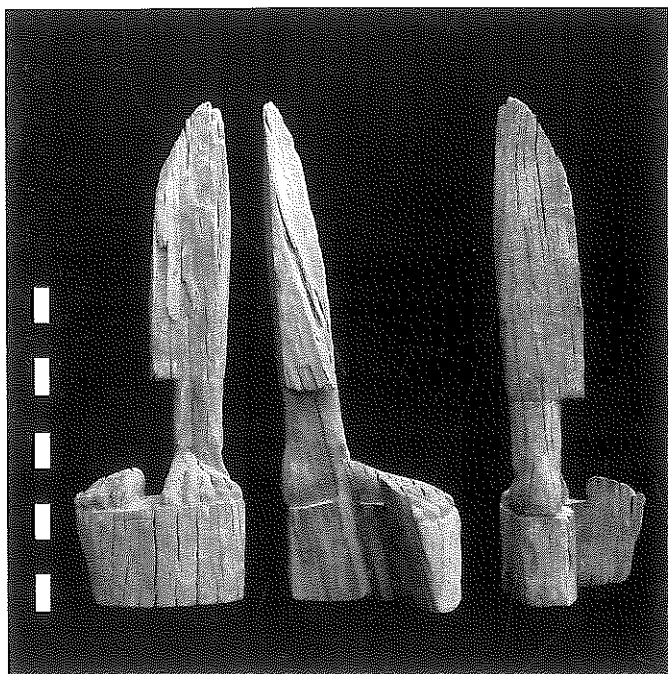
a) Fragment of a feminine figurine (No. 5)



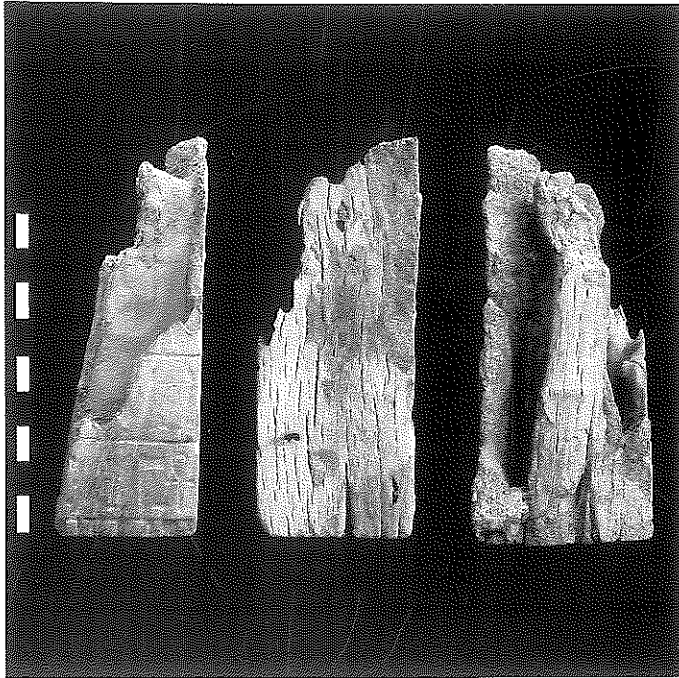
b) Fragment of a naked feminine figurine (No. 6)



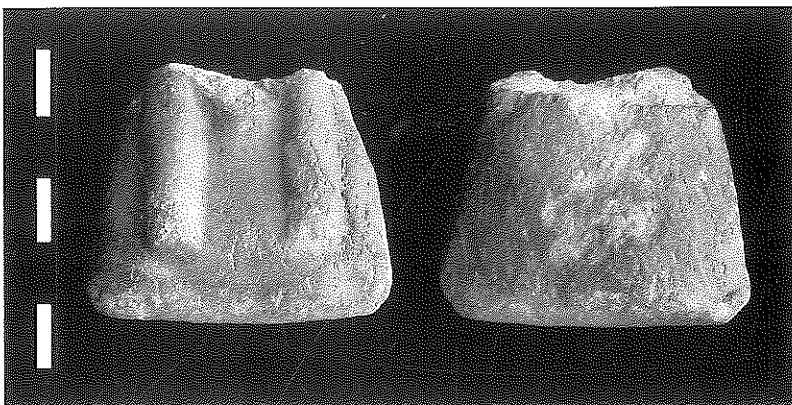
a) Figurine of a naked woman lying face up on a bed
(No. 7)



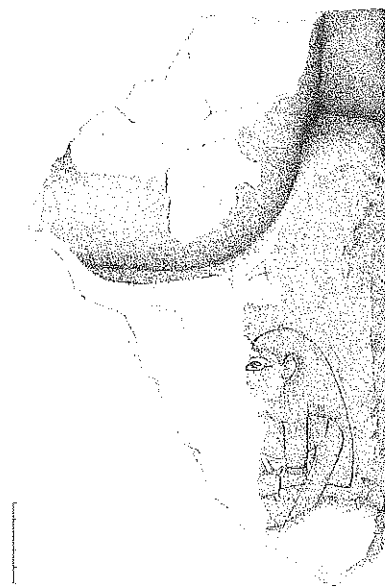
b) Lower body of a wooden figurine
(No. 8)



a) Rectangular base of a wooden statue (No. 9)



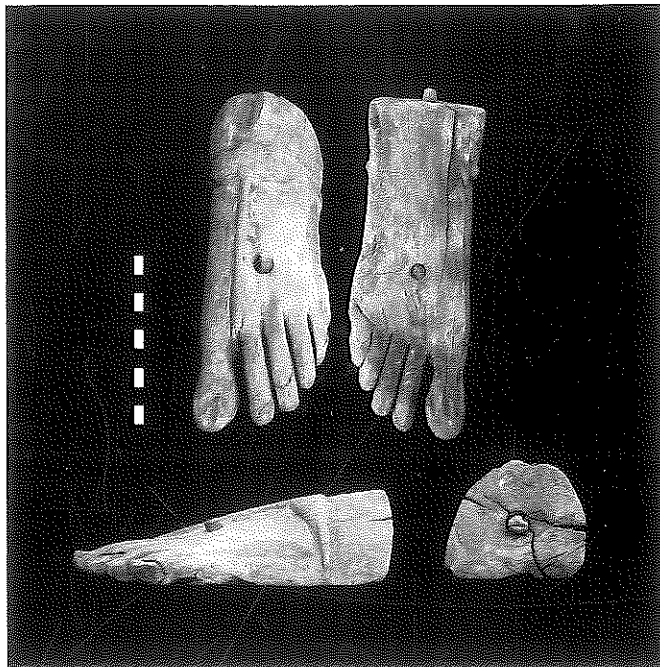
b) Fragment of a bust of an ancestor (No. 10)



Fragment of a sandstone statue



a) Fragment of a sitting statue of a man (No. 12)



b) Left foot with sandal from a wooden statue (No. 13)

Inhaltsverzeichnis

Siegmann, Renate

Zum Tod von Professor Peter Kaplony: Nachruf VII-VIII

Abdelrahiem, Mohamed

Third Intermediate Wooden Stela from the Cairo Museum (Taf. 1) 1-8

Antoine, Jean-Christophe

The Wilbour Papyrus revisited: the land and its localisation.

An analysis of the places of measurement 9-27

Awad, Khaled Hamza

Drei Stelen des Alten Reiches und der frühen 1. Zwischenzeit aus Abydos

im Ägyptischen Museum (Kairo CG 1450, CG 1589 und CG 1616) (Taf. 2-4) 29-52

Billing, Nils

Monumentalizing the Beyond.

Reading the Pyramid before and after the Pyramid Texts 53-66

Fitzenreiter, Martin

Grabmonument und Gesellschaft –

Funeräre Kultur und Soziale Dynamik im Alten Reich 67-101

Gromadzka, Sylwia / Rzepka, Sławomir

Two flails in the king's hands: Unusual royal iconography

on a scarab from Tell el-Retaba (Taf. 5) 103-112

Grunert, Stefan

Danse macabre. Ein altägyptischer „Totentanz“ aus Saqqara 113-136

Iskander, John M.

The Haker Feast and the Transformation 137-142

Janak, Jiri

A Question of Size. A Remark on Early Attestations of the Ba Hieroglyph 143-153

Jansen-Winkel, Karl

Sprachgeschichte und Textdatierung 155-179

Kahl, Jochem / El-Khadragy, Mahmoud / Verhoeven, Ursula /

Abdelrahiem, Mohamed / Ahmed, Hesham Faheed / Kitagawa, Chiori /

Malur, Josephine / Prell, Silvia / Rzeuska, Teodozja

The Asyut Project: Eighth Season of Fieldwork (2010) (Taf. 6-13) 181-209

Kaplony, Peter †

Die Vergänglichkeit des Lebens und der Pyramiden.

Die agnostischen Harfnerlieder und ihr geistiger Hintergrund

in der Klassik der ägyptischen Literatur 211-237

Köller, Klaus

Vier „Aegyptiaca“ im Fokus (Taf. 14-19) 239-258

Konrad, Kirsten

Mutter, Gefährtin, Tochter und Beschützerin des Sonnengottes.

Ein einzigartiger Beleg zu Hathor-*Nb.t-ḥtp.t* als Sistrumgöttin (Taf. 20-22) 259-274

Lapp, Günther

Der Sargtextspruch gegen die *Jbh3tj*-Schlange 275-286

Lieven, Alexandra von

„Where there is dirt there is system“. Zur Ambiguität der Bewertung

von körperlichen Ausscheidungen in der ägyptischen Kultur 287-300

Menéndez, Gema

Figurines and statuettes from the area of TT 11-12

in Dra Abu el-Naga (Taf. 23-29) 301-314

Preys, René

Les tombes non-royales de la Vallée des Rois 315-338

Romanova, Olena O.

Contribution to reconstruction of some scenes

in the chapel of prince Kawab (G 7110-7120) 339-347

El Shahhat, Haggag

Fünf Armreifen aus Tell el-Balamun

im Ägyptischen Museum, Kairo (Taf. 30-32) 349-356

Sigl, Johanna

Weaving Copts in the North Tombs of Tell el-Amarna (Taf. 33-36) 357-386

Spalinger, Anthony J.

The Date of Amunhotep II's First Accession 387-397

Zibelius-Chen, Karola

Das Tübinger Fragment eines Perlennetzes (Inv. 1842) (Taf. 37) 399-406