



“Trouvés Dans le Même Tombeau”: Find-groups Recorded in Journal d’entrée Volume 1 of the Egyptian Museum, Cairo

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ABSTRACT

As Michel Dewachter highlighted in 1985, the title-page on the earliest manuscript of the *Journal d’Entrée*, the accession registers for the Egyptian Museum Cairo, identifies it as the finds journal for “the Excavations of H.H. the Viceroy” Said Pasha, beginning in 1858, and the first several thousand entries are in the hand of Auguste Mariette, appointed by Said as antiquities and museum commissioner. This article introduces the way in which the registers took shape, between archaeological sites and museum plans, and lists the several object assemblages to be found in the records for the first year 1858-1859. One group comprises basketry, cosmetic and food vessels, seal-amulets and the coffin of a woman. These finds offer an opportunity to assess the record of the deposit against the items identifiable now, 165 years later, in the museum, within the wider histories of archaeological fieldwork, ancient burial practices, and the vulnerable material frame of the museum collection.

INTRODUCTION:

1. AH 1274/ AD 1858: ESTABLISHING A BASE FOR THE EGYPTIAN MUSEUM AND ANTIQUITIES SERVICE AT BOULAQ

In 1835, Mohammad Ali (reigned 1805-1849) decreed the protection of monuments in Egypt through the three strategies of a museum at Cairo to receive finds from the governorates across the country, inspections by a Cairo-based inspector, and a ban on unlicensed exports (Abou-Ghazi, 1988, pp. 3-7) from Abdin Palace Archive, Ma‘ia Turc, Reg.no.316, 75; (Khater, 1960, pp. 35-56). Two decades later, his son and second successor Said (reigned 1854-1863) employed Auguste Mariette to prepare major sites in the winter of 1857-1858, for a state visit by Napoleon the cousin of Emperor Napoleon III. When prince Napoleon was unable to undertake the journey, Said is said to have offered as an official gift the finds from the site works, and then in summer 1858 he appointed the energetic Mariette to be *mamour* “commissioner” for a new *Maslahat al-Athar* “Antiquities Service” (David, 1994, pp. 98-108), that would deliver the goals established by Mohammad Ali. This relaunch took shape at a time when Said had

accepted the plans for the Suez Canal put forward by the retired diplomat Ferdinand de Lesseps. In September 1857 Mariette had written to Lesseps welcoming his support for a “projet de conservation de monuments”, and articulated a proposal for gradual implementation of a museum and sites inspectorate; he envisaged inspectors in each province, co-ordinated an inspector-general who would in turn be supervised by a commission composed of four European consuls-general (David, 2010). The proposal broadly reaffirm the terms of the 1835 order, though the letter refers to the 1835 legislation only implicitly, at the first stage; an order from Said to all regional governors would apply the prohibition against private searches for antiquities “*more stringently than has been done until now*” (David, 2010, pp. 213 “pour défendre plus sérieusement qu’on ne l’a fait jusqu’ici toutes espèces de recherches d’antiquités”, emphasis in original).

In the orders issued the following summer, Said and his government evidently chose to exclude the formal involvement of foreign consuls in the Service, and modified some details on resources (David, 1994, pp. 108 citing order 32, 4 July 1858 108 citing order 32, 4 July 1858, cf. Khater 1960, 59 with n.1 order issued 23 Dhu al-Qada 1274). As the 1858 model continues the 1835 decree provisions for monument preservation, Cairo collection, and central inspector, the innovative aspects of the 1858 Service appear less in its aims, than in two points of organisation. First, although rejecting a role for consuls, Said placed a foreigner in charge of Service operations, reflecting a systemic preference of successive rulers from the Mohammad Ali family for European officials in specialist positions. One parallel is the appointment of Pavlos Pavlidis, known as Paul Draneht, to varied roles under Said and his successor Ismail (Mestyan, 2017, pp. 99-100, cf p.102 “a typical intersection between the government and the entourage employees in mid-nineteenth century Egypt”). Mestyan emphasized also that “*Egypt was a province, not a state, thus “official institutions” had to be established by the Basha personally.*” (Mestyan, 2017, p. 110).

Secondly, it continued the site-specific infrastructure installed by Mariette for his 1857-1858 collecting work, with a separate *chantier* “work-team” at each major terrain of monuments, rather than the governorate-based administration in the 1835 decree and in the 1857 Mariette proposal to Lesseps. The subsequent work of Mariette as Service commissioner followed on seamlessly from his 1857-1858 activation tours across Egypt (David, 1994, pp. 102, 108; cf Khater 1960, 66-67). Against formidable odds, Mariette succeeded in sustaining his dual role of sites inspector and museum director over the following two decades, through a rare conjunction of factors: unflinching dedication to his set goals (David, 1994, pp. 269 “trésors d’énergie, de diplomatie et de ténacité”); (self)-training in art and design (Marshall, 2021, pp. 136-202) as well as in ancient Egyptian script, language and history; and sufficiently firm anchorage in the imperialist structures of Egyptian and French political society (Gady, 2006, pp. §29-30) . Within months of his formal appointment, he was drawing up an inventory of acquisitions for the Egyptian Museum, though funds to convert the allotted space at Boulaq into a public museum display did not arrive until 1863 (Reid, 2002, pp. 104- 106); (Lebée, 2013, pp. 16-22). In its context of a new start, the inventory written by Mariette presents new

accessions, and so makes no reference to any material from existing government collections. Earlier finds that he omitted include material from his own 1850-1853 excavations at the Saqqara Serapeum for the Louvre (Malinine, Posener, & Vercoutter, 1968, pp. vii, about thirty stelae), (Devauchelle, 1994, p. 95 “une cinquantaine” identifiable from later volumes of the *Journal d’Entrée*), and from the 1857-1858 commission from Said to Mariette (notably the coffin of king Kamose) (Dewachter, 1985, p. 109).

The original handwritten registers from the time of Mariette as *mamour* (1858-1881) bear the title *Inventaire de Boulaq*, shifting the focus from the sites of origin to the destination in Cairo. Comprising four bound manuscripts, now preserved in the Cabinet des manuscrits of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France, the *Inventaire* is the original copy of the object register, covering the years when Mariette was *mamour* (Dewachter, 1985). After the death of Mariette, it seems to have been considered part of his papers, and so a working copy was made as the official *Journal d’Entrée* of the Egyptian Museum in Cairo; the *Journal* was then extended under consecutive Service directors (Table 1). In highlighting the present location and central importance of the *Inventaire de Boulaq*, Michel Dewachter drew attention to a note in *Journal d’Entrée* volume 3, page 137 (fig.1), where the first successor of Mariette as Director, Gaston Maspero, identified the first three volumes of the Egyptian Museum Cairo *Journal d’Entrée* as the official copies for the museum (Dewachter, 1985, pp. 109-110: “Ce registre a été écrit par M. Cousin qui de 1881 à 1886 fut attaché provisoirement au Musée par le Ministre des Travaux Publics pour recopier les vieux registres et tenir les nouveaux). Dewachter could also confirm that the handwriting across all four parts of the *Inventaire* is that of Mariette and his 1860s assistants Emile Brugsch and Luigi Vassalli. The list entries start in June 1858, presumably corresponding to a formal decision by Said Pasha to appoint Auguste Mariette as commissioner of the Antiquities Service.

The *Inventaire de Boulaq* and *Journal d’Entrée* are the tangible and enduring documents of the new infrastructure, and the conceptual origins as well as the contents of these opening acts of museum registration deserve more attention from researchers, as invited by Dewachter. The neat copies into volumes 1-3 of the *Journal d’Entrée* preserved in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, have been expanded by the further observations of generations of curators. These volumes continue the history of the life of each object in the events that characterise all collections and, in parallel, all such museum documents: relocations, disappearances, re-identifications, references to photographic records and published museum catalogues. However, in the nature of the operations of Mariette, the *Inventaire de Boulaq* was initially created as not only a collection audit document, but also an excavation finds register (see section 2 below). Its form closely follows the fuller of the two Mariette inventories of his 1850-1853 Serapeum Saqqara finds, now in the archives of the Louvre Department of Egyptian Antiquities (Archives des Musées nationaux, Registres des collections, répertoires et inventaires, 20150162/227 and 228: Table 2). The first has a title page “Catalogue provisoire fait en Egypte”, and gives a record of finds from the winter of 1851-1852, numbered 1-3054, not in precise chronological order; no

initial headings are preserved for its six-column template, but the contents of each are consistent, and accord with the more comprehensive second inventory. The latter has an outer title page “Inventaire rédigé par Mariette de monuments entrés au Louvre (Musée Egyptien) par suite de ses fouilles au Serapeum de Memphis (4 cahiers) (“Inventory drawn up by Mariette of monuments entered at the Louvre (Egyptian Museum) following his excavations at the Memphis Serapeum (4 ledgers)”). The next ‘inner title page’ sheet gives the description by Mariette: “Registre pour servir à l’inscription des monuments sous les Nos qu’ils avaient à leur départ du Sérapéum pour Paris” (“register for entering the monuments by the numbers they had at their despatch from the Serapeum to Paris”) followed by “Cahier no.1”. On the following page the list begins, and the column headings are spelled out as “sequence number of the present register”; “date and place of find”; “brief description”; “importance rating” (on a scale from 1 to 4, where 1 is first class or most significant); “correlation with chronological register number”; “observations”, the last referring to location (packing-crate number, transfer to government authorities, or remaining on site), see (fig.2-3). This range of information fields seems to be unique to the joint curatorship and fieldwork of Mariette in Egypt.

At the start of the *Inventaire de Boulaq* Mariette gave his “Explication des nos. d’importance” (Dewachter, 1985, p. 109 with pl.20), now expanded from the four levels in the Serapeum inventory by adding a first class of outstanding and a lowest level sixth (fig.4):

- “No.1. Monuments d’une importance tout-à-fait exceptionnelle, comme la table d’Abydos, la Pierre de Rosette, les statues de Turin.
- No.2. Monuments d’une grande importance, comme le lion couché du Sérapéum, les bijoux de Scha-em.Djom, les stèles datées de la XIIe dynastie, le scribe accroupi du Louvre;
- No.3. Monuments du genre des belles stèles funéraires, du bronze de Nofri-Atmou;
- No.4. Monuments peu intéressants, mais dignes cependant d’être conservés;
- No.5. Monuments d’un intérêt moindre que les précédents;
- No.6. Monuments d’un intérêt presque nul.”

(“1. Monuments of outstanding importance, such as the Abydos table [king-list], the Rosetta Stone, the Turin statues; 2. Monuments of high importance, such as the Serapeum lion couchant, the jewellery of Scha-em.Djom [Khamwaset], the dated stelae of the XIIth Dynasty, the Louvre seated scribe; 3. Monuments of the kind of the fine funerary stelae, the Nofri-Atmou bronze; 4. Monuments of less interest, but nonetheless worth preserving; 5. Monuments of lesser interest than the preceding; 6. Monuments of almost zero interest.”)

The dual focus from the Mariette Saqqara lists, first on provenance information and secondly on display value, survives embedded in the term *Journal d’Entrée* that came to designate the core registers of the Egyptian Museum.

2. OBJECT GROUPS IN VOLUME 1 OF THE *JOURNAL D'ENTRÉE* OF THE EGYPTIAN MUSEUM

Volume 1 of the *Journal d'Entrée* in the Egyptian Museum covers inventory numbers JE 1-7040 in 399 pages. Volume 2 records JE 7041-21348 in exactly the same number of pages, indicating a standard volume size as the basis for documentation after the death of Mariette in 1881, when information from the *Inventaire de Boulaq* began to be copied into the new *Journal d'Entrée* (Rashed & Bdr-El-din, 2018, p. 43). As indicated in Table 1, the four bound *Cahiers* of the *Inventaire* together took up *Journal d'Entrée* volumes 1-2 and part of volume 3. Dewachter observes that only the first of these four bound sections of the *Inventaire* bears a title, and that its wording explains why the lists include objects which were left on site: “Fouilles de S.A. le Vice-Roi. Journal servant à l’enregistrement des monuments au fur et à la mesure de leur découverte” (“Excavations of His Highness the Viceroy. Journal to be used for the registration of monuments as they are discovered”: (Dewachter, 1985, pp. 109, cf 115-116). Simultaneously a finds register and a museum inventory, the *Journal d'Entrée* thus serves as a guide to the original contents of the collection, as it grew in the first two decades of its new institutionalised form. At the same time, it presents a mid-nineteenth century forerunner or substitute for the archaeological documentation expected of excavations today. From this perspective, parts of the object lists may be as informative as site records for many later field directors, whose accomplishments often lay in establishing object typologies (as Flinders Petrie 1880s-1920s) or architectural site plans (as Ludwig Borchardt 1890s-1910s) rather than in records of object groups as found. Two indispensable elements are absent in the large-scale clearance operations which characterise the approach of Mariette in general, and still of Petrie for settlement archaeology half a century later: stratigraphic recording and the closer supervision of site sections (squares) are widely adopted only in the course of the twentieth century (on history of fieldwork methods, see Lucas 2001). With this difference in mind, an initial summary of objects with shared find-place identifiable in *Journal d'Entrée* volume 1 can offer a useful background to the later emergence of a focus on context, materialised as a record of object assemblages (see section 4). The Mariette register entries for these sets of related objects may then be compared with the earlier nineteenth-century records of find-groups, and, in future, enable us to revisit our history of archaeology, in the interaction between fieldwork and museum (on this relation see (Stevenson, 2022)). In this paper, we investigate the record by Mariette of his first year in the position of *mamour*, 1858-1859.

As recorded in *Journal d'Entrée* volume 1, the immediately identifiable find-groups from those early months of Service work by Mariette fall into two categories: (1) assemblages reconstructed from references to the same personal name in entries dispersed over different parts of the register; (2) assemblages listed in sequence in one block, indicating recognition of the group as a focus of attention; see (Miniaci & Quirke, 2009), on a find-group from the following 1859-1860 season). The most famous group, from the burial of queen Ahhotep of the late Seventeenth-early Eighteenth Dynasty, falls into the second category; as that has already attracted extensive attention, we do not seek to investigate that further here (JE 4663-4772: see (Bissing, 1900); (Miniaci & Lacovara, 2022)). For

the present study, we have noted the following further object groups in volume 1, presented here in order of first occurrence in the numerical order of the register, rather than by date or place of find. After each JE number or set of numbers we summarise or quote the information as recorded in *Journal d'Entrée* volume 1, and add in square brackets further notes there and our own comments on current assessments, including on date.

CATEGORY 1: assemblages reconstructed from references to named individuals across separate entries

1.1. “Puits” (shaft tomb) of general Ankhpakhered, Giza October 1858 (Dewachter, 1985, pp. 130, noting Chevereau 1985, 179 doc.276)

Date of objects: Late Period (by shabti type and personal name)

JE 1955-1958 Pyramides Puits d’ankh pe krouti [no date but cf JE 1971-1972]

1955-1956 2 small alabaster vases [later annotation in red ink with *Catalogue Général* publication numbers 18139, 18150, see (Bissing, 1904-1907, pp. 17, 20, pl.2)]

1957-1958 2 calcite cups

JE 1971-1972 Pyr. Puits d’Ankh pe Krouti Oct. 1858

1971 lapis lazuli star amulet

1972 “Pendeloque en forme d’amande, avec le nom de Ankh Pe Krouti” [for the form compare Reisner 1907, 99-100, pl.7 CG12012-12018 including examples with names]

JE 1977-1980 Pyramides Octobre 1858 [linked by name on objects to “Puits d’Ankh pe Krouti”]

1977-1980 four shabtis of Ankh pe Krouti [later annotations CG 47363-5, JE 1980=47514-6, see (Newberry, 1930, pp. 138-139, 155-156)]

JE 1984 Pyramides Octob 1858 1984-1985 id. Puits d’Ankh pe Krouti [limestone bird moulds; *not clear if 1984 Ankhpakhered note applies to 1984 alone or also to 1985*]

1.2. Burials including items inscribed for Senhotep, Bekamen and Nebteti Qurna June 1858

Date of objects: mid- to late Eighteenth Dynasty (by black coffin type)

(a) Coffins and associated objects of “Bek-Amen” and “Sen-hotep”

JE 2152 coffin of woman “Bek-Amen”

JE 2170 coffin of man “Sen-hotep”

JE 2249 silver ring with green jasper plaque Neferkheperura-wanra Amenhotep found on left hand index finger of mummified body in coffin JE 2152

JE 2250 copper ring with “Typhon” [Bes] motif found with preceding

JE 2251 gold ring with green jasper scarab found on hand of same body as JE 2249-2250

JE 2252 lapis lazuli amulet strung on little finger, same body as JE 2249-2251

JE 2527 symmetrical hieroglyph scarab found on left hand of mummified body in coffin JE 2170; ring JE 2249 on mummified body in JE 2152 gives the date of the mummified body in JE 2170, and thus of the present scarab

According to the Mariette note on JE 2527, the coffins JE 2152 and 2170 were presumably found in the same tomb; possibly the other June 1858 black coffins JE 2150-1 and 2153 below (b)-(c) were also from the same tomb or in the same cemetery area.

(b) Coffin and associated objects of “Neb-teti”

JE 2153 coffin of woman “Neb-teti”

JE 2157-2158 two bichrome one-handled vases inscribed “Neb-teti”, found with JE 2153

JE 2253 gold ring with lapis lazuli scarab bezel, illegible inscription; found on left hand of mummified body in coffin JE 2153

(c) coffins of same type without associated objects

JE 2150 coffin of *ibw n ib n imn* “dancer of the dance (?) of Amun” “Houi”

JE 2151 coffin of woman “Mouth-iri”

CATEGORY 2: assemblages of objects identified with reference to named individuals, and registered in a single sequence of numbers

2.1 items found on “la momie du nommé Aah hotep”

JE 2185 bronze uraeus “placé sur la momie”

JE 2186 Egyptian alabaster angled stick (?) at waist (“passé a la ceinture du mort, comme un poignard”)

JE 2187 faience scarab with symmetrical hieroglyphs and interlace, found on middle finger of left hand

2.2 tomb of a woman named “Bok” and five unnamed individuals, Qurna December 1858: see section 3 below

2.3 scribe Djehuty, Qurna January 1859

JE 3361 green-glazed steatite scarab found on left hand of *sš dhwtj*, attachment string preserved

JE 3362 gold ring with lapis lazuli plaque inscribed Amun-Ra and Ahmes, found on left hand with JE 3361

JE 3363 calcite vase with traces of kohl, found in the coffin of the same mummified body

JE 3364 ivory model adze found with two others not catalogued on the face of the previous body, under the wrappings

2.4 burial of a man named Senusret, Qurna January 1859

JE 3386 wood headrest inscribed Senusret

JE 3387 wood bow

JE 3388 wood staff with crescent end; nos.3386, 3387, 3388 were found on a mummified body whose coffin is indisputably 11th Dynasty [rishi coffin: to date to the late Second Intermediate Period or early 18th Dynasty]

There is a photograph by Théodule Devéria of this group taken at Boulaq in 1859 (album at the Musée d'Orsay, image PHO 1986 131 261 on online catalogue, inked label "Qournah" at lower left). For the photographic work of the Egyptologist, see (David, 2014), and on the evidence for the group see (Miniaci, 2022, pp. 43-45), proposing as provenance the same area of Dra Abu al-Naga as the Kamose burial, found in 1857, and the Ahhotep burial, found in 1858.

2.5 Late Period tomb of at least four individuals, Saqqara January 1859

JE 4432-4447 sets of canopic jars for Ptahirefaa, Pespermeh, Horiraa, from one tomb [annotation "No. 37 du plan"]

In addition to the groups associated with one or more personal names, one set of objects in a single sequence of numbers is noted as coming from one tomb, without inscriptions on coffins or other objects, Qurna January 1859:

JE 3366-3384 scarabs, amulets, rings, ear-rings, kohl vase and bronze mirror

3. THE OBJECTS IN THE TOMB WITH THE COFFIN "OF THE WOMAN NAMED BOK"

The earliest instance of a larger group of objects from one find entered in one block in the *Journal d'Entrée* (JE) is from the Qurna *chantier* of the Service, working across the cemeteries of the West Bank at Thebes. Mariette assigned them the numbers JE 3317 to 3348, giving the find date as December 1858 (fig.5a-c). As the first larger find-group registered together, the objects in his 32 entries occupy a significant place in the history of the Egyptian Museum. Here we present first the individual items as registered by Mariette, noting for each whether it is identifiable in the museum collection today (3.1). We then compare information in the *Inventaire de Boulaq* (Table 4) with that in the *Journal d'Entrée* (3.2), before assessing the object group in relation to more fully documented burial assemblages of comparable date and object range (3.3). For the present

article, we sought to identify in the collections of the Egyptian Museum as many as possible of the objects registered by Mariette as JE 3317 to 3348. A small proportion of the finds feature in the volumes published so far of the *Catalogue Général* of the Egyptian Museum (see Table 3), though with no further information on find context. The special registers at the Egyptian Museum were checked as thoroughly as possible, with success in identifying several objects; others were found with a great effort by the colleagues at the registration department of the museum, while others still remain not located. The task of relocating further objects will depend in future on any correspondences between the dimensions and drawings in the Mariette registers (fig.6-7), on the one hand, and the museum objects of the same type present in the museum but without indication of provenance, on the other. For objects without any associated label or surface mark, any identification will remain at a general level of probability, as in any museum audit.

3.1 Assessment of the individual objects as registered and as identified so far in the collection

Each entry is numbered 1 to 35 in the sequence of the JE number entries, and provides: JE number; object name; other museum inventory and *Catalogue Général* numbers (where applicable); dimensions; bibliography; description, comments and select parallels.

1. JE 3317 Large basket

[fig. 8]

Other museum numbers: Catalogue Maspero Fiches, 4618; basket: S.R.2/11424; T.R.13.11.26.16; lid: S.R.2/11425; T.R.13.11.26.18.

Measurements: basket, L. 61 cm; H. 20 cm; lid: L. 63 cm; W. 29.5 cm (JE: L. 63 cm; H. 30 cm)

Material: “Fibre de papyrus” according to Mariette; botanical identification requires specialist confirmation

A large basket with lid, both of one or more plant materials, and both oval in form. The drawing of the object in the *Inventaire de Boulaq*, closely copied in JE, shows four vertical reinforcement strands on both upper and lower elements; the special register includes a small separate photograph that was useful for identification of the basket and its lid. The basket is preserved in good condition and is currently on display. The museum registers record the revisions arising from uncertainty over information available in inventorying and auditing processes; the cover was given a temporary number (T.R.13.11.26.18), now redundant following its re-identification as belonging with this basket (S.R.2/11424-5, annotations in pencil).

According to the Mariette entry, this basket contained objects JE 3318 to 3321; its vertical strands and substantially larger size make it suitable as the transport or storage case for the four smaller baskets and the little wood box. The tomb of Hatnefer and Rames, the parents of Senenmut, included a basket of similar dimensions, containing food (MMA

36.3.57a, b, l. 63 cm, max. w. 43 cm, h. basket 20 cm, h. lid 4 cm). A nearby burial of a woman had a smaller basket that contained a wood box, kohl jar and stick, and hair braids (MMA 36.3.189, h. 17 cm, diam. 28 cm). In the East Cemetery at Deir al-Madina, tomb 1389 yielded another basket of similar size to JE 3317 (l. 61 cm, h. 35 cm, w. 42 cm); the contents were two leather sandals, a razor, an ivory kohl stick, a bag of galena eye-paint, weaving tools and a bag of dates and raisins (Bruyère, 1937, p. 199). A razor, six bags of food and bread, a pair of sandals, and two linen garments were found in the largest of several baskets in tomb 1388 (l. 36 cm, h. 40 cm: (Bruyère, 1937, pp. 191-192).

2. JE 3318 Small wood box

[fig. 9]

Other museum numbers: S.R.3/1769.

Dimensions: H. 7 cm; W. 6 cm; L. 9 cm.

Material: Wood, Ivory.

Description: small box of an unidentified wood, with sloping lid inlaid with ivory. It has four short legs, and two knobs for fastening, the first on one of the small sides, and the second at the top of its lid. Its style and manufacturing quality may be compared with other parallel boxes, including at the most elaborate and highly decorated end of the range the example from the tomb of Tutankhamun, find no.44 (Reeves, 1990, pp. 192, with the list 193 for other sloping lid boxes nos.43+522?, 493+494, 540+551, 575+594).

The Special Register includes a small photograph of the box, giving its provenance again as Qurna 1858. A similar box from Antiquities Service excavations directed by Vassalli in the 1860s appears in Mariette, *Monumens divers* pl.51h, cited by Maspero as display no.3172 (Maspero, 1883, p. 113).

3. JE 3319 Polychrome reed basket

Other museum numbers: S.R.2/11570; T.R. 20.11.26.8

Dimensions: H. 19 cm (JE);

Material: “Jonc” (reed) according to Mariette; botanical identification requires specialist confirmation.

Bibliography: (Veldmeijer, Ikram, & Kubiak-Martens, 2022, pp. 308-310, cat. no. 224)

The second largest basket, this appears in the Mariette inventory drawing as steep-sided, with flat base, and shallow conical lid. The difference in colours noted by Mariette may reflect dye or plants of different species or age. For a polychrome basket with dyed halfa grass from the tomb of Hatnefer and Rames, see below on JE 3320.

4. JE 3320 Small reed basket

[fig. 10a-b]

Other museum numbers: S.R.2/11448; T.R. 13.11.26.6

Dimensions: H. 10 cm; Diameter 15.5 cm.

Material: as JE 3319

Bibliography: Maspero Fiches, 2925

A small picture in the Special Register enabled identification with the object in the museum; we do not know the basis on which previous curators identified the object in the photograph with the basket to which Mariette assigned the number JE 3320, but the height matches the 10 cm recorded in JE. A round basket and lid with overall height of 10 cm, squatter in form than the Mariette drawing of JE 3319 was found in the tomb of Hatnefer and Rames, and is identified in the Metropolitan Museum of Art New York online database as “made of halfa grass coils with the design created using grass dyed black and red”; on discovery it contained only one bead (MMA 33.3.60).

5. JE 3321 Small reed basket: not located

Dimensions: H. 8 cm (JE)

Material: as JE 3319

Mariette registered this without a drawing, and noted that there was no lid.

6. JE 3322 Monochrome reed basket, containing 14 dom-palm fruits: not located

Dimensions: Diameter 26 cm (JE)

Material: as JE 3319

The registry entry has no drawing, leaving as clues for identification the size, the 14 dom nuts, and the detail that the basket is of one colour only, in contrast to JE 3319 and, by implication, JE 3320-3321.

7. JE 3323 Metal cup with cylindrical body, rounded base, lined rim-band: not located?

Other museum numbers: CG 3488 [*with a small figure in the CGC*]

Dimensions: H. 12 cm (JE), c. 11.5 cm (Radwan, 1983, p. 127); thickness 0.1 cm (Radwan, 1983, p. 127)

Material: copper or copper alloy (Mariette “cuivre jaune”)

Bibliography: (Bissing, 1901, p. 37 (CG 3488)); (Radwan, 1983, pp. 127, pl.65 no.358)

The JE annotations identify this as 3488 in red, indicating the object published as CG 3488 with the same provenance and date as the “Bok” group, and approximately similar height (Bissing, 1901, pp. 37 “Kurna, Dec.1858”, height 11.6 cm). In the *Inventaire de*

Boulaq and JE drawings the upper part of the cup has two equally spaced horizontal lines parallel to the rim.

In his analytical typology of metal vases, Ali Radwan drew together the evidence for the use of this form of vessel as the standard drinking-cup of the Eighteenth Dynasty, and identified four examples with an out-turned or applied band over the upper area, including this example; the others are from Deir al-Madina and two unprovenanced in the Petrie collection; he also listed five examples without band, and one with a projecting rim and a line demarcating the upper area (Radwan, 1983, pp. 127 nos.358-361 with band, nos.347-350, 351 without band, no.352 with lip and line). Several examples are dated to the late Eighteenth Dynasty (no.347 tomb of Kha, Thebes, reign of Amenhotep III; no.351 Semna, Nubia, found containing jewellery including gold ring with Amenhotep III throne-name; no.352 Amarna, cf. nos.353-357 larger versions with name of Akhenaten). The Deir al-Madina example Egyptian Museum Cairo JE 63676 is thought to have been found with a round metal bowl JE 63675 (Radwan, 1983, pp. 96, no.235, diameter 13 cm, 127 no.359 cup, height c. 12.5 cm); the dimensions of the pair are comparable to JE 3323 and JE 3324. Bruyère seems not to have published these, but he recorded the find of another deep cup of the form of JE 3323 in Deir al-Madina East Cemetery tomb 1370; it was found in one of the pottery vessels with outward-flaring sides, together with a pottery saucer, loaves and fruit (Bruyère, 1937, pp. 156 no.21, copper, no dimensions given). Deir al-Madina 1370 is dated by inscriptions to the reigns of Hatshepsut and Thutmes III, demonstrating that metal examples of the form are present in the mid-Eighteenth Dynasty, in agreement with the evidence of the JE 3317-3348 group.

One of the unprovenanced metal parallels in the Petrie Museum has a single wide rim band (UC80589: (Petrie W. M., 1937, p. pl.39 no.28) = (Radwan, 1983, p. 127 no.360); the rim band recalls a standard pottery drinking-cup found in mid-Eighteenth Dynasty burials, with a black band painted at the rim (e.g. (Petrie W. M., 1907, p. pl.27D) types 49-51, assigned to the earlier 18th Dynasty “to Thutmes I”; (Petrie & Brunton, 1924, p. pl.64), type 20P2 from Sidmant burial 1221; (Brunton & Engelbach, 1927, p. pl.34), type 20P from Ghurab burial 59). The black band on the pottery versions perhaps emulated the folded rim that protected the mouth of the drinker on metal cups. For the pottery form in general, see (Helmbold-Doyé & Seiler, 2019, pp. 146, 148-149), type II.A.1.b as a very widely attested drinking-cup form of the late Second Intermediate Period to early Eighteenth Dynasty, and (Wodzińska, 2009, p. 35) type SIP 3 (Tell el-Daba), 37 type SIP 7 (Edfu, date range extending into early Eighteenth Dynasty), 86 type NK 46 (Amarna, late Eighteenth Dynasty).

8. *JE 3324 Shallow metal bowl or cup with narrow rim band (?) and short base-ring: not located*

Dimensions: Diameter 16 cm (JE)

Material: copper or copper alloy (dittography from JE 3323 in Mariette JE)

In comparison with the JE, the drawing of the bowl in the *Inventaire de Boulaq* shows a slightly more curving profile on the left side, with the lower edge of the curve placed above the thin base. In both the Mariette *Inventaire* and Cousin JE versions, the rim is drawn as slightly wider than the body, but this might be the result of indicating a different rim-band like that of JE 3323. The drawings would indicate a ring-base about 2/5 the diameter of the bowl, but may be intended to convey only the presence of a ring-base, rather than its size.

Ali Radwan noted that bowls with shallow stands are attested already in the First Dynasty, and in later periods in pottery, stone and faience, appearing in banquet scenes on Eighteenth Dynasty tomb-chapel walls (Radwan, 1983, pp. 104 with nn.32-33). His New Kingdom examples are mainly Ramesside in date (Radwan, 1983, pp. 98-99, nos.269-277); that date seems uncertain for the distinctive form of the first example, the only one with gentle curving and plain rim, so closest to the *Inventaire de Boulaq* drawing (no.269, unprovenanced, (Petrie W. M., 1937, p. pl.40), M49, UC8564). Pottery parallels for the form include small bowls or cups with wide ring-base and red-painted rim, as found in the early Eighteenth Dynasty (Helmbold-Doyé & Seiler, 2019, pp. 115-116, I.B.1.5). The combination of shallow bowl or cup on ring-base also recalls the lower part of a copper vessel of different form (handle, out-turned flat rim) found in Burial D 1, Pit 3, Courtyard CC 41, Asasif, a context dating to the early Eighteenth Dynasty (MMA 16.10.438 = (Radwan, 1983, pp. 108, pl. 55, no. 302)).

9. JE 3325 Calcite cosmetic vase with some kohl remaining: not located

Dimensions: H. 5 cm (JE)

Material: Egyptian alabaster (calcite, travertine)

The drawing in the *Inventaire de Boulaq*, closely copied in JE, depicts the vase with, inserted, a stick for applying the kohl; the stick has a bulbous upper end. As drawn, the vase has a flat lid, short concave profile neck, rounded high-set shoulders, and narrow outward-turned foot band. Petrie recorded a similar form, also in calcite, among finds from a burial beneath the store-rooms of the Sety I temple at Qurna, see no.20 in (Petrie, 1909, pp. 12, pl.31 nos.16-20, burial S.2, perhaps mid- to late Eighteenth Dynasty). For further parallels from mid-Second Intermediate Period to mid-Eighteenth Dynasty, see (Aston, 1994, pp. 86-87 Fig.15-16 nos.159-164, pp.146-147).

10. JE 3326 Pottery vase with biconical body and outward flaring rim [fig. 11]

Other museum numbers: S.R.3/10770 [with small photo for the object]; CG 2492

Dimensions: H. 10 cm

The vase in the Mariette *Inventaire de Boulaq* drawing is less squat than the JE version (diameter: height ratio in *Inventaire de Boulaq* 1:1, in JE 1:8), but the form in both is

biconical with outward flaring short neck, and delineated rim, and flat base. Both indicate decoration in the form of two horizontal bands around widest point of body, but the *Inventaire de Boulaq* shows the upper of these as solid, and the lower as two narrowly separated parallel lines. The drawing in the *Inventaire* also has another three bands at the upper body and neck of the vase: the uppermost is solid, and the other two each comprise two parallel horizontal lines. The underside of the rim is again a distinctly thicker band in the *Inventaire* version, where the lower body curves outslightly just at the flat base line. The biconical form and banded decoration are typical of pottery vessels identified in other contexts as cosmetic vases, and dated to the Eighteenth Dynasty (Helmbold-Doyé & Seiler, 2019, pp. 175 type II.C.2.b “vornehmlich in die Regierungsjahre Hatschepsut/Thutmosis III” with n.1066 parallels, 178-179).

11. JE 3327 “Black granite” vase with narrow flaring foot, spherical body, outward flaring neck

Other museum numbers: Catalogue Maspero fiches, 2794 = S.R. CG 18353 = S.R.7-19976=S.R.1-10905

Dimensions: H. 7 cm, Diameter 5.1 cm

Material: hard stone, black to brown-black (Bissing tentatively suggested serpentinite; requires specialist identification)

Bibliography: (Bissing, 1904-1907, p. 62)

Within the “chalice” type of vase, this example has relatively short neck and foot, and rounded body. In the *Inventaire de Boulaq* drawing, the neck is broader and the foot narrower than the JE version; both drawings delineate a rim slightly wider than the top of the flaring neck. For the general type, see (Aston, 1994, pp. 87 Fig.16 no.173, with p.151 description (“Long-necked flask with a foot”)), and examples from early to mid-Eighteenth Dynasty. None there or in (Petrie W. M., 1937, pp. pl.32 nos.846-859) have the curved profile from shoulder to rim as JE 3227. Also with more vertical neck profile, but otherwise similar in form, are two parallels identified by Petrie as “brown serpentinite”, from the central chamber of the multiple burial tomb that he called the “tomb of Maket” at Lahun; one was in coffin 4, the other in a heap of objects in one corner (Petrie W. M., 1891, pp. 22, pl.27 nos.2, 6).

12. JE 3328 Calcite bag-shaped vase with short neck, outward flaring rim [fig. 12]

Other museum numbers: 3328; S.R.2/12723; CG 18299

Dimensions: H. 7 cm, Diameter 5 cm

Material: Egyptian alabaster (calcite, travertine)

Bibliography: (Bissing, 1904-1907, pp. 51, pl.III row 2 (3rd from right))

Bag-shaped vase of Egyptian alabaster with lighter banding of the stone at the upper middle body. In his catalogue, Bissing noted that the museum kept the lid off centre to reveal the interior. The *Inventaire de Boulaq* drawing shows the flat rim and narrower lid slightly more clearly than the JE version; in both the profile gives the maximum diameter slightly lower than the form of the vase itself. For the general form, see (Aston, 1994, pp. 87 Fig. 16, no.185, described pp.154-155), describing as: “bag-shaped jar with neck, flat base, and wide thin rim”, with parallels ranging from Early Eighteenth to Nineteenth Dynasties. An example in “brown serpentine” was among objects in the corner of the “tomb of Maket” central chamber at Lahun (Petrie W. M., Illahun, Kahun and Gurob, 1891, pp. 23, pl.27 no.7). For a pottery version that is rather larger but close in form, see (Wodzińska, 2009, p. 63) New Kingdom 10, dated to the early Eighteenth Dynasty (from Sidi Oweis el-Qurani, Nubia).

13. JE 3329 Calcite vase with short foot, spherical body, cylindrical neck [fig. 13]

Other museum numbers: S.R.2/11300; CG 18351

Dimensions: H. 13 cm

Material: Egyptian alabaster (calcite, travertine)

Bibliography: (Bissing, 1904-1907, p. 62)

See no.11 for the type (and see (Petrie W. M., 1891, pp. 23, pl.27 no.5) for a parallel in calcite found among the heap of objects in a corner of the central chamber of the “tomb of Maket” at Lahun). JE 3329 has short flaring foot, spherical body, and tall outward flaring cylindrical neck. In both the *Inventaire de Boulaq* and the JE, the flaring foot is drawn as extremely narrow at the point of join with the globular body. The JE drawing also shows the neck as shorter than the globular body. The vase itself has a thicker foot and a wider cylindrical neck that is taller than the globular body. While the Mariette *Inventaire* drawing is closer, comparison of the object with both records demonstrates the difficulty in identifying items on the basis of the register drawings alone. This instance serves as a reminder that those initial drawings acted as a rough guide within a smaller set of objects, early in the history of the museum, before the vast expansion of its collections.

14. JE 3330 Small red leather shoe: not located

Dimensions: L. 13 cm (JE)

Material: leather

This and the following object may be discussed together; both are leather footwear items, neither is drawn in the *Inventaire de Boulaq* or JE, and they could not be identified so far in the collection. As JE 3330 is recorded as red, and JE 3331 black, they do not seem to form a pair. Perhaps identification as two colours resulted from surface deterioration, but the other organic items identified from the group suggest that the preservation conditions

were excellent. Nevertheless the possibility of different appearance may be illustrated by the loss of most surface colour on one of a pair of red-coloured leather shoes from a disturbed context at Thebes, Deir al-Madina tomb 1386 (Louvre E14502, Montembault 2000, 204-205, no.132).

It is unclear on what basis Mariette registered the two footwear items as “d’enfant” (“for a child”, or “child-size”), for example from their size alone, or from otherwise unrecorded information about the presence of infant or adolescent human remains in the tomb. Given the variety in even small-scale human populations, size is not of itself a secure indicator of age; this consideration applies also to the object registered by Mariette after the two shoes, the low stool JE 3332 (see below). The 1934-1935 excavation of Eighteenth Dynasty tombs in the East Cemetery at Deir al-Madina yielded five pairs of footwear for women, four for men, and two for adolescents (Bruyère, 1937, pp. 63-65; for their relative size see fig.33 on p.64); some were found inside or on the coffin, others among other items in baskets, or placed on a chair. All examples were of leather, some in open sandal form, some in closed shoe form, some with cover for the toes only; examples were undyed or tinted green or light red (for wider context see now the comprehensive project (Veldmeijer 2019) incorporating new analyses, typology and discussion). Deir al-Madina tomb 1372 contained three adolescents; one rested in a coffin 1.14 m in length, on which a pair of leather sandals had been placed at the foot end (Bruyère, 1937, pp. 164 “cuir rose”; now Louvre E14504 Montembault 2000, 88, cat. no. 29). At 16.5 x 6.7 cm (left) and 15.8 x 6.2 cm (right) this pair comes close to JE 3330-3331.

15. JE 3331 Small black leather shoe: not located

Dimensions: L. 14 cm (JE)

Material: leather

See comments on no.14 JE 3330.

16. JE 3332 Low wood stool with rush seat

[fig.14]

Other museum numbers: S.R.2. 11412

Dimensions: H. 14 cm; L. 32 cm

Material: wood, rush

Stool with woven rush seating support on frame of four side-bars interlocking with four round-topped square-section legs, finely finished. Mariette did not draw this seat in the *Inventaire de Boulaq*, but noted that it was in “very good condition”. In construction, material and size it is similar to several low stools found in the Deir al-Madina East Cemetery (Bruyère, 1937, pp. 47-51), 5-20 cm height of legs, in comparison to 40-45 cm legs of high stools and chairs. A close parallel in form and finish of legs is one of the two from tomb 1379 of Satmen and Nub, dated by a jar-stamp to the joint reign of Thutmes III and Hatshepsut (Bruyère, 1937, pp. 170-175); clearer photograph in (Andreu, 2002, p.

77 no.6b Louvre E14438). Another three were found in tombs 1368, 1370 and 1377, all also containing a bed; in 1370 the bed and stool were found in the shaft, outside the closed entrance to the chamber, along with a mat, three empty pottery vessels, and painted wood models of a bed and a stool (Bruyère, 1937, pp. 150, 154-155 fig.80-81). In his analysis of an unprovenanced parallel, British Museum EA46705, Geoffrey Killen commented that it “is unlikely, due to the webbed seat, that they were used as a footstool. Therefore they were more likely used by either squatting or kneeling upon them. Otherwise they may perhaps have been used as a child’s stool” (Killen, 2017, p. 64). From his final suggestion, we might consider stool JE 3332 in relation to the small-sized footwear JE 3330-3331. However no infants or children are present in the Deir al-Madina contexts for low stools: tombs 1370 and 1377 both contained burials of a man and woman of advanced years; in tomb 1377 the body had been removed, but the reed-and-branch coffin was 1m 95 cm in length; the roughly carved anthropoid coffin in 1368 measured 1m 25 but was found to contain cloth. Therefore these early to mid-Eighteenth Dynasty low stools seem instead to reflect the custom of sitting in a squatting position, as in an early second millennium BC depiction of playing a board-game, (Bourriau, 1988, pp. 104-5 no.91, pl.I.2).

17. JE 3333 Shallow pottery bowl, containing dough-like substance: not located

Dimensions: Diameter 15 cm (JE)

Material: pottery

Small pottery bowl with rounded base, profile with shallow curve, containing dough-like substance (Mariette “pâte de pain”). In contrast to the JE drawing with thick rim-line, interpretable as a painted band, the *Inventaire de Boulaq* drawing has a rim line that is thinner to left, suggesting a plain surface. Parallels from the Deir al-Madina East Cemetery contained food, including loaves and fruit, but the excavation report seems not to refer to dough (Bruyère, 1937, pp. 100 assiettes et coupelles from 5 to 35 cm in diameter; 106-107 pains, galettes et gâteaux, all solid forms).

18. JE 3334 Pottery vase containing dough-like substance: not located

Dimensions: Diameter 12 cm (JE)

Material: pottery

As drawn in the *Inventaire de Boulaq* this vase has an outward flaring neck or upper body on round-shouldered lower body, narrowing to flat base, containing dough-like substance (on the contents see JE 3333). The drawing there indicates rather more of the “dough” than is shown in JE.

The form loosely resembles smaller vessels from a late second millennium B.C. or later context, the level between the palace floor and burnt destruction layer at the Qurna temple of Sety I (Myśliwiec, 1987, pp. 48-49 nos.261-262). However the *Inventaire* drawing is

difficult to use as a guide in this instance where the original object has not yet been identified.

19. *JE 3335 Pottery bowl with flat base, containing dough-like substance: not located*

Dimensions: Diameter 16 cm (JE)

Material: pottery

Small pottery bowl with rounded base, profile with pronounced curve, containing dough-like substance: on general form and contents, see JE 3333.

20. *JE 3336 Long-necked pottery vase with painted motifs* [fig. 15]

Other museum numbers: Catalogue Maspero fiches, 2794; S.R.4/12147; CG 2721

Dimensions according to JE: H. 44 cm (JE); H. 34.5 (database)

Material: pottery

Bibliography: unpublished CG manuscript, CG 2721 drawing

Pottery jar with out-turned rim, tall cylindrical neck, piriform lower body; Mariette recorded the presence of decoration (“divers dessins”), but did not seek to convey the motifs in the restricted space of the *Inventaire de Boulaq* drawing, followed in JE. The form matches closely the ovoid storage vases with bichrome red and black decoration from contexts dated to the time of Hatshepsut and Thutmes III (Helmbold-Doyé & Seiler, 2019, pp. 278-279 type II.M.4; the example from Aniba S 60 at p.282 has a motif band very similar to CG 2721 and CG 2724, see below).

If correctly identified in the museum records as CG 2721, the motifs are horizontal bands at the neck and waist of the vessel, with a repeated wedge-like (petal?) motif in a broader band at the shoulder, and are painted in red and black. Note however the shorter height of CG 2721, leaving the identification in some doubt.

21. *JE 3337 Long-necked pottery vase with painted motifs* [Fig. 16a-b]

Other museum numbers: Catalogue Maspero fiches 2620; S.R.4/12162; CG 2724

Dimensions: H. 44 cm (JE); H. 42.5 (database)

Material: pottery

Bibliography: Catalogue 1892, 119

On the form and JE entry, see JE 3336. If correctly identified as CG 2724, the decoration is similar to CG2721 but in black and red-brown.

22. JE 3338 Wood coffin painted yellow and white, inscribed for a woman named Bak (?): not located (?) (see discussion)

Dimensions: L. 190 cm (JE)

Neither the *Inventaire de Boulaq* nor JE indicate any change in location for the coffin since Mariette entered it as left “en magasin à Gournah”, and we have not found information on the location of that store. Mariette described the coffin as “painted yellow and white”. The coffin type is an important dating criterion for the group, as the white coffin type was generally superseded by the black type from the reign of Thutmose III (Barwik, 1999); for the black coffin type see Sartini 2015). Usually white is used for the general background, with transverse yellow bands bearing inscriptions. Mariette recorded “Bok” as the name of the person buried, or intended to be buried, in the coffin, presumably from an inscription on the coffin itself (“peint ... au nom d’une femme nommée Bok”). Possibly a writing of the widely attested New Kingdom name Baket might lie behind his reading, though a variant without *t* is attested for the wife of the army officer Amenemheb in his tomb-chapel TT85, dating to the time of Thutmes III and Amenhotep II; her name is written variously *b3kt*, *b3ky* and *b3k* (Ranke, 1935, pp. 90, 13; his first example from TT100, the chapel of Rekhmira, is the name of a man). In the mid-1840s, when researchers used Coptic script for transliterating hieroglyphs, Prisse d’Avennes rendered the name Baketamun as **ⲧⲐⲚⲉ/ ⲧⲐⲠⲚⲀⲘⲜⲚ** (Prisse d’Avennes, 1845-1846, 736). While the dataset assembled by Barwik (1999) mainly from documented excavations has no example with either Bak or Baket, the latter name does appear with a clear *-t* ending on one white-background coffin with yellow bands that is said to have been purchased in Egypt in the 1860s (Michael C. Carlos Museum Emory Atlanta 2005.077.001B, information from museum website). Possibly, then, this is the missing coffin of “Bok”, acquired by someone visiting or working in Egypt. However, Mariette wrote “yellow” first, and Wolfram Grajetzki has drawn to our attention a yellow background coffin with white bands, inscribed for a woman named Bak (written without *t*), now in the Museo Arqueológico Nacional, Madrid, MAN 15208 (fig.19). From the combination of these two unusual features, yellow as the main background colour and the exceptional writing of the female name without *t* (not listed in Ranke, 1935-1958), Madrid MAN 15208 seems a more plausible candidate for the missing coffin of “Bok” than the coffin now in Atlanta. The coffin of Bak now in Madrid was a gift to Spain in 1886 through Albert Daninos Pasha, according to the documentation in the MAN archive (Pons-Mellado, Badillo, Arranz, & de Vega, 2021, pp. 394-395, 397 fig.2). As assistant to Mariette after 1869 and then to Maspero, Daninos could have been responsible either for initiating the transfer himself, or just for arranging transport and the export permit. The gift may relate to the 1886 research tour of Upper Egyptian sites by the Spanish Consul Eduard Toda i Güell (Molinero Polo, 2017), and perhaps specifically to the end of his period as consul that spring. Daninos was also involved in acquisitions by the Louvre around that time, again perhaps acting on behalf of Maspero and his successors, who struggled with lack of space for finds and reduced budget after the 1882 occupation of Egypt by the English. Maspero himself arranged the sale of substantial numbers of antiquities, notably in 1886 to Luigi

Palma di Cesnola for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, forming the nucleus of its Egyptian antiquities collection (David, 2003, p. 234 (letter 21 May 1886 sale on “un nouvel envoi d’environ 4000 francs au Musée de New York”). Other coffins registered by Mariette in the JdE from 1858-1859 fieldwork may also have been de-accessioned under his successor Maspero. In 1884 the Louvre acquired a fine black-background coffin of the *ibw n imn* “dancer of Amun” Senihotep from the antiquities dealer Allemant (Louvre E7724; acquisition history on online museum database). The name Senihotep occurs on coffin JE2170 in the group 1.2 noted in section 2 above, while the unusual title occurs on a black-background coffin of a man named Huy registered as JE2150 at the start of the same June 1858 series of coffins of mixed dates, among the first finds from Thebes in the Journal d’Entrée. During the directorship of Maspero, Allemant evidently had opportunities to acquire material deriving from Antiquities Service fieldwork; a repaired faience hippopotamus obtained by the Louvre from him in 1883 included part of a figurine found in January 1860 and registered as JE6156 (figurine base now Louvre E7709B see (Delange & Nisole, 2003)). More information on such object moves may follow from wider research into the funding strategies by the Antiquities Service during the economic squeeze under British occupation, particularly before the 1889 move of the museum collections under Eugène Grébaut to larger premises at Giza.

According to the museum documentation in Madrid, the coffin of Bak MAN 15208 arrived together with a mummified body of an adult woman, now MAN 15208*bis*; a CT-scanning gave an estimated age of 35-50 years, and indicated (Pons-Mellado, Badillo, Arranz, & de Vega, 2018, pp. 397-404; 2021, 318-322). The internal organs had been removed and replaced with a dense granular material (Pons-Mellado, Badillo, Arranz, & de Vega, 2018, pp. 404; 2021, 22), suggesting a date later than the second millennium BC. The association of body and coffin would then be an instance of the use of coffins in modern antiquities moves as secure cases to transport unrelated bodies (for another example, a mummified 9th C BC man in the late 8th-7th C BC coffin of the lady of the house Kareset, now Zagreb Arheološki Muzej E.668.1 and E.668, see (Uranic, 2017, pp. 553-556)). The absence of human remains from the initial collecting activity under Mariette stands in contrast to the substantial proportion of funerary material from the Theban and Memphite cemeteries (cf (Miniaci, 2022, p. 28), on the Ahhotep burial found in late January 1859). Elliott Colla has noted in this context how the term antiquities did not receive definition in the 1835 export ban; the central authority clarified that the law covered human remains only in 1851, after regional governors raised the question (Colla, 2000, pp. 120-121, and see section 4 below). The absence of the bodies from the 1858-1859 Theban fieldwork may reflect continuing ambiguities in nineteenth century attitudes to the ancient dead in their physical presence, in Europe as much as in Egypt.

23. *JE 3339 Glazed steatite cowroid seal-amulet, with quatrefoil and spiral motif between paired uraei: not located*

Dimensions: L. 2 cm (JE)

Material: green-glazed steatite

Green-glazed steatite seal-amulet described by Mariette as in almond form, indicating a low-backed plain cowroid form, with the flat underside bearing a motif drawn in the *Inventaire de Boulaq* and JE as four-petal and crossed S-Z spirals, with joined pair of outward-facing uraei at each end. Mariette used the abbreviation “porcel” for porcelaine, one of the more frequent identifications of glazed material, both the “glazed non-clay ceramic” now called Egyptian faience (Nicholson & Peltenburg, 2000, pp. 177-178), and the glazed steatite abundantly used for beads and amulets since the predynastic period (Aston, Harrell, & Shaw, Stone, 2000, pp. 58-59).

The cruciform quatrefoil crossed by S-Z spirals may re-enter small glyptic design after an interval of several centuries during the reign of Thutmes III. It occurs among late Middle Kingdom floral motifs on seal-amulets (Ben-Tor 2007, pl.12 nos.32, 38 (= pl.2 no.31) Uronarti; pl.12 no.44 Elephantine, cf pl.12 nos.26, 41, 42; pl.30 no.11 Tell al-Daba), becoming rarer in Second Intermediate Period Canaanite production (Ben-Tor 2007, 137-138), and then does not seem to feature in early Eighteenth Dynasty Egyptian production in the large series in the foundation deposits of the temple for Hatshepsut at Deir al-Bahari (Hayes, 1959, p. 87 fig.48); Metropolitan Museum of Art online collection database; (Roehrig, Dreyfus, & Keller, 2005, p. 141 for context)). Possibly the principles of quadruples and of pairing pairs became a new focus in mid-Eighteenth Dynasty senses of harmonious and protective form, to be replaced in turn by a different floral expression of the single and diverse during the late Eighteenth Dynasty, as seen in the small glyptic art of Amarna faience (Petrie W. M., 1894, pp. pl.16, 18-19). However, though not included in the summary on seal-amulets from the 1933 excavation of the East Cemetery at Deir al-Madina (Bruyère, 1937, pp. 70-72), the motif does appear between papyrus-thicket hieroglyphic motifs on one green-glazed steatite cowroid from that site, dated to the joint reign of Thutmes III and Hatshepsut (Louvre E14420 21, Louvre online collection database). Used on the elongated cowroid form of JE 3339 as centrepiece between paired uraei, the S-Z spiral on quatrefoil is the sole motif in a shorter space, as on scarab JE 3344 below and other seal-amulets from Eighteenth Dynasty contexts (blue-glazed steatite scarab from burial Badari 5525, (Brunton, 1930, pp. 15, pl.34 no.66); jasper seal-amulet Rifa 176, (Petrie W. M., 1907, p. pl.23 no.20).

A close parallel for the combination of S-Z on quatrefoil with double uraei motifs, as on JE 3339, is a seal-amulet from a multiple burial, tomb 363 at Haraga, east of al-Lahun (Engelbach, 1923, p. pl.21 no.143); the main difference is the addition of tendrils to the spirals, also found on other New Kingdom scarabs at the same site (Engelbach, 1923, pp. pl.21 nos.144-146, 150, all from different tombs), and in a further example at Qau (Brunton, 1930, pp. 15, no.12), tomb 5532, disturbed, with other seal-amulets including no.9 Thutmes III throne-name scarab, and no.10 rectangular plaque with Thutmes III throne-name and, as on JE 3345 below, name of Amun-Ra between nb signs). Other finds from Haraga tomb 363 confirm an Eighteenth Dynasty phase of use, including a ring with

throne-name of Thutmes IV; at least thirteen individuals were buried there, and closer analysis of the material, particularly the pottery and beads, would be needed to assess the timespan represented (Engelbach, 1923, pp. pl.21 no.134 Thutmes IV ring, pl.63 tomb register). Also similar in form and combination of motifs is the unprovenanced cowroid Portland Art Museum 29.16.23, from the seal-amulet collection formed in Egypt up to 1927 by Robert Gayer Anderson (Portland Art Museum 2018). A further parallel, though without the S-Z spirals, is CG 36998, for which no information is available on the method of acquisition (Newberry, 1907, pp. 250, pl.13).

24. JE 3340 Glazed steatite oval plaque, inscribed with the throne-name of Amenhotep II: not located

Dimensions: L. 1.5 cm (JE)

Material: green-glazed steatite (as JE 3339)

Mariette described this seal-amulet as oval in form, inscribed on both sides with kingship imagery and names. One side has the depiction of a sphinx and the throne-name of Amenhotep II, Aakheperura; on the other a standing king accompanies the abbreviated version Aakheperra followed by the epithet *stp imn* “chosen one of Amun” or *tit imn* “image of Amun”. Mariette did not indicate whether a cartouche enclosed either or both names. The ovoid plaque is a prominent form in the seal-amulet production of Amenhotep II (Hall, 1913, pp. 156-167 20 of 91 examples); (Petrie W. M., 1917, p. pl.30 8 of 36 examples). A standing king and a sphinx are also attested with the throne-name of Thutmes IV as obverse and reverse motifs on an unprovenanced rectangular plaque (Petrie W. M., 1917, p. pl.30 no. 18.8.4 = UC12243).

In combination with the white coffin type and the other seal-amulets with names of kings (JE 3341, 3343, 3348), this plaque with the name of Amenhotep II provides significant dating evidence, as it is from the latest reign attested securely in the group.

25. JE 3341 Glazed steatite oval plaque with floral motif and throne-name of Thutmes III: not located

Other museum numbers: possibly re-entered as JE 39028 = CG 52216 = SR.1/5581, but see discussion

Dimensions: L. 1.5 cm (JE); D. 2 cm; W. 0.9 cm; L. 1.2 cm (CG 52216)

Material: green-glazed steatite (as JE 3339)

Bibliography: (Vernier, 1909, pp. 84, pl.XXI)

Mariette described this item as an “amulette ovale”, and provided a drawing of the two decorated sides, one with the throne-name of Thutmes III *mn-hpr-r^c* above a flying scarab, the other with a geometric-floral motif combining a four-petal central feature with two crossed spirals. For the latter, the drawing by Mariette in the *Inventaire de Boulaq* and its

copy in the JE differ on a detail that is significant for identification of the object; where Cousin presented crossed C-spirals in the JE version, Mariette had drawn crossing S and Z spirals crossing over the quatrefoil (so the same motif as in the centre of JE 3339, see there for discussion). The drawings of JE 3344 differ in the same way. The S-Z quatrefoil motif is among the motifs most frequently attested with the name of Thutmes III on scarabs (Jaeger, 1982, p. 170 no.2).

The combination of the Thutmes III throne-name with flying scarab is attested on other seal-amulets (Jaeger, 1982, pp. 79 no.31, fig.153 = CG 36126 = Newberry 1907, 32 with pl.3, from Abydos). In other examples, the scarab in the throne-name itself has the spread wings (Deir al-Bahari Foundation Deposit 7 (G), MMA 27.3.309; Badari burial 5532, (Brunton, 1930, p. pl.34 no.9), in same disturbed contexts as seal-amulets with motifs including the S-Z quatrefoil with uraei similar to JE 3339 and the reverse on this item JE 3342; Amun-Ra motif and Hathor sistrum motif as on JE 3345 and 3346 below).

The JE annotations identify this object with JE 39028, published as CG52216 (Vernier, 1909, p. 84), but the latter is a small glazed steatite scarab mounted on a gold ring, rather than a plaque with motifs on both sides (fig.17). Moreover, the JE 3334 entry contains no reference to a gold ring; since Mariette did note a gold mount in the case of JE 3334, it seems unlikely that he would not mention gold for this object. It is possible that a gold shank was added later, but we can cite no evidence for this. The motifs on both sides are widely attested, and the likelihood is that JE 3341 remains to be located.

26. JE 3342 Glazed steatite fly scaraboid, bearing cruciform motif with paired uraei: not located

Dimensions: L. 0.8 cm (JE)

Material: green-glazed steatite (as JE 3339)

Green-glazed steatite seal-amulet in form of fly with folded wings; the base is inscribed with a four-pronged motif comprising a demarcated space at the centre of two horizontal petals and two vertical tail-lines of paired outward-facing uraei. The underside motif is attested in short and elongated versions (Lahun, tomb of Maket, mid-Eighteenth Dynasty (Petrie W. M., 1891, p. pl.26 no.41), two-sided oval plaque, short, the other side with the cow-eared face and uraei motif found on JE 3346, discussed below; Haraga: (Engelbach, 1923, pp. pl.21 nos.148-149 short, without associated finds; no.158 elongated, tomb 581, with twelve other seal-amulets and pottery type, stone vessel and beads dated Eighteenth Dynasty, see tomb register pl.63). On the mid-Eighteenth Dynasty preference for four-part motifs and pairs, see JE 3339 above.

Fly-shaped scaraboids are rarer than fly amulets and pendants (on the latter see (Lacovara, 2022)). Magdalena Stoof identified ten examples of the Second Intermediate Period to early Eighteenth Dynasty, all around 1 cm in length (Stoof, 1992, pp. 236-238, 356 nos.802-811); she notes that two larger fly scaraboids nos.800-801, 5.1 and 3.6 cm, from the early 19th century Minutoli collection, seem to be much later, and these might be 1st

millennium A.D. amulets in the category of “gnostic gems” rather than modern fakes. An example with simple S-spiral and bud motif was found in tomb 221 at Esna with predominantly Second Intermediate Period material, as well as a late Middle Kingdom stela, and Middle Kingdom beads of semi-precious stones (Downes, 1974, pp. 9, 62 fly scaraboid 221.1, 75 stela, end register). A glazed example with hieroglyphs *mn*, *n*, *ꜥ* was found in a heavily disturbed four-chamber tomb finds including Eighteenth Dynasty pottery, in an Eighteenth Dynasty cemetery at Buhen in Nubia (tomb J26: (Randall-MacIver & Woolley, 1911, pp. 172, 220, pl.58 no.10157). The motifs on two blue or blue-green steatite examples from documented excavations may date them to the Second Intermediate Period to mid-Eighteenth Dynasty: with tilapia and lotus motif on underside, from Qau cemetery 1100 (Brunton, 1930, p. pl.34 no.91); with ‘ankh, ‘ayin and two neb hieroglyphs on underside, from 1907-1911 excavations at the Assassif area of the Theban West Bank (Roehrig, Dreyfus, & Keller, 2005, p. 210 no.129b MMA 26.7.644). Among unprovenanced examples, a green-glazed steatite fly scaraboid from the collection of Chauncey Murch has a base in the form of a cartouche enclosing the title and name “king’s wife Ahhotep” (MMA 10.13.168, MMA online collection database); the British Museum bought a similar blue-glazed steatite example from Murch in 1899, with the name Amenhotep in the cartouche (Hall, 1913, p. 41 no.376). The motif on JE 3342 may place it at the late end of the time-range indicated from the analysis by Stoof of the small fly scaraboids.

27. JE 3343 Glazed steatite scarab with throne-name of Thutmes III: not located

Dimensions: L. 1.2 cm (JE)

Material: green-glazed steatite (as JE 3339)

Green-glazed steatite scarab inscribed on the base with the throne-name of Thutmes III *mn-hpr-rꜥ*. The hieroglyphs form a vertical line, but the *xpr* is aligned horizontally, a well attested variant (Hornung and Staehelin 239 no.241; Jaeger 1982, 29 1.aa.2 citing Hall 1913, 60 nos.570-580, Petrie 1917, pl.28 no.100, and MMA 27.3.2997-300 a series from Deir al-Bahari with additional *n* at end; note also MMA 23.3.202, from “Hatshepsut Hole” area of deposit of destroyed statues, MMA online collection database). Other provenanced examples include two from Qau (Brunton, 1930, p. pl.34 no. no.17), green-glazed, tomb 7701, not in pl.23 tomb-register, tomb-card records an intact burial in earlier tomb containing two late Old Kingdom pots, only other recorded find green-glazed beads; pl.34 no.18, blue-glazed, cemetery 4200).

28. JE 3344 Glazed steatite scarab with quatrefoil and spirals motif and crossed C-coils, mounted in gold: not located

Dimensions: L. 1.2 cm (JE)

Material: seal-amulet: green-glazed steatite (as JE 3339); mount: gold

Green-glazed steatite scarab inscribed on underside with four petal motif crossed by two spirals, mounted in gold; as with JE 3341, the Mariette drawing in the *Inventaire de Boulaq* shows S and Z spirals, with their lower terminals curling down, whereas the copy by Cousin in JE volume 1 has C spiral forms with lower ends curling up. See JE 3341 on the difference between the copies and on the parallels for the S-Z spirals on quatrefoil. This is the only seal-amulet for which Mariette noted the presence of a second material, the gold mount; he did not include the mount in his inventory drawing.

29. JE 3345 Glazed steatite scarab with name of Amun-Ra: not located

Dimensions: L. 0.8 cm (JE)

Material: green-glazed steatite (as JE 3339)

Glazed steatite scarab inscribed on underside with right-to-left writing of name of Amun-Ra in horizontally arranged hieroglyphs between two *nb*-hieroglyphs each end at right angles to the name. The left *nb*-basket sign is larger than in the *Inventaire de Boulaq* drawing than in JE. Parallels for scarabs with the motif include CG 36504, with narrower *nb*-signs, and CG 36685, with a thick rectangle for the stroke after the sun-disk (Newberry, 1907, pp. 127, 172, pl.8, no information on provenance). Examples from documented excavations are known from Qau (two-sided plaque, other side with throne-name of Thutmes III and two uraei, (Brunton, 1930, pp. 15, pl.34 no.10, tomb 5532, in group including scarab bearing S-Z quatrefoil motif between paired uraei, cf JE 3339 above), Haraga (Engelbach, 1923, p. pl.21), no.130 from tomb 662, with omission of the phonetic complement *n*, and no.162 from tomb 249, dated by pottery including type 80j, a long-necked vase with painted petal band at shoulder, perhaps like JE 3336-3337 above), al-Lahun (Petrie W. M., 1891, p. pl.26.23 “tomb of Maket”) and Saft (tomb 330, late Eighteenth Dynasty, (Petrie W. M., 1906, pp. 41, pl.37 no.26)).

30. JE 3346 Glazed steatite scarab with motif of cow-eared face and uraei motif: not located

Dimensions: L. 0.6 cm (JE)

Material: green-glazed steatite (as JE 3339)

Glazed steatite scarab inscribed on underside with a composite motif comprising frontal cow-eared human face on stem, with small indistinct oval element at top of head, and an outward facing uraeus emerging on each side from top of stem. This is the smallest object in the group. Other seal-amulets show on the head a rectangular feature flanked by in-turned scroll lines, evoking the sistrum with plain column handle, cow-eared face, and cuboid rattle-bar box, associated with Hathor. The motif with rectangular feature and inward coils on head appears on late Middle Kingdom scarabs (Ben-Tor, 2007, pp. pl.19.19-27); one example has flanking uraei, but with tail-ends interlinking with C-coil on the head feature, rather than emerging from the stem below the face (Mirgissa sealing (Ben-Tor, 2007, pp. pl.19 no.25, with sema-tawy and nfr hieroglyphs below). A cow-

eared face on stem appears on scarabs in the East Delta and Palestine during the Second Intermediate Period, with two long pointed or rounded features on the head (Ben-Tor, 2007, pp. 101-2, 150, 181-2 noting the single example found in Tell el-Daba, stratum E/3, and arguing for an origin of the motif there). The version with sistrum feature on head and flanking uraei from stem appears again in the early Eighteenth Dynasty on base of seal-amulets found in the “Hatshepsut Hole” area of the destroyed statues deposit at Deir al-Bahari (green-glazed steatite cowroid on short length of string MMA 23.3.225, (Roehrig, Dreyfus, & Keller, 2005, pp. 174-175 no.98e); blue-glazed faience scarab MMA 23.3.230, MMA online collection database). From the multiple burial “tomb of Maket” at al-Lahun, a two-sided oval plaque has on one side the sistrum with short rectangular feature on head and flanking uraei, and on the other the cruciform paired uraei and horizontal petals motif as found on the fly amulet JE 3342 discussed above (Petrie 1891, pl.26.41). Unprovenanced examples include scarabs (British Museum EA 3638, 3645), plaques (British Museum EA 38878, Hall 1913, 167 no.1686), and scaraboids (underside motif: MMA 90.6.154 duck back; as back form British Museum EA29987, (Hall, 1913, pp. 126 no.1286 with throne-name of Thutmes III on underside). A version with outward-curling hair or wig and shorter rattle-box and without uraei appears in a frieze around a mid-Eighteenth Dynasty green-glazed steatite kohl-jar from Abydos (tomb D10, (Randall-MacIver & Mace, 1902, pp. 97, pl.38, Boston MFA 00.701, Roehrig et al. 2005, 217). Earlier than all those, a raised relief version on a hippopotamus-ivory arm clapper from the late Seventeenth to early Eighteenth Dynasty palace town at Deir al-Ballas has uraei flanking the rattle-box on the head, and thick outward-curling hair around the face (Berkeley UC Museum of Anthropology 6-8436, (Roehrig, Dreyfus, & Keller, 2005, p. 175 no.99). The Hathor sistrum is one of the motifs most frequently attested with the name of Thutmes III on scarabs (Jaeger, 1982, p. 170 no.4).

31. *JE 3347 Glazed steatite scarab with motif of scarab and two nb-hieroglyphs: not located*

Dimensions: L. 0.5 cm

Material: green-glazed steatite (as JE 3339)

The underside motif of scarab between *nb*-signs is arranged vertically; parallels with horizontal arrangement are an item from Qau cemetery 600 (Brunton, 1930, pp. pl.34, no.17, perhaps earlier) and CG 36905 (Newberry, 1907, pp. pl.16, no information on provenance or acquisition history).

32. *JE 3348 Glazed steatite (?) scarab-shaped seal-amulet with composition centred on cartouche of Thutmes I* [fig. 18]

Other museum numbers: CG 36090; S.R.7-2329

Dimensions: H. 0.8 cm; W. 1.3 cm; L. 1.7 cm (JE 2 cm)

Material: green-blue glazed steatite (?)

Bibliography: (Newberry, 1907, pp. p.23, pl. II).

This scarab-shaped seal-amulet is inscribed with the prenomen of Thutmes I ꜥ3-ḥpr-k3-rꜥ within a cartouche, beneath a winged sun-disk with two pendant uraei, and flanked by two standing goddesses (?) with arms raised. In the *Inventaire de Boulaq* drawing, the two figures have long hair, and a short line between the open hands seems to indicate an object being offered; the cartouche edge obscures the arms of the figure on the left. In contrast, the JE drawing keeps the cartouche outline separate from both standing figures, and the hands seem to be open in adoration. The published CG version has the appearance of a simplified regularised drawing, closer to JE but without long hair for the figure on the left.

The material was described by Mariette in 1858-1859 as a black stone (JE), and by Newberry in 1907 as dark green glazed pottery (CG, S.R.), suggesting glazed steatite, and the regular material of New Kingdom scarabs. In his CG catalogue entry, Newberry interpreted the darkened surface as the effect of being “discoloured by grease”; he considered the carving to be of medium quality, and noted the worn condition of the back.

This scarab provides the earliest king’s name in the JE 3317-3348 group, with the Amenhotep II plaque JE 3340 as the latest. The two objects do not indicate the time-range covered by the burials in the tomb, as seal-amulets might circulate long after production, but they broadly support the evidence of the pottery, stone and metal vessels and coffin for an early to mid-Eighteenth Dynasty date. In the following section we assess the full range of objects as further confirmation of this dating.

3.2 The objects as listed in the *Inventaire de Boulaq*

As conveyed in Table 4, the group is registered in the original Mariette inventory at pp.299-300 (no. 3317, with “id.” for the field “place and date of discovery” repeating “Gournah Dec. 1858” from JE 3310), pp.301-302 (nos. 3318-3329), pp.303-304 (nos. 3330-3344), pp.305-306 (nos. 3345-3348). The location notes in the “Observations” column indicate how the find was divided into groups according to material, type and size, plausibly for practical reasons already in the field in the decisions taken on what to move from the site. Thus, the coffin was left in store in the magazine at Qurna, understandably given the limited space allotted to the *Maslahat al-Athar* Boulaq base. According to the first entry, the largest basket (JE 3317) enclosed three further baskets, and the small wood box with sloping lid, but with no information on any contents in those. A fifth basket is followed by two metal and four stone vases, and another of pottery. The list continues with two leather soles “for a child” (“d’ enfant”), one red and one black; the intriguing choice of non-matching pair might be a decision in either ancient or modern times, and so these entries are a warning that the group might be a selection from a larger number of items, perhaps a representative sample, or the better preserved items. The reference to child-size objects may also be relevant in relation to the small scale of the low stool, next in the list. There follow three pottery vessels containing a dough-like substance, and two painted vases. At no.3338 Mariette entered the yellow and white coffin

inscribed with the name that he read “Bok”, and identified as a woman. This is the only entry with two vertical lines across the description field, as if to indicate that it was not brought to Cairo; the location observation “En magasin à Gournah” was copied by M. Cousin into the *Journal d’Entrée* in 1881-1886 when Maspero had succeeded Mariette as Service director, as if it remained in the Qurna store-rooms until that date (see above, 3.1, for the possible gift of the coffin to Spain through Maspero’s assistant Daninos in 1886). The final set of items comprises four amulets and six scarabs in a material he calls “green porcelain”, which we would now identify as a green-glazed steatite; Mariette noted a gold mount for one of the scarabs (no.3344). After the location in the “Observations” column (see Table 3), the last entry includes the summary note for the whole group: “All the preceding numbers from 3317 were found in the same tomb that of the woman named Bok. The same tomb contained a further 5 coffins, without inscriptions, and these have not been catalogued” (fig.5). Cousin faithfully copied the entries in the same sequence into JE volume 1, with only a few minor discrepancies (form of spirals in motif on seal-amulets JE 3341 and 3344).

The *Inventaire* and *Journal d’Entrée* lists capture a phase in the life of this group where its unity is kept in view, in the choice to register its contents in a single block of consecutive numbers. Yet even in the time of Mariette, the *Inventaire* shows how the objects are both physically dispersed across different places, and destined in his mind for different halls in the future museum. A note at the front of the *Inventaire* gives the meaning of the abbreviations SC, SF, SH, SR in the destination galleries column as “Salle Historique”, “Salle Civile”, “Salle Funéraire”, and “Salle Religieuse”, in that order (fig.20). In his guide to the provisional museum opened at Boulaq in 1863, Mariette explained his choice of terms as corresponding precisely to his ideal plan for a future museum, following the arrangement by Emmanuel de Rougé of the Louvre collections into four upper floor Egyptian galleries of “monuments civils”, “monuments funéraires”, “monuments historiques”, “monuments religieux” (Mariette A. , 1864, pp. 6-7, citing also the division by Richard Lepsius of the Egyptian collections in Berlin into “la Salle historique, la Salle civile, la Salle mythologique”); the four categories are already distinct in the original display designed by Champollion for the upper floor of the museum, with two funerary rooms, one room on deities, and one for “monuments civils” which incorporated the historical sequence of rulers (Guichard, 2013), (Buhe, 2014). As Thomas Lebée observes in his discussion of the 1858-1863 display strategies, Mariette explained there that the four-theme plan did not in the end fit within the constraints of the buildings at Boulaq assigned to him for the provisional museum location (Lebée, 2013, pp. 23 citing Mariette 1864, 7). Nevertheless, the codes demonstrate that Mariette intended to display most objects within the conceptual grid applied by the first and second generations of Egyptologists in Europe. As fieldwork recording by supervisors was minimal, it was rarely possible to identify, and then display, object groups as found; an outstanding exception, emphasised by its fieldwork supervisor Passalacqua, is the burial of an estate overseer Mentuhotep at Thebes, dating to the Middle Kingdom (Passalacqua, 1826, pp. 117-138; Steindorff 1896).

Within the life-time of Mariette, the physical locations of the objects were already changing; out of the 32 listed items, 12 have a note of transfer to a new storage place. For example, Mariette indicated that the first item, the largest basket, should be displayed in a projected “Salle Civile”, equivalent of the “Daily Life” galleries in many later museums; he assigned it relatively high importance, at 4 in his 1-6 scale (see above, section 1). He recorded its storage location as “boîte” (box, chest, crate) DF, a space shared with its former contents JE 3318-3321 and with the basket of dom fruit JE 3322, two leather shoes JE 3330-3331, and three small vases containing dough JE 3333-3335. Initially the two metal vessels and small pottery and stone vessels were also in boîte DF, but they were moved into “armoire” (cupboard, wall-case) EJ, while two of the small vases with dough were moved to “ tiroir” (drawer) C. The two largest pottery vessels were initially on board, but also moved to armoire EJ. Throughout these changes the ten seal-amulets remained in “boîte” BR.

Object identity loss is the constant risk to all collections, insufficiently appreciated outside the museum profession, but lethal to the ability of a museum to tell researchers or wider publics anything about the significance of material in the collection. Long-term attrition in the loss of labels or fading of numbers is probably the greater problem, but there are also the more intense risks at large-scale moves of collections, as when a new museum building is constructed, or galleries are re-designed, or store-rooms are re-arranged. Outside the museum, only the most dramatic incidents are usually visible. The two worst examples during the service of Mariette (1858-1881) are the devastating flood, in the 1878 annual Nile inundation, and a major theft involving a storage-box of scarabs during the 1879-1880 reconstruction of the museum following that flood (Lebée, 2013, pp. III, 35-39 transcription by Elisabeth David of BNF NAF 20177, fos 272-275 draft letter from Mariette to Ismail). In 1889, Petrie had published an account that seems to conflate the 1878 theft with 1886 sales by Maspero of large numbers of objects to Luigi Palma di Cesnola for the Metropolitan Museum of Art New York (Petrie W. M., 1889, pp. 14; on the Maspero-Cesnola transaction, see above, 3.1 item no.22). Citing this version, Newberry relayed from Maspero the information that, of three cases of scarabs packed after the flood “one box, containing nearly all the historical series, was stolen” (Newberry, 1907, p. vii with n.1). The theft may be directly relevant to the difficulties in relocating today seven of the ten scarabs from the group JE 3317-3348, though their low display rating is also a factor to take into account. The Boulaq museum history by Lebée provides an essential record of the sequences of changes to the display, the emergencies of 1878 and 1879-1880, and the constraints of the space in relation to the size of the collection (Lebée, 2013). A re-assessment of material from the 1858-1859 collections for the museum at Boulaq must proceed from an understanding of this double history of fieldwork practice and museum history.

The copy in the *Journal d'Entrée* follows the wording and sketches to a high degree of precision, including the deletions, and adds precious further information on publications and later changes in location. There is also an annotation to the entry on the small box JE 3318 relating to the history of the Boulaq museum design under Mariette: “It is this object

that inspired Mariette in designing the furniture for the Museum” (“C’est de cet objet que Mariette s’était inspiré pour la confection du mobilier du Musée”). The initials GD nearby in a finer and fainter line, perhaps indicating that Georges Daressy as author of the note, and below in pencil is the harsh opinion “Très mauvais goût”. The box is the only find in the group that Mariette rated 3 in his column for “importance”, on the scale from 1-2 (world/collection highlights) to 6 (insignificant). He allotted a rating of 4, “less noteworthy but worth preserving”, to the three larger baskets JE 3317, 3319-3320, the larger calcite vessel JE 3329, and the little stool. All other items were ranked 5, “of lesser importance”, including even the scarabs with names of kings, a category that would obsess collectors such as Flinders Petrie (see Petrie, 1917). These rankings are a useful guide to the thinking of influential decision-makers in the field, and help to assess the focus and accuracy of their archaeological recording. The numbers also reinforce the message from the column “hall where the object is to go”, that Mariette had the museum in mind whenever and wherever he encountered ancient material. With limited resources, and until 1863 no display space at all (Lebée, 2013), the fieldwork organised by Mariette for the *Maslahat al-Athar* was caught in the tension between the ideal of total protection and the impossibility of preserving every find.

3.3 An assessment of the tomb of “the woman named Bok” and unnamed individuals

In the absence of further documentation of the find or working methods, and no record of the number of individuals found in or beside the six coffins noted by Mariette at his JE 3348 entry, it is not possible now to know if other items were found with the object group JE 3317-3348, and, if so, how many. However, comparative research into the funerary archaeological record can delineate probabilities. The fundamental study by Stuart Tyson Smith enables us to assess the completeness of group JE 3317-3348 first in relation to other Theban burials of the late Seventeenth to late Eighteenth Dynasty (Smith, 1992). With the concept of a “burial system”, Smith focused productively and convincingly on the type of object, rather than quantity or material. Considering 110 individual burials in thirty-six documented contexts, Smith emphasised that the range of object types in their contents does not indicate two or more neatly demarcated blocks, as the widespread archaeological and Egyptological use of the binary terms “elite” and “non-elite” might suggest. Instead, his summary presents a spectrum from smaller to larger number of object types, and he concludes that these results suggest a society with multiple overlapping gradations, from which context-focused research may identify broader groupings (Smith, 1992, pp. 217-221). Even the uppermost circle of king and persons in regular direct contact with the king, a population of a few dozen individuals at any one time, shares with *all* other burials a core set of material, providing some form of casing for the body, some jewellery, boxes and/or baskets, and cosmetic equipment; a small range of highly exceptional object types sets apart the burials of persons within that kingship circle, the only social group that might be called an “elite” grouping (Smith, 1992, p. 219 Table 18). The JE 3317-3348 finds belong to his second zone in the spectrum, a middle group between the populations buried with smallest range of object types and those buried with a larger range (Table 5, items highlighted in bold).

In his report on the March and December 1933 excavation of the East Cemetery at Deir al-Madina, Bernard Bruyère tabulated the material in varied assemblages from eighteen tombs dated to the generations around the reign of Thutmose III with Hatshepsut (Bruyère, 1937, pp. 214-215). His categories support broadly the tripartite division of burial equipment by Smith into afterlife and mortal horizons with food and drink provisions bridging those two spheres, and he could point already to the similarity with Eighteenth Dynasty finds in other parts of the Theban necropolis (Bruyère, 1937, p. 110 with n.3 comparing the burial of Hatnefer and Rames “Mobilier des parents de Senmout exactement semblable à celui des tombes de l’est”). A primary obstacle to assessing the Mariette inventory is the absence of any record of context at the time that they were uncovered, leaving us uncertain over whether or how much material went unnoticed or was considered unnecessary to list. The Bruyère cemetery-specific analysis allows an itemised check on group JE 3317-3348 against the roughly contemporary evidence of object types in the eight burials with larger object groups: 1370-1371, 1379-1382, 1388-1389 (Table 6; Smith included all these in his 1992 study). The comparison shows that several object types absent from the JE 3317-3348 group are also missing from two or more of the eight East Cemetery tombs: thus, large handled jars are absent in 1380-1382, while faience vessels appeared only in half of these tombs (1370, 1379, 1382, 1389). Beads might be expected to be ubiquitous, but neither 1379 nor 1389 had any necklace, bracelet or ring. Less surprising is the absence of more specialised categories, such as working tools and instruments, and objects made for the afterlife; each type was found in only a few of the East Cemetery burials.

Three object types are absent from JE3317-3348 but found in all eight more varied East Cemetery tomb-groups, all listed by Bruyère under his “funerary practices” category: linen bags of gifts or offerings (Bruyère, 1937, pp. 133-134); pottery or, rarely, metal vessels serving as lamps (Bruyère, 1937, pp. 136-137); and linen shrouds (Bruyère, 1937, pp. 133-134). A fourth absent type is the wide flaring pottery vessel containing miscellaneous items including food (Bruyère, 1937, pp. 96-98); examples are found in seven of the eight groups, and Bruyère considered the one exception as an example of disturbance due to rearrangement for a second burial in the same space (1937, 144, 182 tomb 1382). For the question of how many objects or object types might have been omitted in registering the finds JE 3317-3348, the disturbed Deir al-Madina burials are as helpful as the intact burials, because they all indicate what a 19th century excavating team might find. In the JE 3317-3348 group the lack of linen artefact types abundantly attested at Deir al-Madina (bags, shrouds) might be attributed to imperfect preservation, though Mariette emphasised the perfect condition of the wood and fibre stool, and this seems to apply also to the baskets so far identified. Overall, the range of objects found in the tomb “of the woman named Bok” seems to match closely the East Cemetery record, confirming the Smith identification of essential items (coffins, jewellery, baskets, cosmetic equipment) and select additional categories (food and drink provisions, footwear, furniture). From the December 1933 fieldwork, Bruyère published photographs of objects positioned roughly in their relative positions as found in two Deir al-Madina tombs, 1388 and 1389 (Bruyère, 1937, pp. 193 fig.193, 199 fig.114); in a loose sense these offer a

material image of the kind of assemblage that the Mariette excavators encountered in December 1858.

The number of individuals buried in a tomb is one factor separating the Deir al-Madina tombs (1-3 bodies) from the JE 3317-3348 find (6 coffins, number of bodies not recorded). A closer number to the latter group was found in another Theban tomb, that of the parents of Senenmut, Hatnefer, buried in a black background anthropoid coffin, and Rames, buried in a white background anthropoid coffins, next to two plain rectangular coffins that contained six unnamed individuals (three children, two young women, one young man: (Smith, 1992, pp. 225-227; Dorman 31 fig.1, 32-34)). On a substantially larger scale, in a different region of Egypt, the three chambers of a tomb under the late Middle Kingdom town at al-Lahun contained twelve coffins and two boxes with infant burials, with the total number of individuals estimated by Petrie as “about 40 or 50” (Petrie W. M., 1891, p. 122). He called this the “tomb of Maket”, the only name found on objects in the tomb; his excavation report provides a brief account of the condition, method of extracting finds, contents, and initial discussion of date, but no full itemized list” (Petrie W. M., 1891, pp. 21-24, pl.14 plan, pl.26-27; there is a shorter account in his weekly circular “Journals” for 24-31 October and 1-7 November 1889, see Petrie 1889-1890, pp.16-20). The finds from the tomb suggest a date around the reign of Thutmes III, and include parallels for objects among JE3317-3348, as cited above; the context as a whole therefore offers a further point of comparison (Table 7). In the rock-cut innermost chamber, presumably with the earliest burials, were coffins 1-3, containing an unknown number of individuals. In coffin 1 were five seal-amulets (two with the throne-name of Thutmes III), many beads, and a pottery figure of a woman on a bed, and on coffin 2 was a basket with cosmetic vessels (one as JE 3329), a “quadruple kohl pot of wood” (presumably a quadruple kohl tube) and a yellow glass bead; the chamber also had large pottery vessels and a lion-leg chair lacking forelegs (the one seat in the tomb, at a much more ceremonial level than the single stool JE 3332). The middle chamber had limestone slabs for ceiling and walls, and contained the two boxes with infant burials, two anthropoid coffins, each with one individual (6, 10), one “roughly painted” rectangular coffin (4, multiple individuals), and four other rectangular coffins (5 with “five or six bodies”, 7 “several” individuals, 8 with multiple individuals, 9 with six individuals). Table 7 indicates that the middle chamber finds and JE 3317-3348 both included examples for all the Bruyère Deir al-Madina object categories, except for his “funerary practices” category, which is absent in both. In his November 1889 “Journal” letter, Petrie expressed his surprise at the lack of the afterlife equipment most familiar to the modern imagination: “It is remarkable that there is not a single ushabti here; nor except on two coffins any Egyptian decoration or religious ornament. Is it possible that this was a family of foreigners?” (Petrie W. M., 1889-1890, p. 20). He omitted this thought from his 1891 published report, but the comment is a useful reminder of the gap between ancient general practice and outsider expectations in both ancient and modern times. As Wolfram Grajetzki summarises from the study by Smith on burials across Egypt and Nubia, in “all these cemeteries, specialised funerary items are rather rare” (Grajetzki, 2021, pp. 28 after Smith 2003, 143-166, and adding the

data from Sidmant, near al-Lahun, as published in Franzenmeier 2017). As seen above and in Table 6, the exceptional character of the funerary applies equally to the early to mid-Eighteenth Dynasty burials at Deir al-Madina, a point emphasised by Claudia Näser in her critical re-assessment of Theban New Kingdom funerary evidence (Näser, 2008, pp. 460, noting that beside coffins other “Funeralia fehlen auf dem Ostfriedhof fast vollständig”, cf Näser 2013, 653-654). Roughly contemporary in date according to their object types and forms, the “tomb of Maket” contents and the JE 3317-3348 assemblage do not only share the absence of Egyptological funerary artefact types (heart scarabs, canopic equipment, shabtis, afterlife writings) other than coffin decoration. Their mid-15th to early 14th century BC focus is on providing protective adornment, cosmetic equipment and the eternal supply of food and drink, all with their necessary containers in the form of pottery, baskets and small boxes. Linen is not preserved at al-Lahun, and not recorded for JE 3317-3348, but documented in the most amply stocked burials at Thebes, at least for the perhaps slightly earlier Deir al-Madina East Cemetery and the tomb of Hatnefer and Rames.

In his first summary of the al-Lahun multiple burial, in November 1889, Petrie commented on the information obtainable from closer recording of relatively closed contexts: “[a]ll this is very useful to know, as shewing in what state an undisturbed tomb may be found, and how far injuries may be due to the original depositors” (Petrie W. M., 1889-1890, p. 17). The Deir al-Madina East Cemetery finds provided a cluster of separate smaller deposits still within a defined time-space, enabling Bruyère to abstract the funerary practice of the group or groups there. Smith (1992) has deployed the heuristic category of “burial system” for the wider Eighteenth Dynasty record at Thebes and across Egypt and Nubia (Smith 1992, 2003), while Grajetzki could confirm this for Egypt and Nubia, and identify a spatial border between practice on the Nile and practice in West Asia (Grajetzki, 2021). From further analysis of the Theban datasets, Claudia Näser has introduced the concepts of “sacramental interpretation” (from Jan Assmann) and “everyday death” or the “profane” aspects of the material record, to analyse the complex of factors and processes that resulted in the deposits encountered in funerary archaeology (Näser, 2013). In this way the singular time of a “discovery” moment in the archaeological and public imagination of ancient Egyptian burials (and other monuments, cf (Miniaci, 2013, pp. 157-159)) has given way to pluralist temporality and a wider social and spatial setting. As part of this re-imagining of the material presence of objects in a deposit, different types of modern encounters also require analytical re-assessment and definition, with an appreciation of the multiple processes, including the choices in documentation. For the al-Lahun context, Petrie drew a binary portrait of archaeology, between his good or full recording and the bad record of his rivals for the archaeological field, above all the Antiquities Service (Petrie W. M., 1891, pp. 24 on the Deir al-Bahari cache, “all these questions might have been solved if a record of the arrangement of the tomb had been made”). Today for that al-Lahun context, which he considered well recorded by himself, we are grateful for his published plan and summary of that context, but long for some archival document that would solve the questions of arrangement of objects within and outside coffins, and of the evidence for the estimated numbers of individuals. The implicit

binary of inadequate / adequate recording, or good versus bad contexts, does not match the multiplicity of factors. Näser pluralises space and time at a theoretical level for the formations and subtractions that result in any deposit, that is, its taphonomy; processes of archaeological extraction and documentation require the same analytical scrutiny. The times and spaces of preserving extracted finds in collections constitute a further object of enquiry, to be analysed beyond a static lament over loss and damage. In combination with the diverse dimensions of remote practice, the long timespan of antiquities collecting and archaeological recording in Egypt offers a basis for investigating the plurality of factors at work in the variously incomplete object groups and field records presently available.

Näser uses the term intracultural for acts where a person disrupts a context within their social space and time, in contrast to what we might call intercultural or exogenous disturbances such as modern tomb robbing and excavation (Näser, 2013, p. 649). Along these lines, archaeologists or Egyptologists might undertake a reflective intracultural analysis of their own, investigating the “post-deposit” acts of data collecting, with the varying degrees of detail and accuracy in documenting fieldwork. For this branch of study within the overall assessment of archaeological deposits, the 1858-1859 registers offer specific evidence on conditions of documentation practices, including the absences now more systematically targeted in archive studies (Ward, 2022). For finds assigned new identities by Mariette as JE 3317-3348, his museum register may be the only link both between the objects, and across multiple time zones: people living, and burying their dead, in a more distant past; site workers removing material in a closer past; and researchers and museum visitors encountering objects in a present. The inventory provides no plan of the site, or the arrangement of objects as found, and no account of what else might have been present. Unless a site is re-identified, for these points we have to look to the comparative archaeological record of the ancient period, and the historical record of the recent fieldwork and collecting patterns. Nevertheless, the dated inventory in the form as outlined above (section 2) retains crucial significance for identifying collection items as finds from a single location, and thus the result of one or more past acts of deposition. Given the impact of repeated relocation, redisplay and large-scale transfers over the decades, the manuscript registers are the fragile core of information.

Although it may be the main extant record for the finding of the JE 3317-3348 object group, the scope of the *Journal d'Entrée* does not encompass information about the 1858-1859 mission; its pages identify neither a location within a broad site area, nor the names of those who first encountered the material. The place-name “Gournah” is applied to all items from the Theban West Bank that have the 1858 month-dates June (first for JE 2019-2022), October (first for JE 2052-2056), November (first for JE 2173), and December (first for JE 3306-3308). For the East Bank the place-names used are “Karnak” (first for JE 2064 October 1858), also with the closer context “Karnak Vestibule des Pascht” (Sekhmet hall Karnak, first for JE 2077-2079 October 1858). In 1859, Mariette began to use different place-names for West Bank finds, though in each case for a few items only: “Bab el Molouk” (January, JE 3392-3393, 3395-3402, 3480); Medinet Abou (February JE 3421-3422; December JE 6187), and for the specific stretch of cemeteries facing

Karnak, from Assassif to the valley leading to the Valley of the Kings, “Gournah Drahou’l Neggah” (January the coffin, mirror and dagger from the Ahhotep group JE 4663-4665; February JE 3439-3400, 3444-3445; also JE 3428 undated but among the February 1859 Gournah and Gournah Drahou’l Neggah entries) or “Drahou’l Neggah” (JE 3431 undated but among February 1859 Gournah and Gournah Drahou’l Neggah entries). Without further evidence, the JE 3317-3348 find might have been anywhere between northern Dra Abu al-Naga, where the Mariette workforce found the burial of queen Ahhotep a month later, and Deir al-Madina at the southern end of the main Theban cemeteries.

Fortunately, a batch of Mariette letters survives from 24 January 1859 at a decisive moment in his organisation of the season, and Thomas Lebée has published transcripts of these online (Lebée, 2021, pp. 206-210). One letter addresses the governor of Qena, responsible for the area of Luxor, including the request: “je vous prie d’inscrire comme réis: pour Karnak les nommés Mohammed Demarani et Diab ben Timsah... pour Gournah les nommés Aouad et Aly” (Miniaci, 2022, p. 35). Mariette specifies the pay for Aouad 5 piastres a day, and for the other foremen 4 piastres a day, but also notes their lack of results since work started two months and 24 days earlier (“Les travaux de S.A. ont commencé depuis deux mois et 24 jours”), and therefore proposes that 24 days be deducted from their pay. His observation indicates that the season had started on 31 October or 1 November 1858. The other letters in the batch provide the same information to the foremen of the workforce, adding in the letter to Aouad two instructions on procedure” (Miniaci, 2022, p. 31):

“A Aouad, réis de Gournah. Demain vous prendrez 75 hommes avec vous et vous les mettrez à Gournah pour chercher des boîtes de momies de l’espèce que vous nommez richi. Vous enverrez Aly avec les 25 autres hommes à Deir-el-Bahari et vous lui direz de nettoyer complètement la chambre que j’ai fait ensabler. Dans quelques jours je désire enlever des pierres de cette chambre.”

(“To Aouad, reis of Gourna. Tomorrow you will take 75 men with you and you will set them at Gournah to look for mummy cases of the kind that you call *rishi*. You will send Aly with the 25 other men at Deir-el-Bahari and you will tell him to clear completely the chamber that I had had filled with sand. In a few days I wish to remove some blocks of this chamber.”)

This precious document gives us two first names and their hierarchical order, with Aouad receiving higher pay and the instructions for himself and for Aly, as well as the separate area where each should work. The wording implies activity at both “Gournah” and “Deir-el-Bahari” earlier in the season, and suggests that either Aouad himself or the Gournah workforce as a whole had introduced the term *rishi* (Arabic “feathered”) that Mariette conveyed to Egyptology (on the type, see (Miniaci, 2011)). The issue of reducing pay after insufficient return also illustrates the way in which Mariette directed the work at Luxor, with initial organisation in person, and then inspection at intervals. Patrizia Piacentini has published a Mariette letter in which he records in April that he had visited Upper Egypt three times over the 1858-1859 winter season (Piacentini, 2009, pp. 425-427 Mariette at Saqqara to Heinrich Brugsch, 10 April 1859 “Cet hiver je suis allé trois

fois dans la Haute-Egypte et une fois en Nubie”). One visit is evidently this mid-season inspection, as Mariette wrote his 24 January letters from Luxor, where he was still writing in mid-February (Miniaci, 2022, pp. 32; note too that February 1859 is the month date for Theban finds JE 3412-3422, 3426-3446, 3447-3450). A drawing by Mariette of a rishi coffin against a rocky background, with the date 9 November 1858 drawing, indicates that he was present at the start of that Luxor winter season too (Institut de France MS 4062, f.153: (Marshall, 2021, pp. 196; Miniaci 2022, 43-44)). His third winter journey to Upper Egypt would then be his 21-22 March intervention to secure the Ahhotep finds for the future museum at Boulaq (Miniaci, 2022, p. 33 for the documentation).

The find of the tomb containing six coffins and JE 3317-3348 in December 1858 would thus fall before the instruction to Aouad to focus on *rishi* coffins and to send Aly to Deir al-Bahari, so at a time when Mariette was absent from the site, and for which he expressed his discontent at the work results. From the following month, Mariette was registering finds both as “Gournah” and more specifically as “Gournah Drahou’l Neggah”, suggesting that the “Gournah” entries came from a wider area. For the Ahhotep finds he used both the general and specific place-names, but the longer term is used only on the first page, with one item, and the short general name on the following pages can be considered an abbreviation in this instance (*Inventaire de Boulaq* pp.3-4 specific “Gournah Drahou’l Neggah” for JE 4663 Ahhotep coffin, pp.5-20 general “Gournah” for JE 4664-4725). The later history of fieldwork at the Assassif and Dra Abu al-Naga, including the current excavations, confirms the presence of well-preserved early to mid-Eighteenth Dynasty burial equipment in contexts undisturbed since antiquity. However the expansion of the West Bank operations by Mariette in January 1859 to the Valley of the Kings and in February to Medinet Habu leaves open the possibility that “Gournah” might have covered a looser and wider area of the cemeteries along the fields. Further research into diagnostic finds might shed more light on the zones of activity of the *Maslahat al-Athar* work-groups on the Theban West Bank.

4. THE EGYPTIAN MUSEUM INVENTORY AND OBJECT GROUPS IN THE HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

In common with many national museums, and in contrast to some encyclopedic museums, the collections of the Egyptian Museum are of outstanding scientific importance above all for the proportion of material with known provenance. A link between object and find-place is fixed by the foundational decree inspired by the scholar Rifaa al-Tahtawi and issued by Mohamed Ali on 6 Rabi al-Thani AH 1251/ 15 August 1835: see above, section 1). Governors were ordered to prevent export and to send finds from their provinces to al-Tahtawi for preservation within a *mahall khass* “special place” at his School of Translation in Cairo. The effect of the decree can be seen in legal debates over the scope of the term “antiquities”; in response to the governor of Qusayr, ancient human bodies were excluded in 1835, but the decision was reversed under Abbas in 1851 (Khater, 1960, pp. 37-40, 45; Colla 2000, 120-121 with 140 nn.22-25). Further archival research into the question of inventories might show whether any recorders of “find-place” in official

documents were more specific than governorate, in the information kept on individual objects. Over the following century, archaeology across different lands would develop into a professional discipline, bringing ever more precision to the definition of find-space. Gavin Lucas has told the history of archaeological fieldwork as a series of changes in attitudes among researchers, as their primary focus shifts from single objects, to object groups, to the behaviour of the people who had used the objects and left them in the ground. He emphasizes that researchers might be interested in all these aspects, but that one of them dominates research in each period. In turn, each dominant focus reflects a different underlying concept of human activity, and thus of the role of objects in our study of people (Lucas, 2001, p. 62):

1. late 19th to early 20th century: “the archaeological site was a repository of objects which, if carefully excavated and linked to types of monuments, were instrumental in the construction of evolutionary typological sequences”. According to this approach, human societies develop over time in a line from “primitive” to “modern”, with changes in technology reflected in types of tools, weapons and other objects. Therefore, the researcher needs to establish a typology of each type of object.

2. early to mid-20th century: “the site became a repository of an artefactual assemblage indicative of a culture group, and, if stratified, the locus of critical information on the chronological changes within this assemblage”. Here, the concept of society has changed from a universal line of history to a multitude of different human “culture groups”, each with its own patterns of behavior and “material culture”. The researcher now needs to identify the “culture groups” of each region from the differences between them.

3. late 20th century: “the site is a repository of behavioural patterns, structured activities revealed through close analysis of contextual association within or between assemblages”. “Our concern today is understanding a structured activity or set of activities, not simply a series of unique events”.

In this article, we have considered one early phase in this history, perhaps straddling the first and second Lucas phases, at a point where the object is torn between its place in a typology (a line of changing types over time) and its place in a find-assemblage (its find-place). The Egyptian Museum provides an unparalleled resource: the *Journal d’Entrée* started by Auguste Mariette at the relaunch of the al-Tahtawi project by the AH 1274/ AD 1858 viceregal decree of Said. As material focus, we set out to isolate the first group of objects identified as an assemblage by the *Journal d’Entrée* authors, and from there to reconsider the place of Egyptian archaeology and of the Egyptian Museum in the history of archaeology as it has been told in Europe.

This article had its origins in the observation that the early volumes of the *Journal d’Entrée* reveal some associations between objects, mostly those which came from one burial or shaft. The information on objects has been lost in many instances, through the history of the museum, from factors as varied as physical preservation, re-labelling and loss of labelling, and object moves. The incompleteness of museum records is a problem for

museums worldwide, and this aspect of our study is therefore relevant to anyone researching early inventories and museum registers in any country.

As we might expect from reading Lucas, the first authors of the *Journal d'Entrée* were interested in the object as a display-worthy example of a type, and therefore did not provide much information about their archaeological contexts. Most of the registered objects are not accompanied with pictures for identification, nor did museum staff always add references to the relevant publications. After a century and a half of floods, moves, sales and more moves, in many cases even their current location at the museum is unknown, leaving a residue of “lost objects” only identifiable through future intensive museum research. Nevertheless, there are exceptions, where some “associated objects” can be identified in the first *Journal d'Entrée* volume. These few groups provide good examples for the task of reconstructing archaeological contexts. Historically it is also useful to identify the places where previous museum staff also thought it important to note “associated objects” (to use the name of one current museum database field), and the current article emphasizes the importance of checking museum registers for fieldwork information that might otherwise be missing. We hope to stimulate the interest of museum staff and other researchers in producing further articles aiming to reassemble and study such groups.

With this initial article on context notes in the early Cairo museum registers we seek to emphasise to researchers the opportunities for comparative assessment of discrete object groups. The December 1858 Qurna find of items buried with “the woman named Bok” and her anonymous companions offers a reminder of the potential significance, for archaeology, of collections information in museum inventories.

Table 1. Correlation of *Inventaire de Boulaq* in the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (BNF) and the *Journal d'Entrée* (*JdE*) in the Egyptian Museum Cairo (Dewachter, 1985)

BNF number	date received from Gaston Maspero	<i>JdE</i> volume, numbers	dates of finds
NAF 20181	4 June 1903?	vol. 1 JE1-4637	June 1858-March 1859
NAF 20182	4 June 1903?	vol. 1-2 JE4638-11199	January 1859-July 1860
NAF 21167	11 October 1907	vol. 2-3, JE11200-21770	July 1860-December 1863
NAF 20183	4 June 1903?	vol.3, JE21770bis-22260	April 1872-March 1875

Table 2. Column headings for information fields in (a) the Serapeum *Catalogue provisoire* (Archives Nationales de France reference code 20150162/227), (b) the *Inventaire du Serapeum* (Archives Nationales de France reference code 20150162/228), (c) the *Inventaire de Boulaq* (NAF 20181).

(a) *Catalogue provisoire fait en Égypte. Cahier n°1. De 1-3054*, Archives Nationales 20150162/227, numbered page 2, my identification of column content in italics above text in fields for list lines 1-2

[sequence number]	[place and date of find]	[description]	[number of importance]	[other number]	[packing-crate number or note of delivery to government]
1.	Le 20 novembre 1851. Dans le sable de la chambre des stèles, en déblayant la porte no. 4 des grands souterrains	Stèle votive. En tête, Apis. Une trentaine de lignes en mauvaise écriture hiératique	3	2313	[...]
2.	Le 1er octobre 1851. Dans une des salles situées sur l'aile méridionale de l'Apiéum	Stèle votive hiéroglyphique. Un roi dont les cartouches sont vides en présence de quatre divinités	2	1570	colis no 9

(b) *Inventaire du Serapeum Cahier 1*. Archives Nationales 20150162/228

1 No. d'ordre	lieu et date de la découverte	Matière	Désignation du monument	Dimensions	No. d'importance	Salle à laquelle le monument est destiné	Observations
4	Sérapéum Juillet 1858	Schiste x argileux	Figure d'Isis debout, coiffée du siège, les bras collés au corps <i>St. div.</i>	0.40.	3	S.R.	A bord. Montée provisoirement sur un scole de bois = <i>Vitrines et armoires St. div.</i>

(c) *Inventaire de Boulaq Cahier 1*, Juin 1858 - Mars 1859, Bibliothèque Nationale de France NAF 20181, numbered pages 1-2, text in fields for lines 1 (column headings) and 2 (JdE 1: meaning of line through number not clear; on this page only JdE 1 and 2 have a line through the number)

1 No. d'ordre	lieu et date de la découverte	Matière	Désignation du monument	Dimensions	No. d'importance	Salle à laquelle le monument est destiné	Observations
4	Sérapéum Juillet 1858	Schiste x argileux	Figure d'Isis debout, coiffée du siège, les bras collés au corps <i>St. div.</i>	0.40.	3	S.R.	A bord. Montée provisoirement sur un scole de bois = <i>Vitrines et armoires St. div.</i>

Table 3. Object group JE 3317-3349 as recorded to present

no. in group	object category	JE number	SR number	TR number	CG number	item not located
1	Basket	3317	S.R.2/11424 basket S.R.2/11425 lid	13.11.26.16 [13.11.26.18 lid]		
2	wood box	3318	S.R.3.1769			
3	Basket	3319	S.R.2/11570	20.11.26.8		
4	Basket	3320	S.R.2/11445	13.11.26.6		
5	Basket	3321				x
6	Basket	3322				x
7	metal vase	3323			3488?	

8	metal vase	3324				x
9	stone vase	3325				x
10	Pottery	3326	S.R.3/10770		2492?	
11	stone vase	3327	S.R.7/19976 = S.R.1/10905		18353	
12	stone vase	3328	S.R.2/12723		18299	
13	stone vase	3329	S.R.2/11300		18351	
14	leather shoe	3330				x
15	leather shoe	3331				x
16	Furniture	3332	S.R.2/11412			
17	pottery+food	3333				x
18	pottery+food	3334				x
19	pottery+food	3335				x
20	Pottery	3336	S.R.4/12147		2721	
21	Pottery	3337	S.R.2/12162		2724	
22	Coffin	3338				x
23	seal-amulet	3339				x
24	seal-amulet	3340				x
25	seal-amulet	3341 = JE 39028	S.R.1/5581		52216	
26	seal-amulet	3342				x
27	seal-amulet	3343				x
28	seal-amulet	3344				x
29	seal-amulet	3345				x
30	seal-amulet	3346				x
31	seal-amulet	3347	S.R.7/?			
32	seal-amulet	3348	S.R.7/2329		36090	

Table 4. The group of objects 3317-3349 as listed in the *Inventaire de Boulaq*, pp.299-306

1 No. d'ordre	lieu et date de la découverte	Matière	Désignation du monument	Dimensions	Salle à laquelle le monument est destiné	No. d'importance	Observations
3317	id.	Fibre de papyrus	Grand panier en cette forme [sketch]. Le panier contenait les objets suivants jusqu'au No 3221 incl.	H. 0,30 larg 0,63	S.C.	4	Boîte DF
3318	Gournah. Déc. 1858	Bois	Boîte en cette forme [sketch]. Excellente conservation	Haut. 0,07 Larg. 0,085	S.C.	3	Boîte DF
3319	id.	Jonc tressé	Panier en jonc tressé en diverses couleurs [sketch]	Haut. 0,19	S.C.	4	Boîte DF
3320	id.	id.	Un autre de même forme et de même matière	Haut. 0,10	S.C.	4	Boîte DF
3321	id.	id.	Un autre. Le couvercle manque	Haut. 0,08	S.C.	5	Boîte DF

3322	id.	id.	Panier en jonc tressé en une seule couleur contenant 14 fruits de doum	Diam. 0,26	S.C.	5	Boîte DF
3323	id.	Cuivre jaune	Vase [sketch]	0,12	S.C.	5	Boîte DF Armoire EJ
3324	id.	id.	Vase [sketch]	Diam. 0,16	S.C.	5	Boîte DF Armoire EJ
3325	id.	Albâtre	Vase avec de la poudre d'antimoine [sketch]	0,05	S.C.	5	Boîte DF Armoire EJ
3326	id.	Terre cuite	Vase [sketch]	0,09	S.C.	5	Boîte DF Armoire EJ
3327	id.	Granit noir	Vase [sketch]	0,07	S.C.	5	Boîte DF Armoire EJ
3328	id.	Albâtre	Vase [sketch]	0,07	S.C.	5	Boîte DF Armoire EJ
3329	id.	id.	Vase [sketch]	0,13	S.C.	4	Boîte DF Armoire EJ
3330	Gournah. Déc. 1858	Cuir	Un soulier d'enfant. Cuir rouge	0,13	S.C.	6	Boîte DF
3331	id.	id.	Un soulier d'enfant. Cuir noir	0,14	S.C.	6	Boîte DF
3332	id.	Bois et jonc	Tabouret très-bien conservé	Haut. 0,14 Larg. 0,32	S.C.	4	A bord. Armoire de mon cabinet Tiroir D
3333	id.	Terre cuite	Vase contenant de la pâte de pain	Haut. 0,15 Diam.	S.C.	5	Boîte DF
3334	id.	id.	Un autre contenant la même substance [sketch]	Diam. 0,12	S.C.	5	Boîte DF tiroir C
3335	id.	id.	Un autre [sketch]	Diam. 0,16	S.C.	5	Boîte DF tiroir C
3336	id.	Ter id.	2 Vases [sketch] de cette forme ornés de divers dessins	Haut. 0,44	S.C.	5	A bord. Armoire EJ
3337						5	“ “
3338	id.	Bois peint	Cercueil de momie peint en jaune et en blanc au nom d'une femme nommée Bok.	1,90	S.F.	5	En magasin à Gournah
3339	id.	Porcel. verte	Amulette en forme d'amande. Sur le plat [sketch]	0,02	S.C.	5	Boîte BR
3340	id.	id.	Amulette ovale. D'un côté un sphinx avec [aA-xprw-ra]. De l'autre un roi debout avec [aA-xpr-ra tit imn]	0,015	S.H.	5	Boîte BR

3341	id.	id.	Amulette ovale [sketch 2 sides, 1 with mn-xpr- ra]	0,015	S.H.	5	Boîte BR
3342	id.	id.	Amulette. Mouche, les ailes repliées. Sur le plat [sketch]	0,008	S.C.	5	Boîte BR
3343	id.	id.	Scarabée [sketch mn- xpr-ra]	0,012	S.H.	5	Boîte BR
3344	id.	id.	Scarabée monté en or [sketch]	0,012	S.R.	5	Boîte BR
3345	Gournah. Déc. 1858	Porc. verte	Scarabée [sketch imn-ra]	0,008	S.R.	5	Boîte BR
3346	id.	id.	Scarabée [sketch]	0,006	S.R.	5	Boîte BR
3347	id.	id.	Scarabée [sketch]	0,005	S.R.	5	Boîte BR
3348	id.	Pierre noire	Scarabée [sketch with aA-xpr-kA-ra]	0,008	S.H.	5	Boîte BR

The “Observations” column for 3348 contains after the location a note on the whole group: “Tous les Nos précédents, depuis 3317 ont été trouvés dans le même tombeau, celui de la femme nommée Bok. Le même tombeau renfermait encore 5 cercueils carrés, sans légendes, qui n’ont pas été catalogués”

Table 5. Group JE 3317-3348 (in bold) on the comparative spectrum of early New Kingdom burials, after (Smith, 1992, p. 219 Table 18)

<i>socio-economic scale of deposits</i>	<i>object types made for afterlife</i>	<i>object types made for use in life</i>
all social groups	coffins jewellery	boxes and baskets cosmetic equipment
additional objects in deposits of middle range	bouquets and garlands fertility guarantees (sown earth) statuettes afterlife amulets / heart scarabs shabtis canopic equipment (jars, chest)	food offerings / associated vessels sandals clothing staves work tools, musical instruments furniture: stools , chairs, beds
additional objects in deposits of middle to upper range	game boards and pieces afterlife papyrus mask (head-cover of mummified body)	linen large stone and metal vessels other furniture
additional objects in deposits of uppermost range (kingship circle)	multiple coffin sets for a person fertility guarantees (Osiris beds) treated and wrapped meat special forms of statuary	polychrome glass

Table 6. Bruyère categories of objects, comparing the eight more fully equipped tombs 1370-1371, 1379-1382, 1388-1389 with JE 3317-3348 (after table (Bruyère, 1937, pp. 214-215))

object type	East Cemetery tombs	JE 3317-3348
category: burial		
anthropoid coffins	1370-1371, 1379-1381, 1389	JE 3338
rectangular coffins	1370, 1379, 1382, 1388	5 (not numbered)
burials in baskets		
category: furniture, basketry		
Beds	1370-1371	
Headrests	1379-1380, 1389	
Mats	1380, 1389	
Chairs	1379, 1389	
Stools	1370, 1379, 1389	JE 3332
jewellery boxes	1370, 1381-1382	JE 3318
Baskets	1370-1371, 1379-1382, 1388-1389	JE 3317, 3319-3322
reed stands / trays	1370-1371, 1388-1389	
category: pottery/stone/metal vessels 1. food and drink vessels		
large handled jars	1370-1371, 1379, 1388-1389	
wide 'gift vases'	1370-1371, 1379-1381, 1388-1389	
large vases	1370-1371, 1379-1382, 1388-1389	JE 3336-3337
small vases	1370-1371, 1379-1382, 1388-1389	JE 3334
bowls, cups, plates	1370-1371, 1379-1382, 1388-1389	JE 3333, 3335
faience bowls/stands	1370, 1379, 1382, 1388	
category: pottery/stone/metal vessels 2. cosmetic vessels		
bronze	1370, 1380, 1382	JE 3323-3324
Egyptian alabaster	1370, 1379-1382, 1388	JE 3325, 3328-3329
coloured hard stone	1370-1371, 1380-1382	JE 3327
<i>small vases, pottery*</i>	1370-1371, 1379-1382, 1388-1389	JE 3326
horn-shaped vessels	1382, 1389	
category: cosmetic equipment accessories		
mirrors	1370, 1380, 1382	
razors	1370, 1379-1381, 1388-389	
combs	1370, 1381-1382	
hairpins	1370-1371, 1381-1382	
kohl sticks	1370-1371, 1380-1382, 1388-1389	JE 3325 in drawing
category: clothing and related items		
linen garments	1370, 1379-1381	
sandals	1370, 1380-1382, 1388-1389	JE 3330-3331
weaving materials	1370, 1381, 1388	
category: jewellery		
necklaces	1380, 1382	
bracelets	1370-1371, 1380, 1382, 1388	
rings	1370, 1380-1382, 1388	
ear rings	1371, 1380, 1382	
scarabs, scaraboids	1370-1371, 1379-1382, 1388-1389	JE 3339-3348
category: instruments, tools of work		
musical instruments	1370, 1379, 1389	
balances	1370	
sculpting tools	1370, 1379-1381, 1389	
carrying poles	1379, 1389	
staves	1370, 1379-1380, 1389	

throwsticks	1379	
category: funerary practices		
statues	1379	
shabtis	1371	
funerary figurines		
miniature furniture	1370	
clay cups	1370-1371, 1379	
offering bags	1370-1371, 1379-1382, 1388-1389	
floral bouquets	1370, 1372, 1380	
lamps	1370-1371, 1379-1382, 1388-1389	
shrouds	1370-1371, 1379-1382, 1388-1389	

* small pottery vases added here to table, corresponding to (Bruyère, 1937, pp. 90-92 § 11 Vases de céramique pour fards et onguents), while (Bruyère, 1937, p. 90) noting that these were in all tombs (“Il y a toujours dans toutes les tombes une collection de petits vases de céramique destinés aux onguents de toilette.”)

Table 7. Bruyère categories of objects, comparing the multiple burial 3-chamber tomb al-Lahun “tomb of Maket” with JE 3317-3348 (after table Bruyère 1937, 214-215)

(Petrie W. M., 1891, pp. 21-24, pl.26-27 and calcite bas vase of type pl.13.1)

plan pl.XIV inset: inner chamber coffins 1-3; middle chamber coffins 4-10 and two boxes (infant burials); doorway from middle to outer chamber coffins 11-12; outer chamber objects, no coffins

bold = middle chamber; italics = passage middle to outer chamber, and outer chamber

object types present in Deir al-Madina East cemetery	location in Lahun 3-chamber tomb with the three rings of Maket	JE 3317-3348
category: burial		
anthropoid coffins	6, 10	JE 3338
rectangular coffins	painteds: 4, 11 ; plain: 1-3, 5, 7-9 , 12; sloping-roof boxes (infant burials): two in middle chamber	5 (not numbered)
burials in baskets		
category: furniture, basketry		
beds		
headrests	5, 7, 9	
mats		
chairs	inner chamber	
stools		JE 3332
jewellery boxes	at 6, middle chamber	JE 3318
baskets	2, 4-5, 7-9, middle chamber	JE 3317, 3319-3322
reed stands / trays		
category: pottery/stone/metal vessels 1. food and drink vessels		
large handled jars	? (outer chamber “coarse pottery”)	
wide ‘gift vases’	? (cf middle chamber pl.27.51)	
large vases	inner and middle chambers , ? outer chamber	JE 3336-3337
small vases	middle chamber , ? outer chamber	JE 3334
bowls, cups, plates	middle chamber , ? outer chamber	JE 3333, 3335
faience bowls/stands	2 (green paste pl.27.8)	
category: pottery/stone/metal vessels 2. cosmetic vessels		
bronze		JE 3323-3324

Egyptian alabaster	2, 5, middle chamber	JE 3325, 3328-3329
coloured hard stone	4, middle chamber	JE 3327
<i>small vases, pottery*</i>	7-9, middle chamber	JE 3326
<i>kohl-vases, soft stone</i>	4-5, 9 (or hard stone?)	
<i>kohl-vases, wood</i>	2	
<i>kohl-tubes, wood</i>	9	
horn-shaped vessels	2	
<i>associated tools/materials</i>	middle chamber: whetstones, pumice	
category: cosmetic equipment accessories		
mirrors	7	
razors	middle chamber	
combs and hairpins		
kohl sticks	7-8	JE 3325 in drawing
category: clothing and related items		
linen garments	middle chamber	
sandals		JE 3330-3331
weaving materials		
category: jewellery		
beads (necklaces / bracelets)	1-2, 7, 9, middle chamber	
rings	7	
ear rings	5, 7	
scarabs, scaraboids	1, 7-10, middle chamber, outer chamber	JE 3339-3348
category: instruments, tools of work		
musical instruments	7	
balances, measures	outer chamber: cubit	
Tools	outer chamber: bronze harpoon head	
carrying poles		
Staves	5	
Throwsticks	5	
category: funerary practices		
Statues		
Shabtis		
funerary figurines		
miniature furniture		
clay cups		
offering bags		
floral bouquets		
Lamps		
Shrouds		
object type not found at Deir al-Madina, not fitting any category above		
figure of woman on bed	1 (material "pottery")	

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FIGURES

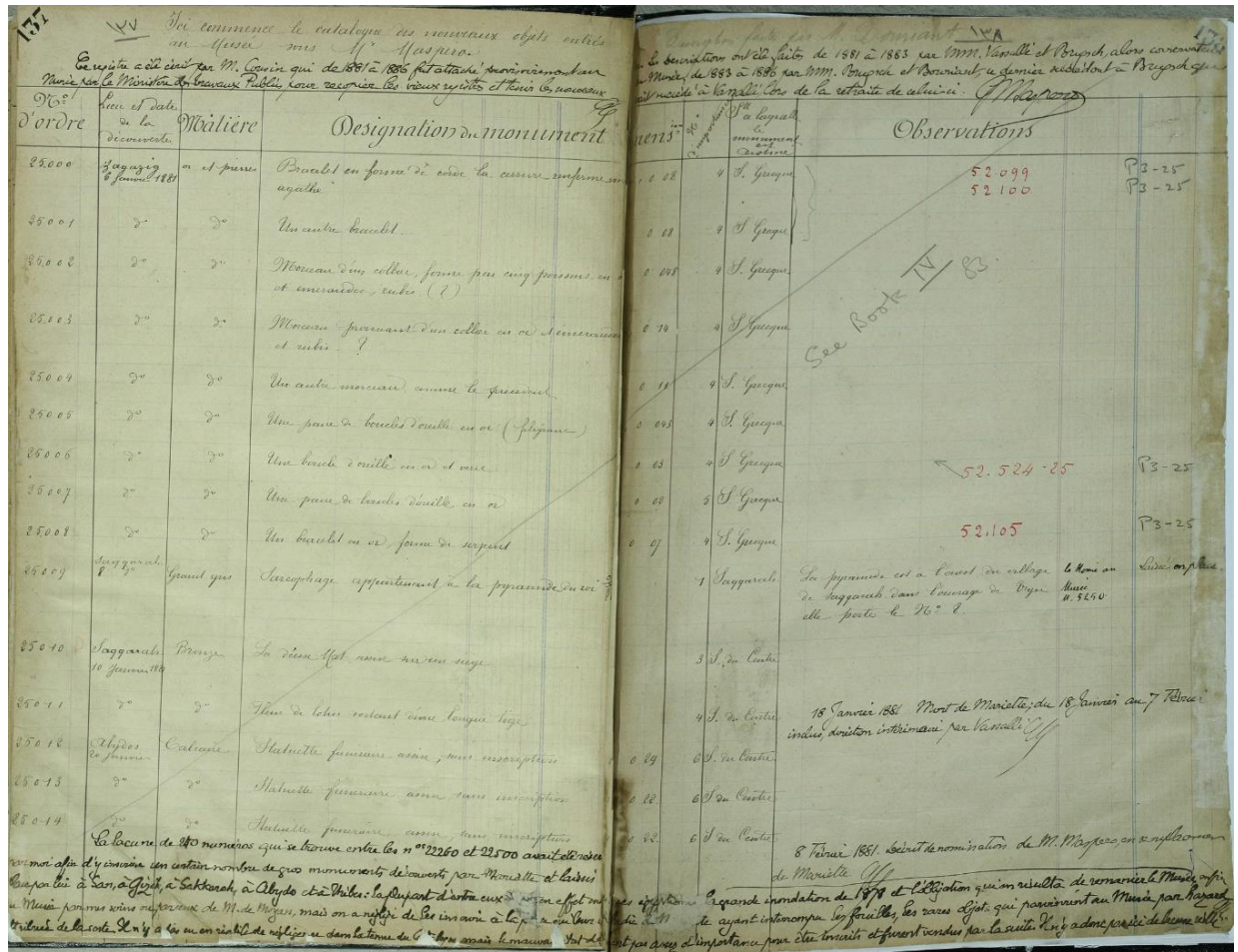


Fig. 1: *Journal d'Entrée* volume III, page 137, with a note by Gaston Maspero identifying the first three volumes of the Egyptian Museum Cairo *Journal d'Entrée* as the official copies for the museum from the original which was kept with the Mariette papers now in the Bibliotheque Nationale de France. Courtesy of the Egyptian Museum Cairo.

1 N ^o ordre	Lieu et date de la découverte.	Matière.	Désignation du monument.
1.	Scapéum Juillet 1858	Schiste & argileux.	Figure d'un homme, coiffée de liège, les bras collés au corps. St. inv.
2.	id.	id.	Figure d'un homme, coiffé de la partie supérieure de papyrus sans plumes. St. inv.

Fig. 2: left page column headings of the first entries by Mariette in his *Inventaire de Boulaq*. NAF 20181. Courtesy of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. Source gallica.bnf.fr/BnF

Dimensions.	N ^o d'importance	Salle à laquelle le monument est destiné.	Observations.
0.40.	3.	S. R.	A bord. Monté provisoirement sur un socle de bois = titulaire armé. St. inv.
0.70.	3.	S. R.	Colif. B. A bord. St. inv.

Fig. 3: right page column headings of the first entries in the *Inventaire de Boulaq*. NAF 20181. Courtesy of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. Source gallica.bnf.fr/BnF

Explication des n.º d'importance :

n.º 1. Monuments d'une importance tout-à-fait exceptionnelle, comme le table de Abydos, la Seme & Nouvel, les Statues & Buis ;

n.º 2. Monuments d'une grande importance, comme le lion couché de Sérapéum, les bijoux & Sema - au Djou, les stèles datées de la XII.º dynastie, le Serapis accroupi de Louvre ;

n.º 3. Monuments de genre de belles stèles funéraires, du groupe de Nefi-Atmou ;

n.º 4. Monuments peu intéressants, mais dignes cependant d'être conservés ;

n.º 5. Monuments d'un intérêt spécial quel qu'ils soient ;

n.º 6. Monuments d'un intérêt presque nul.

Fig. 4: Mariette explanation of his 1-6 scale of “numbers of importance”, on the front page of his *Inventaire de Boulaq*. NAF 20181. Courtesy of the Bibliotheque Nationale de France. Source gallica.bnf.fr/BnF


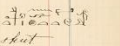
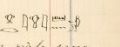
No. d'ordre	Localité de la trouvaille	Station	Désignation du Monument	Long.	Largeur	Mat.	Autres	Notes
3305	Bois	Bois	Un genre funéraire à tête de sphinx, de la sorte égyptienne sans les n.º 2437, 2468	0,02		S. F.	Coffre n.º 25	
3306	Bois	Bois	Stèle peinte sur les deux faces. Deux colonnes ornées d'un bas-relief. Le fond est blanc. Il y a une même représentation. Le fond est blanc. Bon style.	0,57 0,26		S. F.	A bord. (Bois) de son cabinet - Bois II. V. n.º 100	Catal. Maspero (filles), n.º 1223 P. 22 E 3
3307	Bois	Bois	Stèle peinte sur une seule face. Deux serpents. Les premiers serpents un personnage est debout devant. Deux et trois genres des serpents. Les deux serpents former ordinaire des stèles funéraires. La figure et le nom du défunt sont 	0,35 0,27		S. F.	A bord. (Bois) de son cabinet. Bois II	Catal. Maspero (filles), n.º 1223 P. 22 W 2
3308	Bois	Bois	Stèle peinte sur une seule face au nom de Anou - son hub	0,19		S. F.	Coffre n.º 25. Bois I. 47168	P. 22 W 2
3309	Bois	Bois	Plaque demi-circulaire avec signes hiéroglyphes de bon style contenant les noms et titres d'un prêtre nommé Anou au ha	0,09 0,08		S. C.	Coffre n.º 25. Bois II	Map. 3010 R. 35 W 2
3310	Bois	Bois	Plaque de scribe au nom de  . En deux morceaux qui se rejoignent	0,37		S. C.	Coffre n.º 25. Bois B. 63017	P. 22 W 3
3311	Bois	Bois	Plaque. Le dessous de la partie supérieure est orné de stèles de Typhon	0,31		S. C.	Coffre n.º 25	P. 22 W 3
3312	Bois	Bois	Stèle peinte sur une seule face au nom de  . Les hiéroglyphes sont inscrits en deux colonnes	0,16		S. F.	id	47236 P. 22 S 2
3313	Bois	Bois	Un piquet à une seule rangée de dents	0,09		S. C.	id	44306 P. 34 W 6
3314	Bois	Bois	Sarcophage sans légende sur les deux faces	0,19		S. F.	id	
3315	Bois	Bois	Deux ouïes à bandes blanches et noires	0,05		S. C.	id	68177 68178 P. 34 W 2
3317	Bois	Bois	Grand panier en bois formé de paquets contenant des objets divers jusqu'à 3201	0,30 0,23		S. C.	Boite III	Map. 4618
3318	Bois	Bois	Boîte en bois formée de deux parties. C'est de la même sorte que celle de la collection de la Bibliothèque Nationale	0,08 0,08		S. C.	Boite III	Map. 3572 P. 34 W 6

Fig. 5a: JE volume 1 page 208-209 showing Mariette inventory of the find-group JE 3317-3348.













No. d'ordre	Lieu et date de la trouvaille	Statue	Designation du monument						
3319	Gournah Jan. 1858	Terre	Panier en terre cuite		0,17	4	S. C.	Boite B.F.	
3320	id	id	Mu autre semblable		0,10	4	S. C.	id	
3321	id	id	Mu autre. Le couvercle en bronze		0,08	5	S. C.	id	
3322	id	id	Panier de terre cuite en une seule couleur contenant 14 fruits de dattes		0,20	5	S. C.	id	
3323	id	Terre grise	Vase		0,12	5	S. C.	Boite B.F. Remise B.J.	3488 P 4902E
3324	id	id	Vase		0,16	5	S. C.	id	
3325	id	Albâtre	Panier en de la poudre d'antimoine		0,05	5	S. C.	id	
3326	id	Terre cuite	Vase		0,09	5	S. C.	id	2492 R con. 17 ann. 5
3327	id	Grande terre	Vase		0,07	5	S. C.	id	18253 P 50 J.E.
3328	id	Albâtre	Vase		0,07	5	S. C.	id	18299 P 49(5) - K
3329	id	id	Vase		0,13	4	S. C.	id	18551 P 49(V) J.E.
3330	id	Cuir	Mu soulier d'enfant Cuir rouge		0,13	5	S. C.	Boite B.F.	
3331	id	id	Mu soulier d'enfant Cuir noir		0,14	5	S. C.	id	
3332	id	Grande terre	Talouret très bien conservé		0,14	4	S. C.	id	4422
3333	id	Terre cuite	Vase contenant de la pâte de pain		0,15	5	S. C.	Boite B.F.	
3334	id	id	Mu autre contenant la même substance		0,12	5	S. C.	Boite B.F. Remise C.	18551 P 49(V) J.E.
3335	id	id	Mu autre		0,14	5	S. C.	id	
3336	id	id	2 Vases de cette forme, ornés de deux dessins		0,14	5	S. C.	id	18551 P 49(V) J.E.
3337									

Fig. 5b: JE volume 1 page 210-211 showing Mariette inventory of the find-group JE 3317-3348.











No. d'ordre	Lieu et date de la trouvaille	Statue	Designation du monument						
3338	Gournah Jan. 1858	Terre cuite	Cercueil de femme peinte en jaune et en blanc au nom d'une femme nommée Bek		0,10	5	S. F.	En magasin à Gournah	
3339	id	Terre cuite	Amulette en forme d'anneau Sur le plat		0,02	5	S. C.	Boite B.F.	
3340	id	id	Amulette ovale. D'un côté un sphinx avec le nom De l'autre un roi debout avec le nom		0,05	5	S. H.	id	
3341	id	id	Amulette ovale		0,03	5	S. H.	id = J. 39028	52216 P3-12
3342	id	id	Amulette. Mouches de terre noire. Sur le plat		0,03	5	S. C.	id	
3343	id	id	Scarabée		0,02	5	S. H.	id	
3344	id	id	Scarabée monté en or		0,02	5	S. R.	id	
3345	id	id	Scarabée		0,03	5	S. R.	id	
3346	id	id	Scarabée		0,06	5	S. R.	id	
3347	id	id	Scarabée		0,03	5	S. R.	id	
3348	id	Terre cuite	Scarabée		0,02	5	S. H.	Boite B.F. Tous les scarabées, depuis 3337 ont été trouvés dans le même tombeau, celui de la femme nommée Bek. Le même tombeau renferme encore 5 cercueils en terre, sans légendes, qui n'ont pas été catalogués.	36090 P3-55

Fig. 5c: JE volume 1 page 212-213 showing Mariette note on the find-group JE 3317-3348 at the last entry of the find (JE 3348).

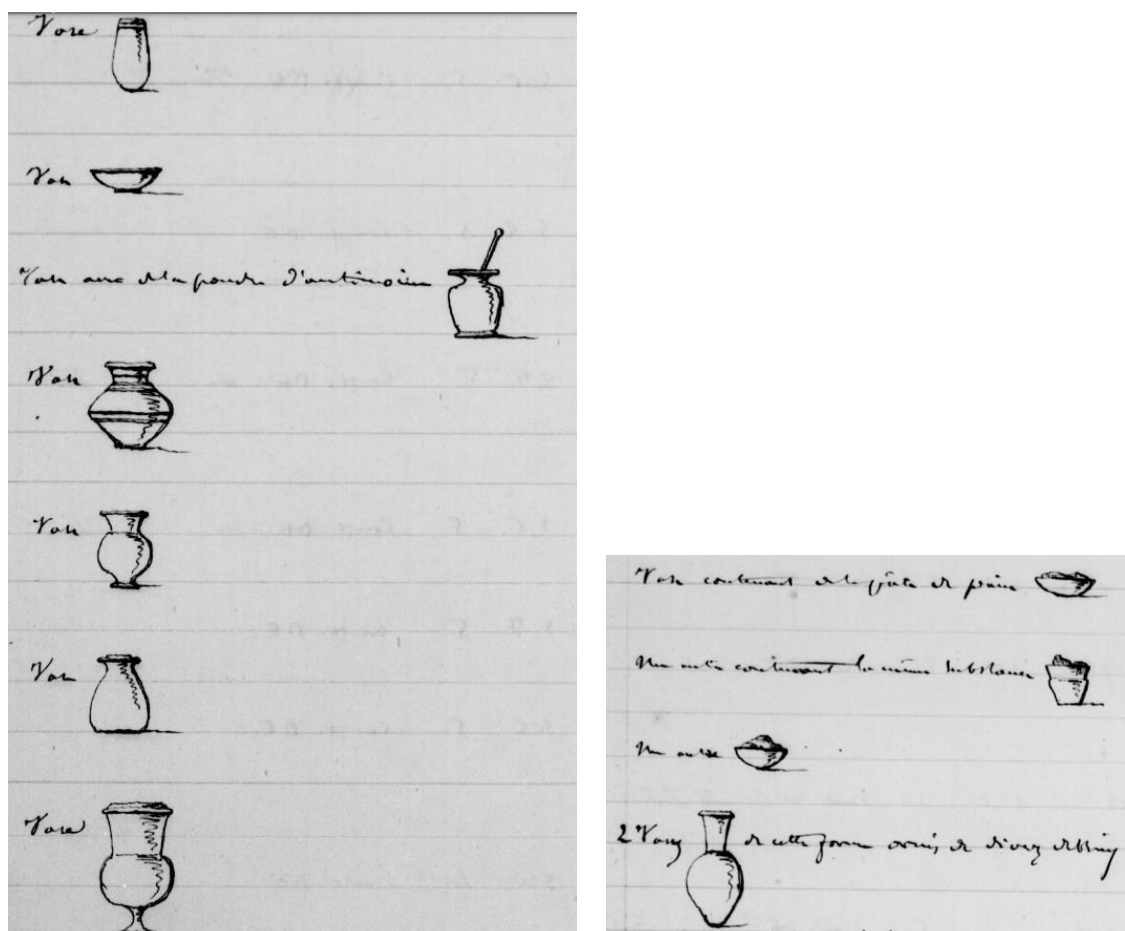


Fig. 6: Drawings by Mariette of metal, stone and pottery vases in his *Inventaire de Boulaq* entries for the find-group JE 3317-3348. NAF 20181. Courtesy of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. Source gallica.bnf.fr/BnF

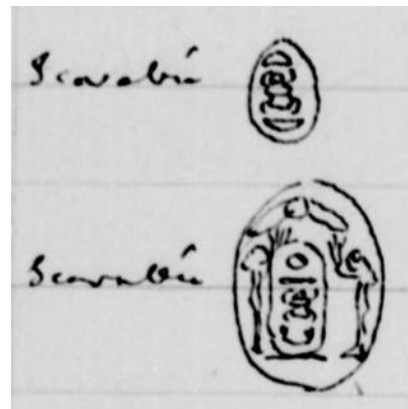
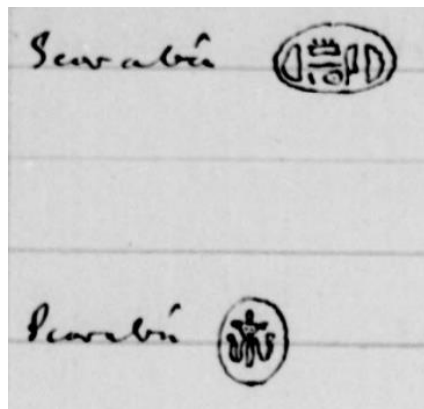
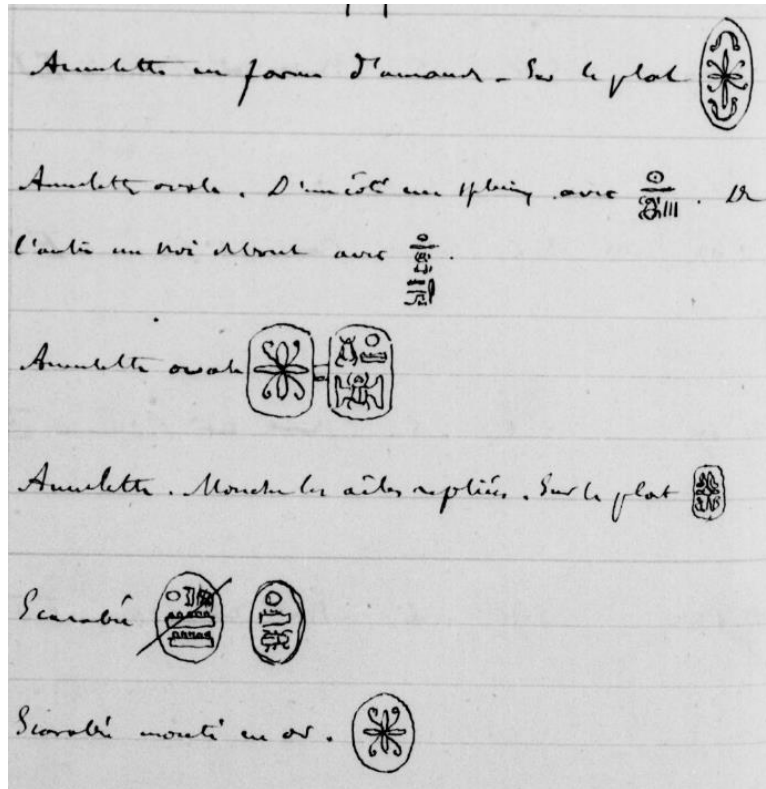


Fig. 7: Drawings by Mariette of seal-amulets in the entries for the find-group JE 3317-3348. NAF 20181. Courtesy of the Bibliotheque Nationale de France. Source gallica.bnf.fr/BnF

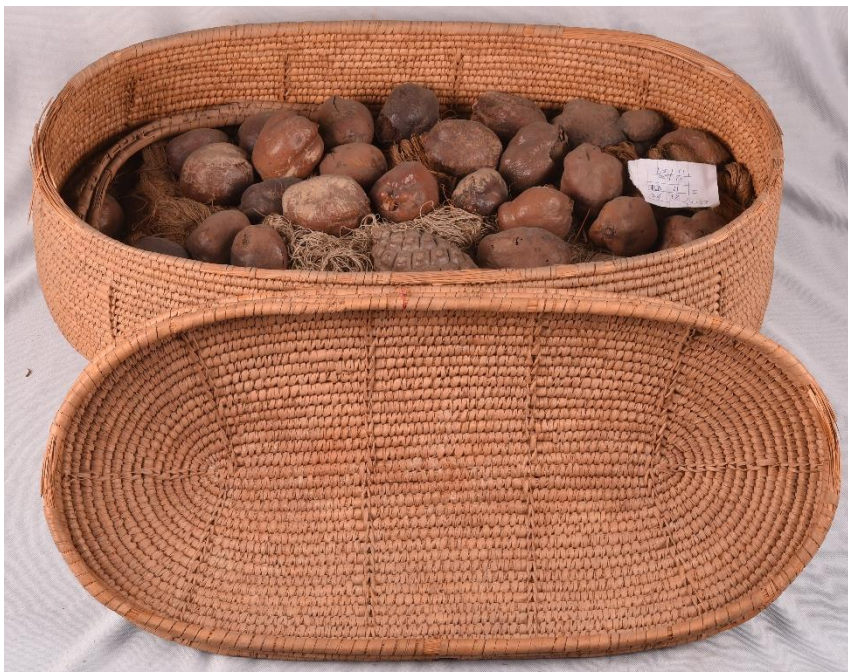


Fig. 8a-b: JE 3317, Large Basket



Fig. 9: JE 3318, Small wood box



Fig. 10a-b: JE 3320, Small reed Basket



Fig. 11: JE 3326, *Pottery vase with biconical body and outward flaring rim*

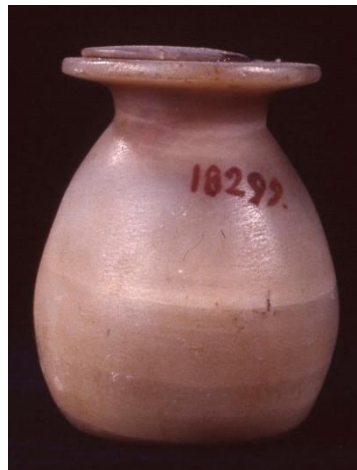


Fig. 12: JE 3328, *Calcite bag-shaped vase with short neck, outward flaring rim.*



Fig. 13: JE 3329 *Calcite vase with short foot, spherical body, cylindrical neck*



Fig. 14: JE 3332, *Low wood stool with rush seat*



Fig. 15: JE 3336, *Long-necked pottery vase with painted motifs*



Fig. 16a-b: JE 3337 Long-necked pottery vase with painted motifs



Fig. 17: JE 39028, a small glazed steatite scarab mounted on a gold ring (identified wrongly with JE 3341)



Fig. 18a-b: JE 3348 *Glazed steatite (?) scarab-shaped seal-amulet with composition centred on cartouche of Thutmes I*



Fig. 19. Yellow-background wood coffin of a woman named Bak, Museo Arqueológico Nacional 15208, perhaps to be identified as the coffin of a woman “Bok” JE3338. Courtesy of Museo Arqueológico Nacional. Inv. 15208. Foto: Gonzalo Cases Ortega.

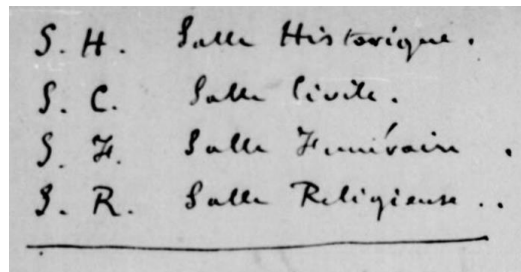


Fig. 20: The note by Auguste Mariette at top left of front page of his *Inventaire de Boulaq*, giving the key to the “destined for gallery” column. NAF 20181. Courtesy of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. Source gallica.bnf.fr/BnF

معثورات في نفس المقبرة. الاكتشافات المجمعلة المسجلة في الجزء الأول بالسجل العام للمتحف المصري بالقاهرة

الملخص

كما أوضح ميشيل ديواتشتر في عام ١٩٨٥، أن صفحة العنوان لأقدم مخطوطة من السجل العام (جورنال دي انتريه)، سجلات الإدخال للمتحف المصري بالقاهرة، تعرفه بأنه سجل الاكتشافات لـ "حفائر سمو الوالي" سعيد باشا، بداية في عام ١٨٥٨. كانت أول عدة آلاف من أرقام الإدخال في يد أوغست مارييت، الذي عينه سعيد باشا كمفوض للآثار والمتحف.

يقدم هذا المقال الطريقة التي تشكلت بها السجلات بين المواقع الأثرية وخطط المتاحف؛ ويسرد المجموعات العديدة التي يمكن التعرف عليها في سجلات العام الأول ١٨٥٨-١٨٥٩. تضم المجموعة الأولى أواني مصنوعة من السلال وأواني مستحضرات التجميل والأغذية، تائم الأختام وتابوت امرأة. توفر هذه المجموعة فرصة لتقييم سجل الإيداع في ضوء المقتنيات التي يمكن التعرف عليها وتحديدها الآن في المتحف بعد ١٦٥ عامًا، وذلك في سياق التاريخ الأوسع للعمل الميداني الأثري، وعادات الدفن في مصر القديمة، والإطار المادي الضعيف لمجموعة المتحف.

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بيانات المقال

تاريخ المقال

تم الاستلام في ١٢ فبراير ٢٠٢٣

تم استلام النسخة المنقحة في ٢٠ أكتوبر

٢٠٢٣

تم قبول البحث في ٢٨ أكتوبر ٢٠٢٣

متاح على الإنترنت في ٢١ يناير ٢٠٢٤

الكلمات الدالة

متحف بولاق،

المتحف المصري،

مجموعات الآثار المصرية،

تاريخ المجموعات المتحفية،

مجموعات المعثورات،

سجلات التوثيق.