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A
TOPOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE
OF THE
PRIVATE TOMBS
OF
THEBES

BY
ALAN H. GARDINER, D.LITT.
READER IN EGYPTOLOGY AT MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY
AND
ARTHUR E. P. WEIGALL
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE SERVICE OF ANTIQUITIES

LONDON
BERNARD QUARITCH
11 GRAFTON STREET, NEW BOND STREET, W.
1913

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INTRODUCTION.

BY

ALAN H. GARDINER.

The site of Ancient Thebes boasts so many vast and historically important monuments, that its lesser antiquities run the risk of being neglected beyond their deserts. This has undoubtedly been true, until quite recently, of the Private Tombs, which, although unable to vie with the great temples in magnificence, or with the Tombs of the Kings in their romantic

The importance of the Private Tombs. situation and their imaginative appeal, yet possess features of interest and beauty hardly, if at all, inferior to these. By the Private Tombs are meant the rock-cut funerary chapels of high dignitaries scattered irregularly along the main frontage of the western hills amid and above the straggling village of Gurnah. Their extent from end to end is about two miles, and being very numerous, and varying greatly in their degrees of attractiveness, they disclose their charms to the tourist less readily than the more generally visited ancient ruins. To those, however, who have leisure to spare and have made the necessary inquiries as to what to seek and what to disregard, a rare intellectual and artistic feast can here be confidently promised. It does not belong to the scope of this book to serve as a guide to visitors, but a few prefatory remarks and hints addressed to such readers will probably not be considered out of place.

It is only by an excusable looseness of language that the painted and sculptured chambers with which this book is concerned are described as tombs. In idea and purpose they are quite distinct from actual burying-places. It is true that in very many cases an oblique or vertical shaft descends from the innermost room to the sepulchral chamber where the mummy rested; but in other cases, the burial lay wholly apart from what is here called the tomb. This

Their Nature. had a double purpose to serve; the Egyptians conceived of it as the "eternal habitation" (*ἀίδιος οἶκος*) of the dead, and in practice it was employed as a chapel for the celebration of the funerary cult. Herein lies the difference between the Private Tombs and the Tombs of the Kings, the latter being true sepulchres, elaborated and richly adorned developments of the simple theme of shaft and burial chambers. The real Royal counterparts of the Private Tombs are the Funerary Temples of the Kings near the cultivation, Dêr el Bahri, Gurnah, the Ramesseum and Medînet Habu. The difference in character between the Tombs of the Kings and the Private Tombs is reflected in their internal decoration. At Bibân el Mulûk the paintings and sculptures either concern the Divine Cult—for the obligation of service to the Gods did not terminate with death—or depict the Netherworld, a mysterious region of gates and passages, peopled with monstrous and uncanny beings.¹ The Private Tombs, on the other hand, resemble the Funerary Temples in that their scenes are drawn from life, and form an illustrated record, as it were, of the earthly existence of the deceased up to the very moment that his mummy was lowered into its last resting-place; with the Beyond, except in so far as that Beyond was itself earthly, they have nothing to do.² Thus the interest of the Private Tombs is essentially of a human and living kind; here we may study the manifold occupations, recreations and incidents of the lives of the Theban aristocracy, together with the funeral rites and ceremonies which in those days were deemed the crown and consummation of every successful career.

¹ A few private sepulchral chambers, as those of 61, 82 and 87, are similarly decorated; none of these are accessible to the public. No. 96B is a subterranean tomb-chapel of an ambiguous and exceptional character. No. 240 has a typical burial-chamber of Old to Middle Kingdom date, inscribed with excerpts from the Pyramid-texts.

² The banqueting scenes in the tombs appear to be partly retrospective, partly prospective. Such pictures as that in which a soul in the shape of a bird is seen drinking water from a garden-pool certainly refer to a future earthly existence.

It is a particular advantage of the Private Tombs that their owners occupied very different ranks and stations in life, from the proudest priesthoods and administrative dignities down to the comparatively humble posts of scribes and minor officials. Some idea of the variety of the functions represented in the Theban Necropolis may be gathered from **Their varied Human Interest.** Index II at the end of this book. It is true that many of the scenes in the tombs are of a general and stereotyped character, such as the pictures of banquets and the favourite pastimes of fishing, fowling and hunting, as well as the funeral processions. Nevertheless, there are but few well-preserved tombs that do not possess many individual traits throwing light on the personal activities of their owners. Thus, a Vizier is represented in his Court of Justice, the forty parchment-rolls of the Law lying before him and his assessors squatting in long rows on either hand (100). The nurse or tutor of the King's children is depicted with one or more of his Royal charges upon his lap (64, 93, 226). The Royal Butler is seen busy with the preparation of the beverages to be consumed in the Palace (92). In the tomb of a second prophet of Amūn, priests are arriving at the temple-gates where they are met and welcomed by priestesses (75). In a humbler walk of life, the head-gardener of the Ramesseum is beheld attending to the temple-gardens (138). Elsewhere, it is the military life that we are called upon to view (78, 85, 90, 91); and there are twenty-four tombs in which foreigners and their tribute are delineated. It is impossible to enumerate all the sides of life on which these ancient tombs throw light; they are, in short, the principal source of our knowledge of the conditions of life under the Tuthmoside and Ramesside Pharaohs.

From the purely artistic side, the Private Tombs are equally attractive. Few tourists have not marvelled at the gaiety and freshness of the paintings in the tombs of Nakht (52) and Menna (69); and the exquisite delicacy of the reliefs in the chapels of Ramōse (55) and Khaemhēt (57) seldom fail to evoke their full measure of admiration. These are undeniably the show-places of the Necropolis, but they by no means suffice to illustrate **Their Artistic Value.** the variety and versatility of Theban art. Now that so many tombs are accessible to visitors, individual or successive styles of workmanship may be comparatively studied. The Old Kingdom, of course, is far better represented at Gizeh or Saqqarah, but this period is exemplified in 185, 186. The tomb of Antefoker (60) is a finely-planned tomb of the XIIth dynasty, of special interest as having been a favourite resort of sightseers at the beginning of the New Kingdom, whose satisfaction is recorded in many hieratic scribbles upon the walls. Of rather earlier date is 103, once a magnificent structure with very fine coloured reliefs, little of which now remains. Coming down to the XVIIIth dynasty, the earliest period is but poorly represented (12, 15, 59). It is hardly before the time of Hatshepsowet that the really fine tombs begin (67, 73, 125, 179). The reign of Tuthmosis III is represented by many admirable tombs. To the early portion belongs 81, where, however, the delicate and brightly-coloured paintings have been badly scratched and disfigured. Towards the middle of the reign the choice becomes so great as to be embarrassing. I would counsel a visit to 85, 86, and especially to 82 on the hill of Sheikh Abd el Gurnah, and to 39 near the American House on the north side of the Khôkhah. Under Amenophis II some princely tombs were executed. That of Kenamūn (93) contains, unfortunately much blackened and mutilated, paintings in which the minuteness of the detail is little short of marvellous. The Tomb of the Vines (96B) is especially noticeable for the clever treatment of its irregular roof, which is painted to imitate a vineyard. From the reign of Tuthmosis IV 64 and 65 are fine, though damaged, specimens. Under Amenophis III a considerable change of style becomes noticeable. The reliefs of 48 are not a whit inferior to those of Ramōse and Khaemhēt already named. As an instance of the fresco-painting of this reign the Semites and Negroes in 226 are unsurpassed. The peculiar contours of the Akhenaten period are to be seen not only in 55, but also in 188. The tomb of Huy (40) in Gurnet Murrāi is of extreme interest, and its scenes have a marked individuality. The XIXth dynasty is distinguishable by another change of style. None should omit to visit 51, in which the representation of Userhēt, seated under a fig-tree with two women, is of rare beauty. The tomb of Neferhotpe (50) just opposite is famous for its hieroglyphic texts; artistically, its

ceiling is worthy of note. The pictures in the tomb of another Neferhotpe (49) are now recognizable only with the greatest difficulty; were they still as perfect as in the days of Wilkinson this would be the most attractive tomb of the entire Necropolis. Of exquisite quality are the paintings in 19, which, however, is somewhat out of the beaten track. The larger tombs of the XIXth dynasty differ from those of the XVIIIth in their architectural features; a hypostyle court is now in vogue, good examples of which are 23 and 41. The underground vaulted tombs of Dêr el Medîneh, especially 1 and 3, are vivid in their colouring, and interesting from many points of view. To the end of the XXth dynasty belong the well-drawn but monotonously coloured scenes of 65; the ceiling decorations of the neighbouring tomb, 68, are deserving of attention. The Saite period was characterized by tombs of huge extent, often with vast brick superstructures (examples near both ends of the road to Dêr el Bahri). The largest of all (33) is said to be a perfect labyrinth of chambers, most of which are adorned with magnificently carved hieroglyphic texts; it is now closed on account of the myriads of bats that live there. On a smaller scale, 36 will be found thoroughly typical of the work of Saite times.

The above cursory remarks on individual tombs are as much as can here be permitted. The immediate purpose of this Catalogue is to introduce to students the first relatively complete numbering of the tombs, and to constitute a permanent record of their position; its compilation was a necessary preliminary of the extensive work of Conservation now in progress in the Necropolis. It is not very long ago that the large majority of the tombs lay half-buried and entirely neglected; few scholars would have been able to locate more than a few, and the attempts to number them had proved abortive and unsuccessful. It is but late in the day that the Egyptian Government has awaked to the necessity of safe-guarding and restoring its ancient monuments, and, but for private enterprise, the Private Tombs of Thebes would probably still be awaiting their turn. Sir Gaston Maspero, the energetic Director of the Service of Antiquities, has achieved a great work in protecting the temples of Egypt and Lower Nubia, as well as the Tombs of the Kings. While displaying a lively interest in the work on the Private Tombs, he has here been content to leave a free hand to his lieutenant in Upper Egypt. It is partly due to the initiative and enterprise of Mr. A. E. P. Weigall, until recently Inspector-General of the Antiquities Department for Upper Egypt, and in large part also to the personal endeavours and enlightened liberality of Mr. Robert Mond, that the Theban Necropolis is now, on the whole, well protected and in a satisfactory condition.

In order to convey a correct impression of the work of Conservation that has been, and is being, carried out in the Theban Necropolis, it is necessary to go back some ten years. At that time only eight tombs were protected by iron doors. The credit of having taken this first step in the right direction belongs to Mr. Howard Carter, the first Inspector-General of the Department of Antiquities, to whose energetic régime belongs the protection of the Royal Tombs, as well as much other important work of the kind. A considerable number of the tombs had been cleared, and were known to a few Egyptologists, but in the absence of any published list no really methodical supervision was possible. In 1903, at the suggestion of Mr. Percy E. Newberry, who had made the study of the Private Tombs his special province, and had been very successful in stimulating interest in them, Mr. Robert Mond started upon extensive investigations upon the site. His excavations in the spring of that year, and in the following season, resulted in the opening up of many interesting tombs, reports upon which were published in the *Annales du Service*, tome V, pp. 97-104, and tome VI, pp. 65-96. Subsequently Mr. Mond was forced to discontinue his personal researches, and for a year or two the protection of the Necropolis made no great progress. It was not until about the end of 1906 that Weigall, still new to his post, had begun to recognize to the full the importance and urgency of the work that here lay before him. By the spring of 1908 the Necropolis already presented a new and comparatively well-tended appearance. The most important tombs of the Hill of Sheikh Abd el Gurnah were cleared and protected by iron doors; several native families that had taken up their abode in tombs had been expropriated thence; paths connected the various tombs and made access to them easy; the service

**The present
Catalogue and
Conservation.**

**Recent history of
the Necropolis.**

of *ghaffirs* had been reinforced and reorganized. A particularly important measure was the construction of a low stone wall around the largest group of tombs, which had the effect of rendering trespassers within the enclosure liable to far severer penalties than hitherto. Lastly, a new numbering of the tombs was commenced, which was published in the *Annales du Service*, tome IX, pp. 123-126. As yet but fifty-five tombs had been definitely located, but within a short time the number was increased beyond one hundred; see Weigall, *A Guide to the Antiquities of Upper Egypt*, London [1909], pp. 182-183. Mr. Mond, in the meantime, had not abandoned all interest in the Theban work, and although unable to devote his personal time to it, contributed generously to the heavy expense. Various liberal subscriptions were also obtained by Weigall from other sources, and special mention must be made of the assistance thus rendered by the Metropolitan Museum of New York, and by Prince Djemil Pasha Toussoun. With these funds much restoration and protection was able to be effected, and many more inhabited tombs were expropriated. Weigall was fortunate in possessing in his Native Inspector, Mahmud Effendi Rushdy, a most capable and energetic assistant, whose services have proved particularly valuable in conducting the delicate negotiations for the purchase of tombs used as dwelling-places. In the late summer of 1909, Weigall obtained some new co-operation; a young Oxford graduate, Mr. Jelf, was sent out by Mr. Mond to continue his excavations, and the present writer joined Weigall as a volunteer. By our united efforts the work proceeded apace. Many new tombs were added to the list, which was simultaneously corrected and revised. In the autumn of 1911, Weigall was compelled to leave Upper Egypt through ill-health, and I, who had gone out to help him a second time, was obliged to continue my investigations alone. My third stay in Gurnah, early in the present year, has added thirty to the number of located tombs, bringing the total up to two hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and sixty-one of which are now adequately protected.

Last March saw the inauguration of what will probably prove to be a new era in the history of the Theban Necropolis. By the great liberality of Mr. Mond the Conservation of the tombs has been placed on a new and secure basis. That his far-sighted scheme is in course of realization is

due to the cordial support given to it by Sir Gaston Maspero, and it is to be hoped that equal facilities will long continue to be granted. The services of

**Mr. Mond's scheme
of Conservation.**

Mr. Eric Mackay, for many years Professor Petrie's chief assistant, have been obtained, and throughout the summer he has been engaged on the systematic protection and restoration of the tombs. Mr. Mackay's duties comprise the clearing, mending and safe-guarding of the tombs located in the course of the preparation of this Catalogue; further, in arranging expropriations; and, lastly, in making photographic records and assisting students anxious to work on the site. At the same time, Mr. Mackay should be able to exercise an unofficial supervision over the already protected tombs, and so materially to lighten the heavy responsibilities of the Inspector-General for Upper Egypt, whose province extends from Abydos to the Sudan frontier.

The wisdom of opening up so many tombs has sometimes been called in question, and certainly it is a policy that needs justification. It is undeniable, I think, that excavation has of recent years absorbed too much of the activity of Egyptologists; the demands of Science have tended to be

**The necessity
of Conservation.**

subordinated to the demands of the Museums, and the acquisition of antiquities has become the primary object, and the acquisition of knowledge concerning the Ancients a secondary consideration. There remain in the temples and tombs countless important inscriptions and scenes that clamour for attention, and the number of students engaged in copying them is wholly insufficient. Why then, it may fairly be asked, add to the number of the standing monuments, while so many that are already accessible are still in need of study? The answer to this question is that the peculiar conditions of the Theban Necropolis make it necessary to exhume and safeguard all tombs the existence of which is known to the natives, if it is wished to save them from utter destruction. The inhabitants of Gurnah are inveterate and incorrigible tomb-robbers; they are by no means content with searching for portable objects, but will, with equal readiness, cut fragments of painting or sculpture from the tomb-walls for sale to any Europeans who are Vandals enough to purchase them. The greater National Collections, one is glad to record, refuse to traffic in goods of this kind; but there have been glaring and disgraceful exceptions. The native methods of extracting such fragments are clumsy and unintelligent in the

extreme, and almost invariably three times as much is destroyed as is actually carried away. The extent of the damage done during the last thirty years is well-nigh incredible, and it is certain that neither Egyptologists nor the public at large have fully realized it. There is hardly a good tomb in Thebes but has been marred and disfigured in this fashion. Recent mutilations, whether owing to the use of new tools or to some other reason, have a quite unmistakable appearance, so that it is impossible to maintain that the damage here alluded to is of ancient date or even belongs to an earlier stage in the history of Egyptology.¹ The chief object of Conservation as now practised is to arrest such depredations on the part of the natives, or at least to retard them as far as possible.

There are only two possible modes of Conservation. The one consists in rendering monuments inaccessible by closing and burying them; the other consists in opening and clearing them in such a way that they can be systematically inspected and controlled. On some sites the first mode may perhaps be adequate or even preferable; it has the advantage of dispensing with a continual supervision by *ghaffirs* and inspectors, which entails a great deal of expense. It is conceivable that this is the right method to be employed, for example, at Sakkarah, where sand accumulates more rapidly than at Thebes and is less easily removed, where landmarks to indicate the exact position of a buried monument are fewer, and where natives do not live in the very midst of the Necropolis. At Thebes the second mode of Conservation is the only one possible; Weigall's investigations have proved this point up to the hilt, and we feel ourselves able to speak dogmatically on the subject. It must be remembered that the natives of Gurnah are for the most part born and bred to the habit of tomb-robbery; there is no hole so small that a native will not creep into it, undeterred by darkness, dirt, or lack of air. A considerable part of the site is so honeycombed with underground passages and chambers, that if the position of a painted tomb has once become known it is usually possible, either with or without a little tunnelling, to force an entrance from some neighbouring cavern apparently devoid of interest. Thus it was found that Hasan Ahmed el Gurni had burrowed from the back of his house into no less than four painted tombs (245-248), from each of which fragments had been cut. The futility of merely blocking the entrance of a tomb is indicated in the case of 198, a Ramesside tomb that I discovered on the south side of the Khôkhah. This was found more than half-filled with sand, and could be entered by crawling under a low ledge of rock. Pending complete excavation and protection, I had the entrance cemented up. Some weeks later, a lad to whom I owe information concerning a number of valuable tombs—for what purposes he had gained an acquaintance with them can easily be guessed—offered to show me a decorated tomb which he thought to be unknown to me. Starting from a hole on the *north* side of the Khôkhah we crawled on all fours and with considerable difficulty through a winding and irregular tunnel, until at last we emerged into the very tomb that I had so carefully sealed up a short time previously. It is just such tombs that are the easiest and chosen prey of the natives. Here, in the darkness, and with a minimum risk of detection, they can destroy and plunder at their leisure. Conversely, a tomb is very much more safe when it has been completely cleared and is accessible alike to Europeans and to natives. If, in addition, locked iron doors make intrusion a matter of some difficulty, if *ghaffirs* are placed in charge to whose interest it is that no damage should be done, and if, finally, there is always a chance that a resident European inspector may present himself at any hour of the day or night, then it may be claimed that all that is humanly possible in the way of Conservation has been accomplished.

And, indeed, the policy adopted has already justified itself. During the past few years the damage done in protected tombs has been very slight. We are under no illusions as to the imperfect protection afforded by the iron doors; it is inevitable that from time to time particularly

¹ Sculptured limestone walls are now scooped out in slabs about two feet square, while paintings on plaster are removed in similar square or oblong pieces. As will be seen below, the tombs that have suffered most are those that have been opened comparatively recently and left unprotected.

daring natives should break into tombs in order to injure them. There have recently been only three serious cases where this has happened, so far as I am aware; these were in tombs 15, 39 and 96B (the Tomb of the Vines). There is reason to think that in each instance spite was the cause of the outrage; it is not clear in any of the cases whether the *ghaffirs* were implicated. However this may be, occasional acts of wilful destruction to satisfy a grudge are a very different thing from the systematic plundering that was formerly an everyday occurrence; this appears to have ceased, so far as protected tombs are concerned, altogether.

**Conservation
justified by
Experience.**

It follows from what has been said that an important part of the task of Conservation consisted in discovering *all* the tombs that are known and accessible to the natives, so that these might by degrees be protected and systematically watched. The present Catalogue summarizes what has been hitherto achieved in this respect. Undecorated tombs and tombs without interest have been ignored and left unnumbered. Some errors of judgment have occurred: thus 180 does not deserve a number.

**The Scheme of
the Catalogue.**

A large number of tombs seen and noted by Champollion, Lepsius and others have not been rediscovered, and no mention of these will be found in this book. It is intended later on to publish a larger volume giving a full account and bibliography of all the Theban Private Tombs, whether these have been located or not, and to this further work the reader must be referred for whatever he misses here. In the interests of accuracy it has been sought to exclude such tombs as could not be investigated and verified; the gradual way in which the list has been compiled is responsible for the retention of a few tombs that form exceptions to this rule, such as 34, 47 and 146, none of which has been entered by me. Certain other tombs, the exact location of which is known, have been omitted for the reason that I have been unable to visit them. Thus in the same court as 19 is the tomb of Pyiay discovered by M. Gauthier (*Bulletin de l'Institut français*, VI, pp. 148-162); this is at present blocked up.

The numbers employed in this Catalogue are the same as will be found marked outside the actual tombs; it is greatly hoped that these will meet with general acceptance. It will be noted that the numbering follows no topographical order. It will pain the pedantically-minded—I confess it is not wholly pleasant even to myself—that, for example, tomb 42 should adjoin 110, and access be had to 145 from 17. Such incongruities are for the most part due to the succession in which the tombs were discovered; in practice they do not in any way impair the utility of the numbering. The purpose in assigning numbers to the tombs is to provide a series of abbreviations to be used in quotation, and so long as the numbers given are easily referred to in a printed Catalogue it matters little what order they follow. Any attempt to modify our numbering at the present juncture would introduce serious confusion into the already somewhat chaotic literature of Egyptology. Scholars are therefore begged to make shift with it, whatever its imperfections.

**The Numbering
of the Tombs.**

Doubtless the natives know of a good many more tombs than have been included in our list, and the latter will have to be supplemented from time to time. It is of vital importance, as I have already said, that all the tombs with which the natives of Gurnah are acquainted should be discovered and removed from the danger and probability of wilful destruction.

**Excavation
henceforth to
be restricted.**

At the same time it is highly undesirable that any hitherto undiscovered decorated tombs should be unearthed; we have already so large a number to cope with, that it is far better that a halt should now be called to excavation and that we should concentrate all our energies upon the study of what has been rescued. That Egyptologists in the past should have been permitted to dig out tombs to satisfy a mere caprice, and without giving any undertaking to protect and publish what they found, is in the highest degree deplorable. It would be easy to point to a dozen tombs that have thus been excavated, and, after a few inscriptions had been copied, abandoned to their fate without a thought. It is just such tombs as these that have suffered to the greatest extent. When attention has once been called to a tomb, the native will begin cutting out fragments as soon as the excavator's back is turned, unless the latter has performed the obvious duty of safe-guarding his discovery.

Nothing has been more clearly established by our investigations than that *the most dangerous period for a tomb is that immediately following upon its first discovery*.¹ Once this fact has been grasped Egyptologists will at last realize that to excavate a tomb and leave it without protection is tantamount to lending a hand in its destruction. Those whose care for the monuments is really sincere will join me in the wish that the Egyptian Government would impose strict conditions on all excavators both as regards the protection and publication of their finds.

The scheme of Conservation set on foot by Mr. Mond ought to ensure the permanence of the Private Tombs for many generations to come. But since it presupposes a strict supervision that may at any time be relaxed, it is desirable that records should be made with as little delay as possible. Mr. Mond's projects include the making of a complete photographic survey, whence prints will be supplied to scholars who may require them for scientific purposes. Besides this, a series of monographs on particular tombs is urgently needed; no single tomb of importance has as yet been completely and at the same time accurately edited. Mr. N. de G. Davies, working on behalf of the Metropolitan Museum of New York, has several such monographs in preparation; and others are expected from French and German Egyptologists. The present writer has also a series of volumes in prospect, the first of which, dealing with Tomb 82, is already far advanced. For this the line and colour plates have been executed by Mrs. N. de G. Davies, some of whose admirable facsimiles of Theban tomb-paintings may be seen in the Berlin and Manchester Museums. In order that the publication of the Necropolis may be effected with the proper economy of labour and on the most sensible lines a good deal of co-operation and organization are needed. A carefully selected list of representative tombs should be drawn up and reserved for separate monographs; these could later be supplemented and completed from the remaining tombs. So many duplicate scenes and inscriptions occur in the Necropolis that an exhaustive publication of all the tombs, besides being extremely costly, would be largely superfluous. It is hoped that scholars will confer together so that useless expenditure of toil may be avoided. In particular I would venture to express the wish that the time-honoured custom of publishing excerpts from the tombs should be abandoned once and for all. It can only lead to important scenes and texts being overlooked; and the more methodical copyist is not encouraged to undertake the complete treatment of a tomb by the discovery that the most interesting portions have been extracted by others.

In conclusion Weigall and I desire to thank the various colleagues who have aided us in connection with our Theban researches, and especially Mr. N. de G. Davies, Mr. Eric Mackay, Mr. P. E. Newberry, and Miss Bertha Porter. We owe a particularly great debt to Mr. Mond, who has most generously made it possible for this Catalogue to be produced at a price within the reach of all students. Upon the writer of this Introduction, owing to Mr. Weigall's illness and subsequent absence from Thebes, has devolved the task of arranging the materials of this book and preparing them for publication; but it must be understood that the compilation of the Catalogue was already far advanced when he first became associated with Mr. Weigall in the work. For the views expressed in the Introduction, and for the manner in which they are presented, its writer alone takes the responsibility; but most of them emanated originally from Mr. Weigall and formed the conscious basis of his admirable measures of Conservation described in the above pages.

¹ A large number of instances could be quoted in support of this statement, though it is undeniable that in other cases tombs have been left open for a considerable time without suffering damage. Anyhow it is obviously the excavator's bounden duty to incur no risk of the kind if he is able to avoid it.

EXPLANATORY NOTICE.

The range of the tombs listed is from Dêr el Medineh and Gurnet Murrai on the south to the wady that bounds the hill of Dra Abu'l Naga on the extreme north. The valleys in which the tombs of the Kings and the Queens are situated are not included, as they possess numberings of their own.

The Catalogue contains two tombs that have belonged to Royal princes (15 and 22); otherwise the tomb-owners are officials or private individuals not of Royal blood.

In the following notes the eight columns of the Catalogue are considered in turn:—

Square brackets [] are used under the headings where hieroglyphs occur to indicate signs that have been lost and are conjecturally restored.

Round brackets () are used to convey the fact that the information therein contained has not been verified by me on the spot, but is derived from a publication or from notes belonging to some colleague.

NUMBER. An asterisk * accompanying a tomb-number denotes that the tomb has received consideration in some publication, whether as a whole or, as is more usually the case, only in part. Tombs not so marked are still entirely unpublished.

NAME OF OWNER OR OWNERS. The vocalized transcription of names in Latin characters makes no claim to scientific accuracy, and is added for the benefit of students not conversant with the hieroglyphs. I have attempted to steer a middle course between the extremes advocated by the most radical philologists on the one hand and the old-fashioned Egyptologists on the other. A further note on this subject will be found on p. 14.

PRINCIPAL TITLE OR TITLES, OR DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS. The most characteristic or most frequently-used title has been chosen. Descriptive remarks are as a rule confined to cases where the owner's titles are lost.

DATE. Every effort has been made to date the tombs within narrow limits. Where the internal evidence of the tomb itself, by containing a cartouche or the equivalent of a cartouche, clearly fixes it down to a particular reign, a † has been appended to the Royal name. The sign || is employed where a tomb is dated with certainty by the occurrence of the owner's name in another tomb definitely assigned to a reign, or by genealogical considerations, or by some similar evidence. Where the date of a tomb can only be conjectured on grounds of archaeology, style of workmanship, or the like, a note of interrogation usually follows the indication of date.

CONSERVATION. The information given under this heading refers to the state of affairs at the time the Catalogue went to press (September, 1913). The abbreviation "H. of" signifies "House of," and refers to tombs still inhabited by natives.

SITUATION. Eight districts are distinguished, from south to north as follows:—

(1) Gurnet Murrai (قرنة مرعى "the peak of Murrai," a local saint), the isolated hill, with the ruins of a Coptic Dêr on its summit, a little way north of Medinet Habu.

(2) Dêr el Medineh (دير المدينة "the Monastery of El Medineh"), the wady that lies behind the hill of Gurnet Murrai, and contains the temple of the same name. In the descriptions of location referring to this region it is assumed, for convenience sake, that the tourist road runs due north and south between the temple of Dêr el Medineh and that of Medinet Habu.

(3) S(outhern) Asâsîf, a term used by the older Egyptologists for the region just north of the hill of Gurnet Murrai and near the white house of Sheikh Hasan Abd er Rasul.

(4) Sh. Abd el Gurnah (علوة الشيخ عبد القرنة Elwet es Sheikh Abd el Gurnah, "the hill of the Saint Abd el Gurnah"), the prominent hill to the west of the Ramesseum and looking down northwards on Dêr el Bahri. Reference is frequently made to two enclosures formed by low stone walls constructed around the main groups of tombs by Weigall. The Upper Enclosure (U. E.) has its southern gate in front of 100, its northern one in front of 69. The Lower and smaller Enclosure (L. E.) lies at a comparatively low level between the north-eastern side of the hill of Sh. Abd el Gurnah and the smaller hill known as the Khôkhah; it is entered on its south-western side.

(5) Khôkhah (علوة الخوخة Elwet el Khôkhah, "the hill of the nectarine"), the small hill to the north-east of the hill of Sh. Abd el Gurnah, with the house of the Expedition of the Metropolitan Museum of New York (the "American house") on its north side.

(6) Khôkhah-district, here used to indicate the position of an ill-defined group of tombs between the Lower Enclosure of Sh. Abd el Gurnah and the Khôkhah hill.

(7) Asâsîf (العساسيف El Asâsîf,¹ signification doubtful), the valley that runs westwards to Dêr el Bahri and is bounded on the South by the Khôkhah and by the hill of Sh. Abd el Gurnah.

(8) Dra Abu'l Naga (ذراع ابو النجا "the arm of Abu'l Naga," a local saint), the designation of a varied and extensive region. The term is here used in a very wide sense to comprise the entire hillside from the mouth of the Asâsîf where a mosque stands, as far as the first wady south of the road to Bibân el Mulûk, at no great distance from Mr. Howard Carter's house. As thus understood, the hill of Dra Abu'l Naga does not present one continuous unbroken front. What is sometimes referred to as the "extreme southernmost hill" is the low prominent slope with houses along its entire length from the Asâsîf valley to a deep bay in which the most prominent feature is the white house of Abdullah Ahmed Solimân. This bay is the more southerly of two that are separated by an unimportant promontory of rock; stretching southwards from it, and behind the "extreme southernmost hill" is a small high-level wady with brick pyramids and a few tombs (*viz.*, 35, 156-160). At the mouth of the more northerly of the two bays is the pink house belonging to the Department of Antiquities. A short distance to the north of this, the houses end and we come to a large and lofty hill, referred to as the "main northern hill." The north end of this is bounded by a wady with tombs (150-155, 234) on both its sides.

The verbal descriptions of the location of tombs are meant to supplement the indications provided by the key-plates, which do not contain quite all the tombs, and often exhibit them in a somewhat puzzling perspective. Indulgence must be craved for the very approximative statements of distance that are made under this heading; I have in no case made accurate measurements, but have simply judged by eye.

N.B.—When points of the compass are used, they are to be understood quite roughly; it has been assumed that Medînet Habu, the Ramesseum, and the temple of Gurnah lie in a line from south to north, which is, of course, strictly, a quite inaccurate statement of the facts. Similarly, by east is meant the side of the river, by west the side of the *gebél*.

REFERENCE TO KEY-PLATE. The Roman numerals refer to the number of the plate, the following letter and Arabic numeral to the position of the tomb upon the plate.

NUMBER. In the last column the number of the tomb is repeated in order to guide the eye over the double page.

In the plates, wherever practicable, the number has been placed immediately beneath the entrance to the tomb to which it refers. Where the entrance lies in a hollow, or is hidden by some intervening obstacle, an arrow points in its direction. Some tombs are visible on more than one key-plate; references to all are usually given. About twenty tombs lie in such isolated positions that they could not be included in the photographs; here the verbal account of the situation must suffice.

¹ So Mahmud Effendi Rushdy writes the word, to which he assigns the meaning "passages under the earth leading into one another." The singular must be *عسافة*, which does not, Mr. C. H. Macartney tells me, occur in the lexica with any suitable signification.

NOTE ON THE VOCALIZED EQUIVALENTS OF PROPER NAMES.

The Egyptian hieroglyphs, like most of the Semitic scripts, do not indicate the vowels of the words that they serve to write, and having, moreover, a strong tendency to retain obsolete traditional spellings, do not even always represent the consonantal skeleton with complete accuracy. For these reasons, unless contemporary foreign evidence is available from a script which does indicate the vowels, the exact pronunciation of words written in hieroglyphs must naturally be a matter of conjecture. For a large number of proper names, especially those written in the so-called "syllabic" writing, such as Shuroy, Huy or Kasa, the equivalents used in the Catalogue are purely conventional labels, lacking in scientific value, except in so far as they contain the characteristic written consonants of these names. The exact form given to such fictitious appellations has been usually dictated by the custom of Egyptologists, departures from which are made only where some established fact concerning hieroglyphic writing has been grossly disregarded; such, for instance, is the case with the transliteration Anna, sometimes used for the name here rendered Anena, it being a rule of hieroglyphic writing that when two identical alphabetic signs follow one another they are separated in pronunciation by a vowel.

In a few cases it would have been possible, on the strength of the vocalized cuneiform equivalents contained in the El Amarna tablets, to give an approximately accurate contemporary pronunciation of an Egyptian name. Thus the owner of tomb 41, called by me Amenemopet, would on evidence of this kind more correctly have been styled Amanape (Amanappa). I have preferred a form with less pretension to scholarly precision for two reasons: first, because the examples are few where a like degree of relative accuracy could have been maintained; and secondly, because Amanape is not very easily recognizable to the student as an equivalent of the hieroglyphic writing; it will be observed that the preposition *m* contained in this name has been assimilated to, and fused with, the preceding *n* of *Aman-*, and that the written *-t*, the feminine ending of *-opet*, has fallen away in *-ape* (*-appa*). On the other hand, it should be noted that the form Amenemopet adopted by me has some points of superiority to such forms as Huy, Kasa above quoted. In Amenemopet the divine name Amūn (so the Greek; at El Amarna Amānu) is reduced to Amen- in composition, as the laws of accentuation inferred from the Greek and Coptic demand that it should be; and the *o*-vowel in *-opet*, though modified from the older *a*-vowel (*-ape*, *appa*) is based on the Greek Phaôphi, where Coptic substitutes omikron for omega (Boh. $\pi\alpha\omicron\phi\iota$).

The example above discussed in full may be considered typical of the kind of compromise at which I have aimed. My practice may be summed up as follows:—(1) where there are no clues at all to the real pronunciation apart from the characteristic consonants I have fallen back upon Egyptological usage; (2) in almost every case I have retained in my English equivalents all the consonants written out in the hieroglyphs (*w* occasionally appears as *u*, e.g., User, and *i* and *'* are partial exceptions); (3) where either rules or actual survivals in Coptic suggested particular vocalizations or divisions of syllables I have followed these suggestions. My most startling innovation is perhaps Pesiûr, where most Egyptologists have been content with Paser; the element *-siûr* is vouched for by Coptic.



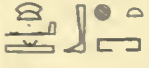
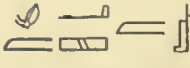

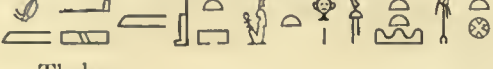
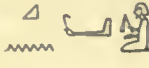

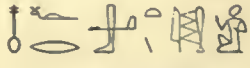
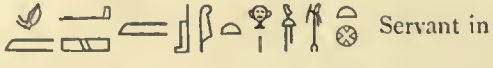
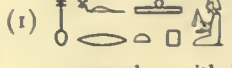
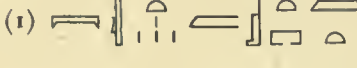
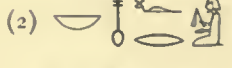
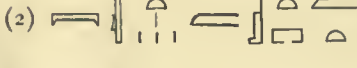
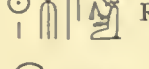
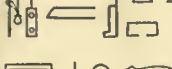
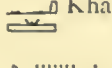
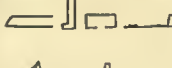
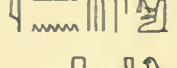
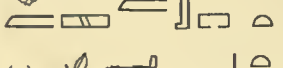
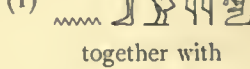
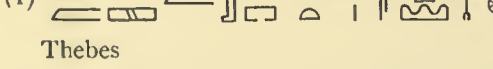
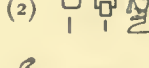


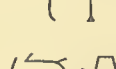
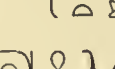
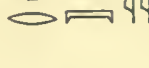
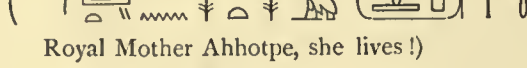


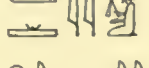
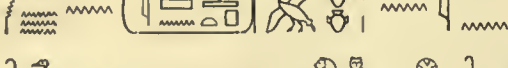
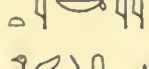

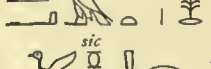
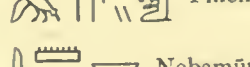
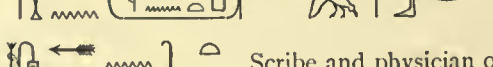


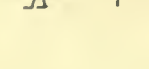
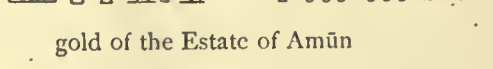
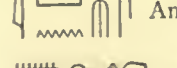
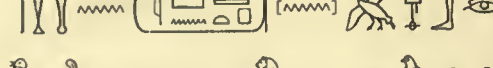
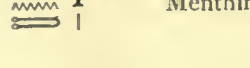
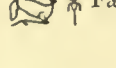

The extreme limit of barbarity in the transcription of Egyptian names is touched in "Thothmes," which some English writers are still backward enough to employ. This rendering takes its stand upon the facts that

the Greek-English designation of the god whose name enters into its composition is Thoth, and that the hieroglyph following it is "the syllabic sign for *mes*." Greek and Coptic transcriptions show, however, that in composite theophorous names where the divine element comes first this loses its accented vowel, or at least exhibits it in a much reduced form, so as to subordinate the different parts of the word to one chief accented syllable. Thus at the beginning of a name Amūn (so in Nebamūn) must become Amon-, Aman- or Amen-, of which Amen- has in this list been adopted. So with all other divine names; for the offending Thothmes Greek prescribes such equivalents as Tōuthmōsis, Tuthmōsis, Tethmōsis. The syllable *-mes* must be changed so as to contain a less colourless vowel which could carry the tone; probably *-mase* would best reproduce the XVIIIth dynasty pronunciation, *-mōse* is the Greek writing, *-mōse* would be more in accordance with Coptic rule. In the list I have used Dhutmōse, retaining the original *h* after the initial letter on the principle above noted.

Enough has been said to show that the choice of English equivalents for Egyptian proper names is largely a matter of taste. Taste, however, can be either good or bad, and I have tried to make it clear that some discrimination should be employed.

For the names of the Pharaohs a Manethonian form, where available, has been employed, *e.g.*, Tuthmosis, Ramesses. The strictly less accurate Amenophis has been preferred to Amenophthis, which has not found acceptance with Egyptologists; Amenōthes, though a correct Greek form, is not found in our Greek sources as a Royal name. The same is true of Thutmōsis, which many scholars wrongly employ for Tuthmōsis. In two cases where Manetho's form is not easily recognizable as an equivalent of the hieroglyphic writing, I have preferred a reconstructed spelling; these are Haremhab for Harmais, and Tirhaka for Tarakos.



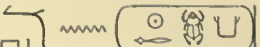



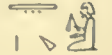
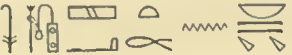


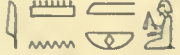
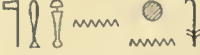






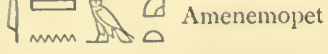
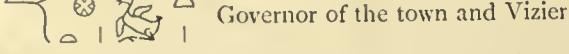





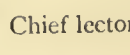

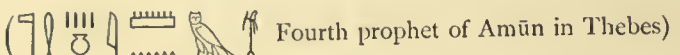


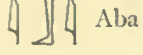

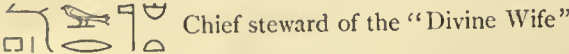






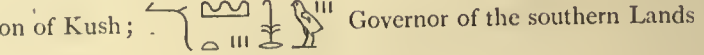
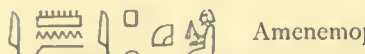


CATALOGUE OF

NUMBER.	NAME OF OWNER OR OWNERS.	PRINCIPAL TITLE OR TITLES ; OR DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
1*	 Sennozem	 Servant in the Place of Truth
2*	 Khabeqhet	 Servant in the Place of Truth
3*	 Peshedu	 Servant in the Place of Truth on the west of Thebes
4*	 Ken	 Sculptor of Amun in the Place of Truth
5	 Neferabet	 Servant in the Place of Truth on the west of Thebes
6*	(1)  Neferhotpe together with his son	(1)  Chief of the workmen in the Place of Truth
	(2)  Nebnifer	(2)  Chief of the workmen in the Place of Truth
7*	 Ramose	 Scribe in the Place of Truth
8*	 Kha	 Chief in the Great Place
9*	 Amenmose	 Servant in the Place of Truth
10*	(1)  Penby together with	(1)  Servant in the Place of Truth on the west of Thebes
	(2)  Kasa	(2)  Servant in the Place of Truth
11*	 Dhout	 Overseer of the Treasury ;  Overseer of works
12*	 Hray	 Overseer of the granary of the Royal Wife and Royal Mother Ahhotpe, she lives !)
13	 Shuroy	 Chief of the brazier-bearers of Amun
14	 Huy	 Priest of Amenophis, the Image of Amun
15*	 Tetiky	 Son of the King ;  Mayor in the southern City (<i>i.e.</i> , Thebes)
16*	 Pinehas	 Prophet of Amenophis of the Forecourt
17*	 Nebamun	 Scribe and physician of the King
18*	 Baki	 Chief servant who weighs the silver and gold of the Estate of Amun
19*	 Amenmose	 First prophet of Amenophis of the Forecourt
20*	 Menthirkhopshef	 Fan-bearer ;  Mayor of Aphroditopolis

THE TOMBS.

DATE.	CONSERVATION.	SITUATION.	REFERENCE TO KEY-PLATE.	NUMBER.
19th-20th dyn.	Iron door	Dêr el Medîneh, near S. ¹ end not far up hill ; below and slightly N. of 2	II A 2	1
19th-20th dyn.	Iron door	—— fairly high up, almost above 1, a little N. of 214	II A 2	2
19th-20th dyn.	Iron door	—— not far below 6 and 217	II B 2	3
Ramesses II †	Iron door	—— top row of tombs, just N. of 213; a little S. of, and below M. Schiaparelli's house	II A 2	4
19th-20th dyn.	Wooden door	—— not very far from the temple, in cliff; a little W. of 215	II C 2	5
Ramesses II †	Iron door	—— topmost row of tombs, N. of 217, just S. of 216	II B 2	6
Ramesses II †	Iron door	—— topmost row of tombs, just N. of 216, high above 212	II B 2	7
Amenophis III (??); or 19th dyn. (?)	Iron door	—— slightly away from cliff; below, and not far from, 211 and 212	II B 2	8
19th-20th dyn.	Iron door	—— topmost row of tombs, just S. of 213 and a little N. of 210	II A 2	9
Ramesses II †	Iron door	—— high up at extreme W. end of the cliff that runs W. from temple	II B 2	10
Hatshepsowet- Tuthmosis III †	Iron door	Dra Abu'l Naga, N. of the village at foot of main northern hill; some way N.W. of the Dept. house	XIII A 2	11
Amosis I- Amenophis I (?)	Iron door	—— to N. adjoining and accessible from, 11	XIII A 2	12
19th-20th dyn.	Iron door	—— some distance N. of 20, and higher than 14	XIII B 2	13
19th-20th dyn.	Iron door	—— N. of 20, a few paces from 13	XIII B 2	14
Prob. Amosis I	Entrance blocked	—— extreme corner of southernmost hill, near the road to Dêr el Bahri	X B 2	15
Ramesses II	Iron door	—— a few paces S.W. of the house of the Antiquities Dept.	——	16
Amenophis II (?)	Iron door	—— on the hill, some 150 yards above the Dept. house; N.W. of 16	XII B 2	17
Tuthmosis III or earlier	Iron door	—— at the foot of main northern hill, just S. of the road to Bibân el Mulûk	——	18
Ramesses I-Sethos I (?)	Iron door	—— at the foot of main northern hill, S. of 18, and some distance N.E. of 13 and 14	XIII C 2	19
Tuthmosis III (?)	Iron door	—— at the foot of main northern hill, less than 100 yards N. of 11	XIII A 2	20

¹ For the sense in which the cardinal points are here used see p. 12, near bottom.

NUMBER.	NAME OF OWNER OR OWNERS.	PRINCIPAL TITLE OR TITLES; OR DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
21*	 User	 Scribe;  Steward of Tuthmosis I
22*	(1)  Wah; partially usurped by (2)  Meryamūn	(1)  Royal butler (2)  Eldest son of the King
23*	 Thoy, also called  To	 Royal scribe of the despatches of the Lord of the Two Lands
24*	 Nebamūn	 Steward of the Royal wife Nebt-u
25	 Amenemhab	 First prophet of Khons
26*	 Khnememhab	 Overseer of the Treasury in the Ramesseum in the Estate of Amūn
27	 Sheshonk	 Chief steward of the "Adorer of the God," Ankhnasneferebrē
28	 Hori	 Officer of the Estate of Amūn
29*	 Amenemopet	 Governor of the town and Vizier
30	 Khensmōse	 Scribe of the Treasury of the Estate of Amūn
31*	 Khons	 First prophet of Tuthmosis III
32	 Dhutmōse	 Chief steward of Amūn
33*	 Pedamenopet	 Prophet;  Chief lector
34*	 Mentemhēt	 Fourth prophet of Amūn in Thebes)
35*	 Bekenkhōns ¹	 First prophet of Amūn
36*	 Aba	 Chief steward of the "Adorer of the God"
37*	 Harua	 Chief steward of the "Divine Wife"
38*	 Zeserkerasonb	 Scribe, counter of the grain in the Granary of Divine offerings of Amūn
39*	 Puimrē	 Second prophet of Amūn
40*	 Amenhotpe, also called  Huy	 Royal son of Kush;  Governor of the southern Lands
41*	 Amenemopet, also called  Ipy	 Chief steward of Amūn in the southern City (<i>i.e.</i> , Thebes)

¹ The brick pyramid immediately above the rock tomb also belongs to this man. Marked 35¹ in Key-plate XI B 1.

CATALOGUE OF THE TOMBS.



DATE.	CONSERVATION.	SITUATION.	REFERENCE TO KEY-PLATE.	NUMBER.
Tuthmosis I†	Iron door	Sh. Abd el Gurnah (U.E.), N.E. face of hill, low down ; next E. of 43	VI B 2	21
Tuthmosis III (?)	Iron door	—— (L.E.), next to S.W. of 42 and 110	VII B 2	22
Menephtah†	Iron door	—— (L.E.), E. of the group comprising 105, 106, 107	VII B 2	23
Tuthmosis III†	Iron door	Dra Abu'l Naga, main northern hill ; adjoining 20	XIII A 2	24
19th-20th dyn.	Iron door	Asâsif, W. of 39, below the American house	IX B 2	25
Ramesses II†	Iron door	—— some 50 yards W. of 36, and close to 189-196	IX B 2	26
Psammetikhos II	Almost completely buried	—— in the hollow to the W. of the easternmost brick constructions, not far from the cultivation	—	27
19th-20th dyn.	Door plastered up	—— next to 25	IX B 2	28
Amenophis II†	Iron door	Sh. Abd el Gurnah, E. face ; on the hillside to S. of, and just outside Upper Enclosure ; below 95	III A 2	29
19th-20th dyn.	Iron door	—— in the plain, E. of 52, next S. of 51	IV A 2 ; V B 2	30
Ramesses II†	Iron door	—— in the plain, just S. of 30 and 50	IV A 2 ; V B 2	31
Ramesses II (?)	Iron door	Khôkhah, S.E. corner, low down ; N. of the Omdeh's house and S. of 48	VII B 2 ; VIII B 2	32
Saite	Door plastered up	Asâsif, about 200 yards E. of the southern brick pylons ; N. of the American house	IX C 2	33
Taharka	Buried	—— in the hollow W. of the brick constructions near Dêr el Bahri	—	34
Ramesses II	Iron door	Dra Abu'l Naga, in the wady behind S. part of village, on the hill S.E. of 158	XI B 1	35
Psammetikhos I†	Iron door	Asâsif, below, and slightly to S.W. of, the American house	IX C 2	36
Saite	Lies open	—— near the W. brick pylons and quite close to 189-196	IX C 2	37
Tuthmosis IV	Iron door	Sh. Abd el Gurnah (L.E.), extreme eastern end of the enclosure	VII C 2	38
Tuthmosis III†	Iron door	Khôkhah, N. side, just E. of 188	IX A 2	39
Amenophis IV- Tutankhamun†	Iron door	Gurnet Murrai, E. face of hill, between 221 and 222	I B 1-2	40
Ramesses I-Sethos I (?)	Iron door	Sh. Abd el Gurnah (L.E.), next to 42 and 110	VII B 2	41

NUMBER.	NAME OF OWNER OR OWNERS.	PRINCIPAL TITLE OR TITLES; OR DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
42	 Amenmōse	 Captain of troops;  Eyes of the King in the two lands of the Retenu
43	 Neferronpet	 Kitchen-master of the Lord of the Two Lands
44	 Amenemhab	 Priest-in-front of Amūn
45*	(1)  Dhōut usurped by	(1)  Steward of the first prophet of Amūn Mery (of tomb 95)
	(2)  Dhutemhab	(2)  Chief of the makers of fine linen (?) of the Estate of Amūn
46	 Ramōse	 Steward;  Overseer of the Granaries of Upper and Lower Egypt
47*	 Userhēt	 Overseer of the Royal Harīm)
48	 Amenemhēt, also called  Surere	 Chief steward;  Under the head of the King
49*	 Neferhotpe	 Chief scribe of Amūn
50*	 Neferhotpe	 Divine father of Amen-re
51*	 Userhēt	 First prophet of the Royal <i>ka</i> of Tuthmosis I
52*	 Nakht	 Scribe;  Astronomer (?) of Amūn
53*	 Amenemhēt	 Agent of Amūn
54	(1)  Huy usurped by	(1)  Sculptor of Amūn
	(2)  Kenro	(2)  Priest;  Head of the Magazine of Khons
55*	 Ramōse	 Governor of the town and Vizier
56*	 Userhēt	 Royal scribe;  Child of the nursery
57*	 Khaemhēt	 Royal scribe;  Overseer of the Granaries of Upper and Lower Egypt
58*	(1) Original owner unknown ¹ Usurpers:—	(1) Title lost
	(2)  Amenhotpe	(2)  [Overseer of] the prophets of Amūn
	(3)  Amenemōnet	(3)  Temple-scribe of the Temple of Ramesses "Beloved like Amūn"
59	 Ken	 First prophet of Mut, Lady of Asheru

¹ At the N. end of the first chamber is part of a side-chapel, belonging to, but now cut off from, 122.

CATALOGUE OF THE TOMBS.

DATE.	CONSERVATION.	SITUATION.	REFERENCE TO KEY-PLATE.	NUMBER.
Tuthmosis III- Amenophis II †	Iron door	Sh. Abd el Gurnah, (L.E.), next to 41 and connecting with 110	VII B 2	42
Amenophis II †	Iron door	———— (U.E.), N.E. face of hill, N.W. of, and rather higher than, 21	VI B 2	43
19th-20th dyn.	Iron door	———— (L.E.), some distance S.E. of the group 41, 42 and 110; just E. of 113	VII C 2	44
(1) Amenophis III	} Iron door	———— in the plain, S.E. of 57, just N. of 133	IV C 2	45
(2) Ramesses II (?)				
Amenophis III (?)	Iron door	———— (U.E.), just below 83	III B 1-2	46
(Amenophis III †)	Almost entirely buried	Khôkhah district, almost opposite 174	VII B 2; VIII A 2	47
Amenophis III †	Lies open, but with a locked magazine for fragments	———— at bottom of E. side of hill, about 100 yards from the Omdeh's house	VII B 2; VIII C 2	48
Early 19th dyn.	Wooden door	———— N.E. side of hill, in the court belonging to Karim Musa; S.E. of 39	(IX behind *)	49
Haremhab †	Iron door	Sh. Abd el Gurnah, in the plain E. of 52, some way N. of 55	IV A 2; V B 2	50
Sethos I †	Iron door	———— just opposite, and N. of, 50 in the same court	V B 2	51
Tuthmosis IV (?)	Iron door	———— at foot of hill, E. side, S.E. of 69, W. of 50 and 51	V B 2	52
Tuthmosis III †	Wooden door	———— in the plain, a little way N. of 55	IV A 2-3	53
(1) Tuthmosis IV- Amenophis III (?)	} Iron door	———— at foot of hill, W. of 55; E. of, and below 83 and 46	III B-C 2	54
(2) Early 19th dyn.				
Amenophis IV †	Iron door	———— in plain, between hill and Ramesseum; N. of 57, S. of 53	IV B 2	55
Amenophis II †	Iron door	———— in plain, S. of 55 and just W. of 57	IV B 2	56
Amenophis III (after year 30)	Iron door	———— in plain, a short way S. of 55	IV B 2	57
(1) Amenophis III †	} Iron door	———— (U.E.) E. face of hill; N. of 83 and 119, and below 61	III C 1; VI A 2	58
(2) 19th dyn.				
(3) 20th dyn.				
Early 18th dyn.	Iron door	———— (U.E.), E. face; immediately above 83 and S. of 60	III B 1	59

NUMBER.	NAME OF OWNER OR OWNERS.	PRINCIPAL TITLE OR TITLES; OR DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
60*	 Antefoker	 Governor of the town and Vizier
61*	 User; <i>see too 131</i>	 Governor of the town and Vizier
62	 Amenemwaskhet	 Overseer of the Cabinet
63*	 Sebkhotpe	 Mayor of the southern Lake and the Lake of Sobk (i.e., the Fayum)
64*	 Hekerenheh	 Nurse of the Royal son Amenophis
65*	(1)  Nebamun usurped by	(1)  Scribe of the Royal Accounts (?) in the Presence; Overseer of the Granary
	(2)  Imisibe	(2)  Chief of the altar (?); Chief of the temple-scribes of the Estate of Amun
66*	 Hepu	 Vizier
67*	 Hepusonb	 First prophet of Amun
68*	 Nespenesrh	 Prophet of Amun; Chief of the temple-scribes of the Estate of Amun
69*	 Menna	 Scribe of the fields of the Lord of the Two Lands of Upper and Lower Egypt
70	Usurped by  Amenmose	 Overseer of the artificers of the Estate of Amun
71*	 Senmut	 Chief Steward; Steward of Amun
72*	 Re	 First prophet of Amun of Tuthmosis III in (the temple called) "Presented with Life"
73*	Name erased ¹	 Chief steward
74*	 Thanuny	 Royal scribe; Commander of soldiers
75*	 Amenhotpe si-se	 Second prophet of Amun
76*	 Thenuna	 Fan-bearer on the right of the King
77*	Name erased	 Standard-bearer (?) of the Lord [of the Two Lands]
78*	 Haremhab	 Royal scribe; Scribe of recruits
79*	 Menkheper	 Overseer of the Granary of the Lord of the Two Lands
80*	 Dhutnuser	 Overseer of the Treasury; Royal scribe
81*	 Anena	 Overseer of the Granary of Amun


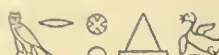
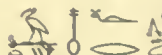

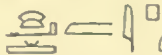




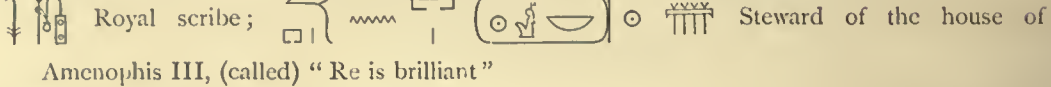
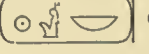
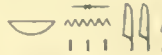

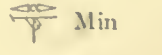
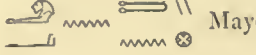


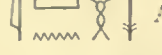
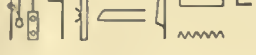




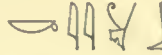

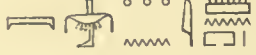


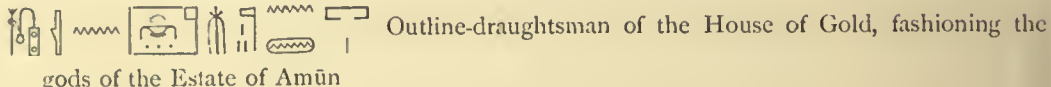










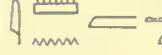


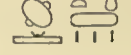

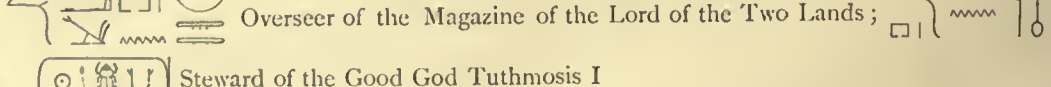


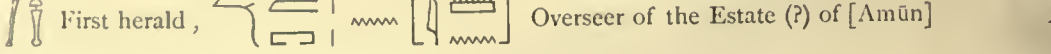
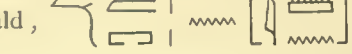
¹ The name Teimre attributed to the owner of this tomb, *Proc. S.B.A.*, XXXV (1913), p. 157, proves to be an error.

DATE.	CONSERVATION.	SITUATION.	REFERENCE TO KEY-PLATE.	NUMBER.
Sesostris I †	Iron door	Sh. Abd el Gurnah, (U.E.), E. face ; rather high up, above 83	III C 1	60
Tuthmosis III	Iron door	—— (U.E.), E. face ; higher than, and N. of, 83 ; just N. of 60	III C 1 ; VI A 1-2	61
Tuthmosis III (?)	Lies open	—— (U.E.), N.E. face of hill, above 65	VI B 2	62
Tuthmosis IV †	Iron door	—— (U.E.), N.E. face of hill ; just W. of 64	VI B 2	63
Tuthmosis IV †	Iron door	—— (U.E.), N.E. face of hill, fairly low down ; next S.E. of 63	VI B 2	64
(1) Hatshepsowet (?)	Iron door	—— (U.E.), N.E. face of hill, a little way E. of 64	VI B 2	65
(2) Neferkere - Rameses [X?] †				
Tuthmosis IV (?)	Iron door	—— (U.E.), N.E. face of hill, just N.W. of 67 and next to 65	VI A 2	66
Hatshepsowet	Lies open	—— (U.E.), N.E. face of hill, N.W. of 69 and near 68	VI A 2	67
Hrihor	Iron door	—— (U.E.), N.E. face of hill, above 69	VI A 2	68
Tuthmosis IV (?)	Iron door	—— (U.E.), low down, below 68 ; opposite N.E. gate of enclosure	VI A 2	69
21st dyn. (?)	Lies open	—— (U.E.), N.E. face of hill, high up, S.E. of 72	VI B 1	70
Hatshepsowet	Iron door	—— (U.E.), N.E. face high above 63, N.W. of 73	VI B 1	71
Amenophis II †	Iron door	—— (U.E.), high on N.E. face of hill, S. of 71	VI B 1	72
Hatshepsowet †	Iron door	—— (U.E.), high on N.E. face ; just below 70	VI B 1	73
Tuthmosis IV †	Iron door	—— (U.E.), high on N.E. face below, and N. of, 75	VI B 1	74
Tuthmosis IV †	Iron door	—— (U.E.), E. face of hill at top, above 81 ; just N. of 78 and 76	III B 1 ; VI A 1	75
Tuthmosis IV †	Iron door	—— (U.E.), E. face of hill, at top ; just N. of 78	III B 1	76
Tuthmosis IV †	Iron door	—— (U.E.), high on E. face of hill ; just S. of 118	III B 1	77
Tuthmosis III- Amenophis III †	Iron door	—— (U.E.), E. face, top of hill above 81	III B 1	78
Tuthmosis III - Amenophis II (?)	Iron door	—— (U.E.), E. face, high up ; S. of 80 and 81, N. of 88	III B 1	79
Amenophis II †	Iron door	—— (U.E.), high on E. face ; N. of 79, S. of 81	III B 1	80
Amenophis I- Tuthmosis III †	Iron door	—— (U.E.), high up on E. slope ; below 78 and above 82	III B 1	81




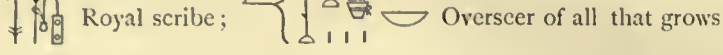
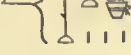
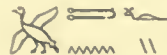
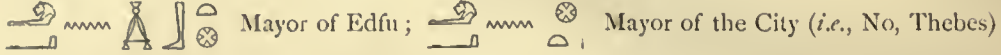

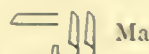
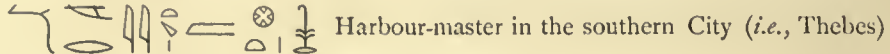




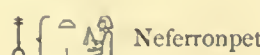
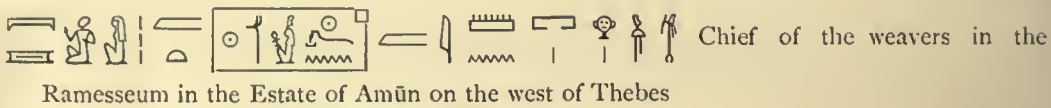

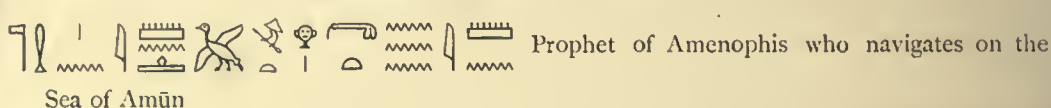



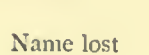
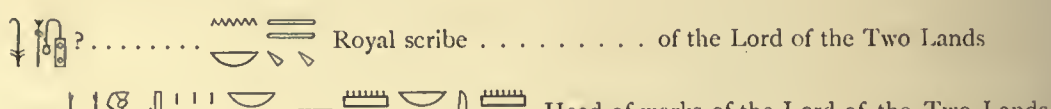
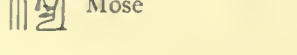
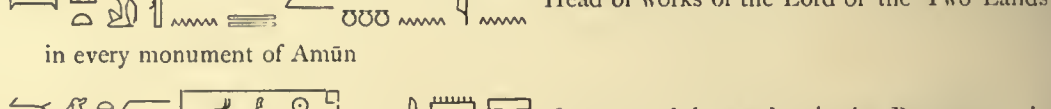
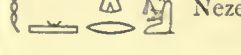
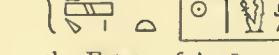
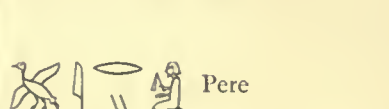

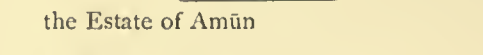


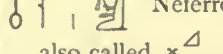
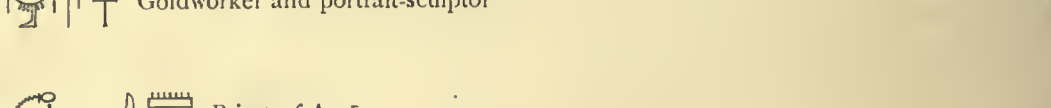

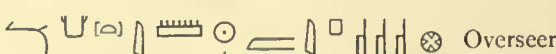
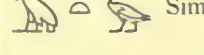
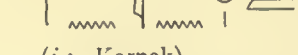
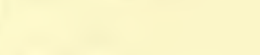
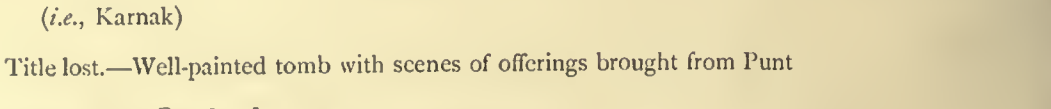
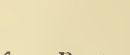
NUMBER.	NAME OF OWNER OR OWNERS.	PRINCIPAL TITLE OR TITLES; OR DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
82*	 Amenemhēt	 Scribe, counter of the grain of Amūn;  Steward of the Vizier
83*	 Ahmōse	 Governor of the town and Vizier
84*	(1)  Amunzech, partly usurped by	(1)  First Royal herald;  Overseer of the judgment-hall (?)
	(2)  Mery; <i>see</i> 95	(2)  First prophet of Amūn
85*	 Amenemhab	 Lieutenant-commander of the soldiers
86*	 Menkheperresonb; <i>see also</i> 112	 First prophet of Amūn
87*	 Minnakht	 Overseer of the Granaries of Upper and Lower Egypt
88*	 Pehsukher	 Lieutenant of the King
89*	 Amenmōse	 Steward in the southern City (<i>i.e.</i> , Thebes)
90*	 Nebamūn	 Standard-bearer of (the Sacred Bark called) "Beloved-of-Amūn";  Captain of troops of the police on the west of Thebes
91*	Name lost	 Captain of the troops;  Overseer of horses
92*	 Suemnut	 Royal butler clean of hands
93*	 Kenamūn	 Chief steward of the King
94*	 Ramōse, also called  Amy	 First Royal herald;  Fan-bearer on the right of the King
95*	 Mery; <i>see too</i> 84	 First prophet of [Amūn]
96A* ¹	 Sennūfer	 Mayor of the southern City (<i>i.e.</i> , Thebes)
96B*		
97*	 Amenemhēt	 First prophet [of Amūn]
98*	 Kamhreben	 Third prophet of Amūn
99*	 Sennūfer	 Chancellor
100*	 Rekhmirē	 Governor of the town and Vizier
101	Name erased	 [Royal butler] clean of hands
102	 Imhotpe	 Royal scribe;  Child of the nursery

¹ 96A is the large upper rock tomb; 96B is the subterranean, sepulchral portion of 96A, and is known as the "Tombeau des Vignes."

DATE.	CONSERVATION.	SITUATION.	REFERENCE TO KEY-PLATE.	NUMBER.
Tuthmosis III †	Iron door	Sh. Abd el Gurnah (U.E.), fairly high up ; to right of path leading from 83 to 81	III B 1	82
Early Tuthmosis III	Lies open	———— (U.E.), in the middle of the E. face of hill, where the tower of Wilkinson's former house still stands	III B 1	83
(1) Tuthmosis III †	} Iron door	———— (U.E.), E. face ; S. of 85, and just above 97 and 99	III B 1-2	84
(2) Amenophis II				
Tuthmosis III- Amenophis II †	Iron door	———— (U.E.), E. face ; just S. of 86, below 87	III B 1	85
Tuthmosis III †	Iron door	———— (U.E.), E. face ; S. of 83 ; below, and a little to S. of, 82	III B 1	86
Tuthmosis III	Iron door	———— (U.E.), E. face ; above 85 and 86, below 80	III B 1	87
Tuthmosis III (?)	Iron door	———— (U.E.), E. face ; just N. of 89 and S. of 79	III B 1	88
Amenophis III †	Iron door	———— (U.E.), E. face ; just S. of 88	III A-B 1	89
Tuthmosis IV- Amenophis III †	Iron door	———— (U.E.), E. face ; high up ; above 89	III A 1	90
Tuthmosis IV- Amenophis III †	Iron door	———— (U.E.), E. face ; above 92 and S. of 114	III A 1	91
Amenophis II †	Iron door	———— (U.E.), E. face ; above 93 and below 91	III A 1	92
Amenophis II †	Iron door	———— (U.E.), E. face, S. end ; above 96	III A 1	93
Amenophis II (?)	Iron door	———— (U.E.), E. face ; just W. of, and above, 96	III A 1-2	94
Amenophis II †	Iron door	———— (U.E.), E. face, S. end ; just above 29	III A 1-2	95
Amenophis II †	Iron doors	———— (U.E.), E. face, S. end ; S. of, and above, 100	III A 1-2	96
Amenophis II (?)	Iron door	———— (U.E.), E. face ; a little way N. of 99	III B 2	97
Tuthmosis III- Amenophis II (?)	Blocked up	———— (U.E.), S.E. face of hill ; above 95 and E. of 93	III A 1	98
Tuthmosis III †	Iron door	———— (U.E.), E. face ; above 100	III A 2	99
Tuthmosis III- Amenophis II †	Iron door	———— (U.E.), some way down hill ; opposite the main (E.) entrance to the enclosure	III A 2	100
Amenophis II †	Lies open	———— (U.E.), E. face of hill ; some way N. of 81, and above 59	III B 1	101
Amenophis III	Blocked up	———— in plain, in same court as 57, not far S. of 55	IV B 2	102

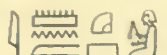
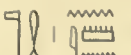


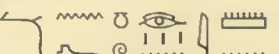

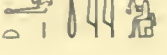
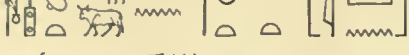
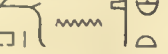
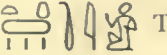
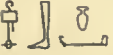
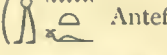
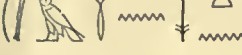
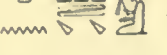


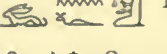
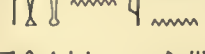
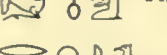
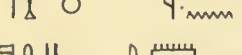
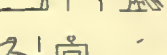
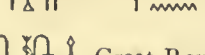

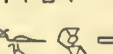
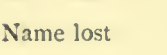
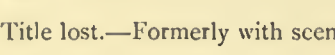

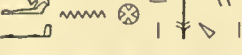

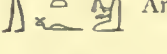
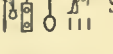
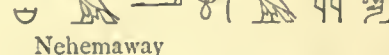
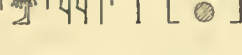
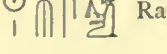
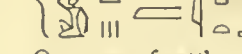


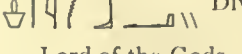
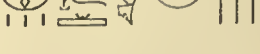

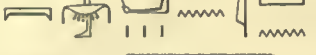
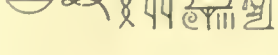
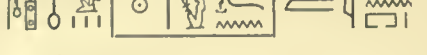
NUMBER.	NAME OF OWNER OR OWNERS.	PRINCIPAL TITLE OR TITLES ; OR DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
103*	 Dagi	 Governor of the town and Vizier
104	 Dhutnūfer	 Royal scribe
105	 Khaemopet	 Prophet of the noble ram-sceptre of Amūn
106*	 Pesiūr	 Governor of the town and Vizier of the town (<i>i.e.</i> , No, Thebes)
107*	 Nefersckheru	 Royal scribe;  Steward of the house of Amenophis III, (called) "Re is brilliant"
108	 Nebseny	 First prophet of Onūris
109*	 Min	 Mayor of Thisis
110	 Dhōut	 Royal butler
111	 Amenwahsu	 Scribe of the Divine writings in the Estate of Amūn
112*	(1)  Menkheperra-sonb; <i>see too 86</i> usurped by	(1)  First prophet of Amūn
	(2)  Asemwōset	(2)  Prophet of Amūn "Great-of-majesty"
113*	 Kynebu	 Priest over-the-secrets of the Estate of Amūn
114	Name lost	 Chief of the gold workers of the Estate of Amūn
115	Name lost	Title lost.—Some rough paintings : offerings to Harakhte, etc.
116	Name erased	 Hereditary prince
117	Used by  Zemutefonkh	 Outline-draughtsman of the House of Gold, fashioning the gods of the Estate of Amūn
118	 Amenmōse	 Fan-bearer on the right of the King
119	Name erased	Title erased.—Good scene of foreigners on N. wall of inner chamber
120	 Mahu	 Second prophet of Amūn
121	 Ahmōse	 First lector of Amūn
122	(1)  Neferhotpe with chapel of	(1)  Overseer of the Magazine of Amūn
	(2)  Amenemhēt. <i>See 58, note</i>	(2)  Overseer of the Magazine of Amūn
123*	 Amenemhēt	 Scribe;  Overseer of the Granary;  Counter of bread
124*	 Ray	 Overseer of the Magazine of the Lord of the Two Lands;  Steward of the Good God Tuthmosis I
125*	*  Dowēnhēh	 First herald,  Overseer of the Estate (?) of [Amūn]

DATE.	CONSERVATION.	SITUATION.	REFERENCE TO KEY-PLATE.	NUMBER.
End 11th dyn.	Iron door	Sh. Abd el Gurnah, N.E. side of hill, not far from Dêr el Bahri	VI C 2 ; IX C 2	103
Amenophis II— Tuthmosis IV (?)	Iron door	—— (U.E.), low down on N.E. side, a stone's throw from Mr. Mond's house	VI B 2	104
19th dyn.	Iron door	—— (L.E.), on S. side of the great court in which is 106	VI A 2 ; VII B 3	105
Sethos I—Ramesses II †	Iron door	—— (L.E.), at W. extremity of the enclosure	VI A 2 ; VII B 3	106
Amenophis III †	Lies open	—— (L.E.), on the N. side of the court containing 105, 106	VI A 2 ; VII A 3	107
Tuthmosis IV (?)	Iron door	—— (L.E.), near 41 and 38	VII B 2	108
Tuthmosis III †	Iron door	—— (L.E.), N. of 23 and 106	VII B 2	109
Hatshepsowet— Tuthmosis III †	Iron door (on 42)	—— (L.E.), accessible from 42	VII B 2	110
Ramesses II †	Iron door	—— in plain, in the same court as 50 and 51	V B 2	111
(1) Tuthmosis III †	} Iron door	—— (L.E.), N.W. of 38 and just N. of 41	VII B 2	112
(2) 19th—20th dyn.				
19th dyn.	Iron door	—— (L.E.), just W. of 44, and not far S. of 23	VII C 2	113
20th dyn. (?)	Lies open	—— (U.E.), E. face of hill ; N. of 91, next S. of 115	III A 1	114
19th dyn. (?)	Lies open	—— (U.E.), E. face of hill, high up ; next N. of 114	III A 1	115
Tuthmosis IV— Amenophis III (?)	Blocked up	—— (U.E.), E. face of hill, high up ; S. of 90, N. of 115	III A 1	116
21st—22nd dyn.	Lies open	—— (U.E.), E. face of hill, high up ; the more northerly of the two adjacent gallery tombs	III B 1	117
Amenophis III (?)	Lies open	—— (U.E.), E. face of hill, high up ; just N. of 77	III B 1	118
Hatshepsowet— Tuthmosis III (?)	Lies open	—— (U.E.), E. face ; just N. of 83	III C 1	119
Tuthmosis III (?)	Lies open	—— (U.E.), N.E. face of hill, near top ; between 71 and 121	VI B 1	120
Tuthmosis III (?)	Lies open	—— (U.E.), near top of N.E. face ; N. of, and lower than, 120	VI B 2	121
Tuthmosis III	Lies open	—— (U.E.), just N. of 58	III C 1 ; VI A 2	122
Tuthmosis III †	Blocked up	—— in plain ; just S. of 55 and 124	IV B 2	123
Tuthmosis I †	Lies open	—— in plain ; just S. of 55	IV B 2	124
Hatshepsowet †	Iron door	—— in plain ; some 30 yards N. of 55, just a little N.E. of 53	IV A 2 ; V A 2	125

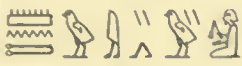


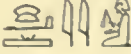
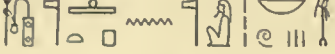
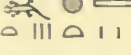
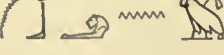
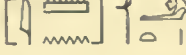
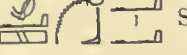
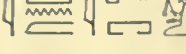

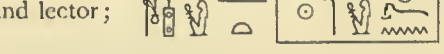
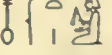

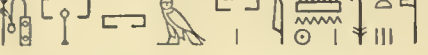
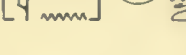
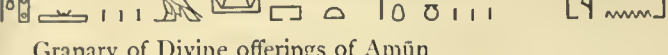


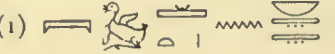
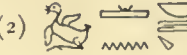
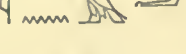
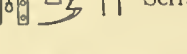
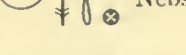
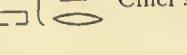
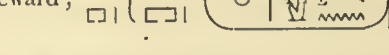
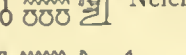
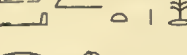
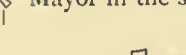
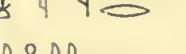
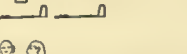
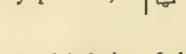
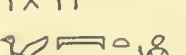

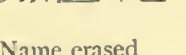

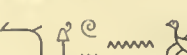

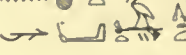
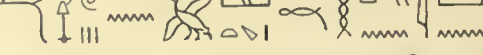
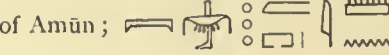
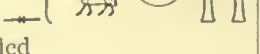


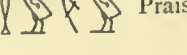
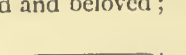
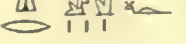
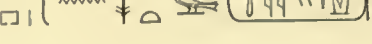
NUMBER.	NAME OF OWNER OR OWNERS.	PRINCIPAL TITLE OR TITLES; OR DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
126*	 Harmōse	 Great commander of soldiers of the Estate of Amūn
127*	 Senemioh	 Royal scribe;  Overseer of all that grows
128*	 Pathenfy	 Mayor of Edfu;  Mayor of the City (<i>i.e.</i> , No, Thebes)
129*	Name lost	Title lost.—Small sculptured chamber with scene of musicians
130*	 May	 Harbour-master in the southern City (<i>i.e.</i> , Thebes)
131*	 Amenuser; <i>see</i> <i>too 61</i>	 Governor of the town and Vizier
132*	 Ramōse	 Great scribe of the King
133*	 Neferronpet	 Chief of the weavers in the Ramesseum in the Estate of Amūn on the west of Thebes
134*	 Thauenany	 Prophet of Amenophis who navigates on the Sea of Amūn
135	 Beknāmūn	 Priest-in-front of Amūn
136	Name lost	 Royal scribe of the Lord of the Two Lands
137	 Mōse	 Head of works of the Lord of the Two Lands in every monument of Amūn
138*	 Nezemger	 Overseer of the garden in the Ramesseum in the Estate of Amūn
139*	 Pere	 Priest in front
140	 Neferronpet, probably also called  Kefy	 Goldworker and portrait-sculptor
141	 Bekenkhons	 Priest of Amūn
142	 Simūt	 Overseer of works of Amen-Rē in "Elect of Places" (<i>i.e.</i> , Karnak)
143	Name lost	Title lost.—Well-painted tomb with scenes of offerings brought from Punt
144	 Nu	 Head of the field-labourers
145	 Nebamūn	 Captain of troops
146*	 Nebamūn)	 Overseer of the Granary of Amūn;  Scribe, counter of the grain
147	Name lost	 Chief of the Masters of Ceremonies(?) of Amūn in "Elect of Places" (<i>i.e.</i> , Karnak)

CATALOGUE OF THE TOMBS.

DATE.	CONSERVATION.	SITUATION.	REFERENCE TO KEY-PLATE.	NUMBER.
Saite (?)	H. of Daūd Abd el Malak	Sh. Abd el Gurnah, in plain; next to 125	IV A 2; V A 2	126
Tuthmosis III (?)	Iron door	———— in plain; a few yards N. of 125	IV A 2; V A 2	127
Saite	H. of Muham-med Tayya	———— in plain; just N. of 127	IV A 2; V A 2	128
Tuthmosis III (?)	H. of Muham-med Tayya	———— in plain; accessible from 128	IV A 2; V A 2	129
Tuthmosis III (?)	Iron door	———— in plain; about 50 yards N. of the group comprising 50, 51, 111	V C 2	130
Tuthmosis III †	H. of Muham-med Abd er Rasul	———— fairly low down; E. of, and below, 61, and S. of 52	III C 2; V A 1	131
Later than Saite	Iron door	———— in plain; about midway between W. entrance of Ramesseum and white house of Sheikh Hassan Abd er Rasul	IV C 2	132
Ramesses II †	Iron door	———— in plain; due W. of W. gate of Ramesseum enclosure; just S. of 45	IV C 2	133
19th dyn.	Iron door	———— in plain; in the same court as 53	IV A 2	134
19th dyn.	Iron door	———— in plain; in the same court as 53, E. of 134	IV A 2	135
19th dyn.	H. of Umar Ahmed	———— in plain; about 100 yards from the Ramesseum enclosure, slightly N. of the W. entrance	IV B 2	136
Ramesses II †	H. of Ahmed Ali	———— in plain; next N. of 136	IV B 2	137
Ramesses II †	Iron door	———— in plain; some way N. of Ramesseum enclosure, not far from cultivation	—	138
Tuthmosis IV (?)	Iron door	———— at foot of hill; some 50 yards W. of 57, some distance E. of 100	III B 2; IV B 3	139
Tuthmosis III—Amenophis II (?)	Iron door (on 141)	Dra Abu'l Naga, about 100 yards N.W. of the Dept.'s house; behind the house of Sheikh Amr Khalifah	XII C 2	140
19th—20th dyn.	Iron door	———— about 100 yards N.W. of Dept. house, behind the house of Sheikh Amr Khalifah	XII C 2	141
Tuthmosis III—Amenophis II (?)	H. of Osman Salim Atiyeh	———— about 60 yards S. of, and on same level as, 17	XII A 2	142
Tuthmosis III—Amenophis II (?)	Iron door	———— main northern hill, high above 11; just S. of, and below, 147	XIII A 1	143
Tuthmosis III (?)	Magazine of Ahmed Ali Salim	———— a few yards S.W. of, and lower than, 17	XII B 2	144
Tuthmosis III (?)	Iron door (on 17)	———— accessible from 17	XII B 2	145
(Tuthmosis III)	Buried	———— low down, not far N.W. of Dept. house; beneath house of Sayya Ahmed	—	146
Tuthmosis IV (?)	Iron door	———— high on main northern hill above 13 and 14; just N. of, and above, 143	XIII A 1	147

NUMBER.	NAME OF OWNER OR OWNERS.	PRINCIPAL TITLE OR TITLES; OR DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
148	 Amenemopet	 Prophet of Amun
149	 Amenmose	 Royal scribe of the table of the Lord of the Two Lands;  Overseer of the huntsmen of Amun
150	 Userhet	Title lost
151	 Hety	 Scribe, counter of the cattle of the Divine Wife of Amun;  Steward of the Divine Wife
152	Name lost	Title lost.—A few paintings in the inner room
153	Name lost	Title lost.—Some unfinished paintings
154*	 Tati	 Butler
155*	 Antef	 Great herald of the King)
156	 Pennesuttaui	 Captain of troops;  Governor of the southern Lands
157*	 Nebunenef	 First prophet of Amun
158*	 Thonuser	 Third prophet of Amun
159	 Raya	 Fourth (?) prophet of Amun
160*	 Besenmut	 Great Royal scribe
161*	 Nakht	 Bearer of the floral offerings of Amun
162*	Name lost	Title lost.—Formerly with scene of Syrian ships published <i>Rev. Arch.</i> , 1895, pp. 286–292
163	 Amenembet	 Mayor of the southern City (<i>i.e.</i> , Thebes);  Royal scribe
164	 Antef	 Scribe of recruits
165*	 Nehemaway	 Goldworker and portrait-sculptor
166*	 Ramose	 Overseer of works in "Elect of Places" (<i>i.e.</i> , Karnak);  Overseer of cattle
167	Name lost	Title lost.—Large gallery tomb, with some scenes in the innermost chamber
168	 Any	 Divine father, clean of hands;  Chosen lector of the Lord of the Gods
169	 Sena	 Chief of the goldworkers of Amun
170	 Nebmehyt	 Scribe of the recruits of the Ramesseum in the Estate of Amun
171	Name lost	Title lost.—A few badly rubbed paintings


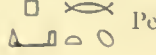
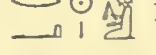
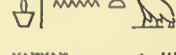

DATE.	CONSERVATION.	SITUATION.	REFERENCE TO KEY-PLATE.	NUMBER.
Rameses III-V †	Iron door	Dra Abu'l Naga ; high on main northern hill overlooking temple of Sethos I	XIII B 1-2	148
19th-20th dyn.	Iron door	———— high on main northern hill, just N. of 233	XIII C 1	149
Late 18th dyn.	Iron door	———— on N. side of the wady bounding the main northern hill	XV C 2.	150
Tuthmosis IV (?)	Iron door	———— on N. side of wady ; W. of 150	XV B 2	151
Late 18th dyn.	Lies open	———— on N. side of wady ; a few paces W. of 151	XV B 2	152
19th-20th dyn.	Lies open	———— on N. side of wady ; some 30 yards W. of, and higher than, 152	XV A 1-2	153
Tuthmosis III (?)	Iron door	———— on S. side of the wady bounding the main northern hill	XIV B 2	154
(Tuthmosis III †)	Lies open	———— on S. side of wady ; further E. than 155	XIV A 2	155
19th dyn.	Iron door	———— below, and S. of, 158	XI B 2	156
Rameses II †	Iron door	———— just above, and slightly N. of, the white house of Abdullah Ahmed Solimân	XI B 2	157
Menepthah (?)	Iron door	———— high on the hill above 35	XI B 1	158
19th dyn.	Iron door	———— below 158, and S. of 156	XI B 2	159
Saite	Iron door	———— just to the N. of 35	XI B 1	160
About Amenophis III(?)	Iron door	———— just below the white house of Abdullah Ahmed Solimân	XI A 2	161
18th dyn.	Partly buried	———— a short distance N.E. of 161, on S. slope of the hill	(Outside XI A 3)	162
19th dyn.	Magazine of Gaz Shēmi	———— higher up than 164, below house of Gaad Hamâd	XI C 2	163
Tuthmosis III †	Iron door	———— just N. of 161	XI A 2	164
Tuthmosis IV (?)	Lies open	———— main northern hill ; next to 20	XIII A 2	165
20th dyn.	Iron door	———— main northern hill ; about 50 paces N. of, and lower than, 148	XIII C 2	166
18th dyn.	Lies open	———— just above, and N. of, 13	XIII B 2	167
19th dyn.	H. of Muhammed Abdullah	———— southernmost hill, E. face ; a little to N. of 15	X C 2	168
Amenophis II (?)	H. of Muhammed Khalifah	———— southernmost hill, E. face ; N. of, and close to, 168	—	169
Rameses II †	H. of Bunna (a woman)	Sh. Abd el Gurnah, immediately S. of Omdeh's house	—	170
18th dyn.	Lies open	———— next to, and E. of, 171	—	171

NUMBER.	NAME OF OWNER OR OWNERS.	PRINCIPAL TITLE OR TITLES; OR DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
172*	 Mentiywey	 Royal butler;  Child of the nursery (?)
173	 Khay	 Scribe of the Divine offerings of the Gods of Thebes
174	 Ashukhit	 Priest-in-front of Mut
175	Name lost	Title lost.—Very small, unfinished painted chapel
176	 Amenuserhēt	 Servant clean of hands
177	 Amenemopet	 Priest and lector;  Scribe of Truth in the Ramesseum in the Estate of Amūn
178	 Neferronpet, also called  Kenro	 Scribe of the Treasury in the Estate of Amenrē, King of the Gods
179	 Nebamūn	 Scribe, counter of grain in the Granary of Divine offerings of Amūn
180	Name lost	Title lost.—Room with damaged statues
181*	(1)  Nebamūn together with (2)  Ipuky	(1)  Chief-sculptor of the Lord of the Two Lands } —Known as the "Tombeau des Graveurs." (2)  Sculptor of the Lord of the Two Lands
182	 Amenemhēt	 Scribe of the (?)
183	 Nebsumenu	 Chief steward;  Steward in the house of Ramesses II
184	 Nefermenu	 Mayor in the southern City (<i>i.e.</i> , Thebes);  Royal scribe
185	 Senioker	 Hereditary prince;  Divine chancellor.—Door-jamb only
186*	 Ahy	 Great chieftain of the nome
187*	 Peharhēt	 Priest of Amūn
188	Name erased	 Royal butler, clean of hands;  Steward
189	 Nekhtdhōut	 Overseer of the artificers (<i>i.e.</i> , shipbuilders) of the northern Lake of Amūn;  Chief of the goldworkers in the Estate of Amūn
190	Usurped by  Nespenheded	 Under the head of the King
191	 Wehebranebpaht	 Praised and beloved;  Director of the festival
192*	 Kharuef	 Steward of the Great Royal Wife Teye





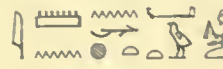
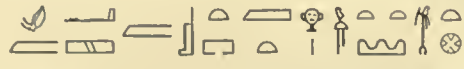
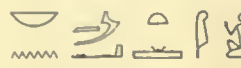




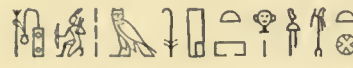
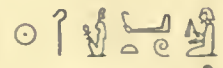

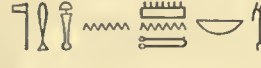
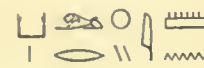
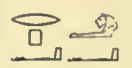
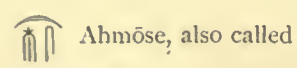

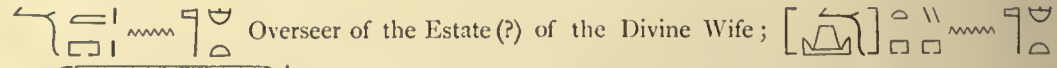
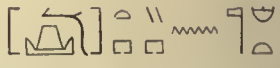
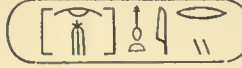


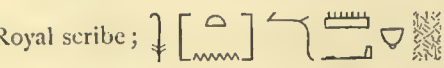






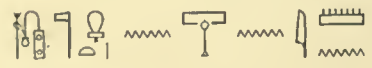

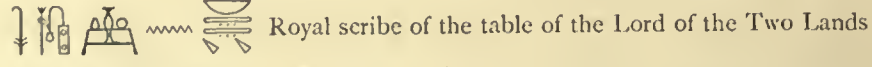
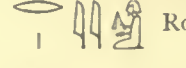

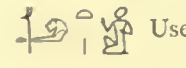
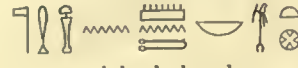
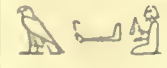
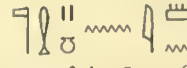

DATE.	CONSERVATION.	SITUATION.	REFERENCE TO KEY-PLATE.	NUMBER.
Tuthmosis III- Amenophis II (?) 19th dyn.	Iron door	Khôkhah, S. side of hill, high up ; some distance N.W. of Omdeh's house	VII B 2 ; VIII A 1-2	172
19th dyn.	H. of Awad Ali	Khôkhah district ; near Omdeh's house, N.E. of 41	VII B 2 ¹	173
19th dyn.	H. of Ahmed Muhammed Hasan	———— N.W. of, and a short way from, Omdeh's house	VII B 2 ; VIII A 2	174
Tuthmosis IV (?)	Iron door	———— N. of 38, and not far N. of 176 and 177	VII B 2	175
Amenophis II- Tuthmosis IV (?)	Iron door (on 177)	———— accessible from 177	VII C 2	176
Ramesses II (?)	Iron door	———— some 80 yards W. of Omdeh's house	VII C 2	177
Ramesses II †	Iron door	———— a short distance N.W. of the Omdeh's house	VII B 2 ; VIII A 2	178
Hatshepsowet †	Iron door	———— at foot of the hill in front of Omdeh's house ; W. of 182	VII B 2 ; VIII B 2	179
19th dyn.	Iron door (on 179)	———— accessible from 179	VII B 2 ; VIII B 2	180
Probably 18th dyn. (late)	Iron door	Khôkhah, S.E. slope of hill, low down ; N.W. of the Omdeh's house	VII B 2 ; VIII A 2	181
Tuthmosis III (?)	Iron door	Khôkhah-district, about 50 yards N. of the Omdeh's house	VII B 2 ; VIII B 2	182
Ramesses II †	Iron door	Khôkhah, E. side, just S. of 48, and N. of 32	VII B 2 ; VIII B 2	183
19th dyn.	Iron door	———— E. side, just above 48	VII B 2 ; VIII B 2	184
6th-10th dyn.	Walled off	———— E. side, N. of 184, and above 48	VIII B-C 2	185
6th-10th dyn.	H. of Sagar (a woman)	———— E. side, next N. of 48	VIII C 2	186
19th dyn.	Inhabited	———— N.E. side, next to 49, on N. side of the same court	(IX behind*)	187
Amenophis IV †	Iron door	———— N.E. side, W. of 39, and E. of 25 and 28	IX B 2	188
Ramesses II † (yr. 58)	Iron door	Asâsif, E. of the brick pylons ; a few paces W. of 36	IX C 2	189
21st-22nd dyn. (?)	Iron door (on 189)	———— accessible from 189	IX C 2	190
Psammetikhos I	Iron door (on 189)	———— accessible from 189	IX C 2	191
Amenophis III-IV †	Iron door (on 189) ²	———— accessible from 189	IX C 2	192

¹ Wrongly marked in Key-plate VII, the number should stand just to the left of 245 to 248.

² The western portion of the tomb has been buried deep by Mr. Winlock.

NUMBER.	NAME OF OWNER OR OWNERS.	PRINCIPAL TITLE OR TITLES; OR DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
193	 Ptahemhab	 Magnate of the seal in the Treasury of the Estate of Amūn.—Stele only
194	 Dhutemhab	 Overseer of peasants (<i>i.e.</i> , poulterers and purveyors of farm produce) of the Estate of Amūn
195	 Beknamūn	 Scribe of the treasury of the Estate of Amūn
196	 Pedcharresnet	 Chief steward of Amūn
197*	 Pedenēith	 Chief steward of the Divine wife, “Adorer of the God,” Ankhnasneferebre
198	 Riya	 Head of the Magazine of Amūn in “Elect of Places” (<i>i.e.</i> , Karnak)
199	 Amenarnofru	 Overseer of the Magazine
200*	 Dedi	 Governor of the deserts on the west of No (<i>i.e.</i> , Thebes)
201	 Rē	 First Royal herald
202	 Nekhtamūn	 Prophet of Ptah, Lord of Thebes;  Priest-in-front of Amūn
203	 Unnofru	 Divine Father of Mut
204	 Nebanensu	 of Amūn
205	 Dhutmōse	 Royal butler
206	 Anpemhab	 Scribe of the Place of Truth
207	 Haremhab	 Scribe of the Divine offerings of Amūn
208	 Roma	 Divine Father of Amen-rē
209	 Hatashemro	 Hereditary prince;  Sole beloved friend
210	 Rauben	 Servant in the Place of Truth
211*	 Penēb	 Servant of the Lord of the Two Lands in the Place of Truth
212*	 Ramōse	 Royal scribe in the Place of Truth
213	 Penamūn	 Servant of the Lord of the Two Lands;  Servant in the Place of Truth
214	 Khawey	 Custodian in the Place of Truth
215	 Amenemopet	 Royal scribe in the Place of Truth

DATE.	CONSERVATION.	SITUATION.	REFERENCE TO KEY-PLATE.	NUMBER.
19th dyn.	Iron door (on 189)	Asâsif, accessible from 189	IX C 2	193
19th dyn.	Iron door (on 189)	— accessible from 189	IX C 2	194
19th dyn.	Iron door (on 189)	— accessible from 189	IX C 2	195
Saite	Iron door (on 189)	— accessible from 189	IX C 2	196
Psammetikhos II †	Plastered up	— inside the great brick pylons near Dêr el Bahri	—	197
19th-20th dyn.	Lies open	Khôkhah, S. face, extreme W. end, low down	VII A 2	198
18th dyn.	Lies open	— S. face, extreme W. end ; just E. of 198	VII A 2	199
(Tuthmosis III- Amenophis II) †	Iron door	— S. face, extreme W. end ; just E. of 198, beside 199	VII A 2	200
Tuthmosis IV (?)	Iron door	— S.W. end, near top ; E. of, and higher than, 199 and 200	VII A 2 ; VIII A 2	201
19th dyn. (?)	Buried	— S. side ; N.E. of 172, and immediately behind the American house	VII B 2 ; VIII B 2	202
19th dyn.	Lies open	— S. side, near top ; just W. of 172	VII B 2 ; VIII A 1-2	203
18th dyn.	Lies open	— S. side, near top ; W. of 205	VIII B 1-2	204
Tuthmosis III- Amenophis II (?)	Lies open	— E. side, near top ; below, and slightly to S. of, 206	VIII B 1-2	205
19th-20th dyn.	Lies open	— E. side, near top ; high above 48	VIII B 1	206
19th-20th dyn.	Protected	— N. side, behind, and accessible from, storehouse of American house	IX B 2	207
19th-20th dyn.	Lies open	— N. side, high up ; a yard or two E. of American house	IX B 2	208
Saite	Lies open	S. Asâsif ; to right of the road leading desertwards from the white house of Sheikh Hasan Abd er Rasul	—	209
19th dyn.	Lies open	Dêr el Medîneh ; southernmost tomb in top row, above, and N. of 2 ; just S. of 9	II A 2	210
19th-20th dyn.	Iron door	— below, and just E. of 10	II B 2	211
19th dyn.	Lies open	— extreme N. of valley, high up in the corner where the cliff turns eastward	II B 2	212
20th dyn.	Lies open	— topmost row, just N. of 9 and just S. of 4	II A 2	213
19th-20th dyn.	Iron door	— southernmost tomb, more than half way up, and just S. of 2	II A 2	214
19th dyn.	Iron door	— not far from temple, a little way out from cliff ; E. of 5	II C 2	215

NUMBER.	*NAME OF OWNER OR OWNERS.	PRINCIPAL TITLE OR TITLES; OR DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
216*	 Neferhotpe	 Chief of the workmen
217*	 Ipy	 Sculptor
218	 Amennakht	 Servant in the Place of Truth on the west of Thebes
219	 Nebenmâet (son of 218)	 Servant in the Place of Truth on the west of Thebes
220	 Khaemtôre (son of 218?)	 Servant in the Place of Truth
221	 Harmin	 Scribe of the soldiers in the Temple (?) of the King on the west of Thebes
222	 Hekmaranakht, also called  Turo	 First prophet of Month, Lord of Thebes
223*	 Karakhamûn	 Hereditary prince
224	 Ahmôse, also called  Humay	 Overseer of the Estate (?) of the Divine Wife;   Overseer of the granary of the Divine Wife Ahmôse Nefertere
225	Name lost	 First prophet of Hathor
226	Name lost	 Royal scribe;  Overseer of the Royal nurses
227	Name lost (a brother of 67)	Title lost.—His father was  , the third lector of Amûn Hepu
228	 Amenmôse	 Scribe of the Treasury of Amûn
229	Name lost	Title lost.—Unfinished tomb, with a scene of offerings outlined
230	Name lost	Title lost.—Unfinished tomb, with a little painting
231	 Nebamûn	 Scribe, counter of the grain of Amûn in the Granary of Divine offerings
232	 Tharwas	 Scribe of the Divine Seal of the Treasury of Amûn
233	 Saroy	 Royal scribe of the table of the Lord of the Two Lands
234	 Roy	 Mayor;
235	 Userhêt	 First prophet of Month, Lord of Thebes.—Sarcophagus in the sepulchral chamber
236	 Harnakht	 Second prophet of Amûn;  Overseer of the Treasury of Amûn.—Sarcophagus in the sepulchral chamber

DATE.	CONSERVATION.	SITUATION.	REFERENCE TO KEY-PLATE.	NUMBER.
Ramesses II †	Lies open	Dêr el Medîneh ; topmost row of tombs, just N. of 6 and S. of 7	II B 2	216
(Ramesses II †)	Iron door	———— topmost row of tombs, N. of M. Schiaparelli's house, a little way S. of 6	II B 2	217
19th-20th dyn.	Iron door	———— just N. of 1 ; three tombs connected	II A 2	218
19th-20th dyn.	Iron door (on 218)	———— just N. of 1 ; three tombs connected	II A 2	219
19th-20th dyn.	Iron door (on 218)	———— just N. of 1 ; three tombs connected	II A 2	220
19th-20th dyn.	Iron door	Gurnet Murrai, just S. of 40	I A 1-2	221
Ramesses III-IV †	Iron door	———— just N. of 40	I B 2	222
Saite	Lies open, used as barn	S. Asâsif ; in a hollow behind the white house of Sheikh Hasan Abd er Rasul	—	223
Tuthmosis I	H. of Hagir Hamdan (a woman)	Sh. Abd el Gurnah, in plain ; almost opposite, and a little to S.E. of, 55 and 124	IV B 2	224
Tuthmosis III (?)	Lies open	———— (U.E.), E. face of hill, half way up ; immediately S. of 83	III B 1	225
Amenophis III †	Iron grating	———— (U.E.), E. face of hill ; above 60	III C 1	226
Tuthmosis III	Lies open	———— (U.E.), N.E. face of hill ; just above 68	VI A 2	227
Tuthmosis III- Amenophis II	Lies open	———— (U.E.), N.E. face of hill ; higher than, and close to, 104	VI B 2	228
18th dyn.	Lies open	———— (U.E.), N.E. face of hill ; to left of pathway leading up to 74	VI A 1	229
18th dyn.	Lies open	———— (U.E.), E. face of hill ; slightly above, and S. of, 101	III B 1	230
Early 18th dyn.	H. of Abd en Naïm	Dra Abu'l Naga ; about 10 yards N.W. of, and higher than, 17	XII B 2	231
19th-20th dyn.	Lies open	———— main northern hill ; above, and just W. of, 20	XIII A 2	232
19th-20th dyn.	Lies open	———— main northern hill ; higher than, and some 50 yards N. of, 148	XIII C 1	233
18th dyn.	Lies open	———— on S. side of the wady bounding main northern hill ; some 50 paces W. of, and on same level as, 154	XIV B 2	234
20th dyn.	H. of Muham-med Hasan	Gurnet Murrai, a short distance above, and to N. of, 222	I C 1	235
19th-20th dyn.	H. of Abd el Glél Râga	Dra Abu'l Naga, on S. slope of southernmost hill ; just behind, and higher than, 15	X A 2	236

NUMBER.	NAME OF OWNER OR OWNERS.	PRINCIPAL TITLE OR TITLES; OR DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS.
237	 Unnofru	 Chief lector.—Sarcophagus in the sepulchral chamber
238	 Neferuben	 Royal butler clean of hands
239	 Penhōet	 Governor of all northern lands
240*	 Meru	No title given
241	 Ahmōse	 Scribe of the Divine writings;  Child of the nursery
242*	 Wehebrē	 Overseer of of the "Adorer of the God"
243	 Pemau	 Mayor of the City (<i>i.e.</i> , No, Thebes);  Royal acquaintance
244	 Pekhal	 Overseer of the artificers
245	 Hory	 Scribe;  Steward of the Royal Wite
246	 Senenrē	 Scribe
247	 Simūt	 Scribe, counter of the cattle of Amūn
248	 Dhutmōse	 ^(sic) Maker of offerings of Tuthmosis III
249	 Neferronpēt	 (var. ) Purveyor (?) of dates
250	 Neferhotpe	Titles lost
251	 Amenmōse	 Royal scribe;  Overseer of the cattle of Amūn;  Overseer of the Magazine of Amūn
252*	 Senmen	 Steward;  Nurse of the Divine Wife.—Rock statue, near empty chamber
253		
254		
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260		


CATALOGUE OF THE TOMBS.


DATE.	CONSERVATION.	SITUATION.	REFERENCE TO KEY-PLATE.	NUMBER.
19th-20th dyn.	H. of Abd er Rahmân Râga	Dra Abu'l Naga, southernmost hill, just to E. of 236	X A-B 2	237
18th dyn.	Lies open	Khôkhah, S. side, near top; just above, and W. of, 204	VII B 2; VIII B 1-2	238
Tuthmosis IV- Amenophis II (?)	Lies open	Dra Abu'l Naga, main northern hill; about 15 yards above, and slightly N.W. of, 13	XIII B 2	239
Between 6th and 12th dyn.	Lies open	Asâsif, high on hillside to N. of valley; just E. of the main footpath to Bibân el Mulûk	—	240
Tuthmosis III (?)	Iron door	Khôkhah, E. side; immediately above 48	VII B 2; VIII B 2	241
Saite	Buried	Asâsif, on the S. side of same court as 33	IX C 2	242
Saite	Buried	— accessible from the same court as 244; a little nearer the brick constructions	IX C 2	243
19th-20th dyn.	Buried	— accessible from a court some thirty yards W. of 192; and adjoining the westernmost portion of the latter	IX C 2	244
18th dyn.	H. of Hasan Ahmed el Gurni	Khôkhah district, just E. of 173. Four tombs accessible from one house	VII B 2	245
18th dyn.	H. of Hasan Ahmed el Gurni	— just E. of 173. Four tombs accessible from one house	VII B 2	246
18th dyn.	H. of Hasan Ahmed el Gurni	— just E. of 173. Four tombs accessible from one house	VII B 2	247
18th dyn.	H. of Hasan Ahmed el Gurni	— just E. of 173. Four tombs accessible from one house	VII B 2	248
Tuthmosis IV (?)	Iron door	Sh. Abd el Gurnah, in plain; a little way N. of the Ramesseum enclosure	IV A 2; V C 2	249
19th-20th dyn.	Iron door	Dêr el Medîneh, not far up hill; some way N. of 1 and 218-220	II B 2	250
Early Tuthmosis III (?)	Iron door	Sh. Abd el Gurnah, at the bottom of E. face of hill; outside Upper Enclosure below 65 and 66	VI A 2	251
Hatshepsowet	Lies open	— N.E. face of hill; high up outside Upper Enclosure	VI C 2	252
				253
				254
				255
				256
				257
				258
				259
				260


INDICES.


I. NAMES OF OWNERS OF TOMBS.


N.B.—The fully-vocalized transcriptions of proper names vary so much in the writings of different authors that they are quite unsuitable as the basis of an index. This index is therefore arranged in accordance with the consonantal or skeleton transliteration employed by most Egyptologists, in the order of the Egyptian alphabet. Such words as are written in the so-called syllabic writing are reduced to their barest elements. After the consonantal skeleton there follows, within brackets, a pronounceable equivalent of the same name, which makes no pretence to scientific accuracy (*see* above pp. 14–15).


 ³
any (Any), 168.


 ⁱ
i-h-ms (Ahmōse), 83, 121, 224, 241.
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imn-wsr-h3t (Amenuserhēt), 176.
imn-m-ipt (Amenemopet), 29, 41, 148, 177, 215.
imn-m-int (Amenemōnet), 58.
imn-m-wshyt (Amenemwaskhet), 62.
imn-m-h3t (Amenemhēt), 48, 53, 82, 97, 122, 123, 163, 182.
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 ^e
3-sw-m-w3st (Asemwēset), 112.
m-y (Amy), 94.
3-h3t (Ashukhit), 174.


 ^w
W3h (Wah), 22.
w3h-ib-r (Wehebrē), 242.
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b3k-n-h3sw (Bekenhons), 35, 141.
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 ^p
P3-iry (Pere), 139.
p3-miw (Pemau), 243.
p3-nb (Penēb), 211.
p3-nh3y (Pinehas), 16.
p3-hry-h3t (Peharhēt), 187.
p3-h3rw (Pekhal), 244.
p3-sir (Pesiūr), 106.
p3-šdw (Peshedu), 3.
p3-tnfy (Pathenfy), 128.
p3-di-imn-ipt (Pedamenopet), 33.
p3-di-nit (Pedenēith), 197.
p3-di-hr-rsnt (Pedeharresnet), 196.
pw-im-r (Puimrē), 39.
pn-imn (Penamūn), 213.
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pn-nswt-3wy (Pennesuttaui), 156.
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pt-h-m-hb (Ptahemhab), 193.

 ^m
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nfr-wbn (Neferuben), 238.
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nht-imn (Nekhtamūn), 202.
nht-dhwtv (Nekhtdhōut), 189.
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ns-p3-nfr-hr (Nespenefrhor), 68.
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⊗ *ḥ*
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ḥ-r-w (Harua), 37.
ḥry (Hory), 245.
ḥry (Hray), 12.
ḥr-mn (Harmin), 221.
ḥr-m-ḥb (Haremhab), 78, 207.
ḥr-ms (Harmōse), 126.
ḥr-nḥt (Harnakht), 236.
ḥk̄z-m̄s̄-t̄-r̄-nḥt (Hekmaranakht), 222.
ḥk̄z-r-nḥh (Hekerenneh), 64.

⊙ *ḥ* and ~~ḥ~~
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sn-m-ḥḥ (Senemioh), 127.
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□ *š*

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∪ *k*

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ky-nbw (Kynebu), 113.
k-n-r (Kenro), 54, 178.

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k-s (Kasa), 10.

△ *k̄*

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▷ *t*

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t-r (Turo), 222.
t-t (Tati), 154.
t̄i-ky (Tetiky), 15.

≡ *t*

T̄3y (Thoy), 23.
Ṭw-n-ṣny (Thauenany), 134.
Ṭ-nfr (Thonūfer), 158.
t̄-n-n (Thanuny), 74.
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∪ *d*

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dw̄ṣwy-nḥh (Dowenneh), 125.
Ddi (Dedi), 200.

∩ *d*

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dḥwty-m-ḥb (Dhutemhab), 45, 194.
dḥwty-ms (Dhutmōse), 32, 205, 248.
dḥwty-nfr (Dhutnūfer), 80, 104.
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Tombs in which the name of the owner is destroyed or was not found :—73, 77, 91, 101, 114, 115, 116, 119, 129, 136, 143, 147, 152, 153, 162, 167, 171, 175, 180, 188, 225, 226, 227, 229, 230. *Original owner unknown* :—58, 70, 117, 190.

II. TITLES OF OWNERS OF TOMBS.

It has been thought that the most instructive way of displaying these would be in reference to certain broad classes (Royal Functionaries, Priesthood, etc.). One and the same title may appear under various heads, as "Scribe of the recruits of the Ramesseum," under headings *h* (Military), *j* (Temple-administration), and *l* (Employments). It must be remembered that only the principal title is given, as a rule, in this abbreviated Catalogue, so that the picture here offered of the functions represented in the Theban Necropolis is necessarily very incomplete. A note of interrogation in front of a title implies a doubt as to whether it is classified in its right place.

a. ROYAL FAMILY.

Eldest son of the King, 22.

Son of the King, 15.

b. OFFICIALS OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD AND COURT.

Chief steward, 48, 71, 73, 183; of the King, 93.

Steward; ? (alone), 46, 188, 252; — of Tuthmosis I, 21; — of the Good God Tuthmosis I, 124; — of the house of Amenophis III (called) "Re is brilliant," 107; — in the house of Ramesses II, 183; — in the Southern City, 89.

Herald; First Royal —, 84, 94, 201; First —, 125; Great — of the King, 155.

Butler; ? (alone), 154; Royal —, clean of hands, 92, 101, 188, 238; Royal — (without epithet), 22, 110, 172, 205.

Kitchen-master of the Lord of the Two Lands, 43.

F

Overseer of the Cabinet, 62.
 Overseer of the Royal Harim, 47.
 Nurse of the Royal son Amenophis, 64.
 Overseer of the Royal nurses, 226.
 Scribe and physician of the King, 17.
 Royal scribe; (alone), 56, 57, 74, 78, 80, 102, 104, 107, 127, 136, 163, 184, 226, 251; great —, 132, 160; — in the Place of Truth, 212, 215; — of the table of the Lord of the Two Lands, 149, 233; — of the despatches of the Lord of the Two Lands, 23.

Scribe of the Royal accounts (?) in the Presence, 65.
 ? Maker of offerings of Tuthmosis III, 248.
 Overseer of works, 11.
 Head of works of the Lord of the Two Lands in every monument of Amūn, 137.
 Sculptor of the Lord of the Two Lands; (alone), 181; chief —, 181.
 Servant of the Lord of the Two Lands; (alone), 213; — in the Place of Truth, 211.

c. HONORIFIC TITLES AT COURT.

Hereditary prince, 116, 185, 209, 223.
 Royal acquaintance, 243.
 Sole beloved friend, 209.
 Praised and beloved, 191.

Under the head of the King, 48, 190.
 Child (241 *hrd*) of the nursery, 56, 102, 172, 241.
 Fan-bearer on the right of the King, 76, 94, 118; Fan-bearer, 20.

d. OFFICIALS IN THE SERVICE OF QUEENS.

Chief Steward; — of the "Adorer of the God," 36; — of the Divine Wife, 37; — of the Divine Wife, "Adorer of the God," Ankhnasneferebrē, 197; — of the "Adorer of the God," Ankhnasneferebrē, 27.
 Steward; — of the Royal Wife, 245; — of the Royal Wife Nebt-u, 24; — of the Great Royal Wife Teye, 192; — of the Divine Wife, 151.

Nurse of the Divine Wife, 252.
 Overseer of the estate (? *gs-pr*) of the Divine Wife, 224.
 Overseer of the granary; — of the Royal Wife and Royal Mother, Ahhotpe, she lives!, 12; — of the Divine Wife Ahmōse Nefertere, 224.
 Overseer of (*imi hnt*) of the "Adorer of the God," 242.
 Scribe, counter of the cattle of the Divine Wife of Amūn, 151.

e. PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF HIGH DIGNITARIES.

Steward of the Vizier, 82.

Steward of the first prophet of Amūn, 45.

f. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, REVENUES, ETC.

Vizier; (alone), 66; Governor of the town and —, 29, 55, 60, 61 = 131, 83, 100, 103; Governor of the town and Vizier of the town (*i.e.*, No, Thebes), 106.
 Chancellor, 99.
 Divine Chancellor, 185.
 Overseer of the judgment-hall (?), 84.
 Treasury; Overseer of the —, 11, 80.
 Granary; Overseer of the —y, 65, 123; Overseer of the —ies of Upper and Lower Egypt, 46, 57, 87; Overseer of the —y of the Lord of the Two Lands, 79.

Counter of bread, 123.
 Scribe of the fields of the Lord of the Two Lands of Upper and Lower Egypt, 69.
 Head of the field-labourers, 144.
 Overseer of all that grows, 127.
 Magazine; Overseer of the —, 199; Overseer of the — of the Lord of the Two Lands, 124.

g. PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

Royal son of Kush, 40.
 Southern lands; Governor of the —, 40, 156.
 Northern lands; Governor of all —, 239.
 Eyes of the King in the Two Lands of the Retenu, 42.
 Governor of the deserts on the West of No (*i.e.*, Thebes), 200.
 Great chieftain of the nome, 186.

Mayor; ? (alone), 234; — of Aphroditopolis, 20; — of Edfu, 128; — of the Southern City (*i.e.*, Thebes), 15, 96, 163, 184; — of the City (*i.e.*, No, Thebes), 128, 243; — of the Southern Lake and the Lake of Sobk, 63; — of Thisis, 109.
 Harbour-master in the Southern City (*i.e.*, Thebes), 130.

h. MILITARY CHARGES.

Commander of soldiers, 74; Great — of the Estate of Amūn, 126.
 Lieutenant-commander of the soldiers, 85.
 Lieutenant of the King, 88.
 Overseer of horses, 91.
 Captain of troops, 42, 91, 145, 156; — of the police on the West of Thebes, 90.

Standard bearer; — of the Lord of the Two Lands, 77; — of (the Sacred Bark called) "Beloved of Amūn," 90.
 Scribe of the soldiers in the Temple (?) of the King on the West of Thebes, 221.
 Scribe of recruits, 78, 164; — of the Ramesseum in the Estate of Amūn, 170.

1. THE PRIESTHOODS.

Amūn :—

- First prophet of —, 35, 67, 86 = 112, 95 (*see too* 84), 97, 157.
 Second prophet of —, 39, 75, 120, 236.
 Third prophet of —, 98, 158.
 Fourth prophet of —, 34, 159.
 Prophet of —, 68, 148.
 [Overseer of] the prophets of —, 58.
 Divine father of —, 50, 208.
 Priest (*wēb*) of —, 141, 187.
 Priest-in-front of —, 44, 135, 202.
 Priest over-the-secrets of the Estate of —, 113.
 First lector of —, 121.
 Third lector of —, (title of father of tomb-owner), 227.
 Chief of the Masters of Ceremonies (?) of — in "Elect of Places" (*i.e.*, Karnak), 147.
 Chief of the brazier-bearers of —, 13.
 Bearer of the floral offerings of —, 161.
 Amūn of Tuthmosis III; First prophet of — in (the temple called) "Presented with Life," 72.
 Amūn "Great-of-Majesty"; prophet of —, 112.
 The noble ram-sceptre of Amūn; prophet of —, 105.
 Mut :—
 First prophet of —, Lady of Asheru, 59.
 Divine father of —, 203.
 Priest-in-front of —, 174.
 Khons; First prophet of —, 25.

Amenophis :—

- Priest (*wēb*) of —, the image of Amūn, 14.
 First prophet of —, of the Forecourt, 19; Prophet of —, of the Forecourt, 16.
 Prophet of —, who navigates on the Sea of Amūn, 134.
 Hathor; First prophet of —, 225.
 Month; First prophet of —, Lord of Thebes, 222, 235.
 Onūris; First prophet of —, 108.
 Ptah; Prophet of —, Lord of Thebes, 202.
 The Royal *ka* of Tuthmosis I; First prophet of —, 51.
 Tuthmosis III; First prophet of —, 31. *See too above*, Amūn of Tuthmosis III.
 Prophet; (alone), 33. *See too above*, Amūn, Mut, etc.
 Divine father; —, clean of hands, 168. *See too above*, Amūn, Mut.
 Priest (*wēb*); (alone), 54. *See too above*, Amūn, Amenophis; *also below*, Lector, etc.
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 Chief —, 33, 237.
 Priest (*wēb*) and —, 177.
 Chosen — of the Lord of the Gods, 168.
 First, Third —, *see above*, Amūn.
 Director of the festival, 191.
 Chief of the Altar (?) 65.

i. THE ADMINISTRATION OF TEMPLE ESTATES, ETC.

Amūn :—

- Chief steward of —, 32, 196; Chief steward of — in the Southern City (*i.e.*, Thebes), 41.
 Steward of —, 71.
 Overseer of the Estate (? *gs-pr*) of —, 125.
 Agent of —, 53.
 (Revenues.)
 Chief servant who weighs the silver and gold of the Estate of —, 18.
 (Treasury); Overseer of the Treasury of —, 236; Scribe of the Treasury of —, 228; Scribe of the Treasury of the Estate of —, 30, 195; Scribe of the Treasury in the Estate of Amenrē, King of the Gods, 178; Scribe of the Divine Seal of the Treasury of —, 232; Magnate of the seal in the Treasury of the Estate of —, 193. *See too below*, Ramesseum.
 (Granary); Overseer of the Granary of —, 81, 146; Scribe, counter of the grain, 146; Scribe, counter of the grain of —, 82; Scribe, counter of the grain in the Granary of Divine offerings of —, 38, 179; Scribe, counter of the grain of —, in the Granary of Divine offerings, 231; Scribe of the Divine offerings of —, 207.
 (Magazine); Overseer of the Magazine of —, 122, 251; Head of the Magazine of — in "Elect of Places" (*i.e.*, Karnak), 198.

- Overseer of the cattle of —, 251.
 Scribe, counter of the cattle of —, 247.
 Overseer of the huntsmen of —, 149.
 Overseer of peasants (*i.e.*, poulterers and purveyors of farm produce) of the Estate of —, 194.
 (Craftsmen.)
 Outline-draughtsman of the House of Gold, fashioning the Gods of the Estate of —, 117.
 Sculptor of —, 54; Sculptor of —, in the Place of Truth, 4.
 Chief of the goldworkers of —, 169; Chief of the gold workers in the Estate of —, 114, 189.
 Overseer of the artificers of the Estate of —, 70; Overseer of the artificers (*i.e.*, shipbuilders) of the northern Lake of —, 189.
 Chief of the makers of fine linen (?) of the Estate of —, 45. *See too below*, Ramesseum.
 (Constructions); Overseer of works of Amen-rē in "Elect of Places" (*i.e.*, Karnak), 142; Overseer of works in "Elect of Places," 166; Head of works of the Lord of the Two Lands in every monument of —, 137.
 (Scribe; *see too above under* Treasury, Granary, etc.)
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 Chief of the temple-scribes of the Estate of —, 68, 70.
 Scribe of the Divine writings in the Estate of —, 111.
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- (Military.)
 Great commander of soldiers of the Estate of Amūn, 126.
 ? Officer of the Estate of Amūn, 28.
See too below, Ramesseum.
 Khons; Head of the Magazine of, 54.
 Gods of Thebes; Scribe of the Divine offerings of the —, 173.
 Ramesseum:—
 Overseer of the Treasury in the —, in the Estate of Amūn, 26.
 Chief of the weavers in the — in the Estate of Amūn on the West of Thebes, 133.
 Overseer of the garden in the — in the Estate of Amūn, 138.
 Scribe of Truth in the —, in the Estate of Amūn, 177.
 Scribe of the recruits of the — in the Estate of Amūn, 170.
 Temple of Ramesses, "Beloved like Amūn"; Temple-scribe of the —, 58.
 Temple (?) of the king; Scribe of the soldiers in the — on the West of Thebes, 221.

k. FUNCTIONARIES OF THE "PLACE OF TRUTH."

- Servant in the Place of Truth; 1, 2, 9, 10, 210, 213, 220; — on the West of Thebes, 3, 5, 10, 218, 219.
 Servant of the Lord of the Two Lands; (alone) 213; — in the Place of Truth, 211.
 Custodian in the Place of Truth, 214.
 Chief of the workmen; (alone), 216; — in the Place of Truth, 6 (*bis*); *Cf. too* Chief in the Place of Truth, 8.
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 Scribe of the Place of Truth, 206; Scribe in the Great Place, 7.
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N.B.—All the tombs named in this section are situated at Dêr el Medîneh, except 206.

l. EMPLOYMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED, ETC.).

- Artificers; Overseer of the —, 244. *See too under j*, Amūn (Craftsmen).
 Butler, 154. *See too under b*.
 Cattle; Overseer of —, 166; Scribe, counter of the — of Amūn, 247.
 Dates; Purveyor (?) of, 249.
 Fine linen (?); Head of the makers of — of the Estate of Amūn, 45.
 Garden; Overseer of the — in the Ramesseum in the Estate of Amūn, 138.
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 Nurse; — of the Royal son Amenophis, 64; Overseer of the Royal —s, 226.
 Physician; Scribe and — of the king, 17.
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 Sculptor (*ḥ*; *md*-*t*, lit. "wielder of the chisel"); (alone), 217; — of Amūn, 54; — of Amūn in the Place of Truth, 4. *See too under b*.
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III. DATES OF TOMBS.

a. TOMBS DEFINITELY DATED TO A PARTICULAR REIGN.

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 Hatshepsowet—Tuthmosis III, 11, 110.
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b. TOMBS APPROXIMATELY OR CONJECTURALLY DATED.

- 6th-10th dyn. ; 185, 186.
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 246, 247, 248.
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 129, 130, 144, 145, 154, 182, 225, 241, 251.
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GURNET MURRAI.

FROM THE EAST.

(Nos. 40, 221, 222, 285.)



A—RUINS OF WILKINSON'S HOUSE.

SHEIKH ABD EL GURNAH.

EAST FACE OF HILL.

(Nos. 29, 46, 54, 58 to 61, 75 to 101, 114 to 119, 122, 131, 139, 225, 226, 230.)



SHEIKH ABD EL GURNAH.

THE PLAIN, LOOKING EASTWARD FROM THE HILL.

(Nos. 30, 31, 45, 50, 53, 55 to 57, 102, 123 to 129, 132 to 137, 139, 224, 249.)



SHEIKH ABD EL GURNAH.

THE PLAIN, LOOKING NORTH-WESTWARDS.

(Nos. 80, 81, 50 to 52, 111, 125 to 131, 249.)



SHEIKH ABD EL GURNAH.

NORTH-EAST FACE OF HILL

A—MR. MOND'S HOUSE.

(Nos. 21, 43, 58, 61 to 75, 103 to 107, 120 to 122, 227 to 229, 251, 252.)

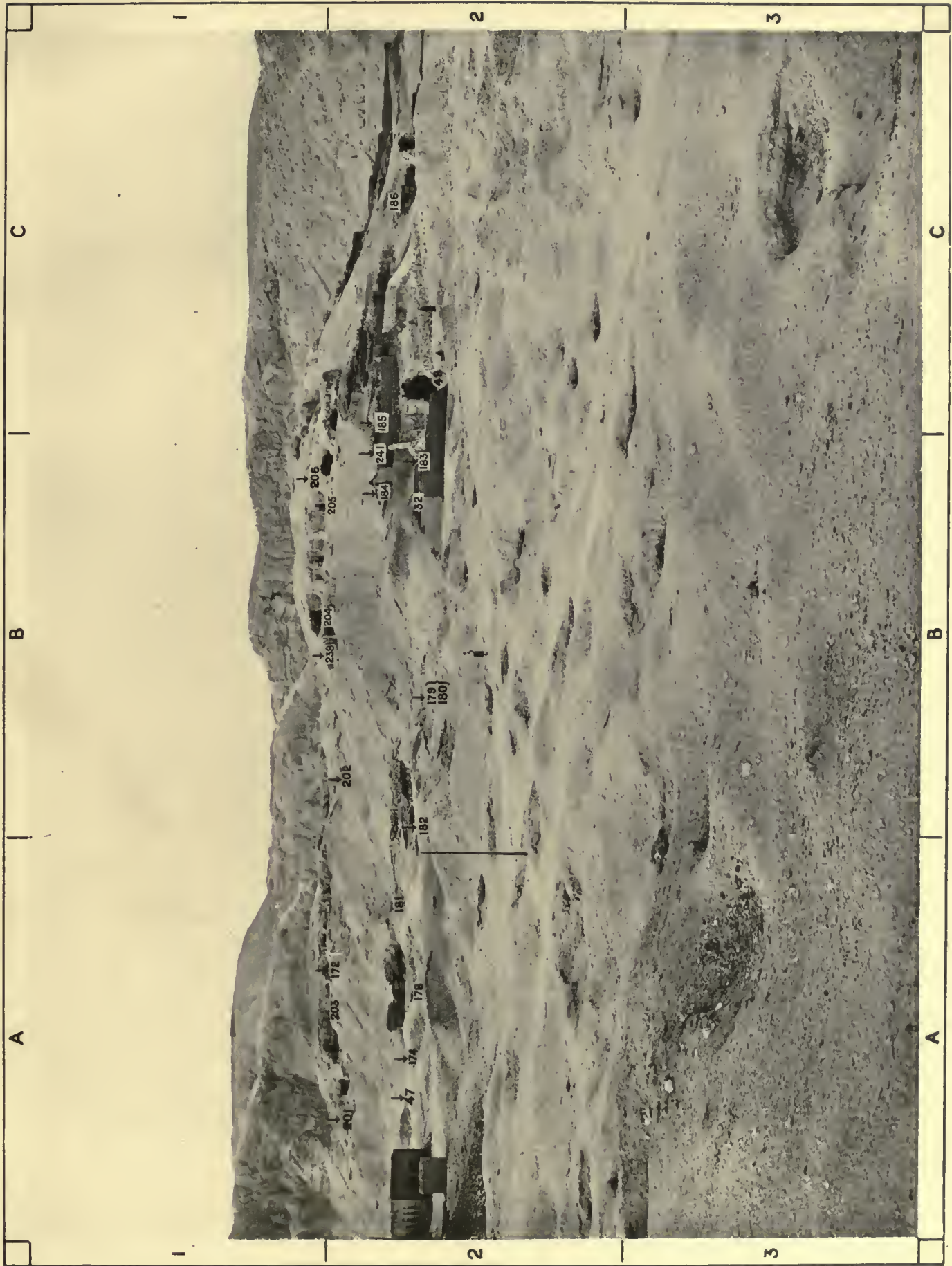


SHEIKH ABD EL GURNAH.

THE LOWER ENCLOSURE AND EL KHÓKHAH, SOUTH
SIDE AND DISTRICT.

A—THE FORMER HOUSE OF YANNIE.
B—THE ONDENE'S HOUSE.

(Nos. 22, 23, 32, 38, 41, 42, 44, 47, 48, 105 to 110, 112, 113, 172 to 184, 198 to 208, 238, 241, 245 to 248.)



EL KHÓKHAH.

EAST SIDE, FROM A POSITION LOOKING NORTH-WEST.

(Nos. 32, 47, 48, 172, 174, 178 to 186, 201 to 206, 238, 241.)



* 49 AND 187 LIE BEHIND THIS HOUSE.

EL KHÔKHAH.

NORTH SIDE, AND THE VALLEY OF THE ASÂSÎF.

(Nos. 25, 26, 28, 33, 36, 37, 39, 49, 103, 187 to 196, 207, 208, 242 to 244.)

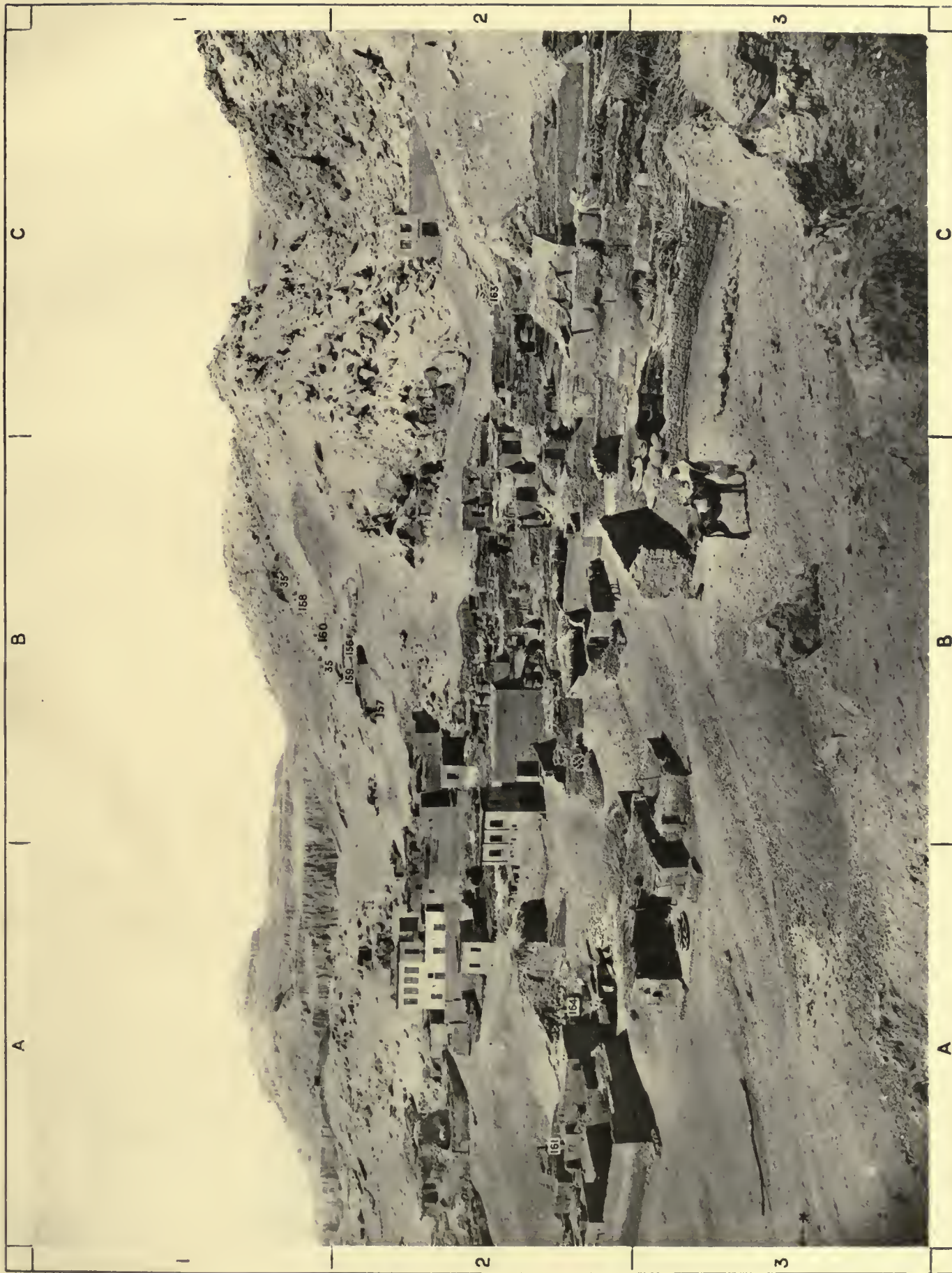
A—THE AMERICAN HOUSE.
B—MR. MOND'S HOUSE.



DRA ABU'L NAGA.

THE SOUTHERNMOST HILL, WITH THE ASÁSÍF ROAD.

(Nos. 15, 168, 236, 237.)

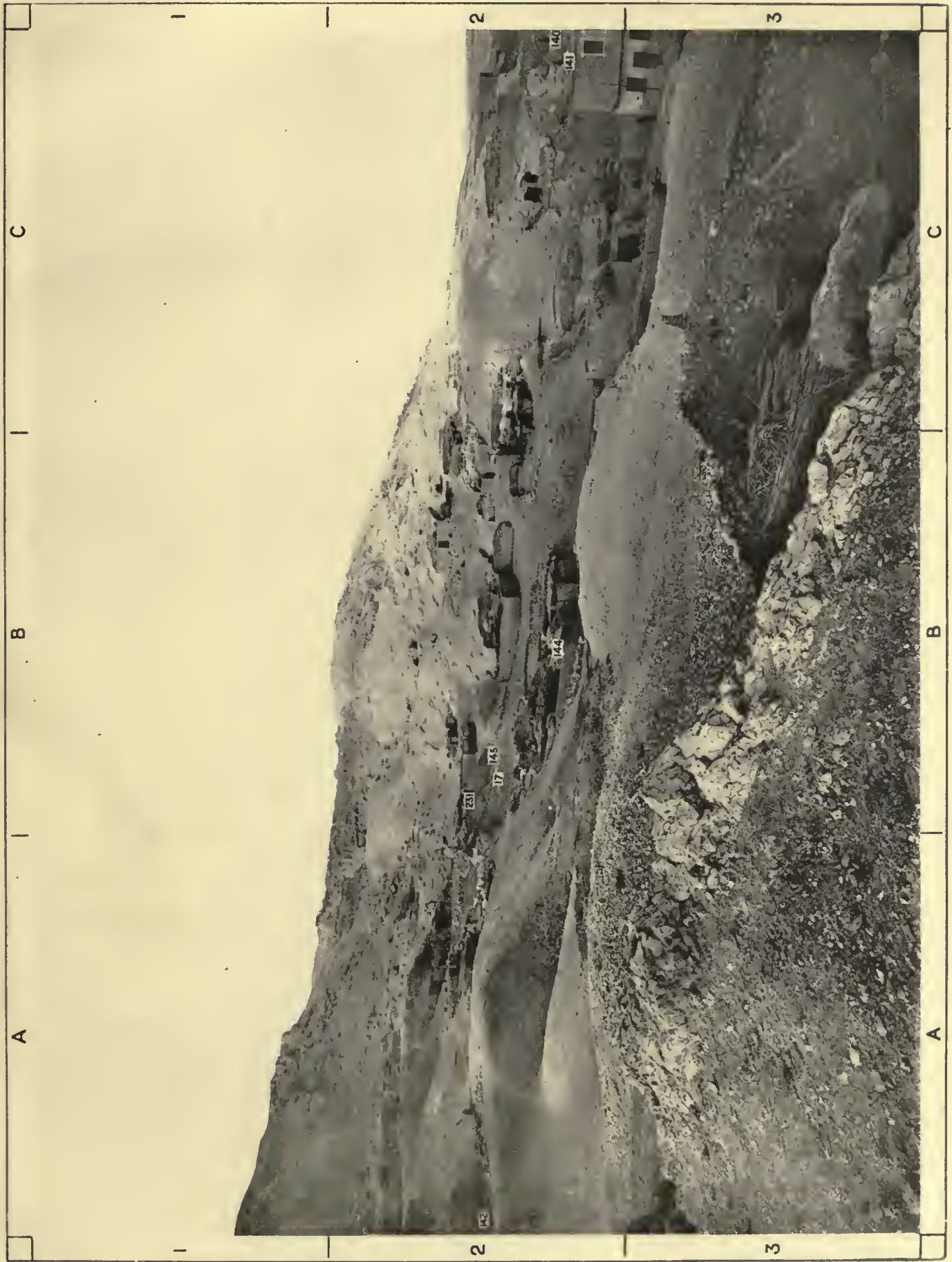


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THE VILLAGE, FROM THE RIDGE NEAR THE HOUSE
OF THE DEPT. OF ANTIQUITIES, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST.

(Nos. 35, 35, 156 to 164.)

* A FEW PAGES IN THIS DIRECTION
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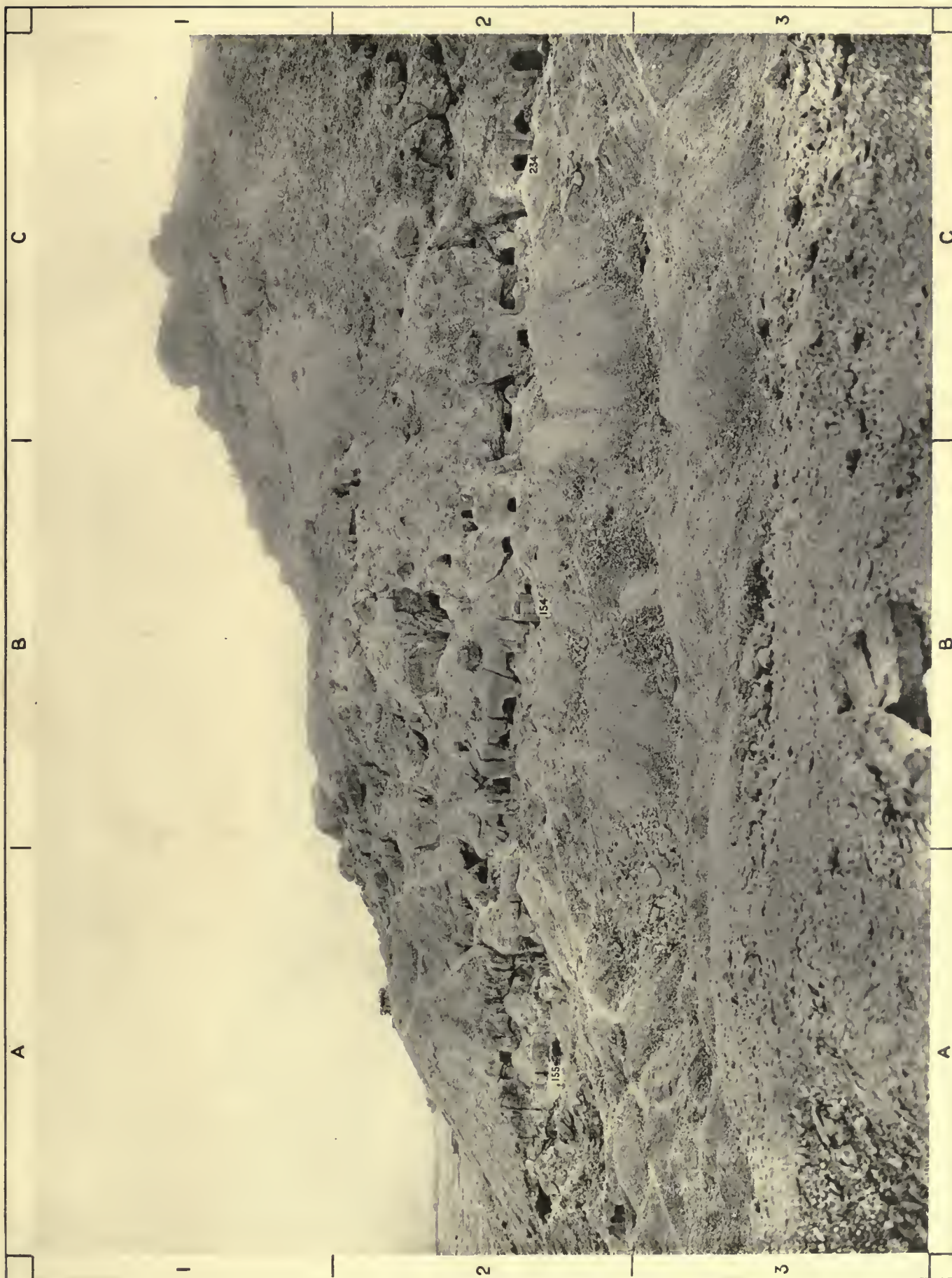


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THE MAIN NORTHERN HILL, EAST FACE.

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* NO. 19 IS A SHORT DISTANCE FURTHER
IN THE DIRECTION OF THE ARROW.



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THE WADY BOUNDING NORTH SIDE OF MAIN NORTHERN
HILL, SOUTH SIDE.

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