

**ANCIENT EGYPTIAN COFFINS:  
THE MEDELHAVSMUSEET COLLECTION**

AIDAN DODSON

Världskulturmuseerna 2015

© Copyright 2015  
National Museums of World Culture

Aidan Dodson  
Ancient Egyptian Coffins:  
the Medelhavsmuseet collection

Photographer: Ove Kaneberg

---

Frontcover image: Detail of CAT. 9, the outer coffin  
of Ankhesenmut.

**VÄRLDSKULTUR  
MUSEERNA** **MEDELHAVET**  
MUSEUM OF MEDITERRANEAN AND  
NEAR EASTERN ANTIQUITIES



COFFINS ON DISPLAY AT THE MEDELHAVSMUSEET

# ANCIENT EGYPTIAN COFFINS: THE MEDELHAVSMUSEET COLLECTION

Världskulturmuseerna 2015 - Aidan Dodson

# INTRODUCTION

The first Egyptian objects to come to Sweden did so back in the eighteenth century, one of the earliest being a child's coffin (**CAT.17**). The collection grew during the nineteenth century, from donations (e.g. by Sven Fredrik Lidman [1784-1845] who visited Egypt in 1815 and gave a coffin [**CAT. 10**] in 1826), and also through acquisitions from early excavators and collectors such as Giovanni Anastasi (1780-1860), Swedish-Norwegian Consul-General in Egypt from 1828 to 1857. Some of the earliest Egyptian objects found an initial home in the Kongl. (Royal) Museum at the Royal Palace, but in the 1860s these had been moved to the Nationalmuseum (National Museum), which continued to collect.

The Nationalmuseum loaned most of its Egyptian items to the newly-founded Egyptiska museet (Egyptian Museum) in 1928, which was housed in the former National Bank building in Järntorget in Stockholm's Old Town. Other material had, however, by this time already been moved to the Victoriamuseet (Victoria Museum) at Uppsala University, the second major holder of Egyptian antiquities in Sweden, founded in 1889. The Egyptiska museet was amalgamated with the Cypersamlingarna (Cyprus Collections) to form the Medelhavsmuseet (Museum for Mediterranean and Near Eastern Antiquities) in 1954, although physically not united in its present site in Fredsgatan (another former bank!) until 1982.

The collection includes coffins covering two millennia, from the end of the First Intermediate Period down to the Ptolemaic Period. During that time, coffins transformed from simply-decorated boxes to elaborately-painted cases in the shape of a mummy, in some cases with a whole series nested within each other.

Coffins can take two basic forms, rectangular and anthropoid, largely depending on date.<sup>1</sup> The former were almost universally of wood; the latter, while usually composed of wood, can also be of stone and, occasionally, cartonnage. The first wooden coffins were rectangular, sized to hold a contracted burial, the more elaborate examples being panelled and topped by a rounded lid, with rectangular end-pieces (known as the *pr-nw* form, reflecting one of the two basic forms of Egyptian shrine). Some are plain, others panelled on their sides to signify the façades of dwelling-places.

As the Old Kingdom proceeded, mummies began to be placed in more extended postures, coffins accordingly becoming longer, usually with flat lids. Decoration in the form of an offering-formula began to be applied around the upper part of the trough, as was a pair of *wadjet*-eyes on the side that would face east in the tomb. This would allow the corpse, lying on its left side, to 'see' out of the coffin, gazing towards the source of its offerings.

This design of coffin, of which **CAT. 1 AND 2** are good examples, became standard until the latter part of the Middle Kingdom. The main innovations were the addition of vertical columns of

text to the old horizontal band, invoking various mortuary deities. The key deities involved were the four tutelary goddesses, Isis, Nephthys, Neith and Selqet, and their protégés, Imseti, Hapy, Duamutef and Qebehsenuef, otherwise known as the Four Sons of Horus. Other frequently-appearing deities included Geb and Nut. In some cases, painted panelling was applied between the text-columns.

From the late Eleventh Dynasty, anthropoid inner coffins appear sporadically in the record. They were clearly regarded as extensions of the mummy-mask, as they follow the contained mummy in lying on their sides, while their colouration generally imitates that of a wrapped and masked mummy. In addition, the contained mummy never bears a separate mask, while the anthropoid coffins always lie inside a rectangular outer coffin, and never act as an independent container during the Middle Kingdom.

However, the Seventeenth Dynasty saw major changes in the anthropoid coffin, which henceforth could be used as a stand-alone container. The principal innovation was a wholly-new decoration based on feathering, depicting the deceased as a human-headed bird, i.e. the *ba*. These coffins are known, from the Arabic, as *rishi*, and the type was initially used by all levels of society.

For private individuals, however, the *rishi* went out of use during the reign of Thutmose III, as also did a new design that had appeared around the beginning of the 18th Dynasty. This was the 'white' coffin, which reverted to the Middle Kingdom approach of colouring the coffin to mimic the masked mummy, with the addition of elements from older rectangular types on their troughs.

The replacement for both *rishi* and 'white' coffins was the 'black' coffin. Like the 'white', its concept was based on the masked, enshrouded mummy, with longitudinal and transverse bands of texts, imitating the exterior strapping used to hold the shroud in place. However, the overall aspect was now black, the colour of rebirth, with details in yellow paint or – in the highest status examples, gold.

**CAT. 3** began life as this design of 'black' coffin, but while its interior remains as made, it was re-worked over a thousand years later by a new owner: coffins were made of valuable wood and were quite frequently recycled, sometimes centuries later. The 'black' coffin remained in use until early Ramesside times, but from the reign of Amenhotep III was supplemented by the 'yellow' coffin.

In contrast to the bichrome 'black' design, this employed a polychrome approach, on a yellow background, further enhanced by the use of varnish. The 'yellow' coffin remained in use down to the earlier part of the Twenty-second Dynasty, but with the



ENTRANCE TO THE EGYPTIAN EXHIBITION AT THE MEDELHAVSMUSEET, SHOWING THE LID OF CAT. 15, THE COLOSSAL STONE ANTHROPOID COFFIN OF TAPERET.

elaboration and density of its texts and vignettes increasing with time. **CAT. 5 AND 9** represent examples from the latter part of the Twenty-first Dynasty.

The advent of the 'yellow' coffin was paralleled by new ways of adorning the mummy. Masks had been in some cases superseded by anthropoid coffins during the Middle Kingdom, while by the Seventeenth Dynasty times a burial could generally utilise either an anthropoid coffin or a mask. However, during the early Eighteenth Dynasty, the mask once again became an independent element, and could now be found within anthropoid coffins. Towards the end of the Eighteenth Dynasty such masks began to incorporate depictions of the hands and arms and be supplemented by openwork cartonnage cages or covers below the chest. Both masks and covers were replaced by full-length wooden mummy-boards from the Nineteenth Dynasty through to the early Twenty-second, with decoration that largely mirrored the coffins that held them, examples being **CAT. 6-8**.

The 'yellow' coffin is one of the longest-lived types of Egyptian coffins, but disappears during the reign of Osorkon I of the Twenty-second Dynasty, after which a fresh approach to the enclosure of the dead comes into use. Late in the reign of Shoshenq I, mummy-boards began to give way to all-enveloping cartonnage cases. At the same time, coffins underwent a major change in decoration. The density of vignettes dropped dramatically, in particular on outer and middle coffins of sets, which were generally restricted to a single column of text.

While most surviving coffins of this period come from Thebes, a number of examples from northern Egypt have survived to show that they had a rather different scheme of decoration from southern pieces (e.g. **CAT. 11**). This included a winged scarab on the head, with its wings framing the face, and patterns on the hands that appear reminiscent of lace gloves!

The whole-body cartonnage was abandoned by the middle of the eighth century, when a new kind of inner coffin was adopted. Known as the 'bivalve' coffin, reflecting the much shallower trough of such pieces as compared with the outer coffins, which retained traditional proportions, this also had a very different

form from earlier examples, most noticeably a podium under the feet and a dorsal pillar. Its decoration was also new, mixing vignettes and texts, drawn principally from the Book of the Dead. Most were made of wood (e.g. **CAT. 14A**), but some were made of cartonnage (e.g. **CAT. 13A**). While middle coffins and some outermost coffins remain plain in decoration (e.g. **CAT. 13B, 14B**), other outer coffins share the elaborate decoration of the inner case (e.g. **CAT. 13C**).

Such coffins continue into the Late Period, outer coffins also ultimately acquiring pedestals, and at the same time a more squat form, with in some cases massive outer cases. In northern Egypt, the latter were sometimes made in stone (e.g. **CAT. 15**), while wooden examples continue to have designs that differ from southern pieces (e.g. **CAT. 16**).

The tracing of developments in coffin design after the end of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty is hampered by the shortage of externally-datable assemblages. As far as can be seen, basic coffin designs change little between the end of the Saite Period and the beginning of the 30th Dynasty and into the early Ptolemaic Period. Principal changes are the move to a less rounded head-end, and a switch of outer coffins to employing the same form as the inner case, with a pedestal under the feet and a much shallower trough. There are also changes in the decorative style, moving away from the previous standard patterns and, in particular, a downward displacement of the collar, which is now laid on the chest, rather than around the neck (e.g. **CAT. 3, 18, 19A-B**). Faces become larger and broader as time goes by, until some are grossly out of proportion with the rest of the lid.

Coffins ultimately influenced by these trends continue into Roman times, although as time goes by, Egyptian motifs become increasingly debased, and Hellenistic elements come in. For example, mummies of the second and third centuries AD may have a portrait of wholly-European style inset into wrappings with Egyptian motifs, or employ casings showing the deceased in Roman-style clothing. All such elements were swept away as Christianity spread throughout Egypt and by the fourth century had disappeared almost entirely.



CAT. 1: LEFT SIDE AND LID



CAT. 1: RIGHT SIDE

# CATALOGUE NO 1.

*Rectangular wooden coffin of Sitkhemetnu*

## OWNER

*s3t-hmtnw* [Sitkhemetnu]; no title.

## NUMBER

MM 11399 (ex-Egyptiska museet E.1399).

## DIMENSIONS

Length.	187.5 cm
Width.	41.5 cm
Depth (lid).	5.2 cm
Depth (trough).	43.0 cm
Thickness of wood.	4.4 cm

## MATERIAL

Wood, pigment.

## DESCRIPTION

A rectangular coffin with a flat lid and an eye-panel incised at the head-end of the left side. A band of text is incised around the upper part of the trough, comprising a pair of *hṯp-di-nsw*-formulae commencing at the head-end of each side, and a pair of *im3ḥw*-formulae on the head and foot. A further *hṯp-di-nsw*-formula is incised along the centre of the lid, beginning at the head-end. The coffin is unpainted except for the details of the eye-panel and individual hieroglyphs. The interior is undecorated.

## MODE OF ACQUISITION

Purchased by H.R.H. Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf (later King Gustaf VI Adolf) from Egyptian Antiquities Service in 1935.

## PROVENANCE

Saqqara, exact location unrecorded. However, the piece is very similar externally to the inner coffin of Gemeni,<sup>2</sup> which came

from the First Intermediate Period/Middle Kingdom cemetery in front of the north face of the pyramid of Teti,<sup>3</sup> and was also the subject of an Antiquities Service sale (in 1923).

## MODERN HISTORY:

Restored 1937, when the bottom and part of the interior of the head were replaced.

## ASSOCIATED MATERIAL

None known.

## DATING

Late First Intermediate Period-early Middle Kingdom, on the basis of the simple decoration (Type I),<sup>4</sup> without the vertical columns or decorated interior that became common during the Twelfth Dynasty (cf. next entry).<sup>5</sup>

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Peterson 1970-71: 5-6[vi]; Porter and Moss 1974-81: 766.



CAT. 1: DETAIL



CAT 1: LID



CAT. 2: LEFT SIDE AND LID



CAT. 2: RIGHT SIDE

## CATALOGUE NO 2.

*Rectangular wooden coffin of Inyq*

### OWNER

*inyq* [Inyq]; no title.

### NUMBER

MM 10233.

### DIMENSIONS

Length.	176.5 cm
Width.	38.0 cm
Depth (lid).	6.0 cm
Depth (trough).	41.7 cm
Depth (trough-with battens).	43.2 cm
Thickness of wood.	3.6 cm

### MATERIAL

Wood, stuccoed and painted.

### DESCRIPTION

A rectangular coffin with a flat lid and an eye-panel painted at the head-end of the left side. A band of text is painted around the upper part of the trough, comprising a pair of *hṭp-di-nsw*-formulae commencing at the head-end of each side, and a pair of *im3hw*-formulae on the head and foot. Three columns of text are painted on each side, each comprising an *im3hw*-formula, plus a single column at each end invoking Hathor and Osiris respectively. A further *hṭp-di-nsw*-formula is incised along the centre of the lid, beginning at the head-end. The interior is undecorated.

### MODE OF ACQUISITION

Purchased at Asyut on 3 June 1928 by the British collector Robert Grenville Gayer-Anderson (1881-1945).

### PROVENANCE

Not known, but probably from a cemetery in Middle Egypt; it is unlikely to be from Asyut itself, as it does not show the double rows/columns of text and unusual formulations typical of that site,<sup>6</sup> although some 'standard' pieces are known from there.

### ASSOCIATED MATERIAL

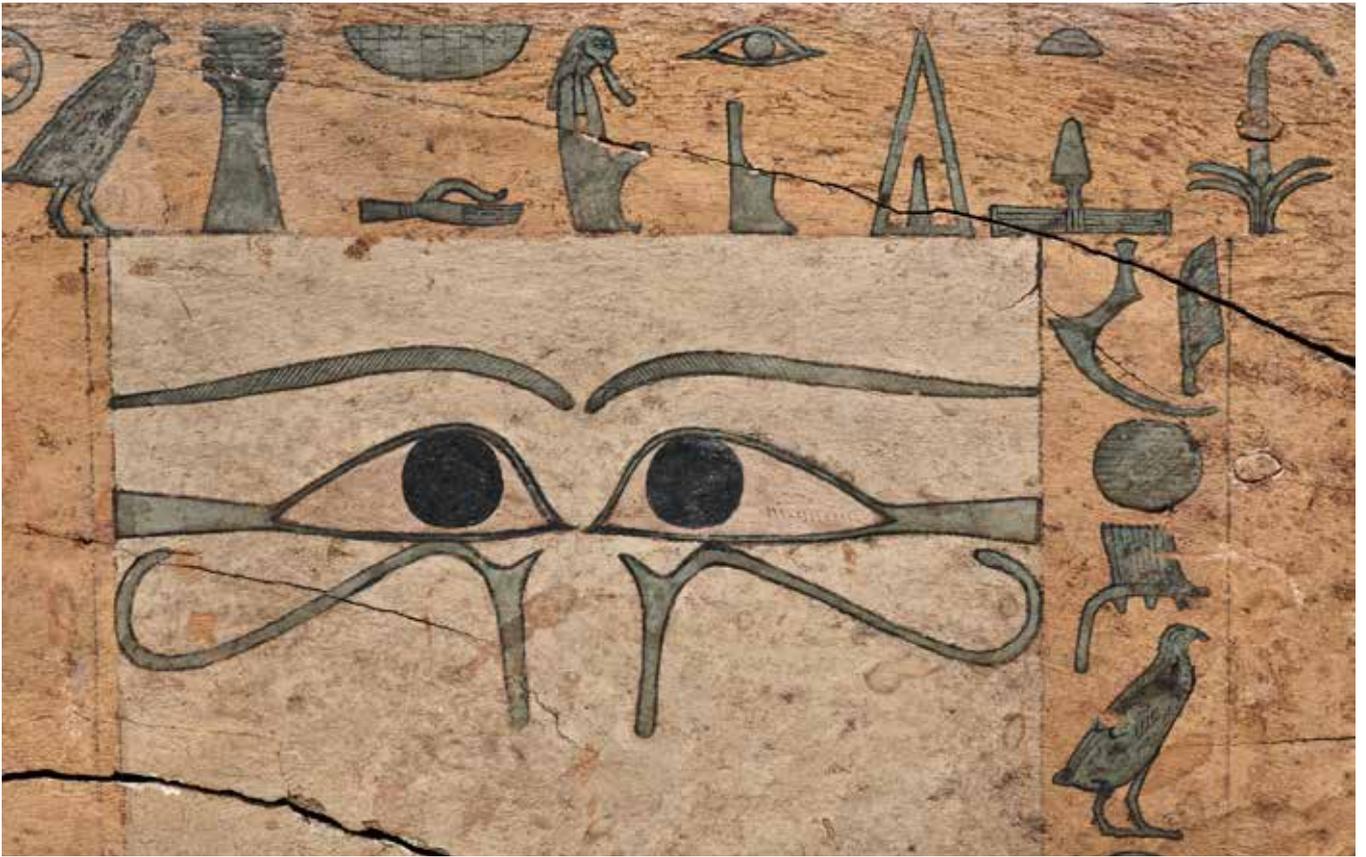
None known.

### DATING

Middle Kingdom, Twelfth Dynasty: the decorative scheme (classified as Type XIV) appears to date subsequent to the reign of Senwosret I.<sup>7</sup>

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

None.



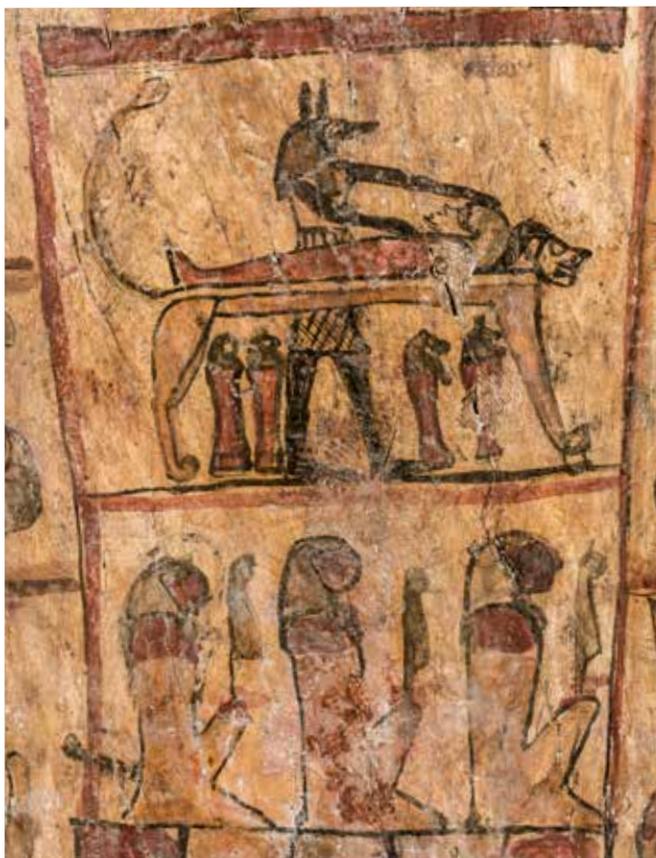
CAT 2: DETAIL OF RIGHT SIDE



CAT. 2: FOOT END



CAT. 2: HEAD END



CAT. 3: DETAIL OF FRONT



CAT. 3: DETAIL OF FRONT

## CATALOGUE NO 3.

*Anthropoid wooden coffin-lid of an un-named man, reused*

### OWNER

No name; no title.

### NUMBER

MM 13940 (ex-Egyptiska museet E.3940).

### DIMENSIONS

Length.	198.5 cm
Width.	54.5 cm
Depth.	20.0 cm
Height of face.	7.0 cm

### MATERIAL

Wood, stuccoed and painted.

### DESCRIPTION

The lid of an anthropoid coffin, wearing a tripartite wig, with no hands and decorated in polychrome. The face is painted red, the wig green, with yellow and red banded terminals. A very deep broad collar reaches from below the shoulders to just below the waist, springing from a pair of very large raptor-form terminals. Below this is a keeling figure of Isis, facing left, with wings extending upwards towards the edge of the lid. Below are three registers, respectively containing: Anubis bending over the mummy; three squatting deities; five vertical bands, reaching from the knees to the ankles. The upper register is flanked by a pair of *wadjet*-eyes, below each of which is, at 90 degrees, a squatting deity (ape-headed on the left, human-headed on the right) and a winged cobra, its body stretching down to the ankles. The feet have been extensively re-worked to change them from the form current during the New Kingdom to the pedestalled form that first appears under Takelot III and continues into Roman times. Tenon-sockets indicate that the outer parts of the feet were provided in separate pieces. The interior is painted black, with a

figure of the goddess Nut in yellow outline, facing left, with a solar disk containing her name on her head.

### MODE OF ACQUISITION

Donated on 3 November 1942 by the widow of Per Clarholm (1860-1942), a medical doctor.

### PROVENANCE

Not known, but likely to be Thebes.

### ASSOCIATED MATERIAL

None known.

### DATING

The forms of the face and headdress, plus the proportions of the whole piece, and the colouration of the interior and the figure of Nut, make it clear that it was originally manufactured during the middle of the Eighteenth Dynasty, and was originally a 'black' coffin of the type introduced under Thutmose III.<sup>8</sup> However, the decoration of the outside is typical of the Ptolemaic Period, as is the adapted form of the foot. Accordingly, the piece must have been recovered from a robbed tomb and adapted for a new owner a thousand years after its original manufacture.

### REMARKS

The reuse of New Kingdom coffins during the early Third Intermediate Period is well-attested,<sup>9</sup> but this may be the first definite example of a reuse as late as Ptolemaic times.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

None.



CAT. 3: FRONT



CAT. 3: INTERIOR



CAT. 4: LEFT SIDE

## CATALOGUE NO 4.

*Anthropoid stone coffin-trough of Hatia*

### OWNER

*ḥꜥt-ib* [Hatia]; no title.

### NUMBER

NME 949.

### DIMENSIONS

Length.	211 cm
Width (shoulders).	68 cm
Width (foot).	39 cm
Depth.	44 cm

### MATERIAL

Sandstone, painted.

### DESCRIPTION

The trough of an anthropoid coffin, decorated in sunk relief, and painted in polychrome. Below the shoulders on each side is shown a recumbent Anubis-jackal, flanked by *imꜣhy*-formulae invoking Osiris. There are then figures of, on the left side, a human-headed Imseti; an ape-headed Hapy; and a raptor-headed Qebehsenuef; on the right side, a human-headed Imseti; Anubis; and an ape-headed Hapy, all with label-texts.

### MODE OF ACQUISITION

Deposited by Nationalmuseum 1928.

### PROVENANCE

Aniba(?)

### ASSOCIATED MATERIAL

None known.

### DATING

New Kingdom, later Eighteenth Dynasty, on basis of simple decoration, but apparent original yellow ground.<sup>10</sup>

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Schmidt 1919: 114[585-87]; Lugn 1922: 30-31, pl. XXI; Porter and Moss 1952: 81.



CAT. 5: DETAIL OF LID



CAT. 5: FOOT END

## CATALOGUE NO 5.

*Anthropoid outer wooden coffin of un-named man, perhaps Khonsumose*

### OWNER

No name or title, but came to museum with inner coffin and mummy-board of the *w<sup>c</sup>b n mwt sš pr-imn Hnsw-ms* [*waab-priest of Mut, Scribe of the House of Amun, Khonsumose*].<sup>11</sup>

### NUMBER

NME 890 (ex-Cairo JE 29709; Bab el-Gasus A.121/B.146).

### DIMENSIONS

Length.	217.0 cm
Width (shoulders).	77.0 cm
Width (foot).	51.0 cm
Depth (lid-nose).	29.0 cm
Depth (lid-foot).	47.0 cm
Depth (trough-head).	57.0 cm
Depth (trough-foot).	45.5 cm
Height of face.	18.0 cm
Thickness of wood.	6.5-8.0 cm

### MATERIAL

Wood, stuccoed and painted.

### DESCRIPTION

An anthropoid outer coffin, decorated in polychrome on a yellow background, varnished. The lid depicts the deceased with arms crossed at the breast and wearing a tripartite wig with a fillet around the temples; he has a curved beard that may have been added during modern restoration. A broad collar with raptor-headed terminals extends from the shoulders to the crossed arms, with a pectoral winged solar scarab directly above the wrists. The 'sleeve' of the right arm bears vignettes of a squatting figure of Maat, protected by a solar raptor and winged solar cobra and of a kneeling figure in front of a pair of offering stands. The left 'sleeve' has a reviving figure lying on a

bed, protected by a winged *wadjet*-eye.

Below the crossed arms is a solar scarab, protected by crowned cobras and flanked by images of the seated Osiris with a *wadjet*-eye and a winged goddess before him. Below this register is a kneeling winged figure of Nut, facing left and protected by a pair of winged cobras. She is flanked by Osiris-fetishes.

Beneath Nut, a series of registers, flanked by columns of text, occupy the centre-line of the lid, reaching the foot, as follows:

- C.I** Winged solar scarab in a shrine;
- C.II** Four *wadjet*-eyes and four cobras;
- C.III** Winged sun-disk;
- C.IV** Winged solar scarab in a shrine;
- C.V** Pair of *wadjet*-eyes, flanking a sun-disk and above four cobras, arranged around a *kherp*-sceptre;
- C.VI** Winged sun-disk;
- C.VII** Solar scarab, flanked by kneeling solar human-headed figures, in a shrine.

This central panel is flanked by a series of mirror-image registers, as follows:

- RL.I** Deceased offering to a seated Osiris and a goddess, inside a *djed*-pillared shrine.
- RL.II** Deceased offering to a raptor and crowned cobra, inside a *djed*-pillared shrine.
- RL.III** Deceased offering to a [damaged] black kneeling figure, inside a *djed*-pillared shrine.
- RL.IV** Jackal on a podium, facing a winged solar cobra.

These registers are divided from each other, in whole or part, by lateral bands of text. ►►



CAT. 5: LEFT SIDE OF TROUGH



CAT. 5: RIGHT SIDE OF TROUGH

The lid is edged from shoulder to foot, and around the foot, by texts. Those around the edge of the feet are in crude red monochrome, and may have replaced earlier erased text. The foot-end itself is adorned with a large *tit*-sign, flanked by adoring west-signs.

The lid was fixed to the trough by three tongues on each side of the fitting into corresponding slots in the trough. The upper margin of the latter bears a band of alternating cobras and maat-feathers. The head-end bears a large *tit*-sign, flanked by pairs of text-columns, the sides of the head by the blue and yellow striping of the wig. The foot-end is blank. Beyond this, the right side of the trough is divided into five panels, the latter five in the form of shrines, with two columns of text between each. From the head they contain:

- R.I** Deceased offering to seated Osiris and standing Isis.
- R.II** Imseti (human-headed).
- R.III** Hapy (ape-headed).
- R.IV** Duamutef (dog-headed).
- R.V** Qebhsenuf (raptor-headed).

The left side is divided into six panels:

- L.I** Deceased offering to seated Osiris and standing Nephthys.
- L.II** Deceased holding lamp.
- L.III** Imseti (human-headed).
- L.IV** Hapy (ape-headed).
- L.V** Duamutef (dog-headed).
- L.VI** Qebhsenuf (raptor-headed).

The floor of the trough is painted red and is adorned with a quasi-anthropoid *djed*-pillar, with a stole, arms and sceptres, its lower

part flanked by west-signs. The walls of the interior are plain, and painted yellow.

#### MODE OF ACQUISITION AND PROVENANCE

Deposited by Nationalmuseum 1928. It was part of a group of coffins given to Swedish-Norwegian monarchy in October 1893 by Khedive Abbas II of Egypt from a very large group of items excavated by Georges Daressy 1891 from the tomb known as the Bab el-Gasus at Deir el-Bahari. Following accession by the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, items surplus to their requirements were divided into seventeen lots and allocated to foreign governments: Sweden and Norway received Lot 14, comprising four sets of coffins and mummy boards. They arrived at Stockholm by ship on 28 November, and were divided between the Nationalmuseum, Stockholm and the Etnografisk museum, Oslo, and now in the Medelhavsmuseet, Stockholm, the Victoriamuseet, Uppsala, and the Kulturhistorisk museum, Oslo.<sup>12</sup> The group also included the shabti box of one Djedmutiusankh<sup>13</sup> (NME 896) and 88 shabtis (NME 897–942 and Oslo EM 8080–8125), of various owners. The Stockholm pieces were formally given to the Nationalmuseum by King Oscar II on 26 February 1894.

Coffin-group A.121 is recorded as having been found at the very end of the side-corridor of the Bab el-Gasus, the furthest from the entrance of any material in the tomb.<sup>14</sup>

#### MODERN HISTORY

Restored by Peter Tångeberg and team at Tekniska Institutionen.

#### ASSOCIATED MATERIAL

Given as group with inner coffin and mummy-board of Khonsu-mose, both now in Uppsala.<sup>15</sup>



CAT. 5: DETAIL OF TROUGH (L.V).

**DATING**

Early/mid Twenty-first Dynasty, on basis of design of decoration.<sup>16</sup>

**REMARKS**

Lid decoration conforms to type II-a.<sup>17</sup> The decoration of the foot-end of the lid is not coherent with that of the rest of the coffin, and may be a relict from the piece having been remanufactured from an earlier example.<sup>18</sup> A further cycle of re-use is possibly indicated by the crude text in red around the margins of the foot of the lid.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Lieblein 1892: 995; Daressy 1907: 12[A.121/B.146]; Niwinski 1988: 162[320];<sup>19</sup> Barkman 1979-80: 74; Bettum 2014: 180-83.



CAT. 5: FRONT OF LID

# CATALOGUE NO 6.

*Anthropoid mummy-board of Pendiamun*

## OWNER

*pn-di-Imn* [Pendiamun].

## TITLE:

*ḥry-mrw pr dw3t-ntr n'Imn* [Overseer of the Weavers of the House of the Adoratrix of Amun].

## NUMBER

NME 009 (ex-SNE 0168,<sup>20</sup> ex-Nationalmuseum 519, ex-Kongl. Museum 519).

## DIMENSIONS

Length.	150.0 cm
Width (shoulders).	36.0 cm
Depth (nose).	9.0 cm
Height of face.	12.5 cm

## MATERIAL

Wood, stuccoed and painted.

## DESCRIPTION

Anthropoid mummy board decorated in polychrome on a yellow background. The lid depicts the deceased with arms crossed at the breast and wearing a tripartite wig with a fillet around the temples; he has a square-ended beard. A broad collar with raptor-headed terminals extends from the shoulders to the crossed arms, with a pectoral winged solar scarab directly above the wrists. The 'sleeves' of the arms are decorated as though sheathed in a series of multicoloured bracelets, plus a pair with *wadjet*-eyes. Below the hands is a shrine bearing a pair of *wadjet*-eyes above *nb*-signs, flanking a *djed*-pillar, the shrine being flanked by a pair of solar raptors and *wadjet*-eyes.

Below this is a winged kneeling figure of Nut, facing left. Below her, a column of text extends to the feet, the remainder of the lower part of the board being painted red, with a pattern in white, probably in imitation of a bead net. The rear of the board is undecorated.

## MODE OF ACQUISITION

Deposited by Nationalmuseum 1957; previously in Kongl. Museum, as evidenced by old labels attached to the head-end.

## PROVENANCE

Thebes-West (on basis of design).

## ASSOCIATED MATERIAL

Some fragments of the associated coffin stored with this piece.

## DATING

Mid Twenty-first Dynasty, on basis of design of decoration.<sup>21</sup>

## REMARKS

Decoration conforms to type II.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Peterson 1970-71: 18; Niwinski 1988: 169[364].



CAT. 6: FRONT

# CATALOGUE NO 7.

*Mummy-board of un-named woman*

## OWNER

No name; no title.

## NUMBER

MME 1969:003; also bears number H1.

## DIMENSIONS

Length.	147.0 cm
Width (shoulders).	28.0 cm
Height of face.	10.0 cm

## MATERIAL

Wood, stuccoed and painted.

## DESCRIPTION

An incomplete anthropoid mummy-board, restored from fragments, decorated in polychrome on a yellow background.

The lid depicts the deceased with arms crossed at the breast (hands now missing) and wearing a tripartite wig. A broad collar with raptor-headed terminals extends from the shoulders to the crossed arms, with a large winged solar scarab directly above the wrists. The 'sleeve' of the right arm is decorated with a pair of squatting figures holding *maat*-feathers; that of the left arm is destroyed. Below the hands is a much smaller winged solar scarab, flanked by a pair of winged solar cobras.

Below this is a kneeling figure of Nut, facing left, her head flanked by label-texts and pairs of cobras, with outstretched wings that extend to the margins of the board, their extreme tips touching the elbows. Below her, the ground of the board is painted red, with a rhomboid pattern in white and green probably in imitation of a bead net. The goddess kneels atop a broad band that stretches towards the feet, comprising successive registers as follows:

- C.I** Winged sun-disk.
- C.II** Shrine containing solar scarab, flanked by squatting human-headed solar figures.
- C.III** Floral motifs(?).
- C.IV** *kherp*-sceptre, flanked by winged *wadjet*-eyes and pairs of solar cobras.
- C.V** Remains of solar bark. Further registers are destroyed.

Transverse bands of text run from this band to the edges of the board at the knees and ankles, containing *im3hy* formulae. Both sides of the knee band invoke Hapy; the left ankle band invokes Isis (the right part being destroyed). The rear of the board is covered with pink stucco but is otherwise undecorated.

## MODE OF ACQUISITION

Purchased from the Reinhold Holtermanns collection 1969, with a financial contribution from H. Nilsson.

## PROVENANCE

Thebes-West (on basis of design).

## DATING

Mid Twenty-first Dynasty, on basis of design of decoration (cf. **CAT. 6**).

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Niwinski 1988: 169[361].



CAT. 7 FRONT

# CATALOGUE NO 8.

*Anthropoid mummy-board of Nesyperunub, usurped by an un-named man*

## OWNER

*nsy-prw-nbw* [Nesypernub] – not changed by usurper.

## TITLES:

*nbt pr; šmꜣyt n imn-rꜥ nsw-ntrw; ḥsyꜣt Mwt nbt-pt* [Lady of the House; Chantress of Amun-Re-king-of-the-gods; Singer of Mut-lady-of-the-sky] – not changed by usurper.

## NUMBER

NME 895 (ex-Cairo JE 29703; Bab el-Gasus A.7).

## DIMENSIONS

Length.	174.0 cm
Width (shoulders).	40.0 cm
Width (foot).	18.5 cm
Depth.	10.0 cm
Height of face.	12.0 cm

## MATERIAL

Wood, stuccoed and painted.

## DESCRIPTION

Anthropoid mummy board decorated in polychrome on a yellow background.

The lid depicts the deceased with arms crossed at the breast and wearing a tripartite wig with a fillet around the temples; ear-rings formerly present have been removed, leaving visible scarring. Breasts with nipples appear directly below the lappets of the wig, with a pectoral, bearing a solar scarab between squatting solar human-headed figures, below and between them. A broad collar extends from the shoulders to below the waist, with a pair of hands protruding through it. The hands were originally depicted with fingers outstretched, but the latter have been cut off, to convert the hands into fists, but with the resultant scarring left visible on the surface of the collar.

A winged sun-disk is painted directly below the collar, with a scarab underneath it, flanked by cobras atop *tjet*-signs and seated images of Osiris, with various auxiliary hieroglyphic groups. Below this register is the kneeling figure of a solar goddess, looking left, with wings outstretched and above them a chequer pattern. Below her is a solar scarab, flanked by cobras atop combined *djed*-/*tjet*-signs and seated images of Osiris, with various auxiliary hieroglyphic groups. Below, a column of text stretches to the feet, flanked by a series of lateral registers, as follows:

**RL.I** Seated Osiris in shrine.

**RL.II** Alternating *djed*- and *tjet*-signs.

**R.III** Human-headed anthropoid figure in front of Anubis-fetish.

**L.III** Feather-headed anthropoid figure in front of Anubis-fetish.

**RL.IV** Alternating *djed*- and *tjet*-signs.

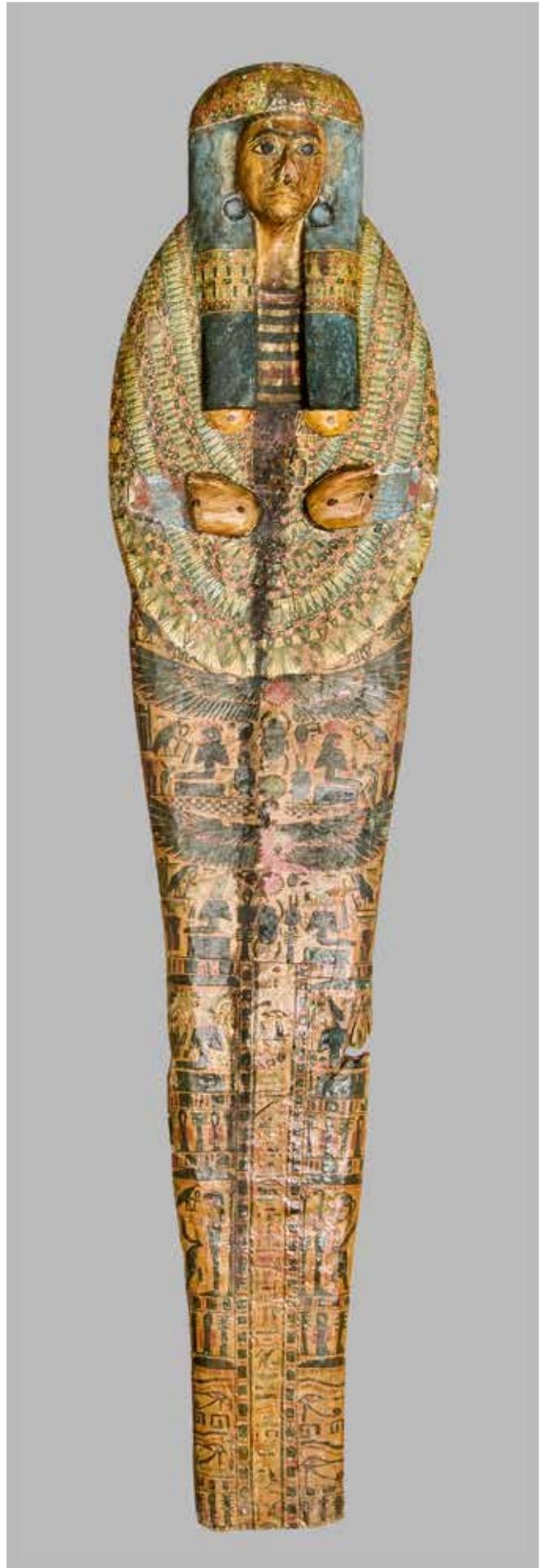
**RL.V** Shrine containing vertical pair of *wadjet*-eyes, separated by *h*-signs.

## MODE OF ACQUISITION AND PROVENANCE

As for **CAT. 5**.

## ASSOCIATED MATERIAL

Given as group with **CAT. 9** and an inner coffin now in Oslo.<sup>22</sup> It should be noted, however, that **CAT. 9** belongs to a lady of a different name which shows no sign of having been adapted for male use as is the case with the present piece. When discovered, the



CAT. 8: FRONT



CAT. 8: DETAIL OF FACE SHOWING EARS AND SCARS FROM REMOVED EAR-RINGS



CAT. 8: DETAIL OF MUTILATED HANDS AND INTACT BREASTS

set of coffins contained the mummy of a child, 1.36 metres long, and with an inscribed shroud, but with no name preserved.<sup>23</sup>

**DATING**

Mid/late Twenty-first Dynasty, on basis of design of decoration.<sup>24</sup>

**REMARKS**

Decoration conforms to type III-a.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Säve-Söderbergh 1945: 92; Niwinski 1988: 169[366].



CAT. 9: LEFT SIDE OF TROUGH



CAT. 9: RIGHT SIDE OF TROUGH

## CATALOGUE NO 9.

*Anthropoid outer wooden coffin of Ankhesenmut*

### OWNER

*ḥnḥ.s-n.Mwt* [Ankhesenmut].

### TITLE:

*nbt-pr; šmḥyt n imn-rḥ nsw-ntrw; ḥsyt-ḥt* [Lady of the House; Chantress of Amun; Great of Praise].

### NUMBER

NME 892 (ex-Cairo JE 29703; Bab el-Gasus A.7).

### DIMENSIONS

Length.	202.0 cm
Width (shoulders).	64.0 cm
Width (foot).	50.0 cm
Depth (lid-nose).	24.0 cm
Depth (lid-foot).	48.1 cm
Depth (trough-head).	51.0 cm
Depth (trough-foot).	45.5 cm
Height of face.	16.0 cm
Thickness of wood.	4.5 cm

### MATERIAL

Wood, stuccoed and painted.

### DESCRIPTION

An anthropoid outer coffin, decorated in polychrome on a yellow background, varnished.

The lid depicts the deceased with arms crossed at the breast and wearing a tripartite wig with a fillet around the temples; breasts with rosette-form nipples are placed directly below the terminals of the wig. A broad collar with raptor-headed terminals extends from the shoulders to the crossed arms, with a pectoral winged solar scarab directly above the wrists.

The lower parts 'sleeves' of the arms bear a pattern of *wadjet*-eyes. Below the crossed arms is a solar scarab, flanked by seated solar Osiris figures, each with a raptor and a winged goddess in front of them. The next register is occupied by a kneeling goddess, facing left and protected by a pair of winged cobras and is flanked by Osiris-fetishes.

Below the goddess are a series of registers down the centre of the lid, flanked by bands of chevrons, as follows:

- C.I** Osiris-fetish flanked by winged red-crowned cobras.
- C.II** kherp-sceptre flanked by winged red-crowned cobras.
- C.III** Squatting figure holding *maat*-feather, flanked by winged solar cobras.

This central panel is flanked by a series of registers, as follows:

- RL.I** Deceased adoring Osiris.
- RL.II** Deceased adoring *atef*-crowned raptor.
- R.III** Raptor- and ape-headed genii [adored by a *ba*-bird?].
- L.III** Human- and dog-headed genii adored by a *ba*-bird.

The upper surface of the foot has five columns of text, flanked by mourning goddesses (left: Nephthys; right: Isis), bands of text running below the latter towards the margin of the lid, where they meet a band of text running around the margin from shoulder to shoulder, around the outer edges of the feet. The foot-end itself is undecorated; the original top of the head-end is missing.

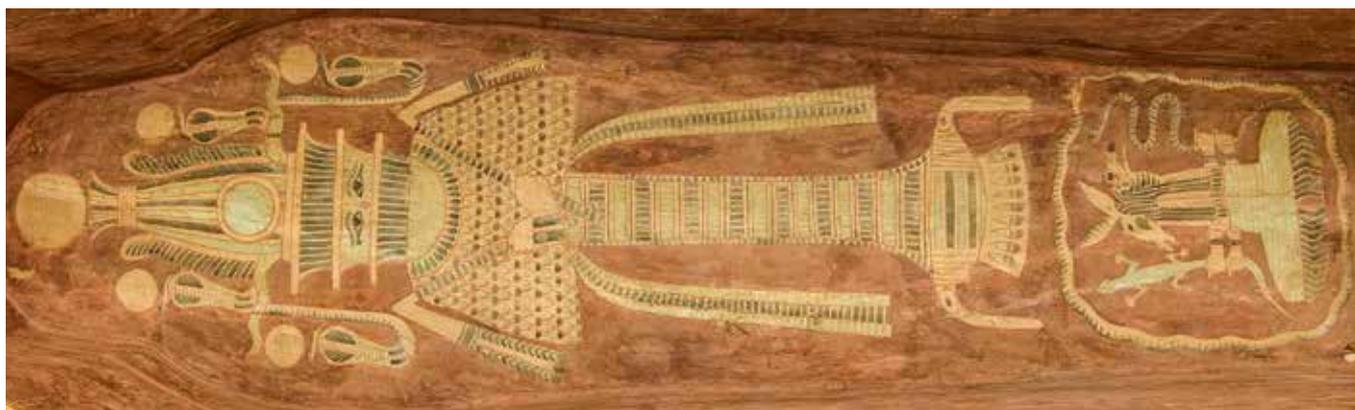
The lid was fixed to the trough by four tongues on each side of the fitting into corresponding slots in the trough. The upper margin of the latter is adorned with a frieze of cobras and



CAT. 9: DETAIL OF TROUGH (L.I)



CAT. 9: DETAIL OF TROUGH (R.IV)



CAT. 9: INTERIOR OF TROUGH

*maat*-feathers. The left and right sides of the head each bear an enshrined *atef*-crowned raptor, with an enshrined standing Thoth at the shoulders. The right side of the trough then has the following tableaux, separated by one or more columns of text:

- R.I** Enshrined Osiris-fetish protected by a winged Nephthys.
- R.II** Enshrined deceased making offerings.
- R.III** Bark supporting a pair of lions, carrying on their backs a red sun-disk containing a ram and *wadjet*-eye, the latter adored by three *ba*-birds.
- R.IV** Hathor-cow emerging from her mountain and pyramid tomb, protected by a winged *wadjet*-eye and a winged cobra, with west-hieroglyph to left.

The left side of the trough below the shoulder has the following vignettes:

- L.I** Winged solar scarab in a bark, with a winged sun-disk above and four adoring *ba*-birds below.
- L.II** Enshrined deceased making offerings.
- L.III** Enshrined Osiris-fetish, protected by winged *wadjet*-eyes.
- L.IV** Two rows of six demons, with a fiery lake surrounded by four baboons behind them.

The interior of the trough is painted red, with the floor adorned by an anthropomorphic *atef*-crowned *djed*-pillar, standing on a *nub*-sign. Below this figure is a pair of kneeling demons, back to back, one donkey-headed and holding a lizard, the other vulture-headed and holding a snake, all surrounded by an ouroboros (snake biting its tail). The lid and trough were fitted together by four pairs of tongues and sockets.

**MODE OF ACQUISITION AND PROVENANCE**

As for **CAT. 5**. Coffin-group A.7 is recorded as having been found close to the entrance of the Bab el-Gasus, in the centre of the corridor, between two other nests.<sup>25</sup>

**MODERN HISTORY**

Repaired by Håkan Lindberg and team at Tekniska Institutionen and new top of head added 1924.

**ASSOCIATED MATERIAL**

Given as group with **CAT. 8** and an inner coffin now in Oslo (C47713 = EM8123).<sup>26</sup> It should be noted, however, that **CAT. 8** had been usurped by an un-named man from a woman of a different name from the owner of the present piece.

**DATING**

Late Twenty-first Dynasty, on basis of design of decoration and that of associated inner coffin (type III-b).<sup>27</sup>

**REMARKS**

Conforms to lid decoration type II-c.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Lieblein 1892: Daressy 1907: 5[A.7/B.7]; Niwinski 1988: 174[396];<sup>28</sup> Bettum 2014: 178–80.





CAT. 9: LEFT SIDE OF LID



CAT. 9: FRONT OF LID



CAT. 10: LEFT SIDE



CAT. 10: RIGHT SIDE

# CATALOGUE NO 10.

*Anthropoid inner wooden coffin of un-named man*

## OWNER

No name; no title.

## NUMBER

NME 008.

## DIMENSIONS

Length (lid).	185.5 cm
Length (trough).	181.0 cm
Width (shoulders).	50.0 cm
Width (foot).	29.0 cm
Depth (lid-nose).	23.0 cm
Depth (trough).	28.0 cm
Height of face.	14.0 cm

## MATERIAL

Wood, stuccoed and painted.

## DESCRIPTION

An anthropoid inner coffin, decorated in polychrome on a yellow background, formerly varnished but now in poor condition, with feet and foot-end of the lid missing and many areas of surface decoration damaged or destroyed, including the top of the head of the lid.

The lid depicts the deceased with arms crossed at the breast and wearing a tripartite wig. A broad collar extends from the shoulders to the waist, with a pair of clenched fists protruding through it, with an inverted papyrus umbel between the wrists. Below the collar is a winged sun-disk, flanked by kneeling anthropoid figures, and beneath this a scarab, flanked by seated figures of Osiris and standing anthropoid figures. The next register comprises a kneeling figure of Nut, facing left, her head flanked by pairs of kneeling anthropomorphic figures on either side of *ba*-birds.

Below this, a solar scarab is flanked by kneeling solar Osiris figures, each of which is protected by a winged figure: the latter's nature is unclear owing to the severe damage to the margins of the lower part of the lid

Below this, a series of registers, each in the form of a solar cobra-topped shrine, run down the centre of the lid, flanked by columns of text, as follows:

- C.I** Osiris-fetish(?), flanked by winged squatting human-headed solar anthropomorphic figures.
- C.II** Solar scarab, flanked by solar cobras.
- C.III** Damaged central motif, flanked by vultures(?).

This central panel is flanked by a series of three registers (**RL.I-III**), the first three badly damaged, but each including a standing anthropomorphic figure.

The upper margin of the trough is adorned with a frieze of cobras and maat-feathers, with a band of text directly below. The decoration of the top of the head and foot is lost, with the left side of the head adorned with a series of columns of text, followed by a series of following tableaux, separated by one or more columns of text:

- L.I** Seated Osiris before offering table.
- L.II** Deceased between two goddesses before seated Osiris.
- L.III** Mummy before pyramid; in front of mummy is an offering table and four female and four male deities pulling a shrine-shaped sarcophagus on a boat, with the mummy inside.

The right side of the head has columns of text and the deceased before Osiris; the trough below the shoulder on the right side of the trough has the following vignettes, again separated ►►



CAT. 10: HEAD END



CAT. 10: FOOT END

by one or more columns of text:

- R.I** Seated Osiris before offering table and a standing figure of the deceased.
- R.II** Seated deceased in front of offering table and a ba.
- R.III** Two seated Osiris-figures and a standing goddess.
- R.IV** A seated figure of Osiris and a standing figure of the deceased with an offering table between them.
- R.V** *Ba*-bird and the deceased making offering to a seated goddess.

The interior of the trough is painted on both the floor and sides in polychrome. Inside the top of the head is a *ba*-bird, but in view of the state of the paintwork it is difficult to make a full account of the remainder of the decorative scheme.

**MODE OF ACQUISITION**

Deposited by Nationalmuseum 1957; gift in 1826 from Sven Fredrik Lidman (1784-1845) who visited Egypt in 1815.<sup>29</sup>

**PROVENANCE**

According to note attached to coffin, acquired at Memphis; by design, probably originally from Thebes.

**ASSOCIATED MATERIAL**

Contained mummy linen and some bones in the coffin, no longer present.

**DATING**

Late Twenty-first Dynasty on basis of design of decoration of lid.

**REMARKS**

Given disparity in lengths of lid and trough, likely that the two parts did not originally belong together.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Lidman 1937: 154; Peterson 1967: 14-16; Niwinski 1988: 168[360].<sup>30</sup>



CAT. 10: FRONT OF LID



CAT. 10: INTERIOR OF TROUGH

## CATALOGUE NO 11.

*Part of the lid of the anthropoid wooden coffin of an un-named person*

### OWNER

No name; no title.

### NUMBER

MME 1971:005; bears on reverse number 'ΥΕ9Υ' [2492].

### DIMENSIONS

Length.	59.0 cm
Width.	38.0 cm
Height of face.	10.5 cm

### MATERIAL

Wood, stuccoed and painted.

### DESCRIPTION

The upper part of the lid of an anthropoid coffin, extending from the top of the head to just below the hands, with the rim missing and painted in a subdued polychrome. It depicts the deceased with arms crossed at the breast and wearing a tripartite wig. A scarab is depicted on the forehead, with wings descending to cover most of the wig down to just below the chin.

A broad collar extends down to level with the lappets of the wig, with a pair of clenched fists directly below. The latter are adorned with a grid pattern and a stylised papyrus umbel. The reverse is covered with a layer of cream gesso, except around the top of the head, where bare wood and a number of dowel-holes attest to the former rim.

### MODE OF ACQUISITION

Given by H. Nilsson, 1971: purchased from Galleri Kulan, Stockholm.

### PROVENANCE

Not known, but on design from Lower Egypt, possibly the mouth of the Fayyum, from whence most provenanced examples come.<sup>31</sup>

### DATING

Third Intermediate Period, Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth Dynasty, on design of decoration.<sup>32</sup>

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

None.



CAT. 11: FRONT

# CATALOGUE NO 12.

*Lid of anthropoid outer wooden coffin, inscribed with the names and titles of the priest of Amun, Osorkon D*

## OWNER(?)

w3s3rkn [Osorkon, High Priest of Amun Shoshenq] (see Remarks).

## TITLE(?)

hm-ntr n imn [Priest of Amun] (see Remarks).

## FATHER(?)

ššnq [Shoshenq]; hm-ntr tpy n imn [High Priest of Amun] (see Remarks).

## NUMBER

NME 838.

## DIMENSIONS

Length.	208.0 cm
Width (shoulders).	76.0 cm
Width (foot).	48.0 cm
Depth (lid-nose).	33.5 cm
Depth (lid-foot).	42.0 cm
Height of face.	22.0 cm

## MATERIAL

Wood, stuccoed and painted.

## DESCRIPTION

An anthropoid outer coffin depicting the deceased wearing a tripartite wig and decorated in polychrome, with the wood and paint in poor condition. A broad collar extends down to the lappets of the wig, with a winged sun-disk (with a pair of cobras) across the breast. The centre of the lid has a pair of broad columns of text, flanked by a series of polychrome bands extending to the rim of the lid. A strip down the centre of the lid displays a surface texture that differs noticeably from that elsewhere, and may once have been occupied by a column of text. No decoration remains anywhere on the feet.

## MODE OF ACQUISITION

Deposited by Nationalmuseum 1928; originally purchased for them on 4 June 1886 by Karl Piehl (1853–1904)<sup>33</sup> of Uppsala University.

## PROVENANCE

Place of purchase unknown, although stated by Piehl as being 'not unlikely from Thebes', which is consistent with its form (cf. Dating, below).

## DATING

Coffin is of a form that was current for outer (and intermediary) coffins from the Twenty-second through the Twenty-sixth Dynasties (cf. **CAT. 13B-C, 14B**).<sup>34</sup> However, the extant decoration is shown by its colour and form to be of nineteenth century AD date. The colours are of shades unknown in ancient Egypt and do not generally conform to any known decorative scheme, while the winged sun-disk is of a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century 'Egyptianising' style. The forms of the hieroglyphs are consistent with this date as well. The text itself is taken directly from one of the funerary papyri of Osorkon D, a grandson of King Osorkon I.<sup>35</sup> It remains unclear whether the coffin has any link with Osorkon D (whose burial was apparently found in 1799/1800), or whether his published papyrus-texts were simply a convenient source for whoever 'restored' the coffin, most probably in the early nineteenth century.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Piehl 1892: 51[5]; Schmidt 1919: 193[1086]; Dodson 2009: 54-60.



CAT. 12: FRONT



CAT. 13.A: HEAD END OF LID



CAT. 13.A: DETAIL OF LID

## CATALOGUE NO 13. A

*Inner anthropoid cartonnage coffin of Isetirdis*

### OWNER

*3st-ir-di.s* [Isetirdis].

### TITLE:

*nbt-pr* [Lady of the House].

### FATHER

*β-Imn-w* [Tjaamunu].

### NUMBER

NME 002 (lid and trough) + MM 11440 (footboard); ex-SHM 546.

### DIMENSIONS

Length.	165.0 cm
Width (shoulders).	46.0 cm
Width (foot).	27.0 cm
Depth (lid-nose).	19.0 cm
Depth (lid-foot).	27.0 cm
Depth (trough-foot).	8.5 cm
Height of face.	12.5 cm

### MATERIAL

Cartonnage, painted.

### DESCRIPTION

Anthropoid inner bivalve coffin, representing the deceased wearing a tripartite wig, with a fillet, decorated in polychrome. The lid has a broad collar, with superposed crossed red braces. Below this is a winged solar ram, facing left, the tail and legs being flanked by vignettes of Osiris, backed by a white-crowned cobra, adored by one (left) and two (right) female figures.

The next register is dominated by a solar raptor with spread wings, beneath which are disposed the Four Sons of Horus, two under each wing. The succeeding register has a mummified raptor in the centre, flanked by a pair of raptors with wings stretched out in front of them.

Beneath this, an Osiris-fetish extends down the centre of the lid to the ankles, flanked on each side by two registers, as follows:

**R.I** Horus and Isis.

**R.II** Thouris and crocodile-headed deity.

**L.I** Thoth and Nephthys.

**L.II** Ram-headed Re-Horakhty and cobra-headed deity.

The upper surface of the feet has five columns of text, flanked by a pair of recumbent jackals. The foot-end is in the form a pedestal, the underside of the feet comprising a wooden panel, pegged into place, and shared with the coffin-trough. It is adorned with an Apis-bull, carrying a mummy on its back towards a pyramid-topped tomb.

The top of the head of the lid and trough is decorated with a scarab, flanked with the signs for 'East' and 'West'. Polychrome stripes extend along the sides of the trough, whose back-column bears a *djed*-pillar atop a *tjet*-sign, with a sun-disk with a pair of cobras, with pendant *ankh*-signs, plus the phrase *nb-pt* [Lord of the Sky] above it. On the back of both shoulders is the phrase *tp-dw.f* [Upon his Mountain], below which extends a lotus-headed sceptre, topped with a plumed solar disk, resting on a *shen*-sign and with three pairs of *menat*-symbols hanging from it. Below the sceptres are bearded snakes and finally *was*-sceptres with *ankhs* on top.



CAT. 13.A: FOOTBOARD

The lid was fixed to the trough by four tongues on each side of the fitting into corresponding slots in the trough.

**MODE OF ACQUISITION**

Deposited by Nationalmuseum in 1928, to which it had been given by Giovanni Anastasi (1870-1860), later Swedish-Norwegian Consul-General in Egypt 1828-57,<sup>37</sup> in 1826.

**PROVENANCE**

By design, probably from Thebes.

**ASSOCIATED MATERIAL**

Middle and outer coffins (CAT. 13B-C); mummy NME 002a.

**DATING**

Early seventh century BC on basis of design of decoration, which conforms to design 1.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Lieblein 1868: 15-18; Schmidt 1919: 185[1020].



CAT. 13.A: FRONT OF LID



CAT. 13.B: LEFT SIDE

## CATALOGUE NO 13. B

*Middle anthropoid wooden coffin of Isetirdis*

### OWNER

*3st-ir-di.s* (see **CAT. 13A**).

### NUMBER

NME 003 (ex-SHM 546).

### DIMENSIONS

Length.	183.5 cm
Width (shoulders).	62.0 cm
Width (foot).	38.5 cm
Depth (lid-nose).	22.0 cm
Depth (lid-foot).	32.0 cm
Depth (trough).	30.0 cm
Height of face.	17.0 cm
Thickness of wood.	5-6 cm

### MATERIAL

Wood, painted.

### DESCRIPTION

Anthropoid middle coffin, representing the deceased wearing a tripartite wig, with a fillet surrounding a sun-disk with two cobras on top of the head, and a broad collar, all painted in polychrome. Below the collar, the lid is primarily bare wood, with decoration restricted to a single column of text extending down the centre to the tip of the feet.

The lid was fixed to the trough by four tongues on each side of the fitting into corresponding slots in the trough. The latter is again of bare wood, with a single band of text running from the top of the head, along the upper third of the sides, to the foot; the hieroglyphs are oriented as though the coffin were standing upright on its foot. The interior of the trough has a part-polychrome full-face image of Nut, her name above her head, her forearms drawn

on the side-walls and her feet on the interior of the footboard.

### MODE OF ACQUISITION AND PROVENANCE

See **CAT. 13A**.

### ASSOCIATED MATERIAL

Inner and outer coffins (**CAT. 13A, C**); mummy NME 002a.

### DATING

As **CAT. 13A**; middle coffins so-decorated have no independent dating value beyond the broad Twenty-second through-sixth Dynasties.<sup>38</sup>

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Lieblein 1868: 15-18; Schmidt 1919: 184[1019].



CAT. 13.B: FRONT OF LID



CAT. 13.B: INTERIOR OF TROUGH



CAT. 13.C: LEFT SIDE OF TROUGH



CAT.13.C: RIGHT SIDE OF TROUGH

## CATALOGUE NO 13. C

Middle anthropoid wooden coffin of Isetirdis

### OWNER

3st-ir-di.s (see CAT. 13A).

### NUMBER

NME 004 (ex-SHM 546).

### DIMENSIONS

Length.	222.0 cm
Width (shoulders).	85.0 cm
Width (foot).	58.0 cm
Depth (lid-nose).	33.0 cm
Depth (lid-foot).	50.0 cm
Depth (trough).	41.0 cm
Height of face.	25.0 cm
Thickness of wood.	3-9 cm

### MATERIAL

Wood, stuccoed and painted; the base of the trough is made of much thinner wood than the rest of the structure and may be a different type of wood.

### DESCRIPTION

Anthropoid outer coffin, painted in polychrome, representing the deceased wearing a tripartite wig, with a fillet surrounding a sun-disk with two cobras on top of the head, and a broad collar. Below the collar, the lid is divided into five registers, as follows:

- I. Winged sun-disk with two cobras, flanked on each side by four columns of text.
- II. From the left: balance, with Ammit and baboon; deceased led by Thoth, with Maat behind her; bearded snake; Re-Horakhty; Osiris; Isis; Nephthys; Four sons of Horus. Sixteen columns of text.
- III.

- IV. Shrine containing recumbent mummy on bier, with crowns and jars below, and winged sun-disk with two cobras above; flanked by single columns of text and a solar raptor with wings before it.
- V. Thirteen columns of text.

The upper surface of the feet has an image of a mummified Sokar-raptor, wearing a *menat*, accompanied by a *wadjet*-eye, kneeling on a basket upon a striped pedestal. The lid was fixed to the trough by four tongues on each side of the fitting into corresponding slots in the trough. The latter has its sides adorned with six squatting underworld deities, starting at the head and foot, and separated by sets of five columns of text. The floor of the interior is occupied by a figure of Ptah-Sokar-Osiris; the interior of the head has a sun-disk with a pair of cobras, pendant *ankhs* and descending stylised rays. The walls have single broad columns of text, the foot a *shen*-sign with twin sceptres.

### MODE OF ACQUISITION AND PROVENANCE

See CAT. 13A.

### ASSOCIATED MATERIAL

Inner and middle coffins (CAT. 13A, B); mummy NME 002a.

### DATING

As CAT. 13A; outer coffins so-decorated have no independent dating value beyond the broad Twenty-fifth/–sixth Dynasties,<sup>39</sup> reinforced by the ‘unguent cones’ on the heads of the deceased and the Four Sons of Horus being of seventh/sixth century type.<sup>40</sup>

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

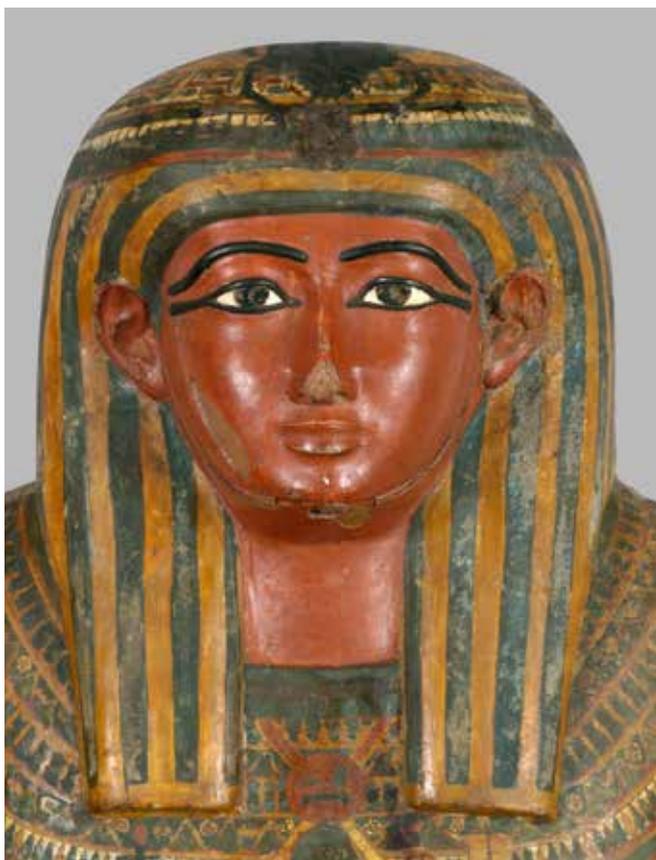
Lieblein 1868: 15-18; Schmidt 1919: 184[1018].



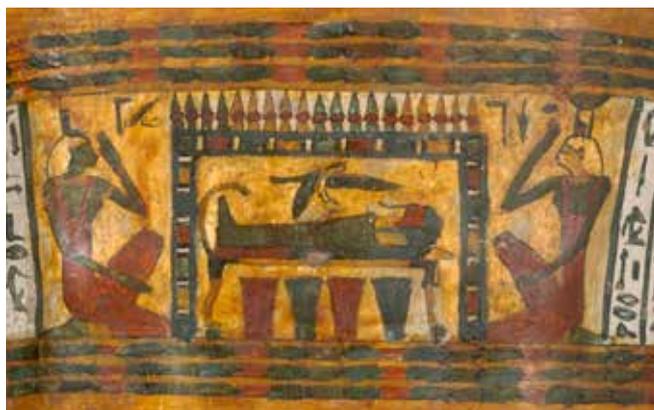
CAT. 13.C: FRONT OF LID



CAT. 13.C: INTERIOR OF TROUGH



CAT.14.A: DETAIL OF FRONT OF LID



CAT.14.A: DETAIL OF FRONT OF LID (III)



CAT.14A: DETAIL OF BACK OF TROUGH

## CATALOGUE NO 14. A

Inner anthropoid wooden coffin Bakenren

### OWNER

<sup>41</sup> *b3k-n-rn* [Bakenren]

### TITLES

*it-ntr Imn* [God's Father of Amun]; *imy-3bd n pr imn hr s3-4-nw* [One-in-Monthly-Service of the Estate of Amun, of the fourth phyle].

### FATHER

*pp* [Pep ii]; titles: *it-ntr imn* [God's Father of Amun]; *w<sup>c</sup>b n mnw imn hr s3-2-nw* [pure priest of Min (and) Amun, of the second phyle].

### GRANDFATHER

*nht.f-mwt* [Nakhefmut]; same titles as Pep ii.

### GREAT-GRANDFATHER

*pp* [Pep i]; same titles as Pep ii.

### GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER

*p3-wi3-n-<sup>c</sup>dd* [Pawiaenadjed]; titles: *mry-ntr wnw n pt m ipt-swt* [Opener-of-the-Doors-of-Heaven-in-Karnak].

### GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER

*b3k-n-Mwt* [Bakenmut]; same titles as Pawiaenadjed.

### GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER

*Imn-htp* [Amunhotep]; same titles as Pawiaenadjed, plus *s3-pr-hd n pr imn* [Scribe of the Treasury of the Estate of Amun].

### NUMBER

NME 816.

### DIMENSIONS

Length.	185.0 cm
Width (shoulders).	48.0 cm
Width (foot).	28.0 cm
Depth (lid-nose).	26.0 cm
Depth (lid-foot).	23.0 cm
Depth (trough).	11.5 cm
Height of face.	16.0 cm

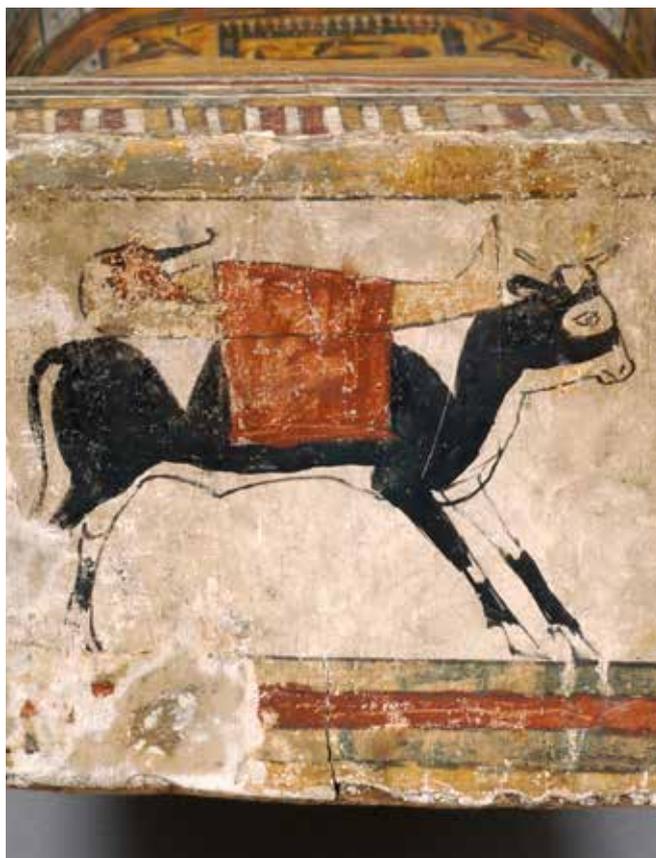
### MATERIAL

Wood, stuccoed and painted, with stone and glass inlay.

### DESCRIPTION

Anthropoid inner bivalve coffin, representing the deceased wearing a tripartite wig, with a fillet, decorated in polychrome. The face is painted red, with eyes of white stone and black glass; also of glass are the eyebrows. Grooves following the line of a beard-strap were probably once also filled with glass; the beard itself is also missing, although its socket is present under the chin. The lid has a broad collar, with superposed crossed red and white braces. Below this is a winged figure of Nut, facing left, her head and a disk bearing her name superposed over the braces. Nut is flanked by eight columns of text on the left and nine on the right. Below are three registers:

- I. Deceased before Osiris and Isis, flanked by pairs of juvenile figures. This panel is flanked by three columns of text on the left and four on the right, with the whole register bracketed at each end by a phoenix on a *djed*-pillar (left) and a raptor on a *djed*-pillar (right).
- II. Mummified raptor in a shrine, flanked on each side by four columns of text and a solar raptor with wings spread in front of it.



CAT. 14.A: FOOT END OF LID



CAT 14.A: HEAD END OF LID

**III.** Mummy on a bier, with four jars underneath and a *ba*-bird flying above, all within a shrine, flanked by squatting mourning figures of Nephthys (left) and Isis (right), with four columns of text on each side.

Beneath this, an Osiris-fetish extends down the centre of the lid to the ankles, flanked on each side by two registers, as follows:

**R.I** Horus and four columns of text.

**R.II** Ram-headed Re-Horakhty, two columns of text and crocodile-headed deity.

**L.I** Thoth and five columns of text.

**L.II** Ram-headed Re-Horakhty, two columns of text and Thouris.

The upper surface of the feet has an awakening Osiris on a bier with crowns and symbols below, with a winged sun-disk above. This tableau is flanked on each side by a jackal standing on a standard. The foot-end is in the form of a pedestal, the underside of the feet being adorned with an Apis-bull, carrying a mummy on its back.

The interior of the lid has a full-face image of Nut, her hands stretched out above her head, holding a red sun-disk in her hands. Between her feet is the burial-mound of Osiris, with texts running down each side of the goddess.

The lid was fixed to the trough by four tongues on each side of the fitting into corresponding slots in the trough. The underside of the latter has a *djed*-pillar in relief, topped with a sun-disk and plumes, from the lower margin of the wig down to the foot-end pedestal. The remainder is covered with texts, arranged horizontally around the shoulders, vertically around the torso and horizontally around the legs, except for at knee-level, where

they are once again vertical. The pedestal on both lid and trough is decorated with a panel motif.

The interior of the trough has a *djed*-pillar on its floor, with an *ankh*-sign and a pair of arms and on top of it, the latter holding a yellow sun-disk. Under the base of the pillar is a *Hwt*-enclosure, containing the epithet *hnty-nbw*. A band of text runs around the interior of the sides of the trough; it shows evidence of a number of changes between the original drafting of the texts and its final painting-in.

**MODE OF ACQUISITION**

Deposited by the Nationalmuseum at the Egyptiska museet, 13 August 1928; originally given by F.A. Gol[...], of Malta, likely identical with a person belonging to the Gollcher family of which members have acted as consuls for Sweden on Malta since 1874.

**PROVENANCE**

By design, probably from Thebes.

**ASSOCIATED MATERIAL**

Outer coffin (CAT. 14B) and mummy NMA 816A.<sup>42</sup> Bakenren's shabti box is probably Leiden L.IX.2;<sup>43</sup> the coffin of his mother Diesetiawet is in the Musée Pincé, Angers (ex-Louvre).<sup>44</sup>

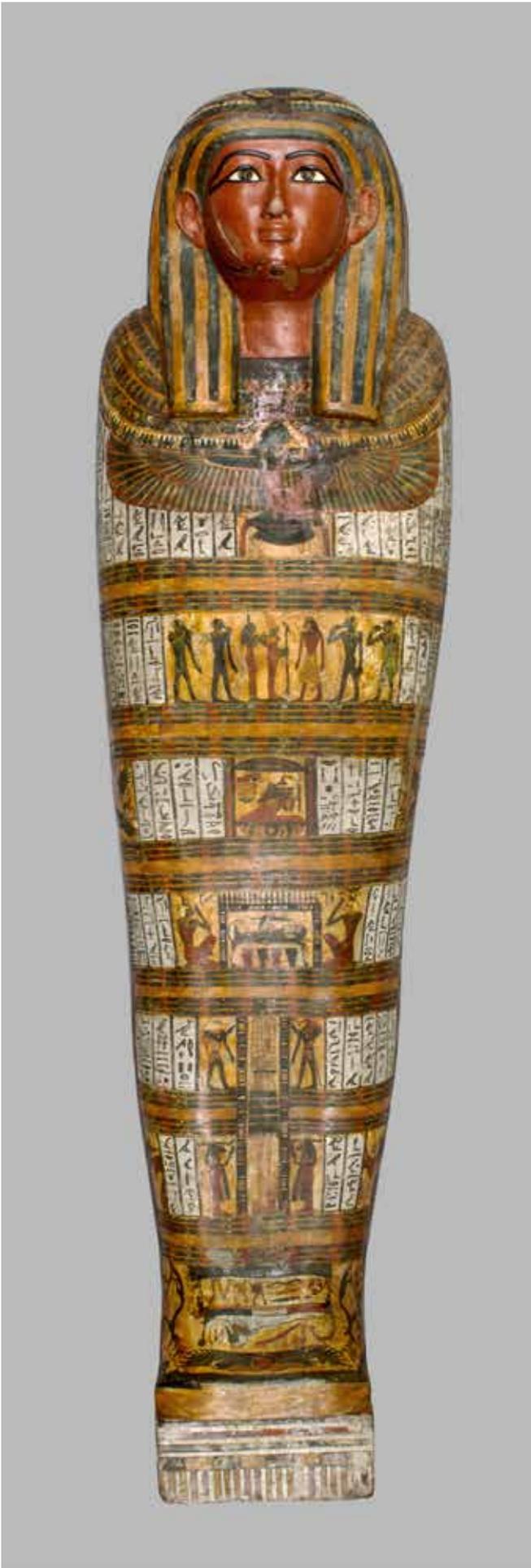
**DATING**

Mid-seventh century BC on basis of design of all aspects of decoration.<sup>45</sup>

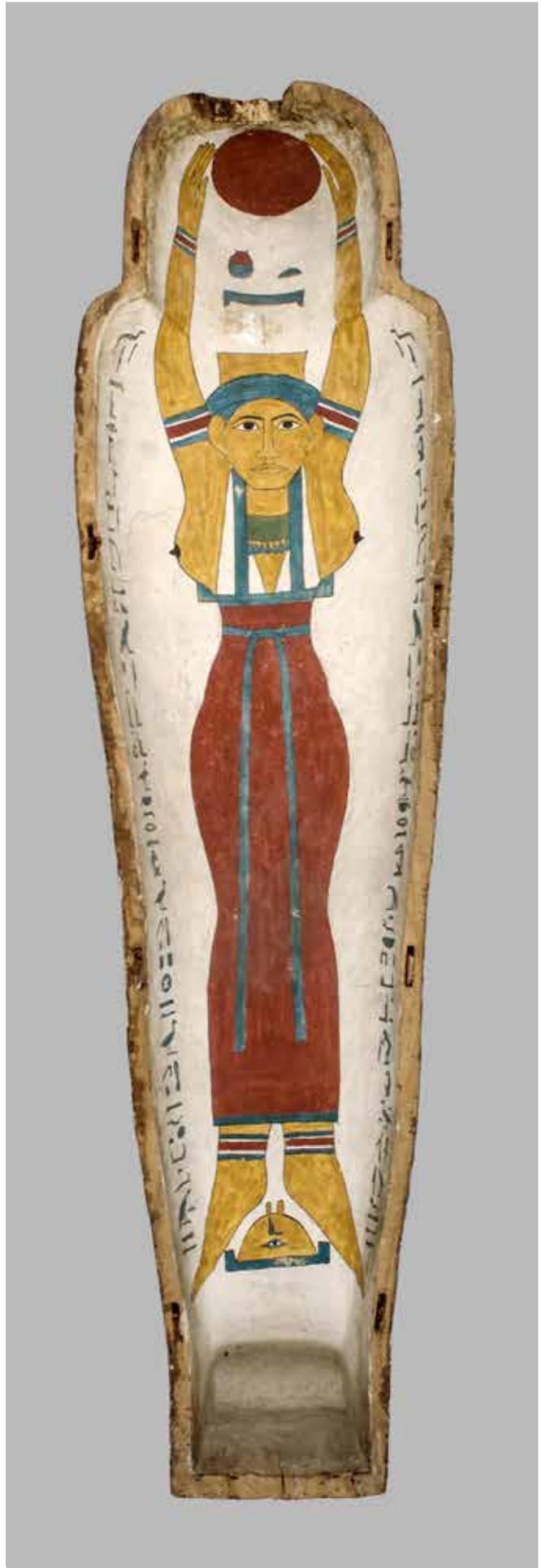
**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Lieblein 1868: 48; 1871: [2294]; Piehl 1903: 52-53; Schmidt 1919: 185[1022].

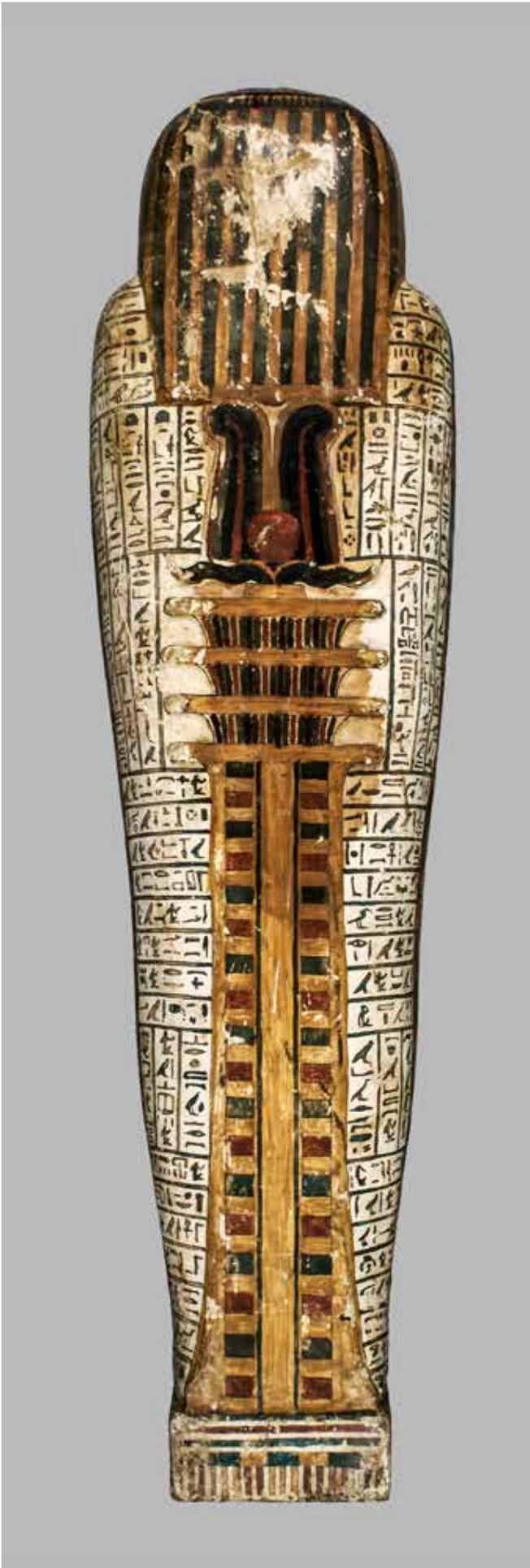




CAT. 14.A: FRONT OF LID



CAT.14.A: INTERIOR OF LID



CAT.14.A: BACK OF TROUGH



CAT.14.A: INTERIOR OF TROUGH



CAT. 14.B: LEFT SIDE OF TROUGH



CAT. 14.B: RIGHT SIDE OF TROUGH

## CATALOGUE NO 14. B

*Middle/outer anthropoid wooden coffin Bakenren*

### OWNER

*b3k-n-rn* (see CAT. 14A).

### NUMBER

NME 817.

### DIMENSIONS

Length.	204.0 cm
Width (shoulders).	64.0 cm
Width (foot).	41.0 cm
Depth (lid-nose).	33.0 cm
Depth (lid-foot).	40.5 cm
Depth (trough-head).	41.0 cm
Depth (trough-foot).	33.0 cm
Height of face.	21.0 cm
Thickness of wood.	7.0 cm

### MATERIAL

Wood.

### DESCRIPTION

Anthropoid outer/middle coffin, representing the deceased wearing a tripartite wig. Unlike the inner coffin, the eyes and other facial features are carved in the wood. There are no extant traces of paint on the exterior, other than a band along the sides of the trough. The floor of the interior has, however, a polychrome figure of the Goddess of the West, facing left, painted directly on the bare wood, with the flesh unpainted. The lid was fixed to the trough by four tongues on each side of the fitting into corresponding slots in the trough.

### MODE OF ACQUISITION

As CAT. 14A, except lid not transferred until 1983.

### PROVENANCE

As CAT. 14A.

### MODERN HISTORY:

Trough extensively repaired with iron brackets inside.

### ASSOCIATED MATERIAL

See CAT. 14A; it is possible that there may have once been a further, outermost, coffin on the pattern of the CAT. 13A/B/C set, but there is no evidence of such a piece having been recovered.

### DATING

As CAT. 14A; such middle/outer coffins with minimal decoration have no independent dating value beyond the broad Twenty-second through Twenty-sixth Dynasty span.<sup>46</sup>

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Lieblein 1868: 48; 1871: [2294]; Piehl 1903: 52-53; Schmidt 1919: 184[1021], 185[1022].



CAT. 14.B: FRONT OF LID



CAT. 14.B: INTERIOR OF TROUGH



CAT. 15: LEFT SIDE AND LID

## CATALOGUE NO 15.

*Anthropoid stone coffin of Taperet*

### OWNER

*t3-prt* [Taperet], who died at the age of 70 years, four months and fourteen days.<sup>47</sup>

### MOTHER

*mr-pth-ḥp* [Merptahap].

### HUSBAND

*w3h-ib-R<sup>c</sup>* [Wahibre]; title: *rḥt-nsw* [Royal Acquaintance].

### SON

*i<sup>c</sup>ḥ-ms-s3-Nt* [Ahmose-sineith]; titles: *sd3wty-bity* [Chancellor]; *smr-w<sup>c</sup>ty* [Sole Companion]; *ḥrp-<sup>c</sup>ḥ* [Chief of the Palace]; *ḥm-3st* [Servant of Isis]; *imry-r lrt* [Overseer of the Treasury].<sup>48</sup>

### NUMBER

NME 001.

### DIMENSIONS

Length.	242.0 cm
Width (shoulders).	127.0 cm
Width (foot).	89.0 cm
Depth (lid-nose).	42.0 cm
Depth (lid-foot).	45.0 cm
Depth (trough).	74.0 cm
Height of face.	36.0 cm

### MATERIAL

Granodiorite (?).

### DESCRIPTION

A squat-formed anthropoid case, depicting the deceased wearing a tripartite wig and a broad collar, largely concealed by the wig, with raptor-headed terminals at the level of the chin. The foot-end

of the lid has the scar from the removal of a manoeuvring-lug.

The decoration of the lid comprises a panel of four columns of text extending from just below the collar to the ankles. At the extreme ends of each side of the panel are images of the Four Sons of Horus:

Left, top:	Ape-headed Hapi.
Right, top:	Human-headed Imseti.
Left, bottom:	Raptor-headed Qebehsenuef.
Right, bottom:	Canid-headed Duamutef.

A band of text runs around the upper third of the trough, with texts running from the centre of the head-end to the centre of the foot end.

### MODE OF ACQUISITION

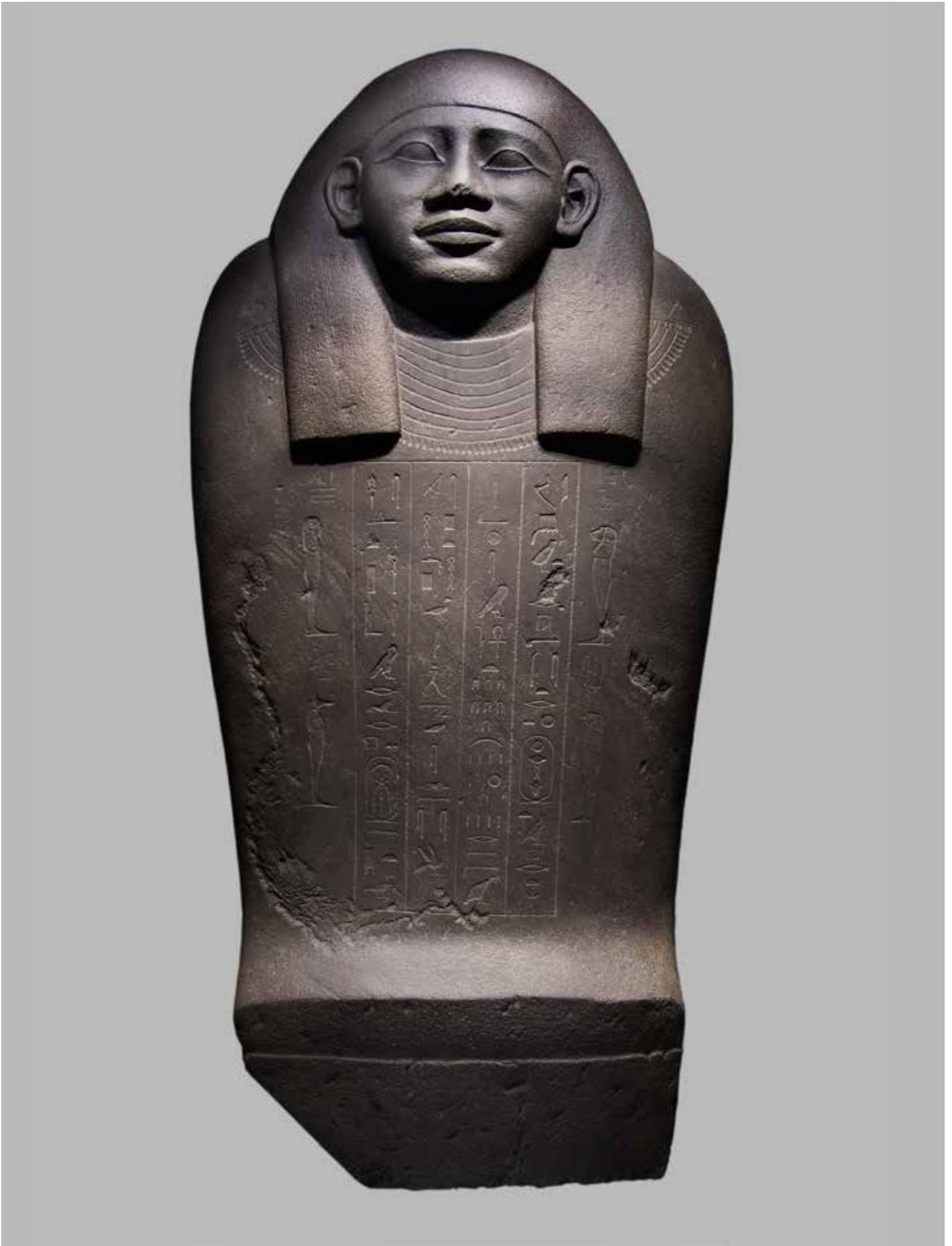
Deposited by Nationalmuseum 1976, but remained in the courtyard of the Historiska museet on Narvavägen until August 1988 when it was moved to the Medelhavsmuseet building on Fredsgatan. Given to the Nationalmuseum by Queen Josefina (1807-1876) in 1857; it is assumed that it had originally been a gift from Giovanni Anastasi in 1826.

### PROVENANCE

Not known, but on form probably from the Memphite necropolis; material relating to the owner's son is certainly Memphite.<sup>49</sup> This kind of coffin is commonly found in the 'sandraulic' shaft tombs at Saqqara, Abusir and Giza.<sup>50</sup>

### DATING

Late Twenty-sixth Dynasty. Taperet's husband, Wahibre, was named for King Apries, while her son Ahmose-sineith was named for Amasis.



CAT. 15: FRONT OF LID

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Piehl 1881: 32-33; 1890: 10-12; Lugin 1922: 36; Ranke 1943: 136  
n.3.



CAT. 16: DETAIL OF RIGHT SIDE



CAT. 16: DETAIL OF FRONT OF LID

## CATALOGUE NO 16.

*Anthropoid wooden coffin of Hapimen*

### OWNER

*hp-mn* [Hapimen].

### FATHER(?)<sup>51</sup>:

*kmrk* [Kemerek].

### MOTHER

*pth-irt.s* [Ptahirtes].

### NUMBER

MME 1980:002.

### DIMENSIONS

Length.	182.5 cm
Width (shoulders).	50.5 cm
Width (foot).	31.0 cm
Depth (lid-nose).	22.0 cm
Depth (lid-foot).	26.0 cm
Depth (trough-head).	20.0 cm
Height of face.	19.5 cm

### MATERIAL

Wood, stuccoed and painted.

### DESCRIPTION

Anthropoid coffin, decorated in polychrome, representing the deceased wearing a tripartite wig, a plaited 'divine' beard, and with a broad collar with solar raptor terminals upon its chest. The face and beard are coloured green, which is also used extensively in the artist's palette elsewhere on the coffin.

A kneeling figure of Nut, facing left, is below the collar, her solar disk being superposed over the collar. Below her, the front of the lid is divided vertically by a column of text, running to the toes,

with flanking sections divided into four registers, each with an image and a column of text, the latter being a label-text in the first two registers, relating to the deceased in the second pair. The images are as follows:

<b>R.I</b> Human-headed Imseti.	<b>L.I</b> Ape-headed Hapy.
<b>R.II</b> Canid?-headed Duamutef.	<b>L.II</b> Raptor-headed Qebehseuef.
<b>R.III</b> Ram-headed deity.	<b>L.III</b> Bovid-headed deity.
<b>R.IV</b> Crocodile-headed deity.	<b>L.IV</b> Cobra-headed deity.

The upper surface of the feet has a pair of recumbent canids on shrines; there is a low podium beneath the feet. The sides of the lid each have a snake, running from the ankles to just below the wings of Nut. The lid was fixed to the trough by three tongues on each side of the fitting into corresponding slots in the trough.

The sides of the trough are decorated with a lozenge pattern, probably imitating a bead net, while the back is adorned with two columns of text, flanked by images of deities and fetishes. The deities are arranged in three registers, of which the upper pair are human-headed and the third with ape-heads; the second pair have what seem to be two snake-heads each, joined by thin black lines. A pair of fetishes topped with double plumes flank the lower part of the text. The interior of the trough is coated in black resin.

### MODE OF ACQUISITION

Given by Ambassador and Mrs. Adolf Croneborg in 1980. Bought in Cairo by Croneborg (1902-1983) at the end of his period as ambassador there 1962-1966, and kept in his home in Sweden and donated to the Museum 1980.



CAT. 16: INTERIOR OF TROUGH (LEFT) AND LID (RIGHT)

**PROVENANCE**

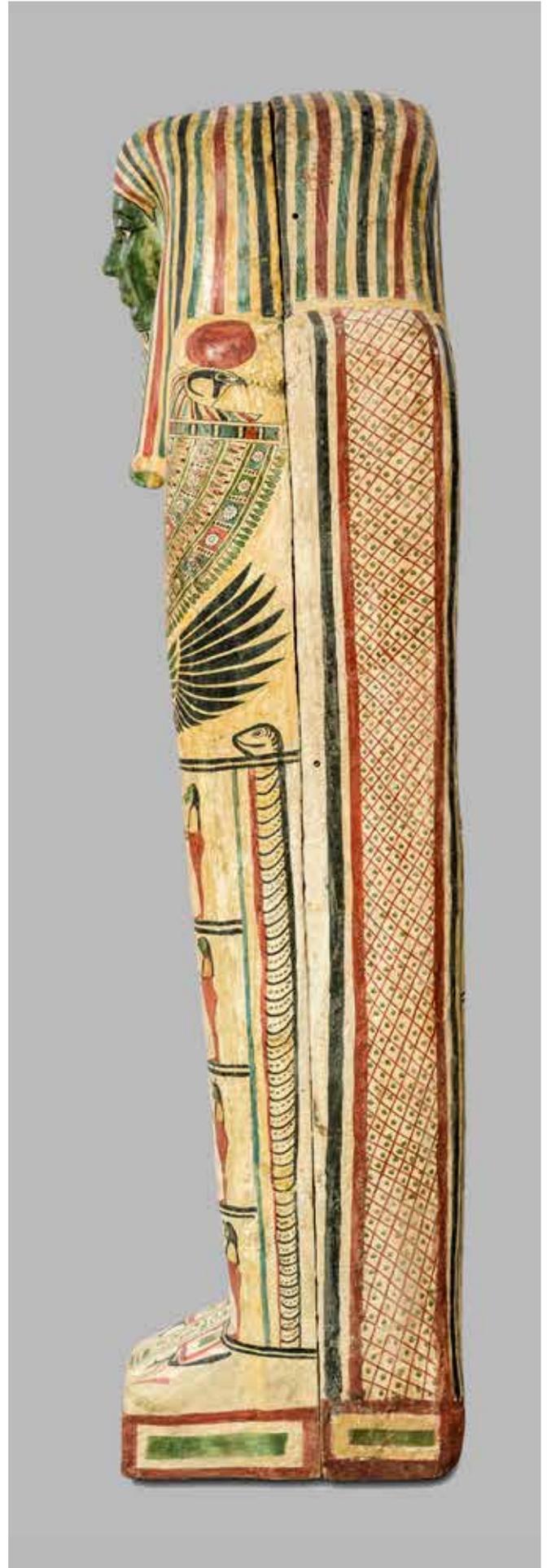
Found near Mit Rahina, November 1964; no further information available.

**DATING**

Precise dating is difficult owing to the lack of independently-dated parallels from northern Egypt. However, the arrangement and colouration of the body decoration has similarities to that found on the coffin of Mesiset in Bologna,<sup>52</sup> which has been radiocarbon dated between 905 and 790 BC,<sup>53</sup> and that Psamtek son of Sebarekhyt in Grenoble,<sup>54</sup> usually dated around the middle of the sixth century (which shares the green face). On the other hand, the decoration is rather more 'naïve' than these pieces, suggesting a somewhat later date than these two items. Perhaps Late Period to early Ptolemaic Period.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

George 1985.



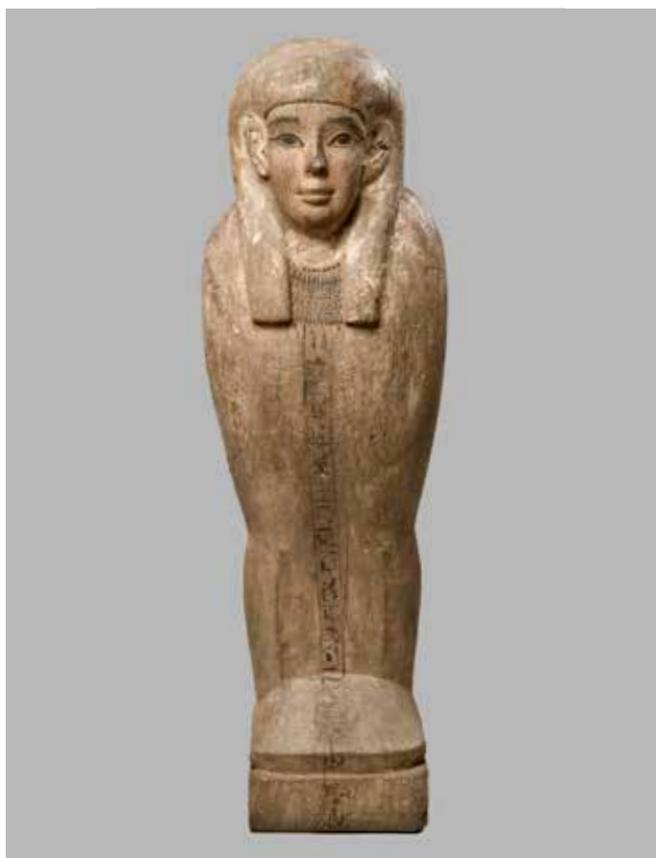
CAT. 16: LEFT SIDE



CAT. 16: FRONT OF LID



CAT. 16: BACK OF TROUGH



CAT. 17: FRONT



CAT. 17: BACK

## CATALOGUE NO 17.

*Anthropoid wooden coffin of Horkheb*

### OWNER

*Hr-hb* [Horkheb].<sup>55</sup>

### NUMBER

NME 011.

### DIMENSIONS

Length.	86.0 cm
Width (shoulders).	26.0 cm
Width (foot).	19.5 cm
Depth (lid-nose).	15.5 cm
Depth (lid-foot).	14.0 cm
Depth (trough).	6.5 cm
Height of face.	12.5 cm

### MATERIAL

Wood, pigment.

### DESCRIPTION

Anthropoid bivalve coffin, depicting deceased wearing a tripartite wig and a broad collar, which terminates at the level of the lapettes of the wig. A column of text runs down the centre of the lid, terminating at the bottom of the pedestal. This and the collar are drawn in black ink, which also highlights the eyes and brows. The coffin is otherwise bare wood.

### MODE OF ACQUISITION

Deposited by Nationalmuseum 1928; originally given to the Kungl. Vetenskapsakademin (Royal Academy of Sciences) by Johan David Åkerblad (1763–1819), who visited Egypt in 1786.<sup>56</sup>

### ASSOCIATED MATERIAL

Mummy NME 011A.

### DATING

Thirtieth Dynasty to early Ptolemaic Period on basis of form.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Peterson 1967: 12.



CAT. 18: DETAIL OF FRONT SHOWING TRACES OF GILDING

## CATALOGUE NO 18.

*Lid of anthropoid wooden coffin of Djedbastisankh*

### OWNER

*dd-B3st-is-ḥ [Djedbastisankh].*

### NUMBER

MM 10118.

### DIMENSIONS

Length.	156.0 cm
Width (shoulders).	34.0 cm
Width (foot).	25.0 cm
Height of face.	18.0 cm
Thickness of wood.	7.0 cm

### MATERIAL

Wood (cedar). The form of the surviving fragment may suggest that it was made from a pre-existing plank, perhaps from a Middle Kingdom coffin.<sup>57</sup>

### DESCRIPTION

Incomplete lid of an anthropoid coffin, showing the deceased wearing a tripartite wig and a broad collar, the latter, and other decorative elements, carved shallowly into the wood, which shows no sign of ever having been painted. The collar is depicted placed on the chest, with a block of three columns of text running down from below it towards the (missing) feet. The text is flanked by three images of deities on each side, carved into the wood from the waist down, with the upper parts originally moulded in gilded plaster upon a flat surface. Only a few traces of this remain, and the features of all the deities are lost, although textually identified as follows:

<b>R.I</b>	[...]	<b>L.I</b>	[...]
<b>R.II</b>	Duamutef	<b>L.II</b>	Qebehseuef
<b>R.III</b>	Anubis-tepdjeref	<b>L.III</b>	Anubis-nebtadjeser

The surviving portion of the lid comprises a single plank, extending from the top of the head to the ankles. A significant part of the face, including parts of the eyes, and the surface of the chest had been added in separate pieces of timber, now lost. The missing part of the face had been keyed into the part that had been integrally carved; there are no traces of any fixings for the chest, which may thus have been glued into place, although no traces remain.

The underside has a full-face figure of Nut in black outline, her hair and arms stretched out above her head, extending the entire length. She is depicted swallowing the evening sun, with the morning sun shown below the pubic triangle, the latter given a black wash. The face and morning sun have a brown wash. The part of the underside above where the head of the mummy had been has been roughly cut away to make space for the nose of the mask.

### MODE OF ACQUISITION

Loaned by Otto Smith (1864-1935) in 1928; given by him 16 June 1933.<sup>58</sup>

### PROVENANCE

Not known.

### DATING

Probably early Ptolemaic Period, in view of close similarity of its outer decoration to that of **CAT. 19A**, and its being incised. However, the representation of Nut on the interior has many similarities to one of the early Twenty-sixth Dynasty coffin of Peftjauneith,<sup>59</sup>



CAT. 18: DETAIL OF INTERIOR SHOWING THE FACE OF NUT SWALLOWING THE SUN

particularly the unusual representation of the sun disk at the vaginal region. The potential reuse of old cedar planks is also seen in the outer coffin of Ankhefenkhonsu of the same general date.<sup>60</sup> On the other hand, the outer decoration seems better to fit early Ptolemaic times, raising the possibility that the present piece may have originally been made early in the seventh century from old wood, and then re-worked again some centuries later.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

None.



CAT. 18: FRONT



CAT. 19.A: DETAIL

## CATALOGUE NO 19. A

*Inner anthropoid wooden coffin of Neswau*

### OWNER

*ns-w3iw* [Neswau].

### MOTHER

*t3-krt-Dhwty* [Takeretdjehuty].

### NUMBER

NME 006 (ex-SHM 546).

### DIMENSIONS

Length.	193.0 cm
Width (shoulders).	59.5 cm
Width (foot).	38.5 cm
Depth (lid-nose).	35.0 cm
Depth (lid-foot).	34.0 cm
Depth (trough).	11.5 cm
Height of face.	20.5 cm
Thickness of wood.	4-5 cm

### MATERIAL

Wood, partly stuccoed, painted and gilded.

### DESCRIPTION

An anthropoid bivalve coffin, depicting the deceased wearing a tripartite wig, with a fillet around the brow, a plaited divine beard, with a broad collar placed on his chest. The face, throat and part of the beard are gilded, while the collar is painted on a layer of stucco. Below the collar is a winged solar scarab, again on a layer of stucco and painted, except for the sun-disk, which is gilded.

Below the scarab, three columns of text extend down the centre of the lid to the ankles. The upper half of the text-columns is flanked on each side by three deities, each with a label-text, as follows:

<b>R.I</b> Human-headed Imseti.	<b>L.I</b> Ape-headed Hapy.
<b>R.II</b> Canid-headed Duamutef.	<b>L.II</b> Raptor-headed Qebehseuef.
<b>R.III</b> Isis.	<b>L.III</b> Nephthys.

The lid has five tenons along each side, one at the centre of the head and one at centre of the foot. While the trough has corresponding sockets at the sides and head, the foot-end has two widely-spaced sockets, neither corresponding to the tongue at the lid-end, which is broken away. The trough and interior of the lid are entirely undecorated.

### MODE OF ACQUISITION

Deposited by Nationalmuseum in 1928, it had been given by Giovanni Anastasi in 1826.

### PROVENANCE

Found 'in the hill of Piccinini's house' <sup>61</sup> (the south end of Dra Abu'l-Naga in the Theban Necropolis, close to Theban Tomb 161<sup>62</sup>).

### ASSOCIATED MATERIAL

Outer coffin (CAT. 19B) and mummy NMA 005.<sup>63</sup>

### DATING

Mid third century BC, since the both coffins of the set were clearly made in the same workshop as was responsible for the coffins of Hornedjyotef in the British Museum,<sup>64</sup> the owner of which has been dated to the reign of Ptolemy III.<sup>65</sup>

### REMARKS

As compared with the inner coffin of Hornedjyotef, the present piece is undecorated internally, has rather less gilding employed



CAT. 19.A: INTERIOR OF LID (LEFT) AND TROUGH (RIGHT)

on the collar and winged scarab and additional texts. However, in other aspects it is all but identical.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Schmidt 1919: 225[1299]; Bjurström (ed.) 1961: [167]; Porter and Moss 1960-64: 832; George 1979; Medelhavsmuseet 1982: 84-85; Niwinski 1984: 465-66 n.70.



CAT. 19.A: FRONT OF LID





CAT. 19.A: DETAIL OF LEFT SIDE



CAT. 19.A: DETAIL OF RIGHT SIDE



CAT. 19.B: DETAIL OF FRONT OF LID



CAT. 19.B: DETAIL OF LEFT SIDE OF THE LID, CLOSE TO FOOT-END

## CATALOGUE NO 19. B

Outer anthropoid wooden coffin of Neswaiu

### OWNER

*ns-w3iw* [Neswaiu] (see CAT. 19A).

### NUMBER

NME 007 (ex-SHM 546).

### DIMENSIONS

Length.	229.0 cm
Width (shoulders).	83.0 cm
Width (foot).	61.0 cm
Depth (lid-nose).	54.0 cm
Depth (lid-foot).	46.7 cm
Depth (trough).	20.5 cm
Height of face.	28.0 cm
Thickness of wood.	12.0 cm

### MATERIAL

Wood, resined and painted.

### DESCRIPTION

A massive bivalve anthropoid case, depicting the deceased wearing a tripartite wig and a broad collar with raptor-headed terminals laid upon the chest. The whole coffin has a black resinous coating with painted whites of the eyes and the decoration drawn on in thin yellow-painted lines.

A string of amulets is depicted across the throat, with a *ba*-bird with outstretched wings forming part of the collar directly below the inner terminations of the wig-lappets. Below this, superposed over the collar, is depicted a shrine-shaped pectoral, containing squatting figures of Osiris, Horus, Isis and Nephthys.

Beyond the extent of the collar, the front of the lid is divided into eight registers, flanked on each side by two columns of text,

extending from the bottom edge of the collar to the ankles. The eight registers are as follows:

- I. 15 columns of text.
- II. Winged solar scarab, flanked on each side by five standing deities.
- III. 15 columns of text.
- IV. Mummy on bier, with four jars below and *ba* hovering above; vignette flanked on each side by five standing deities.
- V. 13 columns of text.
- VI. 11 standing deities.
- VII. 13 columns of text.
- VIII. Sun-disk with descending rays, framed by arms emerging from above; vignette flanked on each side by four squatting deities.

The upper surface of the feet has a pair of images of Anubis as a canine, recumbent on a shrine and holding a *kherp*-sceptre. The toes bear two lines of text, with a *ba*-bird at either end. The front of the pedestal has 18 short columns of text.

The left side of feet has a single standing anthropoid figure, below which are four squatting deities parallel to the edge of the lid. Behind them, a *ba*-bird adores the beginning of a procession of thirteen female solar deities who hold ropes pulling the bark of Re, placed on the upper arm of the lid. The bark is adored by another *ba*-bird on a stand, and carries Thoth, Maat, Hathor, Re, a solar deity and a helmsman. Behind the bark is a jackal upon a shrine-shaped podium. Short columns of text run from the upper margin of this sequence to the pair of columns of text that border the registers down the front of the lid.

The same situation is found on the right side of the lid, ►►

with a similar representation of the pulling of the bark of Re, but with twelve female solar deities, the bark at the foot end and the initial adoring ba on the upper arm; a squatting ape is placed behind him.

The inside of the lid is adorned with a full-face figure of Nut, extending the full length of the coffin, her arms and three strands of hair extended above her head and her limbs and body covered with five-pointed stars. There is a slight depression above Nut's head to accommodate the nose of the inner coffin.

The lid was affixed to the trough by seven tongues each side of the lid, fitting into corresponding sockets in the trough, plus one each at the head and the foot. The edges of the lid and trough have stepped profiles to allow them to lock together. The long sides of the trough each have a single column of text running from just below the shoulder to the top of the pedestal. The entire length of the floor of the coffin has an image in profile of Nut, standing on a standard, with a column of text running from her waist down to a little above the hem of her dress.

#### MODE OF ACQUISITION

See **CAT. 19A**.

#### PROVENANCE

See **CAT. 19A**.

#### ASSOCIATED MATERIAL

Inner coffin (**CAT. 19A**) and mummy NMA 005.

#### DATING

As **CAT. 19A**.

#### REMARKS

As with the inner coffin, this piece is all but identical to the corresponding coffin of Hornedjyotef. There are detail differences in the layout of the decoration, but both coffins were clearly made in the same workshop.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Schmidt 1919: 225[1298]; Buhl 1959: 158, fig. 87; Porter and Moss 1960-64: 832.



CAT. 19.B: FRONT OF LID



CAT. 19.B: INTERIOR OF LID



CAT. 19.B: INTERIOR OF TROUGH

# CONCORDANCE

	CURRENT NUMBER	SHM NUMBER	SNE NUMBER	STOCKHOLM EGYPTISKA MUSEET NUMBER	OLD NATIONALMUSEUM NUMBER	KONGL. MUSEUM NUMBER	CAIRO EGYPTIAN MUSEUM NUMBER
1.	MM 11399			E.1399			
2.	MM 10233						
3.	MM 13940			E.3940			
4.	NME 949						
5.	NME 890						JE 29709
6.	NME 009		0168		519	519	
7.	MME 1969:003						
8.	NME 895						JE 29703
9.	NME 892						JE 29703
10.	NME 008						
11.	MME 1971:005						
12.	NME 838						
13. A	NME 002 + MM 11440	546					
13. B	NME 003	546					
13. C	NME 004	546					
14. A	NME 816						
14. B	NME 817						
15.	NME 001						
16.	MME 1980:002						
17.	NME 011						
18.	MM 10118						
19. A	NME 006	546					
19. B	NME 0075	546					

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Aston, D.A. 2009.** *Burial Assemblages of Dynasty 21–25. Chronology – typology – developments.* Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- Bareš, L. 1999.** *Abusir IV: The shaft tomb of Udjahorresnet at Abusir.* Prague: Karolinum Press.
- Bareš, L. and K. Smoláriková 2008.** *Abusir XVII: the shaft tomb of Ifuaa, I: archaeology.* Prague: Czech Institute of Technology.
- Barkman, L. 1979-80.** ‘Tekniska institutionen’, *Riksantikvarieämbetet/Statens historiska museer Årsbok 1979-80*: 70-75.
- Bettum, A. 2012.** ‘A gift from the king. Two 21st dynasty coffins in the Museum of Cultural History in Oslo’, in *The Oslo Collection of Antiquities*, edited by M.P. Lindhagen. Oslo: The Museum of Cultural History.
- **2014.** ‘Lot 14 from Bab el-Gasus (Sweden and Norway): the modern history of the collection and a reconstruction of the ensembles’, in *Body, Cosmos and Eternity: New Trends of Research on Iconography and Symbolism of Ancient Egyptian Coffins*, edited by R. Sousa, 167–86. Oxford: Archaeopress.
- Bierbrier, M.L. (ed.) 2012.** *Who Was Who in Egyptology*, 4th edition. London: Egypt Exploration Society.
- Bjurström, P. (ed.) 1961.** *5000 år egyptisk konst: National museum Stockholm, 16. Sept. - 19. Nov. 1961*, 2nd revised edition. Stockholm: Nationalmuseum.
- Boeser, P.A.A. 1915.** *Beschreibung der Aegyptischen Sammlung des Niederländischen Reichsmuseums der Altertümer in Leiden*, VII. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff. Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden. | (Pieter Adriaan Aart).
- Buhl, M.-L. 1959.** *The Late Egyptian Anthropoid Stone Sarcophagi.* Copenhagen, Nationalmuseum.
- Cooney, K. 2011.** ‘Changing Burial Practices at the End of the New Kingdom: Defensive Adaptations in Tomb Commissions, Coffin Commissions, Coffin Decoration, and Mummification’, *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt* 47: 3-44.
- Daressy, G. 1907.** ‘Les cercueils des prêtres d’Ammon (deuxième trouvaille de Deir el-Bahari)’, *Annales du Service des Antiquités d’Égypte* 8: 3-38.
- Dautant, A. 2014.** ‘Cercueils jaunes des XXIIe et XXIIIe dynasties dans les collections Français’, in *Body, Cosmos and Eternity: New Trends of Research on Iconography and Symbolism of Ancient Egyptian Coffins*, edited by R. Sousa, 149–66. Oxford: Archaeopress.
- Diener, L. 1968.** ‘Mumier i röntgenljus’, *Medicinhistorisk Årsbok 1967*: 40-47.
- **1986.** ‘The two oldest patients ever examined at the Karolinska Hospital in Stockholm: a case report’, in *Science in Egyptology*, edited by R.A. David, 335-45. Manchester: Manchester University Press.
- Dodson, A. 2009.** ‘The Priest of Amun Iuput and his Distinguished Ancestors’. *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 95: 51–66.
- Dodson, A. and S. Ikram 2008.** *The Tomb in Ancient Egypt: royal and private sepulchres from the Early Dynastic Period to the Romans.* London: Thames & Hudson.
- Englund, G. 1974** ‘Propos sur l’iconographie d’un sarcophage de la 21e dynastie’. *Boreas: Uppsala Studies in Ancient Mediterranean and Near Eastern Civilisations* 6: 37-69.
- **1985.** ‘Interior iconography of the coffin of Khonsu-mes’. *Medelhavsmuseet Bulletin* 20: 33–41.
- George, B. 1979.** ‘Ein Text der Ptolemäerzeit über das Dasein in Unterwelt und Grab’, *Medelhavsmuseet Bulletin* 14: 16-23.
- **1985.** ‘Ein anthropoider Sarg des Hapimen, Sohnes der Ptahirdis’. *Medelhavsmuseet Bulletin* 20: 42-52.
- Greiss, E.A.M. 1949.** ‘Anatomical Identification of Plant Material from ancient Egypt’, *Bulletin de l’Institute d’Égypte* 31: 249-78.
- Ikram, S. and A. Dodson 1998.** *The Mummy in Ancient Egypt: Equipping the Dead for Eternity.* London: Thames and Hudson.
- Jansen-Winkel, K. 1997.** ‘Eine Grabübernahme in der 30. Dynastie’, *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 83, 169-78.

- Jelínková, E. 1958.** 'Un titre saïte emprunté à l'Ancien Empire', *Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte* 55: 79-125.
- Jørgenson, M. 1996.** *Catalogue Egypt I, Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek*. Copenhagen: Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek.
- Josephson, J.A. 1997.** 'Egyptian Sculpture of the Late Period Revisited', *Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt* 34: 1-20.
- Kminek-Szedlo, G. 1895.** *Museo Civico di Bologna. Catalogo di antichità egizie*. Turin: Paravia.
- Kueny, G. and J. Yoyotte 1979.** *Musée des Beaux-Arts. Collection égyptienne*. Paris: Éditions de la reunion des musées nationaux.
- Lidman, S. 1937.** *Blodsarv: försök till ett människoödes förhistoria*. Stockholm: Albert Bonniers förlag.
- Lieblein, J. 1868.** *Katalog öfver Egyptiska fornlemningar i National-Museum*. Stockholm: Hæggström.
- **1871.** *Dictionnaire de noms hiéroglyphiques en ordre généalogique et alphabétique = Hieroglyphisches Namen-Wörterbuch genealogisch und alphabetisch geordnet*. Christiania: Brögger & Christie; Leipzig: Hinrichs.
- Lugn, P. 1922.** *Ausgewählte Denkmäler aus ägyptischen Sammlungen in Schweden*. Leipzig: Hinrichs.
- Malek, J. 1999.** *Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Statues, Reliefs and Paintings, VIII/2: Objects of Provenance Not Known. Private Statues (Dynasty XVIII to the Roman Period), Statues of Deities*. Oxford: Griffith Institute.
- Manley B. and A. Dodson 2010.** *Life Everlasting: National Museums Scotland Collection of Ancient Egyptian Coffins*. Edinburgh: National Museums Scotland.
- Medelhavsmuseet 1982.** *Medelhavsmuseet: en introduktion*. Stockholm: Medelhavsmuseet/Grafiske Press.
- Niwinski, A. 1984.** 'Sarg NR-SpZt', in *Lexikon der Ägyptologie*, V, edited by W. Helck and W. Westendorf, 434-68. Wiesbaden: Harassowitz.
- **1988.** *21st Dynasty Coffins from Thebes: Chronological and Typological Studies*. Mainz: Philipp von Zabern.
- Peterson, B.J. 1967.** 'Swedish Travellers in Egypt during the Period 1700-1850', *Opuscula Atheniensi* 7: 1-19.
- **1970-71.** 'Ausgewählte ägyptische Personennamen nebst prosopographischen Notizen aus Stockholmer Sammlungen', *Orientalia Suecana* 19-20: 3-22.
- Picci, D. 2013.** 'The coffin of Mes-Isis: an interesting history of collecting, restorations and typological study'. In *First Vatican Coffin Conference: Abstracts*, 54. Vatican: Governatorato SCV – Direzione dei Musei Vaticani.
- Piehl, K. 1881.** *Petites études égyptologiques*. Vienne: Holzhausen.
- **1890.** 'Doit-on accepter l'hypothèse d'un règne simultané d'Après et d'Amasis?' *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde* 28: 9-15.
- **1892.** 'Quelques textes égyptiens empruntés à les monuments, conserves au Musée de Stockholm.' In *Actes du huitième Congrès International des Orientalistes, tenu en 1889 à Stockholm et à Christiania* 4/3, 43-55. Leiden: Brill.
- **1903.** 'Notices', *Sphinx* 6: 52-50.
- Porter B. and R.L.B. Moss 1952.** *Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Reliefs and Paintings, VII: Nubia, the Deserts and Outside Egypt*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- **1960-64.** *Topographical Bibliography ..., I/2: The Theban Necropolis*, 2nd edition. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- **1974-81.** *Topographical Bibliography ..., III: Memphis*, 2nd edition by J. Málek. Oxford: Griffith Institute.
- Quaegebeur, J. 1995.** 'A la recherche du haut clergé thébain à l'époque gréco-romaine', in *Hundred-gated Thebes: acts of a colloquium on Thebes and the Theban area in the Graeco-Roman period (P.L. Bat. 27)*, edited by S.P. Vleeming, 139-161. Leiden: E. J. Brill.
- Ranke, H. 1943.** 'Eine spätsaitische Statue in Philadelphia', *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo* 12: 107-138.

- Riefstahl, E. (ed.) 1960.** *Egyptian sculpture of the Late period: 700 B.C. to A.D. 100*. Brooklyn: Brooklyn Museum.
- Säve-Söderbergh, T. 1945.** *Egyptisk egenart: grundproblem i gammalegyptisk kultur*. Uppsala: Lindblad, 1945.
- Schmidt, V. 1919.** *Levende og døde i det gamle Ægypten: Album til ordnung af Sarkofager, Mumiekister, Mumiehylstre o. lign.* Copenhagen: J. Frimots Forlag.
- Schneider, H.D. 1977.** *Shabtis. An Introduction to the History of Ancient Egyptian Funerary Statuettes with a Catalogue of the Collection of Shabtis in the National Museum of Antiquities at Leiden*, 3 volumes. Leiden: Rijksmuseum van Oudheden.
- Schneider, H.D. and M. Raven 1981.** *De Egyptische Oudheid*. The Hague: Staatsuitgeverij.
- Schreiber, G. 2011.** 'Early and Middle Ptolemaic Funerary Art at Thebes (ca. 306–88 BC).' In *Proceedings of the Colloquium on Theban Archaeology at the Supreme Council of Antiquities, November 5, 2009*, edited by Z. Hawass, T.A. Bács and G. Schreiber, 105-39. Cairo: Supreme Council of Antiquities.
- Strudwick, N. 2006.** *Masterpieces of Ancient Egypt*. London: British Museum Press.
- Taylor, J.H. 2003.** "Theban coffins from the Twenty-second to the Twenty-sixth Dynasty: dating and synthesis of development". In *The Theban Necropolis: Past, Present and Future*, ed. N. Strudwick and J.H. Taylor, 95–121. London: British Museum Press.
- **2009.** 'Coffins as Evidence for a 'North South Divide' in the 22nd–25th Dynasties.' In *The Libyan Period In Egypt: historical and cultural studies into the 21th–24th Dynasties. Proceedings of a conference at Leiden University, 25 27 October 2007*, edited by G.P.F. Broekman, R.J. Demarée and O.E. Kaper, 375–415. Leiden: Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten/ Louvain: Peeters.
- Walker, S. and M. Bierbrier 1997.** *Ancient Faces: Mummy Portraits from Roman Egypt*. London: British Museum Press.
- Willems, H. 1988.** *Chests of Life*. Leiden: Ex Oriente Lux.

# NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> For an overview of the development of Egyptian coffins, see Ikram and Dodson 1998: 193-243.
- <sup>2</sup> Copenhagen, Ny Carlsberg ÆIN 1615 (Jørgenson 1996: 140-43[56]).
- <sup>3</sup> Cf. Willems 1988: 105-6.
- <sup>4</sup> Using the typology of Willems 1988.
- <sup>5</sup> Cf. Willems 1988: 121-27; Ikram and Dodson 1998: 196-99.
- <sup>6</sup> See Willems 1988: 102-5.
- <sup>7</sup> Willems 1988: 121, 167.
- <sup>8</sup> Ikram and Dodson 1998: 210-13.
- <sup>9</sup> Manley and Dodson 2010: 41-45; Cooney 2011: 31-36.
- <sup>10</sup> Cf. Ikram and Dodson 1998: 212, 228-29.
- <sup>11</sup> It is explicitly stated to belong to Khonsumose in the packing-list drawn up by Cairo Museum curator Emile Brugsch that accompanied the coffin to Sweden (provided by courtesy of Alain Dautant); see further next note.
- <sup>12</sup> The equation of the items allocated is as follows (following Bettum 2012, 2014, superseding Niwinski 1988 and Aston 2009: 165, 170, 177-78; thanks go to Dr Bettum for sharing his results with me):

Cairo Journal d'entrée (JE) Number	Daressy 1907 numbers	Outer coffin	Inner coffin	Mummy-board
29627	A.37	–	Anonymous Oslo C47714ab = EM8124	Anonymous Oslo C47714c = EM8125
29686	A.80/ B.102	–	Name lost Uppsala VM 152 = NME 893	–
29703	A.7	Ankhesenmut NME 892 (Cat. 9)	Name lost Oslo C47713 = EM8123	ex-Nesypernub NME 895 (Cat. 8)
29709	A.121/ B.146	Anonymous NME 890 (Cat. 5)	Khonsumose Uppsala VM 225 = NME 891	Khonsumose Uppsala NME 894

It should be noted that while the original packing list states that JE 29709 formed a set belonging to Khonsumose (see previous note), Daressy 1907: 12[A.121/B.146] implies that the outer coffin was a separate wholly-anonymous piece, without a Cairo accession number (and not actually listed in the summary of Lot 14 on Daressy 1907: 21). It is thus by no means clear whether all items dispatched to Europe as sets actually belonged in these sets when discovered, while there are in any case demonstrable errors in the lists published by Daressy in 1907, a dozen years after the coffins had left Egypt.

- <sup>13</sup> Her coffins are now in the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa, Lisbon.
- <sup>14</sup> For its location and those all other groups, see plan in Niwinski 1988: table I.
- <sup>15</sup> See previous note. They are published in Englund 1974, 1985.
- <sup>16</sup> Cf. Niwinski 1988: 71-73.
- <sup>17</sup> Using the typology of Niwinski 1988.
- <sup>18</sup> Personal communication Kathlyn Cooney, 4 August 2014.
- <sup>19</sup> Called NME 891 in error and associated with the wrong inner case.
- <sup>20</sup> At one point mis-numbered NME 894 through confusion with the mummy-board of Khonsumose (see above, n.12) that actually bears this number.
- <sup>21</sup> Cf. Niwinski 1988: 71-76.
- <sup>22</sup> See n.12.
- <sup>23</sup> Daressy 1907: 22[7].
- <sup>24</sup> Niwinski 1988: 76-77.
- <sup>25</sup> A.8 = Louvre E 10636=AF 9593 and E10637=AF102 (now Lyon H 2322 – Dautant 2014: 152-54) and A.11 = Cairo JE29698.
- <sup>26</sup> See n.12.
- <sup>27</sup> Niwinski 1988: 74-75, 77.
- <sup>28</sup> Associated with the incorrect inner coffin.

- <sup>29</sup> Bierbrier (ed.) 2012: 332.
- <sup>30</sup> Called ‘MM 19241’ in error.
- <sup>31</sup> Taylor 2009: 380-85.
- <sup>32</sup> Taylor 2009.
- <sup>33</sup> Bierbrier (ed.) 2012: 432
- <sup>34</sup> Taylor 2003: 116-18.
- <sup>35</sup> St Petersburg, National Library of Russia SPL 1.
- <sup>36</sup> Bierbrier (ed.) 2012: 19-20.
- <sup>37</sup> Using the typology of Taylor 2003; cf Taylor 2003: 114.
- <sup>38</sup> Taylor 2003: 116-17.
- <sup>39</sup> Taylor 2003: 117-18.
- <sup>40</sup> Taylor 2003: 101, fig. 2.
- <sup>41</sup> My thanks go to Campbell Price for his comments on the titles of Bakenren and his family.
- <sup>42</sup> Diener 1986.
- <sup>43</sup> Schneider 1977: III, 4.
- <sup>44</sup> Lieblein 1871: [2476].
- <sup>45</sup> See Taylor 2003: 115.
- <sup>46</sup> Taylor 2003: 116-17.
- <sup>47</sup> Text on coffin-lid; such information is extremely rare on Egyptian monuments.
- <sup>48</sup> Ahmose-sineith is known from four statues (Alexandria 402; Cairo CG666; Moscow 5740; Louvre E.25390+Brooklyn 59.77-Riefstahl [ed.] 1960: 67–68; Josephson 1997: 11-12; Porter and Moss 1974-81: 867; Malek 1999: 806, 807, 816), a libation table (Louvre D50 – Jelínková 1958: 112[18]), a later-usurped doorway (Jansen-Winkel 1997) and his stone coffin (Leiden AMT.5 – Boeser 1915: 3[3]).
- <sup>49</sup> See n.48.
- <sup>50</sup> For examples, see Buhl 1959: 20-29, 213; Bareš 1999: 54-61.
- Bareš and Smoláriková 2008: 56–57. On these tombs in general, see Dodson and Ikram 2008: 286-87.
- <sup>51</sup> On the assumption that the text ‘*ink s3 n k-mr-k m3<sup>c</sup> hrw*’ is to be taken as a filiation. It should also be noted that Hapymen’s name is followed twice by ‘*s3 n*’, without any further texts. On the other hand, the name of Hapymen’s mother, Ptahirtes, is clearly written on the rear of the trough, preceded by *ms n*.
- <sup>52</sup> Museo archeologico MCAbo-EG1963 (Kminek-Szedlo 1895: [1963]).
- <sup>53</sup> Picci 2013.
- <sup>54</sup> Musée de Grenoble 1986 (Kueny and Yoyotte 1979: 106-109).
- <sup>55</sup> The reading of the deceased’s name is slightly problematic; it is possible that it may be followed by the name(s) of one or more parent, but the state of the text does not allow certain reading.
- <sup>56</sup> Bierbrier (ed.) 2012: 9-10.
- <sup>57</sup> As suggested to me by Cynthia Sheikholeslami.
- <sup>58</sup> Bierbrier (ed.) 2012: 516. The majority of Smith’s collection was given to Östergötland County Museum, Linköping, by his son-in-law, C.J. Adlercreutz, in 1959.
- <sup>59</sup> Leiden AMM 5-e (Schneider and Raven 1981: 127–28[127]).
- <sup>60</sup> Cairo CG41043 (Porter and Moss 1960-64: 643); I owe these two points to Dr Sheikholeslami.
- <sup>61</sup> Porter and Moss 1960-64: 832, quoting John Gardner Wilkinson’s manuscripts, now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.
- <sup>62</sup> Bierbrier (ed.) 2012: 432.
- <sup>63</sup> Schmidt 1919: 225[1300]; Bjurström (ed.) 1961: [167]; Diener 1968: fig. 5; Greiss 1949: 272.
- <sup>64</sup> British Museum EA6677-8, apparently found some 200 metres to the west (Porter and Moss 1960-64: 623-24; Walker and Bierbrier 1997: 29-30[1]; Strudwick 2006: 294-97).
- <sup>65</sup> Quaegebeur 1995: 142-44.; for Theban early Ptolemaic burials in general, see Schreiber 2011.

**VÄRLDSKULTUR  
MUSEERNA**

**ETNOGRAFISKA  
ÖSTASIATISKA  
MEDELHAVET  
VÄRLDSKULTUR**

NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF WORLD CULTURE