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# EGYPTIAN TOMB STELES 

## AND <br> OFFERING STONES

OF THE<br>MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY<br>OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BY
HENRY FREDERICK LUTZ

WITH I ILLUSTRATION AND 49 PLATES (2 COLOURED)

LEIPZIG
J. C. HINRICHS'sche BU CHHANDLUNG

1927

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## INTRODUCTION.

The importance of the archeological material here presented lies in two facts: first, most of it comes from three distinct sites, Gizeh, Naga ed-Dêr, and Dêr el-Ballàs, and second, the various groups belong to certain definite periods, so that they afford a clear insight into the art anp workmanship of the different places. The Naga ed-Dêr material, which follows the Gizeh material, incidentally brings out more emphatically the beauty of the art of Gizeh. The material represents part of the results of the excavations carried on by the Hearst expedition of the University of California more than twenty years ago.

In continuing the series in Egyptian Archeology started by Reisner and MACE, the author has found considerable difficulty in allocating and checking the meager data which were furnished the Museum authorities. During the two decades that have passed since the shipment of the material from Egypt to America, the original numbers given to the objects by the excavators have, in many instances, become almost illegible or even completely invisible, so that in a number of cases no number could be assigned. In these cases, the stones acquired from our own expedition were given numbers preceded by "T(emporary) M(useum) N(umbers)." Stones which bear the abbreviation "Bt." before the Museum number have been purchased.

The large collection in the Egyptian section of the University Museum is now being catalogued; the author, however, commenced work on the steles while they were still uncatalogued. His main endeavor was directed toward reascertaining the provenance, and the exact numbering, corresponding to the tomb numbers, of the stones. Copious notes made during the labor of cataloguing, could not be utilized for this publication because of the lack of a check which only the excavator's notes can furnish. Dr. ReISNER, no doubt, will incorporate within his account of the Gizeh excavation that portion also of the work which was carried on while he was in charge of the Hearst expedition.

While it would in some ways have been desirable to await his account, it was considered impracticable to hold back longer the presentation of the material. And since I have succeeded in a large number of cases in ascertaining the correct provenance of the stones, scholars, no doubt, will welcome the present publication. The arrangement of the plates is according to sites, which, as seeming the most natural, has been followed.

Owing to the fact that the inscriptions of the steles do not deviate in any way from the well known formulas, it was deemed unnecessary to give translations of them. Attention has been paid
to the fact that the lithographic plates present a readable text. A scientifically exhaustive treatment of the material has not been the purpose - and if undertaken, could be fruitful of results only after the classification of the entire material in the Museum. A discussion of the inscription on the lower part of stone No. 84, and of that of No. 85 will appear elsewhere. The text herewith given will fully suffice for an easy and quick orientation.

My thanks are due to my friend, Professor GÜnther Roeder, Director of the Pelizaeus Museum in Hildesheim, for the interest he has taken in the work. He has assisted in reading the proofs, has supervised the making of the plates, and he has given valuable advice in the arrangement of the plates. I am also under deep obligation to the President of the University of California for permission to include here the two colored plates of the beautiful stele of 10 , 0 .
Plate No. Name

| Plate No. | Name | Title | Provenance | Date | Mus. No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | his wife: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\theta \frac{\theta}{0} t_{\text {min }}^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\rightarrow 4 \text { 是 }$ | . |  |  |  |
| I I | $\left.\frac{\Omega}{0[1}\right]^{6}$ |  | Gizeh | O. E. | G. 9-1033 |
|  | his eldest son: $\pi_{n}^{\pi} \infty n^{n}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | $\bigcirc 8$ | $7 ¢$ | Gizeh | O. E. | G. 9. 1033 |
| 13 | $\because$ | 7 $\stackrel{\circ}{6}$ | Gizeh | O. E. | G. 9. 1033 |
| 14 | $\bigcirc 8$ | $\cdots \stackrel{5}{6}$ | Gizeh | O. E. | G. 9. 1033 |
| 15 | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | $\underset{\sim}{+}$ | Gizeh | O. E. | G. 9. 1033 |
| 16 |  | - - - - - | Gizeh | $\begin{gathered} \text { O. E. } \\ \text { (V. Dyn.) } \end{gathered}$ | TMN XLIV |
| I 7 | $404$ | $7 \bigcirc \bigcirc$ | Gizeh | End of O. E. (VI. Dyn.) | TMN XVIII |
| 18 | $\int_{00}^{\operatorname{man}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 890 \\ & \$ 0120 \\ & \$ 00 \end{aligned}$ | Naga ed-Dêr | End of O.E. | Niori |
| 19 | $0_{0}$ |  | Naga ed-Dêr | End of O.E. | N3110 |
| 20 | $8440$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60-1 \\ & \text { no } \\ & \text { ngl } \end{aligned}$ | Naga ed-Dêr | End of O.E. | N 3915 |
| 21 | - - - - - - | - - - - - | Naga ed-Dêr | End of O.E. | N 3007 |
| 22 | --- -- - - | $\begin{aligned} & 70800 \\ & 178 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ | Naga ed-Dêr | End of O. E. to Middle of M. E. | N 3791 |
| 23 | - - - - - | - - - - - | Nagaed-Dêr | End of O. E. to Middle of M. E. | N3107 |
| 24 | $\stackrel{A}{\min (i)}$ | ----- - - - - - | Naga ed-Dêr | End of O. E. to Middle of M. E. | TMN XXXIV |
| 25 | $(0.4) 4303$ | $54600$ | Nagaed-Dêr | End of O. E. to Middle of M. E. | N 2032 |

Plate No. Name





| Plate No． | Name | Title | Provenance | Date | Mus．No． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 80 |  |  | unknown | End of N．E． toLateEgyp－ tian Period | TMN XLI |
|  | her mother： ino her father： $\qquad$ her brother： ？ her brother： $\Leftrightarrow$ <br> her son： $\infty 4$ | $\overbrace{\pi}^{2}<a_{1}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 81 \\ & 82 \end{aligned}$ | $\left(\frac{\operatorname{mox}}{8 \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\beta}{8}\right)^{23}$ <br> петемmis ${ }^{24}$ петеасмнф̧іс ${ }^{25}$ тогтмдс | $3{ }^{2}$ | unknown <br> unknown | XXVI．Dyn． <br> Roman <br> Period | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bt. I } \\ \text { TMN II } \end{gathered}$ |
| 83 | премевотіс ${ }^{26}$ | －－－－－－ | unknown | Roman Period | Box 21 |
| 84 |  | －—－－－－． | unknown | Roman Period | Box 19 |
| 85 | －———— | －－－－－－－－ | unknown | Roman <br> Period | TMN XII |
| 86 | his father： <br> $\ldots$ 気 |  lns min <br> － $4[1]$ 示 440 约 ns （expressed by：$\overbrace{\sim} \sim O$ ） | Achmim | Late Egyp－ tian Period | 689 |
|  | his grandfather： <br>  （Inarôs） |  |  |  |  |
|  | his mother： <br>  |  <br>  |  |  |  |


| Plate No. | Provenance | Date | Mus. No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## NAME INDEX

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

| 4 | $f_{0} \operatorname{man}_{0} \mathrm{f}$ m．，pl． 77 | $\checkmark$ f．，pl． $8^{\text {m }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S $0 \stackrel{0}{0} \mathrm{~m} ., \mathrm{pl}$. |  | $\sigma_{0_{\infty}} \text { f., pl. } 19$ |
| 444 f．，pl．17，m．，32， 33 | 52， 53 | （¢๑）m．，pl． 62 |
| 48 mman f．，pl． 87 | $I$ | 南m．，pl． 44 |
| QJSm m．，pl． $3^{8}$ | \％${ }^{\text {a }}$－f．，pl． 80 |  |
|  | Bupmo mi，pl． | $\text { 1. } 34$ |
| $\text { milf m., pl. } 9$ | R 1 m．，pl． 43 | ¢00 m．，pl． 77 |
|  | (aD) | $\text { 经路易 m., pl. } 56$ |
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| $\xrightarrow{\text { fobe }}$ m．，pl． 39 | петеасинныс m．，pl． 82 | （－sts）m．，pl． 81 |
| $\prod_{28,} \sum_{38} \sum_{0}$ | петемнис m．，pl． 82 премевюттс m．，pl． 83 | $\left.\underset{\text { min }}{ } \eta^{\wedge}\right]^{m} \text { m., pl. } 87$ |
| $\mathrm{g}_{x_{\infty}^{\text {ma }}}^{\text {ma }}$ m．，pl．46， 47 | ${ }_{\text {m }}$ ¢ f．，pl． 55 | Sl m．，pl． 80 |
| $\infty$ 皿｜过f．，pl． 86 |  | 8 |
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|  | $\cdots$ min fil pl． 79 | \％V［0：］f．，pl． 36 |
|  | 戓：m．，pl． 80 |  |
|  | $\stackrel{4}{4} 440$ f．，pl． 20 |  |
| do 10 m. pl． 36 | $\stackrel{A}{ } f^{\text {f．，pl．}} 30,31$ | 8 8 - －4 f．，pl． 37 |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\substack{\text { S }}}$ f．，pl． 77 | 个 $\triangle$ 綗込 m．，pl． 74 |
| fox in f．，pl． 79 лшснф m．，pl． 58 | Stosfar，pl． 10 | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \mathrm{m} ., \mathrm{pl} .12, \mathrm{I} 3,14,15$ |
|  | $\stackrel{A}{\dagger}=1 \mathrm{~m}$. ，pl． 32 | $\left.\frac{0}{\Delta \square}\right)_{\mathrm{m} ., \text { pl. II }}$ |
| ¢ ${ }_{\text {¢ }} \ddagger$ m．，pl． 80 | ${ }_{s}^{A} \text { in m., pl. } 33$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { c－a }}$ m．，pl． 80 |
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－
Q $044 \mathrm{~m} .$, pl． 44

$\square$
$\because 04 \mathrm{~m} .$, pl． $3^{6}$
——
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프 f．，pl． 89

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$\Delta \&$ flos
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$\cong$



4
色肌呂 m．，pl． 57
象－1 m．pl． 5


## GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

T］$] \sim$ pl．18，19，20，30，33，
$37,54,76,79,8 \mathrm{o}, 86,93$
40 pl .86

$\Longrightarrow$ pl． 86
${ }_{8}^{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{pl}$ ．

－pl． 4
$\stackrel{\text { ज }}{\sim}$ pl． $5^{6}$
547 1 pl． 7
$\Rightarrow$ pl．17，18，19，20，30， $33,35,37,4 \mathrm{I}, 54,77,89$, 92， 93

## DIVINE NAMES


21，23，25，26，27，28，29，30，
32，33， $34,36,37,38,39,42$ ，
$45,47,48,50,53,74,76,77$ ，
86，87， 88
（1）pl．r7，18，19，20，30，33，
37，4I，50，54，56，76，77，79，
8o，86， 88

㲘 Sl ． 57,86
…
－ 8 pl．17，49， 77
（n）pl．8，17，18，19，20，22，28， 30，34，37， $3^{8,70}$

## ANNOTATIONS

1 Found in the offering room of the tomb chapel of ${ }^{\circ}$
2 Found in the offering room of the tomb chapel of $0 x-3$
3 The offering stone of 0 , 8 , priest of Cheops, was found in front of the serdab of G. 1206.
The Museum of the University of California possesses a fine statue of
4 Painted limestone stele found in the niche chamber of G. 1221.
4a The inscription may have been left unfinished, and thus $\square$, which is strange as a personal name, may have been intended for the title $\square \square \square$, or $\square$ 吅? (title of Hathor).
5 The Museum also possesses the stele of 44 which has been omitted for publication.
6 The wife of $H t p-i b$ bore the name $S_{p t,}$ according to the statue of husbind and wife found in the sand before G. 1022.
7 Regarding the location of cemetery 3500 see Mace, The Early Dynastic Cemeteries of Naga ed-Dêr, pl. 60.
8 Found in the niche at the east end of N 4748 , together with two pottery ring stands (see Mace, o.c., pp. 51 and 56 and plate 41 e ). See also Mace's statement on p. 65 that the tomb from which this stele was taken was a stone and mud superstructure with a niche for the stele; also that it bad no pit underneath, so that it must have belonged to one of the neighboring tombs. This statement makes it certain that the stele belongs to N 4746 .
9 The Museum's No. NNN Box 68 should be changed to N 4748 , or to N 4746 (see above note 8 ).
10 Numbers 32 and 33 come from one and the same tomb.
11 兹 $\cap \mathrm{N}=$ divine name(?).
12 Judging from the number which this fragmentary stele bears ( N 3907 ), it appears to come from the tomb of a certain 'Intcf, whose titles are given as "count, treasurer of the king of Lower Egypt, sole companion, cherheb priest." The stele of the latter has been omitted from this publication.
13 The Museum possesses a second stele coming from the same tomb. It is that of 'Intef- 3 , "count, sole companion, military chief."
13 Read perhaps instead of The original is not quite clear. It may represent a rare orthography of $i m j \cdot t-r 3^{3}$, the feminine of $i m j-r 3$, f $3=m r$, "manager, superintendent"; however, this word should not be followed by genitive $n$.
14 The name occurs also in the XIX. Dyn.; see Dyroff-Pörtner, Aggyptische Grabsteine und Denksteine aus süddeutschen Sammlungen, p. 68, nos. 73 and 74. For the occurance of the name during the O. E. see Wiede-mann-Pörtner, Agyptische Grabreliefs aus der Großherzoglichen Altertümer-Sammlung zu Karlsruhe, p. 6.
15 The stele obviously comes from Naga ed-Dêr; the Museum's No. Box 75 Bt., however, would indicate that the stone was bought.
$15 \mathrm{a} \mathrm{Or} \longrightarrow \infty$
16 The reconstructed door is shown on page 13.
17 For the second part of the personal name see top of No. 55 .


Drawing belonging to note 16 of page 12 (the photographs are given on plates $48-53$ )

18 Bûlâk stele 717 , dated in the third year of $N u b-k 3 w-R \hat{e}$ e Amenemhet II, presents both names: Ft (Ftì) and 'Ipí; see Lieblein, Dict. de noms hiéroglyphiques, 1871, p. 33, no. 114. 'Ip' is probably an abbreviation of 'Ipiz-m-s ${ }^{3} f(\mathrm{~K} 1571)$ or 'Ipi-hr-s.s'nb-f (Vatican stele).
18a Name of daughter is lacking.
19 Taxoũpus, Spiegelberg, W., Ägyptische und Griechische Eigennamen aus Mumienetiketten der Römischen Kaiserzeit, p. 52*, no. 364; "the eagle woman" or, "she of the eagle". Compare also such name formations as $T \alpha \chi о \mu \tau \beta \tilde{\eta} \kappa 1 \zeta$ and $T \alpha \beta \tilde{\gamma}_{1} \kappa \kappa$.
20 Probably also Box N 166 as the succeeding stone No. 61.
21 The Mus. No. of this stone has been recovered during publication; the stele thus comes from Naga ed-Dêr.

23 King $\odot \mid$
is better than with as in this text.
24 петемпис, $i$. e., "he whom Min has given". Next to the name appears the reading $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon t \omega r} \bar{\mu}$, which gives the age of the man as 40 years.
25 петеасинфяс, $i . e$. , "he whom Isis, his mother, has given"; compare the title $k 3-m w . t-f$, "the bull of his mother", Greek $\kappa \alpha \mu \eta ̄ \varphi \downharpoonright \zeta$, of several Egyptian gods, especially Osiris.
26 премєвштл, "the man from Abydos"; variant form $\pi \rho \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon \beta \bar{v} \vartheta_{\imath}$, see Spiegelberg, o.c., p. $32^{*}$, no. 224.

28 The Museum's No. G. 33 indicates that the stone comes from Gizeh.
29 The stone was bought by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst for the Museum. It is apparently a modern forgery. Stone No. 91 is an obvious forgery, while Nos. 92 and 93 at least bear earmarks of forgery.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE MATERIAL

G. TMN C Limestone stele; height 18 inches, width 26 inches, thickness about 3 inches; body (No. I) of dark red; hair, chin beard, small mustache, and eyebrows black; garment was sprinkled yellow and black; the article in left hand shows traces of reddish brown; wristlets show traces of black with brownish edges. The legs of the chair are yellow and black, imitating the skin of an animal; seat of chair grey; lotus on back of chair: inner leaves black with red edgings, center part grey, outer part red striped with black contour. The upper part of the table shows traces of dark brown; the lower part is dark red. The loaves of bread upon the table are dark brown (chocolate color). Column lines grey; the hieroglyphs are painted with minute details (see illustrations in color, plate 49).
G. I237 limestone; height 20 inches, width 15 inches, thickness $3 / 4$ inches; all traces of (No. 2) color have disappeared.
G. I2O5 limestone; height $20^{3 / 4}$ inches, width 15 inches, thickness $3^{1 / 4}$ inches; no color preser-
(No. 3) ved except some traces of dark red on feet and arms.
G. 1206 limestone; height 22 inches, width 14 inches, rim 8,3 inches.
(No. 4)
G. 2 limestone offering basin; height $17^{1 / 2}$ inches, width 12 inches, thickness 7 inches.
(No. 5)
TMN 42 limestone; height $34 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, width at top 10 inches, at center 7 inches, excavation (No. 6) on top is 3 inches deep.
G. 122 I limestone; height 26 inches, width $12 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ inches, thickness 4 inches; man's body preser-
(No. 7) ves the dark red color; hieroglyph \& green, $\Delta$ and $\leftrightarrow$ red, also red; otherwise no color preserved. The mode of wearing the animal skin is noteworthy.
TMN XXXVII limestone; height $101 / 2$ inches, width 14 inches, thickness $;$ inches.
(No. 8) The title is misspelled $\neq \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\hat{6}}$.
G. I 235 limestone; height $16 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, width 10 inches, thickness $4 \frac{3}{4}$ inches.
(No. 9)
TMN 45 limestone; height 14 inches, width $\mathrm{IO}_{4} / 4$ inches, rim 5,3 inches. Note the spelling (No. 10) 筬 with the cow ear as determinative.
G. 9-1033 limestone offering basin; height $12 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, width 9 inches, thickness $5 \frac{1}{4}$ inches. (Nos. II-I 5)
TMN XLIV limestone; height 26 inches, width 12 inches, thickness $3^{1 / 2}$ inches.
(No. I6)

TMN XVIII limestone; height 33 inches, width 22 inches, thickness 4 inches.
(No. 17)
N ion limestone; height $22^{1 / 2}$ inches, width $I_{5}$ inches, thickness $3^{1 / 2}$ inches. The incised (No. i8) hieroglyphs originally were all painted in dark red.
$\mathrm{N}_{3110}$ limestone; height 3 I inches, width 21 inches, thickness 3 to 5 inches.
(No. 19)
N 3915 limestone; height 25 inches, width 19 inches, thickness 3 to 4 inches. Panel con-
(No. 20) tains blue, yellow, and red fields; hieroglyphs blue, yellow and red; division lines are blue and red. Female figure yellow; hair black; necklace white.
N 3007 limestone; height in inches, width $10^{1 / 2}$ inches, thickness 2 inches. No color (No. 21) preserved.
N 379 I limestone; height 15 inches, width 12 inches, thickness 3 inches; body of woman (No. 22) yellow; necklace in three parts (upper part red, two lower parts blue); the f amulet is red; the hieroglyphs preserve faint traces of red, blue, and yellow color; panels are colored red.
N 3107 limestone; height $13^{1 / 2}$ inches, width $10 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, thickness 3 inches. Faint traces (No. 23) of red color are preserved on the hieroglyphs.
TMN XXXIV limestone; height $201 / 2$ inches, width 17 inches, thickness $4 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ inches; body of man
(No. 24) dark red; hair has traces of black corrugations; necklace traces of light brown; club and staff are brown; body of woman is brown (chocolate color), hair black; the hieroglyphs were not incised but simply painted in black outline and filled out in brown (originally dark red) color.
N 2032 limestone; height 20 inches, width 12 inches, thickness 4 inches; body of man
(No. 25) dark red; necklace composed of seven stripes alternately yellow (which is now rather indistinct) and dark red; staff and club yellow; wristlets and anklets were yellow; column lines black; hieroglyphs all pea-green.
N 3567 limestone; height 16 inches, width $22^{\frac{1}{2}}$ inches, thickness 3 inches; man's body (No. 26) dark red, otherwise no color preserved.
N 3746 limestone; height 27 inches, width 23 inches, thickness from 2 to 4 inches. Body
(No. 27) dark red; necklace of yellow, pea-green, dark pea-green, and yellow bands; hair black; wristlet green; loin cloth white; staff and club yellow; hieroglyphs painted green and red; panels are black; dress of woman green; her feet are yellow; anklets green; in front of the woman's legs is preserved part of the lower extremities of a boy or servant, whose legs are dark red; the edge of his kilt does not preserve any color.
TMN XVII limestone; height 26 inches, width $15^{1 / 2}$ inches, thickness 5 inches. Body of woman
(No. 28) yellow; the second row of the necklace preserves red color; mirror dark red; handle of mirror yellow; cone next to mirror: upper half blue, lower half and base red; ox leg red; base of vase below the ox head preserves the red color; the hieroglyphs, originally painted, preserve only here and there faint traces of color; the outer panel is alternately painted red (with smooth surface) and blue (with two incisions).

N 3728 limestone; height 14 inches, width 10 inches, thickness 3 inches. Body of man (No. 29) dark red, necklace and loin cloth white; incised hieroglyphs retain faint traces of red color; the panel, not incised, was also painted red.
N 4748 limestone; height 16 inches, width 15 inches, thickness $3^{1 / 2}$ inches; body of woman, (No. 30) hieroglyphs, offering table and offerings were all painted dark red; so also the outside panel and the column lines.
NNN Box 68 limestone; height 14 inches, width 13 inches, thickness 3 to 4 inches: body of man dark red; loin cloth and necklace yellow; body of woman yellow; garment blue; hair and eyebrows black; wristlets and anklets blue; bench yellow. Hieroglyphs: yellow, $-\infty$ red, $\sum$ red, $\longleftarrow$ red, 䊀 blue, 9 on top yellow, lower part blue, $\Delta$ yellow, $\varnothing$ yellow, $\forall$ yellow, $\Delta$ yellow, $\infty$ yellow, $\ddagger$ blue, ! yellow, $\sim$ yellow, $\circlearrowleft$ blue, $\circlearrowleft$ red, mun blue, $\dagger$ red, $\bigcap$ red. It is not absolutely certain that $\vec{\sim}$ is the same person as the one referred to in No. 30. If they are identical then NNN Box 68 should be changed to N 4748 .
N 3794 limestone; height $20 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, width 26 inches, thickness 4 inches; stone's surface (No. 32) was painted light yellow; only faint traces of various other colors are preserved. Judging from the titles of $\underset{\&}{\Psi}$, it appears that this stele was made some time before no. 33, in which the same person (though the name is written there (I) was raised to the rank of a "hereditary prince", In the meantime he had retired also from the office of
N 3794 limestone; height $23^{1 / y}$, inches, width $25^{1 / 2}$ inches, thickness 4 inches; only few traces
(No. 33) of color are preserved on the hieroglyphs; the left square in the upper row of representations of funerary offerings contains six large loaves which were painted yellow with five to six light brown vertical lines in each, indicating the crust. Center piece: man, kneeling before offering table, body dark red, hair retains traces of black, loin cloth white, table brown; man, holding incense burner and libation vase, body dark red, incense burner dark red on handle and lower part of vessel, the rim of the incense burner was yellow, the libation vase yellow; the cherheb priest behind the libationer: body dark red, garment shows traces of yellow with black spots (indicating an animal skin), tail piece between the priest's leg black. The right field contains sacrificial offerings. The table was painted yellow with a brown rim on top; the two wrappers of vegetables preserve traces of blue color; goose yellow; ox head to the left dark red, ox head to the right yellow. Lower register to the left: table orange color with red rim on bottom and the inner side of the legs; the two stands on the table are yellow with orange panels; the ten vases on top of the two stands are dark red on the lower half, while the upper part is of a lighter color, with the exception of the fourth vase from the left which is dark red all over. The jar below the table is dark red. The two tall vases (above) to the right of the sacrificial table are dark red; the two jar stands below are dark red with a black line running horizontally through
the center of both; the vases are light colored (apparently originally yellow) above and dark red on the lower half. The two men who carry gazelles are dark red with white loin cloths; the gazelles are painted in orange color, while the cow is yellow, the rope by which the cow is led is yellow; the neckpiece of the cow is yellow with brown stripes. The outer panel was painted alternately dark red, yellow, and orange. The surface of the whole stone was painted light yellow. limestone; height $38^{1 / 2}$ inches, width 24 inches, thickness $4 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ inches; man's body dark red, hair black, chin beard black, necklace in bands of green, yellow, dark red, yellow, and green; wristlets green, loin cloth white, club and staff yellow; woman's body yellow, hair black, the necklace has yellow, dark red, and green bands, wristlets and anklets green, garment green; body of man carrying basket dark red, hair black; basket yellow; man in front of the deceased is painted dark red, hair black, loin cloth white; the vase which he holds is dark red, while the bird in his right hand is light green. The hieroglyphs are painted dark red (i. e., figures of persons, parts of body, boat), yellow (animals), and light green ( $0,4, \square$, mu). limestone; height $13^{1 / 2}$ inches, width $10^{1 / 2}$ inches, thickness 3 inches; faint traces of red color are preserved on the hieroglyphs.
limestone; height $2 \mathrm{I}^{1 / 2}$ inches, width 34 inches, average thickness about $2^{1 / 2}$ inches. Panel: yellow, pea green, red, and white fields. The division lines are red, the hieroglyphs pea green. Man's body dark red, hair black (now indicated only by traces of black color), necklace pea green, dress white, loin belt pea green, club and staff yellow. Female body yellow; the hair preserves traces of black color; necklace, wristlets, and garment are pea green. The mirror between the two figures is dark red.
limestone; height 24 inches, width $18 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, thickness 4 to 5 inches; the whole surface of the stone was painted yellow and the hieroglyphs, sacrificial offerings, and offering table dark red.
limestone; height 36 inches, width 24 inches, thickness 4 inches. The color is all gone.
limestone; height 25 inches, width 20 inches, thickness $5^{1 / 2}$ inches; body of man dark red, hair shows traces of black, center part in front of loin cloth, which was white, is painted yellow; staff yellow, but on top blueish black, probably indicating some metal; club orange; the hieroglyphs were colored dark red, orange, and pea green. Leg of animal in front of man: thigh dark red, lower part blueish black. The outer panel has orange, dark red, pea green, and white fields. limestone; height ${ }_{15}$ inches, width io inches, thickness 2 inches.
limestone; height 22 inches, width 15 inches, thickness 3 to 4 inches; body of man dark red, hair shows traces of black; necklace and loin cloth white, anklets and wristlets yellow; body of woman yellow; outside panel: red, black, and yellow fields.
$\mathrm{N}_{1609}$ limestone; height 14 inches, width 22 inches, thickness 4 inches.
(No. 42)
N 97 limestone; height $1 \mathrm{O}^{1 / 2}$ inches, width 10 inches, thickness 3 inches.
(No. 43)
N 3709 limestone; height 29 inches, width $18 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, thickness $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. The figure
(No.44) in outline low relief was never colored; the hieroglyphs also were left uncolored.
N 298 limestone; height 28 inches, width $17^{1 / 2}$ inches, thickness $4^{1 / 2}$ inches; body of
(No.45) seated person has traces of dark red; legs of man holding leg of animal dark red, his loin cloth preserves traces of yellow; man with staff in hand: body dark red, loin cloth was yellow; staff and club yellow; top of staff dark blue, indicating a piece of metal. Traces of dark red are also found on the body of the man to the right; his loin cloth was yellow (indicating probably unbleached linen).
TMN XI limestone; height 15 inches, width $17^{3 / 4}$ inches, thickness $3^{1 / 8}$ inches.
(No. 46)
3ox 75 Bt
(No. 47)
N $158 / 160$
(Nos. 48-53) inches, thickness 3 inches; 158/160 a height 25 inches, width 34 inches, thickness 2 to 3 inches; $158 / 160$ b height 20 inches, width 23 inches, thickness $1 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ to 2 inches; $158 / 160$ c height $25^{1 / 2}$ inches, width $12 \frac{1 / 2}{2}$ inches, thickness $3^{1 / 2}$ inches; 158/160d height 19 inches, width $21^{1 / 2}$ inches, thickness $3^{1 / 2}$ inches; $158 / 160 e$ height 15 inches, width $91 / 2$ inches, thickness 3 inches.
$\mathrm{N}_{3603}$ limestone; height 2 I inches, width 17 inches, thickness 3 to 5 inches; the hiero(No. 54) glyphs were painted alternately yellow and dark red; column lines and outer panelling yellow.
N 3603 limestone; height 14 inches, width 15 inches, thickness $3^{1 / 2}$ inches; only traces of (No. 55) dark red color are preserved on the bodies of the two men.
Box N 159 limestone; height 15 inches, width 17 inches, thickness 1 to 2 inches; no colors (No. 56) preserved.
Bt. Ia hard stone; height $81 / 2$ inches, width $61 / 2$ inches, thickness $13 / 4$ inches.
(No. 57)
Box N 169 limestone; height 15 inches, width $10^{3 / 8}$ inches, thickness 2 inches. Carving of
(No. 58) cross with letters alpha and omega; no color. The Greek inscription reads:

фармотли $\overline{\text { пन }}$ тне $\varsigma^{\prime}$ mantor.
"In peace of the departed brother Joseph.
(month) Pharmuthi, (day) 27 , of the sixth indiction year."
Box 19 limestone; height $\mathrm{I}^{1 / 2}$ inches, width $1 \mathrm{O}^{1 / 2}$ inches, thickness $2^{3 / 4}$ inches.
(No. 59)
TMN XXV limestone; height 25 inches, width 12 inches, thickness 3 inches.
(No. 60)

Box N 166 limestone; height 25 inches, width I2 inches, thickness 8 inches.
(No. 6I)
D I 37 limestone inscription cut to make a column base; height 24 inches, width 36 inches,
(No. 62)

D XX
(No. 63)
Box D i4 1
(No. 64)
Box D 139
(No. 65)
Box D i 36
(No. 66)
Box D 229
(No. 67)

Der 245
(No. 68)
Der 309
(No. 69) thickness $5 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. - The inscription reads: "I gave unto thee the south and the north; I entrusted unto thee the two lands; mayest thou live forever. I caused thee to celebrate myriads of festivals. I gave possession unto thee of the sovereignty of Upper and Lower Egypt. Mayest thou live, like Rê, forever." Over the offering table is the inscription $\Longrightarrow$ 为 limestone; height 17 inches, width $28 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, thickness $3 / 2$ inches.
limestone; height 27 inches, width 4 I inches, thickness 5 to 7 inches.
limestone; height $24^{1 / 2}$ inches, thickness $3^{3 / 4}$ inches.
limestone; height 3 I inches, width 3 I inches, thickness 4 inches.
limestone; height 6 inches, width 8 inches, thickness $3 \frac{1 / 2}{2}$ inches. The stone seems to show a faint N before the Museum's number; it might, therefore, come from Naga ed-Dêr.
limestone; height 12 inches, width ro inches, thickness 4 inches.
limestone; height $12 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ inches, width $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, thickness 2 inches. Man's body dark red; crown of the king is blue and red (i. e., blue with red incisions); head part of the crown blue, designating probably dark leather (or metal?); band ending in uraeus in front red; hair blue; necklace and garment white; dress of female figure: surface red with blue incisions; body of female red; back of chair red; polstery of chair blue; wooden side panel of chair red; the woman behind the chair has a red disk on her head; traces of dark blue color of tresses; garment preserves traces of blue color. Outside panel on top and sides blue; panel on bottom red with blue stripes; the foot rest of the seated woman (queen or goddess) is red on the top, probably signifying red polstery; the leg of the foot rest is red and the side panel is blue.
TMN XLIII limestone; height $13^{1 / 4}$ inches, width $2 I^{3 / 4}$ inches, thickness $23 / 4$ inches; the stone may (No. 70) come from Gizeh.
TMN XL limestone; height 19 inches, width 9 inches, thickness $2 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ inches; carving of a woman; no color preserved. The stone may come from Gizeh.
N 3799 limestone; height 22 inches, width 13 inches, thickness 4 inches; body of man
(No. 72) dark red; broad necklace of which two bands are yellow and one red; these colors represent stones which are fastened to the collar which is white (linen). The hair apparently was left uncolored; loin cloth white; edge of loin cloth folded over has two red diagonal stripes; loin girdle white with red stripes; wrist band:
yellow horizontal lines on the edges with red stripes in the center; staff and club yellow; the incised hieroglyphs were blue. The outside panel contains alternating squares of blue, dark yellow, white, dark red, and the natural color of the stone. It may be noted that to the left of the staff two holes were drilled about two inches apart, running through the stone. In the same way to the left of the waist of the man are found two holes also about two inches apart. Through these holes was placed cordage and along with the cordage wooden plucks were placed through the holes to hold the cordage solid. The purpose was apparently to fasten the stone in an upright position.
Bt. I5 limestone; height 16 inches, width 17 inches, thickness $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, carving (No. 73) in low relief; division lines in dark blue; hieroglyphs also in low relief, first column right: legs of bird show traces of red, $\Delta$ red, o blue; 络 $\Delta$ painted blue on top, and red on the sides and bottom, while the center triangle is white. Second column: ] and $\Longleftrightarrow$ dark red; yellow, basket below is red, while the balls on top of the basket are yellow. Third column: hieroglyph of vine trelise is dark red with the exception of the grape clusters which are dark blue. $\infty, \infty$ and $\sqrt{\infty}$ are blue; $\int$ shows traces of red; the jar is yellow. Fourth column: dark red, $\infty$ dark red, o blue, vase dark red. The fifth and sixth columns do not preserve any color. Bird (goose) among the sacrificial offerings: bill red, body yellow with reddish brown stripes; the feet preserve traces of dark red color. The ox head is dark red; the grape clusters to the left of the goose are dark blue.
Bt. 4 limestone; height 15 inches, width $9^{1 / 2}$ inches, thickness $2^{3 / 4}$ inches; uncolored low (No. 74) relief carving; the hieroglyphs are incised. Man and wife with their live stock; boat in distance on the Nile(?).
Bt. 5 limestone; height 14 inches, width $12 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, thickness 3 inches; sunk relief of (No. 75) Anubis with Isis on his right side, and Hathor at his left; to the left of Hathor is Horus.
Bt. 9 limestone; in sunk relief; height 17 inches, width II inches, thickness $2^{1 / 2}$ inches. (No. 76)
Bt. io limestone; helght $23^{1 / 2}$ inches, width 17 inches, thickness 5 inches; hieroglyphs in
(No. 77) sunk relief, carvings in low relief.
TMN XIX limestone; height 21 inches, width $14^{1 / 4}$ inches, thickness $5 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ inches.
(No. 78)
Bt. 7 limestone; height $14^{1 / 2}$ inches, width 8 inches, thickness $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches.
(No. 79)
TMN XLI limestone; height $23^{1 / 2}$ inches, width $13^{1 / 2}$ inches, thickness $4^{3 / 4}$ inches.
(No. 80)
Bt. I limestone; height 45 inches, width 16 inches, thickness $2 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ inches; king's body
(No. 81) dark red; crowns blue and red; garment and necklace blue; tail piece on back of king blue.
TMN II limestone; height $14^{1 / 2}$ inches; width $9 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, thickness 5 inches. No color.
(No. 82)
Box 2 I limestone; height I 2 inches, width $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, thickness 5 inches.
(No. 83)
Box 19 limestone; height x 3 inches, width $12^{1 / 2}$ inches, thickness $3^{3 / 4}$ inches; the stone
(No. 84) originally was painted white over the entire surface and than painted in various colors of which hardly any traces can now be seen.
TMN XII limestone; height $13^{1}{ }_{2}$ inches, width $9 / 4$ inches, thickness 2 inches, $3^{1 / 2}$ inches at
(No. 85) base. Mounted soldier in Roman style; traces are preserved of red color on the body of the man and the horse.
689 limestone; height 30 inches, width $19^{1 / 2}$ inches, thickness 3 inches.
(No. 86)
Bt. 8 limestone; height 20 inches, width 12 inches, thickness $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches; hieroglyphs
(No. 87) preserve traces of dark red color.
G. 33 limestone; height 24 inches, width $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, thickness $4^{1 / 2}$ inches.
(No. 88)
Bt. 8 limestone; height 20 inches, width 12 inches, thickness $2 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ inches.
(No. 89)
Bt. 14 offering stone of black syenite; height 24 inches, width $14^{1 / 2}$ inches, thickness
(No. 90) 4 inches; low relief carving depicting jars, geese, and loaves.
Bt. 6 offering stone; height $22^{1 / 2}$ inches, width 14 inches, thickness $2^{1 / 2}$ inches.
(No. 91)
Bt. I2 limestone; height $15 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, width 6 inches, thickness 2 inches; body of man
(No. 92) dark red; the club preserves traces of yellow color; staff yellow; vase above to the left: rim dark red, otherwise blue; vase to the right: top and handle dark red; from the lower part of the handle down the vase is painted yellow. Bulbs of onions yellow; shank on offering table dark red; the offering table preserves traces of a brownish color. The tall vase below the table to the left is painted yellow; the vase to the right dark red with long pointed stopper of yellow color.
Bt. II limestone; height 17 inches, width $10^{1 / 2}$ inches, thickness 2 inches; body of man
(No. 93) dark red; necklace and loin cloth white; staff yellow; lotus: stem yellow, flower white and yellow leaves; body of woman yellow; dress white; hair black. The hieroglyphs in sunk relief were originally painted, but now only faint traces are preserved. Offering table above woman brown; carpet on which the table stands white with yellow edging on left and right; the two bottles on the table are red with black stoppers; stem of lotus yellow; the flower itself seems to have been painted in blue and red; grape clusters blue with black dots; the bottle to the right of the grape cluster is filled more than half with a red liquid. The vases below the lower offering table are yellow. The outer panel contains long stripes in dark red and yellow with short stripes of white between them. The outline of the yellow, dark red, and white fields is in black.

## PLATES

## CORRECTIONS

Plate 20 , No. 38 omit $\Rightarrow$
Plate 29, No. 56 determinative ${ }^{\circ}$
Plate 39 , No. 76 read $\frac{\square}{/}$ instead of $\Delta$
Plate 41, No. 80 read: Stele of $\operatorname{Dres}^{2} \|^{\mathrm{mm}}$ d


1. Stele of the royal prince कि 合有0


2. Offering stone of $\|_{\text {mun }}^{\text {m }}$, priest of Cheops

3. Offering stone of ${ }^{3} 1$

4. Stele of the royal acquaintance

5. Offering stone of the Cheops priest

6. Offering stone of the royal acquaintance and Hathor priestess $\square$

7. Offering stone of the chief cattle shepherd 44

8. Offering stone of the royal acquaintance and superintendent of the masons

9. Offering stone of

10. Side view of the offering stone of $\frac{0}{0}$
A. Gizeh: Old Empire

11. Side view of the offering stone of

12. Side view of the offering stone of

13. False door of 444

14. Stele of $\odot 299$ B 8 是



15. Sole royal favorite and Hathor priestess 440

B Naga ed-Dêr: End of Old Empire to Middle of Middle Empire
B. Naga ed-Dêr: End of Old Empire to Middle of Middle Empire

Puthis in $2 0 \longdiv { 2 7 B }$

22. Stele of a Hathor priestess

23. Fragment of a stele

B. Naga ed-Dêr: End of Old Empire to Middle of Middle Empire

Pl. 14.


30

27. Count and chief of the arsenal



33. Hereditary prince and count aso surnamed 444

B. Naga ed-Dêr: End of Old Empire to Middle of Middle Empire

37. Stele of the royal acquaintance and Hathor priestess $8 \Phi-4$


41. Stele of the husband of $\left.{ }^{x} 4\right] f(?)$ ?

40. Crudely executed stele N3996

B. Naga ed-Dêr: End of Old Empire to Middle of Middle Empire

B. Naga ed-Dêr: End of Old Empire to Middle of Middle Empire

B. Naga ed-Dêr: End of Old Empire to Middle of Middle Empire

46. Part of a tomb stelt

47. Stele of $\int_{x}^{m m}$


49. Part of the false door of the tomb of $\frac{18 p}{8}$


51．Part of the false door of the tomb of $\frac{1}{a p}$


50．Part of the false door of the tomb of 早烸品
B. Naga ed-Dêr: End of Old Empire to Middle of Middle Empire


Pl. 27 .
52. Part of the false door of the tomb of 9 昂

53. Fragments of the false door of the tomb of $98 P^{\circ}$

55. Lower half of the stele of

B．Naga ed－Dêr：End of New Empire


57．Stele of the priest 3 条肌迎 and some other priest

58. Memorial stone of the monk Joseph

59. Memorial stone of the nun Takhumis


6I. Mortuary statue of a man


C. Dêr el-Ballâs: Middle Empire

63. Fragment of a tomb inscription

64. Fragment of a temple-wall

65. Inscribed stone used as pivot in sockets (part of a stele)

67. Fragment of a tomb inscription

D. Provenance unknown: Old Empire

70. Fragment of a tomb inscription

71. Part of a relief on a tomb wall

73. Part of a tomb stele with offering list

72. Part of a tomb stele

$$
f\left(\begin{array}{l}
w \\
\sigma
\end{array}\right.
$$


74. Stele of ? $\triangle$ 成 发

75. Fragment of a memorial inscription

77. Stele of $\underset{\sim \Delta}{\square}$ and $\frac{0}{1}$ Mm

76. Stele of $1 \Delta x_{x}$ 友

Divel-bailso, havese by $N$, palace per
Pi Lacorma


81. Stone of King Necho



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Deir el-Ballaz } \\
& \text { Houses by N.Palace }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { area } 133
$$


83. Part of stele of Premebotis


роиәд uешоч :имоичй әәиеиәлолд ' U

84. Deceased man led by Anubis into the presence of Osiris


87．Stele of the priest of Sobek $\prod^{\text {an }}$ 㞓 of Latopolis


86．Stele of $\frac{1}{x}$ 为
E. Provenance conjectured from the text


F. Stones of spurious origin

89. Stele of $\xrightarrow[\Delta 0]{\text { min }}$

90. An offering stone

91. An offering stone



92. Stele of $\underset{\Delta 0}{\operatorname{Mnn}}$




Specimens of hieroglyphs of the stele of

