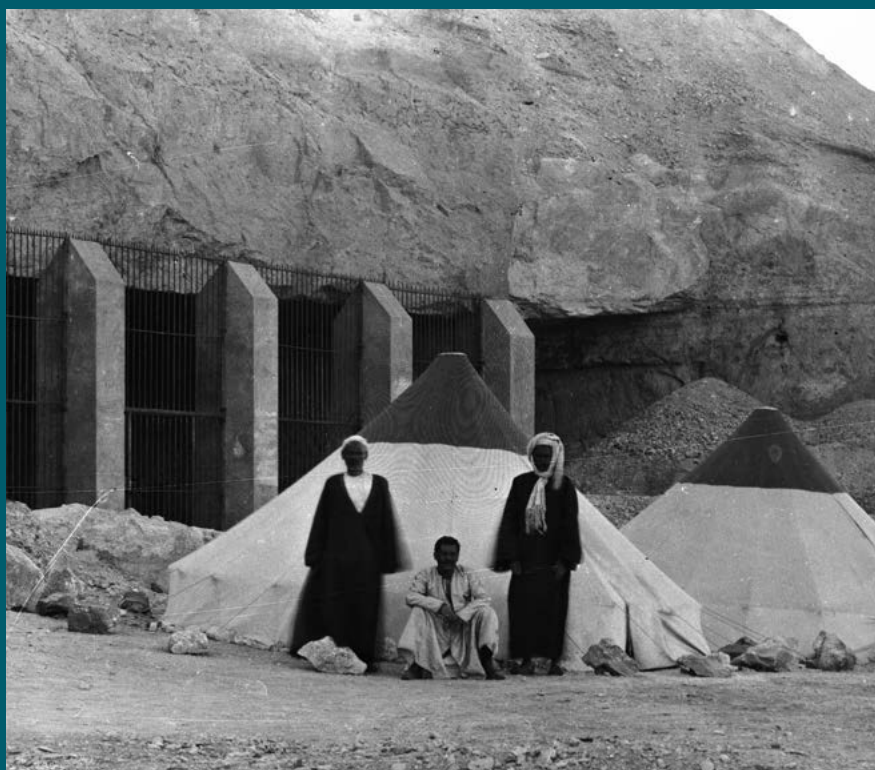


ASYUT

THE EXCAVATIONS OF THE ITALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MISSION (1906–1913)

Jochem Kahl
Alice Maria Sbriglio
Paolo Del Vesco
Marcella Trapani



STUDI DEL
MUSEO
EGIZIO

1

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EGIZIO | 1

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FOREWORD

Christian Greco

With the publication of this first volume of its academic series, the Museo Egizio has picked up a thread that was dropped fifteen years ago, after the passage of the management of its collection to the Fondazione Museo delle Antichità Egizie di Torino in 2004. This is indeed the first specialist Egyptological monograph to be put out by the new Museo Egizio, as part of a wide-ranging publication program to be carried forth in the years to come.

Starting from the planning of the new galleries, the museum has firmly reinstated research as the hub of its life and everyday practice. Among the most far-reaching commitments we have embraced in this regard are a project aiming at totally recovering the museum's important archives (paper and photographic) and making them publicly accessible, and our fruitful partnership with the Leiden Mission in the New Kingdom necropolis in Saqqara, as well as many collaborations with research institutions in Italy and abroad to study the papyrus collection and various other classes of materials, and carry out archaeometric tests.

Publication is the indispensable complement and primary outlet of research. The first step of the new Museo Egizio in this direction was the creation, in 2017, of the *Rivista del Museo Egizio*, now in its third year. It was clear from the start, however, that the museum also needed to resume the publication of monographs to document the ongoing systematic studies on its collection.

In doing so, it was inevitable to connect back, although on a new basis and in a renewed perspective, to the multidecade experience of the *Catalogo del Museo Egizio di Torino*, founded in 1965 by Giuseppe Botti and Sergio Donadoni, with the collaboration of Ernesto Scamuzzi. This venture was launched with the intent of publishing, over time, the whole collection of the museum in two series: "Monumenti e testi", for individual objects (or groups of objects) of special relevance, and "Collections", where, after the model of the *Catalogue Général* of the Cairo Museum, the objects were de-

Con l'uscita di questo primo volume della sua collana scientifica, il Museo Egizio riprende le fila di un discorso che si era interrotto quindici anni fa, dopo il passaggio della gestione della collezione alla Fondazione Museo delle Antichità Egizie di Torino nel 2004. È infatti la prima monografia egittologica specialistica pubblicata dal rinnovato Museo Egizio, come parte di un programma di pubblicazioni ampio e articolato che sarà portato avanti negli anni a venire.

A partire dal progetto scientifico del nuovo allestimento, il Museo ha riportato con decisione la ricerca al centro della propria vita e della propria prassi quotidiana. Fra gli impegni di più vasto respiro assunti in questo senso segnalano in particolare il progetto mirante al totale recupero e alla pubblica fruibilità degli importanti archivi (cartaceo e fotografico) del Museo e la fruttuosa partnership avviata con la missione di Leiden nella necropoli del Nuovo Regno a Saqqara, come anche le numerose collaborazioni con enti di ricerca in Italia e all'estero finalizzate allo studio dei papiri e di diverse classi di materiali, e alle indagini archeometriche sui reperti della collezione.

La pubblicazione scientifica è il necessario complemento e lo sbocco primario dell'attività di ricerca. Il primo passo del nuovo Museo Egizio in questo senso è stata la creazione, nel 2017, della *Rivista del Museo Egizio*, ormai alla terza annualità. Fin dagli inizi era stato però chiaro che occorre che il Museo riprendesse anche l'edizione di monografie che potessero rendere conto delle indagini sistematiche in corso sulla collezione.

Nel fare ciò era inevitabile che ci si riallacciasse, pur su nuove basi e in un'ottica rinnovata, alla pluridecennale esperienza del *Catalogo del Museo Egizio di Torino*, fondato nel 1965 da Giuseppe Botti e Sergio Donadoni, coadiuvati da Ernesto Scamuzzi. Questa impresa editoriale fu avviata con l'intenzione di pubblicare nel tempo l'intera collezione del Museo, in due serie, "Monumenti e testi", per singoli oggetti (o gruppi di oggetti) di particolare rilevanza, e "Collezioni", dove, sul modello del *Catalogue Général* del Museo del

scribed by “typological series”¹. For this systematic cataloguing project, a new numbering system was devised, wherein the objects were sorted by typology. The numbers, distinguished by the prefix CGT, were progressively assigned to the objects upon publication.

Starting from the first volume in the “Collezioni” series, issued in 1967 – a study by Botti himself on the Demotic archive of Deir el-Medina – publication continued on a regular basis. Philological studies had the lion’s share (with monographs by Roccati, Omlin, Lopez, Pestman, Behlmer, Ronsecco, Archi, and Demichelis, as well as the cited one by Botti), but catalogues were also published of mummies, stelae from Deir el-Medina, offering tables, altars, and basins, canopic jars, Mesopotamian seals, and Twenty-First dynasty coffins (Delorenzo and Grilletto, Tosi and Roccati, Habachi, Dolzani, Bergamini, Niwinski, respectively), as well as studies on healing statues, the Mensa Isiaca, and the chapel of Henib from Qau el-Kebir (Kákosy, Leospo, Ciampini). The last academic publication of the Soprintendenza al Museo delle antichità egizie was Niwinski’s catalogue of coffins, which came out in 2004 – although two more books were subsequently published under the umbrella of the *Catalogo*, namely, Giuseppina Lenzo’s study of Book of the Dead papyri of the Third Intermediate Period (2007), and Federico Contardi’s on the naos of Sety I in 2009. A mention is also due to Elisa Fiore Marochetti’s study of the reliefs from the chapel of Mentuhotep II at Gebelein, issued by Brill in 2010, which continues to assign CGT numbers to the finds but, although it implicitly follows in the wake of the *Catalogo*, is no longer, in formal terms, part of that publishing endeavor; by then, the *Catalogo* had apparently concluded its fruitful journey, with over twenty published volumes, still fundamental for our knowledge of the Turin collection.

In latching on to that fecund experience, we decided against simply reviving the *Catalogo* and the project informing it. That approach, while absolutely valid for the time when it was conceived and laudable for its intent to document, over time, the whole Turin collection, does not fully answer the current needs or reflect the research orientations of the Museo Egizio. The museum’s intent is to study and understand the material culture entrusted to its care. To reconstruct the biography of objects, we need an interdisciplinary approach, ranging from the critical edition of unpublished texts to the archaeological contextualization of collections, and to the ty-

Cairo, gli oggetti erano descritti per “serie tipologiche”¹. Per tale nuova e sistematica catalogazione era stato escogitato un sistema di numerazione che suddivide la collezione per tipologie di materiali, i cui numeri, distinti di solito dal prefisso CGT, erano assegnati agli oggetti via via che venivano pubblicati.

A partire dall’uscita nel 1967 del primo volume della serie “Collezioni”, lo studio dello stesso Botti sull’archivio demotico di Deir el-Medina, le pubblicazioni si susseguirono a ritmo sostenuto, con gli studi filologici a fare la parte del leone (con, oltre a quella citata del Botti, monografie a firma di Roccati, Omlin, Lopez, Pestman, Behlmer, Ronsecco, Archi e Demichelis), ma anche i cataloghi delle mummie, delle stele di Deir el-Medina, delle tavole, are e bacili di offerta, dei vasi canopi, dei sigilli mesopotamici, dei sarcofagi della XXI dinastia (Delorenzo-Grilletto, Tosi-Roccati, Habachi, Dolzani, Bergamini, Niwinski, rispettivamente), e gli studi sulle statue guaritrici, sulla Mensa Isiaca e sulla cappella di Henib a Qau el-Kebir (Kákosy, Leospo, Ciampini). L’ultima pubblicazione scientifica della Soprintendenza al Museo delle antichità egizie fu il catalogo dei sarcofagi di Niwinski, uscito nel 2004; anche se sarebbero stati pubblicati ancora sotto l’ombrello del *Catalogo* il volume di Giuseppina Lenzo sui papiri del Libro dei Morti del Terzo Periodo Intermedio, nel 2007, e quello di Federico Contardi sul *naós* di Seti I, nel 2009. Va menzionato anche lo studio di Elisa Fiore Marochetti sui rilievi della cappella di Mentuhotep II a Gebelein, uscito per l’editore Brill nel 2010, che continua ad assegnare numeri CGT ai reperti ma, pur ricollegandosi implicitamente al *Catalogo*, formalmente non fa più parte di quell’impresa editoriale, che a questo punto sembra ormai avere esaurito il suo proficuo percorso, con oltre venti volumi editi che restano fondamentali per la conoscenza della collezione torinese.

Nel riallacciarci a quella feconda esperienza, non abbiamo ritenuto opportuno fare semplicemente rivivere il *Catalogo* e il progetto che lo sottendeva; la sua impostazione, assolutamente valida per l’epoca in cui era stata concepita e pregevole per l’intento di documentare nel tempo l’intera collezione torinese, non risponde infatti pienamente alle attuali esigenze e direttrici di ricerca del Museo Egizio. Appare evidente come l’intento fondamentale del Museo sia quello di studiare e comprendere la cultura materiale affidata alla sua cura. Per ricostruire la biografia degli oggetti è necessario un approccio interdisciplinare che vada dall’edizione critica

pological study of specific artifact classes and the study of materiality made possible by increasingly advanced diagnostic testing methods. We therefore chose to create a new series that would include not only traditional catalogues, but also monographs illustrating studies which, while relative to the collection of the Museo Egizio, did not have the publication of artifacts as their primary objective.

The volume inaugurating the *Studi del Museo Egizio* falls within the latter category. It retraces the history of the excavations of the Italian Mission at Asyut in the early twentieth century, based on a broad survey of archival documents and archaeological evidence. The book exemplifies one of the primary research focuses of the museum today, namely, the investigation of its historical and photographic archives, in order not only to reconstruct the archaeological context of the finds coming from the excavations directed by Ernesto Schiaparelli at eleven Egyptian sites between 1903 and 1920 (with a follow-up in the Thirties under the direction of Giulio Farina), but also to situate the activity of the Italian mission in its epistemological context and, more in general, in the cultural and political context of its time.

¹ For a brief but exhaustive illustration of the project and of its implementation, see Curto, *Storia del Museo Egizio*, 1990³, pp. 124–26.

di testi inediti alla contestualizzazione archeologica delle collezioni, all'analisi tipologica di classi specifiche di manufatti, allo studio della materialità resa possibile da analisi diagnostiche sempre più complesse. Abbiamo preferito quindi dare vita a una nuova serie, che potesse accogliere non solo cataloghi tradizionali, ma anche monografie illustranti ricerche relative sì alla collezione del Museo Egizio, ma la cui finalità primaria non fosse strettamente la pubblicazione di oggetti.

Rientra proprio in questa seconda categoria il volume con il quale inauguriamo la serie degli *Studi del Museo Egizio*, che ripercorre la storia degli scavi della Missione Italiana ad Assiut nel primo Novecento sulla base di un'ampia ricognizione della documentazione archivistica e archeologica. Esso si inquadra in quello che oggi costituisce uno dei principali assi di ricerca del Museo: la valorizzazione dei suoi archivi, storico e fotografico, nell'ottica non solo di una ricostruzione del contesto archeologico dei reperti provenienti dagli scavi diretti da Ernesto Schiaparelli in undici siti egiziani fra il 1903 e il 1920 (con una prosecuzione negli anni Trenta a opera di Giulio Farina), ma anche dell'inquadramento dell'attività della Missione Italiana nel contesto epistemologico e, in senso più ampio, culturale e politico dell'epoca.

¹ Per una sintetica ma esauriente presentazione del progetto e della sua implementazione, v. Curto, *Storia del Museo Egizio*, 1990³, pp. 124–26.

AUTHORS' PREFACE

The idea for this book came in 2013. At that time, the German-Egyptian mission of the Freie Universität Berlin, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz and Sohag University had already completed its tenth season of fieldwork at Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, the western mountain of Asyut. The excavation of the Missione Archeologica Italiana (M.A.I.) directed by Ernesto Schiaparelli had carried out its last season at Asyut exactly one hundred years earlier. Unfortunately, however, the M.A.I. never published its results.

Since the current fieldwork at Gebel Asyut al-gharbi could not be complete without information about the previous excavations (and vice versa), Alice Maria Sbriglio, under the direction of Jochem Kahl with the financial support of the Ägyptologisches Seminar of the Freie Universität Berlin, started studying and transcribing the unpublished notes and diaries relative to the excavations that Schiaparelli conducted at Asyut from 1906 to 1913. The majority of these documents are held (since 2008) in the Archivio di Stato di Torino (Turin National Archives). As to the photographs produced by the M.A.I. during its archaeological campaigns in Egypt – which until recently were kept at the Archivio fotografico storico Museo Egizio of the Soprintendenza Archeologia Piemonte (now Soprintendenza Archeologia, beni architettonici e paesaggio per la città metropolitana di Torino) in Turin – they have been since transferred to the Museo Egizio. Because of the quality and quantity of these documents, we decided to focus only on them and not extend our investigation to other archives such as the Archivio Centrale dello Stato (Central National Archives) and the Archivio Storico Diplomatico del Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Historical Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs) in Rome. Parallel to Sbriglio's research, in 2014 curators at the Museo Egizio started digitizing and studying the archaeological archives in order to reconstruct coherent archaeological contexts to be put on display in the completely renovated museum, which opened in April 2015. As a quite logical consequence, the Berlin and Turin scholars decided to continue the project together

and have thus contributed to the present book according to their different research interests. The combination of archival work (Alice Maria Sbriglio, Marcella Trapani), archaeological fieldwork (Jochem Kahl) and museum studies (Paolo Del Vesco) has resulted in a fresh view on Schiaparelli's fieldwork from different perspectives. The study and analysis of more than 400 documents and photos, the knowledge of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi gained over fourteen years of fieldwork, as well as hands-on familiarity with the innumerable museum objects from the site have allowed us to recontextualize the fieldwork conducted by the M.A.I. at Asyut at the beginning of the twentieth century. We gladly present here our interdisciplinary – within the frame of Egyptology – studies and results. We intend this book – which brings much too long neglected documentary material into the limelight – as a starting point for further research on Asyut, in the field and in the Museo Egizio, but also in archives.

Of course, without the support of many people and institutions this book would never have been completed. Our special thanks go, first of all, to the Director of the Turin National Archives Monica Grossi, to the former Director of the Soprintendenza Archeologia Piemonte Egle Micheletto and to the Director of the Museo Egizio Christian Greco for permission to study and publish the documents relative to the M.A.I. We are also thankful to Beppe Moiso, Tommaso Montonati, Luisa Gentile and Federica Ugliano for their help with the documentary material in Turin; to Fritz Barthel for taking photos at Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, to Martin Bleisteiner, Federico Poole, Neil Putt and Jamie Folena for revising the English text, to Mohamed Abdelrahim and Stephan Hartlepp for advice regarding notes from the Italian mission; and to Divina Centore for the transliteration of the hieroglyphic signs and inscriptions.

Last but not least, we are also very grateful to the publishing house Franco Cosimo Panini Editore for the always kind and professional assistance provided during the whole process of preparation of the book.

Turin, August 2017

1. ASYUT

Jochem Kahl¹

1. The city

Located approximately 375 kilometres to the south of Cairo, the city of Asyut is the gateway to important trade arteries leading through the desert to the oases Dakhla and Kharga, and thence to what is known as the *Forty Days Road*, a caravan route spanning a total of 1,767 kilometres all the way to Darfur in modern-day Sudan. Asyut's very name – translatable into English as “Guardian City” – gestures towards the city's considerable strategic importance, which almost inevitably consigned it to the fate of becoming what cultural anthropologists Bogdan Bogdanović,² Jane Schneider and Ida Susser³ have termed a “wounded city.” Its geographical location in the middle of Egypt placed Asyut between rival blocs of power on several occasions over the course of history, with massive damage inflicted in the wake of civil wars and occupation by foreign powers – yet it would appear that the city's changing fortunes have prompted its culture to thrive and to flourish time and again.⁴

What rendered Asyut even more desirable was its formidable agricultural wealth. This held true during antiquity, but also as late as the nineteenth century CE. Having travelled widely throughout Egypt in 1853, the American author Jane Anthony Eames mentions Asyut in her book *Another Budget; or Things which I saw in the East* (Boston 1855). She describes the panorama from the vantage point of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, a mountain to the west of the city honeycombed with numerous rock tombs from the Pharaonic Period, as follows:

A level, fertile plain, stretched, as far as the eye could reach, between the mountains and the river, which wound here and there, like a broad belt, and this plain was clothed in so fresh and bright a green, as to make it a perfect feast to the eye, particularly when contrasted with the yellow hills behind. Up and down, the plain was dotted with many a village, shaded by lofty palm trees, while Asyoot [sic] seemed

a perfect cluster of brown roofs, varied only by the swelling dome, and tall, slender minaret of a mosque.

(Eames, *Another Budget*, p. 72)

On the next page, Eames continues:

It was from this spot, I fully realized how fertile are the banks of the Nile...

(Eames, *Another Budget*, p. 73)

In 1862, Lucie Duff Gordon's impression was similar. Again describing the vista from Gebel Asyut al-gharbi over the city and the plain, the British writer states:

...the view of beautiful Assiut [sic] standing in the midst of a loop of the Nile was ravishing. A green deeper and brighter than England, graceful minarets in crowds, a picturesque bridge, gardens, palm-trees, then the river beyond it, the barren yellow cliffs as a frame all around that.

(Duff Gordon, *Letters from Egypt [1862–1869]*, p. 57)

The German Egyptologist Heinrich Brugsch, too, was overcome with emotion when he saw Asyut and the surrounding villages during the flooding of the Nile: he called the city a little Venice, comparing the villages to islands in a big ocean.⁵

These three snapshots from the nineteenth century give an impression of how fertile the area around Asyut must have been at that time – an impression which remains essentially unchanged even in the twenty-first century. From the top of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, the modern observer discerns a large

¹ I would like to thank Rebecca van Es and Martin Bleisteiner for translating this chapter into English.

² Bogdanović, *Die Stadt*.

³ Schneider, *Wounded Cities*.

⁴ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 3–20.

⁵ Brugsch, *Reiseberichte aus Aegypten*, pp. 100–01.



Fig. 1: Asyut and surrounding villages, 2012 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).

number of little dots both to the north and to the south, which on closer inspection turn out to be villages or hamlets (Fig. 1). In all likelihood, small settlements just like these were already scattered around the countryside during the Pharaonic Period.

Asyut's history as a major population centre and as a regional capital stretches back over more than 4,200 years. Serving as the administrative seat of the 13th Upper Egyptian nome, Asyut qualified as a town or a city early on in its development. During the Middle Kingdom, the settlement was home to perhaps 2,000 to 3,000 people.⁶ At the time of the Graeco-Roman Period, this figure may have grown to around 15,000.⁷ The size of the population did not increase significantly again until the early nineteenth century (17,000 in 1822; 20,000 in 1843).⁸ In 1880, however, Asyut already had 30,000 inhabitants,⁹ and, in 2017, the city arrived at a number of 420,585.¹⁰

We may assume that ancient Asyut, like other Egyptian cities of that day, consisted not only of living quarters, but

also of large cultivated areas.¹¹ Temples and palaces, residential buildings, facilities for the keeping of animals (domestic animals, but also the canids, ibises, etc. that were required for the animal worship practised at Asyut from the Late Period to the Roman Period), as well as fields and gardens, were likely to be found within the city's perimeter.

Unfortunately, Old Asyut's temples, mansions, palaces, workshops, granaries, markets and storage magazines have all been buried deeply under the towering strata of the alluvi-

⁶ Hassan, in Redford (ed.), *The Oxford Encyclopedia*, p. 271.

⁷ Walz, *JARCE* 15 (1978), p. 113.

⁸ Wilkinson, *Modern Egypt and Thebes*, p. 83.

⁹ Ebers, *Aegypten in Bild*, p. 201.

¹⁰ <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/egypt-population/> (accessed: 28 November 2017).

¹¹ See for example Pyramid Texts Spell 587, which gives us a good idea of an ancient Egyptian city.



Fig. 2: The city of Asyut in 2012 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).

al plain and under the sprawling maze of the rapidly growing modern city (*Fig. 2*). The only way to form an approximate notion of the ancient city is thus via pertinent written sources found elsewhere in Egypt, or via clues retrieved from the Pharaonic necropolis in its direct vicinity.

According to evidence garnered from these sources, Asyut's main temple was consecrated to the god Wepwawet. A funerary and protective deity,¹² Wepwawet was usually depicted as a canid, although this particular shape constitutes only one of his many manifestations. Further temples were dedicated to Anubis, the god of the necropolis who was also imagined in the shape of a canid, to Thoth, to Osiris and possibly to other deities as well.¹³

The strata containing the remains of the temple of Wepwawet from the New Kingdom are located approximately eight metres below the modern surface level.¹⁴

The quality of the artworks, craftsmanship and architec-

ture originating from Pharaonic Asyut has been met with great acclaim by contemporaries and modern Egyptologists alike. William Stevenson Smith observes:

Toward the end of the First Intermediate Period the workmanship at Assiut [*sic*] was well ahead of anything else being produced at any other site except at Thebes.

(Smith, *MDAIK* 15 [1957], p. 223)

William C. Hayes comes to a similar conclusion regarding the early Nineteenth Dynasty (early thirteenth century BCE):

¹² Graefe, in Helck and Westendorf (eds.), *LÄ.VI*, pp. 862–64; DuQuesne, *The Jackal Divinities of Egypt*, pp. 390–97.

¹³ See Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 35–58.

¹⁴ Gabra, *CdE* 6 (1931), pp. 237–43.

During the early Nineteenth Dynasty the ancient Upper Egyptian town of Si'ut (modern Asyut) was the home not only of several well-to-do officials of the national administration, but also of an accomplished atelier of sculptors, to whose able hands we owe ... admirable pieces of private tomb statuary.

(Hayes, *The Scepter of Egypt*, II, pp. 347–349)

The ancient Egyptians themselves certainly held Asyut's artistic and cultural know-how in high esteem – so much so, in fact, that they kept reusing, reconfiguring and recontextualising the products of Asyuti expertise over and over again for more than 2,000 years.

The texts, imagery and architectural layouts that had been used to such great effect at Asyut in the nomarch tombs from the First Intermediate Period and from the Middle Kingdom were passed on to later generations and emulated repeatedly all over Egypt: at Thebes during the New Kingdom and the Late Period, at Naga el-Hasaya (near Edfu), Tuna el-Gebel and Memphis/Saqqara, at Heliopolis, Sais, Athribis and Kôm Abu Yasin.¹⁵ According to the current state of research, the path of textual transmission can be followed all the way from Asyut to a Roman Period library in Tebtynis on the edge of the Fayum basin – substantial manuscript texts that were found there on papyrus from the second century CE are thought to be copies of patterns of inscriptions first used in the tombs of Asyuti nomarchs.¹⁶

In a manner of speaking, Asyut thus constitutes a substantial archive of knowledge of which only the tombs on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi have been preserved for posterity, whereas the libraries and temples of the city itself lie buried metres deep beneath a multitude of modern buildings. Even if much of this archive has perished, however, Asyut's rich heritage of texts, images and architecture nonetheless forms an integral part of ancient Egypt's cultural memory, an intellectual reservoir maintained and cultivated by Egyptian elites in order to buttress their claim to power, and in order to stabilise and convey their self-image.¹⁷

2. Stages of exploration at Asyut

2.1 Travellers up to 1799

From the seventeenth century onwards, European rulers, strategists and intellectuals began to recognise the political potential inherent in an appropriation of Egypt. In 1671, for example, Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz expounded Egypt's

significance in terms of naval power in a memorandum addressed to King Louis XIV.¹⁸ This primarily military and economic concern with Egypt was soon joined by an interest of a more historical and scholarly nature, and so Asyut, too, moved into the focus of European attention as a major traffic hub connecting several important lines of communication.¹⁹

Travelling through Egypt between 1672 and 1673 at the behest of the French Minister of Finance, Jean-Baptiste Colbert, the German theologian Johann Michael Wansleben visited Asyut in 1673 and mentioned the city in his travelogue.²⁰ Paul Lucas (1664–1737), a French jeweller, merchant and antiquarian, made his way to Asyut late in the reign of King Louis XIV. In a description of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi that was unusually detailed for his time, Lucas counted the city's monumental rock tombs among the most impressive edifices he had encountered on his travels throughout the Mediterranean.²¹ Another European visitor, the Danish naval captain Frederik Ludvig Norden, reached Asyut in 1738 during his voyage to Egypt undertaken at the orders of King Christian VI of Denmark.

European interest in Egypt culminated in military as well as in scholarly terms in Napoleon Bonaparte's Egyptian Campaign (1798–1801), in the course of which not only soldiers, but also 167 engineers and scholars were deployed to Egypt. Although the campaign ended in military debacle, the scholarly component of the enterprise proved to be an important cornerstone for the creation of "Egyptology" as an academic discipline. General Charles Antoine Morand and the French painter, writer, diplomat and art collector Dominique Vivant Denon made a brief stop in the city towards the end of 1798, before the main body of the French expeditionary forces, including the engineers René Édouard de Villiers du Terrage and Jean Baptiste Prosper Jollois, arrived at Asyut in the spring of 1799. Denon, but even more so de Villiers du Terrage and Jollois, provided descriptions of Asyut's antique treasures that remain fundamental to our understanding of

¹⁵ Kahl, *Siut-Theben*; Kahl, *SAK* 43 (2014), pp. 159–72; Kahl, *Ornamente in Bewegung*.

¹⁶ Osing, in Osing and Rosati (eds.), *Papiri geroglifici e ieratici*; Kahl, *SAK* 43 (2014), pp. 159–72.

¹⁷ See Assmann, in Assmann (eds.), *Kultur und Gedächtnis*, p. 15.

¹⁸ Heimann and Leitmeyer, in Leitmeyer and Heimann (eds.), *Ägyptens Schätze entdecken*, p. 27.

¹⁹ See Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, p. 21.

²⁰ Vansleb, *The Present State of Egypt*, pp. 218–19; Wansleben, *Bericht über seine im Auftrag Frankreichs*, pp. 346–48.

²¹ Lucas, *Troisième Voyage*, p. 343.

Tomb / Area	Extent of damage	Date of occurrence
Tomb I	Frontmost room Slaughter scenes in the inner shrine Parts of the inscriptions in the first corridor	Between 1778 and 1798 Between 1825 and 1851 (presumably soon after 1825) 1886
Tomb II	Rooms to the front Inner pillars Passageway to innermost room	Before 1798 Between 1799 and 1818 1886
Tomb of the Old Kingdom	Complex of rooms to the front Rear wall of the tomb	Before 1799 Between 1799 and 1828
Tomb III	Front of the tomb destroyed by explosives	Between 1825 and 1828
Tomb IV	Front of the tomb destroyed by explosives	Between 1825 and 1828
Tomb V	Front of the tomb and ceiling destroyed by explosives	Between 1825 and 1828
Vicinity of Tomb I	Blast damage, presumably destruction of several smaller tombs (belonging to the clientele of Djefai-Hapi I?)	1884
Tomb M12.3	Front room	Before 1893, presumably already before 1799
Vicinity of Deir el-Meitin, probably including Tomb O13.2	Destruction of tombs, ceiling and interior architectural elements destroyed by explosives	Directly before or in 1898
Tomb I10.1	Front room	After 1799

Table 1: Damage to tombs on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi caused by quarrying, according to reports of early travellers and researchers (taken from Kahl, *Die Zeit*, pp. 84–85, table 8).

the Gebel and of the city itself to this very day.²² De Villiers du Terrage and Jollois were responsible for the chapter on Asyut in the *Description de l'Égypte*,²³ where the French Expedition's findings were extensively published and thus rendered accessible to an educated audience.²⁴ The French explorers emphasised that they considered Asyut to be a place of particular importance for their travels and their work as a whole: It was at the nomarch tombs of Asyut that they copied the first complete hieroglyphic inscriptions, that they first formed a precise notion of Egyptian art, and that they first encountered a rich store of mummies.²⁵ Ultimately, the architectural drawings and copies of numerous tomb inscriptions prepared by members of the French Expedition laid the groundwork for all subsequent research on ancient Asyut.²⁶

2.2 The nineteenth century

After the tombs on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi had become known to the wider public in the wake of the publication of the *Description de l'Égypte*, they quickly turned into the destination of numerous nineteenth-century travellers and Egyptologists.²⁷ The undertakings of the Scottish antique collector Robert Hay of Linplum, who visited Egypt several times between 1824

and 1838 accompanied by artists and scholars such as Francis Arundale, Joseph Bonomi, Frederick Catherwood and Edward Lane, proved to be especially productive. Hay authored an unusually comprehensive and reliable report that covered some of the tombs on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, supplementing it with views of the city, architectural drawings and plans of the tombs, as well as with manual copies of tomb inscriptions.²⁸ Hay's findings remained unpublished, however, and received only scant attention from within the Egyptological community despite the fact that Hay had had the good fortune of encountering many significant elements of the sepulchral structures in a much better state than any of the Egyptologists that were to follow in his footsteps: Between 1825

²² De Villiers du Terrage, *Journal et souvenirs*, pp. 101–22; Denon, *Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute Égypte*, pp. 96–98, pls. XXX.2, XXXIII.2–3.

²³ De Villiers du Terrage and Jollois, in: Jomard (ed.), *Description de l'Égypte*, pp. 124–57.

²⁴ See Bednarski, *Holding Egypt*; Godlewska, *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers, New Series* 20 (1995), p. 5.

²⁵ Devilliers and Jollois, in: Jomard (ed.), *Description de l'Égypte*, pp. 125–26.

²⁶ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, p. 25; Kahl, in: Leitmeyer and Heimann (eds.), *Ägyptens Schätze entdecken*, pp. 135–36; Kahl, *Die Zeit*, pp. 133–39.

²⁷ Kahl, *Die Zeit*.

²⁸ Kahl, *Die Zeit*, pp. 354–55, 359, 364–65, 369–75, 377, 379, 384–85, 387, 391–92, 394, 396–408.

and 1828, quarrying operations on a scale that was nothing less than disastrous for the ancient remains were carried out, irretrievably destroying important architectural features, and in some cases even obliterating whole tombs.

All things considered, large-scale quarrying is clearly one of the main culprits for the destruction of tombs on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. Written sources from the eighteenth and nineteenth century as well as drawings and photographs from the nineteenth century make it possible to date at least some of these destructive activities and to determine the extent of the damage they caused (*Table 1*). It must be noted, however, that tomb robbers,²⁹ torrential rains and the resulting landslides, direct sunlight, tourists, the excrement of bats and birds, vandalism and inadequate methods of excavation all contributed their share to the disruption of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi's archaeological landscape.³⁰

Modern researchers remain heavily indebted to the ground-breaking work of the British Egyptologist Francis Llewellyn Griffith, who copied the inscriptions in Tombs I–V between 1887 and 1888, and published them a year later.³¹ His edition has been the authoritative starting point for studies of the texts from these tombs ever since.³² Griffith was heavily dependent on ladders and candles in copying the inscriptions, some of which were located high up underneath the ceiling. Painfully aware of the value of his irreplaceable equipment, Griffith wrote:

I ... had to tramp every evening to the town, leaving the precious ladders in doubtful security though hidden in the darkest recesses of Tomb I.

(Griffith, *BOR* 3, p. 123)

Working on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi around 1893, the British Egyptologist Percy E. Newberry in turn produced his own copies of the inscriptions with the goal of correcting and complementing Griffith's publication. His project remained unfinished, however.³³ Unfortunately, Griffith showed little interest in the fact that the tombs were richly decorated with various types of painted imagery. His publication is extremely reticent to provide details on pictorial representations – in fact, in most cases it fails to mention the existence of paintings altogether. This led to a serious misjudgement regarding the tombs' state of preservation and completion: Treatments of images and scenes

from Asyut are almost completely absent from the archives of Egyptian art history; and as far as the interpretation of historic events is concerned, the fragmentary descriptions tempted researchers to assume that the tombs remained uncompleted, and thus that their owners had met with an untimely death. It was not until 1957 that a four-page essay by William Stevenson Smith began to rectify this widespread misconception, an essay which treated only a small section of a monumental wall scene in Tomb I, but which nonetheless drew attention to the existence of mural paintings in that tomb.³⁴

There is a strong likelihood that illegal excavations were a common occurrence on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi at that time.³⁵ The first authorised archaeological digs that we are aware of took place towards the end of the nineteenth century. Regrettably, these campaigns remained undocumented. The exact locations of the excavation areas as well as the subsequent fate of the finds are frequently unclear; architectural plans or precise descriptions of objects are non-existent. One of these early campaigns, carried out in 1889 under the supervision of Mohamed Halfawee in the area of Tomb VI and the burial site known as the Salakhana Tomb, involved fieldwork that the American jurist and Egyptologist Charles Edwin Wilbour called “a considerable excavation, quite grandiose.”³⁶ With the exception of a number of dog mummies, Halfawee's finds are today considered as lost. A further excavation took place in 1893 higher up on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi: A man by the name of Farag dug up the tomb of the nomarch Mesehti, with some of the finds making their way to the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.³⁷ In 1897, Farag Ismail (it is unclear whether this man is identical with the excavator of Mesehti's tomb) and Yasser Tadros carried out fieldwork in the ruins of the monastery of Deir el-Azzam. A report on this excavation³⁸ has proved to be incomplete and faulty.³⁹ Only a vague summary description

²⁹ The fact that Asyut is mentioned several times in the *Livre des perles* deserves particular mention (see Kamal, *Livre des perles enfouies*).

³⁰ Kahl, *Die Zeit*, pp. 77–92.

³¹ Griffith, *The Inscriptions of Siüt and Dêr Rîfeh*; see also Griffith, *BOR* 3 (1888–1889) pp. 121–29, 164–68, 174–84, 244–52.

³² Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, p. 27.

³³ Magee, in Eyre (ed.), *Proceedings of the Seventh International Congress of Egyptologists*, pp. 717–18.

³⁴ Smith, *MDAIK* 15 (1957), pp. 221–24.

³⁵ See for example the remarks in De Bock, *Matériaux*, p. 91 in reference to Deir el-Meitin. See also Chassinat and Palanque, *Assiout*, pp. 1–2.

³⁶ Capart (ed.), *Travels in Egypt*, p. 528.

³⁷ See Zitman, *The Necropolis of Assiut*, pp. 157–64.

³⁸ Maspero, *ASAE* 1 (1900), pp. 109–19.

³⁹ Eichner and Beckh, in Kahl et al., *SAK* 39 (2010), p. 207.

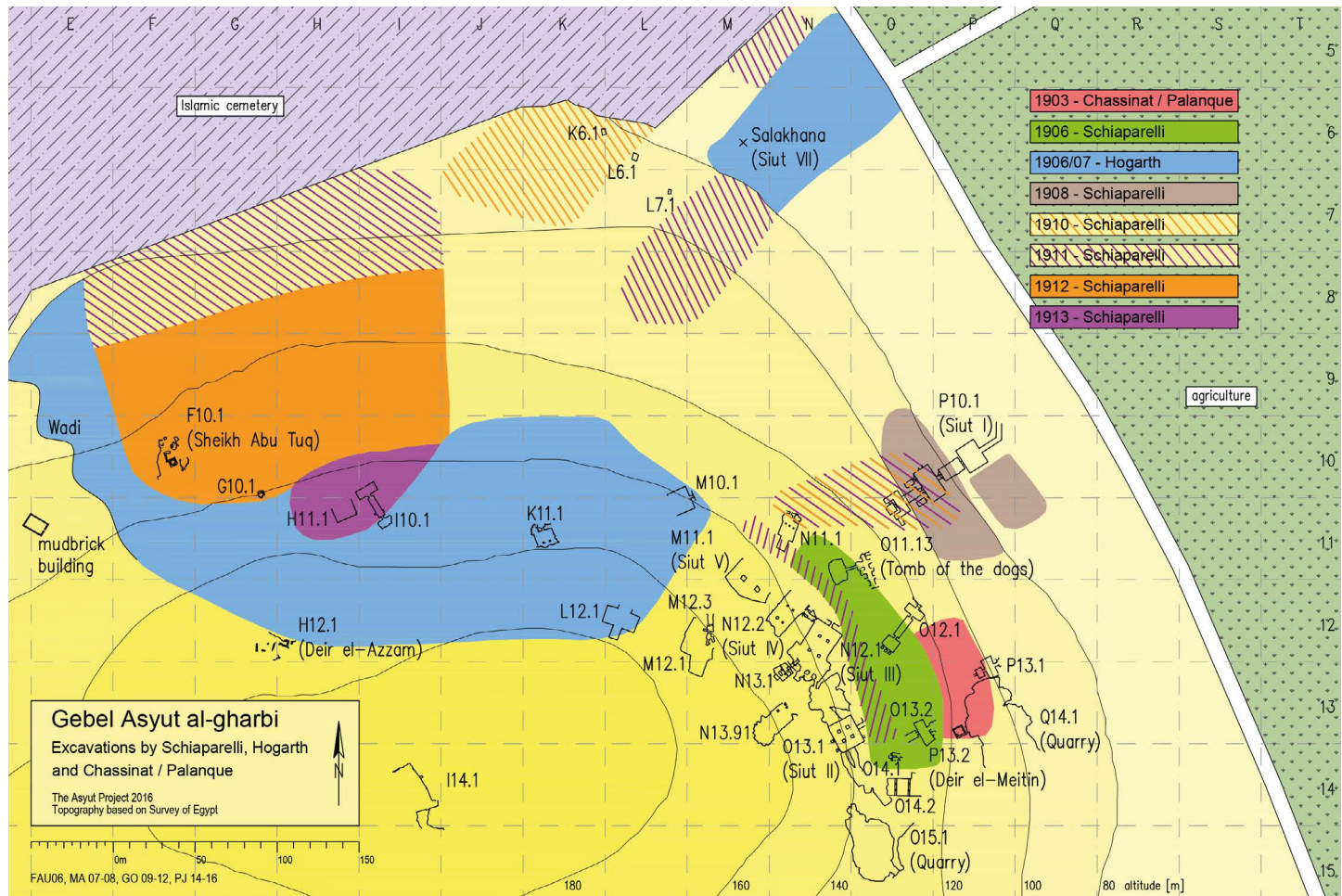


Fig. 3: Reconstruction of the early twentieth century excavation campaigns at Gebel Asyut al-gharbi (© The Asyut Project; reconstruction by Jochem Kahl and Alice Sbriglio; map: Philipp Jansen).

exists for a total of approximately 1,400 excavated tombs, each containing one or two burials. While there must have been a substantial number of finds, their current whereabouts are unknown.⁴⁰

2.3 The twentieth century: Before the First World War

Between 1903 and 1914, four major officially sanctioned excavation campaigns took place on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi (Fig. 3). They were led by Émile Chassinat and Charles Palanque (1903), Ernesto Schiaparelli (1906–1913), David George Hogarth (1906–1907) and Ahmed Bey Kamal (1913–1914).

Acting on behalf of museums or national governments, the excavators clearly had their employer's best interests in mind – the objective was to enlarge the respective collections in Europe or in Egypt, as the case may have been. It seems that Asyut was chosen due to a widespread feeling among Egypt-

ologists that the site had been neglected for far too long. Further to this, the reports and finds yielded by the excavations of the twentieth century are likely to have fuelled the researchers' hopes for a bountiful harvest of desirable objects.⁴¹

Still intact tombs were systematically sought out, opened and stripped of their furnishings. No attention whatsoever was paid to the mapping of the tombs' precise location and to the adequate documentation of their architecture. Although a few tomb plans were drawn (four by Schiaparelli and several dozen by Hogarth), the documentation of the architecture is poor overall, and it is very difficult to identify these tombs on the mountain today. In addition to this, the exact positions of the finds were recorded only sporadically. All told,

⁴⁰ Maspero, *ASAE* 1 (1900); Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 100–02.

⁴¹ Cf. e.g. TS LT 21.07.1908, p. 3.

publications detailing the results of the excavations remained few and far between. None of the campaigns drafted a precise map of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, making these large-scale activities all but impossible to retrace. Even Hogarth's general sketch map proved to be of little use in practice, particularly due to the large heaps of debris caused by the excavations which cover the surface of the Gebel. The relative locations of the tombs seemed to be mere approximations.⁴²

2.3.1 Émile Chassinat and Charles Palanque

The excavations led by Émile Chassinat and Charles Palanque in 1903 are the only ones that led to a conclusive report, but the activities of the two Frenchmen ultimately did not bode well for the archaeological sites on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi.⁴³ Chassinat and Palanque did discover 26 tombs from the First Intermediate Period and the Middle Kingdom, publishing their finds in a monograph;⁴⁴ there is strong evidence, however, that parts of the Coptic monastery of Deir el-Meitin were destroyed without prior documentation in order to gain access to these tombs.⁴⁵ What is more, their publication neither provided a plan for any of the individual tombs, nor did it include a map of the mountain indicating the precise location of the burial sites. Instead, the publication focused almost exclusively on coffins and statues.

Chassinat and Palanque's failure to undertake a complete documentation of their finds, especially as far as pottery is concerned, makes it impossible to reconstruct the complete inventory of the tombs that they discovered intact.

2.3.2 David George Hogarth

From December 1906 to March 1907, the British archaeologist David George Hogarth conducted fieldwork in the north-western area of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. A magnetically oriented dividing line was drawn from the mountain's base to the top, beginning just slightly to the east of the Salakhana Tomb.⁴⁶ The territory covered by Hogarth's concession bordered directly on Ernesto Schiaparelli's plot towards the east. The large nomarch tombs, the existence of which had been known since the French Expedition at the latest, were not included. Nonetheless, Hogarth used Tomb IV as living quarters and as a depot for his finds. He had been assigned the task of carrying out excavations at Asyut by E.A. Wallis Budge, then the Keeper of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum, whose professed

objective was "to obtain objects necessary to fill up the gaps in our collection."⁴⁷ Asyut was chosen as the result of Budge's consultations with Gaston Maspero, the Director of the Egyptian Antiquities Service. Budge justified this decision as follows:

The site ... contains certain tombs of the last princes of Manetho's Xth Dynasty and nobles of the Herakleopolitan Dynasty, who were engaged in resisting to [sic] advance of the Theban princes to the north. Of the history of that period very little is known and it may reasonably be expected that successful excavations on the site will materially advance the knowledge of the history of that time.⁴⁸

Hogarth himself characterised his mission as

that body-snatching sort, which Science approves and will doubtless justify to the Angel of Resurrection by pleading a statute of limitations. To rob a tomb appears, in fact, to be held dastardly or laudable according as the tenancy of the corpse has been long or short.⁴⁹

Hogarth was evidently hoping to find intact burial sites – to which he himself referred as "virgin tombs" – and to secure the deposited objects for the British Museum. Yet as it turned out, the part of the necropolis that was covered by his concession had already been ransacked by tomb robbers. He wrote:

For every profitable tomb at least twenty profitless had to be opened and, moreover, examined scrupulously, since it was hardly ever possible to be sure if the dead man had been wholly robbed till we reached his chamber itself, ten to thirty feet below the surface.⁵⁰

⁴² Ryan, *Archaeological Excavations of Hogarth*, p. 3.

⁴³ Kahl, in Eldamaty (ed.), *Assiut-Tag*, p. 16.

⁴⁴ Chassinat and Palanque, *Assiout*.

⁴⁵ Cf. Clédat, *ASAE* 9 (1908), p. 214, as well as the discussion in Chassinat and Palanque, *Assiout*, p. 3; in addition to these historical sources, the current archaeological situation around Deir el-Meitin strongly suggests that the French mission demolished the monastery to excavate the undisturbed pharaonic tombs underneath.

⁴⁶ Ryan, *Archaeological Excavations of Hogarth*, p. 51.

⁴⁷ Ryan, *Archaeological Excavations of Hogarth*, p. 49.

⁴⁸ Ryan, *Archaeological Excavations of Hogarth*, p. 50.

⁴⁹ Hogarth, *Accidents of an Antiquary's Life*, p. 154.

⁵⁰ Hogarth, *Accidents of an Antiquary's Life*, p. 155.

In less than three months (up to the end of February 1907), Hogarth attempted to explore as many tombs from the Old Kingdom, the First Intermediate Period and the Middle Kingdom as possible. In doing so, he did not shy away from the use of dynamite.⁵¹ Around 300 tombs were hastily excavated, with just 60 of these delivering results that Hogarth deemed worthy of mention.⁵² Tombs from the Late Period, the Ptolemaic Period and the Roman Period further down on the mountain received only superficial attention.⁵³ He wrote to Budge:

I would not advise anyone, unless he wants things Ptolemaic and Roman, to put a spade into your part of the site again.

Unfortunately, Hogarth's documentation of the tombs' location and their architecture is highly inadequate – not only by modern standards, but also in comparison to contemporaneous excavations.⁵⁴ He also failed to make his findings accessible, and they remain largely unpublished to this day.⁵⁵ Approximately 700 objects, originally packaged in 18 crates and later redistributed to 27 shipping containers, reached London and the British Museum in 1907. A further 19 crates filled with artefacts retrieved during the excavations ended up in the Egyptian Museum at Cairo, where they subsequently disappeared, never to be seen again.⁵⁶ Many other objects were discarded right away: Hogarth abandoned a great quantity of material at his base camp, thereby dooming any attempt to reconstruct the inventory of even a single tomb to failure. Donald Paul Ryan described Hogarth's *modus operandi* as follows:

‘A good representative selection’ of the objects was packed and others, including unpainted coffins, ‘hundreds of common vases, and other things not worth sending’ were left in the tomb of Khety II.⁵⁷

In 2003, the joint German-Egyptian fieldwork (see Chapters 2.5 and 3) on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi led to the recovery of a small number of finds that Hogarth's expedition had left behind in Tomb IV. The whereabouts of the remaining objects (e.g. of the coffins mentioned by Hogarth) are unknown.

2.3.3 Ernesto Schiaparelli

The fieldwork carried out under the supervision of the Italian Ernesto Schiaparelli between 1906 and 1913 constituted the

most extensive archaeological activities at Asyut up to that point. Schiaparelli and his staff excavated numerous tombs on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi in the course of seven campaigns undertaken on behalf of the Egyptian Museum in Turin, where the resulting finds amount to no less than 9% of the total inventory of Egyptian antiquities.⁵⁸ In retrospect, these finds cemented the museum's international reputation and turned it into one of the largest collections of ancient Egyptian artefacts in the world. Even today, members of the public and scholars continue to hold Schiaparelli and his work in high regard, celebrating his academic heritage as “seminal” and proclaiming the story of his endeavours a “fascinating tale of epic proportions.”⁶⁰ Schiaparelli's eye for special and unique artefacts, in particular, remains very much to his credit: the finds he brought to Turin were undoubtedly selected with great foresight and expertise, and a broad cross-section of objects was chosen, with special attention being paid to items with regionally specific characteristics, or singular and distinctive properties.

Yet Schiaparelli's undertakings, too, were driven by a desire to augment the Turin museum's collection and to fill its chronological and typological gaps; so much so, in fact, that the specific contexts of his finds – especially those from Asyut – received only insufficient attention or remained undocumented altogether. Torn from their original environment, the Asyuti objects reached Turin as isolated and incoherent individual pieces. As Schiaparelli himself never published a report on his campaigns at Asyut, his finds still await academic appraisal a hundred years on – an appraisal, moreover, which can at best attempt to close at least some of the gaps left by the inadequate documentation of finds *in situ*. In most cases, the valuable opportunity to establish a relationship between the finds and the tombs, and in turn

⁵¹ Ryan, *Archaeological Excavations of Hogarth*, p. 79.

⁵² Zitman, *The Necropolis of Assiut*, Text, p. 45.

⁵³ Ryan, *Archaeological Excavations of Hogarth*, p. 60.

⁵⁴ E.g. Ludwig Borchardt at Abusir; Francesco Ballerini at Heliopolis; William Matthew Flinders Petrie at Abydos.

⁵⁵ A reconstruction of the excavation is attempted in Ryan, *Archaeological Excavations of Hogarth* and in Zitman, *The Necropolis of Assiut*.

⁵⁶ Ryan, *Archaeological Excavations of Hogarth*, pp. 62–63.

⁵⁷ Ryan, *Archaeological Excavations of Hogarth*, pp. 61–62.

⁵⁸ On Hogarth's “depot”, see Kilian, in Kahl et al., *SAK* 41 (2012),

pp. 196–201; Czyzewska-Zalewska, in Kahl et al., *SAK* 44 (2015), pp. 104–16.

⁵⁹ Personal communication by Paolo Del Vesco.

⁶⁰ D'Amicone and Pozzi Battaglia, *Le dimore eterne di Assiut e Gebelein*, p. 15: “fruttuose campagne di scavo”; D'Amicone and Pozzi Battaglia, *La montagna dei morti*, p. 11: “affascinante epopea”; p. 15: “fruttuose campagne di scavo”.

Fieldwork season	Area of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi where excavations took place
1906 (03 May 1906 – 05 June 1906)	Southern Area, Steps 5 and 6: above Deir el-Meitin and the site of previous French excavations, up to the level of Tomb IV
1907 (22 April 1907 – 30 April 1907)	“Soil movements” in preparation for the 1908 campaign
1908 (11 March 1908 – 13 May 1908)	Step 2, south of Tomb I Step 3 above Tomb I (inter alia Shemes, Min-hotep [Kem-hotep])
1910 (09 February 1910 – 31 March 1910)	Foot of the mountain, vicinity of the Muslim cemetery Above Tomb I (= Step 3; possibly even higher up)
1911 (20 February 1911 – 25 April 1911)	North-eastern corner of the Muslim cemetery Next to or above the Salakhana-Tomb Vicinity of Tomb III and IV, and subsequently also to the south of these Above Tomb I (Step 3–5), Tomb N11.1 Below Sheikh Abu Tug’s mausoleum and the Coptic chapel G10.1
1912 (20 February 1912 – 16 April 1912)	Below Sheikh Abu Tug’s mausoleum (continued from where the 1911 campaign left off)
1913 (19 February 1913 – 22 April 1913)	Vicinity of Sheikh Abu Tug’s mausoleum (inter alia Northern Soldiers Tomb [H11.1] and Tomb I10.1)

Table 2: Reconstruction of Ernesto Schiaparelli’s excavation campaigns on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi (based on archive studies and research into photographic evidence carried out by A.M. Sbriglio and J. Kahl).

between the tombs and the mountain as a whole, was irretrievably squandered. Crucial religious, sociological and stratigraphic aspects remained unexplored: In which parts of the necropolis were the members of certain social strata buried? Can chronological differences in the usage of the mountain’s various altitudinal layers be discerned? Which objects are to be expected in an undisturbed burial site at Asyut?⁶¹ To give an example, 46 isolated skulls⁶² were removed from the site without prior documentation of their relationship to the remainder of the respective skeletons, or of the associated burial objects. Today, medical examination of these skulls can only supply the most general information on living conditions and diseases,⁶³ while it is impossible to reconstruct their relationship to the local terrain, to Gebel Asyut al-gharbi or to certain individuals buried there.⁶⁴

The present volume is the first attempt to provide detailed information on Schiaparelli’s campaigns at Asyut by combining his data with the findings of recent fieldwork. Some important events can be reconstructed from hundreds of unpublished documents including fragmentary notes concerning the excavations, from financial accounts, from letters and reports to the King of Italy and the relevant ministries, as well as from the photographs and architectural drawings that documented the operations on site. It is only thanks to the intensive studies carried out by Alice Maria Sbriglio at the Archivio di Stato di Torino, to the much-ap-

preciated assistance of Marcella Trapani (Soprintendenza) with the photographic documents pertaining to Schiaparelli’s excavations throughout Egypt, and to the comprehensive access to Schiaparelli’s Asyut-related finds in the storerooms of the Egyptian Museum that Christian Greco and Paolo Del Vesco so generously granted and themselves made use of, that it has become possible to determine the exact sites of excavations with more precision than was previously the case, to describe Schiaparelli’s methods and strategies in more detail, and finally even to reassign a number of objects from the museum’s collection to certain excavation areas with reasonable accuracy, thereby at least partly recontextualising them. All these accomplishments notwithstanding, a deplorable and irreversible loss of information has taken place: the systematic exploitation of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi combined with the far less systematic documentation of the related excavations have frequently obscured the exact context of Schiaparelli’s finds beyond recovery, consigning large parts of Asyut’s history to oblivion.⁶⁵

⁶¹ Kahl, *Die Zeit*, p. 93.

⁶² Marro, *Rivista di Antropologia* 18 (1913), p. 65.

⁶³ Rabino Massa and Boano, in D’Amicone and Pozzi Battaglia (eds.), *La montagna dei morti*, pp. 218–20; Marro, *Rivista di Antropologia* 18 (1913), pp. 63–109.

⁶⁴ Masali and Chiarelli, *Journal of Human Evolution* 1 (1972), pp. 161–69.

⁶⁵ Kahl, in Eldamaty (ed.), *Assiut-Tag*, p. 16.

A synopsis of the examined documents referring to the fieldwork carried out between 1906 and 1913 made it possible for the first time to link certain areas of the mountain with the associated excavation campaigns (*Table 2 and Fig. 3*). As a result, it has become feasible to establish at least the approximate position of a number of hitherto unlocatable tombs that contained significant objects relating to Asyut's history. The tombs of Shemes and Min-hotep with their numerous burial objects are exemplary cases in point: both tombs were excavated by Schiaparelli in 1908. The existing records for this year supply clear evidence that the Italian excavations took place above the level of Tomb I (that is, on Geological Step 3 and possibly also on Step 4), and thus that the two tombs in question must be located somewhere in this area. The excavations of 1913 provide a further opportunity to correlate specific finds from the museum's collection with Gebel Asyut al-gharbi: In the course of this campaign, Schiaparelli focused his attention on the site that is known today as the Northern Soldiers Tomb (Tomb H11.1), and on the neighbouring Tomb I10.1. The Northern Soldiers Tomb can be dated to the Eleventh Dynasty, Tomb I10.1 to the late Eleventh Dynasty or the early Twelfth Dynasty. This allows a tentative dating of the finds made in this area of the mountain to the Eleventh Dynasty or to the period of transition to the Twelfth Dynasty, a hypothesis which naturally remains to be verified for each of the objects in question. It is to be hoped that the linking of objects with the locations where they were originally found will, in due course, enable a more exact determination of their respective age (the distinction between First Intermediate Period, Eleventh Dynasty and Twelfth Dynasty, in particular, has frequently proven to be a vexed question in existing research).

2.3.4 Ahmed Bey Kamal

Further fieldwork was conducted by the Egyptian scholar Ahmed Bey Kamal (1851–1923) in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the First World War.⁶⁶ Acting on behalf of the private collector Sayed Bey Khashaba, Kamal was yet another visitor to Asyut who burrowed through Gebel Asyut al-gharbi in search of collectible Egyptian antiques. A local museum at Asyut founded by Khashaba was the recipient of numerous finds from this and other excavation campaigns. Little by little, however, many of these objects ended up on the art market and were eventually sold to Eu-

rope or America. In some cases, even closely related artefacts were separated in the process.⁶⁷ The collection suffered serious losses as a result of these shady dealings, and what little remains of it today is kept in the secondary school “Mathaf al-Salaam” (formerly the American College) at Asyut.⁶⁸

Kamal did not document his excavations in a satisfactory manner, publishing only an incomplete, list-like enumeration of some of his finds.⁶⁹ While the exact sites of his excavations on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi remain unknown to the present day, his campaigns appear to have focused on the middle reaches of the mountain, in all probability including the area to the south of Tomb I.⁷⁰ As no information concerning the precise origin of the objects intended for Khashaba's collection was recorded, it is frequently impossible to state with any certainty whether a given object originated from Asyut at all, or whether it was found at some other archaeological site in Middle Egypt.

2.3.5 Pierre Montet

In 1911 and 1914, the French Egyptologist Pierre Montet copied inscriptions in Tombs I–VIII, but his records went unpublished until the years between 1928 and 1935. Three photographs were included, as well as a brief and far from complete palaeography of his transcripts.⁷¹ Regrettably, Montet followed Griffith's example in failing to seize the opportunity to adequately document the tombs' painted decor.

2.4 The twentieth century: After the First World War

Interest in Asyut declined steeply after the First World War. The preceding large-scale excavation campaigns on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi had left little hope for spectacular finds, minimising the appeal of further fieldwork. There was a small handful of notable exceptions, however: First and foremost, the clearing activities under the supervision of the English Egyptologist Gerald Avery Wainwright (1879–1964)

⁶⁶ On Kamal, see Reid, *Whose Pharaohs*, pp. 186–212; Forbes, *KMT* 16.1 (2005).

⁶⁷ For example, the cult chamber of Amen-hotep: Karig, *ZÄS* 95 (1969); Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 97–99.

⁶⁸ See the photograph in Kahl, *Mehen* (2014), p. 36, fig. 15.

⁶⁹ Kamal, *ASAE* 16 (1916).

⁷⁰ On the location of the excavation site, see Kamal, *ASAE* 16 (1916), p. 66; Wild, *BIFAO* 69 (1971); Zitman, *The Necropolis of Assiut*, Text, pp. 64–68; Maps, pp. 281–82.

⁷¹ Montet, *Kêmi* 1 (1928), pp. 53–68; Montet, *Kêmi* 3 (1930–1935), pp. 43–111; Montet, *Kêmi* 6 (1936), pp. 131–63.



Fig. 4: Asyut, piles of debris near Deir el-Meitin, 2016 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).

in some of the larger tombs (particularly in Tomb I and in the Salakhana Tomb) have to be mentioned in this context;⁷² brief surveys which yielded at least a modicum of published remarks were conducted by the Egyptian archaeologist Moharram Kamal in 1931 and 1932,⁷³ and by his compatriot, the Egyptologist Ali Hassan, in 1962;⁷⁴ the American Egyptologist William Stevenson Smith visited Asyut in the 1950s and examined Tomb I;⁷⁵ the archaeologist Maria C. Shaw, also hailing from the USA, followed suit in 1965, publishing observations on the decor of Tomb I as well;⁷⁶ further surveys brought the American Egyptologist Donald B. Spanel and his British colleague Diana Magee to the mountain in the 1980s.⁷⁴

The discovery of illicit excavations in Asyut's old town offered a rare glimpse of the city's main temple: decorated blocks of stone belonging to the temple of Wepwawet from the New Kingdom were found at a depth of approximately 8 metres in a tunnel underneath the tenements of modern-day Asyut.⁷⁸

In the 1990s, the upsurge of terrorism precluded any further archaeological activity in the greater Asyut area.

2.5 The twenty-first century

Fieldwork on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi has begun anew with the start of a joint German-Egyptian project in 2003, whose research strategies and objectives are substantially different from those of previous campaigns. Referred to as the *Asyut Project*, the collaborative effort is based on the following set of basic principles:⁷⁹

⁷² Wainwright, *ASAE* 26 (1926), pp. 160–66; Wainwright, *ASAE* 28 (1928), pp. 175–89; DuQuesne, *Anubis, Upwawet, and other Deities*.

⁷³ Kamal, *ASAE* 34 (1934), pp. 49–53; Kamal, *ASAE* 34 (1934), pp. 125–26.

⁷⁴ Hassan, *Stöcke und Stäbe*, p. 93.

⁷⁵ Smith, *MDAIK* 15 (1957), pp. 221–24.

⁷⁶ Shaw, *AJA* 74 (1970), pp. 25–30.

⁷⁷ Spanel, *Or* 58 (1989), pp. 301–14; Magee, *Asyût*.

⁷⁸ Gabra, *CdE* 6 (1931), pp. 237–43; Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 39–48.

⁷⁹ See Kahl, in Eldamaty (ed.), *Assiut-Tag* for early remarks to the same effect.

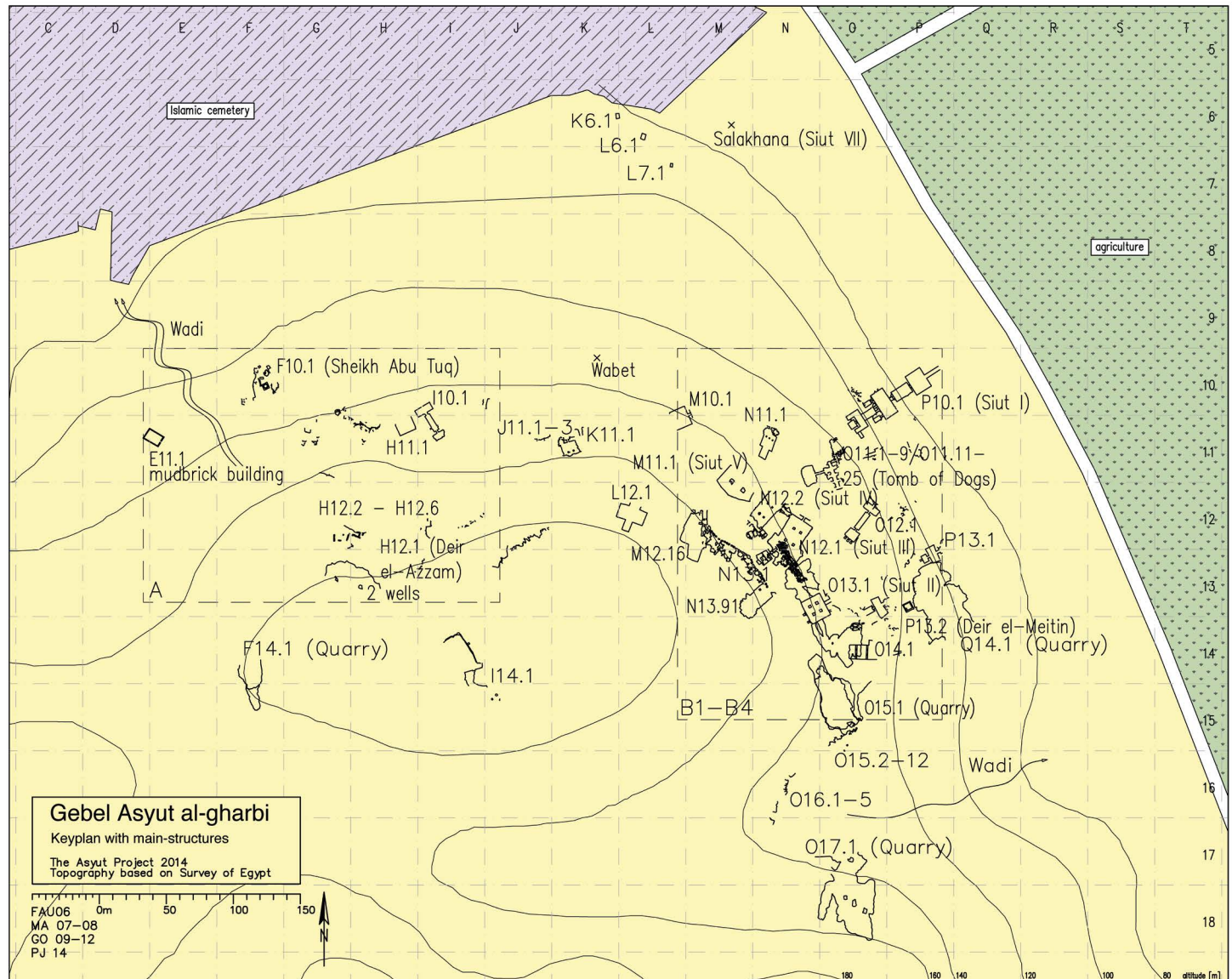


Fig. 5: Gebel Asyut al-gharbi (© The Asyut Project; map: Philipp Jansen).

1 Holistic approach

In contrast to previous ventures, and also in contrast to a PhD thesis published in 2010,⁸⁰ Gebel Asyut al-gharbi and its archaeological structures are examined in light of their *longue durée*. Research does not remain limited to the First Intermediate Period and the Middle Kingdom – the various uses the mountain was put to during other periods of history are examined as well. Special attention is paid to the way in which the functions of individual areas of the Gebel and of the structures erected on it have changed over time. In order to achieve these goals, an international and interdisciplinary team numbering approximately 25 researchers in any given

year has established a regular presence on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi in the months of August, September and October ever since the project's inception in 2003.⁸¹

2 Regional diversity

Gebel Asyut al-gharbi provides a wealth of material from which to write a specifically regional history of Asyut, laying bare the particularities of local patterns of thought and craftsmanship, and elucidating the differences to, for exam-

⁸⁰ Zitzman, *The Necropolis of Assiut*.

⁸¹ See Kahl, in Eldamaty (ed.), *Assiut-Tag*, pp. 18–21.



Fig. 6: Asyut, Tomb III, IV, and V, 2007 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).

ple, the customs followed at the royal residence(s). The combined research of the last thirteen years has, among many other things, led to the discovery of a type of statue that is characteristic for Asyut, yielded locally specific types of pottery, unearthed a hitherto unknown tomb of a nomarch from the beginning of the Middle Kingdom, and established evidence for imports from as far as the Aegean, the Middle East, Gaza and Northern Africa; ceiling paintings which constitute the beginning of a long line of tradition that reaches all the way from the Middle Kingdom to the Late Period were made visible, restored and documented; dipinti of literary texts left behind by visitors during the New Kingdom were discovered on the walls of a tomb constructed in the Eleventh Dynasty, some 500 years earlier – a discovery which is all the more remarkable as this is the first known instance where literary texts are deployed in visitors' dipinti on the walls of an Egyptian burial site; zoological data concerning the circumstances

of life and death of thousands of canids that had been buried in one of the tombs on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi over a period of time ranging from the seventh century BCE to the Roman Period was collected and assessed; the mechanisms behind the apotheosis of nomarch Djefai-Hapi I could be reconstructed; the abode of the local Christian hermit, St John of Lycopolis, was identified, and parallels were established between the site of his veneration and the places of remembrance dedicated to the memory of locally worshipped nomarchs of the First Intermediate Period.

In addition to all this, Mamluk pottery was examined, and the attitude of modern-day excavation workers towards their occupation and towards archaeological research in general was analysed.

3 Emergency preservation measures

Besides its research methods and its fieldwork-generated

findings that have helped to embed Asyut in a model of regional identity, the project has a further crucial aspect: its focus on the preservation of archaeological objects under immediate threat of destruction. For many research activities on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, the point of departure is the fact that a great number of the monuments on the mountain are acutely endangered and in a highly precarious state of preservation. For the first time in the history of research on Asyut, architecture, decor and archaeological finds pertaining to the large and well-known decorated tombs from the First Intermediate Period and the Middle Kingdom, as well as to the great number of other structures on the mountain, were documented comprehensively and faithfully; images and texts were recorded in facsimile; architectural plans were drafted with the help of a total station; a pioneering survey of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi produced a map that has since been published, and that is being updated and expanded on a regular basis. All these rescue operations have been made necessary by the severe damage that the Gebel has undergone over the course of the last centuries, but also by the insufficiently documented excavation work of the twentieth century.

It is precisely this broadness of approach that has enabled the *Asyut Project* to embrace innovative research perspectives time and again. One of these perspectives is the archive-based reconstruction of Ernesto Schiaparelli's campaigns, a research objective the *Asyut Project* has engaged with since 2013 in parallel with the fieldwork,⁸² and which establishes a link between excavations carried out over a century ago and the present volume. Further research results that the *Asyut Project* has achieved by means of field archaeology will be presented in the following chapter.

3. Gebel Asyut al-gharbi

Its necropolis is the only part of ancient Asyut that is still accessible today. Together with the modern cemetery, it is located in the mountainous terrain to the west of the settlement which rises to a height of more than 200 metres above sea level and which extends more than one kilometre alongside the modern city (*Pls. 62a–65b*). According to the geologists Dietrich and Rosemarie Klemm, Gebel Asyut al-gharbi can be divided into eleven limestone layers, each of which consists of limestone with a thickness of 5 to 15 metres which

grades at its top into marl and shale beds of 0.5 to 3 metres thickness. Weathering has shaped these beds into gently inclined slopes, while the more massive limestone forms comparatively steep cuts. The result of this rhythmic layering are morphological steps which can easily be followed over a stretch of several kilometres due to their flat horizontal bedding.⁸³ The specific geological division of the mountain has facilitated and influenced its use as necropolis: thousands of rock tombs have been cut into the steps of the mountain, making it look like a honeycomb.

Enormous piles of debris caused by large-scale quarrying and earlier excavations define the mountain's appearance today (*Fig. 4*).⁸⁴ The use of explosives – not only by quarry workers but also by archaeologists – has resulted in the creation of steep escarpments.⁸⁵ It is no exaggeration to state that Gebel Asyut al-gharbi was systematically destroyed by quarrying operations, especially at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century CE. Metaphorically speaking, the mountain was stripped of its skin and flesh down to the bare bones. On the occasion of his visit to Gebel Asyut al-gharbi in 1828, Jean François Champollion, the decipherer of hieroglyphic script, aptly compared the tombs themselves to abandoned skeletons.⁸⁶ All over the mountain, blocks of stone that had already been worked were quarried from the tombs: Facades, pillars and architraves could easily be utilised for modern construction projects, as they constituted ready-made building materials. The facades of nomarch tombs from the First Intermediate Period (see 3.2) were completely obliterated, and in some cases entire ranges of the mountain were removed. On a number of the terraced mountain's steps, as many as 10 to 15 metres of the outer layer of the mountain have been irretrievably lost, along with the countless tombs from the Pharaonic Period they contained.⁸⁷

The mountain was not only used as a quarry or as a necropolis, however: During the course of its long and continuous use by humans, it has housed military facilities, monasteries, places of prayer and even a temple, some of which

⁸² In 2013, Alice Maria Sbriglio, with whom this area of research primarily rests, embarked on her studies of the Turin State Archive's records concerning Schiaparelli.

⁸³ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, p. 59.

⁸⁴ Kahl, *Die Zeit*, pp. 77–95.

⁸⁵ Ryan, *Archaeological Excavations of Hogarth*, p. 79.

⁸⁶ Champollion, *Notices descriptives*, II, p. 469.

⁸⁷ Kahl, in Eldamaty (ed.), *Assiut-Tag*, pp. 14–15.

Nomarch	Tomb	Location	Title	Date
Khety I	Tomb V (M11.1)	Step 6	Hatia, Overseer of the priests of Wepwawet, Overseer of the priests of Anubis, Overseer of the priests of Osiris	First Intermediate Period
Iti-ibi	Tomb III (N12.1)	Step 6	Hatia, Overseer of the priests of Wepwawet, Overseer of the priests of Anubis	First Intermediate Period
Khety II	Tomb IV (N12.2)	Step 6	Nomarch of the 13th Upper Egyptian nome, Hatia, Overseer of the priests of Wepwawet, Overseer of the priests of Anubis	Meri-ka-re/ First Intermediate Period
Iti-ibi-iqer	Tomb N13.1	Step 7	Overseer of the troops of the entire 13th Upper Egyptian nome, Hatia, Overseer of the priests	Mentu-hotep II
Mesehti	Hogarth Tomb 3	Exact location unknown (Step 7 or 8?)	Hatia, Overseer of the priests of Wepwawet, Overseer of the priests of Anubis	Eleventh Dynasty
?	Tomb M10.1	Step 6	?	First Intermediate Period / early Dynasty 12
?	Tomb H11.1 (Northern Soldiers Tomb)	Step 6	?	Eleventh Dynasty
?	Tomb I10.1	Step 6	?	End of the Eleventh / beginning of the Twelfth Dynasty
Anu	Tomb of Anu	Location unknown (= H11.1 or I10.1?)	Hatia, Overseer of the priests of Wepwawet	Beginning of the Twelfth Dynasty
Djefai-Hapi	Tomb P13.1	Step 4	Hatia, Foremost of the South	End of the Eleventh Dynasty / beginning of the Twelfth Dynasty
Djefai-Hapi II	Tomb II (O13.1)	Step 6	Nomarch of the entire 13th Upper Egyptian nome	Beginning of the Twelfth Dynasty
Djefai-Hapi I	Tomb I (P10.1)	Step 2	Nomarch of the entire 13th Upper Egyptian nome	Sesostris I
Djefai-Hapi III	Tomb VII (Salakhana Tomb)	Step 2	Hatia, Overseer of the priests of [...]	Amen-em-hat II
Djefai-Hapi IV	Tomb VI	Step 2	Hatia, Overseer of the priests	Contemporary with or later than Tomb VII
Kha-kau-Re-Seneb	Mentioned in Tomb M12.3 (Tomb of the deputy Khety; Newberry Tomb 1 / Tomb 8)	Location unknown	Hatia, Overseer of the priests of Wepwawet	Amen-em-hat III (?)

Table 3: Sequence of Asyuti nomarchs and/or "Hatia" from the First Intermediate Period to the Twelfth Dynasty.

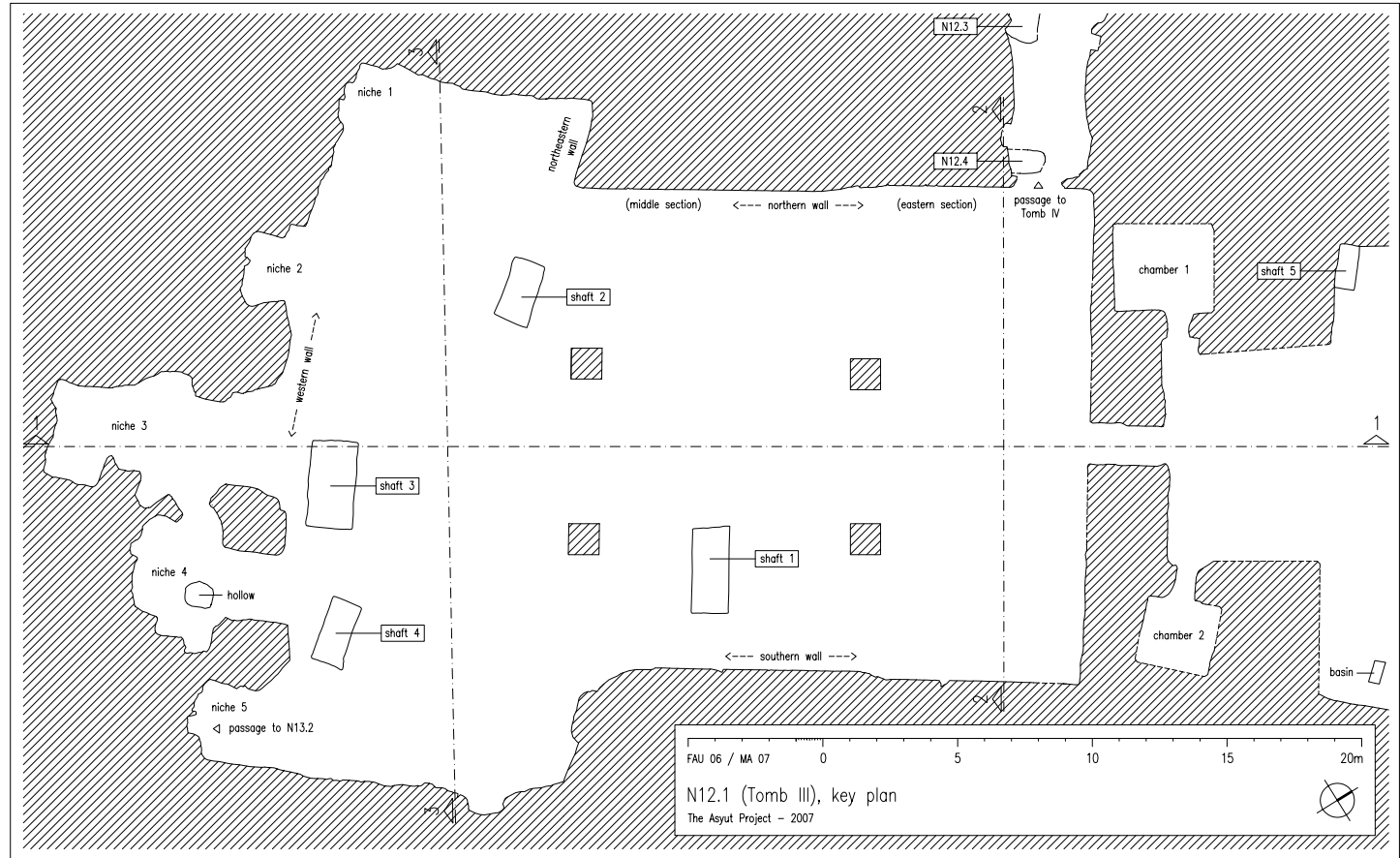


Fig. 7: Asyut, Tomb III, key plan (© The Asyut Project; plan: Manja Maschke).

were later abandoned or removed. These numerous shifts in usage, taking place over a quite stunning duration of more than 6,000 years, make Gebel Asyut al-gharbi such an extraordinary research object for us today.⁸⁸

3.1 Tombs from prehistory to the Old Kingdom

Stray finds of pottery on the mountain date back as far as the Naqada I – Ila-b Period.⁸⁹ Pottery from the Naqada II Period, the Early Dynastic Period and the Old Kingdom, as well as stone vessels from the Old Kingdom which can be found in the collections of various museums, suggest that the mountain saw use as a necropolis more or less continuously since the 4th millennium BCE⁹⁰ – several of these vessels from the Predynastic and Early Dynastic Periods belong to the inventory of the Egyptian Museum in Turin, for example.⁹¹ The joint German-Egyptian fieldwork on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi provided further evidence of occupancy of the mountain plateau during the early Old Kingdom.⁹² An Old Kingdom rock tomb which is now lost was still seen by the members of the

French Expedition in 1799, as well as by John Gardner Wilkinson in 1843.⁹³

3.2 Nomarch tombs from the First Intermediate Period and the Middle Kingdom

From the Early Dynastic Period up to the Middle Kingdom, Egypt was divided into several districts known as nomes, each of them governed by a nomarch. The nomarchs typically either held the title *ḥr.i-tp ʕ3 ni ḥ*, “great chief of the nome X,” or a combination of two separate titles, namely *ḥ3.ti-ʕ.w*, “Lord,” and *im.i-r’ ḥm.w-nṯr ni.w* NN, “Overseer of

⁸⁸ It is exactly these shifts in usage that are the topic of a long-term research project funded by the German Research Foundation: “Die altägyptische Nekropole von Assiut” (“The Ancient Egyptian Necropolis of Asyut”), conducted by Jochem Kahl and Ursula Verhoeven.

⁸⁹ Rzeuska, in Kahl et al., *SAK 44* (2015), pp. 144–45.

⁹⁰ See Rzeuska, *SAAC 18* (2014), pp. 84–100.

⁹¹ Rzeuska, *SAAC 18* (2014), pp. 87–90; Rzeuska, *Pottery from Asyut*, pp. 27–61.

⁹² Rzeuska, *SAAC 18* (2014), pp. 91–97.

⁹³ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 69 (Fig. 46), 72.

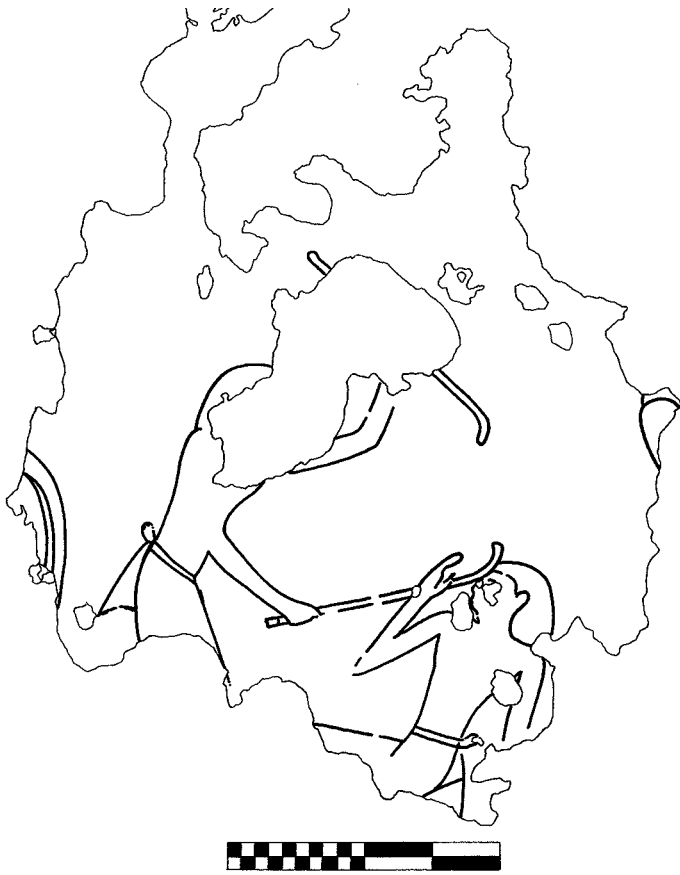


Fig. 8: Asyut, Tomb III, northern wall, fighting soldiers (© The Asyut Project; drawing: Ilona Regulski).

the priests of the god NN.⁹⁴ During times of strong central government (i.e. during the Old Kingdom and the Middle Kingdom), the nomes were under the control of the king, by whom the nomarchs were appointed, and to whom they were answerable. Official posts were often passed on to sons with royal approval, which led to the emergence of powerful clans. The First Intermediate Period saw the fracturing of state unity and the demise of strong central government, so that the nomarchs had to assume complete responsibility for their nomes. Unsupported by royal power, it fell to them to ensure that the community was fed, justice was administered and rituals to the gods were performed, in addition to supervising building work and securing the borders of their territory (militarily, if necessary). The nomarchs were now fully responsible for the maintenance of a just world order in accordance with the principle of *Maat*⁹⁵ in their respective jurisdictions without recourse to a higher authority.⁹⁶

While the names of the Asyuti nomarchs of the Old Kingdom are unknown, the identities of those of the late First Intermediate Period have been established beyond doubt

(see Table 3): Khety I, Iti-ibi, Khety II, and Iti-ibi-iqer. The autobiographical texts found in the tombs narrate how these nomarchs acted in compliance with *Maat*, provide information about their genealogy, and make reference to historical events that took place during their reign.

The First Intermediate Period, or Era of the Regions,⁹⁷ was a time in Egyptian history during which the country faced challenges that were both overwhelming and previously unknown. Towards the end of the Eighth Dynasty, around 2200 BCE, the centrally-led state disintegrated into several smaller spheres of control. To the north of Egypt, the rulers of Herakleopolis exercised power and, according to historian Manetho,⁹⁸ established what are known as the Ninth and Tenth Dynasties. At the same time, a conflict between local rulers was playing out in the southern part of the country. This confrontation ultimately led to the emergence of a rival kingdom under the control of the Thebans, commonly referred to as the Eleventh Dynasty. In a civil war that lasted more than 80 years, the Theban rulers kept advancing northwards until they at long last reunited Egypt under their rule. This in the 8th Upper Egyptian nome and Asyut in the 13th Upper Egyptian nome found themselves right in the middle of this conflict.

Once the Theban ruler Intef II had conquered the Thinite nome and had advanced further to the north, Asyut was the last bulwark of the Herakleopolitan northern kingdom against the approaching Thebans. The few sources available from this time suggest that the fight for the city – apparently the decisive battle of the conflict – must have been fierce, causing countless casualties. The Thebans ultimately seized Asyut, and Herakleopolis' influence on Middle Egypt came to an end. Middle Egypt's other cities seem to have surrendered to the Thebans without showing further resistance; at least this is what can be inferred from the absence of sources documenting subsequent battles in the north. Shortly after the fall of Asyut, around 2020 BCE, Egypt was reunited by the Theban King Mentu-hotep II Neb-hepet-re.⁹⁹

⁹⁴ Willems, in Moreno Garcia (ed.), *Ancient Egyptian Administration*, pp. 341–92; Willems, *Egyptian Funerary Culture*, p. 57.

⁹⁵ Assmann, *Maat*.

⁹⁶ The nomarchs' idealised biographical epithets provide information on their varied responsibilities (Doxey, *Egyptian Non-Royal Epithets*).

⁹⁷ See Morenz, *Die Zeit der Regionen*.

⁹⁸ Manetho lived around 300 BCE. On his work on the Egyptian dynasties, see Waddell, *Manetho*.

⁹⁹ Gestermann, *ZÄS* 135 (2008), pp. 1–15.

Tombs V, III, and IV

Carved into the rock on Geological Step 6 approximately 130 metres above sea level in the central to south-eastern part of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, Tombs III to V are located in close proximity to each other (Figs. 5–6, Pls. 68a–b). They contain texts and images which provide valuable information about the First Intermediate Period. It seems that Khety I managed to build his tomb (Tomb V) during peaceful times¹⁰⁰ – according to the tomb’s inscriptions, he constructed an irrigation system and kept the population well nourished. His successors Iti-ibi and Khety II, on the other hand, apparently got caught up in the turmoil of the civil war caused by the aggressive Theban expansion to the north. They were the main protagonists of the defence against the Thebans, and their tombs convey the most detailed account of this final stage of the First Intermediate Period. Tomb III, the tomb of Iti-ibi,¹⁰¹ and Tomb IV, that of Khety II,¹⁰² are directly adjacent to one another.

Tomb III consists of a large hall with two small antechambers. With an area of over 600 square metres, the hall makes this tomb one of the biggest from the First Intermediate Period (Fig. 7). Four columns, quarried out of the tomb in the early nineteenth century CE, originally divided the hall. Four shafts accommodated the deceased ruler (Shaft 3) and, presumably, his closest relatives. Iti-ibi had his autobiographical inscription placed on the northern wall of the hall (Pls. 66a–d): In one horizontal line and 39 vertical columns which were left partly unfinished, it describes, among other things, the military conflict with the Thebans, providing details about the *first time that his troops fought against the southern nomes*¹⁰³

and about the Thebans’ retaliation. The arrival of a further Theban army and the ensuing second engagement is also chronicled here – according to the inscription, the Thebans were ultimately repelled. This account is followed by praise for Iti-ibi and his troops.

The unfinished state of the inscription means that our understanding of the text is compromised. Descriptions of warfare were carved into the stone, but they were only about two-thirds complete and then covered up with plaster and painted over with a politically neutral depiction of the deceased nomarch and an equally neutral idealised biography. The reason for this change is assumed to be a defeat suffered by the ruler soon after the first two battles. Next to it, under a layer of late antique Nile mud plaster (the tomb was reused in Late Antiquity and in the Byzantine Period), the remains of a battle scene illustrating the severity of the clashes in the civil war was uncovered. In this evocative painting, an Egyptian soldier uses a curved stick to deliver a fatal blow to an adversary (Fig. 9).

Iti-ibi’s son, Khety II, succeeded him as nomarch of Asyut. Khety II’s autobiography (Pls. 69a–g) illustrates how he, with help from the Herakleopolitan King Meri-ka-re, recaptured Asyut from outside the city. This account confirms the interpretation of the unfinished inscription in his father’s tomb

¹⁰⁰ On Tomb V, see Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, p. 74; Kahl and Malur, in Kahl et al., *SAK* 40 (2011), pp. 182–83; Kahl, in Kahl et al., *SAK* 41 (2012), pp. 190–91.

¹⁰¹ On Tomb III, see Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 74–77; Kahl et al., *Tomb III*.

¹⁰² On Tomb IV, see El-Khadragy, *SAK* 37 (2008), pp. 219–41; Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 77–79.

¹⁰³ Siut III, 16.

¹⁰⁴ Gester mann, *ZÄS* 135 (2008), pp. 1–15.

Asyuti nomarch	Event and source	Dating with reference to Theban rulers
Iti-ibi	Start of the battle (Siut III, 16)	End of Intef II’s reign
Iti-ibi	Theban troops are repelled (Siut III, 18–19)	
Iti-ibi	Battle with the second army (Siut III, 20–22)	
Iti-ibi	Thebans driven out again (Siut III, 23–25)	
Iti-ibi	Defeat of Asyut (Tomb III, covered-up inscription)	
Khety II	Seizure of Asyut by the Thebans and flight from Asyut (Siut IV, 17–18)	
Khety II	Recapture of Asyut (Siut IV, 10–17)	
Iti-ibi iqer	Final seizure of Asyut by the Thebans (Tomb N13.1: pottery and canon of proportions)	Shortly before unification of the empire (King Mentu-hotep II, before 13th regnal year) ¹⁰⁴

Table 4: The Fight for Asyut at the End of the First Intermediate Period.



Fig. 9: Asyut, Tomb N13.1, inner hall, 2007 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).



Fig. 10: Asyut, Tomb N13.1, west wall (detail), 2010 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).



Fig. 11: Asyut Tomb II, 2006 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Jochem Kahl).

that has been outlined above – Iti-ibi evidently lost Asyut; the Thebans captured the city, Khety II had to flee and was able to recapture Asyut at a later point in time:

[How joyful is the one whom you loved, Meri-ka-re], concerning what you did for your troops! You acted when [fear] was given [through the land. You instructed Upper Egypt when its face was alone. You caused him to sail upstream]. Sky was [cleared] for him. The whole land was [with him: the counts of Upper Egypt and the magnates of Herakleopolis. The district of] the Queen of the land came to drive away the robber/robbery. [The land trembled, Upper Egypt was bailing (i.e. Upper Egypt was sinking), every one was flashing (i.e. they were afraid), the towns] equipped themselves (with weapons). Fear fell [into their bodies; the council of the Great House was in fear and the favorites of the majesty] of Herakleopolis (likewise). The land was burnt by [its (i.e. Herakleopolis') flame. It was painful in its coming out (i.e. the troops of Herakleopolis) in order to enlarge the heaven (i.e. their territory) in relation to its shore (i.e. to the south), because] it is a canal of the ruler(?). [Its (i.e. Herakleopolis') fault did not come; the head of the fleet extended to Shutb, and its end to W-Hwi, heaven] was blowing the north wind, [so that papyrus fell on the water. Herakleopolis was landing. "Welcome," the town (i.e. Asyut) cried jubilantly to its ruler], the son of a ruler. Women were mingled [with men; grown up and children. The ruler's son (i.e. Khety II) reached his town, and entered] his father's (i.e. Iti-ibi's) [territory. He] brought the refugees back into their houses. [He buried his



Fig. 12: Asyut, Tomb II, 2016 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).

old people, the man was in his place (i.e. the respected man was in a proper place)], and the people of the town were in a good state for ever, and prosperity endured. (Siut IV, 9–19)¹⁰⁵

Peace and prosperity were, however, apparently short-lived. Tomb IV is unfinished: only the tomb shafts, the autobiographical inscription on the front section of the northern wall, and the front row of pillars were finalised. A scene showing the nomarch's soldiers in relief was started in the middle of the southern wall (*Pls. 70a–b*), but this work was interrupted and remained incomplete.¹⁰⁶ The general state of the tomb suggests that Khety II held the position of nomarch of Asyut for several years, that the construction of his tomb began during this time, but that he died before it was completed.

Tomb N13.1 and the Tomb of Meschti

The identity of Khety II's successor, Iti-ibi-iqer, was unknown until the discovery of his tomb by the *Asyut Project*. The tomb, known as N13.1,¹⁰⁷ is located above Tombs III, IV and V on Geological Step 7 of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi (*Fig. 5*). It consists of a chamber with four pillars and is roughly 8 x 10 metres in size. The walls are entirely decorated (*Figs. 9–10*). Among other

¹⁰⁵ As translated by El-Khadragy, *SAK* 37 (2008), pp. 225–26.

¹⁰⁶ El-Khadragy, *BACE* 17 (2006), pp. 79–95.

¹⁰⁷ On N13.1, see: Kahl, *GM* 211 (2006), pp. 25–29; El-Khadragy, *SAK* 36 (2007), pp. 105–35; Verhoeven, *ZÄS* 136 (2009), pp. 87–98; Verhoeven, in Kahl et al. (eds.), *Seven Seasons at Asyut*; Verhoeven, in Kahl et al., *SAK* 41 (2012), pp. 47–58; Verhoeven, in Moers et al. (eds.), *Egyptian Literary Texts*, pp. 139–58.

things, the southern wall depicts Iti-ibi-iqer and an accompanying woman in the act of worshipping a nomarch called Khety. It is highly probable that the nomarch in question is Khety II, which places Iti-ibi-iqer in the role of his immediate successor.¹⁰⁸ Given the existence of Theban marl pottery in the tomb, and given the fact that the proportions of the persons shown in paintings and reliefs adhere to a different canon of pictorial representation than those of Tombs III and IV, Tomb N13.1 can reasonably be dated to the time when Asyut was conquered by the Theban ruler and soon-to-be unifier of Egypt, Mentu-hotep II.¹⁰⁹ This is not to say, however, that the reunification of Egypt had been fully completed at this point – Tomb N13.1 probably dates from the final phase before that goal was achieved.

Further to this, an inscription in Tomb N13.1 reveals that it was constructed at the orders of nomarch Mesehti for his deceased father.¹¹⁰ This detail establishes an uninterrupted line of succession for Asyut's nomarchs. Mesehti's close relationship to Iti-ibi-iqer also becomes manifest in the choice of his burial site, which is located in the higher reaches of the mountain (above Geological Step 6) as well. This tomb (Hogarth Tomb 3), excavated as early as 1893 by an Egyptian called Farag, was re-examined by the British archaeologist David George Hogarth in 1907. Its exact position is presently unknown. Certain clues from the records of Hogarth and others do allow an approximate localisation in the upper area of the mountain, however.¹¹¹

In all likelihood, Mesehti served as nomarch of Asyut during the reign of Mentu-hotep II. The fact that the established family of nomarchs appears to have remained in office after the conquest sheds an interesting light on the question of how Mentu-hotep II managed to maintain control over the country as he expanded his sphere of influence northward. Asyut had fought against Thebes at the side of its ally Herakleopolis when Khety I, Iti-ibi and Khety II held the position of nomarch; Iti-ibi-iqer worshipped his predecessor Khety II, and Iti-ibi-iqer's son Mesehti built his father's tomb – yet Mentu-hotep II must have seized power in Asyut when either Iti-ibi-iqer or Mesehti were in office. This sequence of events clearly shows that Mentu-hotep II trusted the local family of nomarchs to protect his interests in Asyut. It also makes clear that either Iti-ibi-iqer or Mesehti shifted their political allegiance from the camp of the Herakleopolitans to that of the Thebans at some point.

Tombs M10.1, H11.1, I10.1, and Tomb II

The exact sequence of construction of Tombs M10.1,¹¹² H11.1, P13.1, I10.1 and the tomb known as Tomb of Anu cannot be established with sufficient certainty.

Tomb M10.1 (*Fig. 5*) can be dated to the Eleventh Dynasty or the early Twelfth Dynasty.¹¹³ Its size and its location on Geological Step 6, together with an autobiographical inscription that is only partly preserved, suggest that this tomb was originally intended for a nomarch.

Tomb H11.1 (the Northern Soldiers Tomb) and Tomb I10.1 are located on Geological Step 6 as well (*Fig. 5*). The Northern Soldiers Tomb, named after the depictions of marching warriors on the hall's southern wall (*Pls. 74a–b*), was documented as early as 1913 by Pietro Molli in the course of Schiaparelli's campaigns (*Pls. 75a, c*). There is also some photographic evidence from this period (*Pl. 73a*). Schiaparelli's excavations were abruptly brought to an end by the outbreak of the First World War, however, and his findings went unpublished, effectively rendering further studies impossible. The tomb remained unknown to Egyptologists until it was rediscovered by Diana Magee in 1986.¹¹⁴ In 2003, the *Asyut Project* began with the excavation and documentation of the tomb.¹¹⁵ It belonged to an anonymous nomarch of the Eleventh Dynasty (dated by way of palaeography and pottery). Later on, the tomb was used as a quarry, leaving it with a collapsed ceiling and a partly removed floor. A total of 14 shafts have been discovered in the area (*Pl. 75 b*), at least six of which seem to be part of the tomb's original layout. The inner hall's northern wall features the remains of an autobiographical inscription.¹¹⁶

Tomb I10.1 (*Pls. 76a–e*), directly to the east of the Northern Soldiers Tomb, can be dated to the late Eleventh or early Twelfth Dynasty: on the one hand, it is located on Geological

¹⁰⁸ El-Khadragy, *SAK* 36 (2007), pp. 113–14.

¹⁰⁹ Kahl, in Frood and McDonald (eds.), *Decorum and Experience*, pp. 141–46.

¹¹⁰ El-Khadragy, *SAK* 36 (2007), p. 107.

¹¹¹ Zitman, *The Necropolis of Assiut*, Text, pp. 157–64.

¹¹² Palanque, *BIFAO* 3 (1903), pp. 119–21; Magee, *Asyût*, II, pp. 30–31; Verhoeven, in Fischer-Elfert and Parkinson (eds.), *Studies on the Middle Kingdom, in Memory of Detlef Franke*, pp. 221–28.

¹¹³ Verhoeven, in Fischer-Elfert and Parkinson (eds.), *Studies on the Middle Kingdom, in Memory of Detlef Franke*, p. 228.

¹¹⁴ Magee, *Asyût*, II, pp. 36–38.

¹¹⁵ El-Khadragy, *SAK* 35 (2006), pp. 147–65; Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 83–84; Abdelrahiem and Fahid, in Kahl et al., *SAK* 41 (2012), pp. 202–05.

¹¹⁶ Mohamed Abdelrahiem, publication in preparation.



Fig. 13: Asyut, Tomb of Anu, wall fragment (Museo Egizio, Turin, inv. nos. S.18351/1-3 and S.18352).

Step 6; on the other hand, the tomb has a number of architectural features (it consists of several rooms, its corridor has a vaulted ceiling, etc.) that differ from the arrangement that is characteristic for tombs from the First Intermediate Period.

Tomb II (Fig. 5) also seems to date from the beginning of the Twelfth Dynasty. Largely destroyed today, the tomb can be attributed to the nomarch Djefai-Hapi II. Djefai-Hapi and his eponymous successors used a different name than the previous nomarchs, making it likely that a new family had come into power at Asyut. His tomb originally featured several rooms, but it has suffered massive damage as a result of quarrying so that only the innermost room remains (Figs. 11–12).¹¹⁷ Its height of over 10 metres suggests a tomb of monumental proportions. As early researchers assumed that the owner of Tomb II was the successor of Djefai-Hapi I, whose tomb (Tomb I) is located on Geological Step 2, they referred to the former as Djefai-Hapi II. Based on the location of the tombs, however, it is more likely that Djefai-Hapi II was in fact Djefai-Hapi I's predecessor.¹¹⁸

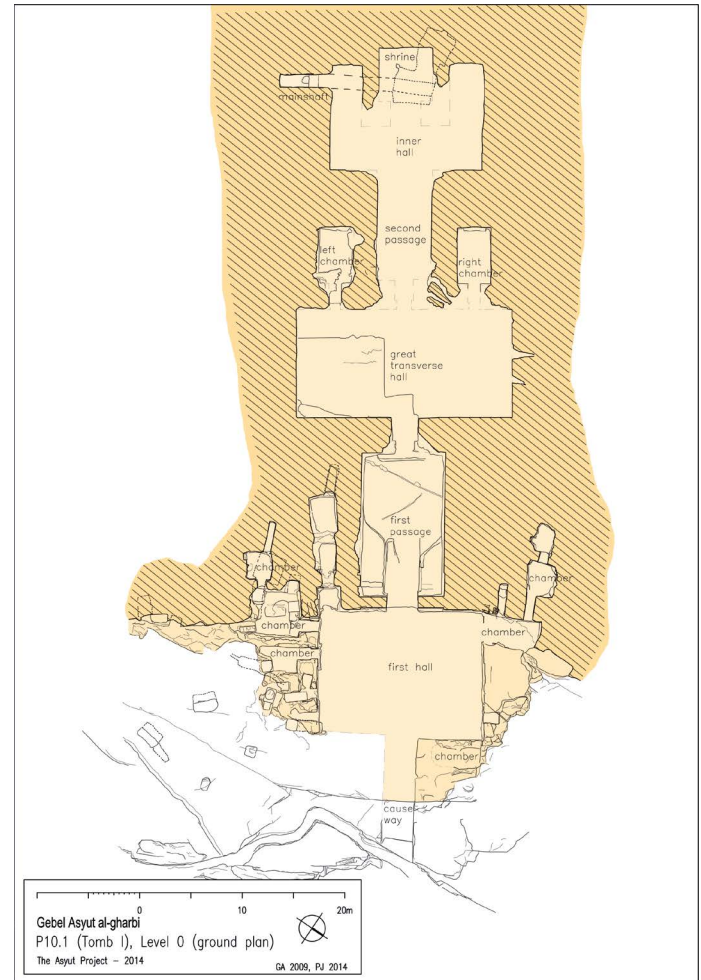


Fig. 14: Asyut, Tomb I, ground plan, 2016 (© The Asyut Project; plan: Philipp Jansen).

Tomb P13.1

It is unclear whether Tomb P13.1 (Fig. 5) can be attributed to a nomarch. The tomb's owner was a Hatia called Djefai-Hapi,¹¹⁹ which suggests that it dates from the Twelfth Dynasty. Palaeographic evidence points towards the Eleventh Dynasty, possibly also to the Twelfth Dynasty.¹²⁰ The tomb's location on Geological Step 4 of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi places it between the tombs from the Eleventh Dynasty and the early Twelfth Dynasty on Geological Step 6, and the tombs from the reign of Sesostris I and later on Geological Step 2.

¹¹⁷ On the reconstruction of the tomb's inscriptions and architecture, see Becker, in Kahl et al. (eds.), *Seven Seasons at Asyut*, pp. 69–90.

¹¹⁸ Becker, in Kahl et al. (eds.), *Seven Seasons at Asyut*, p. 86.

¹¹⁹ Verhoeven, in Kahl et al., *SAK 40* (2011), pp. 186–91.

¹²⁰ Verhoeven, in Kahl et al., *SAK 40* (2011), p. 191. On the dating of the hieroglyph Gardiner sign list Y2, see Schenkel, *Frühmittelägyptische Studien*, pp. 27–28.



Fig. 15: Asyut, Tomb I, causeway, 2016 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).

Tomb of Anu

Wall fragments decorated with painted hieroglyphs from the tomb of nomarch Anu form part of the collection of the Egyptian Museum in Turin (Fig. 13).¹²¹ It seems that the fragments were removed from the tomb and brought to Italy because of the special nature of the text they contain: Anu himself claims to be the author of the inscriptions in his tomb. The tomb's location is uncertain. What is clear, however, is that the fragments cannot be ascribed to any of the nomarch tombs with known owners. Based on the orthographic and palaeographic evidence of the inscriptions, the Tomb of Anu can be dated to the beginning of the Twelfth Dynasty.¹²² Presumably, Anu's tomb is identical with either Tomb H11.1 or Tomb I10.1, for none of which ownership has been established as yet.

Tomb I (P10.1)

Around 1950 BCE, during the reign of Sesostri I, the second king of the Twelfth Dynasty, the nomarch Djefai-Hapi I ordered the construction of what is not only the largest tomb on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, but also the largest rock tomb from this period in the whole of Egypt (length: c. 71 metres).

Tomb I (Fig. 5) was cut from the rock of Geological Step 2 close to the base of the mountain, at a height of about 75 metres above sea level. Quarrying operations during the late eighteenth century CE left the tomb partly damaged. Today, Tomb I extends into the mountain to a depth of 55 metres. The remaining 16 metres were part of a first hall which fell victim to quarrying at some point between 1778 and 1798.¹²³



Fig. 16: Asyut, Tomb I, first corridor, ceiling, detail, 2016 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).

Remnants of the outermost room's ceiling remain visible, however, as do a number of side chambers.

Despite the large-scale destruction that Tomb I has suffered, its architecture can be reconstructed with the help of preserved inscriptions and archaeological fieldwork (Fig. 14).¹²⁴ From a chapel on the outskirts of the arable land which is no longer extant or visible, a causeway led to the foot of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi and on to the tomb's first hall (Fig. 15). Hewn out of the rocky mountain face, the hall with a floor space of approximately 16 x 12.5 metres and a height of approximately 11 metres has been severely damaged, although its fundamentals can still be discerned (Fig. 16). Passageways in some of the walls lead to additional burial sites that were in all likelihood intended for family members or trusted advisors. The first hall gives access to a first corridor with a length of approximately 14 metres, a width of approximately 8.5 metres and a height of almost 11 metres. The corridor's inscriptions include the Mortuary Liturgy No.7 with royal connotations,¹²⁵ along with the tomb owner's titles and epithets and a number of pictorial decorations. The ceiling is painted with blue stars (Fig. 17). A large passage which must once have been protected by a heavy wooden door leads into the great transverse hall (Fig. 18) with a height of over 6 metres,

¹²¹ Inv. nos. S.18351/1–3 and S.18352.

¹²² Roccati, *OrAnt* 13 (1974), pp. 41–52; Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 84–85.

¹²³ Kahl, *Die Zeit*, pp. 95–106.

¹²⁴ Engel and Kahl, in Popielska-Grzybowska et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of the Third Central European Conference of Young Egyptologists*, pp. 55–59.

¹²⁵ Kahl, *Siut-Theben*, pp. 53–186.

a floor space of 21 x 10.5 metres, and a ceiling decorated with geometric patterns.¹²⁶ A monumental inscription extending over approximately 40 square metres covers the northern half of the eastern wall,¹²⁷ containing the ten contracts that were entered into in order to ensure that the cult of the deceased would be properly carried out by Asyut's priesthood and necropolis staff. The southern half of the eastern wall is inscribed with more than a hundred epithets glorifying the deceased's idealised biography.¹²⁸ The remaining walls of the great transverse hall are painted with what can be described as scenes of everyday life.¹²⁹ Further to this, the doorways in the western wall feature additional reliefs stating the tomb owner's names, titles and epithets.¹³⁰ This wall opens into a second corridor straddling the tomb's central axis, but also into a pair of side chambers hewn from the rock to the north and to the south of that axis. Originally, these chambers were decorated as well. Traces of a false door in the northern chamber suggest that both chambers were originally intended for the cult of Djefai-Hapi I's closest relatives.

The northern wall of a second corridor, about 12 metres long, 5 metres wide and 5 metres high, is painted with a scene that shows Djefai-Hapi I in a boat as he departs on a hunting excursion to the swamps with members of his family (*Fig. 19*). The southern wall depicts agricultural produce being delivered from the tomb owner's estates (*Fig. 20*).¹³¹ This corridor leads to an inner hall that measures 15 x 12 metres and has a height of 5.2 metres, where a shrine hewn from the rock provided a central location for a false door and offering lists, as well as for a tomb statue that is no longer extant.¹³² Damaged by quarrying, this shrine once featured a double door, symbolising a gateway to the heavens. From the inner hall's southern wall, a sloping angular corridor (*Fig. 21*) leads to a multi-level system of passages and shafts apparently designed to represent contemporary Osirian notions of the underworld.

In his capacity as nomarch, Djefai-Hapi I was not only the mayor of Asyut, but also the overseer of the priests serving at the temples of Wepwawet and Anubis, the city's main deities. Djefai-Hapi I was married twice, to wives named Sennuy and Wepay; he had two sons who were both called Djefai-Hapi, a brother by the same name, and a daughter called Idy; this had also been his mother's name. The inscriptions do not state his father's name, referring to Djefai-Hapi I as a descendant of the god Wepwawet instead.¹³³ It is likely, however, that his father was the nomarch, mayor of Asyut and overseer of the



Fig. 17: Asyut, Tomb I, first hall, 2006 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).

priests of Wepwawet and Anubis that researchers traditionally, if somewhat misleadingly, refer to as Djefai-Hapi II.¹³⁴

Then as now, Tomb I is a monumental and widely visible proclamation of Djefai-Hapi I's power and accomplishments. In conjunction with the texts and the statues of considerable size and quality it originally contained, the tomb was designed to preserve its owner's memory for posterity. After Djefai-Hapi I's death, it was not long before he was worshipped as a deity. It is safe to assume that his position as a nomarch, the erudition which featured so prominently in the epithets of his idealised biography, as well as the first-rate decor of his tomb were all factors that speeded up the process.¹³⁵ Many of the texts from Tomb I kept circulating throughout Egypt for more than 2,000 years, be it in the form of excerpts that high officials reused in their own tombs,¹³⁶ or in the form of complete inscriptions preserved in the li-

¹²⁶ Kahl, *Ornamente in Bewegung*, Faltafel 1.

¹²⁷ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pl. 7b.

¹²⁸ Kahl, *Ornamente in Bewegung*, pl. 11.

¹²⁹ Kahl, *Ornamente in Bewegung*, pls. 6, 12.

¹³⁰ Kahl, *Ornamente in Bewegung*, Faltafel 2.

¹³¹ El-Khadragy, *BACE* 18 (2007), pp. 125–44; on the northern wall, see also Guglielmi, in Fischer-Elfert and Parkinson (eds.), *Studies on the Middle Kingdom. In Memory of Detlef Franke*, pp. 109–43.

¹³² See Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 88–89, Fig. 71.

¹³³ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 130–32.

¹³⁴ On Djefai-Hapi II, see Becker, in Kahl et al. (eds.), *Seven Seasons at Asyut*, pp. 69–90.

¹³⁵ For more details, see Kahl, *SAK* 41 (2012), pp. 163–88; see also: Kahl, in Kahl et al., *SAK* 44 (2015), pp. 124–27.

¹³⁶ Kahl, *Stut-Theben*.

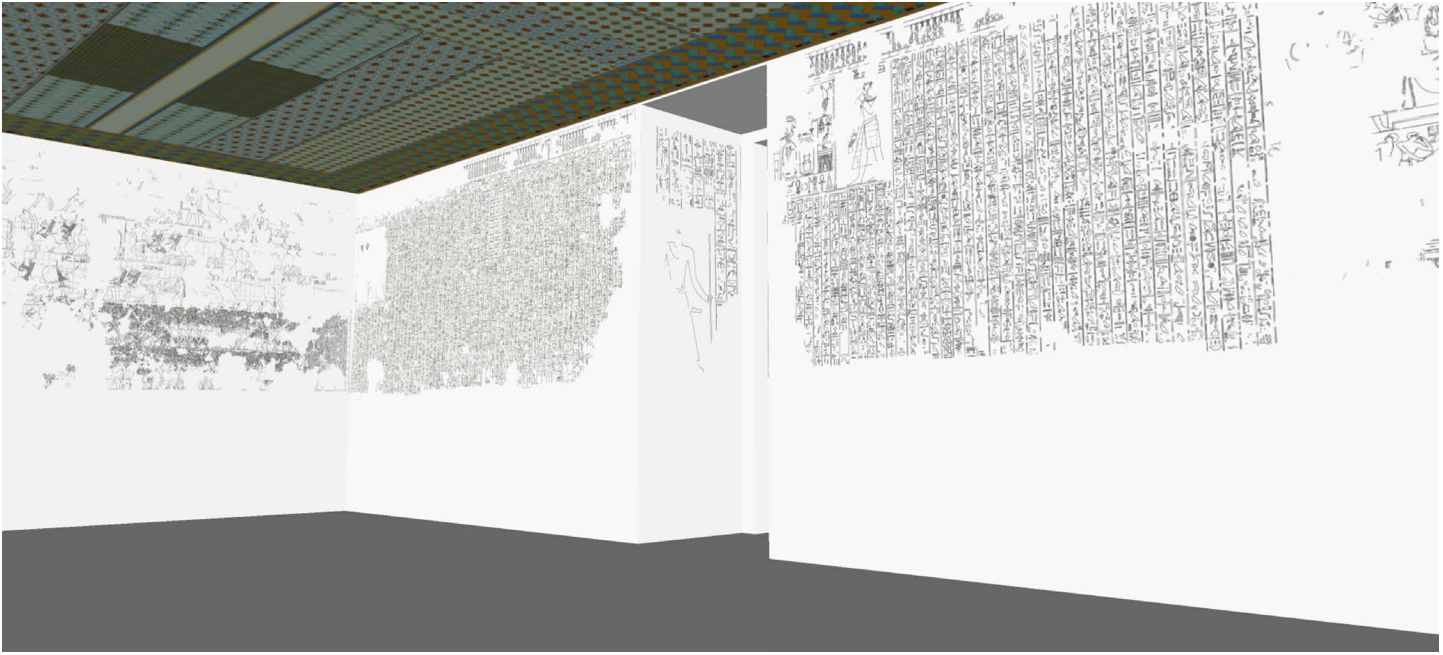


Fig. 18: Asyut, Tomb I, great transverse hall, East- and North-wall, Reconstruction, 2016 (© The Asyut Project; drawing: Philipp Jansen).



Fig. 19: Asyut, Tomb I, second corridor, North-wall, detail, 2006 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).



Fig. 20: Asyut, Tomb I, second corridor, South-wall, detail, 2006 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).

baries of temples.¹³⁷ In a similar vein, the images and ceiling decorations of Tomb I's great transverse hall were imitated and reinterpreted all over Egypt in the course of the following centuries, and even millennia.¹³⁸

Tomb I has never been systematically explored in its entirety. Bonaparte's French Expedition documented the tomb's architecture in 1799,¹³⁹ Francis Llewellyn Griffith¹⁴⁰ (1888) and Pierre Montet¹⁴¹ (1911 and 1914) made manual copies of the tomb's inscriptions. Architecture, decor and archaeological research were almost completely neglected, however.¹⁴² For his part, Ernesto Schiaparelli seems not to have taken any notice of Tomb I. Since 2004, the *Asyut Project* has been in the process of documenting Tomb I's architecture, inscriptions and imagery to a modern standard, producing accurate facsimiles and drafting up-to-date plans of the site.

Tomb VII, Tomb VI

Tomb VII, also known as Salakhana Tomb due to its location behind Asyut's old slaughterhouse, is also to be found on Geological Step 2, to the north of Tomb I. The tomb is inaccessible today because it is used by the Egyptian military. As late as the 1930s, the tomb still contained inscriptions¹⁴³ ascribing it to the nomarch commonly referred to as Djefai-Hapi III. Datable to the reign of Amen-em-hat II,¹⁴⁴ the tomb consists of a court with four rectangular pillars and four papyriform columns.¹⁴⁵ Two further tombs (Tombs VI and Tomb VIII) can be accessed via Tomb VII's open court.¹⁴⁶ The owner of Tomb VI was the nomarch Djefai-Hapi IV, probably the direct successor of Djefai-Hapi III.

Tomb M12.3

The tomb designated as M12.3 contains the last known reference to a nomarch dating from the Middle Kingdom. Egyptologists had been aware of Tomb M12.3's existence since the French Expedition, but its exact whereabouts were unknown.¹⁴⁷ Research under the aegis of the *Asyut Project* has led to the rediscovery of the tomb, the cleaning of which promises to yield essential information on how the office of the nomarch developed towards the end of the Twelfth Dynasty.¹⁴⁸

3.3 Quarries

As early as the Middle Kingdom, huge gallery quarries were set up on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, probably in order to obtain building material for construction work in the nearby city.¹⁴⁹

Quarry O17.1, for example, was still located well to the south of the Middle Kingdom necropolis at a respectful distance, separated from its perimeter by a small wadi (Fig. 22). The New Kingdom, however, saw quarrying operations shift into the area of the older necropolis: Tomb IV appears to have served as a quarry during the Amarna Period, and Quarry O15.1 seems to date from the New Kingdom as well.¹⁵⁰ There is evidence that quarrying continued more or less unabated throughout the Late Period, Late Antiquity, the Islamic Period and the eighteenth to twentieth centuries CE.

3.4 Tombs and temple from the New Kingdom

Tomb reliefs from the cult chamber of chief physician Amen-hotep dating from the New Kingdom are scattered over several museums and collections (Berlin, Zurich, Cleveland, Toledo/Ohio). This tomb was excavated by Ahmed Bey Kamal in 1913/14, but its exact position remained undocumented and is thus unknown today.¹⁵¹ It seems quite likely that further tombs were constructed in the same area late in the Eighteenth Dynasty and early in the Nineteenth Dynasty. In addition to this, the nomarch tombs from the First Intermediate Period and from the Middle Kingdom appear to have been reused for secondary burials.¹⁵²

In 2012, blocks of stone belonging to a temple of Hathor were found on the plateau of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, providing evidence for the thesis that the mountain also saw use as a sacred site dedicated to the regional deity Hathor of Medjeden.¹⁵³

¹³⁷ Osing, in Osing and Rosati (eds.), *Papiri geroglifici e ieratici*, pp. 55–100; Kahl, in Kahl et al., *SAK* 44 (2015), pp. 124–27.

¹³⁸ Kahl, *SAK* 43 (2014), p. 167; Kahl, *Ornamente in Bewegung*.

¹³⁹ Jomard et al., *Description de l'Égypte*, A.IV, pl. 44.

¹⁴⁰ Griffith, *BOR* 3 (1888–1889), pp. 166–168; Griffith, *The Inscriptions of Siût and Dêr Rîfeh*, pp. 9–10, Tab. 1–10.

¹⁴¹ Montet, *Kêmi* 3 (1930–1935), pp. 45–86.

¹⁴² However, cf. Wainwright, *ASAE* 26 (1926), pp. 160–66; Gunn, *ASAE* 26 (1926), pp. 166–71; Smith, *MDAIK* 15 (1957), pp. 221–24; Shaw, *AJA* 74 (1970), pp. 25–30.

¹⁴³ Montet, *Kêmi* 6 (1936), pp. 134–35.

¹⁴⁴ Moss, *JEA* 19 (1933), p. 33.

¹⁴⁵ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, p. 93; Porter and Moss, *Topographical Bibliography*, IV, p. 260.

¹⁴⁶ Montet, *Kêmi* 6 (1936), pp. 131–33, 135–37.

¹⁴⁷ *Description*, A. IV, pls. 47.12–13, 48.1–2; Magee, in Eyre (ed.), *Proceedings of the Seventh International Congress of Egyptologists*, pp. 717–29.

¹⁴⁸ Regulski, in Kahl et al., *SAK* 44 (2015), pp. 117–21.

¹⁴⁹ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, p. 61.

¹⁵⁰ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 61–63.

¹⁵¹ Kamal, *ASAE* 16 (1916), pp. 90–93; Karig, *ZÄS* 95 (1969), pp. 27–34; Wild, *BIFAO* 69 (1971), pp. 307–09; Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 97–99.

¹⁵² Kahl, in Kahl et al. (eds.), *Seven Seasons at Asyut*, p. 16.

¹⁵³ Verhoeven, in Kahl et al., *SAK* 42 (2013), pp. 126–38.

3.5 Literate visitors to Gebel Asyut al-gharbi during the New Kingdom

Tomb N13.1 from the Eleventh Dynasty (approximately 2100 BCE) (see above) contains a unique treasure: between 1550 and 1102 BCE, i.e. between the beginning of the Eighteenth Dynasty and the end of the Twentieth Dynasty, a large number of literate visitors left dipinti referring to local temples and religious cults.¹⁵⁴ Dipinti of several literary texts are to be found on the tomb's walls as well, suggesting that some of the visitors belonged to the educated classes. The passages in question are excerpts from classical texts: the Teaching of King Amen-em-hat, the Hymn to the Inundation, the Teaching of Khety, the Teaching of a Man to His Son, the Loyalist Teaching, the Prophecy of Neferty, the Schoolbook Kemyt.¹⁵⁵ Further dipinti consist of images only (e.g. partly unfinished sketches of hippopotamuses, lions, giraffes and dogs [Fig. 23]).¹⁵⁶ It is safe to assume that the visitors were attracted by the tomb's special location: high up on the mountain on Geological Step 7, the site provided – and still provides – a



Fig. 21: Asyut, Tomb I, inner hall, sloping passage, 2012 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).

¹⁵⁴ Verhoeven, in Kahl et al., *Seven Seasons at Asyut* (on the dating of the dipinti: p. 57), pp. 47–58; Kahl, *GM 211* (2006), pp. 25–29; El-Khadragy, *SAK 36* (2007), pp. 105–35; Verhoeven, *ZÄS 136* (2009), pp. 87–98; Verhoeven, in Kahl et al., *SAK 41* (2012), pp. 206–09; Verhoeven, in Moers et al., *Egyptian Literary Texts*, pp. 139–58.

¹⁵⁵ Verhoeven, in Kahl et al., *Seven Seasons at Asyut*, pp. 56–57.

¹⁵⁶ Eva Gervers, publication in preparation; Kahl, *GM 211* (2006), p. 28, Fig. 3.



Fig. 22: Asyut, quarries, south of Middle Kingdom necropolis, 2016 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).



Fig. 23: Asyut, Tomb N13.1, dipinto showing a dog, New Kingdom, 2006 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Jochem Kahl).

spectacular vista of the city and of parts of the necropolis. The tomb, where the cult of its owner, Iti-ibi-iqer, had apparently already ceased, was ideally placed to accommodate the wanderer's need for a little rest in the shade, or a desire to commemorate the dead.

3.6 Animal necropoleis from the Late Period, the Ptolemaic Period and the Roman Period

Salakhana Tomb (Tomb VII)

In 1889, Mohamed Halfawee excavated an animal necropolis next to Tombs VI, VII and VIII that mostly contained the remains of canids.¹⁵⁷ It is possible that Gerald Avery Wainwright's find of several hundred votive stelae in Tomb VII in 1922 is linked to that necropolis: the stelae date from between the Eighteenth and the Twenty-Seventh Dynasty. Further to this, small pottery sculptures depicting canids, Demotic papyri and mummies of canids were found¹⁵⁸ in the debris which filled the pillared hall.¹⁵⁹ The stelae and the pottery sculptures were votive offerings to Wepwawet and other gods, deposited by priests, soldiers or pilgrims either as an expression of gratitude or as an intercessory plea. The Salakhana stelae and the pottery sculptures attest to a widespread cult of Wepwawet at Asyut that stretched from the New Kingdom to the Late Period.¹⁶⁰

Tomb of the Dogs

Thousands upon thousands of dead animals were deposited



Fig. 24: Asyut, Tomb of the Dogs, animal mummy, S12-st1523 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).

¹⁵⁷ See Capart, *Travels in Egypt*, p. 528; Kahl, *Die Zeit*, pp. 118–19.

¹⁵⁸ Wainwright, *ASAE* 28 (1928), pp. 176–89; Lacau, in *Académie*, pp. 379–80; Lacau, *ASAE* 23 (1923), p. 34. On the papyri, see Sottas, *ASAE* 23 (1923), pp. 34–46; Spiegelberg, *Die demotischen Denkmäler*, III, pp. 39–53; Shore, in Baines et al. (eds.), *Pyramid Studies*, pp. 200–06; Johnson, in Silverman (ed.), *For His Ka*, pp. 113–32; Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 123–24; a revised edition by Jannik Korte is in preparation.

¹⁵⁹ See the plan in DuQuesne *The Salakhana Trove*, p. 14 (below).

The photograph in DuQuesne, *The Salakhana Trove*, p. 14 does not show the Salakhana Tomb as stated, but rather Tomb VII at Der Rifeh (see Montet, *Kēmi* 6 [1936], pl. 6A).

¹⁶⁰ Durisch, *BIFAO* 93 (1993), pp. 205–21; Becker, in Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 141–49; DuQuesne, *Anubis, Upwawet, and Other Deities*; DuQuesne, *The Salakhana Trove*.



Fig. 25: Asyut, Tomb of the Dogs, modern entrance, 2010 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).

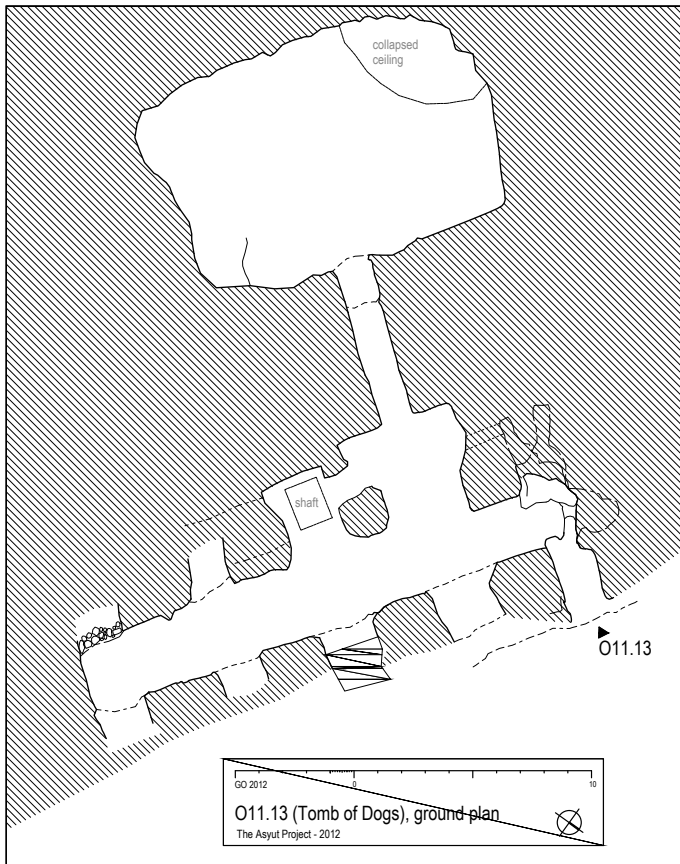


Fig. 26: Asyut, Tomb of the Dogs, ground plan (© The Asyut Project; plan: Cornelia Goerlich).

in the Tomb of the Dogs (Fig. 5):¹⁶¹ canids (i.e. dogs, wolves and foxes; Fig. 24), but also cats, crocodiles and various species of birds.¹⁶² The tomb, parts of which have been excavated by the *Asyut Project*, was used as a burial site at least from the Twenty-Sixth Dynasty up to the Roman Period.¹⁶³ The Tomb of the Dogs is hewn into the limestone of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi on Geological Step 4 (Fig. 25). As far as can be discerned, it consists of a corridor with a length of 22 metres and a height of 4.2 metres + x oriented along a north-to-south axis (Fig. 26) from which three passageways stretch away into the direction of the city. A further passage branches off to the west and opens into an inner hall (Fig. 27) with a floor area of approximately 12.5 metres x 8.2 metres.¹⁶⁴

Ernesto Schiaparelli's 1906 campaign covered the terrain immediately above, i.e. the area between Tomb IV and the Tomb of the Dogs. As far as can be reconstructed at present, the debris from his excavations was dumped on the tomb, so that it seems likely that he remained unaware of its existence. When he returned to Turin after the excavation season of 1910, however, Schiaparelli brought a number of mummies of canids, cats and ibises back with him, finds which in all likelihood originated from the examined area above Tomb I (Djefai-Hapi I) (Fig. 3). Either these mummies were surface finds, or the members of the Italian expedition had somehow found their way into the Tomb of the Dogs itself. Another possible scenario is that the smaller tombs in the vicinity of the Tomb of the Dogs were used for the depositing of animal mummies as well – the surviving records remain silent on this issue, however.

3.7 Coptic monasteries

Gebel Asyut al-gharbi continued to serve a whole variety of functions even after the Pharaonic Period had come to an end. Christian anchorites made the Gebel their home, the most famous of whom was St John of Lycopolis, who died in his hermitage on the mountain towards the end of the

¹⁶¹ See Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, p. 68; Kahl, in Kahl et al., *SAK 38* (2009), pp. 117–21; Kitagawa, in Kahl et al., *SAK 38* (2009), pp. 122–29; Kahl and Kitagawa, *Sokar 20* (2010), pp. 77–81; Kahl, in Kahl et al., *SAK 39* (2010), pp. 198–99; Kitagawa, in Kahl et al., *SAK 40* (2011), pp. 197–98; Kitagawa, in De Cupere et al. (eds.), *Archaeozoology of the Near East X*, pp. 343–56; Kitagawa, *The Tomb of the Dogs at Asyut*.

¹⁶² For further details on the interpretation of such finds as deposits and not as burials, see Fitzenreiter, *Tierkulte*, <http://www2.rz.hu-berlin.de/nilus/et-publications/ibaes4> (accessed: 30 April 2016), p. 6.

¹⁶³ Rzeuska, *Pottery from Asyut*, pp. 496, 552.

¹⁶⁴ See Kahl and Kitagawa, *Sokar 20* (2010), pp. 77–81.



Fig. 27: Asyut, Tomb of the Dogs, inner hall, 2012 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).

fourth century CE.¹⁶⁵ Two monasteries were erected as well, probably as early as the following century:¹⁶⁶ the ruins of Deir el-Meitin (Fig. 28) and Deir el-Azzam (Pls. 73a-b) are still visible today. Several different sites on the mountain were also used as cemeteries.¹⁶⁷

For the most part, Schiaparelli's activities seem to have been focused on the lower and middle reaches of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, so that the monastery of Deir el-Azzam high up on the plateau of the mountain remained unexplored. Deir el-Meitin, on the other hand, served as the starting point of Schiaparelli's first campaign in 1906. Parts of the monastery had already been demolished in 1903 by Chassinat and Palanque in order to gain access to older tombs from the First Intermediate Period and the early Middle Kingdom.¹⁶⁸

3.8 Later usage of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi

The Gebel remains in use to the present day: during the Pharaonic Period, it served as the final resting place of Asyut's senior officials; later on, Coptic monks and Arab sheikhs



Fig. 28: Asyut, Deir el-Meitin, 2016 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).

¹⁶⁵ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 138–40; Kahl, in Gabra and Takla (eds.), *Christianity and Monasticism in Middle Egypt*, pp. 255–63.

¹⁶⁶ Kahl, in O'Connell (ed.), *Egypt in the First Millennium AD*, pp. 127–38; Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 99–106; van der Vliet, in Gabra and Takla (eds.), *Christianity and Monasticism in Middle Egypt*, pp. 161–68.

¹⁶⁷ Maspero, *AZAE* 1 (1900), pp. 109–19; De Bock, *Matériaux*, pp. 88–91; Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 100–03.

¹⁶⁸ Chassinat and Palanque, *Assiout*, p. 3; Kahl, *Die Zeit*, p. 94.



Fig. 29: Asyut, Mausoleum Sheikh Abu Tug (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel).

(Figs. 29–30) were buried there; today, Asyut’s cemetery on the foot of the Gebel keeps on growing, covering ever larger areas of the mountain, including parts of the ancient necropolis (*Pl. 81b*). In addition to this, parts of the Gebel were, and still are, used for military purposes. Especially from the nineteenth century onwards, the mountain has also attracted a multitude of travellers and visitors.¹⁶⁹



Fig. 30: Asyut, Mausoleum Sheikh Abu Tug, inner view (© The Asyut Project; photo: Ammar Abou Bakr).

¹⁶⁹ Kahl, *Die Zeit*.

2. Studying the Documents and Pictures.

The Archive of the Museo Egizio

Alice Maria Sbriglio¹

Hundreds of unpublished documents, including excavation journals, letters, photographs, manuscript inventories, worker pay lists, sketches, notes and plans, contain information useful to reconstruct the work of the Missione Archeologica Italiana (M.A.I., Italian Archaeological Mission) in Asyut during its seven seasons of fieldwork there.² Most of this material is presently stored in the Archivio di Stato di Torino³ (Turin National Archives), while the images (glass plates and printed photographs) are today part of the holdings of the Museo Egizio in Turin after their management was transferred from the Soprintendenza to the Fondazione Museo Egizio in April 2016.

The documents held in the National Archives concerning the Museo Egizio cover the whole history of the museum. They are divided into three lots, according to the year in which the Soprintendenza decided to deposit them in the Archive (the first lot, which mainly encompassed the administrative archive of the museum, was deposited in 2005, the second lot, including most of the “archaeological” documents, in 2009 and the third, also consisting of archaeological documentation, in 2014).⁴ Although the material which was subsequently split between the second and third lots was sorted out and inventoried by Beppe Moiso as early as 2005, the transfer from the museum to the Soprintendenza and from there to the National Archives, and the application of a new cataloguing system, generated a number of anomalies; for example, the correspondence between two given individuals is sometimes split between three different lots.⁵

For this reason, the current method of study consists, in the first place, of an analysis of the document inventories stored in each deposit in order to identify bundles (“mazzi”) and folders (“fascicoli”) that could contain relevant papers about Asyut. The second step was an autoptic analysis of the selected bun-

dles to single out important documents, which were then photographed. To complete the preliminary phase, the documents were transcribed to make them more easily consultable and then translated into English. A list of all archive documents and photos concerning Asyut is reported in Appendixes 1 and 2 at the end of this volume.

The excavation journals concern the missions carried out in 1906, 1908 and 1911 (*Pls. 1-61*). The first two were written by Ernesto Schiaparelli himself, while the third was written by Virginio Rosa, one of his assistants. The journals contain notes taken by the two archaeologists during the excavations, but they do not provide very precise topographical referenc-

¹ The author expresses her sincere appreciation to Jochem Kahl, for supporting this research from the outset. Without whose close cooperation and the opportunity to join the archaeological fieldwork on the Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, this book would have never come to light.

² Previous publications on M.A.I. operations in Asyut, based solely on the artifact inventories, are: Leospo, in Donadoni Roveri (ed.), *Civiltà degli Egizi*, pp. 99–103; Leospo, in Robins (ed.), *Beyond the Pyramids*, pp. 34–38; Leospo, in Eyre (ed.), *Proceedings of the Seventh International Congress of Egyptologists*, pp. 667–76; Zitman, *The Necropolis of Assiut I–II*, pp. 56–57, 61–64. Previous publications on M.A.I. operations in Asyut, including consideration and/or partial publication of the excavation journals, letters, paylists, etc., are: D’Amicone, in D’Amicone and Pozzi Battaglia (eds.), *Egitto mai visto*, pp. 41–61; Del Vesco, in Del Vesco and Moiso (eds.), *Missione Egitto 1903–1920*, pp. 293–301; Del Vesco, in Museo Egizio (ed.), *Museo Egizio*, pp. 70–83; Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 227–28, 230, 232, 239–40, 245–46, 249–52, 254; Moiso, *La storia del Museo Egizio*, pp. 64, 92–93.

³ Complementary archives are held in Rome, Archivio Centrale dello Stato (Central National Archives, Section of the Minister of Public Instruction and the General Direction of Antiquities and Fine Arts) and in Archivio Storico Diplomatico del Ministero degli Affari Esteri (Historic Diplomatic Archive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Serie politica “P”). See Del Vesco, in this volume, chapter 4. Some of the documents are analysed in Petricioli, *Archeologia e Mare Nostrum*, particularly those dealing with financial support for the Italian archaeological excavations. These holdings have not been analysed as part of the current research, however many of the letters in these collections are fair copies of the draft versions held in Turin.

⁴ Ugliano, “La collezione predinastica del Museo Egizio di Torino”, pp. 74–79.

⁵ For example, the 1911 correspondence between Schiaparelli and Rosa. See Sbriglio, in this volume, chapter 6.

Numero Inventario	Descrizione dell'oggetto	Natura	Prezzo p. eq.	Q.t.	Annotazioni
87 86	"	"		1	C. 2
85	masserello	colonna		1	
86	statua in bronzo	legno	5000-		
87	"	"	5000-		
88	"	"	6000-		
89	manico lacca decorato in	"	300-		
90	Bambola	"	150		
91	"	"	150		
92	"	"	150		
93	"	"	20		
94	statua in bronzo fucina	"	300		
95	"	"	100		
96	"	"	100		
97	statua	"	200		
98	non trovata di colore	"	10		
99	fucina in bronzo di colore	carrozza	10		
8800	"	"		5	
1	statua in bronzo di colore	"		5	
2	statua fucina	"		100	
3	statua fucina	legno		8	
4	statua	"		5	
5	"	"		5	
6	statua fucina di colore	"		2	
7	"	"			
8	statua	"		50	
9	statua	"		50	
8810	vaso	terracotta		3	

Fig. 1: A page of the 1908 inventory, with a few of the objects found inside the tomb of Min-hotep (© Archivio di Stato di Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M2 n14).

es or maps of the investigated areas; even the architectural structures of the tombs are rarely described. Nevertheless, they offer useful clues to the identification of the excavation areas, such as references to the Asyuti monasteries, the French and English concessions, the Muslim cemetery or the road to Drunka. Being personal notes, sometimes they mention geographical references that were clear to them, but that are not necessarily still intelligible to us.

Data reported in the excavation journals can be combined with those from the manuscript inventories, i.e. the lists of objects found during the excavations, prepared in Turin and divided, in broad terms, by year and by origin (Fig. 1). Each entry includes an inventory number, a brief description, the object's monetary value and sometimes notes concerning the find context. When provided, these notes can be integrated

8954

Skeleton, probably
of woman, decorated with
with red pigment, -
with remains of flesh
powder. The skeleton
had probably been almost
completely stripped of the
flesh before being buried.
The arm had two bead
bracelets, and beads of a
necklace with a scarab and
an ibis were around the
neck.

un collo con scorpione e un ibis
 con collana di perline

Fig. 2: A tomb card with a short description of burial S. 8954 written by Schiaparelli in 1908: "Skeleton, probably of a woman, found with the head on the headrest, with remains of flesh powder. The skeleton had probably been almost completely stripped of the flesh before being buried. The arm had two bead bracelets, and beads of a necklace with a scarab and an ibis were around the neck" (© Archivio di Stato di Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M3 n11).

with the information gathered from other sources. Nevertheless, this is quite a rare case, first of all because materials are in most cases listed according to their typology (e.g. vases, dishes, sticks, etc.), without indication of their provenance. Secondly, due to a chronic shortage of funds, at the end of some seasons objects were left in Egypt and brought to Italy later. For instance, in 1907 and 1911 the retrieved artefacts were catalogued together with those found in subsequent seasons, without references to the year of excavation or to the find context. Another problem arises when more objects are catalogued using only one inventory number, making it impossible to determine the exact number of artefacts found.

The notes on skeletons and the grave-goods associated with them found in 1908 can be regarded as find sheets (Fig. 2). They include observations about the human remains and the mode of burial (primary, secondary) and were compiled on site. In most cases, they include more data (on skeletons, shrouds or matching coffins) than the corresponding entry in the inventory, which was written in Turin with the objects themselves as the main focus. These notes clearly show Schiaparelli's interest in burial practices. Some of the sheets bear numbers that probably corresponded to boxes used to store the skeletons. These find sheets were likely used in Turin as a source to complete the manuscript inventory.

Nota delle spese fatte per gli scavi nella montagna
 D'Assiut dal P. Zaccaria dal 20 Febbrajo al 12 Marzo 1911.

Prima settimana giorni 6 di lavoro

Per N° 11 Uomini a P. Eg 4 al giorno	P. Eg. 264
" " " Bagazzi " 2 "	" 132
Sorvegliante " 5 "	" 30
Bagazzo sono " 3 "	" 18
Sagga " 5 "	30
	<u>474</u>

Cotale P. Eg. 474

Seconda settimana lavoro giorni 5.

Per N° 12 Uomini come sopra	240
" " " Bagazzi	120
Sorvegliante	25
Bagazzo	15
Sagga	25
	<u>425</u>

Cotale 2 Settim P. Eg. 899

Volti

Ripporto precedente della 2 settimana P. Eg. 899

Terza settimana lavoro 4 giorni e mezzo

Per N° 14 Uomini	" " 252
14 Bagazzi	126
Sorvegliante	22,20
Sagga	22,20
Bagazzo di servizio	13,20
	<u>435,20</u>

Cotale 3 Settim " 1335,20

D'aggiungere per la statua trovata Bascis 20,00

Piccole spese di posta, candele, fulminanti, etc. etc. 13,00

Cotale Spese 1368,20

Assiut 31. Marzo 1911.
 P. Zaccaria Berti A.M.

Fig. 4: Two pages of a note of Father Zaccaria Berti, one of Schiaparelli's collaborators, about the expenditure of the first part of the 1911 fieldwork season in Asyut (© Archivio di Stato di Torino, MAE, 1° vers., M49 n3).

Lastly, the register of mission expenditures (Fig. 4) and the worker pay lists (Fig. 5) are further valuable resources, providing an indication of the number of workmen and resources employed in the excavation. They also give the start and end dates of each working season.

The photographic archive of the Museo Egizio⁷ houses more than 25,000 glass and celluloid negatives, mostly showing the archaeological excavations and the objects found and held in the museum. Some 1,700 should belong to the "Schiaparelli-Farina" lot, while the others were added in subsequent years. The inventories contain basic information about the subject of each image.⁸ At least 41 of these photographs concern the excavation of the M.A.I. in Asyut.

During the 2004 and 2005 field seasons, the Asyut project worked in the area of Tomb III (N12.1), one of the tombs used by Schiaparelli's team as a working space and a storeroom. Here, among the debris covering the surface and in some shafts, they found many fragments of letters, envelopes, telegrams, postcards and notes originating from the M.A.I.⁹ Since all of them are torn into small pieces, these materials were very probably intentionally discarded. Unfortunately, none of

⁷ See Trapani in this volume, chapter 3.

⁸ This research is still under way, therefore some identifications of subject matter and data are subject to revision.

⁹ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut: The First Synthesis After 300 Years of Research*, p. 32; Kahl, in Kahl et al., *Asyut, Tomb III: Objects. Part I*, pp. xvii–xxii; Kahl, in Kahl et al., *Asyut, Tomb III: Objects. Part I*, p. 339.

12 Assiut

1^a paga fatta al 5 Maggio per giorni 6 di lavoro dal 30 aprile al 5 Maggio

Uomini			Ragazzi			Totale Generale		
data giorno	2 ^a Paga	Totale	data giorno	2 ^a Paga	Totale			
30 Aprile	16 a 4	64	30 Aprile	18 a 2,5	45			
1 Maggio	16 a 4	64	1 Maggio	18 a 2,5	45			
2 Maggio	16 a 4	64	2 Maggio	18 a 2,5	45			
3 Maggio	16 a 4	64	3 Maggio	18 a 2,5	45			
4 Maggio	16 a 4	64	4 Maggio	18 a 2,5	45			
5 Maggio	16 a 4	64	5 Maggio	18 a 2,5	45			
	96	384		108	270	sp.	654	
Un sorvegliante a 4 p. al giorno per 6 giorni							sp.	48
per portatori d'acqua per 7 giorni							sp.	40
							Totale sp.	742

2^a paga fatta al 12 Maggio per giorni 6 di lavoro. Sal. 7 al 12

Uomini			Ragazzi			Totale Generale		
data giorno	2 ^a Paga	Totale	data giorno	2 ^a Paga	Totale			
7 Maggio	25 a 4	92	7 Maggio	28 a 2,5	70			
8 Maggio	25 a 4	92	8 Maggio	28 a 2,5	70			
9 Maggio	54 a 4	216	9 Maggio	55 a 2,5	137,5			
10 Maggio	55 a 4	220	10 Maggio	56 a 2,5	140			
11 Maggio	55 a 4	220	11 Maggio	56 a 2,5	140			
12 Maggio	57 a 4	228	12 Maggio	58 a 2,5	145			
	267	1068		231	702,5	sp.	1770,5	
Un sorvegliante per 6 giorni a 10 p. al giorno							sp.	60
2 portatori d'acqua a 5 p. cad. per 6 giorni							sp.	60
1 portatore d'acqua a 5 p. per 3 giorni in aggiunta							sp.	15
2 portatori d'acqua per la bonifica a 5 p. cad.							sp.	10
manica per alcuni uomini							sp.	20
							Totale sp.	1935,5

Fig. 5: A page from the worker pay list of the 1906 season in Asyut (© Archivio di Stato di Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n10).

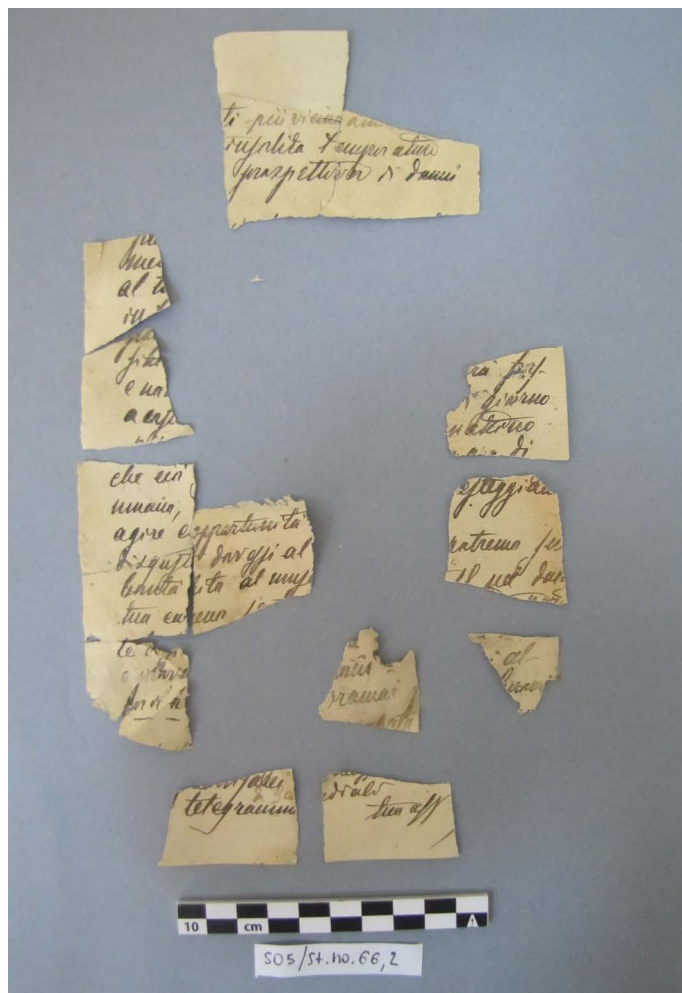


Fig. 6: A fragmented letter from Tomb III (© the Asyut Project, 2016; photo: Stephan Hartlepp).

them are complete. Nevertheless, it is possible to recognise the handwriting of Schiaparelli and Rosa, the names of Barocelli and Ghattas, some stamps bearing dates in 1908 and the opening words of some letters dated 1911 and 1913 (Figs. 6–7).



Fig. 7: An envelope fragment with stamp of Asmara (Eritrea) dated 13 April 1908, addressed to Schiaparelli, found in Tomb III at Asyut (© the Asyut Project, 2016; photo: Theodozia Rzeuska).

3. Exploring the Photographic Archive of the Italian Archaeological Mission in Egypt¹

Marcella Trapani

Museums are treasure chests containing objects and documents of national, international, regional and local relevance. Museums manage and exhibit objects and the stories behind them, which is a core responsibility with major social significance. The items contained in museums are important to us all. They embody our shared history and our identity, this value – the collection value – is at the heart of all the other social values.²

1. Outline of the archive

Ernesto Schiaparelli, director of the Museo Egizio from 1894 to 1927 and Superintendent of Antiquities in Piedmont since 1908, led thirteen fieldwork seasons in Egypt (from 1903 to 1920) at several different sites along the Nile, from Aswan to Giza.³ The Museo Egizio holds a large number of negatives on glass gelatin and silver salts in different formats (9x14, 13x18, 18x24 and 24x30) of photographs from these expeditions. They are a primary source of information on Schiaparelli's work and in some cases the only existing documentation of monuments which have now disappeared (*Fig. 1, a–b*). This archive also includes 118 stereoscopic glass plates (9x14) of the sites and the objects, used to obtain a three-dimensional effect. This technique was introduced for the first time in Italy for use in surgery by the ophthalmologist Pietro Baiardi at the “International Exhibition of Industry and Work”, held in Turin in 1911, where photography was prominently featured. Schiaparelli's great interest in the new technique of photography was very likely due to his direct knowledge of the Sella family, one of whose members, Venanzio Giuseppe Sella, had

published the first Italian handbook of photography, entitled *Plico del fotografo*, in 1856.⁴

The archive also includes some small boxes containing negatives and slides on glass plates of different sizes. They were taken by Virginio Rosa during his excavations at Gebelein and Asyut in 1911, as a complement to his written reports. Some additional photographs of the Gebelein excavations come from the 1930, 1935 and 1937 campaigns led at this site by Giulio Farina, director of the Museo Egizio from 1928 to 1946, and a member of Schiaparelli's expeditions to Egypt in 1908 and 1911.

The surviving written documentation of Schiaparelli's activity in Egypt is meager compared to the number of sites he excavated and the variety of objects he found and sent to Italy. The only reports he published were those concerning his discovery of the famous tomb of Kha,⁵ published only in 1927, and his explorations in the Valley of the Queens.⁶ The discovery of Kha's tomb happened during the examination of a narrow valley located at a certain distance from the main sector of the workmen's necropolis. Here, as Schiaparelli describes in his report, there were some plundered and destroyed tombs on the northern side of the hill (*Fig. 2*). The funerary chamber of the tomb of Kha was found, hidden under

¹ An extended version of this contribution can be read in Trapani, *QSAP* 31 (2016), pp. 197–201.

² Spies, Director of Amsterdam Museums, Netherlands, in Zelca Simansone (ed.), *Museums and Intercultural Dialogue*, pp. 72–73.

³ Moiso, in Del Vesco and Moiso, *Missione Egitto 1903–1920*, pp. 159–66.

⁴ Sella, *Plico del Fotografo*. For the proper photographic activity and legacy of Schiaparelli in Egypt, see Raccanichi, *Fotografi in terra d'Egitto*, and Trapani, in Boano and Rabino Massa (eds.), *Mummie egizie in Piemonte*, pp. 66–68.

⁵ Schiaparelli, *La tomba intatta dell'architetto Cha*.

⁶ Schiaparelli, *Esplorazione della “Valle delle Regine”*.



Fig. 1a-b: Stela of Merenptah in the temple of Amon in Ashmunein (1904). © Archivio Museo Egizio, C0953.

b – The same stela in situ nowadays: the bad conditions of the object look clear, the images of the upper register are not recognizable any more. Photo by W. Hovestreydt, courtesy by the author.

these Ramesside graves, after three weeks of work employing more than 250 Egyptian workers.

A number of other excavation journals were compiled by Schiaparelli's collaborators, notably F. Ballerini (*Fig. 3*), who wrote a preliminary report⁷ (published in 1903), about the Italian Mission's excavations at Giza (*Figs. 4a–b*) and in the Valley of the Queens (*Fig. 5*).

Ballerini left several notebooks and drawings, mainly concerning his work in the tombs of the princes and in the tomb of Nefertari in 1903-1904. He did not take part in the third campaign to the Valley of the Queens in 1905, but was present for the whole duration of the excavation of Qau el-Kebir (1905-1906). He is the author of many of the photos documenting these explorations, especially in the period between 1903 and 1909. In his letters from Egypt to his family, Ballerini often refers to the photos and to the camera he used. He complains about the environmental conditions, which of-

ten made work with the camera difficult, because of excessive light, dust, and the extreme heat, which damaged the plates or hindered the chemical process of developing the images.⁸

The real mess is photography. The apparatuses (I was right all the time!) are one worse than the other, water is scarce, I can't get development (Amidol) to work properly, the heat ruins the gelatin, and then the light of these places is something that defies comprehension and one does not know how to deal with it [...] (Bab el-Harim, 20 febbraio 1903).⁹

⁷ Ballerini, *Notizia Sommaria*.

⁸ Lovera, in D'Amicone et al. "*Il fascino dell'Egitto*", pp. 88–90; Lovera, in Del Vesco and Moiso, *Missione Egitto 1903-1920*, pp. 167–70.

⁹ Original text: "Dove abbiamo un vero sfacelo è nella fotografia: le macchine (avevo ben ragione io!) son una peggio dell'altra, l'acqua scarseggia, lo sviluppo (Amidol) non mi va, il caldo rovina la gelatina e poi la luce di questi luoghi è qualche cosa di incomprensibile e non si sa come regolarsi" (Consonni et al., *L'Egitto di Francesco Ballerini*, p. 116).



Fig. 2: Sacked Ramessid tombs in Deir el-Medina, under them Kha's tomb was found (1906). © Archivio Museo Egizio, B0076.

Besides the photographs kept in the archive of the Museo Egizio, Ballerini took some small-format photos which his heirs gave to the “Centro di Egittologia F. Ballerini” in Como, Lombardy. Most of them bear his signature on the back. In many cases, the shot is the same as in the negatives of the Museo Egizio and so it is possible to trace them to their origin. Ballerini also left documents concerning the site of Heliopolis, where he worked with Schiaparelli for at least two campaigns (1904 and 1905). It is not clear if Ballerini was a member of the expedition to Heliopolis in 1906 as well. He left notebooks concerning the mission's 1903 excavation of the site of Ashmunein, but was not present during the expedition of 1904 to the same site. He probably co-directed the excavations with Schiaparelli in Deir el-Medina in 1906 and 1909. He conducted a survey in Hammamiya in 1906 and wrote reports about the Qau el-Kebir excavations in 1905 and 1906.

Nefertari's tomb is very well-documented in the Museo Egizio's photographic archive, as a photographer, Michele Pizzio, followed Schiaparelli on this campaign and portrayed

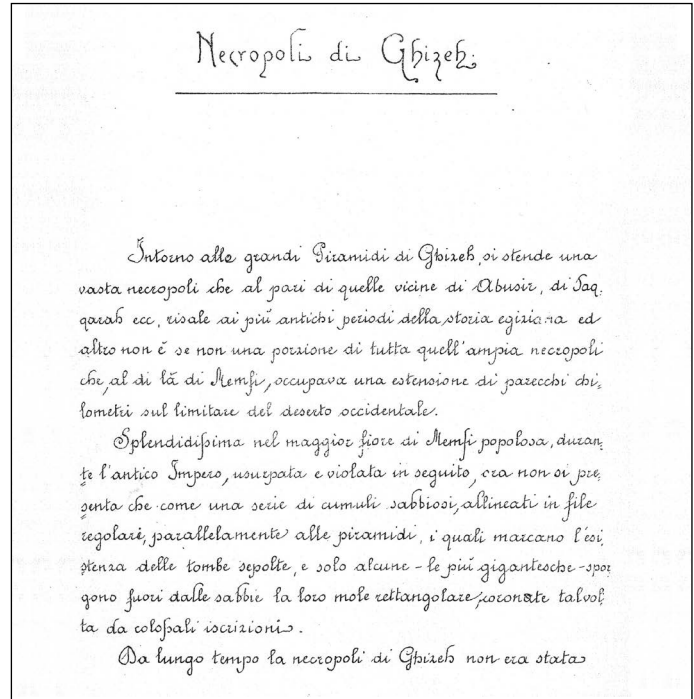
many details of the monument. It is Pizzio, together with Baglione, that completed Ballerini's project of a scale model of the tomb, which was later used for the restoration of the paintings carried out by the Egyptian Service of Antiquities and the Paul Getty Conservation Institute between 1985 and 1992.¹⁰ Pizzio also took part in the Italian expeditions to Thebes, Aswan and Gebelein in 1914, to Gebelein in 1920, and again to Gebelein (with Farina) in 1930 and in 1935.

Most of the photographic instruments used during the M.A.I. expeditions are still kept at the Museo Egizio. They include three large wooden cameras and some field tripods.

¹⁰ Corzo and Ashraf, *Art and Eternity*.



Fig. 3: Archaeologist Francesco Ballerini in Ashmunein (1909). © Archivio Museo Egizio, B0947.



Figs. 4a-b: a – F. Ballerini's 1903 report about excavations in Giza necropolis, in Ballerini, *Notizia sommaria*, p. 41.
b – Giza, false door of Uhem-neferet (S. 1840) *in situ*. © Archivio Museo Egizio, C0863.



Fig. 5: Excavations in the Valley of the Queen: princess Ahmosi's tomb entrance (QV 88) (1904). © Archivio Museo Egizio, C1907.

2. Final remarks

Schiaparelli and his collaborators' use of photography for archaeological documentation is typical for an age when this new medium was being discovered. From the beginning, photography enabled Egyptologists to record every aspect of their archaeological investigations. Egyptology was indeed the first discipline to take advantage by this new technology, as early as the mid nineteenth century. It was a member of the *Institut de France*, François Arago, a physician and an astronomer, who first remarked in 1839:

*Pour copier les millions et millions d'hiéroglyphes qui couvrent, même à l'extérieur, les grands monuments de Thèbes, de Memphis, de Karnak, etc. il faudrait des vingtaines d'années et des légions de dessinateurs. Avec le Daguerriotype, un seul homme pourrait mener à bonne fin cet immense travail.*¹¹

The enthusiasm that accompanied the first stages in the history of photography was prompted by a desire for immediacy, for identity between the image and its subject, as well as the democratic character of the process. Photography was regarded as a privileged medium for exchanging and sharing the cultural heritage of humanity.

¹¹ Arago, *Rapport de M. François Arago*, pp. 28–30.

4. Schiaparelli and Archaeology

Paolo Del Vesco

When the Italian Archaeological Mission to Egypt was established in 1903, its founder and director was a 47-year-old Egyptologist specialized in religious and geographical texts and with a remarkable 23-year-long career in museum management, during part of which he had also held a professorship at the Turin university. During the following 17 years, Schiaparelli led 13 archaeological fieldwork seasons at 11 different sites. What kind of archaeological background had he acquired before starting his digs in Egypt? And how? From the standpoint of present-day methodological and theoretical perspectives, Schiaparelli's rather un-meticulous archaeological approach¹ and his almost total failure to publish reports on his excavations are surely deplorable. Both aspects, though, can be better understood – although of course not justified – if we take a closer look at the Italian Egyptologist's biography and at his scholarly production² in order to put his archaeological demarche in context.

1. The formative years

Ernesto Schiaparelli was born in 1856 in Occhieppo Inferiore, a small village close to the town of Biella (some 80 km northeast of Turin). Unfortunately, very little is known about the life of young Ernesto. His father, Luigi Schiaparelli (1816–1897), was an historian with a strong interest in historical geography. Since 1838, Luigi taught at various secondary schools in Piedmont. After completing a translation of the universal history of the German scholar Gottfried Gabriel Bredow (1773–1814), he started publishing some very successful manuals of history and geography for secondary education programs.³ In 1852, he began his career at the University of Turin as a professor of Geography and Statistics first, and of Ancient History later, eventually rising to dean of the Faculty of Letters in 1876. His strong interest in the history and ge-

ography of the ancient Orient⁴ probably influenced his son's future research, as borne out by the dedications Ernesto appended to two geographical studies – *La catena orientale dell'Egitto* and *La geografia dell'Africa Orientale* – which he published, respectively, in 1890 and 1916.⁵

Ernesto Schiaparelli matriculated at the University of Turin in 1873 and attended classes of Greek Literature with prof. Giuseppe Müller (1823–1895) and of Ancient History with his father, Luigi Schiaparelli.⁶ During his third and fourth year, he attended the Egyptology courses of Prof. Francesco Rossi, who at the time was also a curator at the Museo Egizio (*Fig. 1*). In his fourth and last year, he also chose Experimental Physics as an optional course and took an exam in Archaeology, which was taught by Prof. Ariodante Fabretti (1816–1894). The latter's lessons in archaeology were not concerned with excavation methods or contextual links between artefacts, but rather with Latin epigraphy, based on the direct study of the Roman antiquities kept in the Turin museum.⁷ Aged 21, in 1877 Ernesto Schiaparelli obtained his degree in Letters with a thesis in Egyptology about the *Religious Sentiment of the Ancient Egyptians*, an interesting, albeit juvenile, attempt to take Egyptian religion and rituality back to the level of the people who practised them, drawing on descriptions by classical authors as well as on ancient Egyptian textual sources.

¹ On the excavation methods used for the exploration of Asyut, see subchapter 5.2.1 by Sbriglio in the present volume.

² A complete list of Schiaparelli's publications is given in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 307–09.

³ Chiocchetti, "Una splendida fotografia del passato", pp. 92–93.

⁴ See, for instance, his inaugural lecture for the 1876–77 academic year (Schiaparelli, *Degli ultimi progressi sulla storia dell'Oriente antico*).

⁵ Curto, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 36–37.

⁶ Information about the classes attended and exams taken by Schiaparelli is recorded in his "career register", held in the Turin University Archive (inv. 9A50).

⁷ At the time, the collection of Roman antiquities was housed in the Palazzo dell'Accademia delle Scienze, where the Egyptian collection was also displayed. The professors of Archaeology and Egyptology both used to hold their lessons in the galleries of the museum.

Following his graduation, Schiaparelli was admitted to the Italian School of Archaeology,⁸ which had been recently re-founded, building on the legacy of its predecessor, the Archaeological School of Pompeii established by Giuseppe Fiorelli (1823–1896) in 1866. The excavation methods taught at the School were most likely based on Fiorelli's idea of archaeology, which involved careful observation, digging in arbitrary horizontal levels and detailed documentation. During its three-year cycle, the School also offered students the opportunity to go on study-sojourns in Pompeii, Rome and Athens. Schiaparelli, however, never completed the programme. After the first year, he obtained a scholarship from the Italian government and moved to Paris in order to specialize in Egyptology with Gaston Maspero (1846–1916), then professor at the *École des Hautes Études* and the *Collège de France*. Indeed, during the 1870s several foreign students were admitted to Maspero's Egyptological classes, including Charles Edwin Wilbour (1833–1896) and Alfred Wiedemann (1856–1936).⁹ Schiaparelli's permanence in France must have offered him the opportunity to perfect his philological skills, since the courses focused almost entirely on literary and funerary papyri and tomb inscriptions.¹⁰ This experience probably instilled in Schiaparelli the idea of studying and publishing the important text of the ritual of the Opening of the Mouth, using three main sources: hieratic papyrus no. 3155 held at the Louvre, the coffin of Butehamun (C. 2237) in the Turin museum and the wall inscriptions of the tomb of Sethi I (KV 17), for which he ingeniously used the unpublished transcription made in the tomb by Ippolito Rosellini during the French-Tuscan Expedition of 1828–29.¹¹ In 1879, while in Paris, Schiaparelli received full support from the Italian Ministry of Education and his former professor Fabretti for a few months' visit at the Museo Egizio in Turin to complete his study of this interesting religious text by collating the inscriptions painted inside the coffin of Butehamun.¹² Schiaparelli had already reported on this study at the 4th Congress of Orientalists, held in Florence in September 1878, but the final results of his research and his edition of the ritual after the three above sources, transcribed and translated in parallel, were published as a first volume of text and three appendixes of plates only in 1882 (*Fig. 2*).¹³

It can be reasonably surmised that his sojourn in Paris and his acquaintance with Maspero and his teachings also had a long-lasting influence on Schiaparelli's future field-

work in Egypt. Possibly inspired by Schiaparelli in his turn, in the autumn of 1880 Maspero, just engaged to his future wife Louise, left for Italy on a mission to study the main Egyptian collections of the northern regions of the country, among which Turin's of course featured predominantly. Thanks to his careful study of the Museo Egizio collection, the French Egyptologist was able to postulate the existence in Deir el-Medina of a brotherhood of priests in charge of the management of the Theban necropolis.¹⁴ In the same year, 1880, Schiaparelli returned to Italy, where he was entrusted with the reordering and renovation of the Egyptian galleries of the Florence Archaeological Museum, which reopened in 1883 in the presence of King Umberto I.¹⁵

2. Copying inscriptions and helping missionaries

In the winter of 1884–1885, Schiaparelli managed to obtain enough funds from the Italian Ministry of Public Education and from the museum in Florence to leave for Egypt for the first time,¹⁶ on an official mission to study ancient monuments and buy antiquities for the Tuscan collection. The official ministerial correspondence, presently held in the Central National Archives in Rome,¹⁷ provides ample details about the organization and execution of the expedition, and thus constitutes an important complement to the few documents preserved in the Florence museum.¹⁸ Ernesto's father was fully involved in its preparation. As a well-known professor at

⁸ Barbanera, *Storia dell'archeologia classica in Italia*, p. 85.

⁹ David, *Gaston Maspero*, p. 68.

¹⁰ David, *Gaston Maspero*, p. 69.

¹¹ For an assessment of Schiaparelli's philological skills, see now Poole, in Del Vesco and Moiso (eds.), *Missione Egitto*, pp. 43–45.

¹² Turin National Archives, MAE, M1 n19. I thank Tommaso Montonati for bringing these documents to my attention.

¹³ Schiaparelli, *Il libro dei funerali degli antichi Egiziani*.

¹⁴ Maspero, in Maspero, *RecTrav*, II–IV.

¹⁵ Guidotti, in Del Vesco and Moiso (eds.), *Missione Egitto*, pp. 40–43.

¹⁶ The mention of the Italian Egyptologist as a foreign researcher, together with Edouard Naville (1844–1926), at the *École du Caire* (the future IFAO) in 1882, contained in David, *Gaston Maspero*, p. 145, must thus be considered to be incorrect (while it surely is correct for Naville).

¹⁷ Central National Archives, Rome, MPI, DG AA BB AA, I Versamento 1860–1890, Busta 2.

¹⁸ For the two trips made by Schiaparelli while working at the Egyptian collection in Florence, see Guidotti, in Del Vesco and Moiso (eds.), *Missione Egitto*, and Del Francia, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 99–108.

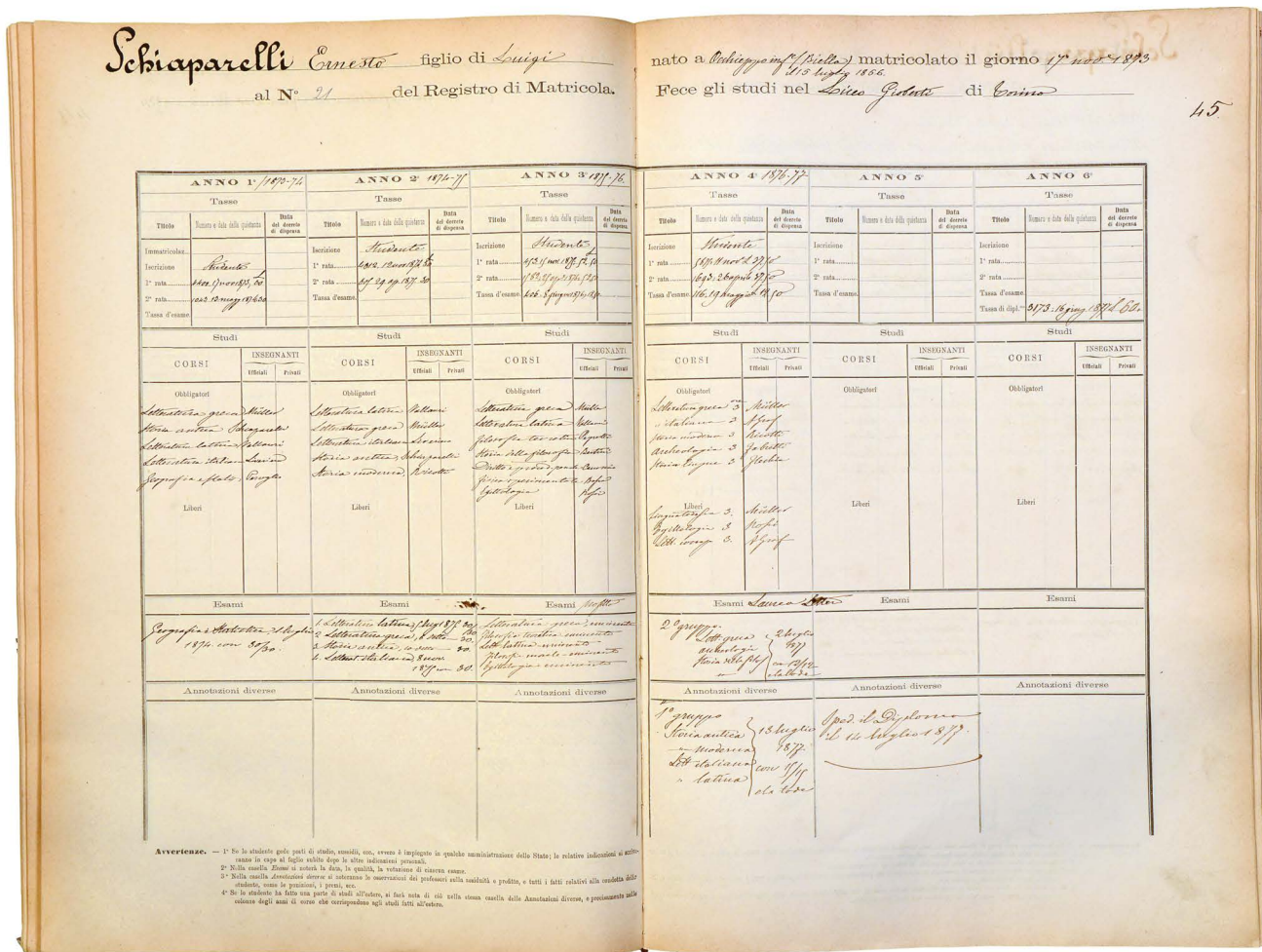


Fig. 1: Schiaparelli's university career register with classes attended during the four-year course (Archivio Storico dell'Università di Torino, inv. IX A 50, p. 45).

the University of Turin, he interceded with authorities and old friends in order to facilitate the financing and logistics of his son's trip in every possible way. Ernesto was granted 2,500 Italian Lires for travel and board expenses, and a first sum of L. 3,000 for purchases of antiquities, increased by an extra L. 1,500 during the journey. He stayed in Egypt on this well-funded study leave from around November 1884 to April 1885, visiting various sites and bringing back to Florence 21 crates of antiquities, later registered in the museum inventory in a total of 1,010 entries. In a letter from Asyut to the Ministry dated 15 December 1884,¹⁹ Schiaparelli wrote that in the previous few weeks he had studied objects in the Bulaq museum in Cairo and had visited the necropolises of Memphis, Tell el-Amarna and Asyut, as well as the ruins of Tell Sheikh Abada (Antinopolis) and Tell el-Ashmunein (Hermopolis). He was about to leave for Aswan, he added, and was planning to trav-

el back north to Luxor by mid January 1885 and spend a few months there observing the complex operations of clearance of the temple. In Luxor, he actively took part in the epigraphic recording of the decoration of the royal tombs carried out in the Valley of the Kings by the French Mission of the École du Caire under the direction of Eugène Lefébure (1838–1908).²⁰ We must remember that since 1881 Gaston Maspero, Schiaparelli's former professor and friend, had succeeded Mariette as Director of the Egyptian Antiquities Service and French or foreign scholars sometimes joined him on his inspection trips in Upper Egypt on his *dahabeya*. Schiaparelli might thus

¹⁹ Central National Archives, Rome, MPI, DG AA BB AA, I Versamento 1860–1890, Busta 2.

²⁰ The copies Schiaparelli made in the tombs of Ramses VI (KV 9) and Ramses VII (KV 1) were later included and acknowledged in Lefébure, *Les hypogées royaux de Thèbes*.

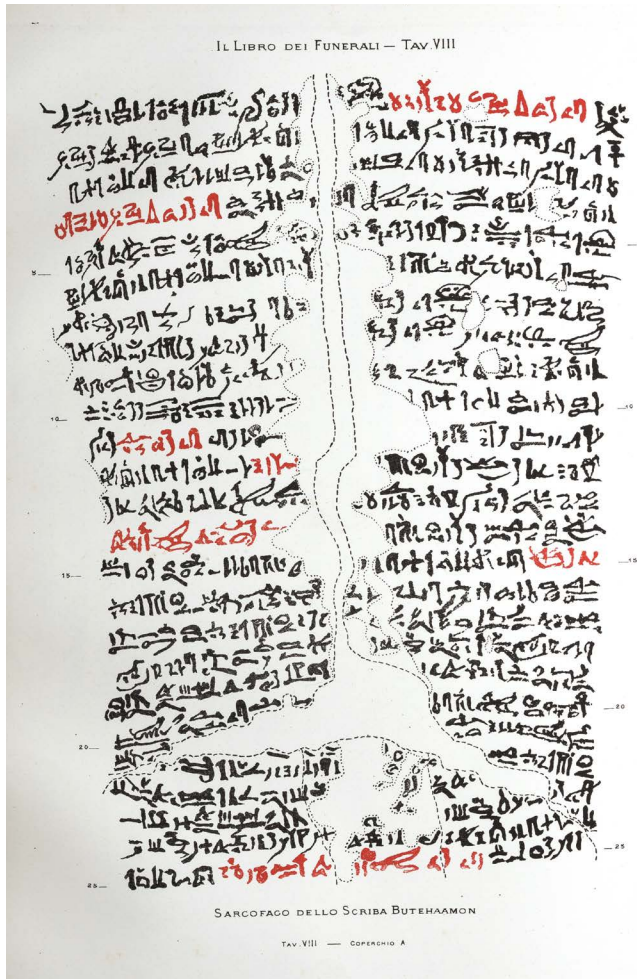


Fig. 2: Plate VIII from Schiaparelli's *Il libro dei funerali degli antichi Egiziani* showing the transcription of the hieratic text painted inside Butehamun's mummy cover.

have been actually travelling in the company of Maspero during his visits to several of the above-mentioned sites. Indeed, in a letter to his wife Maspero criticises Schiaparelli's "distracted" participation – together with Loret, Bourgoïn, Piehl and Grébaut – in one of the French director's boat trips along the Nile.²¹ All the young scholars but Grébaut, according to Maspero, were completely uninterested in the beauties of the Egyptian landscape and were only thrilled whenever they could take copies of hieroglyphic or hieratic inscriptions.

Once he was back in Cairo, Schiaparelli spent the last days before heading back to Italy visiting sites in the Delta, including Tanis and Tell Basta (Bubastis), whose excavations and remains he was later to describe – together with the sensational discovery of cuneiform clay tablets in Tell el-Amarna – in an article for the *Journal of the Italian Asiatic Society*.²²

Schiaparelli was sincerely touched, during his first trip to Egypt, by the miserable condition in which the Franciscan missionaries were living. A devout Catholic himself, he was convinced that these religious groups could make a difference in improving the life and education of the poor local people. He thus resolved to do his best to support Christian missions abroad.²³ In 1886, at the age of thirty, he managed, with the help of influential people in Italian high society and even a few politicians,²⁴ to establish the A.N.S.M.I. (National Association to Support Italian Catholic Missionaries), which he directed as its General Secretary till the end of his life. One of the main goals of the Association was statedly the establishment of religious schools for the teaching of the Italian language in Africa and the Middle East, so that the double purpose of disseminating patriotic ideals and the Catholic faith could be fulfilled.²⁵ Only two years after its foundation, the A.N.S.M.I. already counted a nursery and a professional school in Assab (Eritrea) and three schools in Egypt, and was financially supporting missionaries in Lebanon, Syria, Armenia, Turkey, Libya, Tunisia and Albania.

Back at work in Florence, Schiaparelli published a few articles about the archaeological sites he had visited or specific objects he had bought for the museum, besides attending to the compilation of the first volume of the General Catalogue of the Egyptian collection of Florence.²⁶ Immediately after his return to Italy in 1885, he had published, in the *Studies* offered to the Dutch Egyptologist Conradus Leemans (1809–1893), a brief account of his "rediscovery" of a necropolis cut into the south-west and north-west sides of the mountain in the Eastern Desert at Akhmim, which had been previously mentioned only in a short note appeared in the *Description de l'Égypte*. This brief article, unfortunately, is not accompanied by any general map or tomb plan, but offers a good example of Schiaparelli's early "archaeological" writing. It contains a detailed description of the landscape, the arrangement of the

²¹ David (ed.), *Gaston Maspero. Lettres d'Égypte*, p. 118–19.

²² Schiaparelli, *GSAI* 2 (1888), pp. 1–8.

²³ Saglietto, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 65–71.

²⁴ The conflict between the State and the Church was still on-going in Italy at the end of the nineteenth century, having begun with the military occupation of Rome in 1870, which supposedly marked the end of the political power of the Catholic Pope. The 1874 encyclical of Pius IX stated that Catholics could not accept an appointment as members of Parliament.

²⁵ Choate, *Emigrant Nation*, p. 139.

²⁶ The 547-page volume of the catalogue was published in 1887.

necropolis and the general outline of the rock-cut tombs – which Schiaparelli dated to the Old Kingdom – as well as additional information about three tombs whose owners' names could still be read in the preserved inscriptions.²⁷ Another article published in 1887 in the journal of the Italian Asiatic Society is devoted to a translation and commentary of two stelae from a group he had bought from dealers in Luxor during his trip.²⁸ The article opens with the author's considerations about the increased difficulty of finding interesting papyri on the antiquities market, whereas funerary stelae were abundantly “available” from the unregulated digs of the *fellahin*²⁹ and provided new evidence for the study of still obscure periods of Egyptian civilization. The following year Schiaparelli published, in the same journal, the above-mentioned article containing a very interesting update on the last archaeological discoveries made at Tell Basta, Tanis, Luxor, Hawara and Tell-el Amarna.³⁰ His description of the monuments and excavations offered him the opportunity to discuss issues of chronology, dynasties, art and the international prestige of the pharaoh's court. In 1890, Schiaparelli published *La catena orientale dell'Egitto*, a lengthy study of the mountains of the Eastern Desert. Here, adopting a rather innovative approach, the Italian Egyptologist traces the history of this geological formation through the centuries, highlighting its geographical and morphological peculiarities, the significance of its many quarries and mines from different periods in ancient Egyptian history, and the development of its main trading routes. The study ends with a brief ethnographic discussion of the communities populating this vast region at the time and with an attempt to reconstruct, based on both classical sources and ancient Egyptian texts, who the inhabitants of these lands were in a more distant past.³¹ This publication, together with a second volume of his study on the ritual of the “Opening of the Mouth” (*Il libro dei funerali degli antichi Egiziani*) and his epigraphic work done in the Valley of the Kings, which was included in Lefébure's *Les hypogées royales de Thèbes* (see above), were presented to the Ministry of Public Education, Paolo Boselli, as the main accomplishments of his first study trip to Egypt.

These first works and approaches to archaeology still appear to be strongly influenced by Schiaparelli's university education, his specialization in ancient texts and his geographical interests. In them, excavation work is still only observed with curiosity from a distance.

3. A second encounter with Egypt

Following up on his first results, in a letter to the Ministry, dated 22 October 1890, the Italian Egyptologist outlined a very ambitious project for a complete history of ancient Thebes, based on textual sources:

*By means of the scientific documents already collected [i.e. during the 1884–1885 trip] I started a broad research on ancient Thebes, in which, using the inscriptions, reliefs and paintings of temples and tombs and the papyri found there, I intend to follow its history from the first dynasties till its destruction in Roman times, incorporating in this history all the information that these monuments preserve about the ancient world as it was known to the Egyptians, about the peoples of Cyrenaica and Mauritania, of Nubia, Sudan, Somalia, Arabia, Armenia, Asia Minor, Cyprus and Crete.*³²

In order to realize this research project, Schiaparelli needed to organize a second trip to Egypt, and indeed at the end of the letter he asked for permission to proceed and funds to cover his expenses. He later obtained extra money which he allocated to the purchase of more antiquities to further enlarge the collection of the Florence museum.³³ In 1892, the year of his second trip to Egypt, a paper he had delivered at the 8th International Congress of Orientalists, held in Stockholm, was published in the Proceedings, which were printed in Leiden by the publisher Brill: “*Di un'iscrizione inedita del regno di Amenofi I*”. In it, Schiaparelli reported about the discovery made by the local *fellahin* of a tomb cut in the rock of Sheikh Abd-el-Qurna hill, in the Theban necropolis.³⁴ The tomb is only briefly described, while an inscription from one of its inner walls – which had been immediately copied by the Egyptologist and his “colleague and friend” Golénischeff at the moment of its

²⁷ Schiaparelli, in Pleyte et al., *Études Leemans*, 1885, pp. 85–88.

²⁸ Schiaparelli, *GSAI* 1(1887), pp. 1–16.

²⁹ Arabic word for Egyptian peasant.

³⁰ Schiaparelli, *GSAI* 2 (1888), pp. 1–8.

³¹ Schiaparelli, *GSAI* 4 (1890), pp. 3–128.

³² Letter from Schiaparelli to the Ministry of Public Education (22 October 1890), Central National Archives, Rome, MPI, DG AA BB AA, I Versamento 1860–1890, Busta 2.

³³ For this second trip, Schiaparelli obtained L. 1,000 as travel allowance and L. 3,000 as budget for purchases.

³⁴ The tomb of Amenemhat (numbered C 2 in PM I.1, p. 457), probably located in the area of TT 61.

discovery – is transcribed, translated and commented upon, as it offered new data on the reign of Amenhotep I.

Schiaparelli's second trip lasted slightly more than four months and had, as the detailed report presented by the scholar to the Ministry of Public Education shows,³⁵ two main objectives: to broaden his “archaeological knowledge, in particular through the examination of the antiquities discovered during the last years” and “to complete the collection of texts necessary to write [his] history of Thebes”. During this trip he spent a long time in Cairo to study the objects kept at the Egyptian Museum, which had been recently moved from their original location in Bulaq to the khedivial palace in the Giza suburb, and then made an even longer stay in Luxor. He also seized the opportunity to ride across various sites in Upper Egypt and stop at Asyut, visiting the necropolis and some neighbouring localities, such as Deir Rifeh, Shutb, Badari, Hammamiya and Qaw el-Kebir.³⁶ South of Luxor, Schiaparelli continued his explorations visiting the ruins of ancient Armant, the fortress of Gebelein, “where important artefacts of the Eleventh Dynasty” were being recovered, “the necropolis of the gazelles”,³⁷ and the site of Hierakonpolis, where he “copied two unpublished tombs of the Sixth Dynasty”;³⁸ indeed, the main concern of the Egyptologist, throughout the whole trip, seems to have been visiting and copying inscriptions in Old Kingdom sites and tombs.

In Aswan, he finally had the opportunity to take part in and contribute to an excavation, enjoying the thrill of the discovery. The famous tomb of Harkhuf (QH 34n) was being discovered and cleared from the sands under the supervision of 30-year-old Princess Victoria (1862–1930) of Sweden³⁹ during the days of Schiaparelli's visit (*Fig. 3*). The Egyptologist soon realized the importance of the still half-buried inscription of the façade and, after it was wholly brought to light, made the first copy of it. The memoir Schiaparelli presented in May 1892 at the Royal Lincean Academy on the tomb and its inscriptions,⁴⁰ can be regarded as his first truly “archaeological” publication. His report begins with an introduction to the site, the necropolis and the tomb. The description of the structure is also illustrated by a plan and a longitudinal section of the main chamber. In the following pages, he presents the inscriptions, in transcription and translation, complete with comments and even the reconstructed family tree of the tomb owner. The last paragraphs discuss the toponyms and peoples cited in the inscriptions against parallels from other ancient Egyptian sources and con-

tribute to the then lively debate on the historical geography of Egypt and its neighbouring countries. The report closes with a photographic plate showing the façade of Harkhuf's tomb before the completion of the clearance, half buried under a deposit of sand and stone chips. Schiaparelli's publication in this case is fully aligned to the standards of contemporary excavation reports produced by French scholars⁴¹ and especially by Maspero,⁴² whose influence on the Italian Egyptologist's research approach is evident. When dealing with the excavation of tombs, all these publications invariably focus more on the textual decoration than on the building itself, its context or the deposits encumbering it.

4. A new approach in Egyptology

The year 1892 was eventful for Egyptology. British archaeologist William Matthew Flinders Petrie (1853–1942), just three years older than Schiaparelli, excavated at the site of Tell el-Amarna –supervising, among others, a very young Howard Carter (1874–1939), whose name was later to be indelibly associated with the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb. Schiaparelli would have liked to visit Petrie on his way back from Luxor to Cairo, but time concerns prevented him from making an additional stop in Tell el-Amarna. While working at this site, Petrie was reached by the sad news of the death of his dear friend and patron Miss Amelia Blanford Edwards (1831–1892).⁴³ The famous novelist and Egyptologist, who had

³⁵ Letter 2 July 1892, Central National Archives, Rome, MPI, DG AA BB AA, I Versamento 1860–1890, Busta 2.

³⁶ Many of which, as for Asyut, were later excavated by Schiaparelli's Italian Archaeological Mission.

³⁷ Very likely a reference to the site of Kommir, a few kilometres south of Esna, where remains of a Roman temple dedicated to Nephtis and Anuquet of Per-Meru were also later unearthed. See el-Saghir and Valbelle, *BSFE* 91 (1981), pp. 22–31.

³⁸ Letter 2 July 1892, Central National Archives, Rome, MPI, DG AA BB AA, I Versamento 1860–1890, Busta 2.

³⁹ An amateur painter and photographer, the young princess Victoria is represented painting among the ruins of Luxor temple in a 1892 portrait by Karl Hermann Krabbes. In 2012–2013, an exhibition at the Royal Palace of Stockholm displayed some of the photographs she herself took during her 1892 trip to Egypt (Alm and Johansson, *Resan till Egypten*).

⁴⁰ Schiaparelli, *Una tomba egiziana inedita della VI^a dinastia*.

⁴¹ Maspero et al., *Mémoires*, I; Maspero et al., *Mémoires*, V.

⁴² See for instance Maspero's *Rapport à l'Institut Égyptien*, where he also gives an account of the discovery of the intact tomb of Sennedjem (TT 1) in Deir el-Medina.

⁴³ Drower, *Flinders Petrie*, p. 199.



Fig. 3: Schiaparelli's photo of the entrance of the tomb of Harkhuf in Aswan (© Archivio Museo Egizio, E338).

strongly supported, ten years earlier, the establishment of the Egypt Exploration Fund, bequeathed a large sum to University College London, specifically allocated for the founding, in 1892, of the first professorship in England for the public teaching of Egyptology.⁴⁴ The Chair was assigned to a 39-year-old Petrie and his inaugural speech, delivered on 14 January 1893, made immediately clear the new course he had envisaged for the future of the Egyptological discipline. After the opening lines in which he lamented the pitiful delay in the establishment of the teaching in Great Britain in comparison with countries like Germany, France or Italy, he stated the importance of rooting the study of ancient Egypt in a new kind of historical approach, strongly focused on the materiality of the ancient world:

*[...] of all food for the mind none is more strengthening and vital than history. [...] By 'history' we do not mean merely a verbal record, such as some connect with that word. Every fragment of the products of the past is concrete history. Everything is a document to the archaeologist. [...] We raise from the dust the body of material facts of history, and the written word gives life and speech to it.*⁴⁵

⁴⁴ Janssen, *The First Hundred Years*.

⁴⁵ Petrie's introductory lecture, in Janssen, *The First Hundred Years*, p. 98.

That same year, Petrie went on a short “study-holiday” in Italy, where he visited Naples, Paestum, Pompeii and Rome before stopping in Florence. At the Egyptian Museum where he was welcomed by the then director Schiaparelli, he found a collection that was kept clean and well-ordered, but almost completely lacked labels, as he complained. Petrie was allowed to spend four entire days there, copying and photographing shabtis and stelae.⁴⁶ Apart from this short encounter, it seems that the two scholars unfortunately never had the chance to discuss archaeology or meet again in the field in Egypt. Italian Egyptology thus probably missed an opportunity to be exposed to the new British fieldwork methods.

5. The Turin years

In 1894, Ernesto Schiaparelli, aged 38, was appointed director of the Museo Egizio in Turin. Three years later he was also given a lecturing post at the university.⁴⁷ During the early years of his new position, the Egyptologist mainly attended to the reordering of the collection and made plans for a new arrangement of the displays in the museum galleries.⁴⁸ A few publications from this period indicate that in the first six years after his appointment he concentrated on the study of antiquities found or preserved in Italy and on investigations on the geography of Egypt and Africa. In 1893, in an article in the *Journal of the Italian Asiatic Society*, he had offered an overview on the small Egyptian collection of the Cortona museum.⁴⁹ Interestingly, in the last section of this article Schiaparelli had expressed his ideas about concentration vs. dissemination of Egyptian antiquities in Italy, and his preference clearly went to the multiplication of small collections as a means “to improve the average cultural level of the population”. This is surprising, if we consider that he took the exactly opposite position when, after having been appointed director of the Museo Egizio in Turin, he strenuously campaigned to make the Ministry of Public Education acknowledge the institution he directed as the central Egyptian Museum of Italy, where all the main Egyptian artefacts should be concentrated.⁵⁰

In 1894, Schiaparelli discussed two ancient Egyptian objects recently unearthed in the Italian town of Benevento in an article for the archaeological “gazetteer” of the Royal Lincean Academy, *Notizie degli Scavi*,⁵¹ and attended the 10th

International Congress of Orientalists in Geneva, where he presented a paper on the geography of Nubia and its neighbouring countries on the evidence of ancient Egyptian sources, also including brief references to the modern ethnology of the region.⁵² In the same years, Schiaparelli also wrote a more popular article on the geography of Upper Egypt for the journal *Cosmos*,⁵³ founded by Guido Cora (1851-1917), professor of Geography at the University of Turin and Corresponding Member of the Royal Geographical Society of London. Finally, in 1898, Schiaparelli published a study of a faience vessel retrieved three years earlier from an Etruscan tomb in the necropolis of Tarquinia, bearing an Egyptian-style decoration and hieroglyphs mentioning the eighth-century-BC pharaoh Bakenrenef.⁵⁴

In 1900, bishop Geremia Bonomelli (1831–1914), worried by the increasing spread of Socialist and atheist ideas, especially among Italian expats working in Germany and Switzerland, decided to found a new association that could promote the ideals of Catholicism in these communities of Italians living abroad. The *Opera di assistenza per gli italiani emigrati in Europa* (Work of Aid for Italian Emigrants in Europe), later simply called *Opera Bonomelli*, was then established.⁵⁵ Its founder was convinced, in disagreement with the Vatican, that in order for the association to be more effective, especially on a political level, it needed to include a lay component side by side with the religious one. For this reason, the bishop and Schiaparelli decided to join the newly founded *Opera di assistenza* with the A.N.S.M.I.,⁵⁶ which had already grown into a widely connected network of Catholic missions, schools and hospitals disseminated across the Mediterranean and the Orient, from Tunisia

⁴⁶ Drower, *Flinders Petrie*, p. 205.

⁴⁷ Gambari, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 47–63.

⁴⁸ See for instance the letter Schiaparelli wrote to the Ministry of Public Education on 8 May 1895 (Central National Archives, Rome, MPI, DG AA BB AA, III Versamento, 1898–1907, B.167, f.327; Del Vesco and Hucks, in Del Vesco and Moiso (eds.), *Missione Egitto*, pp. 325–29).

⁴⁹ Schiaparelli, *GSAI* 7 (1893), pp. 317–38.

⁵⁰ See the correspondence, dated 1901, between Schiaparelli, the Ministry of Public Education and the curators of all the minor Egyptian collections in Italy in the Central National Archives, Rome, MPI, DG AA BB AA, III Versamento, II Parte, 1898–1907, B.85, f.162.

⁵¹ Schiaparelli, *Notizie degli Scavi* (1894), pp. 267–74.

⁵² A summary of Schiaparelli’s paper was later published in the proceedings of the Congress.

⁵³ Schiaparelli, *Cosmos (serie seconda)*, 12/8–10, T. 12(1894–1896), pp. 225–38.

⁵⁴ Schiaparelli, in Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei (ed.), *Atti della R. Accademia dei Lincei*, VIII, 1898, pp. 89–100.

⁵⁵ Choate, *Emigrant Nation*, pp. 139–40.

⁵⁶ The National Association to Support the Italian Catholic Missionaries founded by Schiaparelli in 1886 (see above).



Fig. 4: The rectangular coffin usurped by Menw (Museo Egizio, inv. no. S. 1352), purchased by Schiaparelli during his third trip to Egypt (1900-1901), was the first Middle Kingdom coffin to enter the Turin collection.

all the way to China, and was gaining increasing economic power and political influence. The Egyptologist acted as General Secretary also for the new association, whose president remained Bonomelli. As early as 1901, the *Opera Bonomelli* published a detailed report that helped reveal and later put an end to the scandal of the exploitation of child labour in France.⁵⁷ Documents in the archive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also demonstrate the range of the political impact Schiaparelli achieved through the network established by his philanthropic associations. During the anti-colonial and anti-Christian Boxer uprising in China between 1899 and 1901, the Catholic missionaries, especially those living in the Shaan-Xi region, kept in touch with Schiaparelli by means of official telegrams exchanged between the Italian ambassador at Beijing, Giuseppe Salvago Raggi (1866–1946),⁵⁸ and the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Giulio Prinetti (1851–1908). In a telegram of 23 March 1901, for instance, the missionaries asked Schiaparelli to arrange the shipment of “a few thousands rifles, of the old model, with ammunition” in order to protect themselves and the Christian missions (both Catholic and Protestant) of other European countries in China.⁵⁹

In the winter of 1900-1901, Schiaparelli also went on his third trip to Egypt to acquire antiquities, this time with the aim of augmenting the Turin collection (Fig. 4). During a longer stay in Luxor, planned to spend more time in its extremely rich and animated antiquities markets, Schiaparelli resolved to experience direct excavation again for the first time after his early attempt in Aswan in 1892. He decided to rely on the experience and logistic support of two local dealers, Skander Shenuda⁶⁰ and Botros Bishara, and selected

a spot in the Valley of the Kings.⁶¹ Schiaparelli carefully observed the topographical features of the valley escarpments and eventually chose a gorge, maybe in one of the side valleys, hoping to identify the tomb of Queen Hatshepsut. The team worked there for twenty-one days and with a workforce of fifty men. They removed seven metres of debris and then, inside a smaller sondage they descended seven metres deeper until they reached the bedrock. Only a few shards of a “coarse vessel and its clay stopper” were found, at the very bottom. The sondage was extended towards the mountain-side, but again the bedrock was reached without making any find of note. Finally, a new narrow sondage was opened next to the first one, but the diggers encountered a great number of large boulders at a depth of three metres. At this point, due to adverse climatic conditions, Schiaparelli was reluctantly forced to stop the excavation. Although totally unsuccessful by the standards of the time, this first unquestionably archaeological experience and the regulations still in effect in Egypt,

⁵⁷ Moiso, in Del Vesco and Moiso (eds.), *Missione Egitto*, pp. 50–56; Choate, *Emigrant Nation*, p. 140.

⁵⁸ In 1901, after the repression of the Chinese upheaval, he was moved to the Italian legation in Egypt, where he greatly facilitated Schiaparelli's research activity. In 1907 he became Governor General of Eritrea.

⁵⁹ Telegram 720/31, in Ministero degli Affari Esteri, *I documenti diplomatici italiani (terza serie)*, V, p. 81, n. 151.

⁶⁰ Very likely Iskander Shenudi, son of the Shenudi Makarios (1837–1904) who discovered tomb KV39 in the Valley of the Kings and excavated tomb KV42 in 1900. Iskander succeeded his father as Austro-Hungarian consular agent in Luxor (Hagen and Ryholt *The Antiquities Trade in Egypt*, pp. 109, 262).

⁶¹ This excavation is described by Schiaparelli in his letter to the Ministry of Public Education of 12 May 1901 (Central National Archives, Rome, MPI, DG AA BB AA, III Versamento 1898–1907, B.168, f.327).

which granted to foreign excavators a large share of the antiquities discovered, fully persuaded Schiaparelli that undertaking excavations was more advantageous than purchasing artefacts on the market or from the *fellahin*. Therefore, upon his return from this last trip he applied to the Italian government for funds to establish the first official Italian Archaeological Mission in Egypt.

6. Excavations begin

At the eve of his new career in archaeology, Ernesto Schiaparelli was a 47-year-old museum curator, well trained in Egyptian Epigraphy and Philology but with only inadequate and circumstantial experience of modern excavation methods, and with ancient Egyptian funerary rituals and historical geography as his two main research interests. As a Catholic philanthropist, as we have seen above, he was also politically and socially engaged on a worldwide scale. It should not surprise, then, that especially at the beginning of the *Missione Archeologica Italiana's* operations in Egypt Schiaparelli devolved most of the supervision of fieldwork to his young collaborators.⁶²

Between 1903 and 1920, Schiaparelli and his team completed thirteen campaigns at eleven different sites, including Heliopolis, Giza, Asyut, Qaw el-Kebir, Hammamiya, Luxor and Gebelein. The selection of sites was by no means fortuitous. Some had already been previously explored by the Director of the Antiquities Service, Gaston Maspero, Schiaparelli's former professor and friend, and it is quite likely that the Italian mission explored them at his suggestion.⁶³ Some of them were historically relevant and, at the same time, promised to yield artefacts that could fill chronological or typological gaps in the Turin museum's collection,⁶⁴ a priority of the curators of every Egyptian collection in the world at the time.⁶⁵ Other sites had been repeatedly visited and studied by Schiaparelli since his first trip in 1884, and were partly chosen because they stood near Catholic missions, which could offer all the necessary logistic support.⁶⁶ Finally, one site, Deir el-Medina, was selected because it already had a special link with the Museo Egizio, being the place of origin of many of the objects held in it;⁶⁷ indeed, the majority of the artefacts purchased by the Savoy King from the consul general of France Bernardino Drovetti (1776–1852) in 1824 come from this site.⁶⁸

After the completion of the first two archaeological campaigns, in 1903 and 1904, two photographic albums, containing 112 prints with captions and a separate fascicle with a handwritten report on the results of the excavations, were prepared by Schiaparelli and Ballerini and gifted to the King of Italy – and main financial supporter of the Italian Archaeological Mission to Egypt – Vittorio Emanuele III (1869–1947).⁶⁹ Unfortunately, after the appearance of these rather unusual memoirs, Schiaparelli's publication record declined significantly, very likely due to the constant multiplication of his obligations.

7. More responsibilities

In 1908, Schiaparelli wrote a short note about a Roman tomb discovered in the metropolitan area of Turin.⁷⁰ In the same year, at the age of fifty-two, he had also been appointed Superintendent for the three north-western Regions of Italy (Piedmont, Liguria and Valle d'Aosta), becoming responsible for all excavations and restorations carried out over this vast area.

During the same period, internal tensions dissolved the bond between A.N.S.M.I. and the *Opera Bonomelli*. This resulted, among other things, in Schiaparelli's exclusion from the Congress of Italians Abroad.⁷¹ His determination to assist emigrants probably motivated the Egyptologist's foundation in 1909, together with priest and future archbishop Pietro Pisani (1871–1960), of a new philanthropic organization called *Italica Gens*. This new institution acted as a feder-

⁶² Mainly Francesco Ballerini (1877–1910) and Evaristo Breccia (1876–1967) for the sites of the Valley of the Queens, Giza and Ashmunein.

⁶³ Maspero had already dug or supervised excavations in Deir el-Medina, the Valley of the Queens, Asyut, Gebelein and Aswan.

⁶⁴ For instance Asyut, Qaw el-Kebir, Hammamiya and Gebelein.

⁶⁵ On the centrality of materiality and chrono-typological series for Petrie and the establishment of British Egyptology and Egyptian collections, see for instance Stevenson, in Carruthers (ed.) *Histories of Egyptology*, pp. 19–33.

⁶⁶ This consideration probably played a role in the choice of sites like Asyut or Luxor, where the Franciscan missionaries always proved very helpful in selecting the workforce, offering temporary storage space for the antiquities and even supervising the dig.

⁶⁷ As clearly stated by Schiaparelli in his late publication of the Tomb of Kha (Schiaparelli, *La tomba intatta dell'architetto Cha*, preface).

⁶⁸ As Maspero had already proved after his visit of the Turin collection in 1880 (see above).

⁶⁹ Today, the albums are kept in the Royal Library in Turin (De Felice, in Del Vesco and Moiso (eds.), *Missione Egitto*, p. 60, n. 25).

⁷⁰ Schiaparelli, *Notizie degli Scavi (serie quinta)*, V, 1908, p. 345.

⁷¹ Choate, *Emigrant Nation*, p. 141.

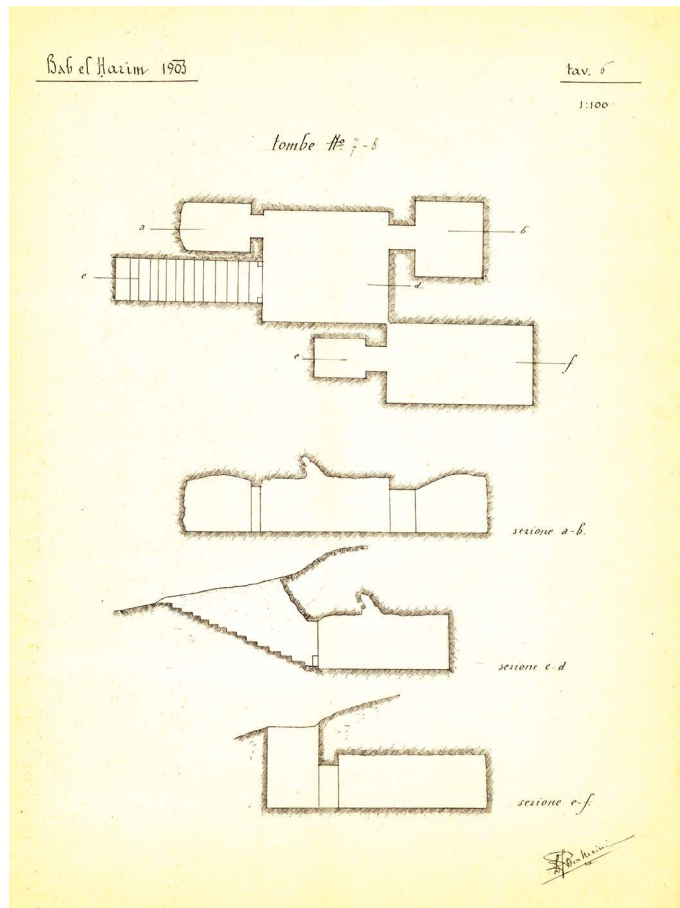


Fig. 5: Scale drawing by Ballerini (1903) showing the plan and longitudinal sections of tombs QV 36 and QV 37 in the Valley of the Queens (Archivio di Stato di Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M6 n11).

ation of all religious congregations and secular associations assisting Italians leaving for, or already residing in, North and South America.⁷²

8. The last publications

On the scholarly side, in 1916 Schiaparelli, then sixty years old, authored a large study on the “geography of eastern Africa according to the indications on Egyptian monuments,”⁷³ a research which had kept him occupied for most of his life. Five years later he published in the *Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte* a brief report on the outcomes of the Mission Archeologica Italiana's exploration of the site of Gebelein, which had been concluded the previous year.⁷⁴ In 1922, for the centennial of Champollion's decipherment of hieroglyphic writing, Schiaparelli wrote an essay on various problems of

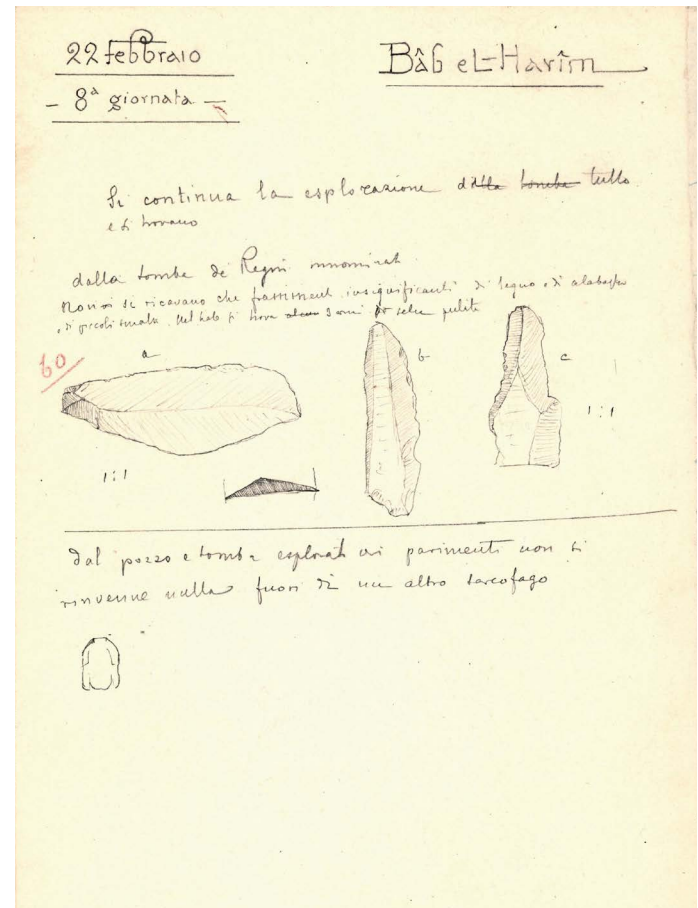


Fig. 6: A page of the 1904 fieldwork journal by Ballerini with drawings of flint tools found in the Valley of the Queens (Archivio di Stato di Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M6 n16).

Egyptian chronology, also including new data from the work of the Italian Archaeological Mission in the necropolis of Qaw el-Kebir.⁷⁵ Finally, in 1923, aged sixty-seven, the Egyptologist managed to publish the first of the archaeological memoirs he had planned to dedicate to the results of the M.A.I., focussing on the exploration of the Valley of the Queens and the tomb of Queen Nefertari (QV 66).⁷⁶ Schiaparelli had apparently decided to wait until the conclusion of the excavation of each site before publishing the archaeological results obtained; this meant, for instance, in the case of Gebelein, waiting till the conclusion of the last season there in 1920.⁷⁷ Nevertheless, he must have

⁷² Sanfilippo, in Bevilacqua et al (eds.) *Storia dell'emigrazione italiana*, I, pp. 127-142.

⁷³ Schiaparelli *La geografia dell'Africa orientale*.

⁷⁴ Schiaparelli, in *ASAE* 21, pp. 126-28.

⁷⁵ Schiaparelli, in *Recueil d'études égyptologiques*, pp. 133-51.

⁷⁶ Schiaparelli, *Esplorazione della "Valle delle Regine"*.

⁷⁷ Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, p. 263.

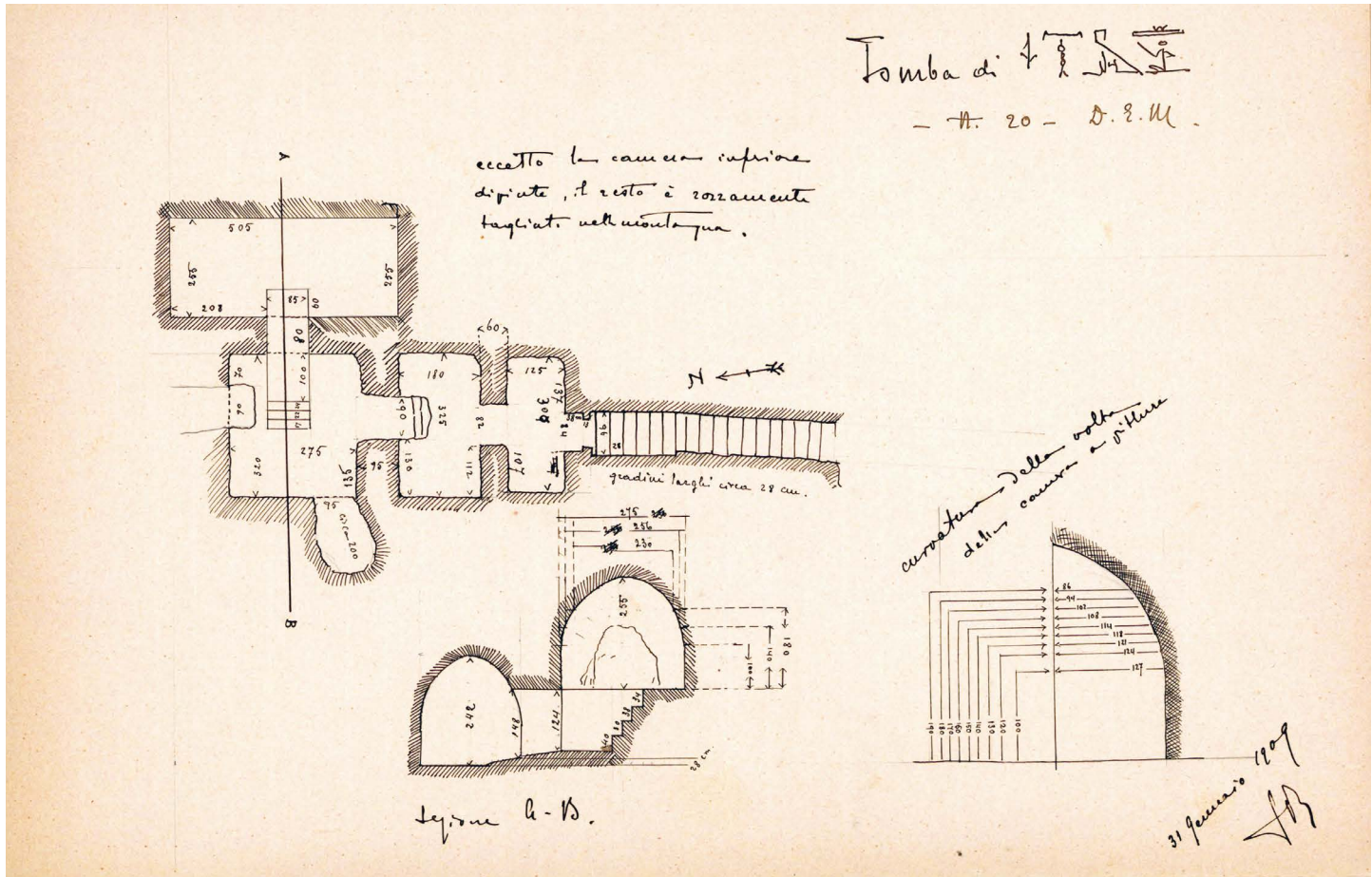


Fig. 7: Sketch plan and sections with measures of the Deir el-Medina tomb of Sennedjem (TT 1), drawn by Ballerini in 1909 (Archivio di Stato di Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M4 n5).

felt guilty about his delay in making available his first data on the tombs in the Valley of the Queens, and felt obliged to justify himself somehow. In the preface to the volume, he writes that, although the text was already complete by 1914 – the last year of the M.A.I.'s work at the site – the publication had to be postponed due to various problems related to the reproduction of its abundant photographic illustrations during war times.⁷⁸ While this may be true, his academic position, his directorship of the Turin museum and his position as Superintendent of Italian archaeological heritage, not to mention his political involvement in philanthropic associations operating worldwide from South America to China, must have played an equal if not bigger role in this delay.

In 1927, a year before Schiaparelli's death, his report on the 1906 discovery and excavation of the intact tomb of Kha and Meryt (TT 8) at Deir el-Medina eventually appeared.⁷⁹ After a brief introduction to the site and a general description of the

tomb illustrated with a schematic plan, a longitudinal section and photographs, we find the discussion of the objects, divided into general categories (the coffins, funerary papyrus and statue; personal and cosmetic belongings; furniture and vessels; food provisions; gifts). Although great space is given to the Book of the Dead of Kha, almost all the objects are carefully described and many of them shown in the 166 photos that complete this large-format book.

It is, however, rather difficult to assess Schiaparelli's approach to archaeology just from the only two proper excavation reports he published; we must also take into account hundreds of notes and glass negatives held in archives. For instance, although both books are richly illustrated with

⁷⁸ Schiaparelli, *Esplorazione della "Valle delle Regine"*.

⁷⁹ Schiaparelli, *La tomba intatta dell'architetto Kha*.



Figs. 8a-b: Broken parts of wooden models found during Schiaparelli's excavations in the site of Asyut.

black and white photographs, the only drawings included in them are the plans and sections of the tomb of Nefertari and the tomb of Kha. Careful exploration of the Turin archive has revealed dozens of plans and sections – some mere sketches, others more accurate – produced in the field mainly by Francesco Ballerini (*Figs. 5–7*), but which never made it to publication. Schiaparelli's young collaborator had included only a few drawings, made at Giza and the Valley of the Queens, in his 1903 handwritten report,⁸⁰ while he never used many more drawings, as well as many pages of field notes and notebooks with detailed copies of wall inscriptions.⁸¹ Something similar happened with the detailed survey of the funerary chapel of Kha in Deir el-Medina and the 1:100 plan of his tomb, accurately showing the position of the main elements of the burial assemblage,⁸² which Schiaparelli did not include in his memoir.

Furthermore, we must never forget that the treasure of documents, sketches and notebooks held today in the Turin National Archives represents but a fraction of what had been originally produced by Schiaparelli and his team members. It is clear, for instance, from a reference contained in a letter⁸³ that Virginio Rosa (1886–1912) – a valuable collaborator of Schiaparelli's during the 1911 fieldwork season of the M.A.I. – had actually produced a complete survey, “*un rilievo totale*”, of the large tomb of Iti and Neferu in Gebelein, which has not yet been found among the archive documents. Similarly, the archaeologist David George Hogarth (1862–1927), who excavated in Asyut on behalf of the British Museum in 1906–1907,⁸⁴ mentions quite often in his notes a general survey of the necropolis and accurate plans of the tombs drawn by a certain “R.N.,” which have never been found among his papers.⁸⁵ As the initials most likely refer to Richard Norton (1872–1918), the director of the American Archaeological Institute in Rome, who assisted Hogarth during his exploration of Asyut,⁸⁶ the drawings might still be preserved somewhere in a private or institutional archive.

Sometimes long lost documents reappear, as recently happened with Schiaparelli's draft of the final report on his excavations in Heliopolis, found in Padua among the papers of archaeologist Carlo Anti (1889–1961), director after Schiaparelli and Giulio Farina of the Italian Archaeological Mission to Egypt.⁸⁷ The existence of a draft of this report, which Schiaparelli had intended to publish as a third volume in the series of the memoirs of the Italian mission, was known

from references in the writings of his former collaborator Roberto Paribeni (1876–1956)⁸⁸ and of the mission's anthropologist, Giovanni Marro (1875–1952).⁸⁹ Piero Barocelli (1887–1981) – archaeologist, antiquity inspector and, after Schiaparelli's death, acting director of the Superintendence of Antiquities – in his commemoration of Schiaparelli also mentioned that he was planning to complete the remaining volumes of excavation reports using the notes and drafts left by the Egyptologist, with the kind collaboration of professors Marro, Botti and Anti.⁹⁰ The material ended up being divided between the four so they could proceed with the writing of these volumes (which regrettably, however, were never produced).

It is to be hoped that in the future more material will surface from other archives, allowing for a better understanding of Schiaparelli and his collaborators' attitude towards the past and their archaeological methods.

9. What kind of archaeology?

What emerges clearly from an analysis of Ernesto Schiaparelli's biography and scholarly production is that he was predominantly a philologist with a strong interest in funerary rituals and historical geography, but, in the second part of his life, acquired a large experience in the field through his archaeological exploration of a wide range of different sites. What can be said, then, about his approach to archaeology?

⁸⁰ Ballerini, *Notizia sommaria*.

⁸¹ See for instance Del Vesco, in Del Vesco and Moiso (eds.), *Missione Egitto*, pp. 241–44, and the corresponding catalogue entries nos. 210–12. These archive materials are planned for publication as part of a future new edition of Schiaparelli's volume on the M.A.I.'s excavations in the Valley of the Queens.

⁸² Montonati, in Del Vesco and Moiso (eds.), *Missione Egitto*, p. 268, n. 221.

⁸³ Letter from Rosa to Schiaparelli of 16 January 1911 (Turin National Archives, MAE, 2^a vers., M5 n1).

⁸⁴ See Kahl in the present volume, subchapter 2.3.2 above.

⁸⁵ Ryan, *Archaeological Excavations of Hogarth*, pp. 57–58.

⁸⁶ Maspero, *Rapports sur la marche du Service des Antiquités*, p. 233; Gefick, in Bonfante and Nagy (eds.), *The Collection of Antiquities*, p. 32.

⁸⁷ Federica Ugliano, personal communication. A complete study and publication of all the available archive material on the M.A.I. excavations in Heliopolis is in preparation by Federica Ugliano. On Anti's archive and its importance for the reconstruction of the activities of the M.A.I. after Schiaparelli and of the excavations in Tebtynis, see Deotto, “L'Università di Padova in Egitto”.

⁸⁸ Paribeni, *Commemorazione del Senatore Ernesto Schiaparelli*, p. 11.

⁸⁹ Marro, *La Voce del Nilo*, p. 18.

⁹⁰ Barocelli, *Historia* 2 (1928), p. 260, n. 4.



Figs. 9a-b: Plant remains (Museo Egizio, inv. nos. S. 15756 and S. 15758) retrieved by the Italian Archaeological Mission in 1914 from a tomb located to the north of Perim's *mastaba* in Gebelein.

Despite Schiaparelli's prevalent passion for textual sources, the thousands of pottery shards, tiny fragments of tomb-wall reliefs, broken parts of wooden models (Fig. 8), and branches, leaves, dehydrated fruits and other plant remains (Fig. 9) collected in the field by the Italian mission speak for his understanding that even small and unprepossessing objects have historical value. The guidelines he sent to Virginio Rosa in 1911⁹¹ demonstrate that he was definitely concerned with archaeological context, although intended it more as the association of objects in a burial assemblage rather than as the spatial arrangement of objects or the characteristics of the structure containing them. His concern with archaeological context is also witnessed by the use he made of scale models⁹² or photographs⁹³ to present his discoveries and provide some kind of narrative framework for the artefacts displayed in the galleries of the Turin museum. In some cases, he even attempted to reconstruct original contexts in the museum galleries. The funerary assemblage from the tomb of Kha and Meryt, for instance, was displayed in a narrow room of the museum in a way closely resembling its original rather cramped arrangement in the small burial chamber in Deir el-Medina.⁹⁴

Probably connected to his early interest in funerary rituals is also Schiaparelli's concern for the information that could be extracted from human remains found in the burials. He himself started collecting basic anthropological notes on tomb cards in Asyut in 1908.⁹⁵ The recommendations he gave to Virginio Rosa in 1911,⁹⁶ the studies he later entrusted to a professional anthropologist, Giovanni Marro, and also the arrangement of the new museum galleries in 1924, with hundreds of complete skeletons and skulls displayed next to the objects found in Asyut,⁹⁷ bear witness to this long-lasting interest.

Although Schiaparelli lacked specific technical skills as a surveyor, he tried to make up for this with descriptions – albeit not always clear – of the sites and their surroundings, showing a certain degree of awareness of natural features and sequences of overlapping deposits.

Finally, Schiaparelli and his collaborators made extensive use of photography on the excavation, even resorting to stereoscopic photography for the documentation, for instance, of the tomb of queen Nefertari. They also realized early on the role that scientific disciplines could play in the interpretation of the archaeological record. Thus, the anthropologist Marro studied the human remains found by the Italian mission in Asyut and Gebelein, the palaeontologist Parona (1855–1939) published the fossils found in Qaw el-Kebir⁹⁸ and the botanist Mattiolo (1856–1947) was entrusted with the study of the plant remains discovered in the intact tomb of Kha.⁹⁹

⁹¹ Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 244–45.

⁹² Such as, for instance, those representing the tomb of Nefertari or the strange elliptical structure found in Heliopolis, which are today still part of the Museo Egizio collection.

⁹³ The presence of photographic albums in the galleries of the museum, used to show visitors the original contexts of provenance of the objects, is also mentioned by the French archaeologist Bernard Bruyère (1879–1971) in his excavation memoirs. Five of these albums are still part of the holdings of the library of the Museo Egizio.

⁹⁴ As clearly stated in the photographic album of Deir el-Medina that was available to the visitors in the museum galleries (see previous note), and also later mentioned by Marro, *Bollettino della Società Piemontese di Archeologia e Belle Arti*, 9/3–4 (1925), p. 4, n. 2.

⁹⁵ See Sbriglio in Chapter 2 of the present volume.

⁹⁶ See below, subchapter 5.2.3.

⁹⁷ As described by a journalist who visited the new galleries, see Del Vesco and Hucks, in Del Vesco and Moiso (eds.), *Missione Egitto*, fig. 7 and p. 328.

⁹⁸ Parona, *Atti della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino* 53 (1918), pp. 819–30.

⁹⁹ Mattiolo, *Atti della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino* 61 (1926), pp. 545–68.

5. Schiaparelli at Asyut

Alice Maria Sbriglio

In 1903 Ernesto Schiaparelli, director of the Museo Egizio in Turin, founded the Missione Archeologica Italiana (M.A.I.) with the aim, among others, of filling the chronological and typological gaps present in the collection:

Per le rimanenti concessioni, quanto a ritrovamento di oggetti, devono ritenersi allettanti, quella di Gizeh per i monumenti dell'antico impero, quelle di Assiut per il medio impero e quella di Deir-el-Medinet per il periodo dalla diciottesima dinastia in poi e segnatamente per ritrovamenti di papiri.¹

(The remaining concessions can be considered attractive for the recovery of objects: Giza for monuments of the Old Kingdom, Asyut for the Middle Kingdom, and Deir el-Medina for the period of the Eighteenth Dynasty and onwards, and particularly for the recovery of papyri.)

In those years the Turin collection consisted mainly of objects gathered in the early nineteenth century by Bernardino Drovetti, Consul General of France in Egypt, and later acquired by the Savoy King of Sardinia Carlo Felice. A high percentage of these objects came from the area of Luxor, ancient Thebes, and dated from the New Kingdom.

Financed by the king of Italy, Vittorio Emanuele III, the Ministry of Public Education – which was also in charge of the Italian archaeological excavations and their funding –, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by funds from the Museum entrance fees, the M.A.I. worked in Egypt for thirteen seasons between 1903 and 1920, investigating eleven different archaeological sites: Asyut, Aswan, Deir el-Medina, Giza, Gebelein, Heliopolis, Hermopolis (Ashmunein), Hammamia, Oxyrhynchus (al-Bahnasa), Qaw el-Kebir and the Valley of the Queens (Fig. 1).² The sites were carefully chosen, partly based on advice from the Director of the Egyptian Antiquities Service, Gaston Maspero, under whom Schiaparelli had studied Egyptology in Paris. The list included well-known sites such as Giza and sites far away from the capital, such

as Asyut and Gebelein, which at the time were less known. Thanks to the *partage*³ – the practice of sharing finds between Egypt and the foreign missions – in less than twenty years the Museo Egizio acquired more than 16,000 objects. The Turin Egyptian collection thus became one of the most important in the world, with materials ranging from pre-history to the Graeco-Roman period and coming from all over Egypt. Despite the many years of excavations in Egypt and the thousands of objects brought to Turin, Schiaparelli published only two volumes of the planned series *Relazione sui lavori della Missione Archeologica Italiana in Egitto, anni 1903–1920* (Report on the works of the Italian Archaeological Mission in Egypt, years 1903–1920). The first of these was about the Valley of the Queens, where his most important discovery was the tomb of queen Nefertari. The second one dealt with the intact tomb of Kha and Meryt,⁴ discovered in the Deir el-Medina necropolis. According to Giovanni Marro, the anthropologist of the Italian Mission, the publication of six more volumes was envisaged, but never realised.⁵ For this reason, the most important sources on the archaeological work of the M.A.I. in Asyut are the manuscript notes and photographs taken by Schiaparelli and his collaborators, now held in the National Archives in Turin and in the archive of the Museo Egizio. A thorough analysis of this material can shed new light on the work of Schiaparelli's team, the areas they investigated, and their most relevant archaeological finds.

¹ MS LT 28.10.1906, p. 8.

² Curto, *Storia del Museo Egizio di Torino*, pp. 3–6, 43–57; Moiso, *La storia del Museo Egizio*, pp. 62–101; Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 201–03; Moiso, in Museo Egizio (ed.), *Museo Egizio*, pp. 20–35; Moiso and Lovera, in Del Vesco and Moiso (eds.), *Missione Egitto 1903–1920*, pp. 149–52, 159–74; Roccati, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 85–88; .

³ Piacentini, *EDAL 4* (2013–2014), pp. 120–24.

⁴ Schiaparelli, *Esplorazione della Valle delle Regine*; Schiaparelli, *La tomba intatta dell'architetto Cha*.

⁵ Marro, *La voce del Nilo* (1937), p. 18. On the uncomplete publication of the archaeological reports see also Del Vesco in this volume, subchapter 4.8.

The M.A.I. worked at the Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, the western mountain of Asyut, for seven seasons in 1906, 1907, 1908, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913.⁶ The Italian mission excavated different areas of the necropolis and brought to Turin a considerable amount of objects bearing witness to the history of the city from the Predynastic to the Late Period.⁷

1. Mission personnel

Schiaparelli continued as director of the M.A.I. from its foundation in 1903 until his death in 1928, although he was not always present in Egypt, being kept in Italy by several other duties.⁸ He was joined in his work in Egypt by many collaborators, Egyptologists and scholars with different specialisations, and some volunteers.⁹ At Asyut, Schiaparelli had about ten collaborators during his seven seasons there. None were Egyptologists, but each offered valuable expertise. The following paragraphs contain brief notes on each of them.¹⁰ Virginio Rosa¹¹ (1886–1912) was one of the most talented of Schiaparelli's young collaborators (*Pl.* 66c). After graduating from university in botany he met Schiaparelli and developed an interest in ancient Egypt. In 1911 he was assigned the role of supervisor of archaeological operations in Gebelein and Asyut. Rosa kept accurate written notes on his excavations, although these generally lack maps and plans. As with Francesco Ballerini, Rosa's untimely death brought the contributions of this young scientist to an early end. Pietro Barocelli¹² (1887–1981), an archaeologist, supervised the first part of the mission to Asyut in early 1912. In that year, Schiaparelli was detained in Turin at the opening of the season and arrived in Egypt some weeks later. In the same year, Barocelli started to work at the Soprintendenza, dealing both with Egyptian and Italian antiquities. Giovanni Marro¹³ (1875–1952) was a unique figure among the mission's many collaborators. He was one of the first physical anthropologists to operate in Egypt. Thanks to his endeavours and the support of Schiaparelli, who shared his interest in human remains, hundreds of complete skeletons and skulls were brought to Turin.¹⁴ Marro took part in the 1913 mission to Asyut. Pietro Molli¹⁵ (1886–1974), an engineer, joined the Italian Archaeological Mission in Asyut in 1913. Here he drew some plans of tombs found or investigated in that year (*Pls.* 75a, c; 76a–c; 78a–b; 79a–b). Benvenuto

Savina¹⁶ (1865–1913), keeper of the Museo Egizio in Turin, assisted Schiaparelli during several excavation seasons in Egypt. Bolos Ghattas¹⁷ (1880–1947), a Luxor-born Coptic dragoman who spoke Italian, was a key figure for the organization of the M.A.I.

The mission also saw the participation of several volunteers without a formal background in archaeological or related studies, such as Father Zaccaria Berti, Count Tommaso Gallarati Scotti, Count Alessandro Casati and Marquis Antonio Meli Lupi di Soragna Tarasconi. Father Zaccaria Berti¹⁸ (?–post 1937) was a Franciscan friar minor who was doing his apostolate in Egypt. He was a great friend of Schiaparelli and assisted him both in field operations and in the management of the M.A.I.'s financial resources in Egypt. Not much is known about his work in Asyut, which he carried out in 1910 and 1911. Only sporadic references to his

⁶ See Sbriglio, in this volume, chapter 2, n. 2.

⁷ MS LT 19.05.1910, p. 6.

⁸ Schiaparelli's numerous duties also included those as Superintendent (Soprintendente) of Piemonte, Liguria, Valle d'Aosta and part of Lombardia, and as Secretary of the Associazione Nazionale per Soccorrere i Missionari Italiani (A.N.S.M.I., National Association to Support Italian Catholic Missionaries). Gambari, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 47–63; Moiso et al., in Del Vesco and Moiso (eds.), *Missione Egitto 1903–1920*, pp. 37–57; Saglietto, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 65–71.

⁹ Moiso and Lovera, in Del Vesco and Moiso (eds.), *Missione Egitto 1903–1920*, pp. 153–58.

¹⁰ The Egyptologist Francesco Ballerini was Schiaparelli's most important collaborator. His diaries, maps, plans, sketches, drawings and notes produced during excavations in Egypt offer accurate and useful information. However, his only known sojourn at Asyut was in 1903, during a stop en route to Luxor. There is no evidence that he ever actually worked in the area. Following his death at age 33, Schiaparelli selected Virginio Rosa as his assistant. Bierbrier, *Who Was Who in Egyptology*, p. 37; Curto, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 275–76; Moiso, in Consonni et al. (eds.), *L'Egitto di Francesco Ballerini*, pp. 37–54; Sbriglio, in Sesana et al. (eds.), *L'Egitto a Como*, pp. 29–30; Sesana, in Consonni et al. (eds.), *L'Egitto di Francesco Ballerini* pp. 9–20.

¹¹ Moiso, in Bongioanni and Baldacci (eds.), *L'Egitto a Torino*, pp. 205–18; Curto, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 294–95; Curto, *BSPA* n.s. 27–29 (1973–1975), pp. 10, 25.

¹² Curto, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 276–77; Curto, *BSPA* n.s. 27–29 (1973–1975), pp. 5–7, 11–19.

¹³ Boano et al., in Del Vesco and Moiso (eds.), *Missione Egitto 1903–1920*, pp. 307–13; Curto, *BSPA* n.s. 27–29 (1973–1975), pp. 7–9, 20–24; Curto, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 286–87; Rabino Massa, *Dizionario Biografico degli italiani* 70 (2008), <[http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/giovanni-marro_\(Dizionario-Biografico\)/>](http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/giovanni-marro_(Dizionario-Biografico)/>); Ugliano, "La collezione predinastica del Museo Egizio di Torino", pp. 30–33, 80–81; .

¹⁴ Today stored in the Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia, Turin.

¹⁵ Molli Boffa, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 290–91.

¹⁶ Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, p. 295.

¹⁷ Amin, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, p. 284.

¹⁸ Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 277–79.

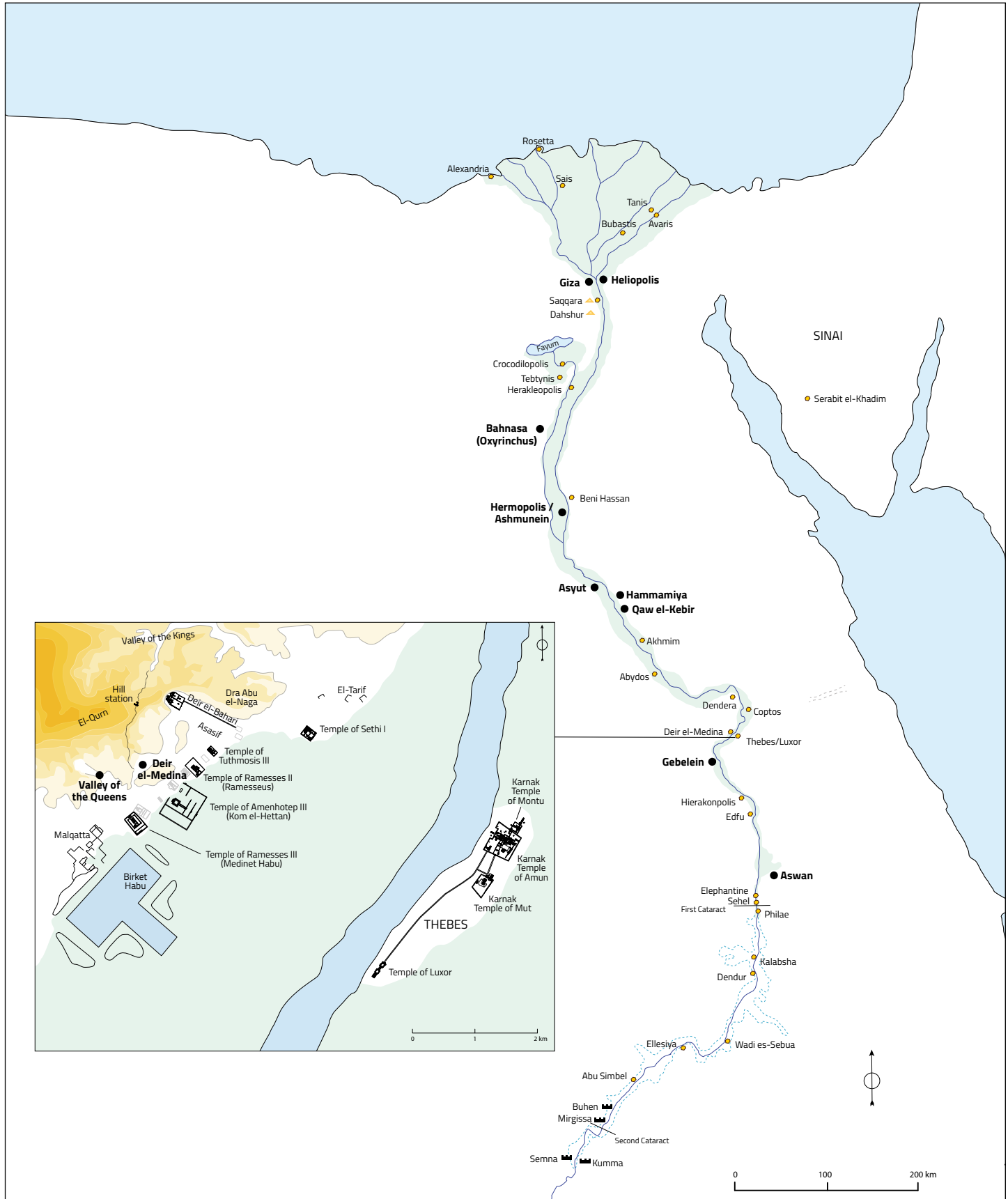


Fig. 1: Map of Egypt indicating the sites investigated by the M.A.I.

activity can be found in his letters and in a paper published in 1937.¹⁹ Count Tommaso Gallarati Scotti²⁰ (1878–1966) was an intellectual and a writer from an aristocratic family and was a volunteer member in the mission in 1908. He took advantage of his trip to Egypt to go from there to Palestine on a pilgrimage in order to obtain absolution after having been excommunicated for his role as editor in chief of a periodical disapproved of by the Catholic Church. Count Alessandro Casati (1881-1955),²¹ was a man of letters and a politician. He is known to have participated in the 1906 mission at Deir el-Medina and was probably also at Asyut during the same year. Marquis Antonio Meli Lupi di Soragna Tarasconi (1885-1971)²² was a biblical scholar and diplomat. Spurred by his interest in oriental cultures, he joined the Mission in 1906.

2. Excavation technique

2.1 Trench method

If it is quite uncertain whether there be remains in the ground, the best examination is by parallel trenches, as such give a good view of the soil, while the stuff can be turned back and the trench filled behind if not wanted.²³

With these words the British Egyptologist Sir W. M. Flinders Petrie introduced the method of digging by means of trenches, which he considered to be more effective than the *sondages* used by French diggers.

*Il materiale da noi rinvenuto ad Assiut, e portato, nella sua quasi totalità, a questo Museo, può ritenersi di singolare importanza, tanto più essendo stato scavato con quei metodi più rigorosi che sono prescritti dai moderni studi e che ci daranno modo di ricavare dal materiale medesimo indicazioni doppiamente preziose per la storia del periodo meno conosciuto della civiltà egiziana.*²⁴

(The material recovered by us in Asyut, almost all of which brought to this Museum, can be considered to be of singular importance; even more so when we consider that it was excavated using the most rigorous methods prescribed by modern scholarship, and will afford us the opportunity to recover doubly precious indications concerning the history of the least known period of Egyptian civilization.)

In the above passage, quoted from a 1908 letter to the Minister, Schiaparelli stressed the scientific character of the M.A.I.'s excavation methods. However, although there are many other references to trenches in his notes, letters and publications, it is not always clear whether the term refers to the systematic technique advocated by Petrie or simply to a practical approach for removing debris, potentially all the way down to bedrock level. Schiaparelli mentions the use of trenches many times in his 1906 and 1908 excavation diaries, so we can reasonably hypothesise that the same excavation method was used in other seasons as well, at least in some parts of the Asyut concession.

The trenches dug by the M.A.I. consisted of broad parallel cuts, generally starting at lower topographic levels and proceeding uphill. In theory, they were to be dug all the way down to virgin soil, but in some cases the work was abandoned due to scarce findings, as happened with trenches IV, V and VI in 1906. The large amount of *turab* (or *trab*) – the Arabic word for soil – to be removed from each pit made the work in Asyut slow and dangerous for the workmen.²⁵ As Schiaparelli wrote to Rosa, who was field director in 1911, when digging out a trench, *turab* should not be dumped on to still-to-be-excavated terraces.²⁶ The measurements of these trenches are never mentioned in documents about Asyut, but plans of trenches drawn by Francesco Ballerini in Heliopolis in 1905 give measurements of ca. 5–7m x 12–15m.²⁷ The last page of the 1906 excavation journal, which includes notes on other M.A.I. operations in Egypt, reports the measurements of the largest trench dug in Heliopolis:

*Circa m 30 x 10 x 8 = 2400 mc*²⁸

(About 30 x 10 x 8 metres = 2400 cubic metres)

¹⁹ Berti, *La voce del Nilo* (1937), pp. 39–46.

²⁰ Bottigliengo, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 283–84.

²¹ Bottigliengo, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 281–82.

²² Bottigliengo, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 288–89.

²³ Petrie, *Methods and Aims in Archaeology*, p. 41.

²⁴ TS LT 21.07.1908, p. 4.

²⁵ MS LT 09.10.1906, pp. 4, 11–12; TS LT 03.02.1912a, p. 5; MS EJ 1906, pp. 3, 8.

²⁶ MS LT 06.03.1911, p. 3.

²⁷ Sbriglio and Ugliano, in Pinarello et al. (eds.), *Current Research in Egyptology 2014*, pp. 289–92.

²⁸ MS EJ 1906, p. 66.

It should be noted, however, that any comparison between the two areas is somewhat problematic, since the terrain at Heliopolis is level, whereas the excavations at Asyut were carried out on a mountainous hillside.

My analysis of Schiaparelli's excavation methods suggests that the Italian archaeologist was familiar with Petrie's recommendations and quite rigorous in implementing them. Still, some shortcomings need to be pointed out. The most serious is the scarcity of maps and plans of the excavation and of accurate descriptions of the work done. Even the rare topographical indications provided by the diaries are often couched in terms of orientation with respect to other monuments, such as monasteries or tombs, which may no longer be fully identifiable. Undoubtedly Schiaparelli's were personal notes jotted hastily in the field; however, their so far apparent total lack of maps or plans detracts from their usefulness. The only maps and plans relative to the M.A.I. operations in Egypt were drawn up by his collaborators, most notably Francesco Ballerini and Virginio Rosa.

2.2 Local workers

Each season of work required assistance from more or less equal numbers of local men and boys (*Pl. 77a*).²⁹ The totals varied from around 20 men and 20 boys in 1907 to a total of around 200 in 1908 and 1910. Men were generally paid 4 Egyptian piastres per working day, while boys earned 2.5 piastres, although in the records for 1908 a group of men was paid 3.5 piastres and the boys 2 piastres, while in 1912 all the boys earned 2 piastres per day.³⁰ The pay lists do not record individual names, although other documents do give a few names, typically without the patronymic.³¹ From Schiaparelli's instructions to Bolos Ghattas in 1912³² we know that the workers were hired from Deir Rifeh,³³ a small village 10 km south of Asyut, and were mostly Christian. The letter also recommends recruiting some Muslims to avoid any issues about religion. Schiaparelli's field notes indicate that in 1906, after completion of fieldwork at Qaw el-Kebir, situated about 50 km from Asyut, a group of workmen were brought in from that site.³⁴ The most important of the Director's recommendations to his collaborators was to work with all the workmen in only one place at a time and to keep the boys from fighting among each other.

Speaking of Egyptian labourers, Petrie, in a tone reminiscent of Darwin, wrote:

The best age for diggers is about 15 to 20 years. After that many turn stupid, and only a small portion are worth having between 20 and 40. After 40 very few are of any use, though some robust men will continue to about 50. The Egyptian ages early; and men of 45 would be supposed to be 65 in England. The boys are of use for carrying from about 10 years old; and they generally look mere boys till over 20.³⁵

The M.A.I. documents do not indicate the ages of the boys; however, the photographs³⁶ give visual evidence of the use of very young labourers, as recommended by Petrie. It should be noted that in 1996 the government of Egypt set the minimum age for employment at 14 years.³⁷ However still today and particularly in Upper Egypt, social and economic reasons lead many families to send their children to work before attainment of the legal age.³⁸

2.3 Objects and skeletal remains

As noted, the main aim of the operations of the M.A.I. at Asyut was to augment the collections of the Turin museum, filling chronological and typological gaps. Consequently, Schiaparelli's attention was mainly focused on objects, with only a

²⁹ Del Vesco, in Del Vesco and Moiso (eds.), *Missione Egitto 1903–1920*, pp. 203–13.

³⁰ MS WP 1906a, MS WP 1906b, MS WP 1906c, MS WP 1907, MS WP 1908, MS WP 1910, MS WP 1911, MS WP 1912a, MS WP 1912b, MS WP 1912c, MS WP 1913a, MS WP 1913b.

³¹ i.e. TS LT 03.02.1912a, p. 4.

³² TS LT 03.02.1912a, p. 3.

³³ Schiaparelli just called the village "Deir" without specification. Even today, most workmen are recruited from Deir Rifeh.

³⁴ MS EJ 1906, p. 1. Schiaparelli called the place just "Gau". He conducted fieldwork there for two seasons in 1905 and 1906.

³⁵ Petrie, *Methods and Aims in Archaeology*, pp. 20–21; Quirke, *Hidden Hands*, pp. 28–34.

³⁶ Del Vesco, in Del Vesco e Moiso (eds.), *Missione Egitto 1903–1920*, pp. 203–13, figs. 3, 5.

³⁷ Egyptian Child Law, no. 12 of 1996, amended by law no. 126 of 2008.

³⁸ For a survey on working children in Egypt, carried out in April/May 2010 by the International Labour Organization, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), see IPEC, CAPMAS, *Working Children in Egypt*.

secondary interest in structures and architectural features. A letter from 1908 makes this clear:

*Nondimeno se ne esplorò tanta parte [della necropoli di Assiut, ndr] da potersi avere quasi assoluta certezza, che, compiendo l'esplorazione, non si avrebbe, presumibilmente, che materiale archeologico analogo a quello già rinvenuto: per cui, pure avendo avuto cura di conservarcene il diritto, io sarei d'opinione di considerare quella Concessione come esaurita per noi.*³⁹

(Nonetheless, we explored such an extensive part [of the necropolis of Asyut, ed.] that there is almost absolute certainty that, in completing the exploration, we would only obtain archaeological material similar to what has already been found; for this reason, even though I took care to maintain our rights over it, my advice would be to consider that concession exhausted.)⁴⁰

Several thousand objects (exceeding 3,000 inventory numbers) then arrived in Turin and were inventoried by year of discovery, origin (assigning subsequent numbers, for example, to objects from the same tomb) and type. According to the manuscript inventory, they bear the following museum numbers: S. 07911–08208: found in 1906.⁴¹ S. 08650–09487: found in 1908⁴² – from a letter sent by Schiaparelli to the Minister⁴³ we know that objects found in 1907 were left in Egypt and sent to Italy the following year. S. 10493–11109: found in 1910.⁴⁴ S. 14355–15685: found in the 1911, 1912 and 1913 seasons.⁴⁵

The mission's systematic exploration of the site, in Schiaparelli's own words, was aimed

*non solo e non tanto alla ricerca di oggetti antichi, quanto alla valutazione rigorosamente scientifica delle circostanze del loro ritrovamento: per cui oggetti che in sé medesimi avrebbero avuto scarsissimo valore e frammenti senza valore alcuno hanno potuto contribuire in modo diretto ed efficacissimo all'incremento delle nostre cognizioni sulla storia e sull'archeologia dell'Egitto.*⁴⁶

(not only or even primarily to search for antique objects, rather more so to provide rigorous scientific evaluation of the circumstances of their recovery: meaning that objects which themselves would have very little value, and fragments without any value, have contributed directly to the

very effective increase of our knowledge on the history and archaeology of Egypt.)

This view resonates with Petrie's own:

The two objects of excavation are (1) to obtain plans and topographical information, and (2) to obtain portable antiquities.⁴⁷

Yet in reading the M.A.I.'s documents what emerges is a great emphasis on finding the objects per se. We are left with only few indications about origins and circumstances of recovery. Schiaparelli continued to believe that Asyut would yield objects of great value and was fully aware that the work for these rewards would be long and hard, and require great patience:

*Questo è un lavoro che può anche non dar nulla, ma può dare ottime cose: ad Assiut il lavoro è di sua natura più lungo che a Gebelein. Ad Assiut sono enormi masse di macerie: si può lavorare anche diverse settimane senza nulla trovare: ma si possono poi trovare cose più belle che altrove.*⁴⁸

(This is work that might not yield anything, but could also give excellent things: the work at Asyut is naturally slower than at Gebelein. At Asyut there are enormous quantities of debris: you can work several weeks without finding anything, but you can also find things that are more beautiful than elsewhere.)

Letters from Schiaparelli to Rosa in 1911 contain detailed indications about how to deal with the different materials found. The finds were to be recorded in a register and kept separate tomb by tomb, or area by area in the case of scattered objects. Twice a week, Rosa was to send Schiaparelli a detailed report about the excavations with photographs of objects,

³⁹ TS LT 21.07.1908, p. 3.

⁴⁰ They resume the excavation in 1910.

⁴¹ MS INV 1906.

⁴² MS INV 1908.

⁴³ MS LT 28.06.1907, p. 3.

⁴⁴ MS INV 1910.

⁴⁵ MS INV 1911–1913.

⁴⁶ MS LT 1914, p. 2.

⁴⁷ Petrie, *Methods and Aims in Archaeology*, p. 33.

⁴⁸ MS LT 20.03.1911, p. 1

even rough ones, in order to document the different burial customs observed.⁴⁹ The M.A.I.'s director even prescribed the packing method:

Tenere sempre tutto separato tomba, per tomba, e il materiale disperso distinto fra regione e regione: il tutto in cassette separate di Uaraga, da essere numerate con numero progressivo da 1 in su, e da essere poi raggruppate in casse più grandi di bondung. Le pietre si mettano in piccole casse di latesana: i pezzi più piccoli, più belli però si mettano prima, in pochi, in cassette di uaraga.

*Tengasi diligente conto di tutte le circostanze del ritrovamento, sopra apposito registro, in modo che, per es., sotto il num. 10 sieno ricordate tutte le circostanze del ritrovamento degli oggetti contenuti nella cassetta portante il N° 10.*⁵⁰

(Always keep everything separate tomb by tomb, and scattered materials area by area; all this should then be put into individual uaraga boxes, numbered starting from 1, then grouped into larger bondung boxes.

Put the smaller stone pieces in latesana boxes, but first put the smallest, most beautiful pieces in uaraga boxes, just a few per box.

Diligently take note of all the circumstances of the find in a special register; for example, under number 10 one should mention all the circumstances of the discovery of the objects contained in the box marked no. 10.)

For economic reasons, at the end of some missions the recovered materials were left in Egypt, to be shipped to Italy at the close of the subsequent season. In this case, the boxes were stored at the Italian School in Asyut.⁵¹

Despite Schiaparelli's good intentions, discrepancies emerge from the documents. For example, in 1906, Schiaparelli began clearing a group of tombs in a "non-methodical way",⁵² then after a few days he interrupted work to resume it in a methodical way. Sometimes, even in the presence of a full body, only the skull was selected among the things to be brought to Turin, or just part of the goods from a tomb.⁵³ Moreover, in the manuscript inventory, most of the objects are grouped by type (vases, staffs, skulls, etc.) instead of origin. The reason for ceasing excavations at Asyut is in itself revelatory. Since the materials found were always the same, and identical to materials already present in the collection of the Museo Egizio, Schiaparelli, in accordance with the purpose

of the mission, looked for a new excavation site that would yield objects from a different epoch in the history of Egypt and coming from a different geographical area.⁵⁴ As far as we can tell, by 1908 Schiaparelli already felt that the concession of Asyut was exhausted and had decided to shift work to Deir el-Medina:

*Come riferii a codesto R. Ministero colla mia lettera del dì 21 Luglio p.p., di N° 4218, potendosi ritenere esaurita la concessione accordata alla Missione archeologica Italiana nella necropoli di Assiut, dovrebbesi nel prossimo inverno riprendere l'esplorazione della Concessione di Deir el-Medinet col proposito di esaurirla dentro l'inverno successivo.*⁵⁵

(As I reported to the Royal Ministry in my letter of 21st July 1908, no. 4218, the concession awarded to the Italian Archaeological Mission for the necropolis of Asyut can be considered completed. Therefore, in the next winter we should resume the exploration of the concession of Deir el-Medina, with the purpose of completing it within the following winter.)

Nevertheless, the mission returned to Asyut from 1910 to 1913. During this last season one observes a difference in his archaeological approach; for the first time in his exploration of Asyut, the mission conducted surveys of architectural structures (*Pls. 75a, c; 76a–c; 78a–b; 79a–b*).

Schiaparelli's prioritising of objects has had a major impact on our current knowledge on Asyut. Not only do we not

⁴⁹ TS LT 1910, p. 1; TS LT 30.03.1911, p. 1.

⁵⁰ TS LT 1910, p. 2.

⁵¹ The Italian School of Asyut was founded in 1888 by the Associazione Nazionale per Soccorrere i Missionari Italiani (A.N.S.M.I., National Association to Support Italian Catholic Missionaries), today still operative and run by the Franciscan sisters. The Association was created by Schiaparelli in 1886 to help missionaries abroad, building schools and hospitals managed by the missionaries themselves. It is still active today. See Del Vesco, in this volume, subchapter 4.2.

Egitto: La scuola italiana di Assiut, www.ansmi.it/scuoladiassiut.htm.

⁵² MS EJ 1906, p. 10.

⁵³ MS EJ 1906, pp. 10–12.

⁵⁴ TS LT 21.07.1908, p. 3, already quoted in subchapter 5.2.3. The aim of the M.A.I. was similar to that indicated by David George Hogarth: to "obtain objects necessary to fill up the gaps" in the British Museum collection (letter from E.A. Wallis Budge to the Egyptian Antiquities Authority, BM 1283). Ryan, *The Archaeological Excavations*, p. 81. Moreover, the British Museum had no intention to publish Hogarth's results. The situation is quite similar to the one presented here, since only from documents concerning the excavation is it now possible to reconstruct the work carried out in 1906–1907. Concerning the excavation of Hogarth see Kahl, in this volume, subchapter 1.2.3.2.

⁵⁵ MS LT 21.08.1908, p. 1.

know the exact location of the trenches and trial pits, but we cannot locate tombs or trace objects to a specific find spot. Even after thirteen years of modern fieldwork on Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, only three of the tombs excavated by the M.A.I. have been exactly located.⁵⁶

The M.A.I.'s *modus operandi* in the excavation and collection of skeletal remains deserves specific consideration. Even before the anthropologist Giovanni Marro joined the M.A.I. in 1913, Schiaparelli had displayed a professional interest in documenting burials and collecting skulls and skeletons, as a means to study ancient funerary rites:

*E perciò, se sieno casse rozze e che lo scheletro o la mummia non presentino particolari singolarità, può senz'altro levar cranio e scheletro e metterli, come le dissi, in una cassetta insieme alla fotografia della cassa, osservando diligentissimamente se nella cassa o nella tela rimangono tracce di carne, e se molte traccie o poche, se traccie di incineramento della tela, se lo scheletro sia stato ricomposto scarnato: insomma, ogni particolare che possa riflettere le circostanze ed il rito del seppellimento.*⁵⁷

(If these are rough coffins, and the skeleton or mummy does not show unusual features, you should remove the skull and skeleton and put them in a crate together with the photograph of the coffin, as I described above, observing carefully if there are traces of flesh left in the coffin or the linen, and the quantity of these traces; if there are traces of incineration of the linen, if the skeleton was reassembled without flesh: in short, any detail that could shed light on the circumstances and the rite of burial.)

From these lines we gather that Schiaparelli was particularly interested in “secondary burials”, as Marro later termed them, meaning secondary depositions of defleshed skeletons. These burials are considered to be related to the myth of Osiris.⁵⁸ Marro joined the mission in 1913. In that year he conducted extensive studies of skeletal materials from Asyut and Gebelein; he did further work at the latter site in 1914, 1930 and 1935.⁵⁹ Some of these materials were later transferred to the Turin Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography when it was founded in 1923, becoming its core collection. Marro also published a number of papers about the materials recovered. For example, in a paper originally presented in 1913 he reported on morphologic and osteometric analyses of 91 complete skeletons and 46 skulls from Asyut, with particular attention to sexual dimor-

phism.⁶⁰ However, even if a complete publication in the series of volumes to be devoted to the work of the M.A.I. in Egypt was announced by the author, it was never published.⁶¹

Concerning objects now in Turin, a specific issue is the provenance of an inscribed fragment from a wall of the tomb of Prince Anu, mayor and overseer of the priests of Wepwawet and Anubis.⁶² The inscription, rediscovered in a basement in the Museo Egizio, was published in 1974.⁶³ On the basis of paleographic, orthographic and textual evidence, the inscription was identified as originating from Asyut. However, its inventory number, S. 18351, is outside the range of numbers assigned by Schiaparelli to the objects found in his various campaigns at Asyut.

As Alessandro Roccati argues, when the inscription was found in the basement it was stored among other painted fragments from Qaw el-Kebir. Schiaparelli actually worked in both Asyut and Qaw el-Kebir only during the 1906 season, when the restorer Fabrizio Lucarini was also part of the team, with the specific task of detaching the wall paintings of the Chapel of Maya in Deir el-Medina and those of other tombs in Qaw. According to Roccati, this concurrence of circumstances indicates that the inscription was most likely discovered and removed in 1906.

By the way, a report-letter sent by Schiaparelli to the Minister after the end of the 1913 season contains, for the first time in a document concerning the excavations in Asyut, a reference to an inscription coming from a tomb wall.⁶⁴ In light of the above evidence, and considering that no other wall inscriptions from Asyut are presently housed in the Museo Egizio, it is quite likely that the inscription in question is that of Prince Anu.

Since in 1913 the M.A.I. cleared at least two tombs of mayors and overseers, H11.1⁶⁵ and I10.1,⁶⁶ with the names missing in

⁵⁶ H11.1; I10.1; N11.1. See Kahl, in this volume, subchapter 1.3.2 and Sbriglio, subchapter 5.3.7.

⁵⁷ TS LT 30.03.1911, pp. 1–2. Schiaparelli's interest in skeletal materials and burial rites is also clearly visible in his compilation of the 1908 find sheets on anthropological materials, MS FS 1908.

⁵⁸ Marro, in *Atti del VII Convegno di Psicologia Sperimentale e Psicotecnica*, pp. 3–6.

⁵⁹ The 1930 and 1935 M.A.I. field seasons were directed by Giulio Farina. Ugliano, “La collezione predinastica”, pp. 30–33.

⁶⁰ Marro, *Rivista di Antropologia* 18 (1913), pp. 63–109.

⁶¹ Masali et al., *Rivista di Antropologia* 53 (1966), p. 82.

⁶² See Kahl, in this volume, chapter 1, fig. 13.

⁶³ Roccati, *OrAnt* 13,1 (1974), pp. 41–52. See also Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, p. 84, fig. 66; Roccati, in Donadoni Roveri (ed.), *Dal Museo al Museo*, pp. 193–94.

⁶⁴ TS LT 08.07.1913, p. 2.

⁶⁵ El-Khadragy, *SAK* 35 (2006), pp. 147–64; Kahl, *Die Zeit*, pp. 116–18; Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 83–84, figs. 64–65.

⁶⁶ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 96–97, figs. 79–81; Kahl, *Die Zeit*, pp. 120–21; Verhoeven, *BMSAES* (forthcoming).

both cases, it is reasonable to assume that the inscription came from one or the other.⁶⁷

3. Reconstruction of excavation seasons

3.1 The 1906 season

In 1906, the M.A.I.'s operations at Asyut were carried out under Schiaparelli's direct supervision. The campaign began on 3rd May⁶⁸ and lasted until 5th June.⁶⁹

Funding for the four seasons from 1903 to 1906 had been set at 130,000 Italian lire, largely provided by King Vittorio Emanuele III and the Ministry of Public Education, with further funds from mission benefits, Museo Egizio entrance fees and the annual government allocations to the museum.⁷⁰

In a letter of 9th October 1906,⁷¹ Schiaparelli reported that, in addition to himself, the Italian mission consisted of Francesco Ballerini, Antonio Meli Lupi di Soragna Tarasconi, Alessandro Casati, Fabrizio Lucarini and Benvenuto Savina; as always, Bolos Ghattas was employed as a dragoman. We are not told which of these men worked at Asyut, but from another passage in the same letter we learn that Ballerini, Lucarini and the painter Mariano Bartocci,⁷² were engaged in copying the wall paintings of the tomb of Queen Nefertari, discovered in the Valley of the Queens in 1904;⁷³ we can therefore surmise that they would not have joined the excavations at Asyut. With regard to labourers, the team at Asyut employed around 30–70 workmen and the same numbers of boys.⁷⁴

For information on the 1906 season, we can draw on Schiaparelli's excavation diary, as well as further clues gleaned from three letters, the manuscript inventory and the worker pay lists.⁷⁵

Given the lack of maps and topographical references, the work locations can only be deduced from descriptions in the excavation diary, supplemented by further indications found in the inventory. The first useful reference in the diary is to previous excavations by the French mission (*Fig. 2*):

*Incominciammo una trincea, al sud, sopra lo scavo dei francesi.*⁷⁶

(We started to dig a trench in the southern part, above the French excavation.)

And:

*Ci fu assicurato che altre casse consimili si trovano più sotto, nello scavo dei francesi.*⁷⁷

(We were assured that similar coffins were found further down in the French excavation.)

Here Schiaparelli is referring to the 1903 work directed by Émile Chassinat and Charles Palanque.⁷⁸ The exact location of this 1903 excavation is unknown, but we can surmise it was near the monastery of Deir el-Meitin,⁷⁹ since the report from the French mission includes a photograph of the tomb of Nakhti, situated just below the monastery.⁸⁰ Schiaparelli also provides explicit indications that the Italian mission worked near a monastery:

*Anzi, proprio dietro ai ruderi del convento, si trovò una tomba ben conservata.*⁸¹

(Indeed, right behind the ruins of the convent we found a well-preserved tomb.)

And:

*Parallela alla prima si fece una seconda trincea, a nord del convento.*⁸²

(Parallel to the first one, we dug a second trench, north of the convent.)

Other notes record the excavation of trenches near tombs used by the M.A.I. as a field kitchen and storerooms:

⁶⁷ See Kahl, in this volume, subchapter 1.3.2 and Sbrigliò, subchapter 5.3.7.

⁶⁸ MS EJ 1906, p. 1. In the Excavation Diary "1906" is written only one time at p. 14.

⁶⁹ MS WP 1906a, pp. 1, 4, Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 227–28.

⁷⁰ Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, p. 202; MS LT 28.10.1906, pp. 4–5.

⁷¹ MS LT 09.10.1906, p. 2.

⁷² http://www.piccolabibliotecajesina.it/archivio/Bartocci_Mariano.pdf

⁷³ MS LT 09.10.1906, pp. 14–15.

⁷⁴ MS WP 1906a, MS WP 1906b: the numbers of workers recorded in the two registers do not always correspond.

⁷⁵ MS EJ 1906; MS LT 09.10.1906; MS LT 28.10.1906; MS LT 23.12.1906; MS INV 1906; MS WP 1906a; MS WP 1906b; MS WP 1906c.

⁷⁶ MS EJ 1906, p. 1.

⁷⁷ MS EJ 1906, p. 3.

⁷⁸ Chassinat and Palanque, *Une campagne de fouilles*.

⁷⁹ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 102–05, figs. 87–88; see also Kahl, in this volume, subchapter 1.3.7 and fig. 28.

⁸⁰ Chassinat and Palanque, *Une campagne de fouilles*, pl. 1. The tomb is now covered by debris and is not currently visible. Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 93–95, figs. 76–77; see also Kahl, in this volume, subchapter 1.2.3.1.

⁸¹ MS EJ 1906, p. 4.

⁸² MS EJ 1906, p. 6.

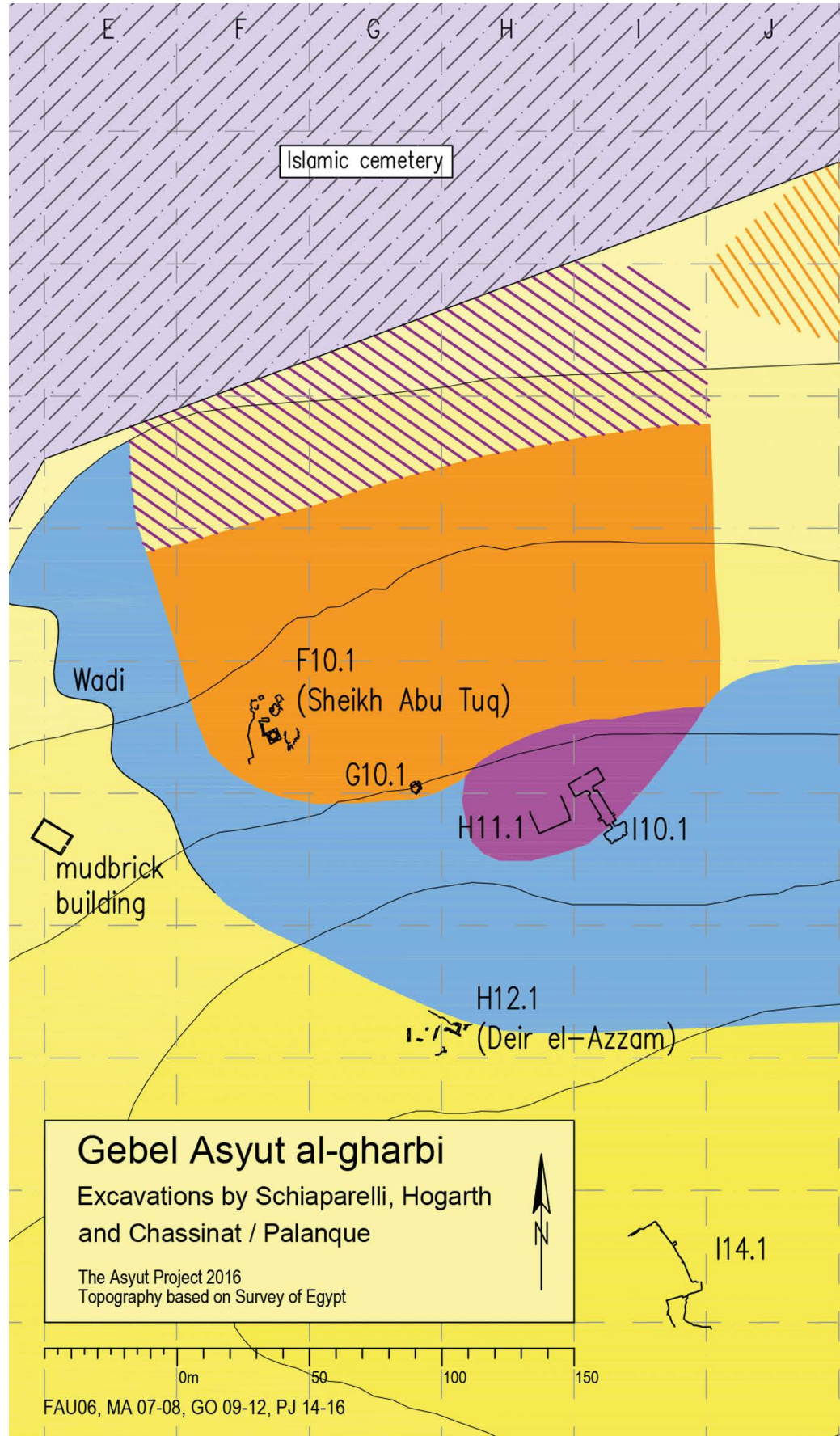
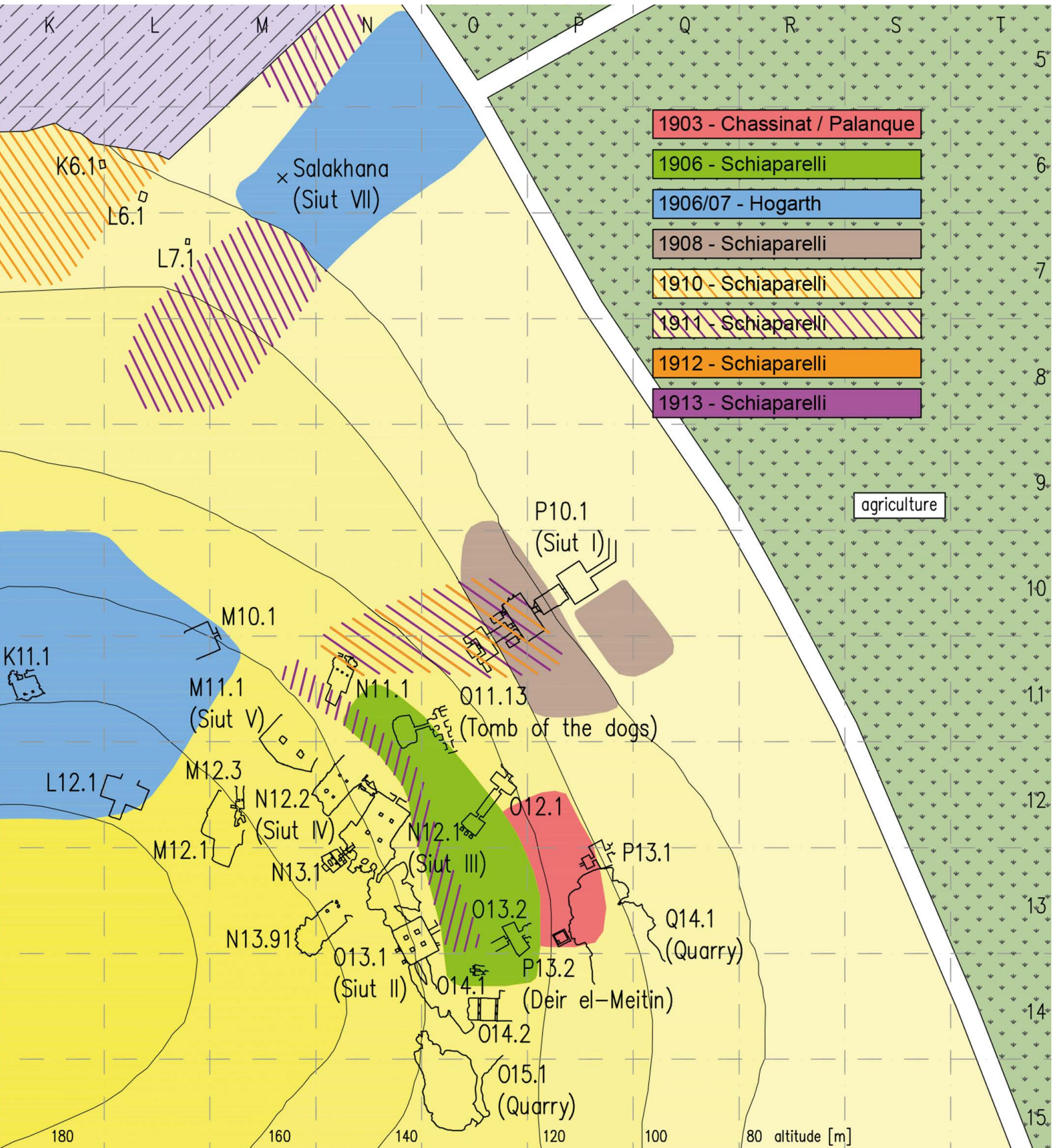


Fig. 2: Reconstruction of the early 20th century excavation campaigns at Gebel Asyut al-gharbi (© The Asyut Project; reconstruction by Jochem Kahl and Alice Maria Sbriglio; map: Philipp Jansen).



*Constatato che le trincee davanti alla grotta della cucina davano poco risultato, si pose mano ad altre trincee, davanti alle due tombe da noi occupate.*⁸³

(Having realised that the trenches in front of the kitchen cave gave scarce results, we set to digging other trenches in front of the two tombs where we resided.)

We can infer that the “kitchen cave” refers to Tomb II (O13.1, Djefai-Hapi II)⁸⁴ from two observations. First, the team dug trenches starting from a southern area near Deir el-Meitin, proceeding with further trenches northwards. This means that they worked in the area in front of Tomb II, before then beginning to dig other trenches in front of Tombs III (N12.1, Iti-ibi)⁸⁵ and IV (N12.2, Khety II).⁸⁶ A second useful observation is found in a letter to Bolos, written in 1912. Here Schiaparelli refers to two “grottos” in a manner clearly indicating the passage between Tombs II and III, which today is closed.⁸⁷

*Sarà meglio non aprire la comunicazione fra le due grotte, per evitare quella corrente d'aria che è molto cattiva: potrete combinare in modo che si possa pranzare in qualche punto vicino alla cucina. Le due tombe chiuse con cancellata si possono riservare per deposito delle antichità.*⁸⁸

(You should avoid opening communication between the two caves, to avoid the very bad draught of air. You should arrange so that lunch can be provided somewhere near the kitchen. The two tombs closed with gates⁸⁹ can be used for storage of the antiquities.)

Thanks to a photograph (*Pl. 68a*), we know that the team set up their tents in front of Tomb IV. The direct connection between Tomb III and Tomb IV,⁹⁰ in addition to the above quote concerning the tombs closed by a gate, proves that the second of the “two tombs where we resided” must be Tomb III. Consequently, the two tombs occupied by the team were numbers III and IV.

The last useful annotation is found in the manuscript inventory. Next to the entries for objects S. 7911–7920⁹¹ we find the indication:

Tomba del sacco nella trincea a nord, davanti alla tomba dei soldati.

(Tomb of the bag in the northern trench, in front of the tomb of the soldiers.)

As is well known, there are at least three tombs of soldiers at Asyut.⁹² Tomb IV, N12.2, of Khety II; Tomb N13.1, of Iti-ibi (-iqer);⁹³ and Tomb H11.1, or “Northern Soldiers Tomb”. M.A.I. photographs show both Tomb IV of Khety II (*Pls. 69a–d; 70a*) and the Northern Soldiers Tomb (*Pls. 73a; 74a*). Since we have deduced from other data that the 1906 excavation was carried out in the area between Deir el-Meitin and Tombs III and IV, we can infer that Tomb IV is the “tomb of the soldiers” mentioned in Schiaparelli’s inventory. This identification corresponds indeed to the Arabic designation “Khaf el-‘Asâkir” (Soldiers’ Tomb), which was used for this tomb in the late 1800’s and early years of the 1900’s.⁹⁴

In a letter from Schiaparelli to the Ministry, we read that in 1906 the mission undertook the digging of

*due grandi trincee, che da uno dei ripiani della montagna salivano fino al ripiano superiore.*⁹⁵

(two large trenches, climbing from a lower level of the mountain to the upper level.)

The excavation of the trenches thus proceeded uphill from (geographical) north-east to south-west⁹⁶ on geological Steps 4 and 5.⁹⁷

In the southern part of this area, above the area investigated by the French Mission,⁹⁸ Schiaparelli dug his first trench

⁸³ MS EJ 1906, p. 9.

⁸⁴ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 85–86, figs. 67–69; Kahl, *Die Zeit*, pp. 106–10; Kahl, in this volume, subchapter 1.3.2 and figs. 11–12.

⁸⁵ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 74–77, figs. 50–53; Kahl, *Die Zeit*, pp. 110–13; Kahl, in this volume, subchapter 1.3.2 and figs. 6–8.

⁸⁶ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 77–79, figs. 54–56; Kahl, *Die Zeit*, pp. 113–15; Kahl, in this volume, subchapter 1.3.2 and fig. 6.

⁸⁷ The end of this passage is clearly visible in the left part of the photograph portrayed in Pl. 67a.

⁸⁸ TS LT 03.02.1912a, p. 2.

⁸⁹ The two tombs, still closed today with gates, are Tombs III and IV.

⁹⁰ The passage between Tomb III and Tomb IV is clearly visible on pl. 66c.

⁹¹ MS INV 1906, p. 1.

⁹² Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, figs. 56, 60, 64–65.

⁹³ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 79–82, figs. 57–62; Kahl, in this volume, subchapter 1.3.2 and figs. 9–10, 23.

⁹⁴ Kahl, *Die Zeit*, p. 113.

⁹⁵ MS LT 09.10.1906, p. 12.

⁹⁶ The geographical and archaeological north do not correspond: due to the position of the false doors, we assume that the archaeological west always indicates the mountain. Unless specified, the archaeological orientation is always referred to here.

⁹⁷ On the geological steps of the Asyut mountain see Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 59–60.

⁹⁸ Chassinat and Palanque, *Une campagne de fouilles*, pl. 1. Area north and east of Deir el-Meitin monastery.



Fig. 3: Coptic chapel O14.1, interior (© The Asyut Project, 2016; photo: Fritz Barthel).

(no. I).⁹⁹ Here he discovered high deposits of Late Antique debris and several tombs, some of them dug only a few decades earlier.¹⁰⁰ Under the Late Antique layer, he found some coffins containing bodies, sometimes with a headrest and a staff; other materials were scattered at different levels. After digging down for a few metres, the team encountered a step in the mountain. Its southern part had been used as a quarry, but right behind the ruins of the monastery they found a well-preserved tomb dug into it, which Schiaparelli called Tomb no. 1. Unfortunately, he left no notes allowing this tomb to be located or describing its architectural structure; however, from the manuscript inventory we know that it contained at least 24 objects.¹⁰¹ All of them, except for the Byzantine comb S. 7973, belonged to the “same ancient time”.¹⁰² Proceeding northwards, the excavations encountered a second tomb, named Tomb no. 2, without leaving any detailed information for this one, either.

The second trench (no. II) was dug north of the first one. It revealed scattered materials and a number of previously plundered small tombs, excavated into the same step already encountered in Trench I. The excavators also noticed a tomb

reused as a Coptic chapel, featuring short inscriptions. The German-Egyptian archaeological mission recently numbered this chapel as O14.1 (*Fig. 3*).

Trench III was excavated south of and parallel to Trench I. It also revealed the step, along with some plundered tombs that yielded no materials.

Trenches IV to VII were dug to the north of Trench II. In particular, Trenches IV, V and VI were excavated in front of the kitchen grotto (Tomb II), but the results were not considered to be good and they were abandoned. On commencing Trench VII, immediately in front of the two tombs closed by a gate (III and IV), Schiaparelli found a group of fifteen tombs and one shaft. These were, again, on Step 5, and probably

⁹⁹ The trench numbers used in this text have been assigned by the author. See notes on MS EJ 1906, chapter 7.

¹⁰⁰ MS EJ 1906, p. 1.

¹⁰¹ For a comparison between the manuscript inventories and the objects now held by the Turin Museum, see Del Vesco, in this volume, Appendix 3.

¹⁰² MS EJ 1906, p. 5.

also on Step 4. Only one of them, referred to as Tomb no. 3, was intact, although it had already been opened. All the other tombs were found to be reused and partially filled with Late Antique mummies: these were not methodically cleared and the objects were jumbled together in the mission inventory and in the packing crates. A mud-brick wall was discovered five to six metres above the first group of tombs. Schiaparelli's notes suggest that it could have been built to serve as a structural protection for the group of tombs (*Pls. 80a–d*) numbered 4 to 7, 11, 12, 12bis, 13 and 14. Of these, only Tombs 4 and 14 were intact.

Trench VIII was then excavated to the left of the wall, i.e. to the south of it, revealing a second shaft and two more tombs recorded as numbers 8, 9 and 10. Remains of a mud-brick wall are visible today in the area of the mountain below Tombs III and IV, which corresponds with that investigated by the Italian Mission (*Pls. 80e–f*). The modern entrance to the Tomb of the Dogs¹⁰³ also lies in this area (Step 4). The mud-brick wall belongs to the Monastery of Deir el-Meitin and is part of a larger mud-brick wall running in a South-North direction. Nowadays it is visible only at three locations: close to the main monastery building, close to the entrance of the Tomb of the Dogs, and further north. Numerous mud-bricks are also scattered across the ground in the area. This wall was actually not built to protect the tombs, as Schiaparelli had surmised, since it dates to the Late Roman Period.

In Trench IX, north of Trench VII, another tomb emerged. Although it remained unnumbered, it might be identical with one cited in the manuscript inventory:

*Tomba del sacco nella trincea a nord, davanti alla tomba dei soldati.*¹⁰⁴

(Tomb of the bag in the northern trench, in front of the tomb of the soldiers.)

In the excavation journal, at pages 27 and 28, a “rope bag” is actually mentioned¹⁰⁵ which could very well come from the context indicated above.

These indications suggests that this assemblage (objects S. 7911–7920) comes from the tomb found in Trench IX.

It is not possible to determine the exact number of tombs found by the Mission in 1906 since only fifteen of them received a number (Nos. 1–12, 12 bis, 13–14). Tomb 1 and 2 were discovered in Trench I, the others in Trenches VII–VIII.

This documental evidence thus indicates that in the 1906 season the M.A.I. worked in the area between Deir el-Meitin and Tomb IV, on geological Steps 4 and 5. Here they dug parallel trenches, discovering at least thirty tombs, and many were empty (*Fig. 2*).

A large amount of different materials emerged from the soil, which Schiaparelli referred to by the Arabic term *turab* or *trab*. Among these were wood or reed coffins, both in their long and shorter form (the latter, called *carfassim*, were intended for a contracted body),¹⁰⁶ and with and without mummies. The team also recovered pottery, animal bones, headrests and *nabut*¹⁰⁷ or staffs. All the recovered materials were listed and numbered in the manuscript inventory. By cross-referencing data from the excavation diary and the manuscript inventory, we can identify the provenance of some of the objects now held in the Museo Egizio. These can be traced to all the tombs except for no. 7, which is not indicated in any of the entries in MS INV 1906. Regarding this tomb, the excavation diary notes:

*Tomba N. 7 | ancora sotto il muro | si sta esplorando.*¹⁰⁸

(Tomb N. 7 | also under the wall |¹⁰⁹ we are investigating it.)

The 1906 M.A.I. field season also included a search for papyri, on behalf of the Reale Accademia dei Lincei.¹¹⁰ The academy had asked Schiaparelli to discover or collect Greek and Latin papyri for the institution's collection, drawing on a sum of money provided for this purpose. In a letter, Schiaparelli reports:

Data l'esiguità della somma messa a mia disposizione, non era assolutamente possibile intraprendere uno scavo ad hoc. (...) Ed era perciò necessario limitarsi ad acquistare quei papiri o frammenti di papiri greci, che fosse possibile trovare pres-

¹⁰³ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, p. 68; Kahl, *Die Zeit*, pp. 122–23; Kahl, in this volume, chapter 1.3.2 and figs. 24–27; Kitagawa, in De Cupere et al., *Archaeozoology of the Near East X*, pp. 343–56; Kitagawa, *The Tomb of the Dogs*.¹⁰⁴ MS INV 1906, p. 1.

¹⁰⁵ MS EJ 1906, p. 28.

¹⁰⁶ See Sbriglio, in this volume, chapter 7.

¹⁰⁷ David George Hogarth in his diary used the same term, written “nabout”. Ryan: *The Archaeological Excavations*, p. 4.

¹⁰⁸ MS EJ 1906, p. 13.

¹⁰⁹ The Late Roman wall, part of the Deir el-Meitin monastery.

¹¹⁰ Petricioli, *Archeologia e Mare Nostrum*, pp. 56–69.

so i fellah¹¹¹ o presso i negozianti, ovvero tentare piccole esplorazioni nelle località stesse, sulle quali per i propri scopi diretti la Missione avrebbe avuto occasione di stabilirsi. Io tentai sia l'una via che l'altra, facendo le più attive ricerche presso i fellah e presso i negozianti ed esplorando espressamente una regione della necropoli di Assiut, nella quale abbondavano i resti di involucri di mummie formati...¹¹²

(Given the very limited sum placed at my disposal,¹¹³ it was absolutely impossible to undertake an organised excavation. (...) And it was therefore necessary to limit myself to buying Greek papyri or fragments of papyri that I could obtain from the *fellahin* and shopkeepers, and to attempt small explorations in the localities where the Mission might be able to establish itself for its own purposes. I tried both of these routes, concentrating my energies on searches among the *fellahin* and shopkeepers, and particularly to exploring in a part of the necropolis of Asyut, where there were an abundance of wrappings from shaped mummy cases...)

The investigated areas are not identified in any archival documents, although the pay list indicates that 69 workmen and 70 boys were employed at Asyut for this purpose, between May 28th and June 2nd.¹¹⁴

3.2 The 1907 season

Schiaparelli was the only member of the mission in the field during this short season, lasting from 22nd to 30th April, assisted by a maximum of 20 men and 20 boys.¹¹⁵

The work is recorded in four documents, three of which are Schiaparelli's letters to the Ministry of Public Education, plus the worker pay list.¹¹⁶

By then, the 60,000 Italian lire granted by Vittorio Emanuele III for the 1903-1906 excavations had run out. Schiaparelli was forced to drastically reduce expenditures to a total of 4,551.11 lire, 4,000 of which granted by the Ministry,¹¹⁷ 29.89 advanced by Schiaparelli himself, and 521.22 from the Museo Egizio's entrance fees. The amount from entrance fees was allocated for the construction of a house in Deir el-Medina, a required condition for retaining the rights to continue the excavation in 1908.¹¹⁸

Schiaparelli allowed himself only a brief absence from the Turin museum, since the objects that had been collected in Egypt since 1903 required his attention:

*Nella supposizione che codesto R. Ministero deliberi favorevolmente alla mia proposta, dovrei però dichiarare che, io non potrei nel prossimo inverno assentarmi lungamente da questo Museo, che è presentemente in grande disordine per il nuovo materiale accumulatosi, e che deve essere prontamente riordinato, e dovrei perciò limitarmi ad un'assenza di poche settimane, sufficiente per fare atto di presenza nelle varie concessioni, onde non perdere il diritto.*¹¹⁹

(In the event that the Royal Ministry were to consider my proposal favourably, I must still clarify that I cannot absent myself long from this museum over the coming winter. The museum is currently in serious disorder due to the accumulation of new material, which should be reorganised as soon as possible, and for this I must limit myself to an absence of only a few weeks, sufficient to show my presence in the various concessions, so as not to lose the rights.)

According to a letter sent to the Ministry, the work in Asyut – as well as in Deir el-Medina, the other concession investigated in 1907 – only consisted in shifting earth, in order to maintain the concession. Schiaparelli left the few objects recovered on that occasion in Egypt, intending to ship them to Italy in the following year together with new finds:

*Poiché io non avevo né mezzi finanziari né personale per intraprendere una esplorazione scientifica, mi limitai a far eseguire alcuni movimenti di terra che serviranno come preparazione ai lavori della prossima campagna. Vennero nondimeno in luce varii oggetti non privi di pregio, che però, per risparmio di spese di trasporto, lasciai colà in deposito per unirli, con minore spesa, alle antichità che si troveranno nell'anno venturo.*¹²⁰

(Since I had neither the financial means nor personnel to be able to undertake scientific explorations, I limited myself to carrying out some earth movements, serving as [p.3] prepa-

¹¹¹ *Fellah* (pl. *fellahin*) is the Arabic term that indicates a peasant.

¹¹² MS LT 23.12.1906, p. 2. The last part of the letter is missing.

¹¹³ 1,500 lire, MS LT 23.12.1906, p. 1.

¹¹⁴ MS WP 1906b; Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, p. 228.

¹¹⁵ MS WP 1907, pp. 1–2; Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 229–30.

¹¹⁶ MS LT 28.10.1906; MS LT 21.11.1906; MS LT 28.06.1907; MS WP 1907.

¹¹⁷ MS LT 28.10.1906, p. 11; MS LT 21.11.1906, p. 2.

¹¹⁸ MS LT 28.06.1907, p. 2. Petricioli, *Archeologia e Mare Nostrum*, pp. 63–64.

¹¹⁹ MS LT 28.10.1906, pp. 10–11.

¹²⁰ MS LT 28.06.1907, pp. 2–3.

ration for next season's work. Nonetheless, we discovered various valuable objects; however, considering the costs of transport, I left these in storage, to be combined for lesser cost with those we will find in the next year.)

Unfortunately, the inventory¹²¹ lacks any indications allowing us to distinguish the objects found in 1907 from those recovered in 1908.

3.3 The 1908 season

The 1908 operations were carried out under the direct supervision of Schiaparelli, assisted by Count Tommaso Gallarati Scotti and Benvenuto Savina, keeper of the Museo Egizio.¹²² More than 200 men and boys were employed over the course of the season.¹²³

The documents for this season consist of the excavation diary, which was filled in by Schiaparelli himself, three letters, the manuscript inventory, some find sheets concerning anthropological material, the registers of worker pay and mission expenditures.¹²⁴

In August 1907, the Ministry of Public Education informed Schiaparelli that funding for the 1908 mission would be reduced to 3,700 lire, since the ministry also intended to allocate funds to the Italian archaeological mission in Crete.¹²⁵ In reply, Schiaparelli wrote that he would seek support from other sources, in particular the Royal Treasury, to supplement this small allocation. His intention was to gather an amount sufficient to complete explorations at Asyut and Deir el-Medina, which he felt was the necessary minimum for scientific publication of the results¹²⁶ and to maintain the primacy of the collection of the Museo Egizio among Egyptian collections in Europe.¹²⁷ The King eventually confirmed that he would award 7,000 lire for each of the years from 1908 to 1910.¹²⁸ However, contrary to Schiaparelli's initial plans, the 1908 mission operated only at Asyut:

Come bene è noto a codesto R. Ministero, sia perché la mia presenza era richiesta qui dai lavori di ordinamento del Museo, sia perché non si erano potute risolvere, se non nel Gennaio, le difficoltà finanziarie che rendevano incerto il proseguimento dei lavori della Missione in Egitto, questi non si poterono riprendere se non nel Marzo, e cioè in una stagione poco propizia alla esecuzione di scavi nell'alto Egitto.

*Perciò, delle due nostre Concessioni, di Deir-el-Medinet e di Assiut, che ci eravamo proposti di esaurire nel triennio 1908–1910, prescelsi la meno meridionale, quella di Assiut, colla speranza di poterla esplorare esaurientemente in una sola campagna, riserbando le due prossime campagne per esaurire la Concessione di Deir-el-Medinet.*¹²⁹

(As the Royal Ministry is well aware, my presence in Turin was necessary for purposes of both Museum reorganisation works and for resolution of financial difficulties that rendered the continuation of the Egyptian Mission uncertain, which were only resolved in January. For this reason, the work of the Mission could only be resumed in March, which is a difficult season for excavations in Upper Egypt. Therefore, of our two concessions of Deir el-Medina and Asyut, which we had intended to complete in the three years from 1908 to 1910, I chose the less southern one, meaning that of Asyut. We hoped to exhaustively investigate this concession in a single season, dedicating the next two seasons to the completion of the Deir el-Medina concession.)

According to the worker pay list, the 1908 season at Asyut began on 11th March and ended on 13th May.¹³⁰ The aim was to explore the mid-slope area and conclude the works begun in 1906 on the upper part of the mountain.

As we can read in the journal,¹³¹ the season started in the lower part of the mountain, Step 2, south of the tomb of Djefai-Hapi I (Tomb I, P10.1).¹³² This area was unfruitful, so work was shifted to the upper terrace, Step 3, where a trench was excavated. Here the mission discovered various plundered tombs and scattered materials. Among the notable finds were a massive statue of Djefai-Hapi (2.10 metres in height;

¹²¹ MS INV 1908.

¹²² TS LT 21.07.1908, p. 2, Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 231–32.

¹²³ MS WP 1908, pp. 1–6.

¹²⁴ MS EJ 1908; MS LT 17.12.1907; TS LT 21.07.1908; MS LT 07.08.1908; MS INV 1908; MS FS 1908; MS WP 1908; TS ME 1908.

¹²⁵ MS LT 25.08.1907, p. 1; MS LT 17.12.1907, p. 1.

¹²⁶ Of Schiaparelli's excavation in Deir el-Medina, only the tomb of Kha and Merit was published.

¹²⁷ MS LT 17.12.1907, pp. 1–3.

¹²⁸ MS LT 21.08.1908, p. 3. Petricioli, *Archeologia e Mare Nostrum*, pp. 63–65.

¹²⁹ TS LT 21.07.1908, pp. 1–2.

¹³⁰ TS LT 21.07.1908, p. 2 stated that the mission started on 1st March.

¹³¹ MS EJ 1908.

¹³² Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 86–92, figs. 70–73; Kahl, *Die Zeit*, pp. 95–106; Kahl, *Ornamente in Bewegung*; Kahl, in this volume, subchapter 1.3.2 and figs. 14–21.

referred to at the time as Te-hapu)¹³³ and a model of a granary and food production scene, discovered together, *in situ*.¹³⁴ However, the diggers failed to uncover neither his tomb nor his coffin. In the southern part of the Step 3 trench, the team found another statue and two plundered tombs, while in the northern area they discovered two tombs, one containing four Late Period mummies and the other plundered. A further, intact grave yielded a coffin, for which the excavation journal does not record a personal name. In the northern part of the same trench, Schiaparelli and his workers discovered the intact tomb of Shem-aker, a name we now read Shemes. The materials from the funerary chamber required 133 entries in the manuscript inventory. They included the coffins of Shemes and his wife, two statues of Shemes, three model boats, wooden staffs and pottery.

On 13th April, the mission discovered the tomb of Kem-hotpu, which unfortunately had been previously violated. The name of this individual we now read Min-hotep. The materials found in the tomb included three statues of the owner, his coffin, other coffins, including some not pertaining to Min-hotep's burial assemblage, as well as small statues, staffs, models and arrows.¹³⁵

To recap, we can conclude that the mission began work on Step 2, south of the tomb of Djefai-Hapi I (Tomb I, P10.I), but did not find interesting remains here. Explorations were then continued at a higher level, on Step 3, where the mission discovered a number of tombs and shafts, as recorded in the excavation journal (*Fig. 2*).

With regard to the objective of concluding work at Asyut, Schiaparelli writes:

*Le macerie che coprivano il suolo antico si trovarono essere tante, che non è stato possibile, nel detto periodo di tempo, e coi mezzi finanziari di cui disponevo, di esaurire l'esplorazione della intera Concessione.*¹³⁶

(We found the ancient soil covered by such an amount of debris that within that period, given the financial means at my disposal, it was impossible to complete the exploration of the entire concession.)

The 1908 journal concludes with Schiaparelli's annotations of inscriptions from three coffins, which can also be identified in photographs. Coffin no. 1 is shown in photos C1110 and C1099 of the Museo Egizio archive (*Pl. 83c-d*); as Schiaparelli

notes, it was one of two "left at the museum";¹³⁷ meaning left in Cairo in the Egyptian share of the *partage* of finds.¹³⁸ Coffin number 2, referred to as "altro" (another), is shown in photographs C1097, 1106, 1107, 1111 (*Pls. 84a-d*). It is currently held in the Turin Museo Egizio and bears the inventory number S. 8918.¹³⁹ Coffin 3, called "cassa innominata" (unnamed coffin), is shown in photographs C1108, 1109, and 1112 (*Pls. 85a-c*). This coffin might be the second one "left at the museum", or the one indicated in the excavation journal as "coffin of...".¹⁴⁰

The manuscript inventory lists 838 entries (S. 8650–9487) for materials recovered from Asyut over the 1907 and 1908 seasons.¹⁴¹ The materials from the two seasons cannot be distinguished, except for significant discoveries noted in the excavation journal, such as the statues and objects of Djefai-Hapi, Shemes and a few others.

Schiaparelli offered a summary of his main results in one of his letters, written as a report to the Minister. Here we read:

*Il materiale archeologico che si rinvenne, fu assai abbondante e pregevole: sette belle statue in legno, varie statuette, sette piccole barche, modelli di vari mestieri, quattordici sarcofagi con iscrizioni, varie casse minori, gran numero di vasi, mummie, scheletri e crani, tela e utensili domestici; in tutto quaranta grandi casse, delle quali 7 furono trattenuate dal Museo del Cairo, e trentatré, contenenti il materiale più pregevole, sono pervenute felicemente a questo Museo.*¹⁴²

(The archaeological materials recovered were quite abundant and fine: seven beautiful wooden statues, various statuettes, seven small boats, models of various trades, fourteen coffins with inscriptions, various minor coffins, a large number of pots, mummies, skeletons and skulls, fabric and domestic

¹³³ S. 8650.

¹³⁴ S. 8651–8652; MS EJ 1908, p. 2.

¹³⁵ S. 8786–8873.

¹³⁶ TS LT 21.07.1908, p. 2.

¹³⁷ MS EJ 1908, p. 9.

¹³⁸ It is interesting to note that Marcel Zitman does not mention this coffin among those catalogued at the Cairo museum. Zitman, *The Necropolis of Assiut*, II, (OLA 180), pp. 105–52.

¹³⁹ Gotti, in D'Amicone and Pozzi Battaglia (eds.), *Egitto mai visto: La montagna dei morti*, pp. 190–93. MS NT no date: in this document Schiaparelli transcribed the inscriptions of some coffins (S. 8807, 8908, 8910, 8917, 8918, 8919).

¹⁴⁰ MS EJ 1908, p. 5.

¹⁴¹ MS INV 1908. Of these, only 762 can be confidently identified in the Museo Egizio database. Of the remaining entries, a large part would have been mummified remains, skeletons or skulls, transferred to the University of Turin Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography in the late 1920s (Paolo Del Vesco, personal communication).

¹⁴² TS LT 21.07.1908, p. 3.

tools: forty big crates in total, of which 7 were retained by the Cairo Museum, while thirty-three, containing the finest material, arrived safely in this Museum.)

Since the 1908 campaign had yielded much material that was very similar to that unearthed during the previous seasons, Schiaparelli resolved to cease work at Asyut in 1909 and concentrate efforts on Deir el-Medina. In the very informative passage also cited in section 2.3, the Director explained the Mission's aims and his decision to end the work at Asyut, while still maintaining the concession.¹⁴³ Nevertheless, Schiaparelli returned to Asyut for further fieldwork in 1910.

3.4 The 1910 season

The 1910 excavations at Asyut were begun under the supervision of Father Zaccaria Berti, of the Franciscan Order of Friars Minor, and continued under Schiaparelli.¹⁴⁴

The campaign began on 9th February and ended on 31st March. The work required around 60 men and boys, except for 21st–26th March, when the total number was increased to over 200.¹⁴⁵

The Ministry of Public Education had awarded 4,000 lire for excavations and 1,500 lire for shipment of antiquities, to be added to the 7,000 lire allocated under a three-year royal endowment. The meagreness of the total budget forced Schiaparelli to reduce the planned number of workers and search for further funds.¹⁴⁶ A letter from Schiaparelli to the Minister of Public Education, sent at the close of the 1910 campaign, testifies to the difficult economic situation:

*Malgrado, anche nel corrente anno, abbia potuto ottenere, oltre al contributo di S. M. il Re, un contributo dal R. Ministero degli Esteri e dalla Società italiana per la ricerca dei papiri greci, nondimeno le somme disponibili sono state oltrepassate per l'ammontare di L. 3682,96, senza tener conto delle spese a cui ho fatto fronte coi fondi a disposizione di questo Museo sull'assegno dotale e sulla tassa di ingresso.*¹⁴⁷

(Despite the fact that I was able to obtain contributions from the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Italian Society for Greek Papyri Research, in addition to the contribution from His Majesty the King, the sum available was overspent by the amount of 3,682.96 Lire, not counting the expenses

which I covered using funds available to this Museum from the annual allocation and entrance fees.)

The only contemporary documents offering information on the 1910 explorations are several of Schiaparelli's letters, the manuscript inventory, and the register of the workers' pay.¹⁴⁸ Many years later, Father Berti wrote of the 1910 field season:

*Durante gli scavi intrapresi ad Assiut, mentre il Professore si trovava a Gebelein (Armant) fui particolarmente fortunato: rinvenni una piccola tomba intatta, di epoca non molto antica; continuando lo scavo ne trovai una seconda vastissima, ma completamente vuota. Lo avvisai subito; ed egli si affrettò a chiudere i suoi lavori per venire in Assiut e rendersi personalmente conto del valore della tomba scoperta. Ne fu oltremodo soddisfatto; si congratulò vivamente con me per quanto fu trovato nella piccola tomba; riguardo alla grande, è meglio - dice - che sia andata così, perché se fosse stata intatta ne sarei morto dalla contentezza. Aperte le casse per la verifica e l'esame degli oggetti, trovò la mummia in ottimo stato di conservazione e ricca di preziosi amuleti.*¹⁴⁹

(During the excavation in Asyut, while the Professor was in Gebelein (Armant), I was particularly lucky: I discovered a small, intact tomb, not very ancient. Going on with the excavation, I discovered a second one, very large, but completely empty. I informed him immediately. And he hastened to close his work to come to Asyut and assess the value of the discovered tomb in person. He was extremely satisfied. He deeply congratulated me on what had been found in the tomb. Concerning the large one – he said – it is better that it went this way, because if it had been intact I would have died from happiness. Having opened the boxes to evaluate and examine the objects, he found the mummy to be in a very good state of preservation and rich in precious amulets.)

¹⁴³ TS LT 21.07.1908, p. 3. See above Sbriglio, subchapter 5.2.3.

¹⁴⁴ Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 239–40.

¹⁴⁵ MS WP 1910.

¹⁴⁶ TS LT 09.06.1910, p. 1; MS LT 04.10.1909, pp. 2–3; Petricioli, *Archeologia e Mare Nostrum*, pp. 66–67.

¹⁴⁷ TS LT 09.06.1910, p. 1.

¹⁴⁸ TS LT 04.10.1909, TS LT 26.11.1909, MS LT 04.04.1910, MS LT 15.10.1910; MS INV 1910; MS WR 1910.

¹⁴⁹ Berti, *La voce del Nilo* (1937), pp. 40–41; Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, p. 278.

None of the documents provide detailed description of the work directed by either Berti or Schiaparelli. One of the letters¹⁵⁰ indicates that operations were limited to a small area of the necropolis, but does not provide topographical indications. An indirect reference is found in a letter from Schiaparelli giving directions for operations in the following year (1911):

*Bisognerà incominciare a riprendere il lavoro al piede della montagna, dalla parte dell'ammazzatojo e del cimitero musulmano, al punto a cui lo lasciai.*¹⁵¹

(You should resume working at the foot of the mountain, in the area of the slaughterhouse¹⁵² and the Muslim cemetery, where I left off.)

Moreover, in a letter sent to Schiaparelli in 1911, Father Berti wrote:

*Perché il lavoro procedesse regolarmente lo ripresi nel punto lasciato l'anno scorso, e precisamente sopra Stabl Antar.*¹⁵³

(To ensure good progress, I resumed work from where it was left off last year, specifically from above Stabl Antar.)

This means that in both 1910 and 1911 Berti worked in the area above Tomb I, also referred to as Stabl Antar.¹⁵⁴

Concluding the evidence for the 1910 season, we have these few words from Schiaparelli:

*Mentre attendevo all'esplorazione di Gebelein, giovandomi della cortese collaborazione del Missionario P. Zaccaria da Manciano, O. M., sotto la vigilanza di questi feci por mano agli scavi anche ad Assiut, dove poi li proseguì sotto la mia personale direzione. E anche qui avemmo buoni risultati; alcune tombe predinastiche, altre del periodo fra la VI ed XI Dinastia, e infine mummie di tempo tardo con involucri formati da pezzi di papiri demotici e greci. Fra questi vi sono frammenti di bellissima scrittura tolemaica, e non dispero che, ripuliti e distesi che sieno, possano dare qualche buon pezzo di argomento letterario.*¹⁵⁵

(As well, while attending to the explorations at Gebelein, I drew on the kind collaboration of the Missionary Father Zaccaria da Manciano, O.M., to take on the supervision of the excavations at Asyut, which I later continued under my own direction. Here too we had good results: some predynastic tombs, others from the period between the Sixth and Eleventh Dynasty, and finally Late Period mummies

with cases made from pieces of Demotic and Greek papyri. Among these there are fragments with beautiful Ptolemaic writing,¹⁵⁶ and I am hopeful that once these are cleaned and flattened they will offer some substantial literary material.)

At this point in our research, we can only conclude that the mission explored the area near the Muslim cemetery and the Salakhana Tomb on the lower slope of the mountain, probably on Step 2,¹⁵⁷ and the area above Tomb I (Stabl Antar) (Fig. 2).

Schiaparelli listed 617 entries in the manuscript inventory of 1910,¹⁵⁸ but without including notes about origin. Among these entries were numerous mummies of animals.¹⁵⁹ More materials would have been shipped to Turin, had it not been for certain administrative holdups:

*Siccome, per esigenze speciali e segnatamente per le pratiche da farsi al Cairo, la spedizione delle antichità rinvenute dovette farsi prima della chiusura definitiva degli scavi, così tutto il materiale archeologico venuto in luce negli ultimi giorni di scavo e in quantità abbastanza notevole, è rimasto in Egitto, dove lo feci depositare in luogo sicuro. Il materiale spedito era contenuto in 99 casse; alle quali aggiungendo le 14 casse contenenti il materiale dell'anno passato, si inviarono in tutto al Museo del Cairo 113 casse. Di queste, per cortese accondiscendenza dell'illustre Maspero, solo sei furono trattenute pel detto Museo, e le rimanenti 107 già sono felicemente pervenute a questo Museo.*¹⁶⁰

(Due to some special requirements, and especially to administrative procedures necessary in Cairo, the antiquities recovered had to be shipped before the final closure of the excavations. Because of this, all of the substantial quantity of archaeological material recovered in the final days of the excavation still remains in Egypt, where I had it placed in

¹⁵⁰ TS LT 19.05.1910, p. 1.

¹⁵¹ MS LT 06.03.1911, p. 1.

¹⁵² Where the Salakhana Tomb (Tomb VII) lies. Kahl, *Die Zeit*, pp. 118–19; Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 92–93, fig. 75; Kahl, in this volume, subchapter 1.3.2.

¹⁵³ MS LT 31.03.1911a, p. 1.

¹⁵⁴ Antar's stable. For full explanation of this term see Sbriglio, in this volume, subchapter 5.3.5.

¹⁵⁵ TS LT 19.05.1910, p. 6.

¹⁵⁶ The description relates to inventory numbers S. 11054–11069: "cassetta contenente pezzi di involucro di mummia, fatti con papiri" (box containing fragments of mummy case, made using papyri), MS INV 1910, 11054–11069.

¹⁵⁷ This part of the site is now a restricted military area.

¹⁵⁸ Not all of the artifacts are traceable in the museum database today, only about 450 (see Del Vesco in this volume, Appendix 3).

¹⁵⁹ MS INV 1910. Kahl, in this volume, subchapter 1.3.6.

¹⁶⁰ TS LT 19.05.1910, pp. 6–7.

secure storage. The material shipped consisted of 99 cases, which along with the addition of 14 cases containing material from the preceding year, made a total of 113 cases sent to the Cairo Museum. Of these, thanks to the kind acquiescence of the distinguished Mr. Maspero, only six were kept by the Museum, and the remaining 107 cases have already arrived safely at our own Museum.)

Before leaving Egypt, Schiaparelli obtained approval to enlarge the concession to the entire necropolis, for the 1911 season.¹⁶¹

3.5 The 1911 season

Virginio Rosa directed the 1911 fieldwork, since Schiaparelli's obligations required his presence in Turin. Father Berti assisted in supervising parts of the excavation.¹⁶² 30 to 40 workmen and a roughly equal number of boys were employed.

The royal endowments for 1908 to 1910 were by this time expended. From the Ministry, Schiaparelli obtained contributions of 7,000 lire for excavations and 1,500 lire for packing antiquities, to which he added 1,500 lire from museum entrance fees.¹⁶³

Documentation for the 1911 campaign is substantial. First and foremost, we have the excavation journal written by Rosa. Although he was a nonprofessional archaeologist, he did his best to accurately describe the excavations conducted under his supervision. However, he lacked the proper archaeological language, and while his journal is rich in details it lacks maps and accurate topographical references. Many letters from this period have survived, including those exchanged by Rosa and Schiaparelli. They inform of progress at Asyut and exchange questions and answers. Father Berti also wrote, responding to inquiries. Completing the documents are the manuscript inventory and registers of workers' pay and mission expenses.¹⁶⁴

Father Berti began excavations at Asyut on 20th February, while Rosa arrived from Gebelein on 12th March. Work continued until 22nd April.¹⁶⁵ The mission operated in five different areas of the mountain, one of which was investigated by Father Berti, the others by Rosa.

Rosa began excavations near the north-east corner of the Muslim cemetery, in an area identified as N5 on the General Map of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. However this was soon abandoned due to the presence of burials of Muslim villagers, who had died from a plague some twenty years earlier.¹⁶⁶ Exca-

vation then continued in an area just below Tombs III and IV, where Rosa discovered a shaft disturbed in ancient times. Proceeding southwards, the diggers explored a manmade "ravine",¹⁶⁷ discovering an inscribed coffin¹⁶⁸ and two tombs. One of the latter, unearthed on 25th March, dated to the Old Kingdom and was still intact. Inside it, the team discovered an offering table, a coffin graced with *udjat* eyes containing the body of the deceased, and other objects, including two large vessels. Another tomb nearby was found to contain a broken coffin. Rosa continued the exploration of the ravine working his way northwards, eventually reaching the area where Father Berti was emptying a tomb (N11.1).¹⁶⁹ On 1st April the team interrupted work, having reached an area covered by loose debris from previous excavations.¹⁷⁰ From the 3rd to 5th April, Rosa focused his attention in an area south of the Muslim cemetery, on a step at about mid-slope. Here he found further tombs. The floor of one of these was covered with dog bones.¹⁷¹ The location appears to have been close to the Salakhana Tomb (Tomb VII), probably a little higher up the slope. This area had previously been conceded to the British Museum mission directed by David George Hogarth, which operated at Asyut for only one season, from December 1906 to February 1907. Hogarth had explored the part of the mountain north-west of the "200° magnetic" line, while the area south-east of it was awarded to the Italian Mission.¹⁷² As noted earlier, Schiaparelli had obtained concession over the entire necropolis following the close of the 1910 campaign:

¹⁶¹ TS LT 19.05.1910, pp. 1, 7; MS LT 15.10.1910, p. 3.

¹⁶² MS WP 1911; Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 245–46.

¹⁶³ MS LT 15.10.1910, p. 4; MS LT 12.11.1910; Petricioli, *Archeologia e Mare Nostrum*, pp. 66–67.

¹⁶⁴ MS EJ 1911; TS LT 1910, TS LT 14.11.1910, TS LT 26.12.1910, MS LT 1911, MS LT 06.03.1911, MS LT 16.03.1911, MS LT 20.03.1911, MS LT 28.03.1911a, MS LT 28.03.1911b, TS LT 30.03.1911, MS LT 31.03.1911a, MS LT 31.03.1911b, MS LT 04.1911, MS LT 03.04.1911, MS LT 04.04.1911, MS LT 01.05.1911, TS LT 18.09.1911; TS LT 13.12.1911; MS ME 1911a, MS ME 1911b, MS ME 1911c, MS ME 1911d; TS ME 1911e; MS ME 1911f; MS WP 1911; MS INV 1911–1913.

¹⁶⁵ TS LT 13.12.1911, p. 3. A letter sent by Father Zaccaria Berti to Schiaparelli reports the date of 25th April, MS LT 01.05.1911, p. 1.

¹⁶⁶ MS EJ 1911, p. 1; MS LT 16.03.1911, pp. 1–2.

¹⁶⁷ This probably refers to a manmade path still existing today.

¹⁶⁸ On the inscriptions of the coffin, see MS EJ 1911, p. 2 and MS LT 28.03.1911, p. 2. The coffin is inventoried as S. 14459. It belongs to a man called Wepwawet-em-hat and is catalogued in Zitman, *The Necropolis of Assiut*, as number S25Tor.

¹⁶⁹ See below for the description.

¹⁷⁰ MS EJ 1911, pp. 1–3.

¹⁷¹ MS EJ 1911, p. 6; MS LT 03.04.1911, p. 1. Kahl, *Die Zeit*, pp. 123–24.

¹⁷² Ryan, *The Archaeological Excavations*, pp. 48–52; Ryan, *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology* 5/2 (1995), p. 6; MS LT 03.04.1911, p. 1; Kahl, in this volume, subchapter 1.2.3.2.



Fig. 4: Coptic chapel G10.1, interior (© The Asyut Project, 2007; photo: Jochem Kahl)

Nella necropoli di Assiut, che rimase concessa in società colla Missione inglese, e che è stata ora a noi concessa nella sua totalità, la nostra Missione lavorò già nell'anno 1906, nel 1908 e nell'anno corrente, e sempre con buoni risultati, e potrà lavorarci per varii altri anni ancora, essendo necropoli vastissima, e colle migliori speranze.¹⁷³

(The necropolis of Asyut was previously awarded in joint concession with the English Mission, but is now assigned to us in full. Our Mission worked here in 1906, 1908 and the current year, always with good results, and can still work here for several years with excellent prospects, since this is an extremely large necropolis.)

Rosa dedicated the last part of the season, beginning 6th April, to an area just below the mountain crest, described

as being capped to the north-west by tombs of sheikhs,¹⁷⁴ and near a Coptic crypt. This clearly refers to a location below the mausoleum of Sheikh Abu Tug (F10.1)¹⁷⁵ and the Coptic chapel (G10.1) (Fig. 4).¹⁷⁶ Here the workers uncovered three overlapping rows of tombs, all disturbed, with objects inside and scattered through the soil.¹⁷⁷

In contrast to the relative abundance of information from Rosa, we have very little from Father Berti. In fact,

¹⁷³ MS LT 15.10.1910, p. 3.

¹⁷⁴ MS EJ 1911, p. 6.

¹⁷⁵ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, p. 72, fig. 45; Kahl et al., *SAK 37* (2008), p. 200; Kahl, in this volume, chapter 1, figs. 29–30. There are no other sheikh tombs situated above that of Abu Tug.

¹⁷⁶ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, p. 106, figs. 92–93.

¹⁷⁷ MS EJ 1911, pp. 6–7.

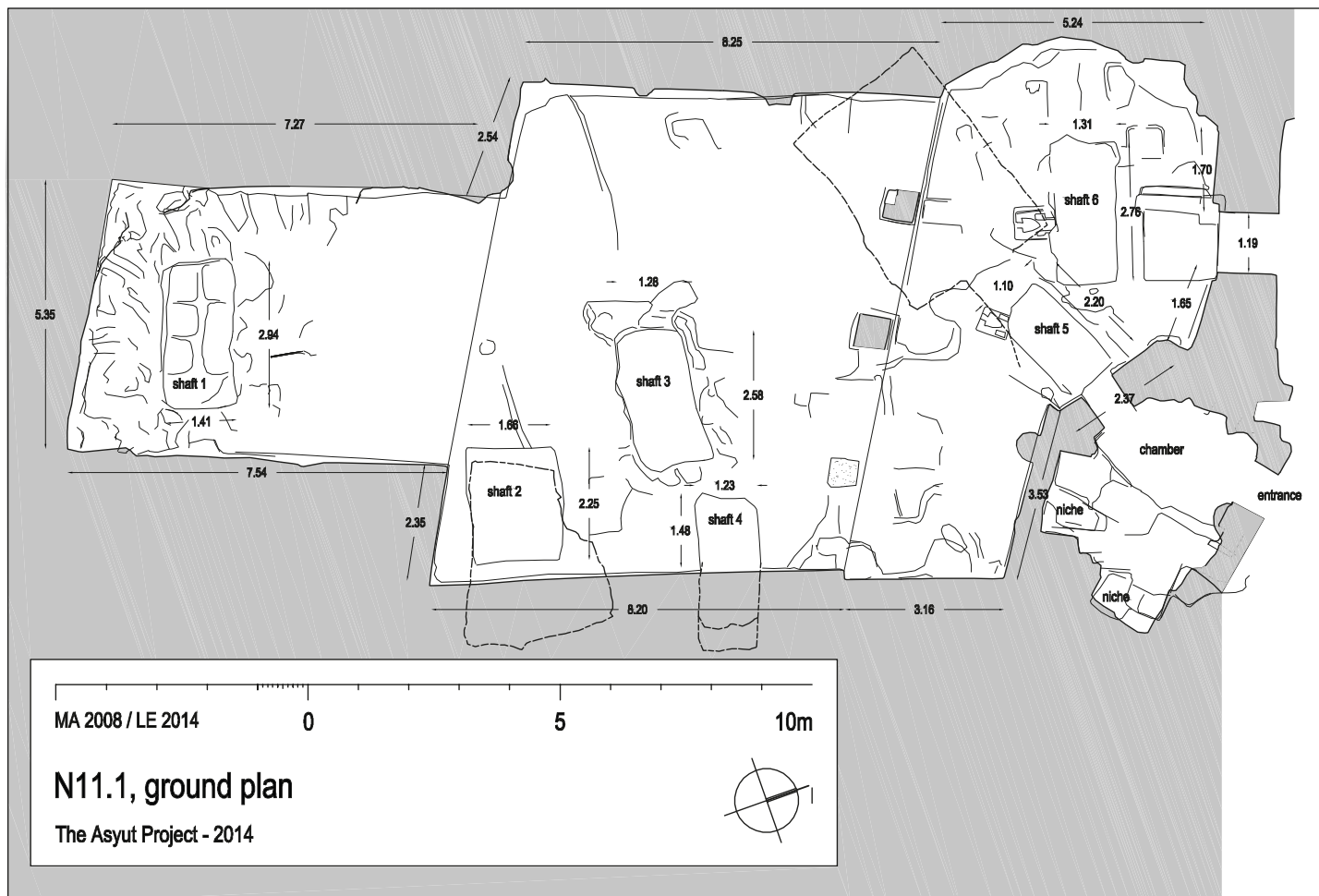


Fig. 5: Asyut, ground plan of Tomb N11.1, the so-called Tomb of Father Zaccaria Berti (© The Asyut Project, 2014).

in two letters to Rosa¹⁷⁸ Schiaparelli complained about the lack of news on Berti's work. However, we do know that Schiaparelli had given him instructions

*di lavorare nella parte meridionale della nostra concessione, e cioè al sud della fornace grande, verso Drunka.*¹⁷⁹

([to] work in the south part of our concession, meaning south of the large kiln,¹⁸⁰ towards Deir Drunka.)

In a letter dated 31st March, Father Berti informed Schiaparelli that he was operating with only a few men, continuing the work

*nel punto lasciato l'anno scorso, e precisamente sopra Stabl Antar.*¹⁸¹

(from where it was left off last year, specifically from above Stabl Antar.)

Two tombs have been identified by the name “Stabl Antar”, specifically Tomb I (P10.1; Djefai-hapi I), reported by Griffith in 1889,¹⁸² and Tomb II (O13.1; Djefai-Hapi II), reported by a *ghafir*, or tomb guard.¹⁸³ Since Tomb II has been called “Stabl Antar” only in modern times, it is more likely that Father Berti was referring to Tomb I. Given this, the area he was investigating cannot be the one indicated by Schiaparelli. The Franciscan must

¹⁷⁸ MS LT 28.03.1901a, p. 1; TS LT 30.03.1911, p. 1.

¹⁷⁹ TS LT 30.03.1911, p. 1.

¹⁸⁰ The kiln mentioned was situated in front of Tomb I, on the road to Deir Drunka.

¹⁸¹ MS LT 31.03.1911a, p. 1.

¹⁸² Griffith, *The Inscriptions*, p. 167.

¹⁸³ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 85–86, 88.

have been exploring higher up the slope (on Step 5 instead of Step 2), and not to the south of the large kiln as he had been recommended to do. Here he was engaged in emptying a tomb, described in a letter from Rosa to Schiaparelli:

*Nel contempo alcuni uomini vuotano la tomba del Padre Zaccaria: i pozzi sondati durante la di Lei permanenza in Egitto vengono riempiti man mano si svuota la tomba. Tra i pilastri e la porta la roccia s'avvala: un gran pozzo è quasi vicino alla porta in direzione E. O. verso l'angolo nord-ovest della tomba. Tra questo pozzo e la porticina che immette nelle camere ad est havvi un'apertura rettangolare per cui si scende in un corridojo ora ancora pieno di turab. Esso passa dietro al pozzo di c. s. Un buco, forse di altri lavoratori, che serve al passaggio di una persona, fa comunicare il pozzo col corridojo.*¹⁸⁴

(At the same time some of the men are emptying the tomb of Father Zaccaria: the shafts tested during your presence in Egypt are slowly being filled as the tomb is emptied. The rock descends between the pillars and the door; a large shaft is almost next to the door in direction E-W, towards the north-west corner of the tomb. Between this shaft and the small door that leads to the rooms to the east, there is a rectangular opening, and from this one descends into a corridor, still full of *turab*. This passes behind the shaft mentioned above. A hole, perhaps from other workers, which permits the passage of one person, connects the shaft with the corridor.)

From these few lines we can quite easily identify the tomb as Tomb N11.1. The description of shafts, the sloping corridor with a rectangular opening and the room towards the east perfectly match the plan of Tomb N11.1, situated on Step 5 not far from Tombs III and IV (Figs. 5–6).¹⁸⁵

Summarising the information gleaned from the documents, we can broadly localise the 1911 work as being conducted in five different areas: i) around N5; ii) in the area of Tombs III and IV; iii) near the Muslim cemetery and Salakhana Tomb (Tomb VII), on Step 2(–4?); iv) near the mausoleum of Sheikh Abu Tug, on Steps 2–4; and, finally, v) on Steps 3–5, above Tomb I and near and inside Tomb N11.1 (Fig. 2).

As Schiaparelli had directed, the materials recovered in 1911 were left in storage at the Asyut Franciscan School for shipment to Turin the following year. The objects from 1911,

1912 and 1913 were all catalogued in the same manuscript inventory. Only a small number were listed at the end of Rosa's journal, while a few others were described in the body of it.

3.6 The 1912 season

The first two weeks of the 1912 mission appear to have been supervised by Pietro Barocelli. The work then continued under the direction of Schiaparelli, although no documents say this explicitly. What we have is letters from Schiaparelli to Bolos Ghattas¹⁸⁶ and Gaston Maspero¹⁸⁷ informing them that Barocelli was to direct the mission initially. Schiaparelli's arrival can be inferred from a letter sent from Maspero and addressed to him in Asyut.¹⁸⁸ This sequence of events is further confirmed by the worker pay list, where the payments for 20th February to 2nd March are signed by Barocelli,¹⁸⁹ whereas the document concerning the period from 4th March to 16th April is signed by Schiaparelli.¹⁹⁰ No other Italian personnel participated in the mission. Around 40 to 50 workmen and the same numbers of boys were employed.

The only documents concerning the 1912 season are some letters and the worker pay lists.¹⁹¹

The funds available consisted of 4,000 lire from the Ministry of Public Education, 1,500 lire from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1,500 lire for packing and transport of antiquities and 1,000 lire for the collection increase. Expenses exceeded the total funds by 3,583.49 lire, which was advanced by Schiaparelli in person.¹⁹²

Since Schiaparelli would not be in Egypt at the opening of the season, he wrote to Bolos Ghattas giving instructions on where to start work:

¹⁸⁴ MS LT 03.04.1911, p. 2.

¹⁸⁵ Tomb N11.1 is under publication by Andrea Kilian.

¹⁸⁶ TS LT 03.02.1912a, p. 1.

¹⁸⁷ TS LT 03.02.1912b, p. 1.

¹⁸⁸ TS LT 21.03.1912, p. 1; Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, p. pp. 249–52.

¹⁸⁹ MS WP 1912a.

¹⁹⁰ MS WP 1912b; MS WP 1912c.

¹⁹¹ TS LT 15.04.1911; MS LT 13.11.1911; TS LT 13.12.1911; TS LT 29.01.1912; TS LT 03.02.1912a; TS LT 03.02.1912b; TS LT 02.1912; MS LT 21.02.1912; TS LT 21.03.1912; TS LT 19.06.1912; MS WP 1912a; MS WP 1912b; MS WP 1912c.

¹⁹² TS LT 18.09.1911, p. 3; MS LT 09.10.1911, pp. 1–2; TS LT 29.01.1912, p. 1.

*Quanto poi al luogo da scavare, possiamo fare due cose: o riprendere il lavoro in alto, dove lo avete lasciato l'anno passato, ovvero incominciare di sotto, a partire dalla strada di Drunka, e salire su mano, mano, incominciando dall'angolo vicino alla fornace. Quasi, quasi io preferirei questo; però mi rimetto.*¹⁹³

(Regarding the location for excavations, we have two possibilities: either resume the work above, where you left off last year, or begin below, starting from the Drunka road, and gradually proceed upwards beginning from the corner near the kiln. I would almost recommend the latter; however, I accept your judgment.)

The words “where you left off last year” probably indicate an area below the mausoleum of Sheikh Abu Tug, while “the corner close to the kiln” refers to a location in front of and to the south of Tomb I.

The location of the 1912 work is also suggested in a letter from Schiaparelli to the Ministry:

*E si dovette perciò limitarsi all'esplorazione di una determinata zona della nostra Concessione di Assiut, dove fu scelta una piccola conca, coperta da altissimi cumuli di detriti che presentavano poche tracce di recenti manomissioni. Questa esplorazione, condotta sistematicamente, si poté completamente esaurire.*¹⁹⁴

(And because of this we had to limit the exploration to a specific area of our concession at Asyut, where we chose a small bay covered with very deep debris, which showed little sign of recent disturbance. Working systematically, it was possible to complete this exploration in entirety.)

The localisation of the bay can be inferred from photograph C1076 (*Pl. 77a*). It is believed to have been taken in 1912, and shows the Northern Soldiers Tomb (H11.1) and an adjacent tomb (H10.1). Both tombs are known to have been investigated in 1913, yet in the photograph are still covered by debris. The further fact that in 1913 the M.A.I. began investigations from the point where they had left off the previous year¹⁹⁵ supports the inference that the photograph is previous to that season. Consequently, the small bay investigated in 1912 corresponds to the one in the image.¹⁹⁶

Further information assisting in the localisation of the work comes from a paper written by the French Egyptologist Gustave Lefebvre, who in 1913 was Chief Inspector of the

Egyptian Antiquities Service. The paper notes that in June 1912 a wooden coffin was stolen from a tomb which had been plundered in antiquity and which had been partially explored by Schiaparelli during the previous winter (i.e. the first months of 1912). The tomb was “au bas de Cheikh Abou-Tog”.¹⁹⁷ This serves as further proof that the work started at a point close to the Sheikh Abu Tug mausoleum, somewhere on Steps 3 to 5, depending on where they had left off in 1911.

In disaccord with Schiaparelli's preference, the area close to the kiln, in front of Tomb I, was not investigated. Instead, the only work conducted was in an area below the mausoleum (*Fig. 2*). Here the team discovered a great number of tombs from the 4th to the 12th Dynasty, containing many materials:

*Oltre 120 casse, col relativo scheletro, si trovarono intatte, e sebbene molte di queste fossero sepolture di poveri, con poca e misera suppellettile, non mancarono però alcune con suppellettile di maggior pregio e altra suppellettile, pure di pregio, si trovò in altre tombe, le quali per quanto manomesse in tempo antichissimo, avevano nondimeno conservato più o meno in buono stato parte della medesima.*¹⁹⁸

(Over 120 coffins were found intact, with the relative skeletons, and although many of these were poor burials, with few and poor quality grave goods, there were also some tombs with funerary goods of better quality; admirable goods were also found in other tombs which, although they had been disturbed in ancient time, still preserved a part of the goods in more or less good condition.)

The objects recovered in 1912 together with the material from 1911, stored at the Asyut Franciscan School, filled ninety-six crates. Eight crates were claimed by the Cairo Museum, while the remaining eighty-eight were shipped to Turin.¹⁹⁹

¹⁹³ TS LT 03.02.1912a, pp. 4–5. Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 247–48.

¹⁹⁴ TS LT 19.06.1912, p. 2.

¹⁹⁵ TS LT 08.07.1913, p. 1.

¹⁹⁶ The photograph was published with the date of 1912 in Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 250–51.

¹⁹⁷ Lefebvre, *ASAE* 13 (1913), p. 9.

¹⁹⁸ TS LT 19.06.1912, pp. 2–3.

¹⁹⁹ TS LT 19.06.1912, pp. 3–4. The 1911 and 1912 materials were inventoried together with those from 1913, after completion of this final field season.



Fig. 6: Asyut, entrance of Tomb N11.1 (© The Asyut Project, 2006; photo: Fritz Barthel).

3.7 The 1913 season

Schiaparelli supervised the last season in Asyut himself, with the assistance of Bolos Ghattas and the participation of the engineer Pietro Molli and the anthropologist Giovanni Marro.²⁰⁰ Around 70–80 men and some more boys were employed.²⁰¹

At the end of the previous year, Schiaparelli had requested contributions of at least 6,000 lire for excavations and 1,500 lire for packing and transport of the expected antiquities. These amounts had been approved by the Minister of Public Education.²⁰²

Schiaparelli was detained in Turin due to health and family problems, and could only depart for the mission in February, when the temperature was already too high for work in southern Egypt. Because of this, the M.A.I. returned once again to the site of Asyut, where the team operated from 20th February to 21st April.²⁰³

Documentary references to this campaign include a few letters, the manuscript inventory, the register of mission expenditures and nine drawings (*Pls. 75a, c; 76a–c; 78a–b; 79a–b*).²⁰⁴ These last are plan and section drawings of four different tombs, done by Pietro Molli. One of them is captioned “Tomba del Principe” (Tomb of the Prince).²⁰⁵

Explorations focused on roughly the same area of the mountain as investigated in 1911 and 1912, but on a higher

²⁰⁰ TS LT 24.01.1913; Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, p. 254.

²⁰¹ MS WP 1913a; MS WP 1913b.

²⁰² TS LT 28.10.1912, pp. 1–2; TS LT 18.11.1912, p. 1.

²⁰³ TS LT 08.07.1913, p. 1; MS WP 1913a; MS WP 1913b. In TS ME 1913b, p. 11 dates reported are: 19th February–20th April.

²⁰⁴ TS LT 28.10.1912; TS LT 18.11.1912; TS LT 24.01.1913; TS LT 08.07.1913; TS LT 24.07.1913; MS PC 1913; TS ME 1913a; TS ME 1913b; MS INV 1911–1913; MS PL n.n-6.

²⁰⁵ MS PL 4a–4b.

step. Schiaparelli provided a brief summary of the season's results in a letter to the Ministry:

Quivi riprendemmo lo scavo al punto in cui si lasciò l'anno passato, e i risultati non ne sono stati, a mio parere, meno soddisfacenti. Bensì il numero delle sepolture rinvenute intatte è stato minore dell'anno passato, ma in compenso si ebbero tombe con suppellettili di maggior pregio, le quali vennero a portare un prezioso incremento al cospicuo materiale che, disseppellito nella medesima necropoli nelle campagne precedenti, già si trova per la massima parte in questo Museo.

Durante i nostri lavori si misero inoltre in luce i resti di una grandiosa tomba che apparteneva ad uno dei principi del Nomo di Assiut, e che dovette essere una delle maggiori e delle più belle dell'intera necropoli.

Disgraziatamente, aperta e saccheggiata fin da tempo antichissimo, fu poi trasformata in cava di pietra e rovinata in modo che delle pitture e delle iscrizioni che ne coprivano le pareti rimangono oggi pochissimi resti.²⁰⁶

(Here, we resumed the excavations at the point where we had left off last year, and in my opinion the results were no less satisfactory. Although the number of intact burials recovered was less than last year, this was compensated by the tombs having burial goods of greater quality; which constituted a valuable addition to the important material excavated from the same necropolis in the preceding seasons, most of which is already in our Museum.

Our work also brought to light the remains of a grand tomb belonging to one of the princes of the Nome of Asyut, which must be one of the greatest and most beautiful of the entire necropolis.

Unfortunately, it had been opened and sacked in ancient times; it was then used as a quarry, and ruined to the extent that little now remains of the paintings and inscriptions that covered its walls.)

The letter indicates that excavations began where they had ended in 1912, near the mausoleum of Sheikh Abu Tug and below Deir el-Azzam monastery (H12.1, clearly visible in the upper right corner of the photograph C1076, *Pl. 77a*).²⁰⁷

This is the part of the mountain where Schiaparelli and his team investigated two important tombs: H11.1 (Northern Soldiers Tomb) and I10.1. Plans of both tombs, drawn by Mol-

li, are now held in the National Archives in Turin (*Pls. 75a, c and 76a–c*). The ongoing work in the area is also testified by photographs C1076 and C1087 (*Pls. 77a and 73a*).

Photograph C1076 shows the area before clearance: large amounts of debris still cover the rock-cut entrances. Photograph C1087, which was taken later, shows the Northern Soldiers Tomb partly cleared, although we can deduce that its exploration was never completed. This conclusion is supported by Molli's plan drawing, in which only one of the fourteen shafts now known was plotted²⁰⁸ (now referred to as Shaft 4). Reading Schiaparelli's description of a "grand tomb belonging to one of the princes of the Nome of Asyut" quoted above, the conclusion arises that it corresponds to the Northern Soldiers Tomb and, consequently, to the "Tomb of the Prince" drawn by Molli in his plan.

Tomb I10.1 is illustrated in plans n.n., 5 and 6. Rediscovered in 2003 by Asyut Project, it is on Step 6, near the Northern Soldiers Tomb. The tomb was indicated in the *Description de l'Égypte*²⁰⁹ as being a decorated tomb, but no drawings or pictures survived. As early as the end of the nineteenth century, the British Egyptologist Francis L. Griffith considered this annotation to be an "error".²¹⁰ Based on the documentary evidence, we can now conclude that the M.A.I. also investigated the tomb. In particular, from Molli's plan drawing, we can further determine that Schiaparelli's team not only cleared the tomb, but also explored the two shafts in the corridor. Today only the shaft entrances are visible, and they have not yet been re-excavated. A third shaft indicated in the forecourt is today completely covered by debris. Unfortunately, the archival materials offer no record of M.A.I. work at the tomb, other than its ground plan and section.

As already discussed in subchapter 5.2.3, either the Northern Soldiers Tomb (H11.1) and the Tomb I10.1 are good candidates as places of provenance of the inscription of Anu.

The two tombs recorded in drawings 2a–b and 3a–b (*Pls. 79a–b; 78a–b*) have not been identified so far.

In summary, during the last M.A.I. campaign at Asyut, over February and March of 1913, Ernesto Schiaparelli di-

²⁰⁶ TS LT 08.07.1913, pp. 1–2. Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, p. 254.

²⁰⁷ Kahl, *Ancient Asyut*, pp. 99–102, figs. 83–86.

²⁰⁸ A minimum of six shafts pertain to the original tomb construction.

²⁰⁹ Devilliers and Jollois, in Jomard (ed.), *Description de l'Égypte*, Seconde édition, IV, pp. 149–50.

²¹⁰ Griffith, *The Inscriptions*, pp. 246–47.

rected the exploration of an area on Step 6 around Tomb I10.1 and the Northern Soldiers Tomb. We cannot determine the extension of the area, but it must have been quite substantial, since the explorations included both these two tombs and the two others which have not been identified so far (*Fig. 2*).

This location is confirmed by a photographic postcard sent from Pietro Molli to his brother Giulio (*Pl. 64b*),²¹¹ showing the camp area and the work area. The text reads:

Assiout 2- Marzo 1913

dalla nostra sala = Tomba di Bef-Yeb-

Cordialissimi saluti

Piero

(Il luogo degli scavi è segnato

con una croce a due sbarre †)

il nostro attendamento con

*una croce †.)*²¹²

(Asyut 2 March 1913

From our living room = Tomb of Bef-Yeb²¹³

Very kind regards

Piero

[The excavation place is marked with a double-barred cross †, our tent camp with a † cross.]

The anthropologist Marro joined the M.A.I. in this year with the purpose of studying skeletal remains.²¹⁴ A May 1914 issue of *La Stampa* offers Marro's colourful comment on the 1913 field season:

*Nell'esplorazione delle Necropoli non raramente avviene di scoprire ambienti funerari di varia importanza, miserevolmente devastate dalle iene o dagli sciacalli. L'anno scorso nello scavo di Assiut un'angusta e tortuosa galleria rintracciata ci condusse ad un largo pozzo quasi interamente ricolmo di ossa umane o di vari animali; dallo stato di queste ossa, nonché dal modo di presentarsi dei brandelli essiccati di carne che ancora erano ad esse aderenti si poteva presumere l'avvenuto scempio dei corpi: la camera sepolcrale alla quale eravamo giunti, evidentemente scelta come covo delle iene, era stata trasformata in immane carnaio.*²¹⁵

(In exploring the Necropoleis, it frequently happens that we find burial chambers of varying importance, thoroughly destroyed by hyenas and jackals. During last year's excavations at Asyut, we retraced a tortuous and narrow tunnel, leading

us to a large shaft almost completely full with bones of humans and various animals. From the state of these, and from the shreds of dry flesh still attached, we could conceive the disgraces wrought on these bodies: the hyenas had evidently chosen the burial chamber we had reached as their lair, transforming it into a dreadful charnel house.)

Once in Turin, all the objects found during the 1911, 1912 and 1913 seasons were catalogued by Schiaparelli in a single dossier of the Manuscript Inventory, with a few notes concerning objects found together, but no other information about provenance or year of recovery.

²¹¹ A copy of this postcard has been kindly granted by the Molli-Boffa family.

²¹² MS PC 1913.

²¹³ Tomb III (N12.1, Iti-ibi).

²¹⁴ See Sbriglio, in this volume, subchapter 5.2.3.

²¹⁵ Marro, *La Stampa* (23.05.1914), p. 3.

6. The Letters (Transcription and Translation)

Alice Maria Sbriglio

(...) intentional omissions in the transcription

Foreign words:

Fellah: villager, peasant (plural *fellahin*)

Nabut/nabuth: staff

Trab/turab: soil

Abbreviations:

A. I.: Antico Impero

Aff.: affezionatissimo

Arch.: Archeologica

Cav.: Cavaliere

cent.: centimetri

c.m.: corrente mese

c.s.: cui sopra

ct.: courant (French)

dev.: devotissimo

Dot./Dott.: Dottor/Dottore

E.: est

E.S. /ES: Ernesto Schiaparelli

f.: fianco

Gen.: Generale

Hon-ble: Honorable (French)

Illsmo: Illustrissimo

L.: lire

M: Monsieur (French)

M. A. It.: Missione Archeologica Italiana

M. Superiora: Madre Superiora

Miss. Arch.: Missione Archeologica

N.: nota

Num: numero

O.: ovest

O.M.: Ordine [dei Frati] Minori

P.: Padre

p.p.: prossimo passato

p.v.: prossimo venturo

pom.: pomeridiane

Prof.: Professore

Pubbl-Istr: Pubblica Istruzione

R./RR: Regio/Regi

Rev.: reverendo/reverendi

S.E.: Son Excellence (French)

Sig.: signor/signore

S.V.: Signoria Vostra

V.E.: Votre Excellence (French)

No date

Date: -

Place: -

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: -

Pages: 1

Subject: List of results

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n6¹

Citation: TS LT no date²

[p. 1] (...)

Nella necropoli di Asyut:

Esplorate le tombe dalla VI alla XI Dinastia

(...)

[p. 1] (...)

In the necropolis of Asyut:

Exploration of tombs from the Sixth to the Eleventh
Dynasties

(...)

1904

Date: 14/08/1904

Place: Torino

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: Royal Ministry

Pages: 4

Subject: Excavation proposal, 1904–1905

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n8

Citation: MS LT 14.08.1904

[p. 1] *Missione Archeologica in Egitto.*

Proposta di lavoro

per l'anno 1904-905

Come è noto a codesto R. Ministero, secondo le disposizioni di S.M. il Re, augusto promotore della Missione archeologica italiana in Egitto, questa dovrebbe proseguire i suoi lavori per quattro anni consecutivi.

Sono ormai scorsi due anni, e non rimangono più che altre due campagne, che giova predisporre in modo da avere il maggior frutto possibile sia per l'incremento di queste collezioni, sia pel decoro del nome italiano.

(...) [p. 2] (...) *Conseguentemente (...) il campo di lavoro della nostra Missione si sarebbe ridotto a compiere l'esplorazione della Valle delle Regine e di proseguire quella di Eliopoli.*

[p. 1] Archaeological Mission in Egypt.

Proposal of work

for the year 1904–1905

As the Royal Ministry is aware, in keeping with the provisions of His Majesty the King, august patron of the Italian Archaeological Mission in Egypt, the mission is planned to continue work for four consecutive years.

Two years have already gone by and there will only be two more seasons, that would be advisable to plan in such a way as to gain the greatest benefit possible, both for increase of the collections and the dignity of the Italian name.

¹ Concerning the abbreviations see Table 1.

² Concerning the abbreviations see Table 1.

[p. 3] *A tale intento mi sembrò opportuno di far richiesta per ottenere, oltre alla concessione della Valle delle Regine, che è prossima a essere esaurita, e a quella di Eliopoli, altre concessioni e cioè:*

E perciò, dopo maturo esame, e dopo aver fatto nei luoghi certe esplorazioni preliminari, chiesi ed ottenni le seguenti concessioni:

1- la sezione orientale della necropoli di Deir el-Medinet, attigua alla Valle delle Regine;

2- la necropoli di Gau, l'antica Antaeopolis;

3- la necropoli di Assiut.

Tutte le nostre domande furono accettate. (...)

Ci furono invece accordate senza restrizione le necropoli di Gau e di Assiut. (...)

1906

Date: 09/10/1906

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: Royal Ministry

Pages: 15

Subject: Scientific results, 1906 season

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n10

Citation: MS LT 09.10.1906

[p. 1] *Torino 9 ottobre 1906*

Oggetto

Missione archeologica in Egitto

Risultati scientifici

Al R. Ministero

Roma

(...)

Secondo il programma che mi ero prefisso, la Missione doveva nel corrente anno esaurire l'esplorazione di quella parte della necropoli di Gau (Anteopoli) che comprendeva le tombe dei grandi Sacerdoti di Set, proseguire l'esplorazione delle necropoli di Deir-el-Medinet (Tebe) e degli [p. 2] antichissimi resti di Eliopoli, nonché iniziare l'esplorazione della necropoli di Assiut, l'antica Lycopoli, nuova concessione accordata alla nostra Missione.

(...) [p. 2] (...) As a consequence (...) the field of work for our Mission would be reduced to the exploration in the Valley of the Queens and continuation of that of Heliopolis.

[p. 3] For this reason it seems opportune to ask in order to obtain concessions other than that for the Valley of the Queens, which is nearing exhaustion, and for Heliopolis. This would mean new concessions, and for this, after careful consideration, and after having carried out preliminary explorations in certain places, I requested and obtained the following concessions:

1-The east section of the necropolis of Deir el-Medina, adjacent to the Valley of the Queens;

2- The necropolis of Qaw el-Kebir, or ancient Antaeopolis;

3- The necropolis of Asyut.

All of our requests were accepted. (...)

The necropoleis of Qaw el-Kebir and Asyut were awarded without restrictions. (...)

[p. 1] Turin, 9th October 1906

Subject

Archaeological Mission in Egypt

Scientific results

To the Royal Ministry

Rome

(...)

In keeping with the program set out for me, the Mission for the current year was to complete the exploration of the part of the necropolis of Qaw el-Kebir (Antaeopolis) with the tombs of the Great Priests of Set, to continue the exploration of the necropolis of Deir el-Medina (Thebes) and of the [p. 2] ancient remains of Heliopolis, as well as to begin the exploration of the necropolis of Asyut, or ancient Lycopolis, which is a new concession awarded to our mission.

Questo programma fu regolarmente svolto in sei mesi di lavoro non interrotto, che incominciò il dì 8 Gennaio e proseguì fino al dì 10 Luglio conservando rigorosamente alle nostre esplorazioni quel carattere scientifico che aveva informato i nostri precedenti lavori.

Ebbi a collaboratori nella sorveglianza degli scavi e nei lavori di rilievo, oltre al Dott. Cav. Francesco Ballerini Conservatore addetto a questo Museo, i Signori Conte Alessandro Casati e Marchese Melilupi di Soragna; e, come personale tecnico, il Sig. Fabrizio Lucarini, restauratore ed il Sig. Benvenuto Savina, Custode addetto a questo Museo.

(...)

[p. 11] (...) *Chiusesi i lavori di Gau il 27 Aprile si metteva mano due giorni appresso a una esplorazione preliminare della necropoli di Assiut, che come dissi, era una nuova concessione accordata alla nostra Missione. È, quella di Assiut, una vastissima necropoli che nell'ultimo ventennio non fu lavorata che in due punti, avendosene in entrambi buoni risultati: però il suolo antico si è coperto di altissimi strati di macerie [p. 12] che rendono quello scavo assai lento e non esente di pericoli per gli operai che vi sono addetti. Nei quaranta giorni, all'incirca di permanenza della Missione nella montagna di Assiut, data la vastità dell'impresa, dovemmo limitarci a uno scavo, come dissi, preliminare, che potesse darci lumi sul carattere e sulle condizioni generali di quella necropoli; e intrapresi all'uopo due grandi trincee, che da uno dei ripiani della montagna salivano fino al ripiano superiore. Sulle due linee esplorate non riscontrammo nessuna grande tomba ma molte piccole tombe, alcune intatte, e altre saccheggiate *ab antiquis* tutte rivelanti un rito funebre diverso da quello generalmente in uso in Egitto e affine a quello già riscontrato nelle piccole tombe di Hammamieh. Dovevano però essere meno antiche [p. 13] di quelle; poiché la suppellettile funebre rinvenuta nelle tombe di Assiut, parrebbe condurre di preferenza alla duodecima Dinastia, o almeno a un periodo di poco anteriore o di poco posteriore al medesimo. Siccome molte delle tombe di Assiut erano intatte e, anche quelle saccheggiate, non erano prive di suppellettile, così, per quanto fossero tombe di un periodo povero, raccogliemmo in esse una notevole quantità di materiale archeologico singolarissimo e del tutto mancante nei Musei di Europa, compresa una serie di cranii che, pel metodo rigorosissimo con cui è stata formata, ben può essere invidiata da altri Musei.*

(...)

This program was carried out as planned, in six months of uninterrupted work beginning on January 8th and continuing to July 10th, rigorously adhering to the same scientific approach as guided our preceding exploration work.

Those participating in the supervision of the excavations and the recording were Mr. Francesco Ballerini, a Curator employed by this Museum, as well as Count Alessandro Casati and the Marquis Meli Lupi di Soragna. The technical personnel were Mr. Fabrizio Lucarini, restorer, and Mr. Benvenuto Savina, a Keeper employed by this Museum.

(...)

[p. 11] (...) Following the completion of the work at Qaw el-Kebir on April 27th, we devoted two days to a preliminary exploration of the necropolis of Asyut, which, as noted above, was a new concession awarded to our Mission. Asyut is a vast necropolis that over the past twenty years has been worked at only two locations, both of which had good results: however the ancient soil is covered with very deep strata of debris, [p. 12] which make the excavations slow and dangerous to the workers assigned. Given the roughly forty days spent by the Mission on the mountain of Asyut, and the vastness of the undertaking, we had to limit ourselves to a preliminary excavation, as noted above. The intention was to gain indications of the character and general conditions of the necropolis. For this purpose I undertook two large trenches, climbing from a lower level of the mountain to the upper level. We did not find any large tombs along the two lines explored, rather many small ones, some intact and others sacked *ab antiquis*, all showing a funeral rite different from that generally in use in Egypt and similar to that previously encountered in the small tombs of Hammamia. However these must be less ancient [p. 13] than the latter, since the funerary goods recovered in the Asyut tombs can largely be traced to the Twelfth Dynasty, or at least to a period not long before or not long after this dynasty. Many of the tombs at Asyut were intact and even those sacked were not lacking in funerary goods. Thus, while these were tombs from a poor period, we still collected a notable quantity of exceptional archaeological materials from them, which are completely lacking in the Museums of Europe. These included a series of skulls that would certainly be envied by other Museums, given the very rigorous methods by which it was assembled.

(...)

Date: 28/10/1906

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: Royal Ministry

Pages: 11

Subject: Continuation of the mission, 1907

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n10

Citation: MS LT 28.10.1906

[p. 1] *Sul proseguimento della Missione archeologica in Egitto*

(...)

[p. 2] (...) *Se io non mi illudo, la Missione archeologica in [p. 3] Egitto ha ottenuto risultati non disprezzabili sia nel campo delle ricerche archeologiche e storiche, sia per il materiale archeologico rinvenuto e già portato al Museo di Torino.*

A Gizeh, presso le grandi piramidi, la Missione italiana mise in luce i ruderi del tempio della maggiore piramide e disseppellì parecchie grandi tombe dell'antico impero; a Gau (Anteopolis), esplorò le tombe dei grandi Sacerdoti di Set, della Dinastia XIII^a, ricavandone importanti indicazioni archeologiche e storiche; a Hammamieh e ad Assiut, mise in luce necropoli del periodo intermedio fra la sesta e la duodecima dinastia; esplorò l'intera Valle delle Regine, necropoli tebana, scoprendovi molte tombe, fra le quali quelle [p. 4] bellissime, di tre figli di Ramesse III, e quella della Regina Nofertari, moglie di Ramesse II (Sesostris), che è ritenuta pareggiare in bellezza le più celebri tombe della Valle dei Re; nell'attigua necropoli di Deir-el-Medinet, oltre a varie tombe dipinte, e alla tomba intatta di Kha, scoprì i resti di una piccola città della ventesima Dinastia; ad Eliopoli finalmente, scoperse i resti dell'antichissimo santuario del Sole, quelli del tempio di Mnevis e rinvenne le tracce dei primi abitatori di quella città del periodo preistorico.

Il materiale archeologico portato al Museo di Torino in circa 400 casse, comprende monumenti ed oggetti di ogni specie, dai prodotti del periodo preistorico, a quelli del tempo bizantino, dalle stele colorate dell'antico impero e dai sarcofaghi di granito ai papiri del tempo di Cleopatra III^a. (...)

[p. 7] *Presentemente la nostra Missione può fruire ancora delle seguenti concessioni:*

1° nella necropoli tebana, la regione di Deir-el-Medinet, dalla quale, nelle ultime due campagne, esplorammo meno della metà.

[p. 1] Regarding the continuation of the Archaeological Mission in Egypt

(...)

[p. 2] (...) If I am not mistaken, the Archaeological Mission in [p. 3] Egypt has obtained appreciable results, both in the field of archaeological and historical research and for the archaeological materials recovered and now delivered to the Turin Museum.

At Giza, near the great pyramids, the Italian Mission has brought to light the remains of the temple of the Great Pyramid and uncovered many large tombs of the Old Kingdom; at Qaw el-Kebir (Antaeopolis), it has explored the tombs of the Grand Priests of Set, of the Thirteenth Dynasty, obtaining important archaeological and historical evidence; at Hammamia and Asyut, it revealed a necropolis of the Intermediate Period between the Sixth and the Twelfth Dynasty. The Mission also explored the entire Valley of the Queens, Theban necropolis, discovering many tombs, including the [p. 4] very beautiful ones of the three sons of Ramses III and of Queen Nefertari, wife of Ramses II (Sesostris), considered equal in beauty to the most famous tombs of the Valley of the Kings. In the nearby necropolis of Deir el-Medina, in addition to several painted tombs and the intact tomb of Kha, the mission discovered the remains of a small city of the Twentieth Dynasty. Finally, at Heliopolis, it discovered the remains of the ancient Sanctuary of the Sun and of the Temple of Mnevis and revealed signs of the first inhabitants of the city, in the prehistoric period.

Four hundred crates of archaeological material have been brought to the Museum of Turin, including monuments and objects of all kinds, from products of the prehistoric period to those of Byzantine times, from colourful stele of the ancient empire and granite sarcophagi to papyri of the time of Cleopatra III. (...)

[p. 7] Currently, our Mission can still draw on the following concessions:

2° una vasta zona, nella collina antica, di fronte alla città di Assiut e al sud della medesima;

3° la parte centrale della necropoli di Assiut;

4° una assai vasta regione della necropoli di Gizeh;

5° l'area della città e della necropoli di Eliopoli, limitatamente alle aree demaniali, dovendosi per le aree di proprietà privata, avere il permesso dei rispettivi proprietari.

Delle concessioni sopramenzionate, l'ultima ha importanza principalmente scientifica, e importanza storica [p. 8] per ritrovamenti di oggetti ed è scavo relativamente costoso, perché devono scendere, per avere buoni risultati a grande profondità. Conseguentemente, a meno che per lo scavo medesimo possano cercare ajuti di istituti scientifici o di altre parti, crederei meno opportuno il proseguirvi l'esplorazione con fondi destinati allo incremento delle collezioni.

Circa la seconda concessione, ancora non posso esprimermi, poiché non l'ho ancora sufficientemente esplorata.

Per le rimanenti concessioni, quanto a ritrovamento di oggetti, devono ritenersi allettanti, quella di Gizeh per i monumenti dell'antico impero, quelle di Assiut per il medio impero e quella di Deir-el-Medinet per il periodo dalla diciottesima dinastia in poi e segnatamente per ritrovamenti di papiri.

[p. 9] *Che se la nostra Missione rinunziasse alle concessioni 2° e 5° potrebbe avere certezza di avere altre due concessioni nuove, che mi riserverei di designare ulteriormente. (...)*

[p. 10] (...) *Nella supposizione che codesto R. Ministero deliberi favorevolmente alla mia proposta, dovrei però dichiarare che, io non potrei nel prossimo inverno assentarmi lunga [p. 11] mente da questo Museo, che è presentemente in grande disordine per il nuovo materiale accumulatosi, e che deve essere prontamente riordinato, e dovrei perciò limitarmi ad un'assenza di poche settimane, sufficiente per fare atto di presenza nelle varie concessioni, onde non perdere il diritto. (...)*

1st - The Deir el-Medina area of the Theban necropolis, of which during the last two seasons we explored less than half;

2nd - A vast area on the ancient hill facing the city of Asyut, and to the south of it;

3rd - The central part of the necropolis of Asyut;

4th - A very large area of the necropolis of Giza;

5th - The area of the city and necropolis of Heliopolis, limited to the parts owned by the state, given that the parts under private ownership would require permission from the respective owners.

Of the above concessions, the last is primarily of scientific and historic importance [p. 8] for finds of objects, and is relatively costly for excavation, because it requires digging to great depth to achieve good results. Consequently, at least for this excavation, unless assistance from scientific institutes or other parties can be sought, I would recommend against continued exploration using the funds intended for increasing the collections.

I cannot yet give an opinion concerning the second concession, because I have not explored it enough.

The remaining concessions can be considered attractive for the recovery of objects: Giza for monuments of the Old Kingdom, Asyut for the Middle Kingdom and Deir el-Medina for the period of the Eighteenth Dynasty and onwards, and particularly for the recovery of papyri.

[p. 9] If our Mission would give up concessions 2 and 5, we would be certain of gaining two new concessions, which I would then choose later. (...)

[p. 10] (...) In the event that the Royal Ministry were to consider my proposal favourably, I must still clarify that I cannot absent myself long from this museum over the coming winter [p. 11]. The museum is currently in serious disorder due to the accumulation of new material, which should be reorganised as soon as possible, and for this I must limit myself to an absence of only a few weeks, sufficient to show my presence in the various concessions, so as not to lose the rights. (...)

Date: 21/11/1906

Place: Rome

Sender: Royal Ministry

Addressee: E. Schiaparelli

Pages: 2

Subject: Approval of Schiaparelli's plan for 1907; funding

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n10

Citation: MS LT 21.11.1906

[p. 1] Roma, addì 21 gmbre 1906

Oggetto

Proseguimento della missione archeologica in Egitto

Al Direttore del Museo di Antichità

Torino

(...) *Dispongo quindi [p. 2] che per quest'anno, come la S.V. propone, siano prelevate sul capitolo delle indennità di missione soltanto L. 4.000 pei lavori di questi scavi, poiché non potendosi la S.V., come Ella afferma, assentarsi dal Museo che per qualche settimana, sembra opportuno limitare la prossima campagna ad una rapidissima esplorazione delle zone concesse, e perciò basterebbe la spesa prevista in Lire 4000.*

Il Ministro

Rava

Date: 23/12/1906

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: Senator Pietro Blaserna

Pages: 2

Subject: Purchase of Greek papyri

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n10

Citation: MS LT 23.12.1906

[p. 1] *Illustre Sig. Senatore Blaserna*
Presidente della R. Accademia dei Lincei
Roma

Oggetto

Miss. Arch. in Egitto

Acquisti di papiri greci

Illustre Signor Presidente

(...)

[p. 2] (...) *Data l'esiguità della somma messa a mia disposizione, non era assolutamente possibile intraprendere uno scavo ad hoc. (...) Ed era perciò necessario limitarsi ad acquistare quei papiri o frammenti di papiri greci, che fosse possibile tro-*

[p. 1] Rome, 21st November 1906

Subject

Continuation of the Archaeological Mission in Egypt

To the Director of the Museum of Antiquities,

Turin

(...) I thus provide [p. 2] that for this year, as you propose, only 4,000 lire will be drawn from the item for mission expenses, for these excavations. This is since as you state, you can only absent yourself from the Museum for a few weeks, so it would seem opportune to limit the next season to a very rapid exploration of the concession areas, for which the projected expenditure of 4,000 lire should be enough.

The Minister

Rava³

[p. 1] Distinguished Senator Blaserna
President of the Royal Lincean Academy
Rome

Subject

Archaeological Mission in Egypt

Purchase of Greek papyri

Distinguished President,

(...)

³ Luigi Rava (1860–1938).

vare presso i *fellah* o presso i negozianti, ovvero tentare piccole esplorazioni nelle località stesse, sulle quali per i propri scopi diretti la Missione avrebbe avuto occasione di stabilirsi.

*Io tentai sia l'una via che l'altra, facendo le più attive ricerche presso i fellah e presso i negozianti ed esplorando espressamente una regione della necropoli di Assiut, nella quale abbondavano i resti di involucri di mummie formati.*⁴

(...)

1907

Date: 28/06/1907

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: Royal Ministry

Pages: 4

Subject: Results of 1907 season

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 1° vers., M242 n1906–1907

Citation: MS LT 28.06.1907

[p. 1] *Torino, addì 28 Giugno 1907*

Oggetto

Missione archeologica italiana in Egitto

Al R. Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione

Direzione Generale Antichità e Belle Arti

Roma

In relazione colle note disposizioni di codesto R. Ministero, mi recai in Egitto per alcune settimane, onde eseguire ristretti lavori di scavo sull'area delle nostre antiche concessioni, per impedire che decadesse il nostro diritto sulle concessioni stesse.

Ottenuta la conferma per il corrente anno delle nostre concessioni a Deir-el-Medinet (Tebe), Assiut, Gizeh ed Eliopoli, non essendo possibile far eseguire scavi in tutte le dette località, mi limitai a quelle di Deir-el-Medinet [p. 2] e di Assiut, che saranno, secondo la maggiore probabilità, il campo di lavoro della nostra Missione nei prossimi anni.

(...)

[p. 2] (...) Given the very limited sum placed at my disposal,⁵ it was absolutely impossible to undertake an organized excavation. (...) And it was therefore necessary to limit myself to buying Greek papyri or fragments of papyri that I could obtain from the *fellahin* and shopkeepers, and to attempt small explorations in the localities where the Mission might be able to establish itself for its own purposes.

I tried both of these routes, concentrating my energies on searches among the *fellahin* and shopkeepers, and particularly to exploring in a part of the necropolis of Asyut, where there were an abundance of wrappings from shaped mummy cases.

(...)

[p. 1] Turin, 28th June 1907

Subject

Italian Archaeological Mission in Egypt

To the Royal Ministry of Public Instruction

Directorate General for Antiquities and Fine Arts

Rome

In keeping with the directives of the Royal Ministry, I went to Egypt for a few weeks, for purposes of completing limited excavation works in the area of our old concessions, to prevent expiry of our right for these concessions.

Having received confirmation of our concessions at Deir el-Medina (Thebes), Asyut, Giza and Heliopolis, and seeing the impossibility of carrying out excavations in all these locations, I limited myself to those at Deir el-Medina [p. 2] and Asyut, which in all probability will be the field of work for our

⁴ The last part of the document is missing.

⁵ L. 1,500, MS LT 23.12.1906, p. 1.

Poiché io non avevo né mezzi finanziari né personale per intraprendere una esplorazione scientifica, mi limitai a far eseguire alcuni movimenti di terra che serviranno come [p. 3] preparazione ai lavori della prossima campagna. Vennero nondimeno in luce varii oggetti non privi di pregio, che però, per risparmio di spese di trasporto, lasciai colà in deposito per unirli, con minore spesa, alle antichità che si troveranno nell'anno venturo.

Per le spese necessarie avevo avuto a mia disposizione una anticipazione di L. 4000, che fu, come risulta dal rendiconto annesso, lievemente superata, con una eccedenza di spesa di L. 29,89 da me anticipata.

(...)

[p. 4] (...) *Infine, prima di lasciare l'Egitto, ebbi cura di chiedere il rinnovamento di tutte le nostre concessioni fino al 31 Dicembre 1908; il che ci è stato accordato.*

Il Direttore

ES

Date: 17/12/1907

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: Royal Ministry

Pages: 4

Subject: Funding for 1908–1910 triennium

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n11

Citation: MS LT 17.12.1907

[p. 1] *Torino 17 dicembre 1907*

Missione archeologica in Egitto

Al R. Ministero

Roma

(...)

[p. 2] (...) *Nondimeno, conscio del mio dovere di promuovere l'incremento di questo Museo onde esso non perda nuovamente il primato, non senza fatica ripreso fra gli altri Musei d'Europa, mi credetti in debito di cercare se non fosse possibile avere, da altre fonti, altri contributi che, aggiunti a quello del R. Governo, dessero*

Mission over the coming years.

(...)

Since I had neither the financial means nor personnel to be able to undertake scientific explorations, I limited myself to carrying out some earth movements, serving as [p.3] preparation for next season's work. Nonetheless, we discovered various valuable objects; however, considering the costs of transport, I left these in storage, to be combined for lesser cost with those we will find in the next year.

I had an advance of 4,000 lire at my disposal, for the necessary expenses. As can be seen in the attached accounts, this was exceeded by slightly greater expenses of 29.89 lire, which I advanced myself.

(...)

[p. 4] (...) Finally, before leaving Egypt, I took care to request the renewal of all our concessions up to 31st December 1908: we received the approvals.

The Director

ES

[p. 1] Turin, 17th December 1907

Archaeological Mission in Egypt

To the Royal Ministry

Rome

(...)

[p. 2] (...) Nevertheless, being conscious of my duty to promote the increase of this Museum, to avoid again losing the leadership among the other European Museums, which we have only regained with difficulty, I saw it as my responsibility to search out the possibility of contributions from

il modo di proseguire la missione in Egitto, almeno per un triennio, tempo strettamente necessario per completare l'esplorazione di almeno due delle nostre concessioni, quella di Assiut e quella di Deir-el-Medinet, che più delle altre promettono buoni risultati.

Conseguire tale intento mi pareva anche necessaria [p. 3]rio per le esigenze della pubblicazione scientifica, in parte già preparata, sui lavori della Missione; la quale pubblicazione mentre già può essere completa per la Valle delle Regine, per Antaeopoli, e, per certi riguardi, anche per Eliopoli, avrebbe dovuto rimanere monca per le altre due concessioni summenzionate.

(...)

1908

Date: 21/07/1908

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: Royal Ministry

Pages: 4

Subject: Report on 1908 season

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 1° vers., M242 n1907–1908

Citation: TS LT 21.07.1908

[p. 1] *Torino 21 luglio 1908*

Oggetto.

Missione archeologica in Egitto

Materiale rinvenuto e risultati scientifici

(...) Come bene è noto a codesto R. Ministero, sia perché la mia presenza era richiesta qui dai lavori di ordinamento del Museo, sia perché non si erano potute risolvere, se non nel Gennaio, le difficoltà finanziarie che rendevano incerto il proseguimento dei lavori della Missione in Egitto, questi non si poterono riprendere se non nel Marzo, e cioè in una stagione poco propizia alla esecuzione di scavi nell'alto Egitto.

Perciò, delle due nostre Concessioni, di Deir-el-Medinet e di [p. 2] Assiut, che ci eravamo proposti di esaurire nel triennio 1908–1910, prescelsi la meno meridionale, quella di Assiut, colla speranza di poterla esplorare esaurientemente in una sola campagna, riserbando le due prossime campagne per esaurire la Concessione di Deir-el-Medinet.

other sources, which when added to those of the Royal Government, would provide the means to continue the Egyptian Mission for at least a triennium. This is the time strictly necessary to complete the exploration of at least two of our concessions, at Asyut and Deir el-Medina, which promise better results than the others.

It also seemed necessary to achieve this aim [p. 3] in order to meet the needs for the scientific publication on the work of the mission, which is in part already prepared. While this can be completed for the Valley of the Queens, Antaeopolis and also for Heliopolis in certain aspects, it would then have remained incomplete for the two concessions noted above.

(...)

[p. 1] Turin, 21st July 1908

Subject.

Archaeological Mission in Egypt

Materials collected and scientific results

(...) As the Royal Ministry is well aware, my presence in Turin was necessary for purposes of both Museum reorganisation works and for resolution of financial difficulties that rendered the continuation of the Egyptian Mission uncertain, which were only resolved in January. For this reason, the work of the Mission could only be resumed in March, which is a difficult season for excavations in Upper Egypt.

Therefore, of our two concessions of Deir el-Medina and [p. 2] Asyut, which we had intended to complete in the three years from 1908 to 1910, I chose the less southern one, meaning that of Asyut. We hoped to exhaustively investigate this concession in a single season, dedicating the next two seasons to the completion of the Deir el-Medina concession.

Alla Missione era addetto, del personale di questo Museo, il soprastante Savina, e mi fu pure di molto aiuto, segnatamente durante una mia malattia, l'assistenza del Conte Tommaso Gallarati Scotti, da me aggregato alla Missione e prestatosi volenterosamente.

I lavori, incominciati il dì 1 Marzo con oltre duecento operai, si sono proseguiti con molta intensità fin verso la metà di Maggio: però le macerie che coprivano il suolo antico si trovarono essere tante, che non è stato possibile, nel detto periodo di tempo, e coi mezzi finanziari di cui disponevo, di esaurire l'esplorazione della intera Concessione.

[p. 3] *Nondimeno se ne esplorò tanta parte da potersi avere quasi assoluta certezza, che, compiendone l'esplorazione, non si avrebbe, presumibilmente, che materiale archeologico analogo a quello già rinvenuto: per cui, pure avendo avuto cura di conservarcene il diritto, io sarei d'opinione di considerare quella Concessione come esaurita per noi.*

Il materiale archeologico che si rinvenne, fu assai abbondante e pregevole: sette belle statue in legno, varie statuette, sette piccole barche, modelli di vari mestieri, quattordici sarcofagi con iscrizioni, varie casse minori, gran numero di vasi, mummie, scheletri e crani, tela e utensili domestici; in tutto quaranta grandi casse, delle quali 7 furono trattenute dal Museo del Cairo, e trentatré, contenenti il materiale più pregevole, sono pervenute felicemente a questo Museo.

Tutto il materiale di cui sopra, eccettuata una cassa di mummia del periodo greco, e pochi altri oggetti, è da riferirsi ad un periodo [p. 4] solo, che, dallo studio del materiale medesimo, ho potuto stabilire essere quello compreso fra l'antico ed il medio impero, cioè fra, la VI e la XI Dinastia, in una età anteriore di circa tre millennii all'era cristiana.

Di questo periodo, che suole considerarsi come il medio-evo dell'Egitto, assai poco si conosce e pochissimi monumenti esistono nei Musei, sia d'Europa e di America che del Cairo: per cui, il materiale da noi rinvenuto ad Assiut, e portato, nella sua quasi totalità, a questo Museo, può ritenersi di singolare importanza, tanto più essendo stato scavato con quei metodi più rigorosi che sono prescritti dai moderni studi e che ci daranno modo di ricavare dal materiale medesimo indicazioni doppiamente preziose per la storia del periodo meno conosciuto della civiltà egiziana.

ES

From the museum staff, the keeper Savina was assigned to the Mission. I also benefitted from my recruitment of Count Tommaso Gallarati Scotti, who provided his assistance in the most willing manner, and whose great help was particularly important during a period of personal illness.

Work began on March 1st with over two hundred labourers, and continued intensely until towards mid-May; however, we found the ancient soil covered by such an amount of debris that within that period, given the financial means at my disposal, it was impossible to complete the exploration of the entire concession.

[p. 3] Nonetheless, we explored such an extensive part that there is almost absolute certainty that, in completing the exploration, we would only obtain archaeological material similar to what has already been found; for this reason, even though I took care to maintain our rights over it, my advice would be to consider that concession exhausted.

The archaeological materials recovered were quite abundant and fine: seven beautiful wooden statues, various statuettes, seven small boats, models of various trades, fourteen coffins with inscriptions, various minor coffins, a large number of pots, mummies, skeletons and skulls, fabric and domestic tools: forty big crates in total, of which 7 were retained by the Cairo Museum, while thirty-three, containing the finest material, arrived safely in this Museum.

All of the above materials, apart from a mummy coffin from the Greek period and a few other objects, can be dated within a single time period, [p. 4] which from my study of the material I have established as ranging between the Old and Middle Kingdom, meaning between the Sixth and Eleventh Dynasty, at a time around three thousand years prior to the Christian era.

This period, usually regarded as the Middle Ages of Egypt, is one about which little is known, and from which there are only a few monuments held by Museums in Europe, America or Cairo. For this reason, the material recovered by us in Assiut, almost all of which brought to this Museum, can be considered to be of singular importance; even more so when we consider that it was excavated using the most rigorous methods prescribed by modern scholarship, and will afford us the opportunity to recover doubly precious indications concerning the history of the least known period of Egyptian civilization.

ES

Date: 07/08/1908

Place: Rome

Sender: Royal Ministry

Addressee: E. Schiaparelli

Pages: 1

Subject: Compliments for Asyut excavation results

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n12

Citation: MS LT 07.08.1908

[p. 1] *Roma, addì 7 agosto 1908*

Oggetto

Missione archeologica in Egitto

(...) mi compiaccio vivamente colla S.V. per la campagna archeologica così felicemente condotta in Assiut (...).

Il ministro

Rava

[p. 1] Rome, 7th August 1908

Subject

Archaeological Mission in Egypt

(...) my sincere compliments to you for the archaeological season so successfully completed at Asyut (...).

The minister

Rava

Date: 21/08/1908

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: Royal Ministry

Pages: 3

Subject: Termination of work at Asyut

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n12

Citation: MS LT 21.08.1908

[p. 1] *Torino, addì 21 Agosto 1908*

Oggetto

Missione Archeologica Italiana in Egitto

Al R. Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione

Roma

Come riferii a codesto R. Ministero colla mia lettera del dì 21 Luglio p.p., di N° 4218, potendosi ritenere esaurita la concessione accordata alla Missione archeologica Italiana nella necropoli di Assiut, dovrebbesi nel prossimo inverno riprendere l'esplorazione della Concessione di Deir el-Medinet col proposito di esaurirla dentro l'inverno successivo. (...)

[p. 1] Turin, 21st August 1908

Subject

Italian Archaeological Mission in Egypt

To the Royal Ministry of Public Instruction

Rome

As I reported to the Royal Ministry in my letter of 21st July 1908, no. 4218, the concession awarded to the Italian Archaeological Mission for the necropolis of Asyut can be considered completed. Therefore, in the next winter we should resume the exploration of the concession of Deir el-Medina, with the purpose of completing it within the following winter. (...)

1909

Date: 04/10/1909**Place:** Turin**Sender:** E. Schiaparelli**Addressee:** Royal Ministry**Pages:** 4**Subject:** Program for 1910 season**Folder:** ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n13**Citation:** TS LT 04.10.1909[p. 1] *Torino, 4 ottobre 1909**Oggetto**Missione archeologica in Egitto**Al R. Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione Direzione Generale
Antichità e Belle Arti**Roma*

(...)

[p. 2] (...) *Avrei quindi divisato di incominciare da Gebelein e Rizagat i lavori della nostra Missione nella imminente campagna: salvo poi a proseguirli in altra delle nostre concessioni, e preferibilmente o in quella di Assiut o in quella di Gizeh, a seconda del tempo e dei mezzi di cui potremo ancora disporre, dopo esaurita l'esplorazione sopraccennata. (...)*[p. 4] *Il Soprintendente***Date:** 26/11/1909**Place:** Turin**Sender:** E. Schiaparelli**Addressee:** G. Maspero**Pages:** 1**Subject:** Program for 1910 season**Folder:** ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n13**Citation:** TS LT 26.11.1909[p. 1] *Torino, addì 26 Novembre 1909**A S.E. G. Maspero,*

[p. 1] Turin, 4th October 1909

Subject

Archaeological Mission in Egypt

To the Royal Ministry of Public Instruction, Directorate General for Antiquities and Fine Arts

Rome

(...)

[p. 2] (...) Thus for the season coming up, I propose to begin the mission's work at Gebelein and Rizagat; but then once this exploration is completed, to continue in our other concessions, preferably either at Asyut or Giza, depending on the time and means remaining at our disposal after exhausting this first exploration. (...)

[p. 4] The Superintendent

[p. 1] Turin, 26th November 1909

To His Excellency G. Maspero,

Directeur Général du Service des Antiquités
Caire

Me référant aux communications qui m'ont été faites par V.E. au sujet des Concessions accordées à la Mission Italienne, je me fais un devoir de signifier à V.E. que, dans le courant de la prochaine saison, notre Mission se propose de travailler à Gébelein-Rizagat, à Assiout et à Behnesa, et de compléter quelques reliefs dans la nécropole de Deir-el-Medinet.

Veillez agréer, Excellence, l'assurance de ma plus haute considération.

E. Schiaparelli

1910

Date: 04/04/1910

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: G. Maspero

Pages: 1

Subject: Request for permission, 1911

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n14

Citation: MS LT 04.04.1910

[p. 1] 4 *Aprile* 910

M. Maspero

De la part de la M. A. It. que j'ai l'honneur de représenter je me permets prier V. E. à la même accorder, pour l'année prochaine, le renouvellement de nos Concessions à Gebelein, Assiout, Arsinoé, Behnesa et Giza.

(...)

Date: 19/05/1910

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: Royal Ministry

Pages: 7

Director General of the Antiquities Service
Cairo

In reference to the communications received from Your Excellency on the subject of the concessions awarded to the Italian Mission, I have the duty of reporting that during the next season our Mission proposes to work at Gebelein-Rizagat, Asyut and Behnesa, and to complete some recordings of reliefs in the necropolis of Deir el-Medina.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest esteem.

E. Schiaparelli

[p. 1] 4th April 1910

Mr. Maspero

On behalf of the Italian Archaeological Mission that I have the honour to represent, Your Excellency, I would like to ask to grant to this Mission, for the next year, the renewal of our concessions in Gebelein, Asyut, Krokodilopolis, Behnesa and Giza.

(...)

Subject: Scientific results, 1910 season

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 1° vers., M243 n1910–1911

Citation: TS LT 19.05.1910

[p. 1] 19 Maggio 1910

*Missione archeologica in Egitto
Risultati scientifici*

ES

*Ministero
Roma*

(...) *In relazione colle pratiche precedentemente fatte, la nostra Missione aveva in Egitto facoltà di eseguire scavi:*

1° - *a Ghizeh, presso la grande piramide,*

2° - *in una ristretta zona della necropoli di Assiut;*

3° - “ “ *a Deir-el-Medinet,*

4° - *nella regione di Gebelein e Rizagat.*

Si era inoltre ottenuto analoga facoltà per Behnesa (Oxyrinchus) ed Antinoe, nell'interesse della [p. 2] Società italiana per la ricerca di papiri greci, che avevo l'onore di rappresentare.

(...) *Intrapresi invece l'esplorazione di Gebelein e proseguii quella, già iniziata in precedenti campagne, della necropoli di Assiut.*

I lavori incominciarono il dì 23 Dicembre e furono proseguiti, quasi ininterrottamente, fino al 30 Aprile, ora a Gebelein, ora ad Assiut, e per circa due mesi, simultaneamente in entrambi i luoghi, mentre nei mesi di Febbraio e Marzo lavorò a Behnesa l'incaricato della Società dei papiri greci, P. Prof. Ermenegildo Pistelli, del R. Istituto di Studi Superiori di Firenze, al quale prestai tutto quell'aiuto che mi è stato possibile.

(...) [p. 6] (...) *Mentre attendevo all'esplorazione di Gebelein, giovandomi della cortese collaborazione del Missionario P. Zaccaria da Manciano, O.M., sotto la vigilanza di questi feci por mano agli scavi anche ad Assiut, dove poi li proseguii sotto la mia personale direzione. E anche qui avemmo buoni risultati; alcune tombe predinastiche, altre del periodo fra la VI ed XI Dinastia, e infine mummie di tempo tardo con involucri formati da pezzi di papiri demotici e greci. Fra questi vi sono frammenti di bellissima scrittura tolemaica, e non dispero che, ripuliti e distesi che sieno, possano dare qualche buon pezzo di argomento letterario.*

[p. 1] 19th May 1910

*Archaeological Mission in Egypt
Scientific results*

ES

*Ministry
Rome*

(...) Under the permits previously obtained, our Mission in Egypt had the option of carrying out excavations:

1st - at Giza, near the Great Pyramid;

2nd - in a small part of the necropolis of Asyut;

3rd - “ “ at Deir el-Medina;

4th - in the area of Gebelein and Rizagat.

We also obtained permission for Behnesa (Oxyrinchus) and Antinopolis, for the purposes of the [p. 2] Italian Society for Research in Greek Papyri, which I had the honour to represent.

(...) instead we undertook the exploration at Gebelein and continued the exploration in the necropolis of Asyut, which had been begun in preceding seasons.

The works began on December 23rd and continued almost uninterrupted until April 30th, first at Gebelein and then at Asyut, and for about two months at both places simultaneously. During February and March, I offered all the help I could to Father Prof. Ermenegildo Pistelli, of the Royal Institute of Superior [p. 3] Studies of Florence, who was working at Behnesa on behalf of the Society of Greek Papyri.

(...) [p. 6] (...) As well, while attending to the explorations at Gebelein, I drew on the kind collaboration of the Missionary Father Zaccaria da Manciano, O.M., to take on the supervision of the excavations at Asyut, which I later continued under my own direction. Here too we had good results: some predynastic tombs, others from the period between the Sixth and the Eleventh Dynasty, and finally Late Period mummies with cases made from pieces of Demotic and Greek papyri. Among these there are fragments with beautiful Ptolemaic writing, and I am hopeful that once these are cleaned and flattened they will offer some substantial literary material.

Siccome, per esigenze speciali e segnatamente per le pratiche da farsi al Cairo, la spedizione delle an-[p. 7]tichità rinvenute dovette farsi prima della chiusura definitiva degli scavi, così tutto il materiale archeologico venuto in luce negli ultimi giorni di scavo e in quantità abbastanza notevole, è rimasto in Egitto, dove lo feci depositare in luogo sicuro. Il materiale spedito era contenuto in 99 casse; alle quali aggiungendo le 14 casse contenenti il materiale dell'anno passato, si inviarono in tutto al Museo del Cairo 113 casse. Di queste, per cortese accondiscendenza dell'illustre Maspero, solo sei furono trattenuate pel detto Museo, e le rimanenti 107 già sono felicemente pervenute a questo Museo.

Prima di partire dall'Egitto ebbi cura di ottenere la conferma per l'anno prossimo delle nostre Concessioni di Gebelein, Ghizeh, Behnesa ed Antinoe: ottenni inoltre che la nostra Concessione di Assiut fosse estesa a tutta quella vasta necropoli, e che ci fosse accordata la necropoli di Tunah, dalla quale già vennero in luce cose assai buone, e di cui spero che cose anche migliori possano aversi.

Il Direttore

Date: 15/10/1910

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: Royal Ministry

Pages: 4

Subject: Program for the 1911 season

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n14

Citation: MS LT 15.10.1910

[p. 1] *15 8bre 1910*

Missione archeologica in Egitto

Al R. Ministero Pubbl-Istr

Direzione Gen Antichità e Belle Arti

Roma

Come riferii a codesto R. Ministero colla mia lettera delli 19 Maggio p.p., di Num. 4619, alla Missione archeologica in Egitto sono state accordate, fino al 30 Giugno p.v., le seguenti Concessioni:

Due to some special requirements, and especially to administrative procedures necessary in Cairo, the antiquities recovered had to be shipped [p. 7] before the final closure of the excavations. Because of this, all of the substantial quantity of archaeological material recovered in the final days of the excavation still remains in Egypt, where I had it placed in secure storage. The material shipped consisted of 99 cases, which along with the addition of 14 cases containing material from the preceding year, made a total of 113 cases sent to the Cairo Museum. Of these, thanks to the kind acquiescence of the distinguished Mr. Maspero, only six were kept by the Museum, and the remaining 107 cases have already arrived safely at our own Museum.

Before leaving Egypt I took care to obtain confirmation of our Concessions for next year for Gebelein, Giza, Behnesa and Antinopolis. I also arranged that our concession for Asyut would be extended to all of the vast necropolis, and that we would be awarded the necropolis of Tunah, which has already revealed good things, and from which I hope even better things can be had.

The Director

[p. 1] 15th October 1910

Archaeological Mission in Egypt

To the Royal Ministry of Public Instruction

Directorate General for Antiquities and Fine Arts

Rome

As reported to the Royal Ministry in my letter of 19th May 1910, No. 4619, the Archaeological Mission in Egypt has been awarded the following concessions, until 30th June of next year:

1°- parte della necropoli di Gizeh, presso la grande piramide;

2°- l'intera necropoli di Tunah;

3°- “ “ “ Assiut;

4°- “ regione di Gebelein

5°- l'area dell'antica Oxyrinco (Behnesa)

6°- “ “ Antinoe.

Le due ultime Concessioni (Behnesa ed Antinoe) furono ottenute nell'interesse della benemerita Società italiana per la ricerca di papiri greci, la quale, anche per il corrente esercizio, destinò a tale scopo la somma di Lire diecimila.

(...)

[p. 3] (...) *Nella necropoli di Assiut, che rimase concessa in società colla Missione inglese, e che è stata ora a noi concessa nella sua totalità, la nostra Missione lavorò già nell'anno 1906, nel 1908 e nell'anno corrente, e sempre con buoni risultati, e potrà lavorarci per vari altri anni ancora, essendo necropoli vastissima, e colle migliori speranze. Sarei quindi in parere che, esaurita Gebelein, si riprenda Assiut per un periodo più o meno lungo in relazione coi mezzi che saranno disponibili.*

(...)

Date: 26/12/1910

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: G. Maspero

Pages: 1

Subject: Request for Asyut concession, 1911

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n14

Citation: TS LT 26.12.1910

[p. 1] *Décembre 1910*

*A Son Excellence G. Maspero,
Directeur Général du Service des Antiquités
Caire*

Me référant à mes précédentes communications, j'ai l'honneur de signifier à V.E. que la Mission archéologique italienne se proposera de reprendre ses travaux dans sa Concession de Gebelein vers le 10 de mois prochain, et de travailler au même temps dans sa Concession d'Assiut.

1st - part of the necropolis of Giza, near the Great Pyramid;

2nd - the entire necropolis of Tunah;

3rd - the entire necropolis of Asyut;

4th - the entire area of Gebelein

5th - the area of ancient Oxyrhynchus (Behnesa)

6th - the area of ancient Antinopolis.

The latter two concessions (Behnesa and Antinopolis) were obtained in the interest of the worthy Italian Society for Research in Greek Papyri; for these concessions, the Society is allocating ten thousand lire for the current season.

(...)

[p. 3] (...) The necropolis of Asyut was previously awarded in joint concession with the English Mission, but is now assigned to us in full. Our Mission worked here in 1906, 1908 and the current year, always with good results, and can still work here for several years with excellent prospects, since this is an extremely large necropolis. Therefore, my opinion is that once Gebelein is exhausted, we should retain Asyut for a greater or lesser time, to be determined in relation to the remaining means.

(...)

[p. 1] December 1910

To His Excellence G. Maspero,
Director General of the Antiquities Service
Cairo

Pursuant to my previous communications, I have the honour to report to Your Excellency that the Italian Archaeological Mission proposes to resume its works in its Gebelein concession around the 10th of next month, and to work in the Asyut concession at the same time.

Je me permets donc de prier V.E. á bien vouloir nous accorder les autorisations nécessaires.

Veillez agréer, Excellence, avec mes meilleur remerciements, l'expression de ma plus haute considération

I therefore pray Your Excellency to award us the necessary authorisations.

Please accept, Excellency, my sincere thanks and expression of highest esteem.

1911

Date: 06/03/1911

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: V. Rosa

Pages: 3

Subject: Instructions for excavations

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 3° vers., M67 n10

Citation: MS LT 06.03.1911

[p. 1] *Torino, 6 marzo 1911*

Caro Rosa,

Sono davvero felice della nuova bella scoperta, di cui nella lettera sua delli 26 p.p. Ella avrà così messo insieme un materiale, oltreché allettante, anche importantissimo per gli studi.

Auguro uguale fortuna ad Assiut: dove, bisognerà incominciare a riprendere il lavoro al piede della montagna, dalla parte dell'ammazzatojo e del cimitero musulmano, al punto a cui lo lasciai. Per ora lavorino solo in quel punto, che [p. 2] è necessario esaurire, anche per accontentare il Maspero, e poi vedremo. Potrà ad Assiut prendere una trentina di uomini ed altrettanti ragazzi.

Ad Assiut può nascere qualche conflitto fra il P. Zaccaria e Bolos: ma Ella veda di accomodare tutto, facendo che tutto proceda d'amore e d'accordo. Il P. Zaccaria vorrà dare per lavoratori i suoi parrocchiani del Deir; ed a questi dia la preferenza, se lavorino. Può tenerne alcuni di altra provenienza, tanto per destare l'emulazione ma, possibilmente, preferisca quelli del P. Zaccaria, ed occorrendo, dica a Bolos quella [p. 3] essere mia intenzione.

Mi tenga poi informato di tutto.

Mi raccomando per uno scavo completamente sistematico: non gettare mai turab su terrazze che già non siano vuote: ad Assiut troverà masse imponenti di turab: ci vuole pazienza e prudenza.

[p. 1] Turin, 6th March 1911

Dear Rosa,

I am truly happy with the new beautiful discovery, noted in your letter of 26th February. You will have assembled material that is not only appealing, but also of great importance to scholarship.

I hope you will have equal luck at Assiut, where you should resume working at the foot of the mountain, in the area of the slaughterhouse and the Muslim cemetery, where I left off. For now, just have them work in the one place, which [p. 2] we have to complete, in part to keep Maspero happy, and then we will see. At Assiut you can hire about thirty men and the same number of boys.

At Assiut, conflicts could develop between Father Zaccaria and Bolos, but you should accommodate everyone, making everything proceed with love and harmony. Father Zaccaria will want to offer his parishioners from Deir⁶ as workers, and you should give them priority, if they apply themselves. You could take some from other sources, at least for the sake of example, but if possible give priority to those of Father Zaccaria, and if necessary tell Bolos that [p. 3] these are my directions.

Keep me informed of everything.

⁶ Deir Rifeh. See Sbrigliò, in this volume, chapter 5, n. 33.

Invio al P. Zaccaria altre L. 1000: ella potrà ritirare da lui il denaro che mano mano le occorra.

Saluti a tutti

Suo aff

ES

Date: 16/03/1911

Place: Asyut

Sender: V. Rosa

Addressee: E. Schiaparelli

Pages: 2

Subject: Report on excavations

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M3 n10

Citation: MS LT 16.03.1911

[p. 1] Assiut 16-III-11

Illustrissimo Signor Professore,

Accuso ricevuta sua 6/3 lieto di quanto scrive. Il lavoro cominciò lì 13 nel luogo indicato nelle sue lettere: i musulmani lo ostacolarono subito adducendo come motivo esser quello il luogo di riposo di appestati di vent'anni addietro. Mi recai dal Signor Ispettore: egli venne e andammo qua e là: infatti furono rinvenuti numerosi cadaveri di musulmani: anche per consiglio dell'Ispettore abbandonai il sito: misure eziandio di prudenza, come [p. 2] ben dissero i Rev. Padri. Ora si lavora presso alle tombe protette: di fianco a una tomba scoperta da Lei l'anno scorso.

Si lavora con 25 uomini del Deir: la mia coscienza d'amministratore ama però avvertirla che lavorano maluccio: però c'è il vantaggio che ce ne possiamo fidare.

Tra Bolos e il Padre, tranne i soliti battibecchi a parte, niente di serio.

L'avverto in confidenza che l'Ispettore Lefebvre trovò che il lavoro del Padre è manchevole: gli dissi che il Padre fa saggi e non lavoro metodico.

La ringrazio pel danaro.

Gradisca i nostri ossequi

dev. Rosa Virginio

Make sure the excavation is completely systematic: never throw *turab* on terraces that haven't already been emptied: at Asyut you'll find great quantities of *turab*: it takes patience and caution.

I am sending another 1,000 lire to Father Zaccaria. You can withdraw the money from him as necessary.

Greetings to all,

Yours truly,

ES

[p. 1] Asyut, 16th March 1911

Distinguished Professor,

I received your letter of 06/03, and I am pleased by what you write. The work started on the 13th in the place you indicated in your letter: the Muslims interfered with it immediately, arguing that this was the place of rest for the plague victims of twenty years ago. I appealed to the Inspector, who came and went about with me, here and there: in fact numerous corpses of Muslims had been found. I abandoned the site, in part because the Inspector advised it, as well as this being the prudent course, as [p. 2] the Reverend Fathers rightly said. Now we are working close to the protected tombs, beside a tomb you discovered last year.

We are working with 25 men from Deir, but given my duty as an administrator, I must inform you that they work poorly: however, there is the advantage that we can trust them.

Between Bolos and the Father, except for the usual arguments, nothing serious.

I inform you in confidence that Inspector Lefebvre finds that the work of the Father is unsatisfactory: I told him that the Father digs test holes and doesn't work methodically.

I thank you for the funds.

Please accept my respects,

Devotedly, Rosa Virginio

Date: 20/03/1911

Place: Rome

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: V. Rosa

Pages: 3

Subject: Instructions for excavations

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 3° vers., M67 n10

Citation: MS LT 20.03.1911

[p. 1] *Roma, 20, III, 1911*

Caro Rosa,

Trovomi a Roma da alcuni giorni e, forse anche per questo, sono senza lettere sue.

La suppongo oramai installato ad Assiut, dove già sarà incominciato il lavoro, laggiù, al basso della montagna, presso il cimitero.

Questo è un lavoro che può anche non dar nulla, ma può dare ottime cose: ad Assiut il lavoro è di sua natura più lungo che a Gebelein. Ad Assiut sono enormi masse di macerie: si può lavorare anche diverse settimane senza nulla trovare: ma si possono poi trovare cose più belle che altrove.

[p. 2] *Dunque, pazienza e perseveranza. E mi tenga particolarmente informato dell'andamento dei lavori. Tenga sempre presente che non bisogna mai gettare macerie su terreno non veduto.*

Al p. Zaccaria ho spedito già L. 2000, che egli avrà usato solo in piccole parti: appena a Torino le invierò altro denaro: se occorre aumentare gli uomini, può aumentarli: mi raccomandando tenere un lavoro solo.

Se possibile, vorrei che il lavoro costì si potesse prolungare fino dopo il 20 Aprile: possibilmente fino al 25, di modo da poter partire dall'Egitto per l'Italia [p. 3] ai primi di Maggio. Credo che una partenza per Genova vi sarà il 4 Maggio: quella potrebbe essere buona.

Ciò che si troverà ad Assiut lo lasciasse anche depositato costì: lo porteremo poi l'anno prossimo, eccetto piccole cose di particolare pregio che possa Ella portare con se col sigillo consolare.

(...)

E Schiaparelli

[p. 1] Rome, 20th March 1911

Dear Rosa,

I have been in Rome for several days, and perhaps this is partly why I haven't received any letters from you.

I imagine you are already installed at Asyut, where the work will be already started at the base of the mountain, near the cemetery.

This is work that might not yield anything, but could also give excellent things: the work at Asyut is naturally slower than at Gebelein. At Asyut there are enormous quantities of debris: you can work several weeks without finding anything, but you can also find things that are more beautiful than elsewhere.

[p. 2] So, patience and perseverance. And in particular, keep me informed of the progress of the work. Remember that you must never throw debris on ground that hasn't been examined.

I have already sent Father Zaccaria 2,000 lire, of which he will only have used a small part: as soon as I am in Turin I will send him other money. If it is necessary to increase the men, you can do that: make sure you operate only one worksite.

If possible, I'd like that the work continue until April 20th, possibly until the 25th, so that you can leave Egypt for Italy [p. 3] at the beginning of May. I think there should be a departure for Genoa on May 4th, which could be good for you.

You should leave whatever you find at Asyut in storage there: we will take it with us next year, except for small things of particular value, which you can bring with you under diplomatic seal.

(...)

E. Schiaparelli

Date: 28/03/1911
Place: Turin
Sender: E. Schiaparelli
Addressee: V. Rosa
Pages: 2
Subject: Sending funds
Folder: ASTo, MAE, 3° vers., M67 n10
Citation: MS LT 28.03.1911a

[p. 1] *Torino, 28, III 1911*

Caro Rosa,

A sua 20 corrente. Non si sgomenti della infruttuosità del lavoro. Codesta necropoli darà ancora molte e buone cose: ma dovete esplorare sistematicamente.

Ci vuole dunque molta perseveranza.

Dal P. Zaccaria non ebbi lettere da molto tempo, e nulla so del suo lavoro, né delle spese fatte. Gli scriverò oggi, pregando a darmene relazione.

[p. 2] *Ma Ella pure mi dia particolareggiata relazione di ciò che ha fatto.*

Al P. Zaccaria mandai già L. 4000: delle quali L. 2000 spese ieri. Ella si metta d'accordo anche su ciò, e mi dica, a netto di corriere, quanto ancora rimane in cassa, e quanto le occorrerà presumibilmente per continuare i lavori fino al 20 Aprile e pagare tutto e tutti, anche Bolos.

Così io potrò fornirle di tutto il denaro che le occorre, con un margine in più.

Saluti a tutti e buone cose. Il suo aff

ES

Date: 28/03/1911
Place: Asyut
Sender: V. Rosa
Addressee: E. Schiaparelli
Pages: 2
Subject: Report on excavations
Folder: ASTo, MAE, 1° vers., M49 n3
Citation: MS LT 28.03.1911b

[p. 1] Turin, 28th March 1911

Dear Rosa,

Regarding your letter of the 20th of this month. Don't be disappointed that the work isn't fruitful. This necropolis will still yield many good things: but you must explore systematically.

Therefore you need much perseverance.

I have not received a letter from Father Zaccaria for a long time; and I don't know nothing about his work, or of the expenses paid. I will write to him today, asking him to report on these things.

[p. 2] But you too should give me a detailed report on what you have completed.

I have already sent Father Zaccaria 4,000 lire: of this, 2,000 lire were sent yesterday. You should arrange with him on this, and tell me how much is left, net of the courier expenses, and how much you estimate is needed to continue the work until April 20th, and pay for everyone and everything, including Bolos.

I can then give you all the funds necessary, with an extra margin.

Greetings and best wishes to all. Yours truly

ES

Chiarissimo Signor Professore,

L'Ingegnere Signor Parvis di Cairo, mi ha comunicato sua pregiata 7 c.m. Bolos è partito coll'espresso della notte per Luqsor dove arriverà insieme a detto Signore.

Il Rev. Padre Zaccaria gentilmente mi ha promesso il suo prezioso concorso agli scavi e così spero che tutto andrà pel meglio.

Mi sono prese due "libertà" che spero incontreranno il di Lei consenso: aumentare appena possibile a 35 gli uomini per rimediare al poco lavoro fattosi coi 17 dei giorni passati; elargire parte della giornata a un povero operaio che non può per ora lavorare per schiacciamento d'un dito sul lavoro.

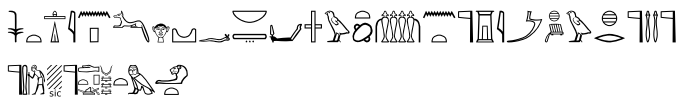
Le condizioni "topografiche" dello scavo non sono mutate: li 23 si è rinvenuta nel turab alla profondità di circa m. 3,50 una cassa un po' guasta con iscrizioni di una linea in caratteri geroglifici incavati: roba dell'A. I.: rozza.

[p. 2] *Lo scheletro era di fianco, con le gambe un po' piegate. Un bastone spezzato era legato a un fianco della cassa mediante un giro di corda. Le iscrizioni che ho copiate con riserva per certi segni sono:*

coperchio



fianco nord



f. sud



f. est



Distinguished Professor,

Mr. Parvis, engineer from Cairo, informed me by letter of the 7th of this month that Bolos was leaving by the night express for Luxor, where he will arrive together with Mr. Parvis.

Reverend Father Zaccaria has kindly promised me his precious assistance for the excavations, so I hope everything will proceed better.

I am taking two "liberties", which I hope will meet with your approval: to increase to 35 men as soon as possible, to compensate for the little work accomplished by the 17 men over the preceding days; to give a partial day's pay to a poor labourer who cannot work for now, due to crushing a finger at the worksite.

The "topographic" conditions of the excavations haven't changed: on the 23rd, at a depth of about 3.5 metres in the *turab*, we discovered a coffin,⁷ a little bit broken, with inscriptions of a line of recessed hieroglyphic characters: something from the Old Kingdom: roughly made.

[p. 2] The skeleton was on its side, with the legs a bit bent. A broken staff was tied to one side of the coffin using a loop of cord. The inscriptions, which I copied with reservations for certain signs, are:

lid



north side



south side



east side



⁷ S. 14459. Sbriglio, chapter 5, p. 86, note 168; Del Vesco, in this volume, Appendix 3.

ovest



Il giorno 25 nella roccia una porta del tipo delle grandi tombe a colonne già da Lei rinvenute. Una cameretta verso est e un'altra dopo breve corridojo ad ovest: in questa una cassa rettangolare semplice: in quella una rozza tavola per libagioni. All'angolo nord ovest della cassa due vasi in terracotta.

(...)

Suo dev. Rosa Virginio

Date: 30/03/1911

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: V. Rosa

Pages: 3

Subject: Instructions concerning documentation and skeletons

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 3° vers., M67 n10

Citation: TS LT 30.03.1911

[p. 1] *Torino 30 Marzo 1911*

Caro Rosa,

A sua 23 corrente.

Nessuna lettera ebbi da P. Zaccaria, al quale avevo raccomandato di lavorare nella parte meridionale della nostra concessione, e cioè al sud della fornace grande, verso Drunka.

È meglio mi mandi le fotografie di tutto: anche delle casse rozze, unendone anche copia nella cassetta dove metterà, non solo il cranio, ma anche lo scheletro. Sempreché possibile, è molto utile avere lo scheletro intero. E perciò, se sieno casse rozze e che lo scheletro o la mummia non presentino particolari singolarità, può [p. 2] senz'altro levar cranio e scheletro e metterli, come le dissi, in una cassetta insieme alla fotografia della cassa, osservando diligentissimamente se nella cassa o nella tela rimangono tracce di carne, e se molte tracce o poche, se tracce di incineramento della tela, se lo scheletro sia stato ricomposto scarnato: insomma, ogni particolare che possa ri-

west



On the 25th, we found a door in the rock, of the type of the big tombs with columns⁸ which you have previously discovered: a small room to the east and another at the end of a small corridor to the west; in the latter a simple rectangular coffin; in the former a rough table for libations. At the north-west corner of the coffin, two pots in terracotta.

(...)

Yours devotedly, Rosa Virginio

[p. 1] Turin, 30th March 1911

Dear Rosa,

Regarding your letter of the 23rd of this month.

I have not received any letter from Father Zaccaria: I had recommended that he work in the south part of our concession, meaning south of the large kiln, towards Deir Drunka.

It would be best for you to send me photographs of everything, including the rough coffins, also putting a copy in the crate, where you should put both the skull and the skeleton. Wherever possible, it is very useful to have the entire skeleton. If these are rough coffins, and the skeleton or mummy does not show unusual features, [p. 2] you should remove the skull and skeleton and put them in a crate together with the photograph of the coffin, as I described above, observ-

⁸ The word "columns" is generally used by Rosa as a synonym of "square pillars".

flettere le circostanze ed il rito del seppellimento.

Questo prego fare non solo per le casse quadrangolari del periodo più antico, ma è opportuno fare anche per le mummie di tempo tardo, per esempio quelle che si trovano sotto gli involucri di papiro e gesso, o di tela e gesso, prenden-[p. 3]done sempre prima la fotografia e procedendo nello stesso modo che ho detto sopra.

Vigili che queste regole siano sempre rigorosamente osservate anche dal P. Zaccaria.

E pure non avendo nessuna premura, confido che, lavorando sistematicamente, prima del fine della campagna troveranno qualche buona cosa.

(...)

E Schiaparelli

Date: 31/03/1911

Place: Asyut

Sender: Z. Berti

Addressee: E. Schiaparelli

Pages: 3

Subject: Report on excavations

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 1° vers., M49 n3

Citation: MS LT 31.03.1911a

[p. 1] Assiut 31. Marzo 1911.

Illsimo Sig. Commendatore

Come potrà vedere dalla qui acclusa nota, le spese per gli uomini del lavoro da me fatto sulla montagna d'Assiut dal 20 Febbraio sino al 12 Marzo del corrente anno ascendono a P.Eg. 1368, e 20 parà.

Perché il lavoro procedesse regolarmente lo ripresi nel punto lasciato l'anno scorso, e precisamente sopra Stabl Antar.

Il risultato dei pochi giorni del medesimo è il seguente.

1° Quantità di vasi di epoche diverse trovati in tombe violate.

2° Frammenti di papiri come sopra (cassetta)

3° 4 o 5 maschere basso impero con indumenti funerari sopra le mummie, alcune di papiro,

4° N° 6 bastoni ben conservati trovati dentro tombe violate.

5° N° 4 Tavole d'offerta, 3 di terra cotta, ed una in pietra intatte.

ing carefully if there are traces of flesh left in the coffin or the linen, and the quantity of these traces; if there are traces of incineration of the linen, if the skeleton was reassembled without flesh: in short, any detail that could shed light on the circumstances and the rite of burial.

Please do this for the rectangular coffins of the most ancient period, but also do this for the mummies of the Late Period, for example those found under papyrus and gesso cases, or linen and gesso cases, [p. 3] always taking the photograph first, and following the procedure as I described above.

Make sure that Father Zaccaria also always follows these rules diligently.

I am sure that proceeding without haste, working systematically, they will find something good before the end of the season.

(...)

E. Schiaparelli

[p. 1] Asyut, 31st March 1911

Distinguished Director,

As you can see from the attached note, my expenditures for the workmen on the mountain of Asyut from February 20th to March 12th of the current year amount to 1368 Egyptian pounds, 20 para.

To ensure good progress, I resumed the work from where it was left off last year, specifically from above Stabl Antar.⁹

The result from these few days of work is as follows.

1st A large quantity of pots from different eras, found in previously disturbed tombs;

2nd Fragments of papyri, found in the same way (case);

⁹ Sbriglio, in this volume, subchapter 5.3.5.

[p. 2] 6° Diversi pezzi di casse egiziane con geroglifici.
 7° Statuetta o sciapti in legno, alta con zoccolo cent. 56
 8° Sciacallo in legno vicino alla statua (ben conservati)
 9° Una selce, e 3 frecce
 10 Tomba intatta... ma però di persone povere. Conteneva solo due casse ben conservate. N° 2 bastoni e 4 vasi.
 11. Oggetti vari.
 12. braccialetto di corallo levato dal braccio della mummia sotto le bende proprio sopra l'osso.
 Queste piccole cose ho potuto trovare, mandando sempre il lavoro regolarmente, cioè senza fare buchi in qua e in là, che poi arrecano grave disturbo a chi deve seguire. Spero che sarò contento. In tutti i casi posso assicurarla che il lavoro è stato coscienzioso, e la zona rovistata abbastanza grande, relativamente al piccolo numero degli operai adoperati.
 (...)

Date: 31/03/1911

Place: Asyut

Sender: V. Rosa

Addressee: E. Schiaparelli

Pages: 3

Subject: Report on excavations

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 1° vers., M49 n3

Citation: MS LT 31.03.1911b

[p. 1] Assiut 31-III-1911

Chiarissimo Signor Professore,

Le accuso ricevuta sua 20 c.m. da Roma: e la ringrazio sentitamente per quanto Ella mi dice del concorso.

Ho preso nota delle di Lei raccomandazioni e pel lavoro e pel viaggio di ritorno: del quale spero vorrà ancora darmi quei ragguagli che crederà necessari specie per le solite mie tre casse (dogana).

Bolos, partito Lunedì sera è ritornato ieri giovedì a mezzogiorno: fu sui terreni di Luqsor e a Behnesa: ringrazia Lei sentitamente per viaggio a Torino e desidererebbe sapere quanto tempo potrà fermarvisi: pel suo bagaglio.

Il Rev. Padre Zaccaria mi tenne preziosa compagnia: rin-

3rd 4 or 5 Late Period masks, with funerary covers over the mummies, some of which of papyrus;

4th 6 well preserved staffs, found inside previously disturbed tombs;

5th 4 offering tables, intact, 3 of which in terracotta and one in stone.

[p. 2] 6th Various pieces of Egyptian coffins, with hieroglyphics.

7th Wooden statuette or *ushabti*, 56 cm high including base

8th Wooden jackal (well preserved) from close to the statue

9th A flint, and 3 arrows

10th An intact tomb... however of poor persons. Contained only two well-preserved coffins, 2 staffs and 4 pots.

11th Various objects.

12th Coral bracelet, removed from the arm of a mummy, under the wrappings, directly in contact with the bone.

I was able to find these small things while always working in correct manner, meaning without making holes here and there, which then cause serious disturbance to those who come next. I hope you will be pleased. I can assure you that the work was done conscientiously in all cases, and the area unearthed was large relative to the small number of workers employed.

(...)

[p. 1] Asyut, 31st March 1911

Distinguished Professor,

I received your letter of the 20th of this month from Rome: I thank you most sincerely for your words about the employment competition.

I acknowledge your instructions for the work and the return voyage, for which I hope you can give me the advises you judge necessary, particularly for my usual three crates (customs).

Bolos departed Monday evening and returned yesterday, meaning Thursday, at noon. He was on the grounds at Luxor and Behnesa. He thanks you deeply for the voyage to Turin, and would like to know how long he should stay, for his baggage.

grazia dei suoi saluti e si lamenta di mancanza [p. 2] di notizie di suo pugno.

Il lavoro procede come al solito: la montagna s'eleva sempre più: il turab è ottimo in basso, alla superficie è smosso essendo ivi formato da gettito di tombe soprastanti. In questo turab trovai ieri numerose cassetine rettangolari (010 x 005 x 004) in legno di conifera, simulanti dei sarcofagi. Dentro una mummia in cera (?) in cui il seno è ben distinto: dei pezzetti di tele e in una che è completa un pezzetto di legno forse un simulacro di "nabuth". Un filo che gira più volte tiene insieme il coperchio al corpo della cassa: il nodo è coperto da una specie di sigillo in terra.

La sezione verticale del turab presenta in basso a contatto della roccia uno straterello di terra giallastra simile a sabbia. Tra gli altri oggettini noto un sostegno di statua in legno con piede (in parte), di lavoro fine.

(...)

dev. Rosa Virginio

Date: [?]/04/1911¹⁰

Place: Rome

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: V. Rosa

Pages: 5

Subject: Instructions for closing the Mission season

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 3° vers., M67 n10

Citation: MS LT 04.1911

[p. 1] *Caro Rosa,*

trovomi ancora a Roma, e di qui riscontro la sua 31 p.p.

Come le dicevo in una mia che intanto le sarà pervenuta, nessuna comunicazione ebbi da molto tempo dal Padre Zaccaria: per cui nulla so dei suoi scavi, nulla delle spese: tutte cose sulle quali, come scrissi allo stesso P. Zaccaria, mi preme avere particolareggiate informazioni.

Spero che queste sieno già in viaggio, e che le riceverò prossimamente.

Frattanto fo inviare al P. Zaccaria altre L 1000, e completerò l'invio del denaro dopo ricevuto il resoconto.

Combiniamo frattanto per la chiusura della Missione. Questa può chiuderla [p. 2] per il 29 od il 30 correnti in quel giorno

Reverend Father Zaccaria kept me precious company: he thanks you for your greetings and laments the lack [p. 2] of news directly from your hand.

The work progresses as usual: the mountain rises ever taller: lower down the *turab* is excellent; at the surface it is loose, having been formed by debris thrown down from the tombs above. Yesterday, in this *turab* I found a number of small rectangular boxes (0.10 x 0.05 x 0.04 m) in coniferous wood, in the likeness of coffins. Inside is a mummy in wax (?), whose breast is clearly distinct, some pieces of linen, and in one that is complete there is a small wooden piece, possibly a representation of a "nabuth". A string, wrapped around several times, keeps the lid together with the body of the box; the knot is covered with a kind of clay seal.

The vertical section of the *turab*, at the lower level in contact with the rock, shows a thin stratum of yellowish earth, similar to sand. Among the other small objects there is a base for a statue in wood, with feet (partial) of fine workmanship.

(...)

Devotedly, Rosa Virginio

[p. 1] Dear Rosa,

I am still in Rome, where I have received your letter of the 31st of last month.

As I said to you in my own letter, which by now you will have received, I have not had any communication from Father Zaccaria for a long time: so I have no information on his excavations, or of the expenses; all things for which I need to have detailed information, as I have written to Father Zaccaria himself.

¹⁰ The date is deduced as April 1911, since the letter responds one from Rosa, dated 31st March.

che le parrà meglio. Se può proseguirla fino al 30, faccia pure, e prenda pure tutto quel numero di operai che crede.

Finché si lavora, bisogna lasciar lo scavo perfettamente in ordine: tener in ordine la grotta, le strade, né tele né ossa disperse, – anche nello scavo del P. Zaccaria –, in modo che l'Ispettore Lefebvre non abbia motivo di lamentarsi. Su questo punto mi raccomando moltissimo alle sue personali premure.

Per l'imballaggio già siamo intesi: sia perfetto.

Le casse delle antichità le depositi presso la scuola, in luogo sano e non esposto alla pioggia: anche di ciò si curi personalmente.
(...)

Date: 03/04/1911

Place: Asyut

Sender: V. Rosa

Addressee: E. Schiaparelli

Pages: 3

Subject: Report on excavations

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 1° vers., M49 n3

Citation: MS LT 03.04.1911

[p. 1] *Assiut 3-4-11*

*Chiarissimo Signor Professore,
Qui non v'ha novità di sorta.*

Il lavoro dei giorni passati ci ha condotti ai piedi degli scavi della Missione Inglese, a detta di Bolos: a scanso di equivoci, si è lavorato per mezza giornata nella speranza di un buon terreno ed invece il "turab" ha franato continuamente e neanche alla superficie della montagna, quì molto alta: ha presentato bene.

Donde siamo andati a sud del cimitero musulmano: a lavorare un pezzo di concessione che non presenta segni di lavori precedenti: ci sarà lavoro per quasi una settimana. Il turab ha uno spessore di poco più di un metro ed è solidissimo: costituito da piccoli pezzi di calcare tenuti assieme da un terriccio pure di calcare ma più decomposto.

[p. 2] *Bolos nella scelta del posto si basa essenzialmente sulle osservazioni da Lei fatte gli anni passati.*

Nel contempo alcuni uomini vuotano la tomba del Padre Zaccaria: i pozzi sondati durante la di Lei permanenza in Egitto vengono riempiti man mano si svuota la tomba. Tra i pilastri e la porta la roccia s'avvalla: un gran pozzo è quasi vicino alla

I hope this information has already been sent, and that I will receive it soon.

In the meantime I am sending Father Zaccaria another 1,000 lire, and will finish sending the funds after having received the report.

Meanwhile, we should arrange for the closure of the Mission. You should close it [p. 2] on the 29th or 30th of the current month, whichever seems best to you. If you can continue until the 30th, go ahead, also taking the number of workers you find necessary.

Keep the excavations perfectly in order until the end of the work: keep the cave and the roads in order, without spreading linens or bones – including at Father Zaccaria's excavations – so that Inspector Lefebvre has no reason to complain. I urge you to pay particular attention to this issue.

I've already given you instructions for the packing: do this without error.

Store the crates of antiquities at the school, in a place that's dry and sheltered from rain: this too must be under your personal supervision.

(...)

[p. 1] Asyut, 3rd April 1911

Distinguished Professor,
There is no news of importance here.

At the advice of Bolos, the work of the past days took us to the foot of the excavations by the English Mission: to be honest, we worked for at least a half day in the hope of finding good terrain and instead the "turab" collapsed continuously; also the work on the surface of the mountain, very high here, did not produce well.

For this we moved to the south of the Muslim cemetery, to work a piece of concession that shows no signs of previous works: there will be work here for almost a week. The *turab* is just over a metre deep, and is very solid, consisting of small pieces of limestone held together by a less compact calcareous soil.

[p. 2] Bolos essentially bases the choice of the place on your observations of previous years.

At the same time some of the men are emptying the tomb of Father Zaccaria:¹¹ the shafts tested during your presence in

¹¹ Tomb N11.1. Sbrigliò, in this volume, chapter 5.3.5.

porta in direzione E. O. verso l'angolo nord-ovest della tomba. Tra questo pozzo e la porticina che immette nelle camere ad est havvi un'apertura rettangolare per cui si scende in un corridojo ora ancora pieno di turab. Esso passa dietro al pozzo di c. s. Un buco, forse di altri lavoratori, che serve al passaggio di una persona, fa comunicare il pozzo col corridojo. Forse tale lavoro di ripulimento sarà lungo, credo che al Rev. Padre Zaccaria, noi partiti, non dispiacerebbe continuarlo.

Si lavora ora con 30 uomini.

Dal conto che Le unisco vedrà che c'è un piccolo passivo [p. 3] che praticamente è stato colmato da anticipi del Padre. Il convertire poi le piastre spese settimanalmente in lire italiane in base al £. 026 per piastra non è esatto: lo continuo per comodità ma è meglio (il che faccio sempre su speciale foglio) convertire l'oro che ricevo in piastre (97.80 per lira sterlina) e conteggiare in base ad esse. Il che potrà al mio ritorno vedere.

Gradisca i miei più cordiali omaggi

dev. Rosa Virginio

Date: 04/04/1911

Place: Rome

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: V. Rosa

Pages: 3

Subject: Approval of Rosa's requests

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 3° vers., M67 n10

Citation: MS LT 04.04.1911

[p. 1] *Roma, 4 Apr. 911*

Caro Rosa,

Trovomi a Roma e qui ricevo l'ultima sua del 28. p.p. Va bene quanto mi scrive e approvo l'aumento operai ecc.: solo attendo il resoconto generale di cassa del P. Zaccaria, onde mandare a tempo il denaro che ancora occorre.
(...)

Egypt are slowly being filled as the tomb is emptied. The rock descends between the pillars and the door; a large shaft is almost next to the door in direction E-W, towards the north-west corner of the tomb. Between this shaft and the small door that leads to the rooms to the east, there is a rectangular opening, and from this one descends into a corridor, still full of *turab*. This passes behind the shaft mentioned above. A hole, perhaps from other workers, which permits the passage of one person, connects the shaft with the corridor. The work of cleaning this could be long; I believe that the Reverend Father Zaccaria would like to continue it after our leaving.

We are working now with 30 men.

From the attached accounts, you will see there is a small deficit, [p. 3] which in fact has been met by an advance from the Father. The conversion of the weekly expenses in piastres to Italian lire on the basis of £ 0.26 per piastra is not exact: I am continuing this for convenience, but it is better to change the gold I receive into piastres (97.80 per pound sterling), and do the accounting on this basis (which I always do, on a special sheet of paper). You will be able to see this at my return.

Please accept my most cordial regards.

Devotedly, Rosa Virginio

[p. 1] Rome, 4th April 1911

Dear Rosa,

I am in Rome, where I have received your letter of the 28th of last month. What you write is good, and I approve the increase in workmen etc. I am just waiting for the overall report on accounts from Father Zaccaria, in order to send the funds in time, as needed.
(...)

Date: 15/04/1911
Place: Turin
Sender: E. Schiaparelli
Addressee: G. Maspero
Pages: 1
Subject: Request for excavation concessions, 1911–1912
Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n15
Citation: TS LT 15.04.1911

[p. 1] *Torino, addì 15 Avril 1911*

*A S.E. G. Maspero
 Directeur Général du Service des Antiquités de L'Égypte
 Caire*

(...) Je me permets de prier V.E. de bien vouloir nous accorder le renouvellement de toutes nos Concessions de fouilles à Gebelein, Assiout, Touna, Antinõe et Behnesa, depuis le 1^{er} Juillet prochain jusqu'au 30 Juin 1912. (...)

ES

Date: 01/05/1911
Place: Asyut
Sender: Z. Berti
Addressee: E. Schiaparelli
Pages: 3
Subject: Expense accounts
Folder: ASTo, MAE, 1° vers., M49 n3
Citation: MS LT 01.05.1911

[p. 1] *Assiut 1.5.1911.*

Illsmo Sig. Comdtore

Qui accluso troverà il resoconto finanziario degli scavi d'Assiut incominciati da me il giorno 20 Febbraio, e che il 12 Marzo consegnai all'ottimo giovane Signor Virginio Rosa, che li terminò il 25 del p. p. Aprile

Quale sia stato il risultato del mio lavoro, credo che sia a sua notizia, tanto più che pure nella duplicata del 13 Aprile dietro suo telegramma, glielo notificava nuovamente. Quello

[p. 1] Turin, 15th April 1911

To His Excellency G. Maspero
 Director General of the Antiquities Service of Egypt
 Cairo

(...) I kindly request that Your Excellency award us the renewal of all our concessions for excavations at Gebelein, Asyut, Tunah, Antinopolis and Behnesa, from the 1st of this coming July until 30th June 1912. (...)

ES

[p. 1] Asyut, 1st May 1911

Distinguished Director

In the attached you will find the financial accounts of the excavations at Asyut, begun by me on 20th February, and which I turned over to the excellent young Virginio Rosa on 12th March, who completed them on April 25th.

I believe you have the news of the results of my work, more so since I notified you again in my copy of April 13th, following arrival of your telegram. Dr. Rosa will himself in-

poi del Dottor Rosa lo saprà dal medesimo, essendo persona in tutto e per tutto inappuntabile anche nelle minime cose. Che se né l'uno né l'altro ha dato risultati grandi, e come si speravano, la colpa non è del lavoro mal fatto, ma principalmente della località dovuta esplorare, invece di altre che sono state impedito o per una, o per un'altra ragione. Questo è quanto Le doveva dire per riguardo ai lavori.

In quanto poi a chiudere i nostri conti, che abbracciano tutta la campagna lunghissima, e di Behnesa e d'Assiut [p. 2] ecco quanto risulta dalle mie note:

(...)

Assiut

Ricevuto per Assiut fr. 7500 = a P. Eg.

Consegnato Dot Rosa a tutto 25 Aprile 1911

fr 7005,36 = a P. Eg. 28.952,20

Deve avere P. Zaccaria fr. 5,36 = P. Eg. 20,20

(...)

[p. 3] (...)

P. Zaccaria Berti

form you of his own results, being an absolutely impeccable person as concerns even the smallest details. The fact that neither one nor the other of us achieved great results, as we would have hoped, is not to blame on the work being poorly done, but primarily on the location we were required to explore, instead of others that for one reason or another were prevented. This is what I have to tell you regarding the works.

Regarding the closure of our accounts, which cover the entire lengthy season and for both Behnesa and Asyut, [p. 2] this is what results from my notes:

(...)

Asyut

Received for Asyut 7,500 fr

Provided to Dr. Rosa up to 25th April 1911,

7,005.36 fr = 28,952.20 Egyptian piastres

Owing to Father Zaccaria 5.36 fr = 20.20 Egyptian piastres

(...)

[p. 3] (...)

Father Zaccaria Berti

Date: 18/09/1911

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: Royal Ministry

Pages: 3

Subject: 1912 season

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n15

Citation: TS LT 18.09.1911

[p. 1] 18 Settembre 1911

Missione archeologica in Egitto

Esercizio 1911–1912

Al R. Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione

Direzione Generale Antichità e Belle Arti

Roma

Sebbene, come è noto a codesto R. Ministero, io non abbia potuto partecipare personalmente ai lavori della Missione archeologica in Egitto nella decorsa campagna, nondimeno, in seguito ai provvedimenti presi, gli scavi eseguiti durante la

[p. 1] 18th September 1911

Archaeological Mission in Egypt

1911–1912 season

To the Royal Ministry of Public Instruction

Directorate General for Antiquities and Fine Arts

Rome

As the Royal Ministry is aware, although I was unable to participate personally in the work of the Archaeological Mission in Egypt during the previous season, the arrangements for the current season of excavations at the necropoleis of Ge-

campagna medesima nelle necropoli di Ghebelein e di Assiut diedero i migliori risultati, sia nei riguardi scientifici, sia per la quantità e per l'importanza del materiale archeologico rinvenuto, segnatamente a Ghebelein. (...)

[p. 2] (...) *Nondimeno, per espresso desiderio del Prof. Maspero, nella prossima campagna dovrò, sia pure per breve tempo, parteciparvi direttamente: e procurerò farlo in modo da non venir meno agli altri molteplici miei doveri.*

Poiché la necropoli di Ghebelein ci ha dato già, in due campagne consecutive, un abbondante materiale delle prime Dinastie egiziane, sarebbe mio proposito proseguirne l'esplorazione fino ad esaurimento: il che forse può essere fatto nell'inverno prossimo.

Dopo Ghebelein, sono da proseguirsi i lavori nella Concessione di Assiut, e da incominciare quelli della concessione di Tunah, lasciando per ora da parte la Concessione di Ghizeh, che esigerebbe mezzi assai superiori a quelli di cui possiamo presentemente disporre. (...)

Date: 13/11/1911

Place: Cairo

Sender: G. Maspero

Addressee: E. Schiaparelli

Pages: 1

Subject: Award of excavation authorisations, 1911–1912

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n15

Citation: MS LT 13.11.1911

[p. 1] *Caire, le 13 Novembre 1911*

Monsieur

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le Comité d'Égyptologie, dans sa séance du 8 Novembre ct. a renouvelé, du 1er Novembre 1911 au 31 Octobre 1912 l'autorisation de fouilles que vous avez demandée pour Gebelein – Assiout – Antinoe et Behnesah, dans les réserves habituelles. Le site de Touna reste entre les mains de l'Institut Française d'Archeologie au Caire.

(...)

Le Directeur Général

G Maspero

belein and Asyut have yielded excellent results, concerning both scientific matters and for the quantity and importance of the archaeological material recovered, particularly at Gebelein. (...)

[p. 2] (...) Nevertheless, in keeping with the express wishes of Professor Maspero, I will have to participate directly in the next season, even if for a short time, and I will arrange to do so in such a manner as to still respect my many other duties.

Since over two consecutive seasons the Gebelein necropolis has already yielded abundant material from the first Egyptian dynasties, my intention would be to continue the exploration there until completion, which could possibly be reached during the coming winter.

After Gebelein, we would continue work at the Asyut concession and begin that at the Tunah concession; for now we would leave aside the Giza concession, which would require substantially greater means than are presently available. (...)

[p. 1] Cairo, 13th November 1911

Sir

It is my honour to inform you that during its meeting of November 8th, the Egyptology Committee renewed the excavation authorisation you requested for Gebelein, Asyut, Antinopolis and Behnesa, from 1st November 1911 to 31st October 1912, subject to the usual conditions. The site of Tunah remains in the hands of the French Archaeological Institute in Cairo.

(...)

The Director General

G. Maspero

Date: 13/12/1911
Place: Turin
Sender: E. Schiaparelli
Addressee: G. Maspero
Pages: 3
Subject: Working days, 1910–1911 season
Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n15
Citation: TS LT 13.12.1911

[p. 1] 13 Décembre 1911

Oggetto
 Miss. archeol. in Egitto

A S.E. G. Maspero,
 Directeur Generale du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte
 Caire

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser reception de l'aimable communication avec laquelle V.E. a bien voulu m'informer que le Comité d'Égyptologie, dans sa séance du 8 Novembre dernier, à renouvelé, du 1 Novembre au 31 Octobre 1912, l'autorisation de fouilles que notre Mission avait demandée pour Gebeleïn, Assiout, Antinöe et Behnesa, sous les reserves habituelles. (...)

[p. 3] Mission archéologique italienne

Campagne 1910-1911

Fouilles à Behnesa - depuis 4 Novembre 1910 à 10 Janvier 1911	Journées de travail	55
“ “ Ghebeleïn “ 12 Janvier – 9 Mars 1911	“ “	50
“ “ Assiout “ 10 Mars – 22 Avril	“ “	37

En totalité	“ “	142

Journées de travail 142 à 10 piastres eg. = p. eg. 1420
 = francs 369,20

[p. 1] 13th December 1911

Subject
 Archaeological Mission in Egypt

To His Excellency G. Maspero,
 Director General of the Antiquities Service of Egypt
 Cairo

It is my honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's kind communication, in which you inform us that the Egyptology Committee, in its meeting of November 8th, has renewed the excavation authorisation requested by our Mission for Gebelein, Asyut, Antinopolis and Behnesa, from November 1st to 31st October 1912, subject to the usual conditions (...)

[p. 3] Italian Archaeological Mission

1910–1911 season

Excavations at Behnesa - from 4th November 1910 to 10th January 1911	Working days	55
Excavations at Gebelein - from 12th January to 9th March 1911	Working days	50
Excavations at Asyut - from 10th March to 22nd April	Working days	37

Total	Working days	142

142 working days at 10 Egyptian piastres = 1,420 Egyptian piastres
 = 369.20 francs

1912

Date: 03/02/1912**Place:** Turin**Sender:** E. Schiaparelli**Addressee:** B. Ghattas**Pages:** 5**Subject:** Instruction for excavations at Asyut, 1912**Folder:** ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n16**Citation:** TS LT 03.02.1912a

[p. 1] 3 febbraio 1912

Caro Bolos,

Spero che dall'Ing. Parvis e dal Conte Manassei avrai il permesso di andare ad Assiut ad occuparti per un po' di tempo dei nostri scavi.

Il Prof. Barocelli, che mando per dirigerli, arriverà, costì al Cairo, lunedì 19 corrente, col treno che parte da Alessandria alle 3 pomeridiane e giunge al Cairo alle 6. (...)

Se avrai avuto il permesso, tu partirai per Assiut la mattina del 20, e appena arrivato ti occuperai di mettere in ordine l'accampamento, in modo che, arrivando il Professore Barocelli mercoledì alle ore 3,40 pom., ossia il giorno dopo di te, trovi già tutto pronto e possa andare subito all'accampamento. Spero che insieme al Prof. Barocelli venga anche il Conte Manassei, e preparerai [p. 2] anche per lui.

Le chiavi delle casse devono essere presso la M. Superiora delle Suore, poiché Savina dice che qui non ci sono: nel caso che qualcuna mancasse, cercate di aprire, guastando il meno possibile.

Sarà meglio non aprire la comunicazione fra le due grotte, per evitare quella corrente d'aria che è molto cattiva: potrete combinare in modo che si possa pranzare in qualche punto vicino alla cucina. Le due tombe chiuse con cancellata si possono riservare per deposito delle antichità. (...)

[p. 3] (...) *Quanto al personale lavorante, potrete prendere 30, 40 o anche 50 Zappe e altrettanti ragazzi, a seconda del lavoro. Se potete fare un lavoro grande, ne prenderete di più; altrimenti di meno: ma voglio un lavoro solo. Potrai solamente staccare due o tre lavoranti, insieme a Morkos, per fare saggi qua e là. Ma il lavoro deve essere uno solo.*

È preferibile prendere della gente del Deir, e, se questi man-

[p. 1] 3rd February 1912

Dear Bolos,

I hope that Engineer Parvis and Count Manassei will give you permission to go to Asyut to manage our excavations for some time.

I am sending Professor Barocelli to direct the excavations. He will arrive in Cairo on the 19th of this month, by train leaving Alexandria at 3 p.m. and arriving in Cairo at 6 p.m. (...)

If you have received permission, you will leave for Asyut on the morning of the 20th, and as soon as you arrive you will put the camp in order, so that when Professor Barocelli arrives on Wednesday at 3:40 p.m., meaning the day after you, he will find everything ready and can immediately go to the camp. I hope that Count Manassei will arrive together with Professor Barocelli, and you should prepare [p. 2] for him as well.

The keys for the crates should be with the Mother Superior of the Sisters, since Savina says they are not here. If any of the keys are missing, try to open the crates with as little damage as possible.

You should avoid opening communication between the two caves,¹² to avoid the very bad draught of air. You should arrange so that lunch can be provided somewhere near the kitchen. The two tombs closed with gates can be used for storage of the antiquities. (...)

[p. 3] (...) Concerning personnel, you can take 30, 40 or even 50 hoes¹³ and an equal number of boys, as necessary for the work. If you can manage a large job, you can take more,

¹² Schiaparelli refers to the passage between Tomb II and Tomb III.

¹³ Diggers, workmen.

chino, qualcuno di Gau. Se si presenti qualche musulmano di Assiut, se sia buono, bisognerà anche prenderlo, per evitare che si pensi che facciamo questione di religione.

Ti raccomando di impedire che si battano i lavoratori, e tanto meno i ragazzi.

Sarà difficile che l'Ing. Parvis [p. 4] ed il Conte Manassei possano darti un permesso lungo: perché avrai da fare altrove: vedi perciò di combinare le cose in modo che, anche in tua assenza, possano camminare bene.

D'altra parte, essendo ad Assiut, potrai accompagnare il Conte Manassei a visitare i terreni di codeste parti: bisogna che, anche quando ti assenti per pochi dì, vi sia persona che faccia lavorare e colla quale il Prof. Barocelli possa farsi intendere.

Se il Maestro Barnaba di Armant fosse capace, potresti cercar lui.

Insomma, cerca di accomodare le cose in modo che, senza trascurare i doveri del tuo impiego, anche gli scavi possano procedere bene.

Quanto poi al luogo da scavare, possiamo fare due cose: o riprendere il lavoro in alto, dove lo avete lasciato l'anno passato, ovvero incominciare di sotto, a partire dalla strada di Drunka, e salire su mano, mano, incominciando dall'angolo vicino alla fornace. Quasi, quasi io preferirei questo; però mi rimetto. Ma, o in un luogo o nell'altro, si scavi sistematicamente, secondo il modo nostro, e non all'araba, andando sempre alla montagna, tenendo sempre separato tutto ciò che si trova insieme nello stesso luogo, mettendo tutto in cassette separate, come avete fatto l'anno scorso, risepellendo le ossa, le tele ecc. ecc. Insomma un lavoro pulito.

Mi raccomando per l'imballaggio.

Buone cose,

Date: 03/02/1912

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: G. Maspero

Pages: 1

Subject: Opening day and director of 1912 season

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n16

Citation: TS LT 03.02.1912b

otherwise less: but I want only one worksite. You can take not more than two or three workers, together with Morkos, to dig test pits here and there; but there must only be one worksite.

It will be best to hire people from Deir, and a few from Qaw el-Kebir if the former are insufficient. If a few Muslims from Asyut want to work, and they are good, you should take them, to avoid any issues about religion.

I urge you to prevent any beating of the men, and even more so the boys.

It will be difficult for Mr. Parvis [p. 4] and Count Manassei to permit you a long absence, because you will have duties elsewhere; because of this, you must arrange things so that even in your absence, the work can proceed well.

On the other hand, since you will be there, you can accompany Count Manassei in visiting the grounds in this area: even when you will be gone for just a few days, you must arrange for someone to keep the work going, with whom Professor Barocelli can communicate.

If Barnaba, the teacher from Armant, is available, you could try to get him.

In short, try to arrange the things so that the excavations can continue well, without neglecting the duties of your employment.

Regarding the location for excavations, we have two possibilities: either resume the work above, where you left off last year, or begin below, starting from the Drunka road, and gradually proceed upwards beginning from the corner near the kiln. I would almost recommend [p. 5] the latter; however I accept your judgement. But whether in one place or the other, you must excavate systematically, in our manner, not in the Arab way, always proceeding towards the mountain, always keeping everything from the same place together, putting everything in separate crates, as you did last year, reburying the bones, the linen, etc. etc. In short: proper work.

Pay proper attention to the packing.

Best wishes,

[p. 1] 3 Février, 1912

A Son Excellence G. Maspero
 Directeur Général du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte
 Caire

Me referant à la lettre 13 Novembre dernier, Num. 90, de cette Honorable Direction Générale, j'ai l'honneur de signifier à V.E. que notre Mission se propose de reprendre ses travaux dans la concession de Assiout le 21 du moi courant, sous la direction de Professeur Pierre Barocelli, élève de l'école d'égyptologie de l'Université de Turin. (...)

Date: [?]/02/1912

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: P. Barocelli

Pages: 2

Subject: Indications for arrival in Egypt

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n16

Citation: TS LT 02.1912

[p. 1] *Pro-memoria per il Dott. Barocelli*

*Il Dott. Barocelli partirà da Napoli il dì 15 Febbraio.
 Arriverà ad Alessandria il dì 19 Febbraio nelle ore antimeridiane. (...)*

Nello stesso giorno del suo arrivo ad Alessandria egli potrà partire pel Cairo. (...)

[p. 2] *Egli potrà quindi partire per Assiut la mattina successiva (martedì 21) e vi arriverà verso le ore 3,30 pomeridiane.*

Sarà bene che si prenda al Cairo il necessario per la colazione, e che dal Cairo, prima di partire, telegrafi al Prefetto Apostolico Chiesa Latina - ASSIOUT

permettomi annunziarle arriverò stassera ore 3,30.

Il bagaglio grosso potrà da Alessandria spedirlo a grande Velocità ad Assiut.

[p. 1] 3rd February 1912

To His Excellency G. Maspero
 Director General of the Antiquities Service of Egypt
 Cairo

With reference to the letter of 13th November 1911, No. 90, from the Honourable Directorate General, I have the pleasure to report to Your Excellence that our Mission plans to resume work at the Asyut concession on the 21st of the current month, under the direction of Professor Pierre Barocelli, student at the University of Turin School of Egyptology. (...)

[p. 1] Memorandum regarding Dr. Barocelli

Dr. Barocelli will depart from Naples on February 15th. He will arrive at Alexandria on the morning of February 19th. (...)

On the same day of his arrival in Alexandria he will depart for Cairo. (...)

[p. 2] He can therefore depart for Asyut the following morning (Tuesday 21st February), where he will arrive at around 3:30 p.m.

It would be best to take what is necessary for lunch in Cairo, and before leaving, telegraph from there to the Apostolic Prefect of the Latin Church – ASYUT

Allow me inform you that I will arrive this evening at 3:30.

His large baggage should be sent by Express from Alexandria to Asyut.

Date: 21/02/1912
Place: Cairo
Sender: P. Barocelli
Addressee: E. Schiaparelli
Pages: 2
Subject: First days in Egypt
Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n16
Citation: MS LT 21.02.1912

[p. 1] *Cairo, 21 febbraio 1912*

Chiarissimo Sig. Professore,
non avendo trovato ieri nel suo ufficio il Sig. Segretario Generale del Museo, Sig. Bazil, ho dovuto ritornarvi questa mattina e rimettere quindi, con mio rincrescimento, a domani, giovedì, la mia partenza per Assiut.

Bolos già da una settimana, avendo avuto il permesso dai suoi superiori, mi ha preceduto ad Assiut; vi farò quindi cominciare immediatamente i lavori.

Questa mattina al Museo, in presenza del Sig. Bazil, ho firmato il contratto. Ho visto che questo recava stampata la seguente condizione: «en présence d'un délégué du Service des Antiquités», cui si deve pagare «la somme de 20 piastres tarif par jour à titre d'indemnité et les frais de voyage...».

Ho visto altresì che questo contratto era già stato rinnovato varie volte e mi sono creduto quindi autorizzato senz'altro a mettere la mia firma per la rinnovazione di esso. Non ho quindi creduto di far domanda affinché gli scavi avessero luogo senza la presenza di "delegato".

(...)

Date: 21/03/1912
Place: Cairo
Sender: G. Maspero
Addressee: E. Schiaparelli
Pages: 1
Subject: Transport of antiquities from Asyut and Luxor
Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n16
Citation: TS LT 21.03.1912

[p. 1] *Le Caire, le 21 Mars 1912*

[p. 1] Cairo, 21st February 1912

Distinguished Professor,

Yesterday I did not find the Secretary General of the Museum, Mr. Bazil, in his office, and I had to return this morning. To my disappointment, I have thus had to delay my departure for Asyut until tomorrow, Thursday.

Bolos, having received permission from his superiors, has preceded me to Asyut by a week; I will therefore have the work begin immediately.

This morning at the Museum, I signed the contract in the presence of Mr. Bazil. I saw that the following condition was printed on it: "In the presence of a delegate of the Antiquities Service", who must be paid "the sum of 20 piastres fees per day, in compensation for travel expenses...".

I also noticed that this contract had been renewed several times, and therefore I felt clearly authorised to sign for renewal; and I did not believe I could request that the excavations proceed without the presence of a "delegate".

(...)

[p. 1] Cairo, 21st March 1912

Urgent

Monsieur le Professeur,

Afin de nous permettre de vous délivrer un bulletin rose pour le transport à prix réduit de vos antiquités provenant d'Assiout et de Louxor, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien nous faire parvenir le plus tôt possible une attestation du Consulat d'Italie certifiant que ces antiquités sont bien destinées à un Musée.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Professeur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Le Directeur Général

G Maspero

Monsieur le Prof. Schiaparelli
Assiout

Date: 19/06/1912

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: Royal Ministry

Pages: 4

Subject: Scientific results, 1912 season

Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n16

Citation: TS LT 19.06.1912

[p. 1] *Torino, 19 Giugno 1912*

Missione archeologica in Egitto
Risultati scientifici

Al R. Ministero
Roma

(...) [p. 2] (...) *E si dovette perciò limitarsi all'esplorazione di una determinata zona della nostra Concessione di Assiut, dove fu scelta una piccola conca, coperta da altissimi cumuli di detriti che presentavano poche tracce di recenti manomissioni. Questa esplorazione, condotta sistematicamente, si poté completamente esaurire.*

La detta piccola conca si ritrovò infatti, come si era previsto, quasi completamente intatta, e comprendeva esclusivamente

Urgent

Dear Mr. Professor,

In order for us to issue a pink permit for the reduced cost of transport of your antiquities from Asyut and Luxor, I have the honour of requesting you to send us a document from the Italian Consulate, as soon as possible, certifying that the destination for the antiquities is a Museum.

Please accept, Mr. Professor, the expression of my distinguished regards.

The Director General

G. Maspero

Professor Schiaparelli
Asyut

[p. 1] Turin, 19th June 1912

Archaeological Mission in Egypt
Scientific results

To the Royal Ministry
Rome

(...) [p. 2] (...) And because of this we had to limit the exploration to a specific area of our concession at Asyut, where we chose a small bay covered with very deep debris, which showed little sign of recent disturbance. Working systematically, it was possible to complete this exploration in entirety.

As we expected, the small bay was found to be almost completely intact; and the contents were exclusively burials from the period between the Fourth and the Twelfth Dynasty

sepulture del periodo fra la quarta e la dodicesima Dinastia, (Secolo XXXV a XXII avanti C.) e cioè di una età della quale si possiede assai scarso materiale archeologico. Oltre 120 casse, col relativo scheletro, si trovarono intatte, e sebbene molte di queste fossero sepulture di poveri, con poca e misera suppellettile, non [p. 3] mancarono però alcune con suppellettile di maggior pregio e altra suppellettile, pure di pregio, si trovò in altre tombe, le quali per quanto manomesse in tempo antichissimo, avevano nondimeno conservato più o meno in buono stato parte della medesima.

Perciò oltre ad una raccolta di circa 100 scheletri, tutti del medesimo tempo, che forniranno un materiale veramente prezioso per ricerche etnografiche, oltre alle osservazioni fatte sui riti funebri di quell'antico periodo che risultarono assai diversi da quelli del periodo posteriore, si raccolse un considerevole numero di antichità, fra le quali notevoli frammenti di statue di legno, casse dipinte colle relative mummie ecc.

Come è noto a codesto R. Ministero per le ragioni esposte nella mia lettera delli 18 Luglio 1911 di Num. 4875, le antichità rinvenute nella nostra campagna del decorso anno 1911, non si erano portate a Torino, ma si erano lasciate in deposito in Egitto. E riunito quel materiale a quello rinvenuto quest'anno se ne riempirono 96 grandi casse, delle qua [p. 4] li 8 soltanto furono trattenute dal Museo del Cairo, e le rimanenti già sono felicemente pervenute a questo Museo, rappresentandovi un nuovo e cospicuo incremento per queste collezioni.

Se, come è nei nostri propositi, la nostra Missione potrà nella prossima campagna riprendere ed esaurire lo scavo della necropoli di Ghebelein, e proseguire ancora quella di Assiut, si può avere certezza che non solo il Museo di Torino supererà ogni altro Museo di Europa per materiali archeologici del periodo che intercade fra la prima Dinastia e la dodicesima, ma avrà pure abbondante materiale del medesimo periodo per distribuirlo ad altri Musei del Regno.

ES

Date: 28/10/1912

Place: Turin

Sender: E. Schiaparelli

Addressee: Royal Ministry

Pages: 2

(thirty-fifth to twenty-second centuries BC), that is, from an era for which little archaeological material is owned. Over 120 coffins were found intact, with the relative skeletons, and although many of these were poor burials, with few and poor quality funerary goods, [p. 3] there were also some tombs with funerary goods of better quality; admirable goods were also found in other tombs which, although they had been disturbed in ancient time, still preserved a part of the goods in more or less good condition.

The Mission thus achieved a collection of around 100 skeletons, all from the same time period, which will provide truly valuable material for ethnographic research, as well as observations on the funerary rites of that ancient period, which result as different from the later period; not only this, there were also a considerable number of antiquities, including remarkable fragments of wooden statues, painted coffins with the relative mummies, etc.

As the Royal Ministry is aware, given the reasons explained in my letter of 18th July 1911 No. 4875, the antiquities from the 1911 season were not brought to Turin, but left in storage in Egypt. The combination of this material with that recovered in the current year filled 96 large crates; of these, [p. 4] only 8 were kept by the Museum in Cairo, and the rest arrived safely at this Museum, representing a new and important increase for these collections.

If, as we are proposing, the Mission for the coming season could resume and complete the excavation of the necropolis of Gebelein, and continue that of Asyut, not only is it certain that the Turin Museum would surpass all other European Museums for archaeological materials of the period between the First and the Twelfth Dynasty, but it would also have abundant material from this period to distribute to other Royal Museums.

ES

Subject: Proposal for 1913 mission
Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n16
Citation: TS LT 28.10.1912

[p. 1] 28 Ottobre 1912

*Missione archeologica in Egitto
 Esercizio 1912–1913*

*Al R. Ministero
 Roma*

Nella mia lettera delli 19 Giugno p.p., dopo aver dato relazione dei risultati ottenuti dalla nostra Missione in Egitto nell'ultima campagna di scavi, già accennai al proposito che nella prossima campagna si dovesse proseguire, con speranza di poterla esaurire, l'esplorazione della necropoli di Ghebelein e di quella di Assiut.

A termine del nuovo regolamento che regola la concessione di scavi in Egitto, questi dovranno durare complessivamente, fra le due Concessioni, non meno di quattro mesi; per cui sarà d'uopo iniziarli prossimamente. (...)

[p. 2] (...) Il Direttore

1913

Date: 24/01/1913
Place: Turin
Sender: E. Schiaparelli
Addressee: G. Maspero
Pages: 1
Subject: Start day and director of 1913 season
Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n17
Citation: TS LT 24.01.1913

[p. 1] Torino, addì 24 Janvier 1913

*A Son Excellence G. Maspero
 Directeur Général du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte
 Caire*

[p. 1] 28th October 1912

Archaeological Mission in Egypt
 1912–1913 season

To the Royal Ministry
 Rome

In my letter of June 19th of this year, after having reported on the results achieved by our Mission in Egypt during the previous excavation season, I remarked that in the next season the Mission should continue the exploration of the necropoleis of Gebelein and Asyut, with the hope of exhausting them.

Under the terms of the new regulations governing the concession of excavations in Egypt, these must last in total not less than four months between the two concessions; because of this, it will be necessary to begin very soon. (...)

[p. 2] (...) The Director

[p. 1] Turin, 24th January 1913

To His Excellence G. Maspero
 Director General of the Antiquities Service of Egypt
 Cairo

J'ai l'honneur de signifier à V.E. que notre Mission se propose de reprendre ses travaux dans la concession de Assiout le 20 Fevrier prochain, sous ma direction personnelle. (...)

E. Schiaparelli,
Directeur de la Mission arch. italienne

Date: 02/03/1913
Place: Asyut
Sender: Pietro Molli
Addressee: Giulio Molli
Pages: 1
Subject: Greetings from Asyut
Folder: Private collection
Citation: MS PC 02.03.1913.

*Assiout 2 Marzo 1913
dalla nostra sala = Tomba di Bef-Yeb–
Cordialissimi saluti
Piero
(Il luogo degli scavi è segnato
con una croce a due sbarre †
il nostro attendamento con
una croce †.)*

Date: 08/07/1913
Place: Turin
Sender: E. Schiaparelli
Addressee: Royal Ministry
Pages: 3
Subject: Report on excavations
Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n17
Citation: TS LT 08.07.1913

[p. 1] 8 Luglio 1913

*Missione Archeologica in Egitto
(1912–1913)*

*Al R. Ministero della pubblica Istruzione –
Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti –
Roma*

It is my honour to inform Your Excellency that our Mission proposes to resume the works at the Asyut concession on February 20th, under my personal direction. (...)

E. Schiaparelli,
Director of the Italian Archaeological Mission

Asyut 2nd March 1913
From our living room = Tomb of Bef-Yeb¹⁴
Best regards
Piero
(The excavation place is marked with a
double-barred cross †, our tent camp with a cross †.)

[p. 1] 8th July 1913

Archaeological Mission in Egypt
(1912–1913)

¹⁴ Tomb III (N12.1, Iti-ibi).

Da domestiche sventure e dalle condizioni della mia salute trattenuto a Torino fino al principio dello scorso Febbraio, sono stato forzatamente costretto a differire i lavori della nostra Missione Archeologica a stagione troppo inoltrata per poter intraprendere scavi nella parte più meridionale dell'Egitto: e per tale motivo si dovette, anche quest'anno, rinunciare a proseguire l'esplorazione della Concessione di Ghebelein, limitandoci a lavorare per poco più di due mesi in quella di Assiut.

Qui vi riprendemmo lo scavo al punto in cui si lasciò l'anno passato, e i risultati non ne sono stati, a mio parere, meno soddisfacenti. Bensì il numero delle sepolture rinvenute intatte è stato minore dell'anno passato, ma in compenso si ebbero tombe con suppellettile di maggior pregio, le quali vennero a portare un prezioso incremento al cospicuo materiale che, dissepellito nella medesima necropoli nelle campagne precedenti, già si trova per la massima parte in questo Museo.

Durante i nostri lavori si misero inoltre in luce i resti di una grandiosa tomba che apparteneva ad uno dei principi del Nomo di Assiut, e che dovette essere una delle maggiori e delle più belle dell'intera necropoli.

[p. 2] *Disgraziatamente, aperta e saccheggiata fin da tempo antichissimo, fu poi trasformata in cava di pietra e rovinata in modo che delle pitture e delle iscrizioni che ne coprivano le pareti rimangono oggi pochissimi resti. Nondimeno, anche da quel poco che rimane, possiamo ricavare preziose indicazioni archeologiche, le quali saranno messe in luce nella pubblicazione che la Missione sta preparando sui risultati della esplorazione della necropoli medesima.*

Per quanto, come ho testé accennato, i risultati ottenuti possano ritenersi soddisfacenti, nondimeno, poiché il materiale archeologico che viene dato dalla necropoli di Assiut ha carattere assai uniforme, e questo Museo ne possiede già una ragguardevole quantità, mi è parso conveniente di preparare per l'anno prossimo l'esplorazione di altra necropoli che possa rivelarci sotto qualche altro aspetto l'antica civiltà egiziana. E con questo intento, mentre ho rinunciato alla Concessione di Assiut, ho fatto domanda che ci venisse accordata la necropoli di Elefantina, di fronte ad Assuan. (...)

To the Royal Ministry of Public Instruction,
Directorate General for Antiquities and Fine Arts,
Rome

Due to domestic misadventures and my health conditions, I was detained in Turin until the beginning of this February, and was forced to defer the work of our Archaeological Mission until the season was too far advanced to undertake excavations in the southernmost part of Egypt. For this reason, again this year, we had to forego the continued exploration of the Gebelein concession, and limit our work to slightly more than two months at Asyut.

Here, we resumed the excavations at the point where we had left off last year, and in my opinion the results were no less satisfactory. Although the number of intact burials recovered was less than last year, this was compensated by the tombs having burial goods of greater quality; this has resulted in a precious increase to the important material excavated from the same necropolis in the preceding seasons, the large part of which is already in our Museum.

Our work also brought to light the remains of a grand tomb belonging to one of the princes of the Nome of Asyut, which must be one of the greatest and most beautiful of the entire necropolis.

[p. 2] Unfortunately, it had been opened and sacked in ancient times, then used as a quarry, and ruined to the extent that little now remains of the paintings and inscriptions that covered the walls. Nevertheless, even from the little that remains, we are able to gain valuable archaeological information, which will be revealed in the publication on the results from explorations of the necropolis which the Mission is preparing.

While the results have been satisfactory, as noted above, the archaeological material offered by the necropolis of Asyut is quite uniform in character, and this Museum already holds a substantial quantity; for this I believe that for next year it would be better to explore a different necropolis that could reveal some different aspects of ancient Egyptian civilisation. For this purpose, while I have given up the Asyut concession, I have requested that we be awarded the necropolis of Elephantine, in front of Aswan. (...)

Date: 24/07/1913
Place: Rome
Sender: Royal Ministry
Addressee: E. Schiaparelli
Pages: 1
Subject: Objects and scientific publication
Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n17
Citation: TS LT 24.07.1913

[p. 1] *Roma, addì 24 luglio 1913*

Oggetto = *Scavi in Egitto.*

La ringrazio di avermi data partecipazione dell'esito soddisfacente dell'ultima campagna di scavi ad Assiut, ed attendo poi di essere informato dell'arrivo delle suppellettili per ripartire fra gli altri musei nazionali quelle che si renda inutile di accumulare nei magazzini del museo di Torino. Sarà pure opportuno che la S.V. spinga innanzi più che sia possibile la pubblicazione di un rapporto scientifico sulle ultime campagne.
(...)

1914

Date: [?]/[?]/1914
Place: -
Sender: E. Schiaparelli
Addressee: -
Pages: 4
Subject: Summary of the first eleven years of excavation in Egypt
Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n18
Citation: MS LT 1914

[p. 1] *Missione Archeologica Italiana in Egitto*

La Missione archeologica in Egitto, promossa e sostenuta dalla munificenza di S.M. il Re e dalle erogazioni dei RR. Ministeri della Pubblica Istruzione e degli Affari Esteri, iniziò i suoi lavori nel Gennaio dell'anno 1903 e li prosegue tuttora. Della medesima fecero parte, oltre a parecchi colti e valorosi giovani, il Dott. Evaristo Breccia, attualmente Direttore del Museo di

[p. 1] Rome, 24th July 1913

Subject = Excavations in Egypt.

I thank you for having informed me of the satisfactory results of the last excavation season at Asyut; I await information on the arrival of the goods, for distribution among the other national museums of what does not serve to accumulate in the storage areas of the Turin Museum. I also recommend that you push ahead as much as possible with the publication of a scientific report on the recent seasons.
(...)

[p. 1] Archaeological Mission in Egypt

The Archaeological Mission in Egypt, promoted and supported by the generosity of His Majesty the King, and the provisions of the Royal Ministries of Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs, began work in January of 1903, and continues to this date. Apart from many educated and stalwart youths, the participants in the mission have included Dr. Evaristo Breccia,

Alessandria in Egitto, il Dott. Roberto Paribeni, presentemente Direttore del Museo Nazionale Romano, il Dott. Pietro Barocelli, ora Ispettore presso il Museo di Torino, il Dott. Prof. Giovanni Marro; segnatamente vi collaborarono i compianti Dott. Francesco Ballerini e Sig. Benvenuto Savina, Ispettore il primo e Soprastante il secondo presso il Museo medesimo.

I lavori della Missione si svolsero in varie località alla medesima riservate dalla Direzione Generale delle Antichità dell'Egitto, e segnatamente nella necropoli di Menfi, presso la grande piramide di Cheope, nell'area dell'antica Eliopoli, nelle necropoli di Assiut e di Gau, sull'area della fortezza di Ghebelein, a sud di Tebe e nelle vicine necropoli, e soprattutto in due punti della [p. 2] necropoli tebana, la valle delle Regine e la valle di Deir-el-Medinet.

Le esplorazioni furono condotte sistematicamente, nulla lasciando di inesplorato e furono dirette non solo e non tanto alla ricerca di oggetti antichi, quanto alla valutazione rigorosamente scientifica delle circostanze del loro ritrovamento: per cui oggetti che in sé medesimi avrebbero avuto scarsissimo valore e frammenti senza valore alcuno hanno potuto contribuire in modo diretto ed efficacissimo all'incremento delle nostre cognizioni sulla storia e sull'archeologia dell'Egitto.

I risultati che si ottennero in undici successive campagne archeologiche, della durata da un massimo di sette mesi a un minimo di due, sono stati senza dubbio notevoli sia come contributo scientifico sia come ritrovamento di oggetti e di monumenti, che vennero per la massima parte ad arricchire il Museo di Torino.

(...)

Ad Assiut fu raccolto abbondante materiale che, incominciando dalle prime Dinastie, particolarmente illustra il periodo [p. 3] fra la Dinastia sesta ed undecima.

(...)

[p. 4] I risultati, dei quali è stato dato sopra un brevissimo cenno saranno ampiamente illustrati in una prossima e speciale pubblicazione.

La missione lavora presentemente nella necropoli di Assuan.

Il Direttore

currently Director of the Museum of Alexandria in Egypt, Dr. Roberto Paribeni, currently Director of the National Roman Museum, Dr. Pietro Barocelli, now Inspector at the Museum of Turin, and Professor Dr. Giovanni Marro; other notable participants include the late Dr. Francesco Ballerini and Mr. Benvenuto Savina, respectively Inspector and Keeper at the Turin Museum.

The Mission has conducted its works in various locations reserved for its use by the Directorate General for Antiquities of Egypt, in particular at the necropolis of Memphis, near the Great Pyramid of Cheops, in the area of ancient Heliopolis, in the necropoleis of Asyut and Qaw el-Kebir, in the area of the fortress of Gebelein to the south of Thebes, and in the nearby necropoleis, and above all at two locations of [p. 2] the Theban necropolis: the Valley of the Queens and the valley of Deir el-Medina.

The explorations were conducted systematically, leaving nothing unexplored, and the aim was not only or even primarily to search for antique objects, rather more so to provide rigorous scientific evaluation of the circumstances of their recovery: meaning that objects which themselves would have very little value, and fragments without any value, have contributed directly to the very effective increase of our knowledge on the history and archaeology of Egypt.

The results obtained over eleven successive archaeological seasons, ranging in duration from a maximum of seven to a minimum of two months, have clearly been important both for their scientific contribution and for the recovery of objects and monuments, which for the large part have come to enrich the Museum of Turin.

(...)

At Asyut, the Mission has collected abundant material beginning from the first Dynasties, which is particularly important in illustrating the period [p. 3] between the Sixth and the Eleventh Dynasty.

(...)

[p. 4] The results, only briefly noted above, will soon be widely illustrated in a special publication.

The Mission is currently working in the necropolis of Aswan.

The Director

Date: 01/04/1922
Place: Turin
Sender: E. Schiaparelli
Addressee: L. Pernier¹⁵
Pages: 2
Subject: Objects for the Archaeological Museum of Florence
Folder: ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n21
Citation: MS LT 01.04.1922

[p. 1] *Torino 1 Aprile 1922*

Oggetto

Sezione egizia_Progetto di ampliamento

A N. 28 Febbraio 1922

Ripetutamente assente per ragioni di servizio prego scusare il ritardo col quale rispondo alla domanda dalla S.V. rivoltami colla Nota delli 28 Febbraio p.p. circa la qualità ed il numero degli oggetti egiziani, di cui questo Museo può disporre a vantaggio di codesto Museo.

In ora di massima, il materiale di cui questo Museo può disporre è costituito da casse di mummia e da vasi fittili provenienti principalmente dalla necropoli di Assiut e di Ghebelein da riferirsi al periodo fra la III e la XII Dinastia, oltre a qualche altro isolato oggetto proveniente o da quelle o da altre necropoli e di tempo più tardo. Già imballati a cura del Cav. Zei si trovano già da varii anni giacenti tre mummie di Assiut nelle rispettive [p. 2] casse, alle quali potrebbero esserne aggiunte alcune altre; ma non devo dissimulare che trattasi di materiale bensì archeologicamente interessante, ma non molto appariscente e pei profani relativamente uniforme.

Di vasi, fra grandi e piccoli, scelti fra i vari tipi disponibili, potrei disporre di un centinaio o anche di più, e di alcune decine di altri svariati oggetti, che potrebbero tutto insieme occupare una delle quattro attuali minori sale di codesto Museo (...).

[p. 1] Turin, 1st April 1922

Subject

Egyptian Section – Enlargement plans

Regarding: Note of 28th February 1922

Subsequent to repeated absences for reasons of service, I offer my apologies for the delay in replying to the question in your Note of 28th February, concerning the quality and number of Egyptian objects which this Museum can offer for the benefit of your Museum.

The materials available from our Museum generally consist of coffins of mummy and pottery vases, deriving mainly from the necropoleis of Asyut and Gebelein and dated to the period between the Third and the Twelfth Dynasty, as well as a few other individual objects of later date, originating from those or other necropoleis; for some years now, we have had three mummies from Asyut, with their respective [p. 2] coffins, already packed under the direction of Mr. Zei; to these we could add several others, but I must be honest that while these are archaeologically interesting materials they are not very striking, and to the uneducated would appear quite similar.

I could provide a hundred or even more pots, chosen from the various types available and ranging from large to small, and some tens of other various objects, which taken together could fill one of the four lesser halls of your Museum (...).

¹⁵ Luigi Pernier (1874–1937), director of the Archaeological Museum of Florence.

1926

Date: 23/02/1926**Place:** Turin**Sender:** E. Schiaparelli**Addressee:** Directorate General, Antiquities Service of Egypt**Pages:** 2**Subject:** Skeletons from Asyut and Gebelein in Cairo Museum**Folder:** ASTo, MAE, 2° vers., M1 n22**Citation:** TS LT 23.02.1926[p. 1] *le 23 Février 26**Hon-ble Direction Générale du Service des Antiquités de l'Egypte
Le Caire*

Me référant à la lettre 18 courant de cette Hon-ble Direction je m'empresse à notifier que la Mission Archeologique Italienne a eu occasion de remettre au Musée du Caire à plusieurs reprises des caisses contenant des squelettes humaines, soit de la Nécropole de Assiut, soit de celle de Gebelein; et dans les deux cas il s'agit toujours de squelette provenant des tombeaux des anciennes époques (ancien et moyen Empire).

Maintenant il me serait difficile de dire le contenu des deux caisses indiquées dans la lettre de cette Hon-ble Direction, et je ne saurais dire si elles se réfèrent à la [p. 2] Nécropole de Assiut ou à celle de Gebelein; mais je crois que dans l'intérieur des caisses il y aura des indications à ces sujet.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur Général, l'assurance de ma plus haute considération.

[p. 1] 23rd February 1926

Honourable Directorate General for the Antiquities Service
of Egypt
Cairo

In response to the letter of the 18th of this month from the Honourable Directorate, I hasten to inform you that the Italian Archaeological Mission has had a number of occasions to provide crates containing human skeletons to the Cairo Museum, from both the Necropoleis of Asyut and Gebelein: in both instances these have always been skeletons originating from ancient eras (Old and Middle Kingdoms).

It would now be difficult for me to indicate the contents of the two crates noted in the letter from the Honourable Directorate, and I would not be able to say if these relate to the [p. 2] Necropolis of Asyut or of Gebelein; but I believe that inside the crates there would be indications on this matter.

Please accept, Mr. Director General, the assurance of my highest regards.

7. The Excavation journals (Translation)

Alice Maria Sbriglio

Ernesto Schiaparelli, Excavation Journal, 1906

[p. 1]

1

Asyut

The actual fieldwork began on May 3rd, and continued with few workers till May 8th, when the second workmen team arrived from Gau.¹

We started to dig a trench² in the southern part, above the French excavation. We encountered deep *trab* deposits covered with the Coptic layer in their upper part.

There were Coptic burial pits, which should be relatively early, underneath the Coptic layer. In the Coptic layer itself there were other burials that were absolutely recent in character. One would say that they date from only a few tens of years

[p. 2]

ago.

Beneath the earlier Coptic tombs, which are similar to those found by Biondi³ in Ashmunein,⁴ at various depths, we found some oblong coffins, archaic in character, some broken, others intact. Inside them, the corpse thinly covered with linen, and sometimes a headrest or a staff. We found many broken coffins and four intact ones, and, scattered, some headrests and some *nabut*.

We also found some vases, of a shape that was new to me, at various depths and always scattered.

[p. 3]

3

Because they lay at various depths, it was hard to say if they belonged to the Coptic burials or the ones lying below them.

Further digging proved that they came from the archaic burials. If some of them were in the upper part of the layer, it was due to the mixing that occurred in many places, which was the cause of the breaking of many coffins.

We were assured that similar coffins were found further down in the French excavation.⁵

The trenches, which always reached down to the mountain rock, showed that it either sloped gently upwards

[p. 4]

or was nearly level, until, after many metres, we encountered a step in which many tombs were dug.

The southern part of the step, however, having been transformed into a quarry, no longer retained anything more than traces of these tombs. They had all lost their roofs and their chambers had been reused by Copts.

The middle part, instead, of the step was less damaged. Indeed, right behind the ruins of the convent⁶ we found a well-preserved tomb, which I will call

[p. 5]

5

Tomb N. 1, which yielded various remains – skulls, *nabut*, vases.⁷

¹ Qaw el-Kebir.

² Trench I.

³ The Italian Egyptologist Giacomo Biondi. Pintaudi, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, p. 279.

⁴ The M.A.I. carried out three campaigns (1903, 1904, 1909) in the site of Hermopolis Magna (Ashmunein). Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 208–10, 216, 235–36.

⁵ Excavation of the French Egyptologists Émile Chassinat and Charles Palanque, 1903. See in this volume, chapter 1.2.3.1.

⁶ Deir el-Meitin (P13.2).

⁷ S. 7950–7972.

Apart from a single object,⁸ certainly Coptic, which must have fallen down from above, all the material shares the same archaic character.

Next to this tomb, continuing northward, we uncovered another tomb, ~~but it has not been cleaned yet~~, also rummaged through, but with no certain traces that it had been used again.

Dispersed in the *trab* we found a skull, an almost complete vase and some sherds, a stone with traces of green colour (antimony) and – scattered inside and outside the tomb – the bones of a bovine victim.

[p. 6]

I will call this Tomb N. 2.⁹

Parallel to the first one, we dug a second trench,¹⁰ north of the convent, according to the same method.

Great quantities of *trab*. The mountain sloped gently upwards to the step already encountered in the first trench. But here it had a very singular shape, with a very deep recess, which we did not even investigate completely.

In the first part of this trench, under a thick Coptic stratum, we found another good layer of white *trab*.

[p. 7]

7

It was intact in some places and mixed in others. One intact place yielded a box, which shattered while being extracted, with a contracted mummy. Scattered in the white *trab* were fragments of other long and small coffins, headrests, mallets, pieces of staffs and scattered vases.

But in the upper part, that is from the line of the step, the Coptic *trab* reached the mountain.

Here we excavated no further; we just noticed a fairly large tomb with some short inscriptions, reused by Copts as a chapel or meeting place.¹¹

[p. 8]

Another trench,¹² to the south, parallel to the first, had the same characteristics. In the white *trab*, we uncovered three intact *carfassim* boxes, one of them still tied. We then encountered the step, with several small tombs, all plundered,

which yielded nothing.

Other three parallel trenches, to the north. The first,¹³ where it met the step, yielded a few small tombs, which yielded nothing. The second¹⁴ did not yield the step, as the slope of the mountain rises above it.

The third trench¹⁵ was not continued.

[p. 9]

9

Other trenches

Having realized that the trenches in front of the kitchen cave¹⁶ gave scarce results, we set to digging other trenches in front of the two tombs where we resided.¹⁷

We dug two, one to the north and the other to the south.

The southern one¹⁸ immediately revealed a group of fifteen tombs and a small shaft. Here we discovered, still *in situ*, a *carfassim* box and a vase close to it. This was important because it showed us one of the types of pottery of the time.

Except for one – Tomb N. 3¹⁹ – their contents were all jumbled

[p. 10]

and many filled with mummies from Late Times.

The cleaning was not carried out methodically. We simultaneously set about cleaning all the material from several tombs, which were consequently mixed together.

This cleaning was then interrupted. Subsequently I had it resumed methodically. We will see what results it will yield.

Continues

Tomb N. 3, mentioned above, was already open: but everything was in place. It was tiny, with space for only two coffins, which took up all of it. Next to them, by the door, were two small vases and inside the bigger coffin a bow with eight arrows.

⁸ S. 7973.

⁹ S. 7974–7980.

¹⁰ Trench II.

¹¹ Coptic chapel O14.1.

¹² Trench III.

¹³ Trench IV.

¹⁴ Trench V.

¹⁵ Trench VI.

¹⁶ Tomb II (O13.1).

¹⁷ Tomb III (N12.1) and Tomb IV (N12.2).

¹⁸ Trench VII.

¹⁹ S. 7921–7931.

[p. 11]

11

We take to Turin the bigger coffin; from the smaller one we only take the skull.

Continuing the excavation of the same trench, we encountered, ca. 5–6 metres from the first tombs, a wall,²⁰ which we are exploring, and under it some open tombs, all with their contents jumbled except for one.

From Tomb N. 4²¹ we obtained three coffins: one was in the corridor, the other two took up the whole of the chamber. In front of them was a vase, and on one of the coffins a *nabut*. ~~There, there were~~ One of the above-mentioned two coffins contained a headrest.

In the first chamber, to the side, there were a headrest and a vase.

[p. 12]

Inside the first coffin there was no headrest.

Since the three coffins were in poor condition, we only took the skulls and the material. We thus obtained three complete skulls, one *nabut*, two vases and ~~three~~ two headrests, one of them ruined by humidity. Close to the tomb, in a not well ascertained position, we found a small vase, which also belongs with the material from this tomb.

- Tomb N. 5²² – next²³

Rummaged through – three skulls and three headrests

- Tomb N. 6²⁴ – rummaged through – two skulls and two vases

[p. 13]

13

Tomb N. 7 | also under the wall | we are investigating it.

Investigating the wall, we noticed that it was intended to protect tombs which, in a manner of speaking, it enclosed. While exploring it, a trench²⁵ left of the wall – for the viewer – brought to light the beginning of a small shaft, or rather a rough-hewn corner of the mountain, where a coffin for a contracted mummy had been placed.

[p. 14]

There was nothing but the contracted skeleton inside, of which we only managed to recover the skull, and even this

was ruined by water – N. 8.²⁶

A few decimetres above, we found two tombs, both tampered with.

The first one – N. 9²⁷ – only contained a skull and a piece of a headrest. The other, N. 10, is under exploration.

May 25th, 1906

May 26th, “ – tomb N. 10²⁸ yielded several small vases and fragments of an inscribed coffin, as well as a wooden spatula.

See p. 20

[p. 15]

15

Boxes

Uaraga – for papyrus fragments

x 30 x 45

h. 25

“ mummy’s head

22 x 25

x -----

h. 24

for skulls

38 x 25

x -----

19

4 boxes

For certainly ancient skulls

x three similar ones

For various things of the *carfassim*

x 45 x 22

4 – -----

15

²⁰ The mud-brick wall belonging to Deir el-Meitin. See Sbriglio, in this volume, chapter 5.3.1.

²¹ S. 7981–7989.

²² S. 7990–7995.

²³ I.e. next to the previous one.

²⁴ S. 7996–7999.

²⁵ Trench VIII.

²⁶ S. 8000.

²⁷ S. 8001.

²⁸ S. 8033–8035.

[p. 16]

For two ibises

32 x 42

x
h. 17

For the sack

72 x 37

x
8

For isolated skulls

4 identical boxes 23 x 18

19

x various objects from the *carfassim*

35 x 27

10

x for the vases as above 34 x 16

22

For skeleton bones

45 x 22

x 3
15

[p. 17]

17

Tomb 4_two vases and two headrests

38 x 38

x
27

“ 5_two vases and two skulls

x 35 x 37

19

x “ 2 37 x 30

22

“ 14 – torso

74 x 33

41

“ – head

x 32 x 32

39

“ vases and minor objects

54 x 25

x
23

[p. 18]

for isolated skulls

23 x 18

x 2
19

for two skulls

38 x 25

x 4
19

tomb N. 4 – 34 x 28

x

24

mummy 53 x 82

x

33

tomb 12

x three skulls 54 x 25

19

three vases and one headrest

50 x 32

x
42

[p. 19]

18

x	latesana -	128 x 65

		60
	“	110 x 70

		60

x	three boxes for skulls
---	------------------------

38 x 25

19

47 x 60

25

x	Latesana
---	----------

85 x 87

72

95 x 80

90

uaraga
for the sparrowhawk²⁹

68 x 98

37For cloth
60 x 45

11

[p. 20]

uaraga – for cloth

58 x 30

14

others

60 x 31

12

for a vase

34 x 24

32

for skulls

23 x 16

3

19

Latesana – Museum

70 x 45

32

[p. 21]

19

other made of uaraga for skulls

- one for Lefebvre³⁰

26 x 22

21

And others for skulls – two skulls are already there.

[p. 22]

20

Continued

See p. 1–14

May 25th – We continued the exploration of the wall. We have already detected ~~four~~ five tombs, the first ~~two~~ three of which tampered with.

-Num. 11 and 12 and 12bis – and an intact one

-Num. 13 and 14

-Tomb 11³¹**[p. 23]**

Tomb 12

{	violated – the material found here is stored in separate
	boxes 12bis ³²

Tomb 13³³ – seemed to be intact, but we later found it had been violated by breaking in from Tomb 12bis.

There was a broken box, which yielded a skull. We also found a vase.

²⁹ S. 8192.³⁰ The French Egyptologist Gustave Lefebvre (1879–1957).³¹ Objects from Tombs 11 and 12: S. 8002–8014.³² S. 8015–8021.³³ S. 8022–8023.

[p. 24]

21

Tomb 14³⁴ – certainly intact.

Open: the *trab* filled up a significant part of the small antechamber and obstructed the corridor. In removing the *trab* in the antechamber, we found a small box, or coffer, containing a wrapped head. Below, and right on the mountain, a rather short coffin, in which a mummy lay, its legs removed.

We took the torso. There was also a small stone box, and a stone with traces of black colour. Next to the boxes were two vases.

Another box was in the corridor,

[p. 25]

nearly obstructing it. The exploration continues.

May 26th – the corridor did not lead

~~We have started another big trench, further north, several days ago already – huge masses of *trab*.~~

into a chamber, nor was there anything else, so from this tomb we obtained:

the coffer with the head

a coffin which gave us a torso and skull

a skull

a headrest

three vases

a small stone vase

a stone for antimony

an offering table.

[p. 26]

22

Since it was impossible to continue the excavation without covering tombs 11, 12, 12bis, 13 and 14, I took a picture of them and we then covered them.

Other trenches

To the north,³⁵ nearly opposite the second tomb,³⁶ we started from below, on the level of tombs N. 3-4 etc., and found that it had been a quarry.

Having worked our way a few metres upwards, we met huge masses of *trab*, partly tampered with and partly intact. It generally presented various strata, corresponding to various

[p. 27]

periods. And I have formed the opinion that on the mountain, underground, there is a not very deep layer of very ancient *trab*, earlier than the large tombs, whose *trab* constitutes the middle layer. Above them there is the Coptic layer and debris of house.

We always dug along the mountain slope.

In the lower layer, almost always in contact with the mountain, we found three *carfassim* coffins and an oblong one.

The first one was full of things. Besides the skeleton of the deceased, contracted and wrapped

[p. 28]

23

in cloth, there were skeletons of various animals, to be identified, and fishes inside a small basket, – one, actually, two of which with remains of a hieratic inscription, pieces of bread and other provisions, similar to those found in the tomb of Kha:³⁷ many small balls of earth containing pieces of charcoal and two unknown instruments, all packed in wads of grass, very well made, and a vase and pottery fragments. The coffin was tied, and a rope bag was on it.³⁸

The coffin, however, was broken, so we could not preserve it. We took all the skeleton pieces we could find.

[p. 29]

The oblong coffin only contained a skeleton; we took its skull.

Another coffin, it contained a contracted body. The last, finally, uncovered on May 26th in the morning, very small, housed the contracted skeleton of a young boy or a dwarf – this skeleton we keep – with the beads of a necklace he wore around his neck.

Finally, almost below the street of the large tombs, we encountered a group of graves. One was medium in size, the others very small and mostly consisting of a shaft leading into a small chamber of irregular shape. ~~One, it seems like one to me, also a shaft tomb~~ One, small, found

³⁴ S. 8024–8032.

³⁵ Trench IX.

³⁶ Tomb IV (N12.2).

³⁷ The Tomb of Kha (TT 8, Deir el-Medina), was discovered by Schiaparelli on February 15th, 1906. Moiso, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 223–27.

³⁸ “Tomba del sacco” (“Tomb of the Rope Bag”), MS INV 1906, p. 1. S. 7911–7920.

[p. 30]

25

intact, consisted of a small chamber, of the same size as the entrance, in which we found a short coffin, and another small perpendicular chamber, where there was a *carfassim* coffin.

This one I take to Turin. Even in the large coffin, the mummy was contracted, and its head seems to lie on a headrest.

Nearly all the other shafts had been rummaged through. Two of them were plundered in the Late Period to be reused for animal mummies (ibises, dogs, etc.). They yielded some skulls.

Two shafts, however, were intact. The first one yielded a staff, an exquisite vase, a worn headrest and a very fine skull, the other

[p. 31]

a wicker coffin, closed in another cage, also of wickerwork and reeds. Inside was the contracted mummy, covered with pleated linen, and inside the whole space were some folded sheets, one of which was particularly long.

These cage, too, I take to Turin.

[p. 32]

27

[p. 33]

31

Numbers of boxes:

a – brought over from Gau

122 – various boxes with skulls etc.

123 – } stones and pieces of plaster
124 – }

125 – inscriptions on linen

From Asyut

126 – offering tables and some stones from Gau

[p. 34]

33

127 – *carfassim* mummies

128 – mummy from the intact tomb with bow and arrows

129 – vases and skulls

130 – vases and skulls – *carfassim* mummy (dwarf)

[p. 35]

35

131 – *Carfassim* mummy – Museum

132 – Vases and skulls

133 – “ “

134 – “ “, fragments
Coffins and boat

[p. 36]

37

135 – vases and skulls – *carfassim* mummies
(from the intact tomb)

– box with paintings.

[p. 37]

Wood

15 latesana of 30 cm

15 uaraga

12 marina

Box measurements

uaraga

a) 4 35 x 20

15

b) for the vases in the large vase

47 x 21

21

c) for the fragments of the large vase

46 x 54

25

d 4 30 x 15

15

[p. 38]

39

[p. 39]

Latesana

I – Two large amphorae

91 x 98

60

II – other large vases

110 x 77

60

[p. 40]

41

46,

4, 3, 1, 6, 5, 7, 10, 9, 2, 8,

17, 19, 14, 15, 13, 11, 16, 18, 12,

22, 21, 29, 23, 28, 24, 20, 27, 25, 26,

33, 37, 36, 38, 30, 34, 32, 35, 39, 31,

42, 43, 45, 48, 49, 44, 41, 40, 46, 47,

54, 50, 52, 51, 55, 59, 57, 53, 58, 56,

62, 60, 68, 65, 61, 69, 67, 63, 64, 66,

78, 75, 74, 79, 71, 77, 70, 76, 72, 73,

82, 89, 88, 87, 84, 85, 81, 86, 83, 80,

90, 99, 94, 97, 98, 95, 96, 91, 92, 93,

102, 104, 103, 100, 105, 109, 107, 101, 106, 108,

118, 115, 117, 114, 111, 116, 113, 110, 119, 112,

123, 126, 121, 122, 127, 125, 120, 129, 124,

134, 130, 133, 136, 132, 139, 135, 137

131, 138,

128

140, 141, 142,

[p. 41]

Alexandria

Sailing

147 boxes

5 “

Savina³⁹ on board tomorrow morning

Last hour for me to board

Recommendation to load on board carefully

Be sure that the wagons and 5 boxes arrive.

Visit of Monsignor the Delegate

“ Breccia⁴⁰

“ Franciscan nuns

“ Salesian monks

[p. 42]

43

Consulate – balance and luggage

Indications to Savina

~~Leave the black sarcophagi in the boxes, putting the [...]~~

Tomb – leave the double latesana boxes below: bring all the others above at the end of the gallery and unscrew lids.

Other boxes.

Put statues and stones below, the big ones in the [...] room, the small ones in the Roman section

[p. 43]

Vases, mummies and skulls above, in the Roman room

—

Put the large empty boxes in the courtyard, the small ones in the basement, bringing as many of them as possible to the office.

—

Remove paintings, leaving the boxes below

[p. 44]

45

[p. 45]

89

Fayum[...] IV – [Gad]

Abdullah

Sahed

[...]

III – [...] rewards

Aisa

Mura

Camel

³⁹ Benvenuto Savina.

⁴⁰ The archaeologist Evaristo Breccia (1876–1967). Roccati, in Moiso (ed.), *Ernesto Schiaparelli e la tomba di Kha*, pp. 280–81.

II – Bedin
 Camel
 Amin
 Aly

[p. 46]

91

Our expenses

May 20th – To Bolos,⁴¹ still owed, It. L. 5

“ 21st Savina

“ 22nd physician + p. 136
 vehicle + 16

one lira given	{	pharmacy vehicle ([...]) milk	}	one lira
-------------------	---	-------------------------------------	---	-------------

to Savina 10

24 10

25 10

29 10

June 1 12

3 5

4 5

“ 5

5 three telegrams + p. 115

To the mission + 4

Additional telegram + 7.5

[p. 47]

To the gafirs + It. L. 1

vehicle p. 20

Bagos +p.20

Nuns' servant +p.20

porter + 4

railway + “ 297.5

[Altidi] + L. 2

Morkos + “ 14 e

half napoléon +

Miheil + “ 6 e

piastres 30 +

vehicle + p.10

Beni Suef – vehicle + p.5

porters and

deposit + 7

ticket from Fayum + 30
 7 servant Fayum + 20
 vehicle + 7
 porters + 7

975

682.5

1657.5

[p. 48]

93

Ticket Cairo + p.59.5

to Warta + 2 –

in Cairo, porter + 3.5

railway Mata. + 3 –

8 “ + 4.5

vehicle + 11 –

hair 8 –

to Andreoni + It. L. 17

9 railway + 4.5

vehicle + 3.5

Museum tip + 2 –

Museum_excavations + 600 –

“ boxes + 43.5

tram + – 5

10 rent + 721. 5

11 – railway + 4.5

vehicle + 6 –

to Savina It. L. 10

“ “ 10

[p. 49]

15 to Bolos It. L. 3

railway and vehicle + p.20

16 to Savina 20

(direction payment)

18 railway and vehicle + p.15.5

to Andreoni for payment of

first bill, p.122

19 to Savina It. L. 5

“ “ 2

⁴¹ Bolos Ghattas.

21	“	“	10	Atalla	It. L. 6
	“	“	5	p. 55 +	
23	railway and vehicle		+ 17.5	Mission	It. L. 5
25	to Savina	It. L. 5		for various expenses	
26	“		5	(plus It. L. 6 for reimbursements [...])	
27	“		10	wine	+ p. 107
29	“		10		
July 4	“	10			
	“		10		
	railway and vehicle		+ p.8		

[p. 50]

95

Today, July 5th, I come back in [...], for the two checks of L. 1000, It. L. 79 and 12 p.

+ It. L. 96 and p. 58 as payment my current account (p. 9418)

July	6 –	to Savina	It. L. 6
	7	railway and vehicle	+ 15.5
		Museum	+ p. 74
	6 –	reimbursement for the shaft in [Ashmunein]	+ It. L. 2
	8	to Soliman: half a pound at Giza, for the papyri	+ p.40
		Chek Ali	“ It. L. 35
		to Museum	+ p. 1038
		Kalil	+ one napoléon
		to Savina	It. L. 5

[p. 51]

	rent	+ p. 720
July 9th –	Mohammed, for the whole of July,	+ It. L. 2
	for the garden	+ 1
	vehicles	+ p. 40 –
	Museum man	+ 39
	My transfer	+ L. 32.65
	Savina	“ 128.50
	Bolos	It. L. 74
		p. 103
	Botros	It. L. 8
		p. 55

[p. 52]

97

+ shipment of boxes It. L. 12 and 3 piastres (one and 20 p. had been given to Savina)

two telegrams p. 12-

[Cavass] + It. L. 2.5

July 10th – vehicle and porters + 24

railway, me and Savina + 135

baggage + 12

Alexandria

porters + 6.5

vehicles + 10-

“ + 40

Additional travel charge to Giza + 20

For transport + 545

to Sister Maria Pia

L. 62.60

July 11th – hotel	108	+	7.5
	10		

[p. 53]

vehicle + p. 13

additional charge for wagons + 117.5

(omissis) for steamboat [price] 30

To Savina p. 300

[p. 54]

99

[p. 55]

At two napoléon – 12 napoléons

= L. 10 – fr. 10, as

compensation for [four days] and

plus

[Shortage] of L. 1 = L. 11- L. 3 =L.8

Atalla, as above –

5750

L. 11 – L. 6 =5

4875

[...] L. 1

885

L. 6

It is preferable to pay in lire, with a loss of

74

0.25

[p. 56]

103

Botros expenses

370

March 22nd It. L. 2

148

18.50

p. 275-

(L. 3)

“ Atalla

Jan 28th It. L. 1

March 10th 1

“ 21st 2

It. L. 6

[p. 59]

Expenses Bolos

Advance money 3 February It. L. 1

In Luqsor 25 “ 1

20 “ 1

In Asyut (May 20th) It. L. 5

In Matariah (from Savina) 1

June 15th 3

[...] [...] January days 25

February 28 equal to It. L. 74

March 31

April 30

May 31

June 30

July 10

1850 francs, paid 105**[p. 57]**

Future expenses – shopping It. L. 1

museum 12

Atalla

Botros

Bolos

Mission

Andreoni

rent

Mohammed

Salvago⁴² “

Cavas

Travel

Railway transport

Hotel Cairo

“ Alexandria

[p. 60]

107

To the money I asked for in Cairo

(L. 2422.26)

I must add along the way 1500 –

Credit with the Museum 800 –

“ with the Ministry, [at least] 3000 –

7712.26**[p. 58]**

105

piastres 185

40

7400

97.5

6825

75

⁴² Marquis Salvago Raggi, Minister of the Italian legation in Cairo.

To sum up, having deducted personal expenses, already calculated, living expenses and the trip, the Heliopolis excavation, all that is left is

L. 7712	
- " 7475	

237	
(Nothing is left – it is all credit)	

[p. 61]

	260
	104
	10

	374
Lincei ⁴³	L. 1500
To me (for L. 500 Ballerini, ⁴⁴	
L. 100 Savina, [...])	
800	
" for advances in the past year	400
" reimbursement for clothing	650
" Savina contingencies	80

	3450
	3450
to Bolos	1700
Botros	200
Atalla	100
Return trip	30
Heliopolis rent	375
My return trip	220
Savina "	200
Bolos "	500

	6775
For various refunds and payment	700
(+ [support] Father Riccardo and Consulate)	-----
	7475

[p. 62]

109
Financial situation
In Cairo I had p. 103,553
I drew from them, till May 2nd,

p. 78,708. After May 2nd
and until June 3rd, another
p. 15,600

	78,708
	15,600

	94,308
p. 103,583	
94,305	

9,278 =	It. L. 1300
	1040
	52
	20
	0.26

	2412.26

To compare, among the following liabilities:

[p. 63]

Expenses Mikail
They are 150 days at p. 4
~~It. L.~~ 600

Jan	}	26	
		28	Luqsor
		22	

		76 and p. 4	304
		72 and 5	370

			674

L. 6 – I will give L. 7 – 1 already had
and 12 piastres for the trip

[p. 64]

111
Expenses Morkos
January days 22
February 26

⁴³ The Italian Accademia dei Lincei.

⁴⁴ Francesco Ballerini.

March	26		[p. 66]
April	27		Heliopolis – main trench
May	27		Circa m 30 x 10 x 8 = 2400 mc
June	5		Hammamia 600 585

	133		[p. 67]
At p. 12	12		12.70
	-----		8.70
	266		-----
	133		88900
	-----		10160
	1596		-----
For p. 54	54		110.49
	-----		7.50
	1650		-----
It. L. 17 =	1657.5		552450
			77343
			828.6750
I will give I gave It. L. 3 = [...] It. L. 14			
I will give one Lira to Ballerini for the trip			7
[p. 65]			
Fayum			720
[...] 462	[...] 1234		1794
[...] 308			15
[...] 200			-----
[...] 200			1779
[...] 77			1657.5
[...] 20			-----
	-----		121.5
	1267		-----
Days of excavation in Gau,			682.5
from March 29th to April 24th,			97.5
days 29			17

from May 1st to June 4th, days 31			6825
			975
29			-----
31			1657.5

60 – p. 600			17.5
			20

			37.5

Ernesto Schiaparelli, Excavation Journal, 1908

[p. 1]

3

Asyut – 1908

In the year 1906 we had explored a part – and not completely – of the upper zone immediately below the great tombs.⁴⁵ In the new campaign, we have resolved to completely investigate the middle section and to complete the exploration of the upper zone.

We started by exploring the shelf of Hapid'efa's tomb,⁴⁶ and more specifically south of this tomb. We noted that the floor of the shelf was smoothed down towards the south; one would almost have thought it to be the floor of a

[p. 2]

4

tomb. It was more irregular towards the north. But finally, we concluded that there was no likelihood that a complete exploration of this shelf would have been useful.

We therefore climbed to the upper terrace⁴⁷ and here began an exploration that can be said to have been almost exhaustive.

At the edge of the terrace we found an intact *carfassim* coffin and, a little further inwards, the statue of Tehapu.⁴⁸ This was still *in situ*, inside a small recess dug into the mountain, open to the sky, next to a pit closed with stones, in which we found scenes of bread production and of work at the granary.⁴⁹ The statue was lying

[p. 3]

5

down. Since the staff could not be covered because the edge of the recess was barely sufficient to cover the statue, but not the whole base, it was removed from the hand of the statue and rested on it.

The statue was inside a stratum of ancient *trab*, apart from one corner of its base, which stuck out of it. For this reason it was partly chipped away. Above it was some bad *trab*, probably later than the Coptic period.

We found no tombs [corresponding] to the requirements⁵⁰ nearby. Perhaps the coffin was also leaned against the mountain, and hence destroyed.

Approximately at the same

[p. 4]

6

level, but at the southern end of the first trench, we found the second statue, rested against the mountain ~~next to two~~ between the entrances of two tombs, both having two beautiful doors, very unusual in shape. Being plundered, we only uncovered small remains of the ancient grave goods, all of the usual kind.

Further north, but in the same area, we found an intact tomb with four late period mummies. In the *trab*, we discovered an intact Middle Kingdom coffin, from which we removed a skull and a headrest.

[p. 5]

7

From another *carfassim* coffin, in a small devastated tomb, we unearthed another skull and a headrest.

The last tomb was in the northern part of the area, where we found very high *trab* deposits. It appeared to be pristine and clean, giving the impression it had never been removed. In spite of this, the several tombs we found in it were all devastated and, until March 19th, only yielded scattered materials, apart from one tomb, which yielded the coffin of⁵¹

[p. 6]

8

March 20th

We found the small shaft in Shemaker's tomb,⁵² and in it:

the coffin of Shemaker

“ of Ren⁵³ 

three boats

two statues

one *nabut* and many vases.

The statue was laid on the floor

—
We then continued the excavation in the same region with

⁴⁵ Tomb III (N12.1) and Tomb IV (N12.2).

⁴⁶ Tomb I of Djefai-Hapi I (P10.1).

⁴⁷ Step 3.

⁴⁸ Djefai-Hapi, S. 8650.

⁴⁹ S. 8651 and S. 8652.

⁵⁰ I.e., a tomb for Tehapu.

⁵¹ The name is not written.

⁵² The Tomb of Shemes. S. 8653–8785.

⁵³ Rehw-er-aw-sen, S. 8656.

few men, until ~~xxx~~ April 6th, when we started anew with many workmen and on the 13th we found the tampered tomb of Kemhotpu.⁵⁴

Inside the tomb of Kemhotpu we uncovered:
three male statues,

[p. 7]

9

- one small female statue
- one small handmaid statue
- one small handmaid statue, broken
- one small handmaid statue, broken
- four broken chests
- bread-making scene, broken
- a piece of a shield and many arrows,
- several *nabut*
- several coffins – I cannot specify how many, because some, even though they were brought through the said tomb, did not belong to it.

—
On the same day, April 13th, we discovered the main coffin, with various grave goods and other skulls.

[p. 8]

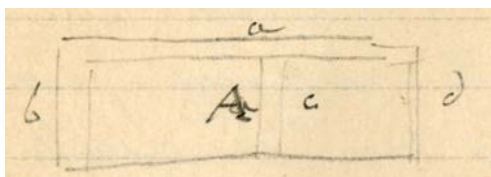
10

Carrying on the exploration of that area during the following days, we found:

- two coffins with inscriptions
- several without inscriptions
- several *carfassim* boxes, one with two small vessels and remains of a necklace
- two tree logs containing child skeletons, broken
- ten skulls
- several vases
- a box with a dog mummy
- a [mallet]

[p. 9]

Copy of the inscriptions from the two coffins left at the Museum



a)



[p. 10]

11

d)



c)



b)



B

a)



⁵⁴ The tomb of Min-hotep. S. 8786–8860.

[p. 11]



b)



c)



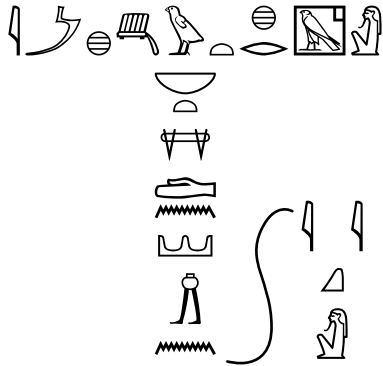
d)



-

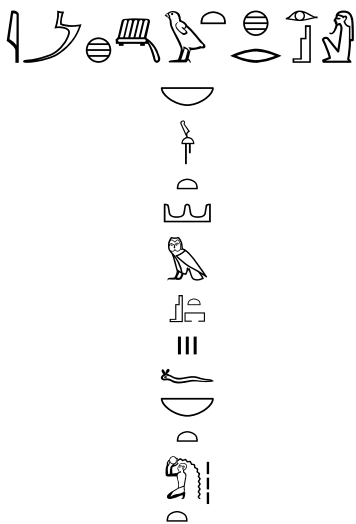
A.

At the two short sides

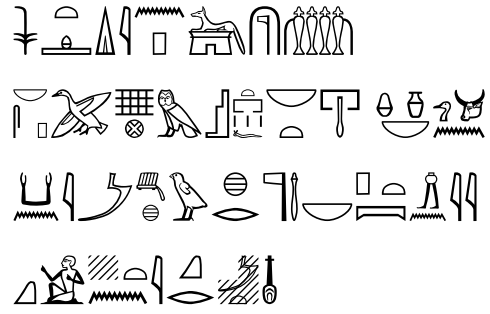


[p. 12]

B

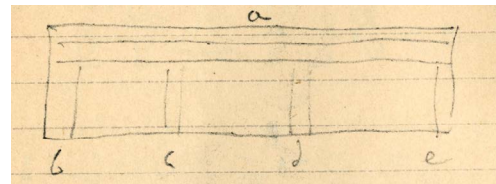


Lid



[p. 13]

Another⁵⁵



a)



12

⁵⁵ S. 8918.

[p. 14]



[p. 15]

b)



c)



d)



e)



13

B

a)



[p. 16]

14

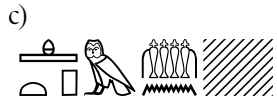


[p. 17]



b)

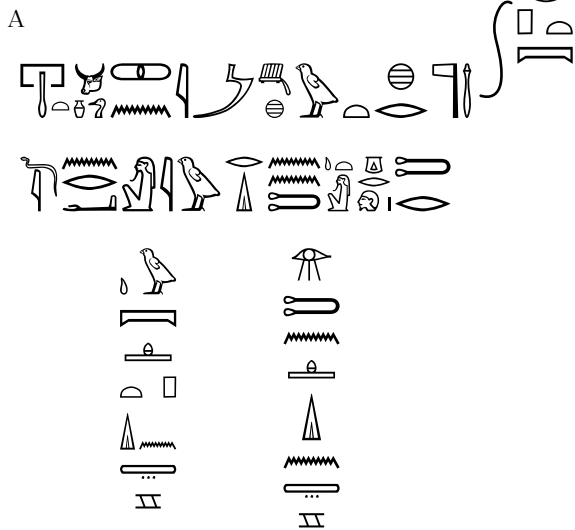




Vertical

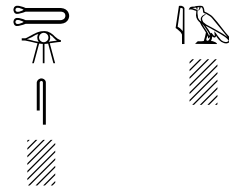
[p. 18]

On the lid



[p. 19]

B



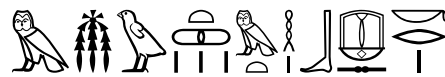
Lid

15

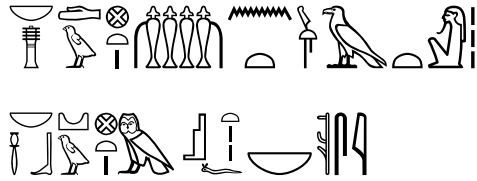


[p. 20]

16



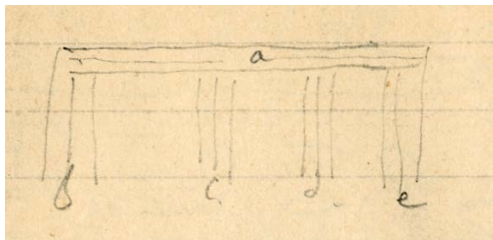
[p. 21]



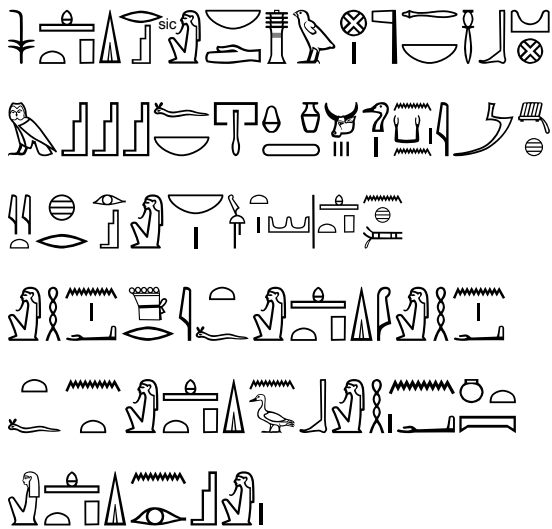
(sic)

[p. 22]

Unnamed coffin



a)



[p. 23]

e)



17

d)



c)

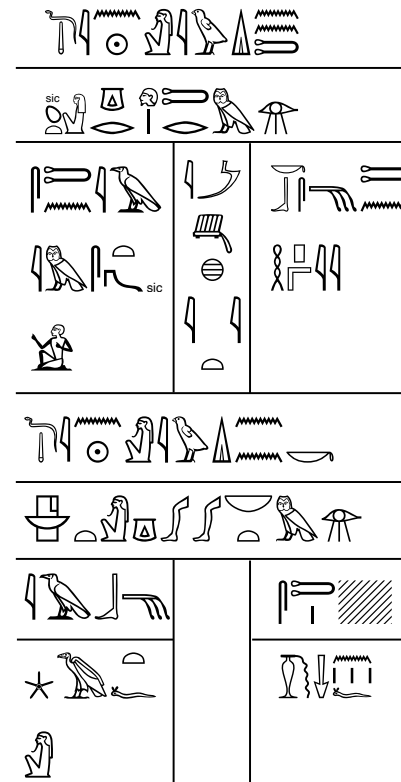


b)

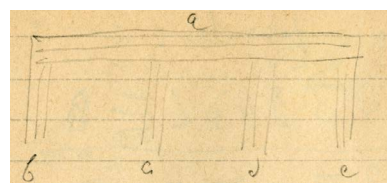


[p. 24]

sides



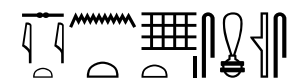
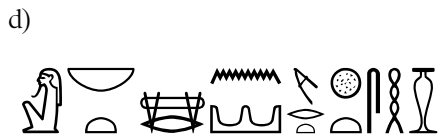
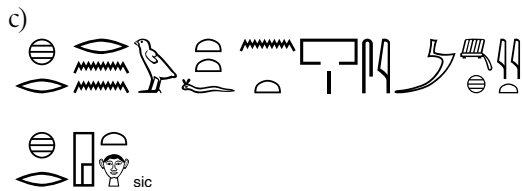
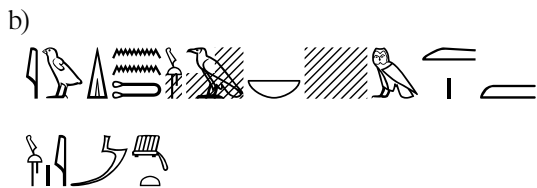
[p. 25]



18



[p. 26]



[p. 27]

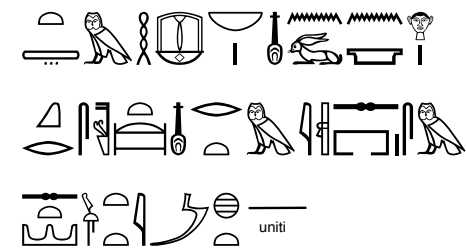
Lid



19

[p. 28]

20



Virginio Rosa, Excavation Journal, 1911

[p. 1]

91

Asyut 13-3-11

Work starts at the north-east corner of the Muslim cemetery.⁵⁶ The bedrock lies about three metres beneath remains of mud-brick buildings of the Coptic period.

⁵⁶ Area N5 on the Plan of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, chapter 5, fig. 2.

At a short distance from the previous tomb, so much that the dividing wall partly fell down under the blows, we found a second tomb outwardly resembling the previous one. At the foot of the threshold there was a cavity, ca. 2 metres long and slightly wider than 1 metre, containing at the bottom a wrecked rectangular coffin, covered with stones and *turab*. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ (N-S direction). Above these cells, a vault in the rock, from mid height upwards: this vault was also a floor for a ca. 2 metre corridor, which then turned west for about ½ metre and then continued southwards again. Remains of a skeleton and cloths in its westernmost part.

[p. 4]

We continue in the above-mentioned ravine. The rock reaches its maximum elevation on its east side. We are almost at the level of the column tomb of “Father Berti”.⁵⁹ The *turab* in the middle of the ravine is almost sandy in texture, and sand-coloured. The thickness of the *turab* directly overlying the rock is minimal. Above it is a limestone *turab*, very high, again, with large limestone rocks scattered in it. Large *komms* of *turab* thrown down from the upper part of the mountain cover the area we are working on. These *komms* formed over a soil that had already been touched, but *ab antiquo*.

We haven’t found anything yet in the mass of the *komms*. In the underlying soil, at mid-depth, we have found a rectangular offering table from the Ancient Empire, very rough, with a single hole in the middle. If we trust the smell of a dilapidated *turab*, it must come from violated tombs.

30-III-11

The rock climbs higher up. To the west of the ravine, the mountain rises in a steep slope covered with a yellow soil resembling sand, with great heaps of *turab* thrown down from above resting on it. Here and there in the mass, you can see small piles of stones, like geodes. In one of these piles we have found a rectangular support for a statue and a leftover piece of a right foot. We have also discovered a wooden vase, of those used for simulated offerings, like a spindle in shape, with a black-coloured stopper.

[p. 5]

The level of the rock at the foot of this slope is very low, instead, but it almost immediately rises eastwards nearly vertically for about 4 metres. Here it almost levels out, to then decline close to the tomb of Father Zaccaria. In the limestone *turab* covering the level portion, at the edge where the rock begins to decline, at a depth of about 0.50 <metres> we found many very small boards (the longest measures 0.12 <metres>) and three or four still complete small boxes made of them. Rectangular in shape, they measure 0.10 x 0.05 x 0.04 <metres> and have a lid cut to fit the mouth exactly. They are remindful of coffins. Inside is a wax mummy (0.05 metres) (in most cases yellowish) (?), with evident genitals; some pieces of linen serve as bandages (?). In one of it, I found a small piece of wood, possibly a *nabuth*. A string wound several times around the box holds its pieces together and a mud seal on the knot adds the finishing touch.

1-IV-11

We interrupt the excavation, having reached the base of the *komms* formed of the debris from the excavations of previous missions. To play it safe, we protract our work somewhat: but the *turab* keeps sliding down and is scrambled for all its depth: we find a bowl, lost by early workers.

[p. 6]

3-IV-1911 to 5-IV

We resume work south of the Muslim cemetery, midway up the slope.⁶⁰ Here and there are protrusions of black rock and the *turab*, no more than 1.50 <metres> thick, is dusty and black. Sliding along the slope we reach a “step”, with tombs dug in the limestone: they are mostly empty, but the floor of one of them is covered with dog bones. In another one, we discover a skeleton, violated *ab antiquo*. We stop, having reached the area already dug by others.

6.IV.1911

We excavate under the crest of the mountain, which is crowned by the tombs of sheiks⁶¹ to the north-west: at our right, a little bit higher, there is one of the protected Coptic

⁵⁹ Tomb N11.1. See MS LT 03.04.1911, p. 2 and Sbrigliio, in this volume, chapter 5.3.5.

⁶⁰ Area M7-L8 on the Plan of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, chapter 5, fig. 2.

⁶¹ Sheikh Abu Tug (F10.1).

crypts.⁶² Our area ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ is delimited ~~xxxx~~ laterally and above by the work of the English Mission.⁶³ On the 7th, the limestone-debris *turab* reaches a thickness of 3 metres. We discover some boxes here and there, at a depth of no more than 1.90 [metres], in the west part of the excavation area. They are more or less well-preserved. One of them yielded a necklace with a scarab.

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

12-4-11

In the previous days, the *turab* was always very deep, but in the middle and east of the dig area it comes from *ab antiquo* excavations, since in its mass we find objects discarded by the raiders of the tombs we sometimes find, which are completely empty and often with holes in their walls to break into nearby tombs.

[p. 7]




97

The mountain slope, which was level along the front during the first days of digging, now has risen in the middle; on the sides it is still very low. We find a step with violated tombs.

18-4-11

The first row of tombs is followed by two more, overlapping. One of these tombs gives us some figurines of boat crew members and working scenes, but all very deteriorated and coarsely made.

22-4-11

Retracing our steps along the path leading to the Coptic crypt, we find a mummiform coffin bottom made of cloth. On its upper part one can distinguish the vulture wings. On its lower part is a standing figure (—) with a kleft and uraeus on his head, a shenti up to his ankles; with his arms folded above his head he holds a ship with a naos and two falcon-headed oars. Three uraei with the crowns of Egypt descend from his hands and bend upwards at knee level. The edges are engraved with  alternating with squatting jackals with  on their backs and the  at their feet.

[p. 8]

- 44 box with hollowed out inscription (p. 92);
some staffs; two inscribed pieces: (in the *turab*)
- 45 1) small boxes and wax mummies (p. 95)
2) wooden jackal found by Father Zaccaria
3) mask belonging to the Late Empire (as above)
4) inscribed boxes pieces (as above)
5) masks (as above)
6) “
7) “ and pectoral (as above)
8) alabaster small vases and necklace
9) skeleton no. 2
- 46 potteries of Father
- 47 1) skeleton no. 1
2) “ 3
3) “ 4
4) “ 5
- 48 vases
- 49 1) shabti of Father
2) skeleton no. 6
3) wooden works (statuettes ships etc.) (The statuettes on the bottom were found together)
- 50 1) bead pectoral, coloured disks 6.4.11. Skeleton with small necklace of the Father
2) arms of wooden statuettes. Shabtis found together
- 6.4.11
3) mask of the Father
4) skulls 3
5) mask pieces (for the papyri)

[p. 9]

99

- 6) turtle
7) headrest
8) enamels
51 paintings on cloth. Small boxes with remains of necklaces and a statue foot.

⁶² It refers to the Coptic Chapel G10.1.

⁶³ Excavation of the British archaeologist David George Hogarth (1906–1907). See Kahl, in this volume, chapter 5, fig. 2.

8. The Excavation journals (Transcription and Plates)

Alice Maria Sbriglio

< > author integration

[] uncertain word

Foreign words:

Carfassim: from the plural of the Arabic word “mokarfas”, meaning “kneeling, crouching”. It also indicates a kind of coffin for contracted body.¹

Bondung: kind of wood

Komm (kom): mound of ruins of ancient settlements

Latesana: kind of wood

Nabut/nabuth: staff

Trab/turab: soil

Uaraga: kind of wood

Marina: kind of wood

Abbreviations:

A.I.: Antico Impero

B.I.: Basso Impero

c.s./cs.: come sopra

d.c.s.: di cui sopra

direz.: direzione

E.: est

Febbr.: febbraio

Genn.: gennaio

H = altezza

id/id.: idem

L.: lire

L. it.: lire italiane

m.: metro/metri

M. Inglese: Missione Inglese

Mata.: Matahria

N.: nord

n.: numero

O.: ovest

p.: piastre

pag.: pagato

pagam.: pagamento

rit.: ritorno

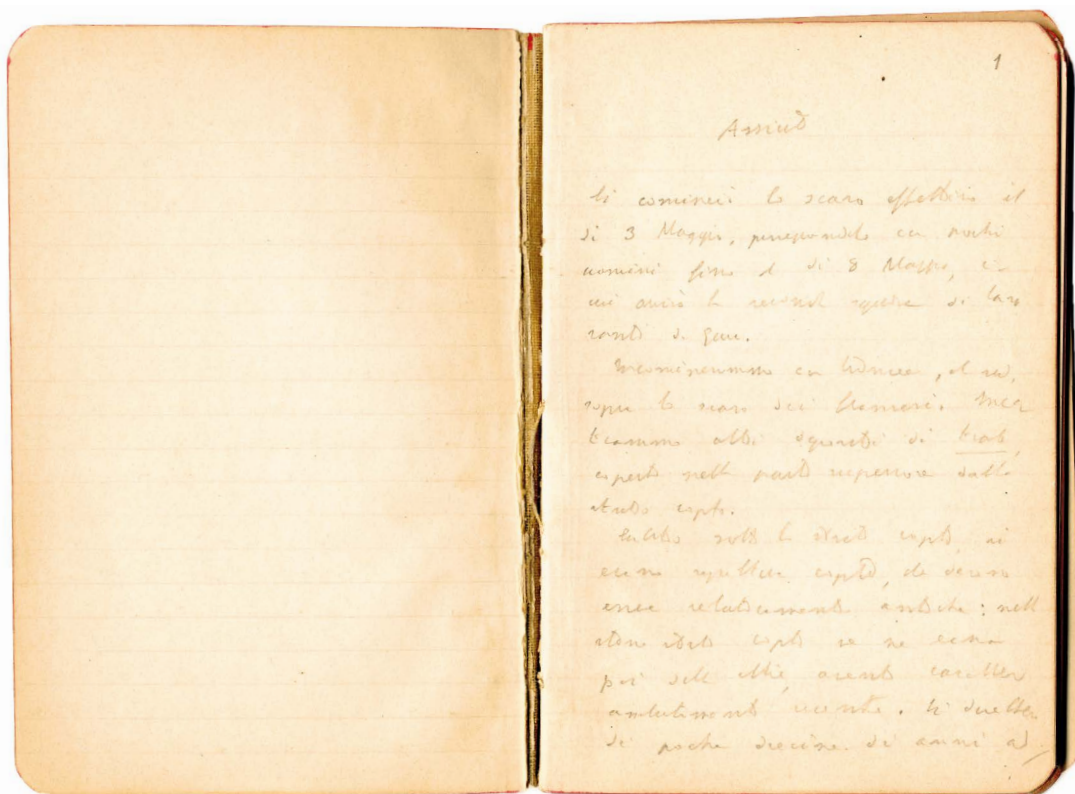
S.: sud

sin.: sinistra/sinistro

supplem.: supplemento

¹ We kindly thank Mohamed Abdelrahiem for the translation of this word. See MS EJ 1906, pp. 27–28.

Ernesto Schiaparelli, Excavation Journal, 1906
(MS EJ 1906)



Pl. 1
MS EJ 1906, p. 1
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino, MAE,
2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 1]

1

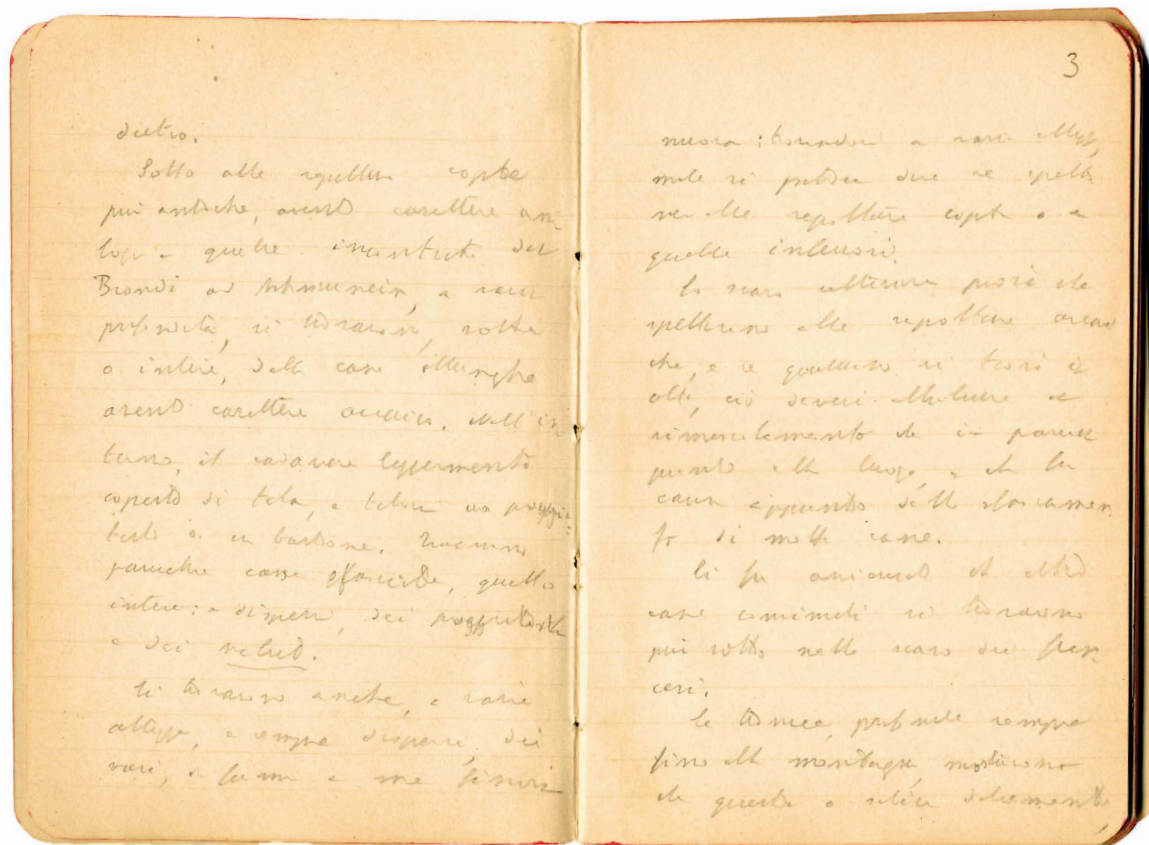
Assiut

Si cominciò lo scavo effettivo il
dì 3 Maggio, [perseguitandolo] con pochi
uomini fino al dì 8 Maggio, in
cui arrivò la seconda squadra di lavo-
ranti da Gau.

Incominciammo una trincea, al sud,
sopra lo scavo dei francesi. Incon-
trammo alti depositi di trab,
coperti nella parte superiore dallo
strato copto.

Scavate sotto lo strato copto, vi
erano sepolture copte, che devono
essere relativamente antiche: nello
stesso strato copto ve ne erano
poi delle altre, aventi carattere
assolutamente recente. Si direbbero
di poche decine di anni ad

%



Pl. 2
MS EJ 1906, pp. 2-3
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 2]

dietro.

Sotto alle sepolture copte più antiche, aventi carattere analogo a quelle incontrate dal Biondi ad Ashmunein, a varie profondità, si trovarono, rotte o intere, delle casse oblunghe aventi carattere arcaico. Nell'interno, il cadavere leggermente coperto di tela, e talora un poggiatesta o un bastone. Trovammo parecchie casse sfasciate, quattro intere: e dispersi, dei poggiatesta e dei nabut.

Si trovarono anche, a varie altezze, e sempre dispersi, dei vasi, di forma a me finora

[p. 3]

3

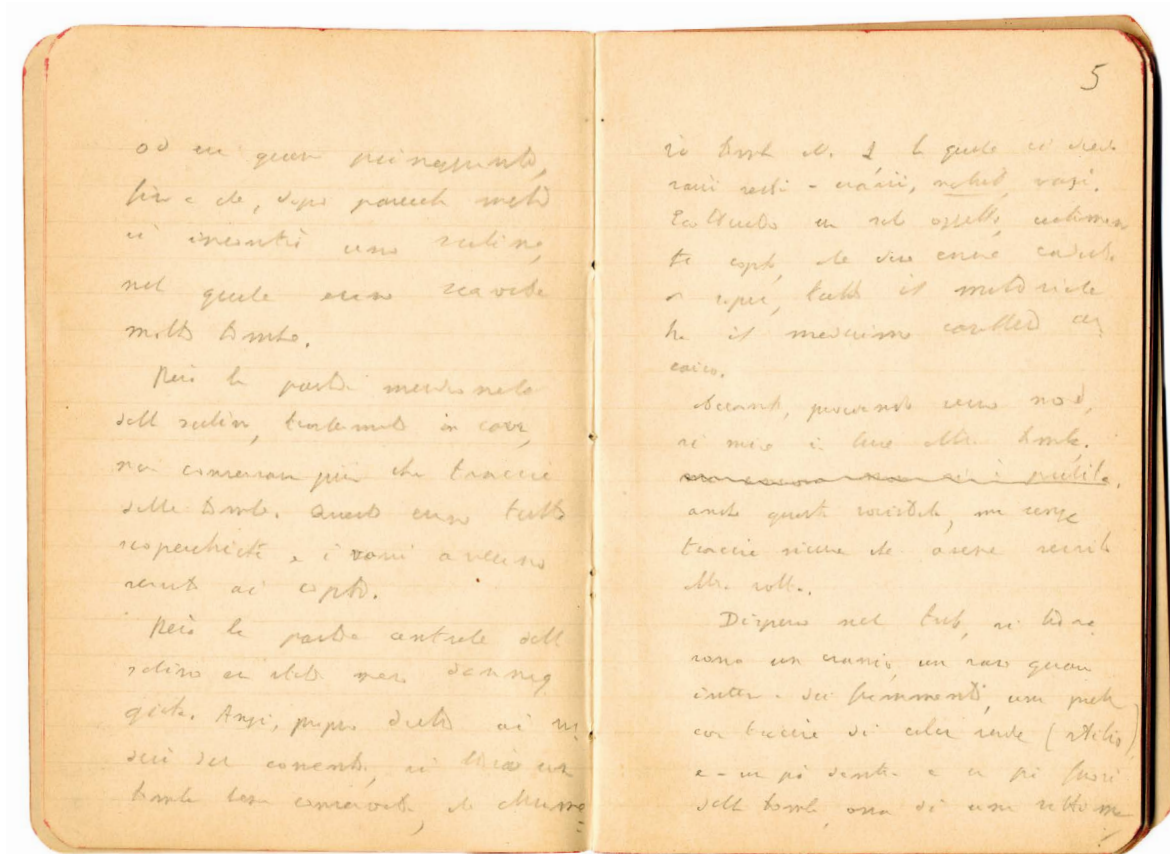
nuova: trovandosi a varie altezze, male si poteva dire se spettavano alle sepolture copte o a quelle inferiori.

Lo scavo ulteriore provò che spettavano alle sepolture arcaiche, e se qualcuno si trovò in alto, ciò deve attribuire al rimescolamento che in parecchi punti ebbe luogo, e che fu causa appunto dello sfasciamento di molte casse.

Ci fu assicurato che altre casse consimili si trovarono più sotto nello scavo dei francesi.

Le trincee, profonde sempre fino alla montagna, mostrarono che questa o saliva dolcemente

%



Pl. 3
MS EJ 1906, pp. 4-5
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 4]

od era quasi pianeggiante, fino a che, dopo parecchi metri si incontrò uno scalino, nel quale erano scavate molte tombe.

Però la parte meridionale dello scalino, trasformato in cava, non conservava più che tracce delle tombe. Queste erano tutte scoperte e i vani avevano servito ai copti.

Però la parte centrale dello scalino era stata meno danneggiata. Anzi, proprio dietro ai ruderi del convento, si trovò una tomba ben conservata, che chiamo=

[p. 5]

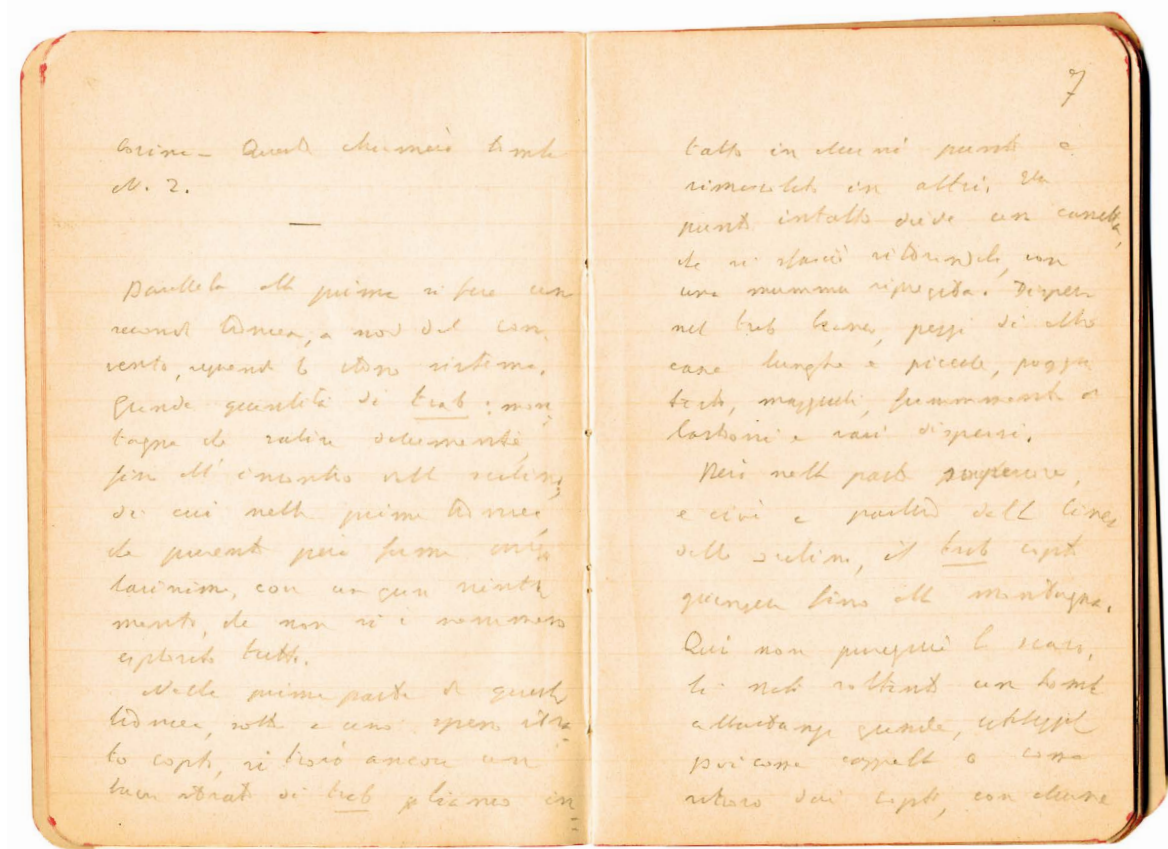
5

rò tomba N. 1, la quale ci diede varii resti - cranii, nabut, vasi. Eccettuato un solo oggetto, certamente copto, che deve essere caduto da sopra, tutto il materiale ha il medesimo carattere arcaico.

Accanto, procedendo verso nord, si mise in luce altra tomba; ~~ma ancora non si è pulita~~, anche questa rovistata, ma senza tracce sicure che avesse servito altre volte.

Disperso nel trab, si trovarono un cranio, un vaso quasi intero e dei frammenti, una pietra con tracce di color verde (stibio) e - un po' dentro e un po' fuori dalla tomba, ossa di una vittima

%



Pl. 4
MS EJ 1906, pp. 6-7
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 6]

bovina – Questa chiamerò tomba
N. 2.

Parallela alla prima si fece una
seconda trincea, a nord del con-
vento, seguendo lo stesso sistema.
Grande quantità di trab: mon-
tagna che saliva dolcemente,
fino all'incontro dello scalino,
di cui nella prima trincea,
che presenta però forma singo-
larissima, con un gran rientra-
mento, che non si è nemmeno
esplorato tutto.

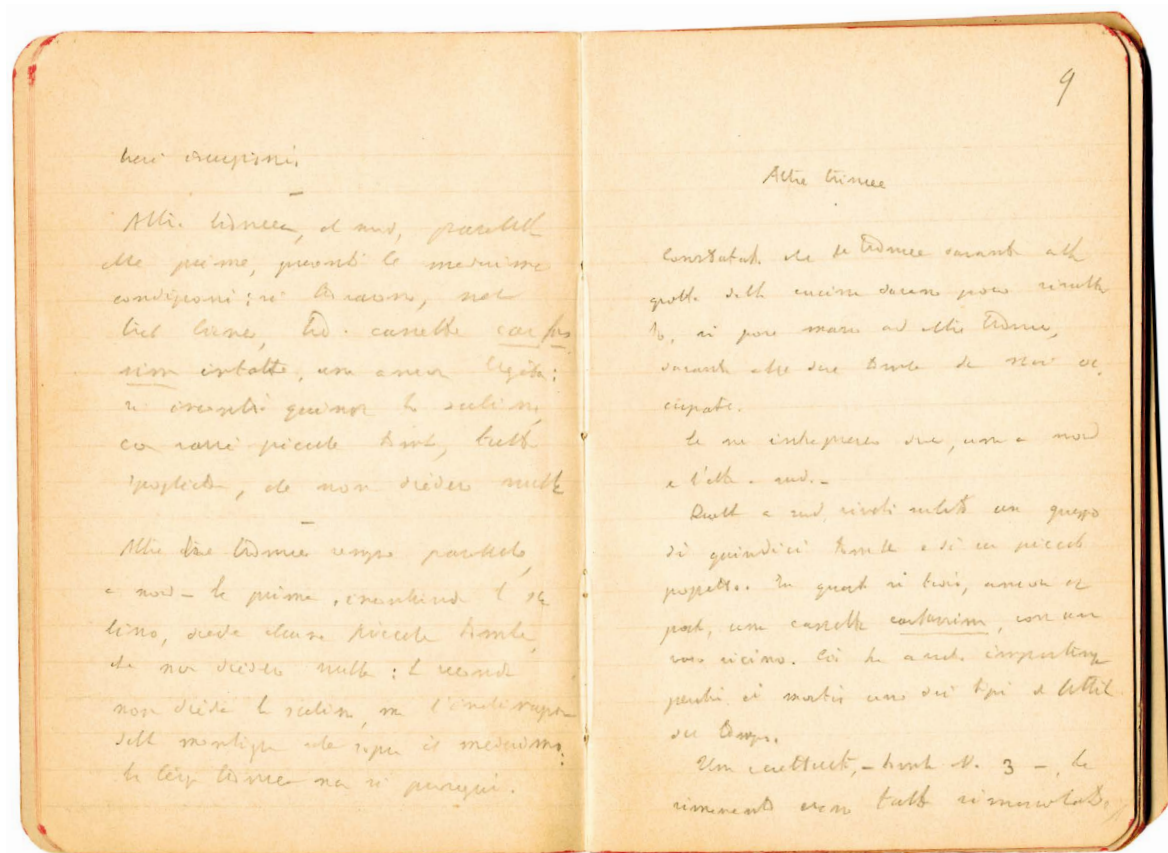
Nella prima parte di questa
trincea, sotto a uno spesso stra-
to copto, si trovò ancora un
buon strato di trab bianco in-

[p. 7]

tatto in alcuni punti o
rimescolato in altri. Un
punto intatto diede una cassetta,
che si sfasciò ritirandola, con
una mummia ripiegata. Dispersi
nel trab bianco, pezzi di altre
casse lunghe e piccole, poggia-
testa, mazzuoli, frammenti di
bastoni e vasi dispersi.

Però nella parte superiore,
e cioè a partire dalla linea
dello scalino, il trab copto
giungeva fino alla montagna.
Qui non proseguì lo scavo,
si notò soltanto una tomba
abbastanza grande, utilizzata
poi come cappella o come
ritrovo dai copti, con alcune

7



Pl. 5
MS EJ 1906, pp. 8-9
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 8]

brevi iscrizioni.

—

Altra trincea, al sud, parallela alla prima, presentò le medesime condizioni: si trovarono, nel trab bianco, tre cassette carfas sim intatte, una ancora legata: si incontrò quindi lo scalino, con varie piccole tombe, tutte spogliate, che non diedero nulla.

—

Altre tre trincee sempre parallele, a nord – la prima, incontrando lo scalino, diede alcune piccole tombe, che non diedero nulla: la seconda non diede lo scalino, ma l'inclinazione della montagna sale sopra il medesimo: la terza trincea non si proseguì.

[p. 9]

Altre trincee

9

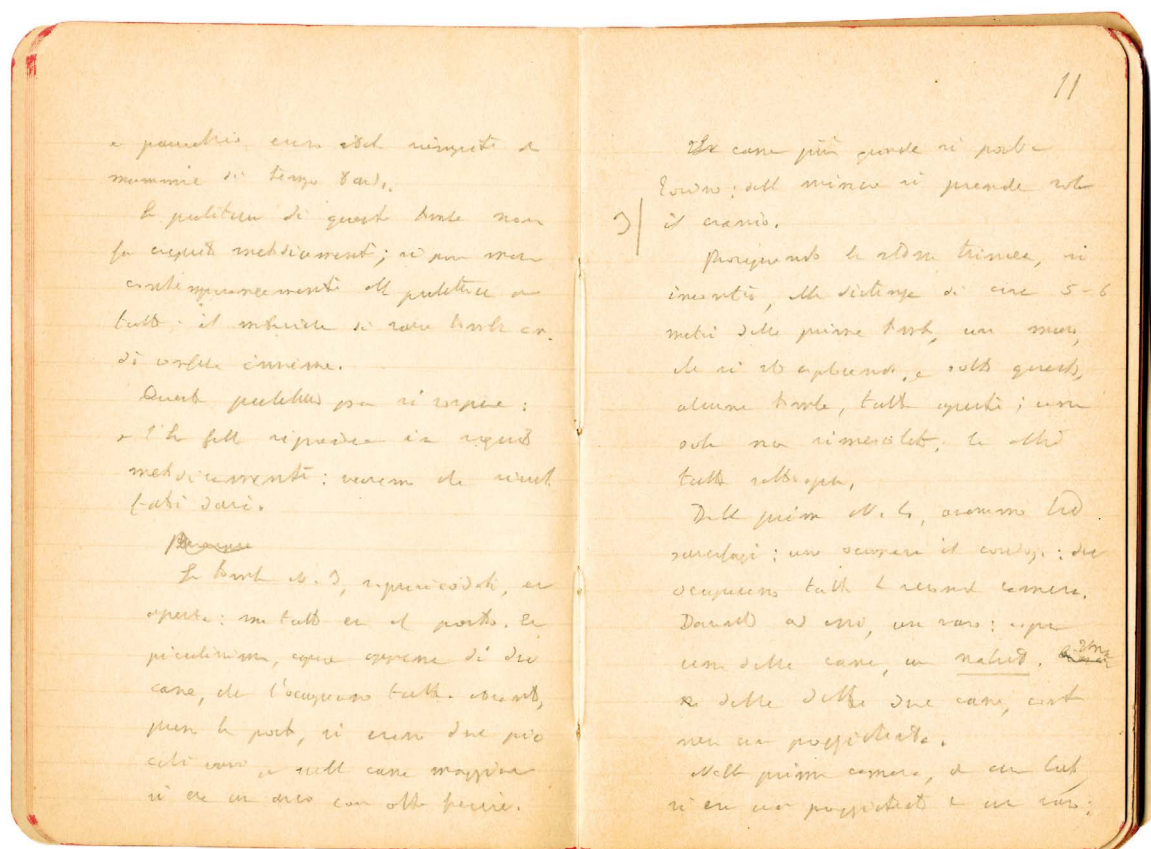
Constatato che le trincee davanti alla grotta della cucina davano poco risultato, si pose mano ad altre trincee, davanti alle due tombe da noi occupate.

Se ne intrapresero due, una a nord e l'altra a sud. –

Quella a sud, rivelò subito un gruppo di quindici tombe e di un piccolo pozzetto. In questo si trovò, ancora al posto, una cassetta carfassim, con un vaso vicino. Ciò ha avuto importanza perché ci mostrò uno dei tipi di fittile del tempo.

Una eccettuata, – tomba N. 3 –, le rimanenti erano tutte rimescolate

%



Pl. 6
MS EJ 1906, pp. 10-11
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 10]

e parecchie erano state riempite di mummie di tempo tardo.

La pulitura di queste tombe non fu eseguita metodicamente; si pose mano contemporaneamente alla pulitura di tutto il materiale di varie tombe indi confuse insieme.

Questa pulitura poi si sospese: e l'ho fatta riprendere in seguito metodicamente: vedremo che risultati darà.

Prosegue

La tomba N. 3, soprari cordata, era aperta: ma tutto era al posto. Era piccolissima, capace appena di due casse, che l'occupavano tutta. Accanto, presso la porta, vi erano due piccoli vasi e nella cassa maggiore vi era un arco con otto frecce.

[p. 11]

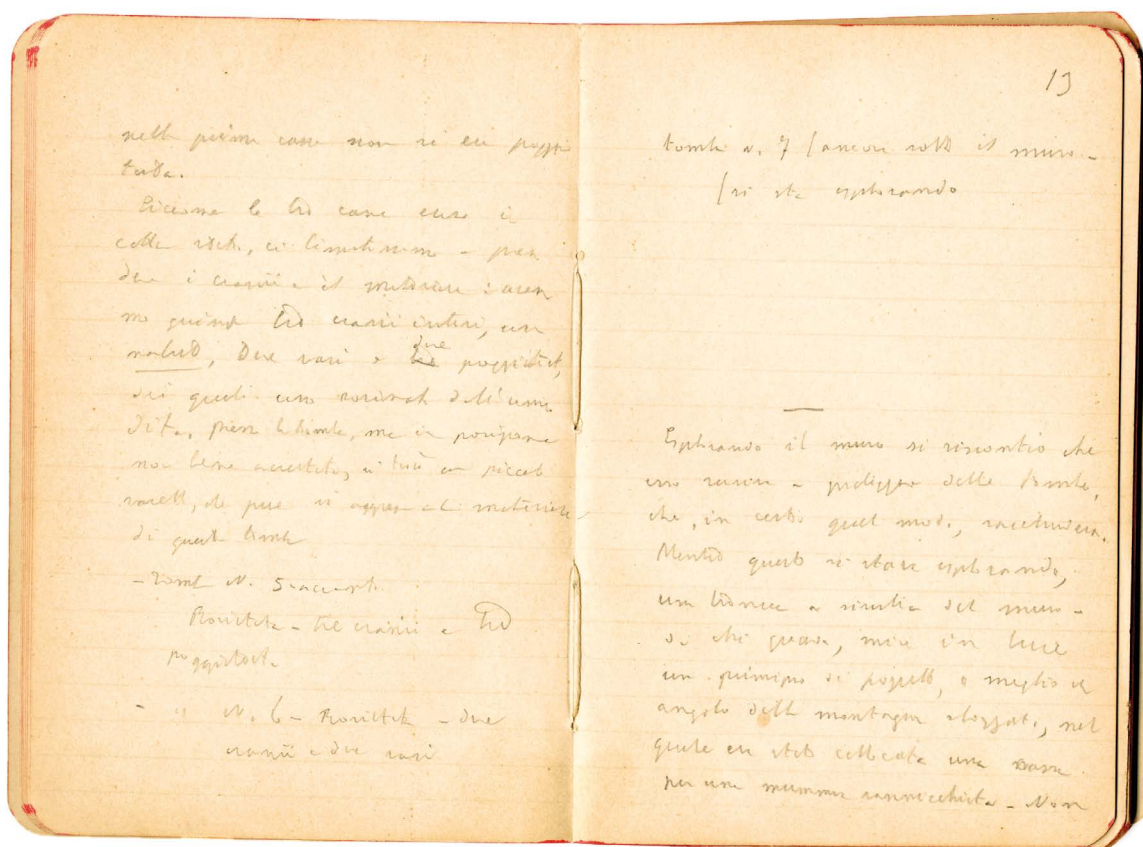
11

3 | La cassa più grande si porta a Torino; dalla minore si prende solo il cranio.

Proseguendo la stessa trincea, si incontrò, alla distanza di circa 5-6 metri dalle prime tombe, un muro, che si sta esplorando, e sotto questo, alcune tombe, tutte aperte; una sola non rimescolata; le altre tutte sottosopra.

Dalla prima N. 4, avemmo tre sarcofagi: uno occupava il corridojo: due occupavano tutta la restante camera. Davanti ad essi, un vaso: sopra una delle casse, un nabut. ~~Là vi era~~ Una delle dette due casse, conteneva un poggiatesta.

Nella prima camera, da un lato, vi era un poggiatesta e un vaso:



Pl. 7
MS EJ 1906, pp. 12-13
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 12]

nella prima cassa non vi era poggia
testa.

Siccome le tre casse erano in
cattivo stato, ci limitammo a pren
dere i cranii e il materiale: avem
mo quindi tre cranii interi, un
nabut, due vasi e tre due poggiatesta,
dei quali uno rovinato dall'umi
dità. Presso la tomba, ma in posizione
non bene accertata, si trovò un piccolo
vasetto, che pure si aggiunge al materiale
di questa tomba

- Tomba N. 5 - accanto

Rovistata - tre cranii e tre
poggiatesta

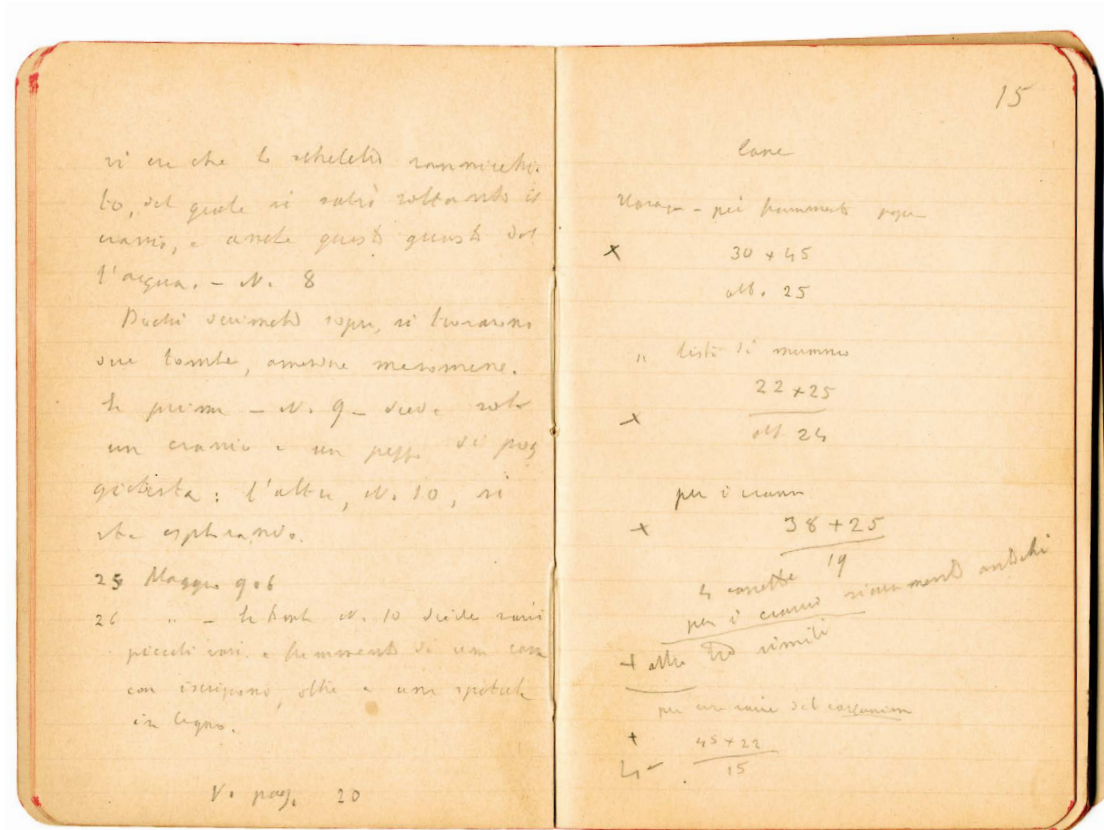
- " N. 6 - Rovistata - due
cranii e due vasi

[p. 13]

13

tomba N. 7 | ancora sotto il muro -
| si sta esplorando

Esplorando il muro si riscontrò che
esso serviva a proteggere delle tombe,
che, in certo qual modo, racchiudeva.
Mentre questo si stava esplorando,
una trincea a sinistra del muro -
di chi guarda, mise in luce
un principio di pozzetto, o meglio un
angolo della montagna sbozzato, nel
quale era stata collocata una cassa
per una mummia rannicchiata - Non



Pl. 8
MS EJ 1906, pp. 14-15
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 14]

vi era che lo scheletro rannicchia
to, del quale si salvò soltanto il
cranio, e anche questo guasto dal
l'acqua. - N. 8

Pochi decimetri sopra, si trovarono
due tombe, ambedue manomesse.
La prima - N. 9 - aveva solo
un cranio e un pezzo di pog
giatesta: l'altra, N. 10, si
sta esplorando.

25 Maggio 906

26 " - la tomba N. 10 diede vari
piccoli vasi e frammenti di una cassa
con iscrizioni, oltre a una spatula
in legno.

v. pag. 20

[p. 15]

15

Casse

Uaraga - pei frammenti papiri

x 30 x 45
alt. 25

" testa di mummia
22 x 25

x -----
alt. 24

per i cranii
38 x 25

x -----
19

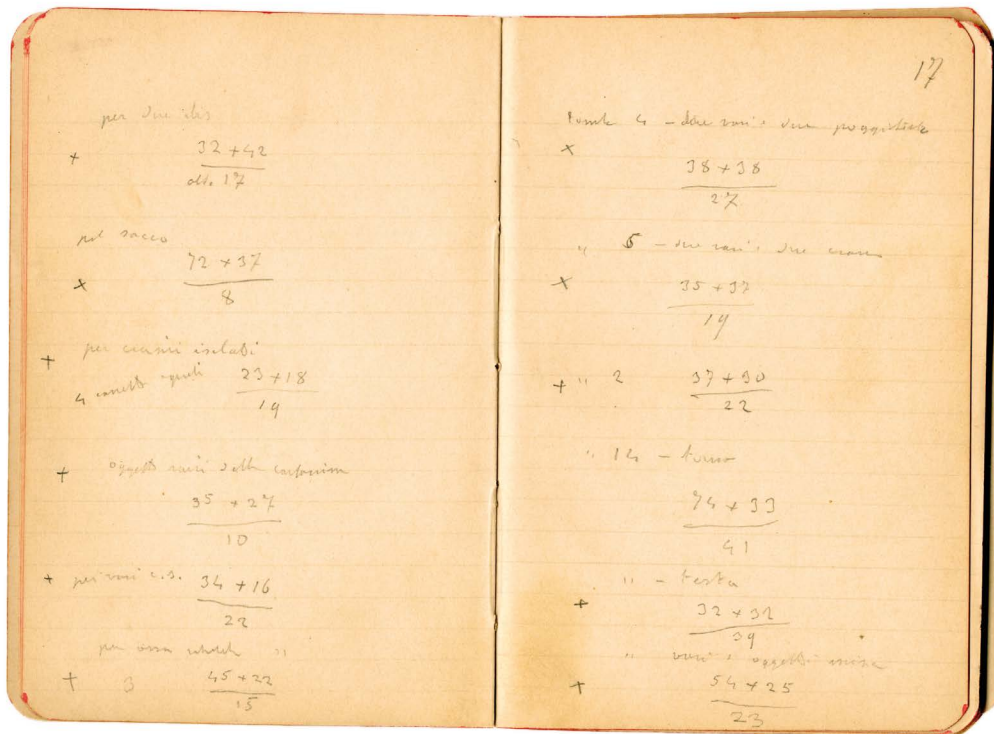
4 cassette
per i cranii sicuramente antichi

x -----
altre tre simili

per cose varie del carfassim

x 45 x 22
4_ -----

15



Pl. 9
MS EJ 1906, pp. 16-17
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 16]

per due ibis	32 x 42
x	-----
	alt. 17
pel sacco	72 x 37
x	-----
	8
per cranii isolati	23 x 18
4 cassette uguali	-----
	19
x	oggetti vari delle carfassim
	35 x 27

	10
x	pei vasi c.s. 34 x 16

	22
per ossa scheletro	45 x 22
x	-----
3	15

[p. 17]

		17
Tomba 4	due vasi e due poggiatesta	
	38 x 38	
x	-----	
	27	
"	5 - due vasi e due cranii	
x	35 x 37	

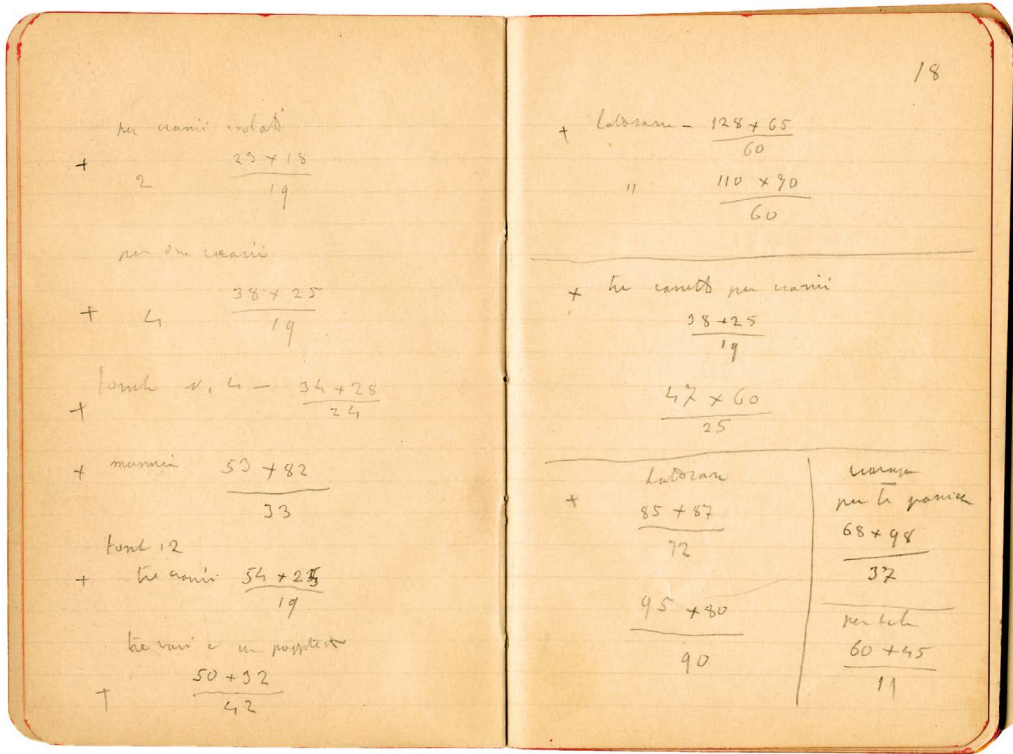
	19	
x	" 2 37 x 30	

	22	
"	14 - torso	
	74 x 33	

	41	
"	- testa	
x	32 x 32	

	39	
"	vasi e oggetti minori	
	54 x 25	

x		23



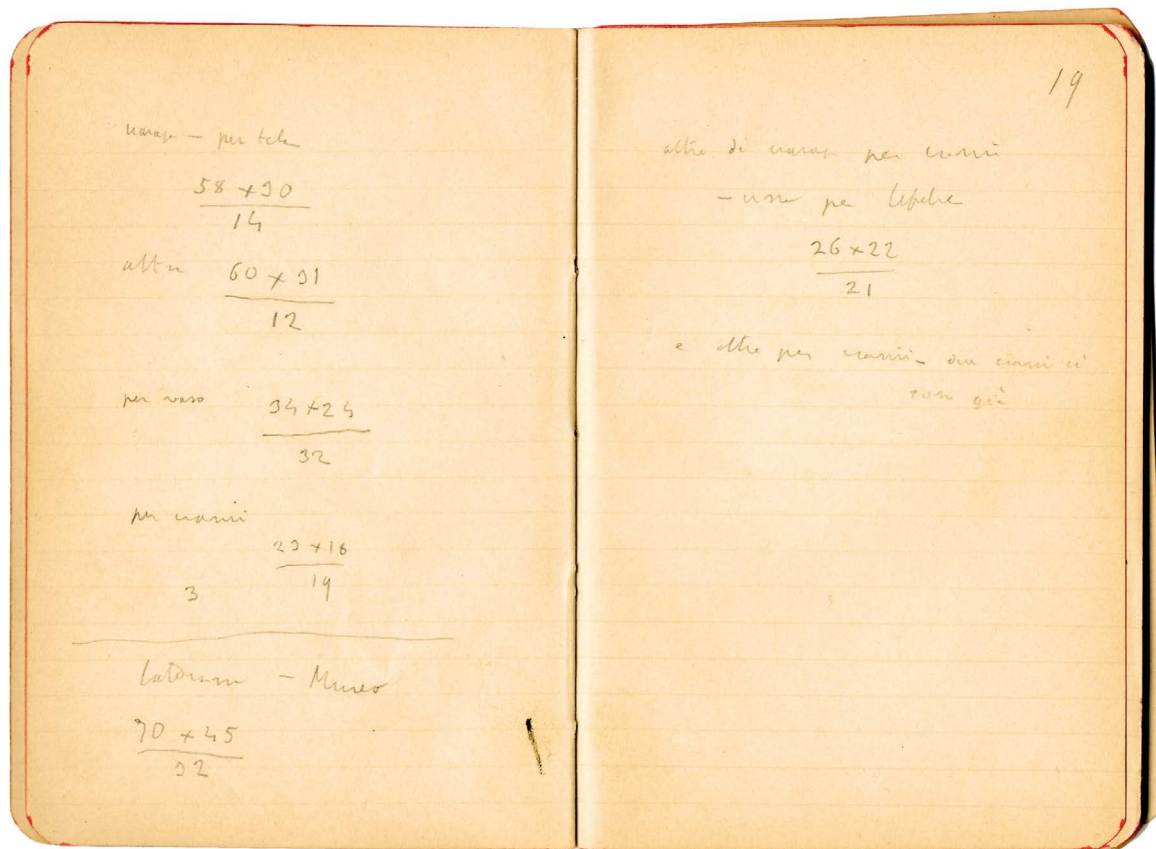
Pl. 10
MS EJ 1906, pp.18-19
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 18]

per cranii isolati		
x	2	$\frac{23 \times 18}{19}$
per due cranii		
x	4	$\frac{38 \times 25}{19}$
tomba N. 4 -		
x		$\frac{34 \times 28}{24}$
mumma		
x		$\frac{53 \times 82}{33}$
tomba 12		
x	tre cranii	$\frac{54 \times 25}{19}$
tre vasi e un poggiatesta		
x		$\frac{50 \times 32}{42}$

[p. 19]

		18
x	latesana - 128 x 65	$\frac{60}{110 \times 70}$
		60
		60
x tre cassette per cranii		
		$\frac{38 \times 25}{19}$
		47 x 60
		25
x Latesana		uaraga
		per lo sparviero
		$\frac{85 \times 87}{68 \times 98}$
		72
		37
		95 x 80
		per tela
		$\frac{60 \times 45}{11}$
		90
		11



Pl. 11
MS EJ 1906, pp. 20-21
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 20]

uaraga - per tela

$$\frac{58 \times 30}{14}$$

 altre $\frac{60 \times 31}{12}$

 per vaso $\frac{34 \times 24}{32}$

 per cranii $\frac{23 \times 16}{19}$

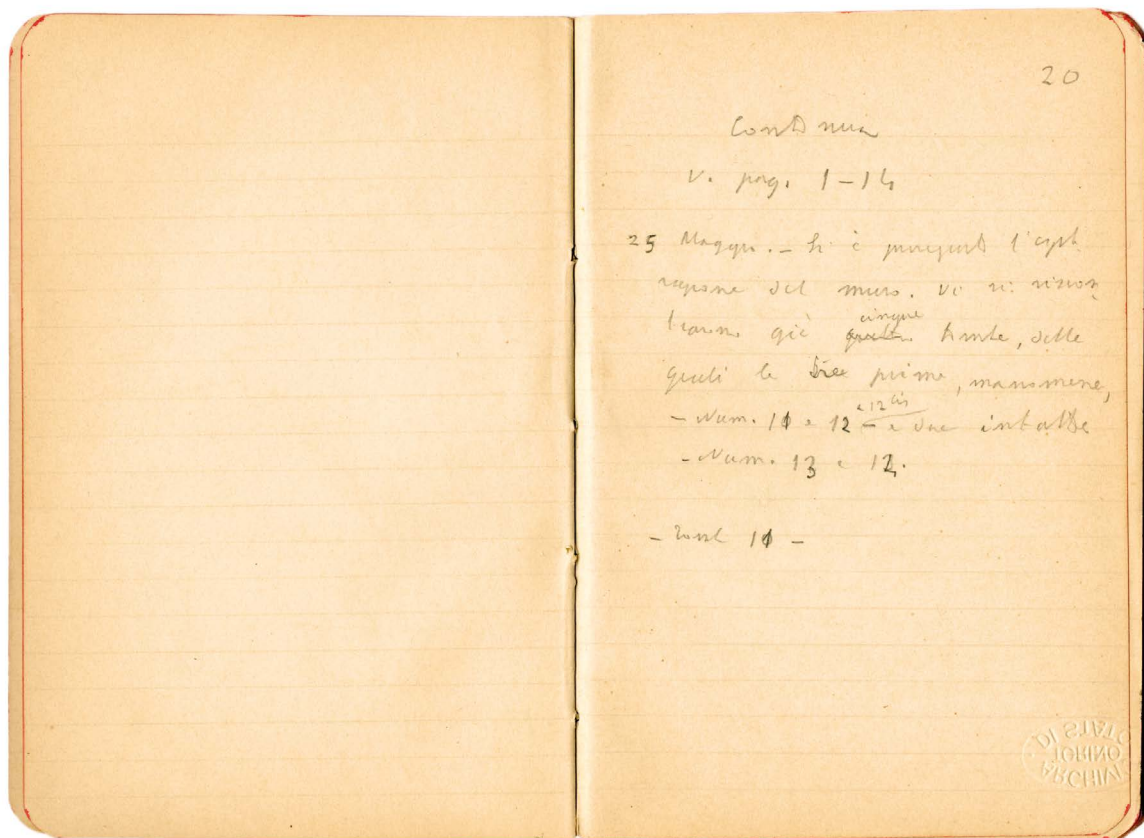
Latesana - Museo
 $\frac{70 \times 45}{32}$

[p. 21]

altre di uaraga per cranii
 - una per Lefebvre
 $\frac{26 \times 22}{21}$

 e altre per cranii - due cranii ci
 sono già

19



Pl. 12
MS EJ 1906, p. 22
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 22]

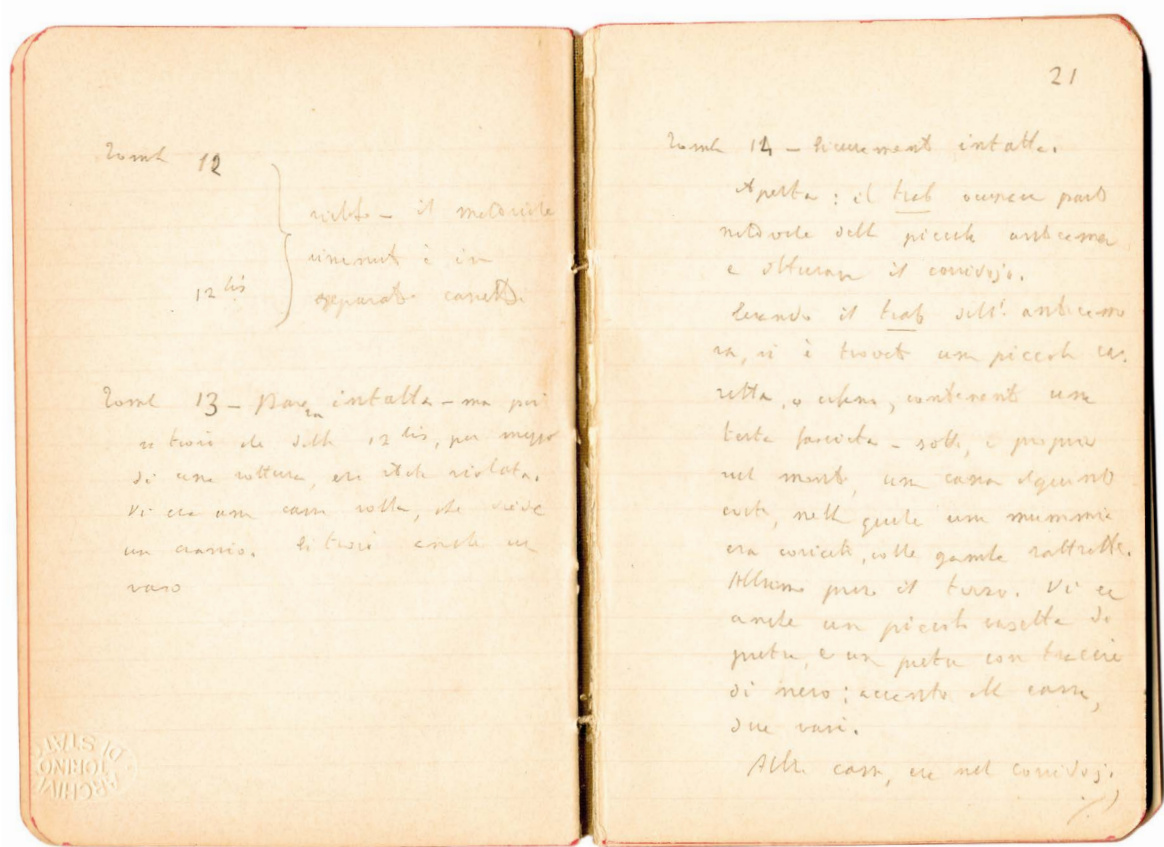
20

Continua

v. pag. 1-14

25 Maggio. - Si è proseguita l'esplo-
razione del muro. Vi si riscon-
trarono già quattro cinque tombe, delle
quali le ~~due~~ tre prime, manomesse,
- Num. 11 e 12 e 12bis - e una intatta
- Num. 13 e 14.

- Tomba 11 -



Pl. 13
MS EJ 1906, pp. 23-24
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 23]

Tomba 12

12bis } violate – il materiale
rinvenuto è in
separate cassette

Tomba 13 – pareva intatta – ma poi
si trovò che dalla 12bis, per mezzo
di una rottura, era stata violata.
Vi era una cassa rotta, che diede
un cranio. Si trovò anche un
vaso

[p. 24]

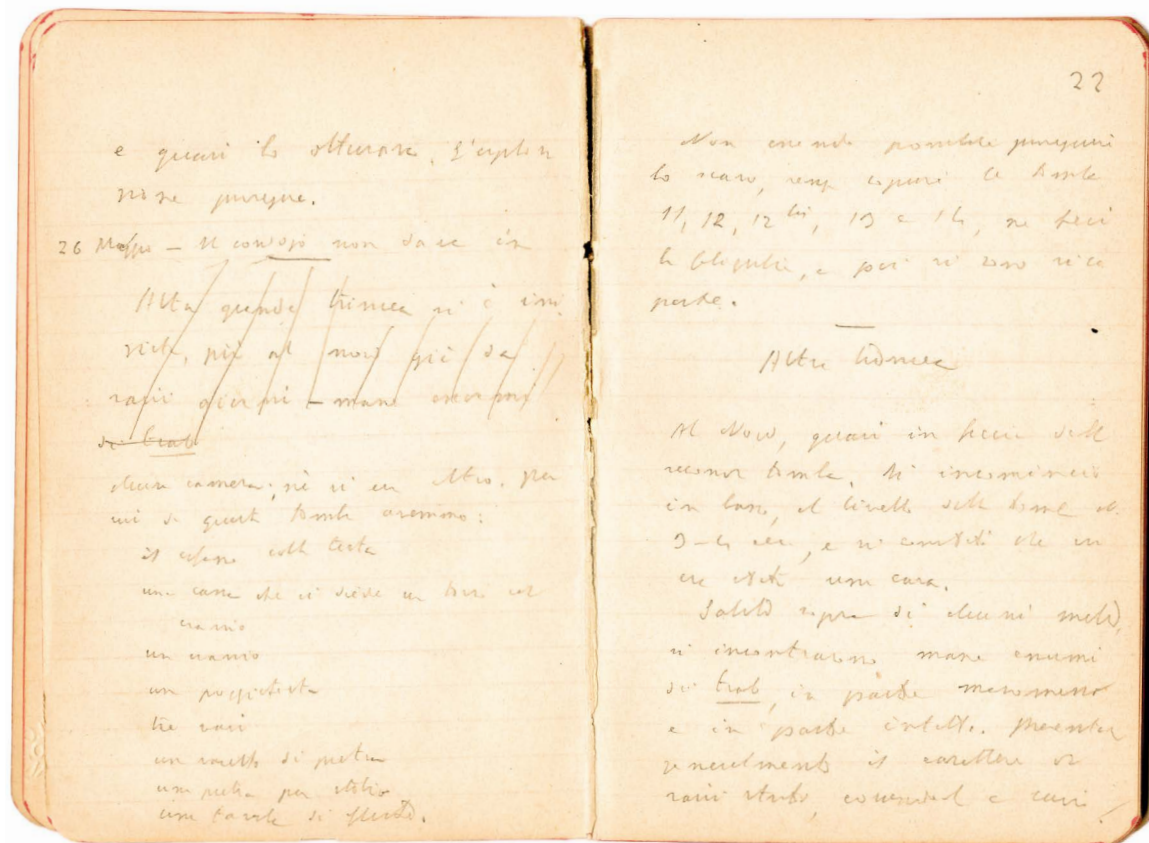
Tomba 14 – Sicuramente intatta.

Aperta: il trab occupava parte
notevole della piccola anticamera
e otturava il corridojo.
Levando il trab dell'anticame-
ra, si è trovata una piccola cas-
setta, o cofano, contenente una
testa fasciata – sotto, e proprio
sul monte, una cassa alquanto
corta, nella quale una mummia
era coricata, colle gambe sottratte.
Abbiamo preso il torso. Vi era
anche una piccola cassetta di
pietra, e una pietra con tracce
di nero: accanto alle casse,
due vasi.

Altra cassa, era nel corridojo;

21

%



Pl. 14
MS EJ 1906, pp. 25–26
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 25]

e quasi lo otturava. L'esplorazione prosegue.

26 maggio – Il corridojo non dava in

~~Altra grande trincea si è iniziata, più al nord già da vari giorni – masse enormi di trab~~

alcuna camera; né vi era altro, per cui da questa tomba avemmo:

- il cofano colla testa
- una cassa che ci diede un torso col cranio
- un cranio
- un poggiatesta
- tre vasi
- un vasetto di pietra
- una pietra per stibio
- una tavola di offerta.

[p. 26]

22

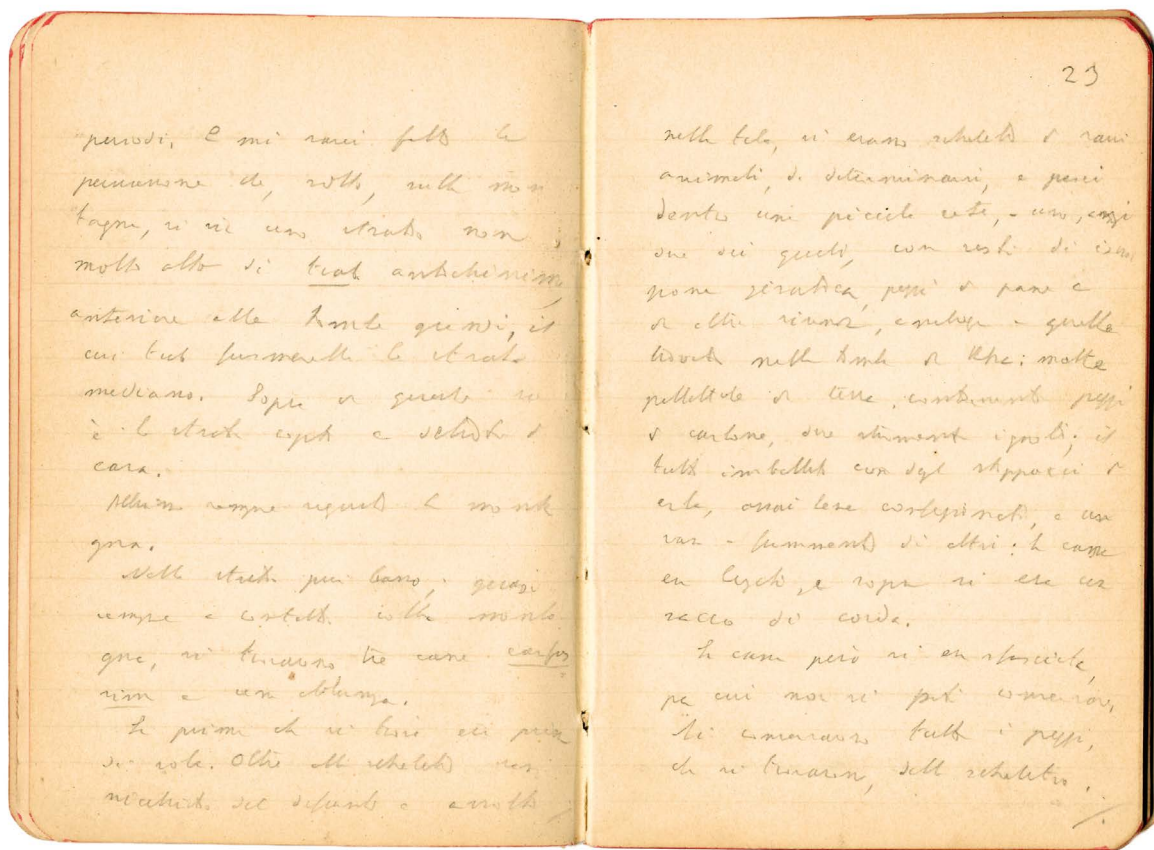
Non essendo possibile proseguire lo scavo, senza coprire le tombe 11, 12, 12bis, 13 e 14, vi feci la fotografia, e poi si sono ricoperte.

Altre trincee

Al nord, quasi in faccia della seconda tomba, si incominciò in basso, al livello delle tombe N. 3–4 ecc, e si constatò che essa era stata una cava.

Saliti sopra di alcuni metri, si incontrarono masse enormi di trab, in parte manomesso e in parte intatto. Presentava generalmente il carattere di vari strati, corrispondenti a vari

%



Pl. 15
MS EJ 1906, pp. 27-28
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 27]

periodi. e mi sarei fatto la
persuasione che, sotto, sulla mon-
tagna, vi sia uno strato non
molto alto di trab antichissimo,
anteriore alle tombe grandi, il
cui trab formerebbe lo strato
mediano. Sopra ai quali vi
è lo strato copto e detriti di
casa.

Abbiamo sempre seguito la monta-
gna.

Nello strato più basso, quasi
sempre a contatto colla monta-
gna, si trovarono tre casse carfas
sim e una oblunga.

La prima che si trovò era piena
di roba. Oltre allo scheletro ran-
nicchiato del defunto e avvolto

%

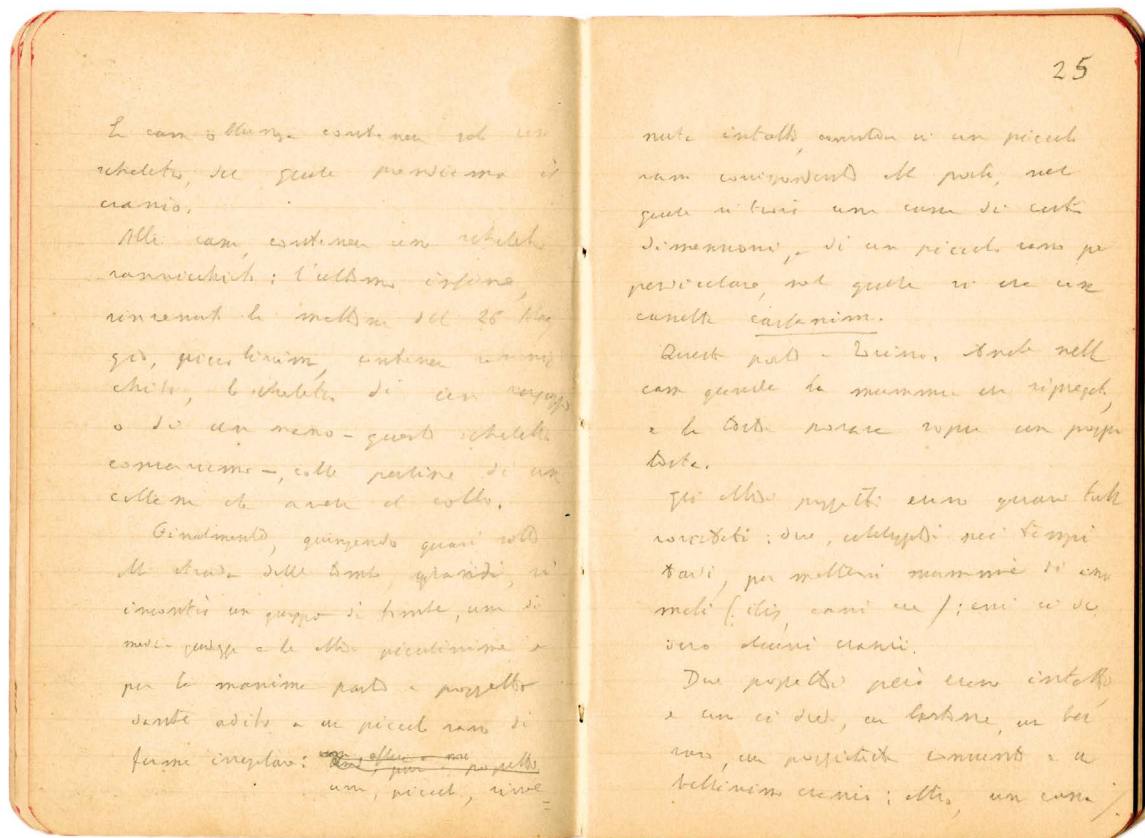
[p. 28]

23

nella tela, vi erano scheletri di varii
animali, da determinarsi, e pesci
dentro una piccola cesta, - uno, anzi
due dei quali, con resti di iscri-
zione ieratica, pezzi di pane e
di altre vivande, analoga a quella
trovata nella tomba di Kha: molte
pallottole di terra, contenenti pezzi
di carbone, due strumenti ignoti; il
tutto imballato con degli stoppacci di
erba, assai bene confezionati, e un
vaso e frammenti di altri: la cassa
era legata, e sopra vi era un
sacco di corda.

La cassa però si era sfasciata,
per cui non si poté conservare,
si conservarono tutti i pezzi,
che si trovarono, dello scheletro.

%



Pl. 16
MS EJ 1906, pp. 29-30
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 29]

La cassa oblunga conteneva solo uno scheletro, del quale prendemmo il cranio.

Altra cassa, conteneva uno scheletro rannicchiato: l'ultima infine, rinvenuta la mattina del 26 maggio, piccolissima, conteneva rannicchiato, lo scheletro di un ragazzo o di un nano - questo scheletro conserviamo -, colle perline di una collana che aveva al collo.

Finalmente, giungendo quasi sotto alla strada delle tombe, grandi, si incontrò un gruppo di tombe, una di media grandezza e le altre piccolissime e per la massima parte a pozzetto dante adito a un piccolo vano di forma irregolare: una, appare a me una, pure a pozzetto una, piccola, rinve-

[p. 30]

25

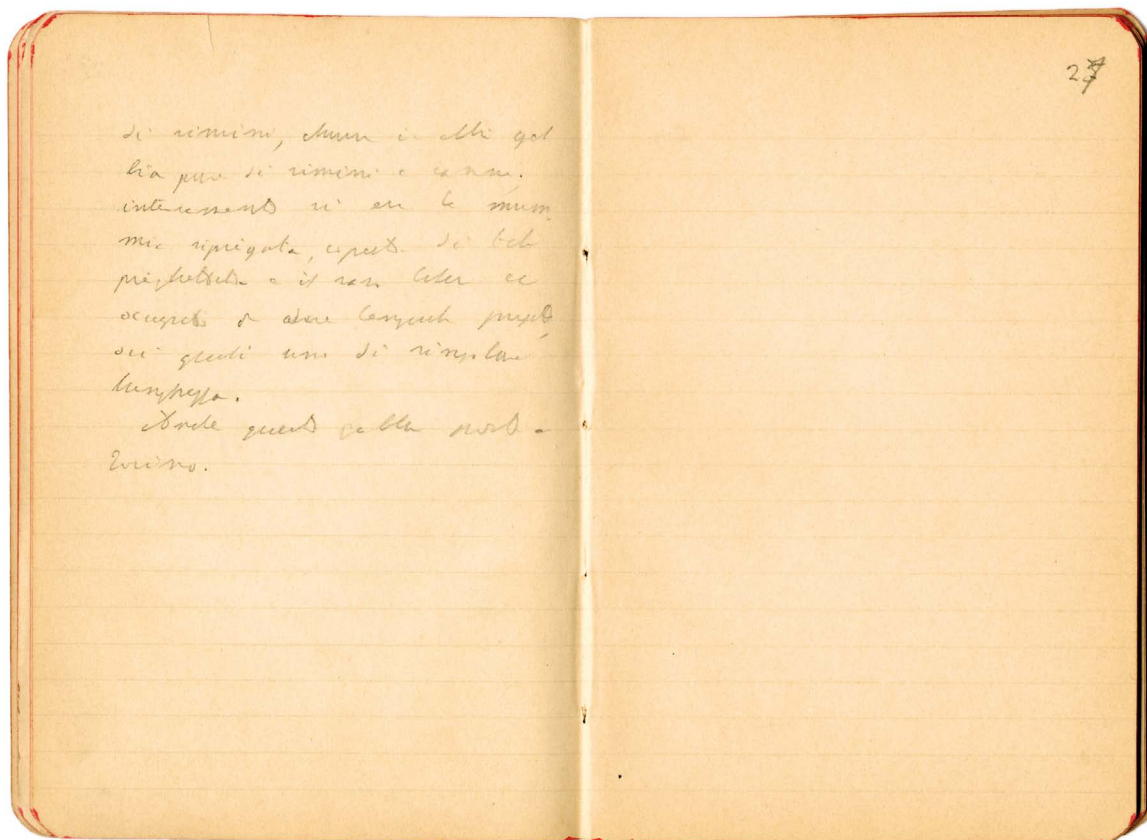
nuta intatta, constava in un piccolo vano corrispondente alla porta, nel quale si trovò una cassa di corte dimensioni, e di un piccolo vano perpendicolare, nel quale vi era una cassetta carfassim.

Questa porto a Torino. Anche nella cassa grande la mummia era ripiegata, e la testa pareva sopra un poggiatesta.

Gli altri pozzetti erano quasi tutti rovistati: due, saccheggiate nei tempi tardi, per mettervi mummie di animali (ibis, cani ecc): essi ci diedero alcuni cranii.

Due pozzetti però erano intatti e uno ci diede, un bastone, un bel vaso, un poggiatesta consunto e un bellissimo cranio: altro, una cassa

%



Pl. 17
MS EJ 1906, pp. 31-32
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

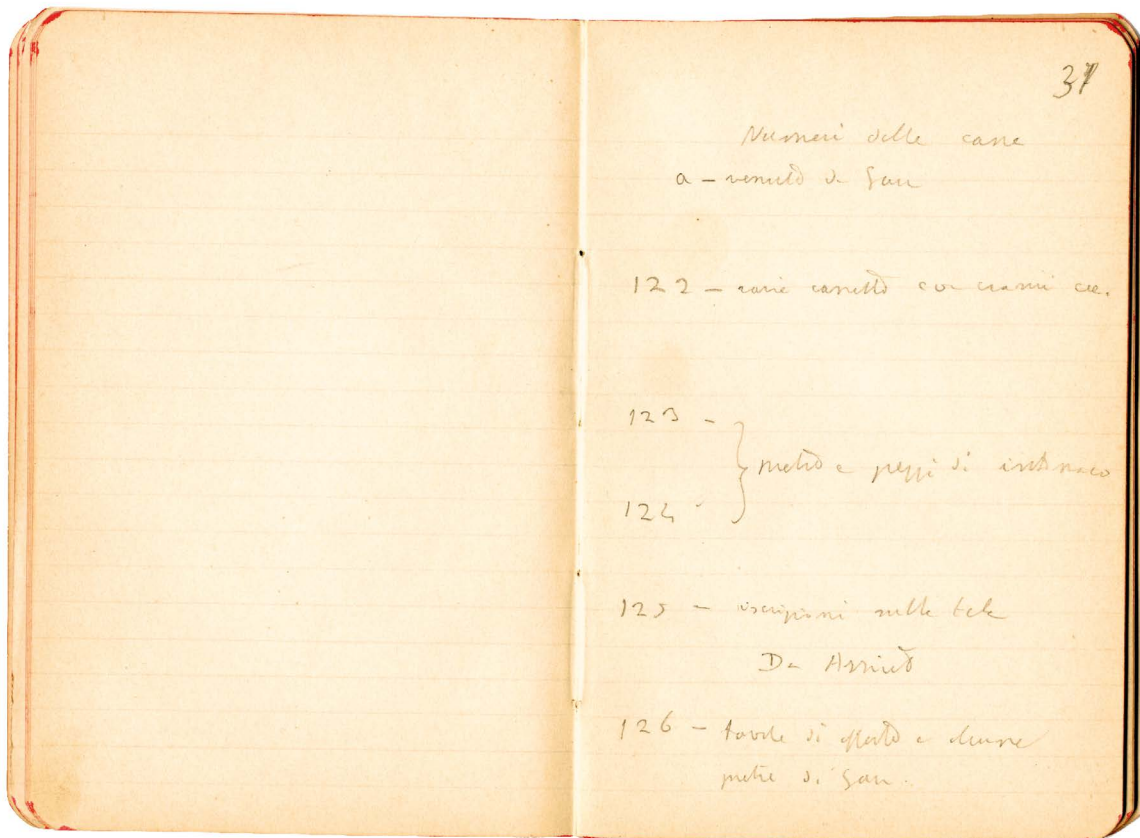
[p. 31]

di vimini, chiusa in altra gab-
bia pure di vimini e canne;
internamente vi era la mum-
mia ripiegata, coperta di tela
pieghettata e il vano intero era
occupato da alcuni lenzuoli piegati
dei quali uno di singolare
lunghezza.

Anche questa gabbia porto a
Torino.

[p. 32]

27



Pl. 18
 MS EJ 1906, p. 33
 (© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
 MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 33]

31

Numeri delle casse:

a - venuti da Gau

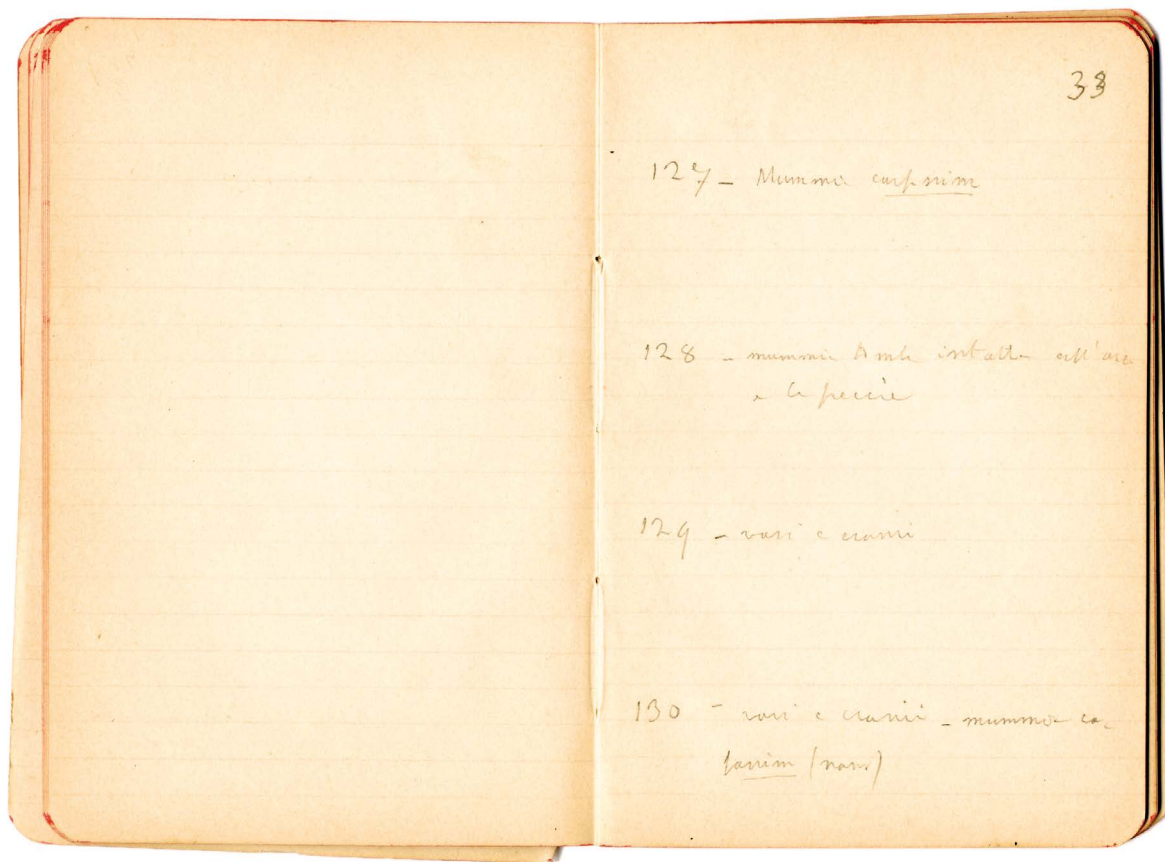
122 - varie cassette con cranii ecc.

123 - }
 124 - } pietre e pezzi di intonaco

125 - iscrizioni sulle tele

Da Assiut

126 - tavole di offerte e alcune
 pietre di Gau



Pl. 19
MS EJ 1906, p. 34
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 34]

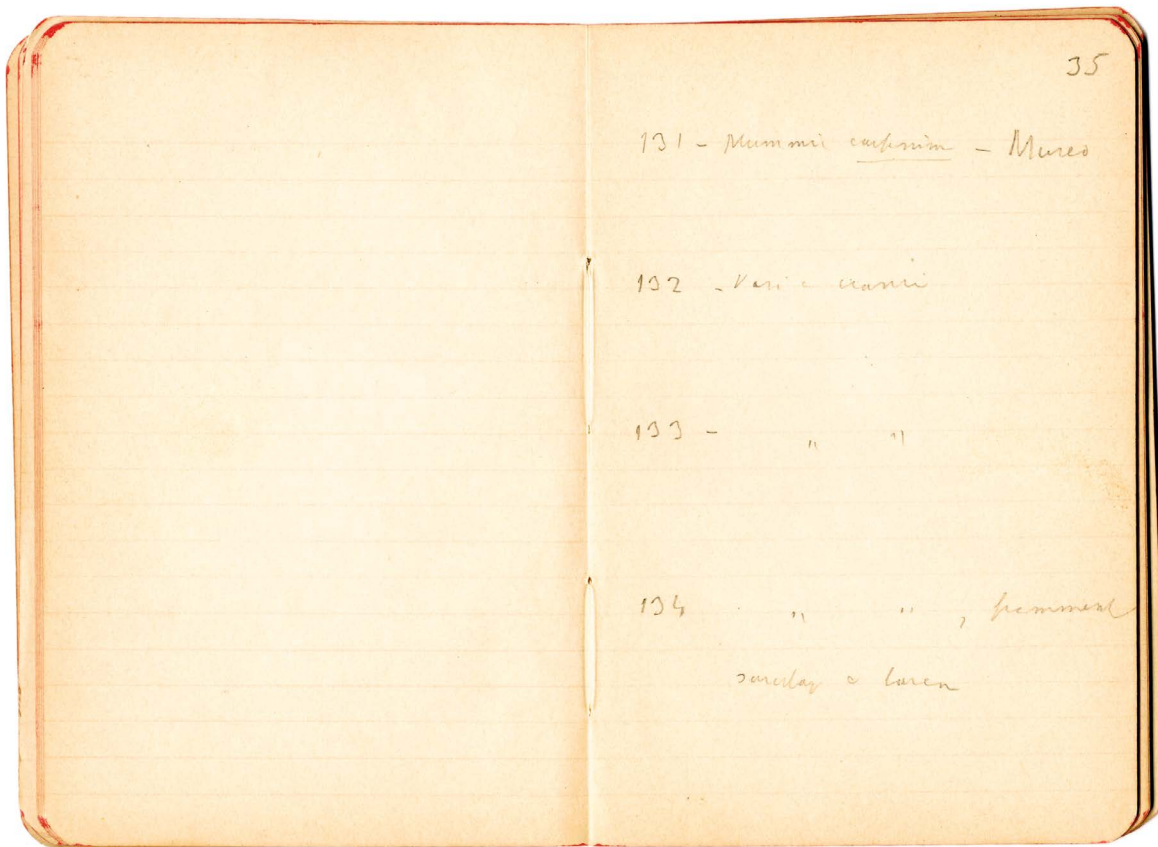
33

127 - Mummie carfassim

128 - mummia tomba intatta coll'arco
e le frecce

129 - vasi e cranii

130 - vasi e cranii - mummia car
fassim (nano)



Pl. 20
 MS EJ 1906, p. 35
 (© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
 MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 35]

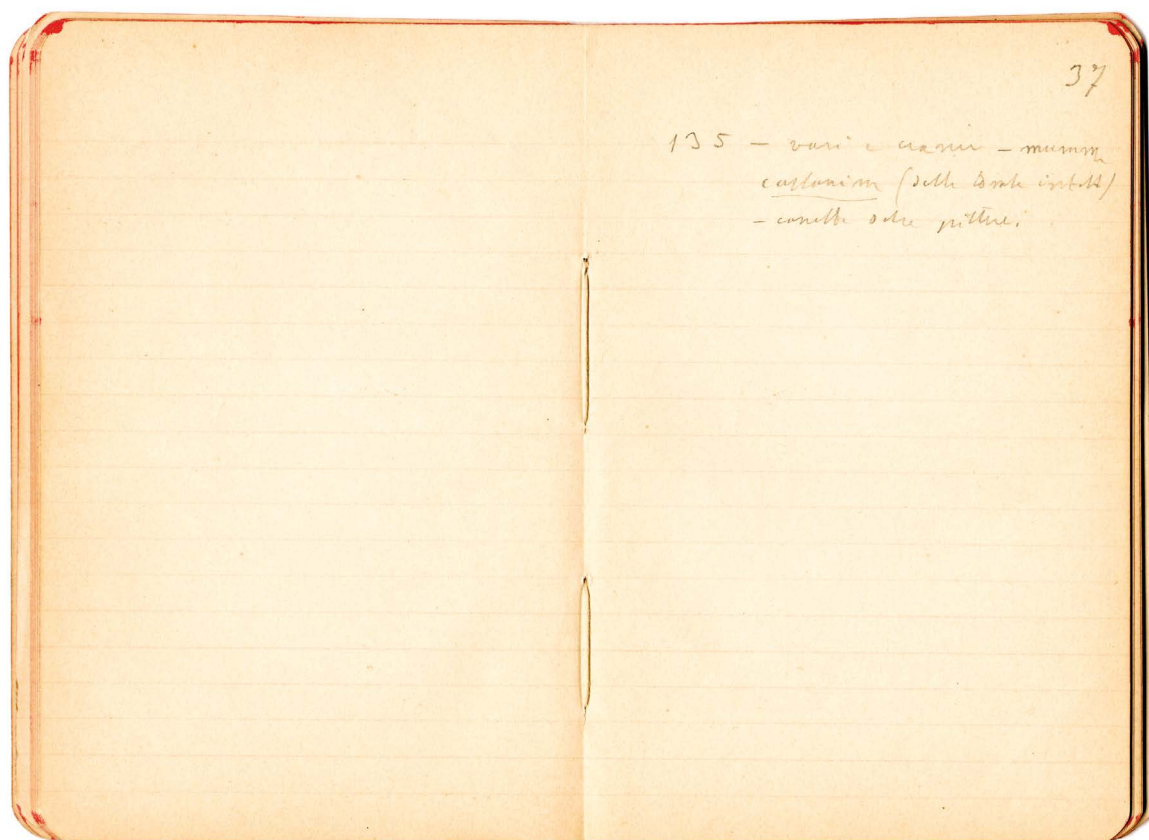
35

131 - Mummia carfassim - Museo

132 - Vasi e cranii

133 - " "

134 - " " , frammenti
sarcofagi e barca

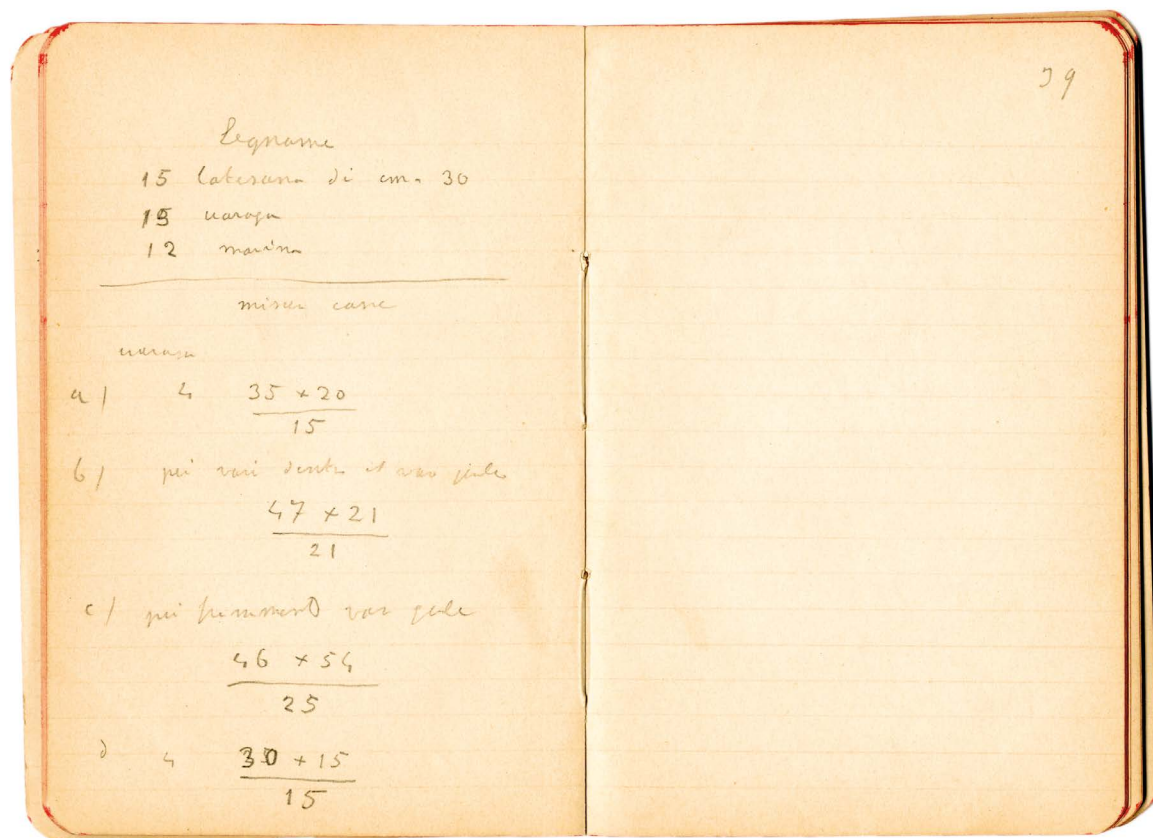


Pl. 21
MS EJ 1906, p. 36
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 36]

37

135 - vasi e cranii - mummie
carfassim (dalla tomba intatta)
- cassetta delle pitture.



Pl. 22
MS EJ 1906, pp. 37-38
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 37]

Legname

15 latesana di cm. 30

15 uaraga

12 marina

misure casse

uaraga

a) 4 35 x 20

15

b) pei vasi dentro il vaso grande

47 x 21

21

c) pei frammenti vaso grande

46 x 54

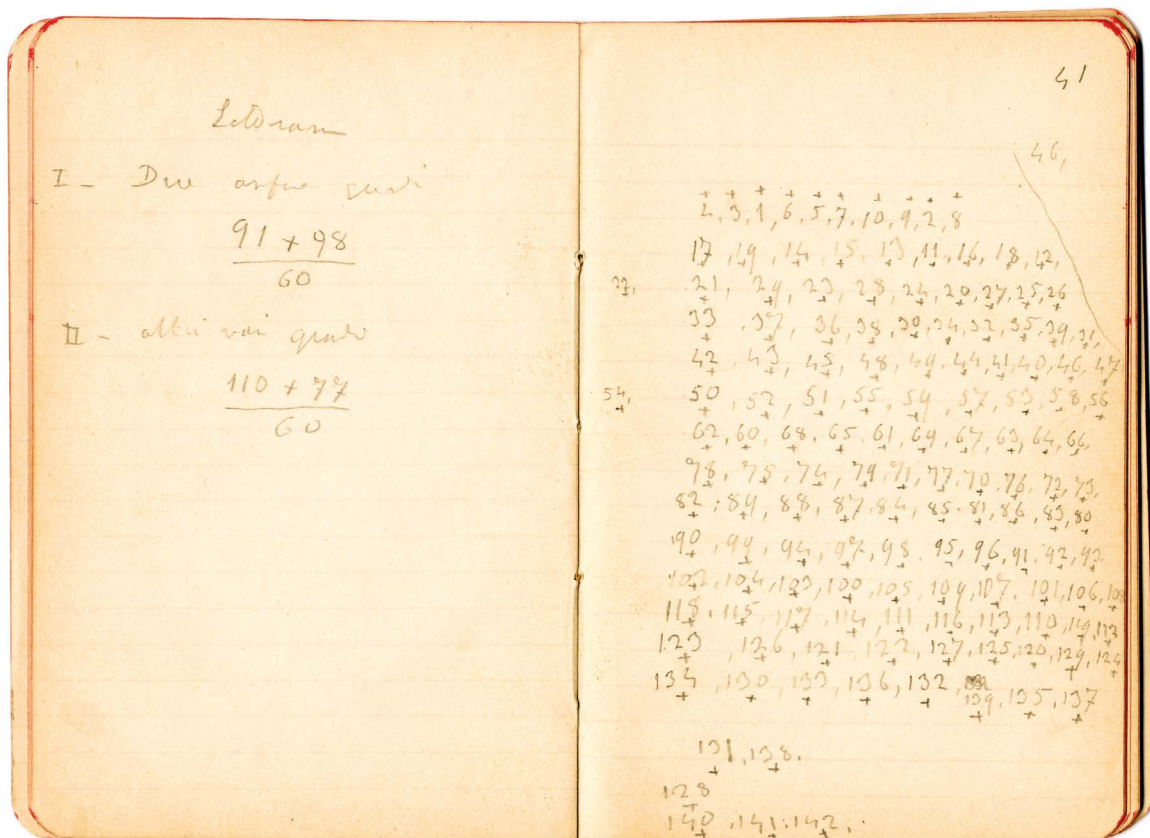
25

d) 4 30 x 15

15

[p. 38]

39



Pl. 23
MS EJ 1906, pp. 39-40
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 39]

Latesana

I - Due anfore grandi

91 x 98

60

II - altri vasi grandi

110 x 77

60

[p. 40]

41

46,

4, 3, 1, 6, 5, 7, 10, 9, 2, 8,

17, 19, 14, 15, 13, 11, 16, 18, 12,

22, 21, 29, 23, 28, 24, 20, 27, 25, 26,

33, 37, 36, 38, 30, 34, 32, 35, 39, 31,

42, 43, 45, 48, 49, 44, 41, 40, 46, 47,

54, 50, 52, 51, 55, 59, 57, 53, 58, 56,

62, 60, 68, 65, 61, 69, 67, 63, 64, 66,

78, 75, 74, 79, 71, 77, 70, 76, 72, 73,

82, 89, 88, 87, 84, 85, 81, 86, 83, 80,

90, 99, 94, 97, 98, 95, 96, 91, 92, 93,

102, 104, 103, 100, 105, 109, 107, 101, 106, 108,

118, 115, 117, 114, 111, 116, 113, 110, 119, 112,

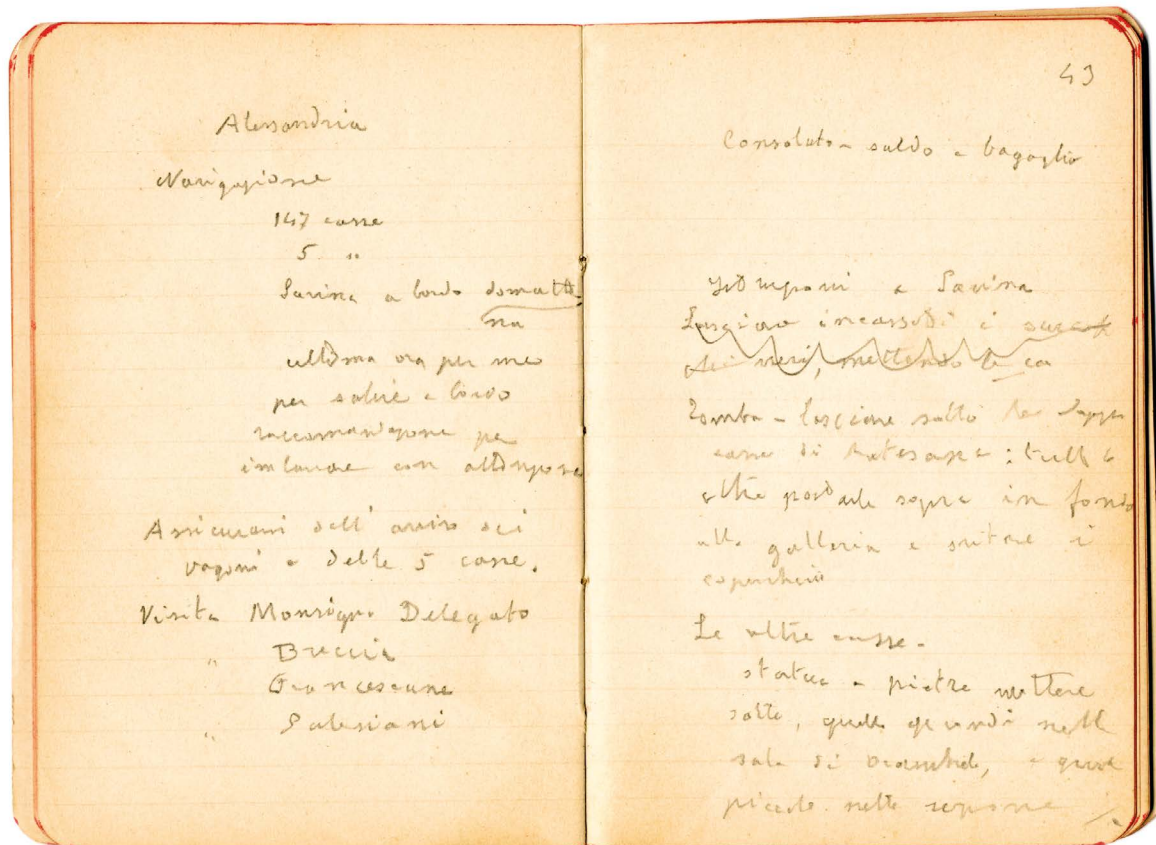
123, 126, 121, 122, 127, 125, 120, 129, 124,

134, 130, 133, 136, 132, 139, 135, 137

131, 138,

128

140, 141, 142,



Pl. 24
MS EJ 1906, pp. 41-42
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MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 41]

Alessandria
 Navigazione
 147 casse
 5 "
 Savina a bordo domattina
 ultima ora per me
 per salire a bordo
 raccomandazione per
 imbarcare con attenzione

 Assicurarsi dell'arrivo dei
 vagoni e delle 5 casse.
 Visita Monsignor Delegato
 " Breccia
 " Francescane
 " Salesiani

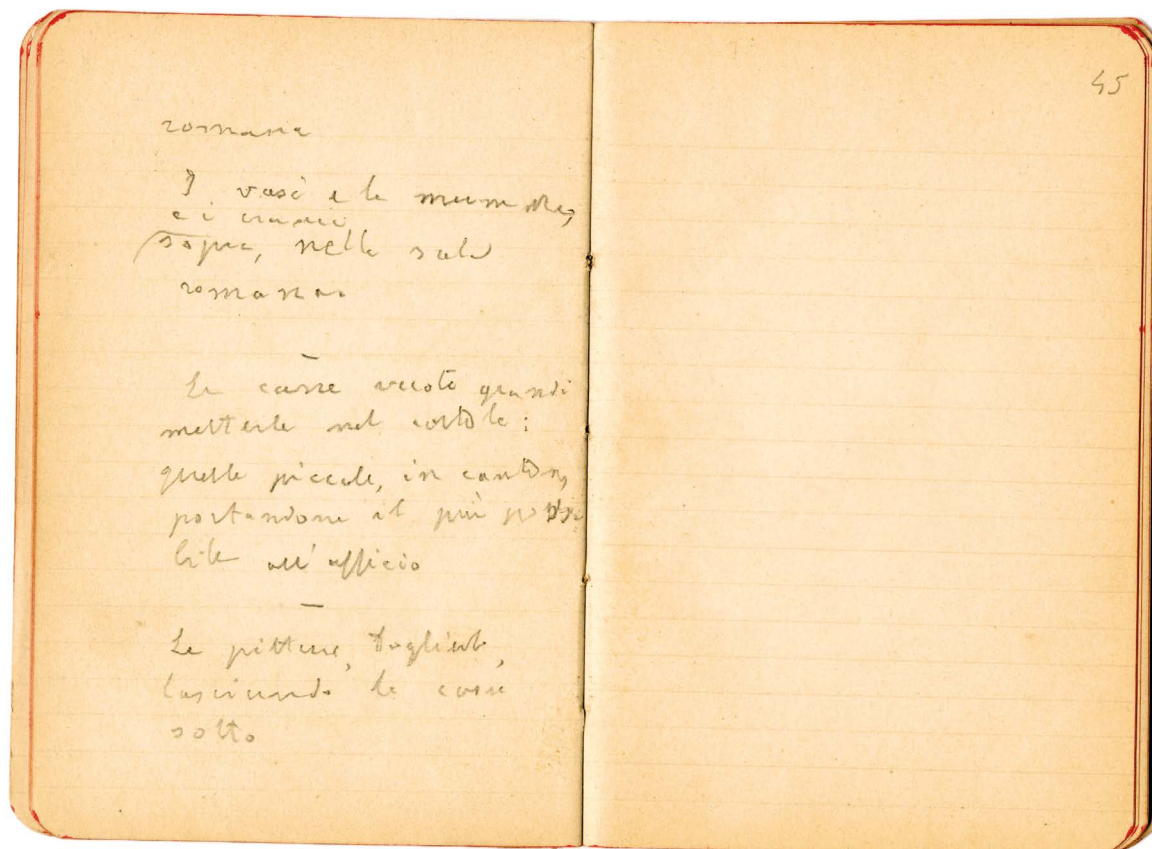
[p. 42]

43
 Consolato - saldo e bagaglio

 Indicazioni a Savina
 Lasciare incassati i sarcofagi
 ghi-neri, mettendo le [...]

 Tomba - lasciare sotto le doppie
 casse di latesana: tutte le
 altre portarle sopra in fondo
 alla galleria e svitare i
 coperchii

 Le altre casse.
 statue e pietre mettere
 sotto, quelle grandi nella
 sala di [...] e quelle
 piccole nella sezione



Pl. 25
MS EJ 1906, pp. 43-44
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 43]

romana

I vasi e le mummie,
e i cranii
sopra, nella sala
romana.

—

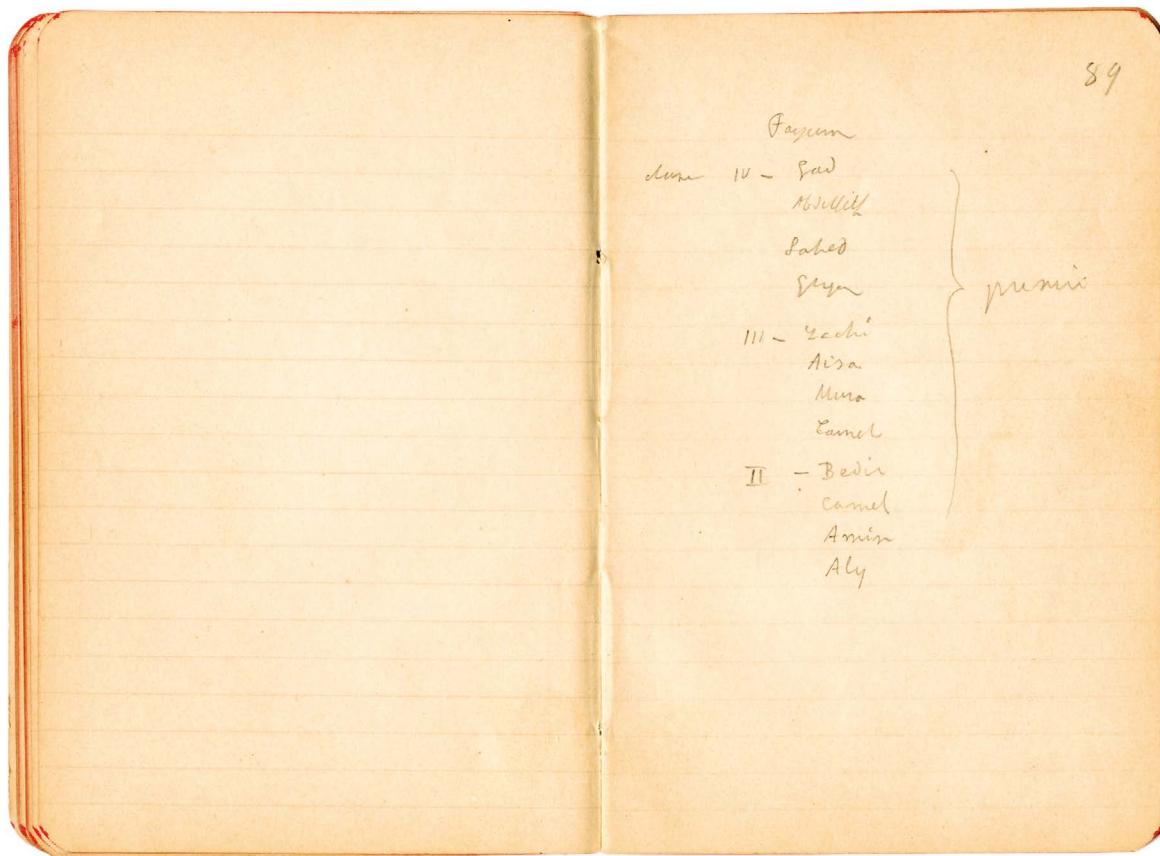
Le casse vuote grandi
metterle nel cortile:
quelle piccole, in cantina
portandone il più possibile all'ufficio

—

Le pitture, toglierle,
lasciando le casse
sotto

[p. 44]

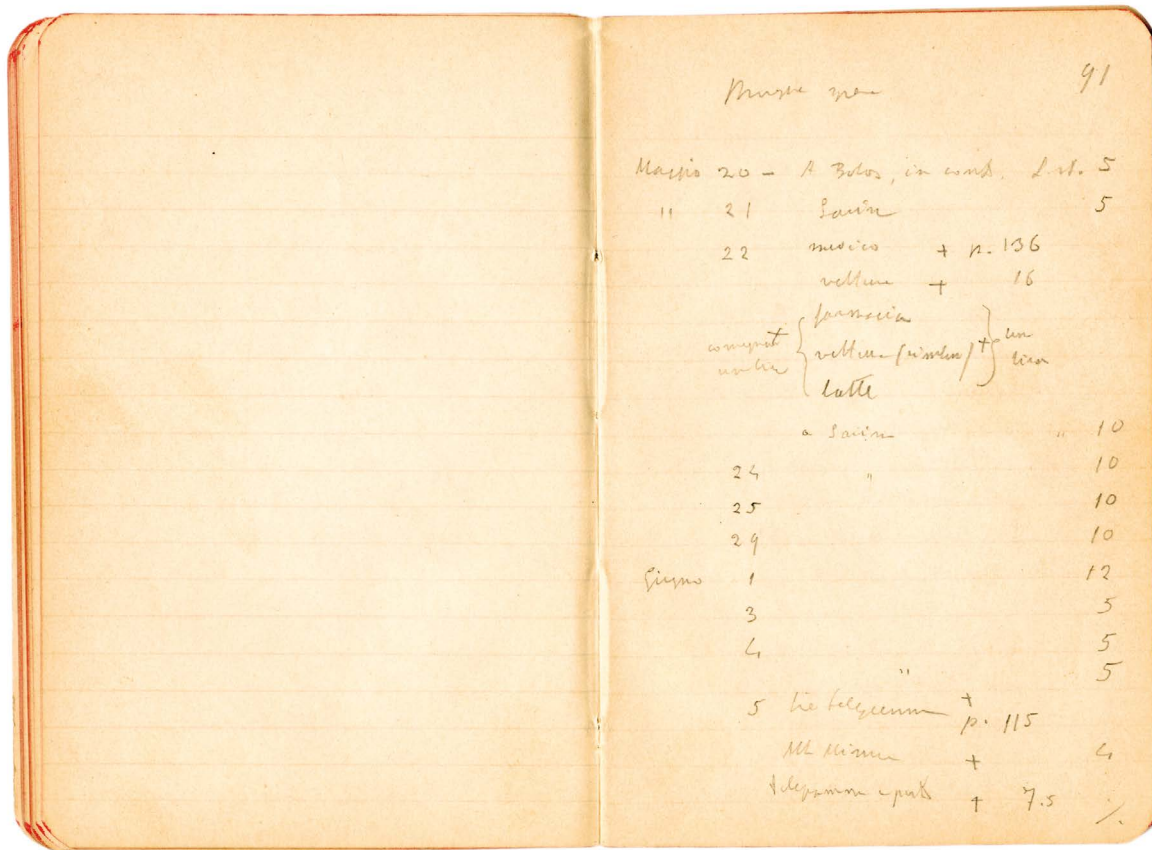
45



Pl. 26
 MS EJ 1906, p. 45
 (© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
 MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 45]

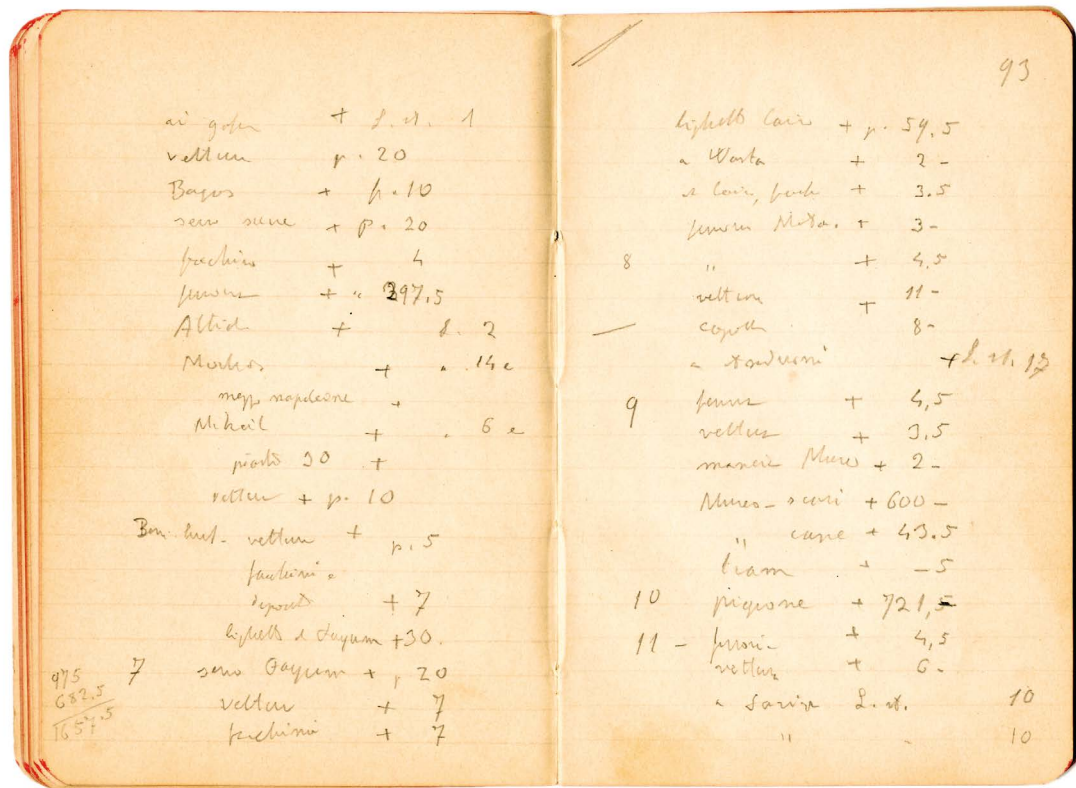
		89
	Fayum	
[...] IV -	[Gad]	} premi
	Abdullah	
	Sahed	
III -	[...]	
	Aisa	
	Mura	
	Camel	
II -	Bedir	
	Camel	
	Amin	
	Aly	



Pl. 27
 MS EJ 1906, p. 46
 (© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
 MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 46]

		91			
Nostre spese			5 tre telegrammi	+	p. 115
Maggio 20 -	A Bolos, in conto, L. it.	5	Alla missione	+	4
" 21	Savina		telegramma a parte	+	7.5
" 22	medico + p. 136				
	vettura + 16				
consegnata	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{farmacia} \\ \text{vettura ([...])} \\ \text{latte} \end{array} \right\}$				una
una lira					lira
	a Savina	10			
	24	10			
	25	10			
	29	10			
Giugno 1		12			
	3	5			
	4	5			
	"	5			



Pl. 28
MS EJ 1906, pp. 47-48
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 47]

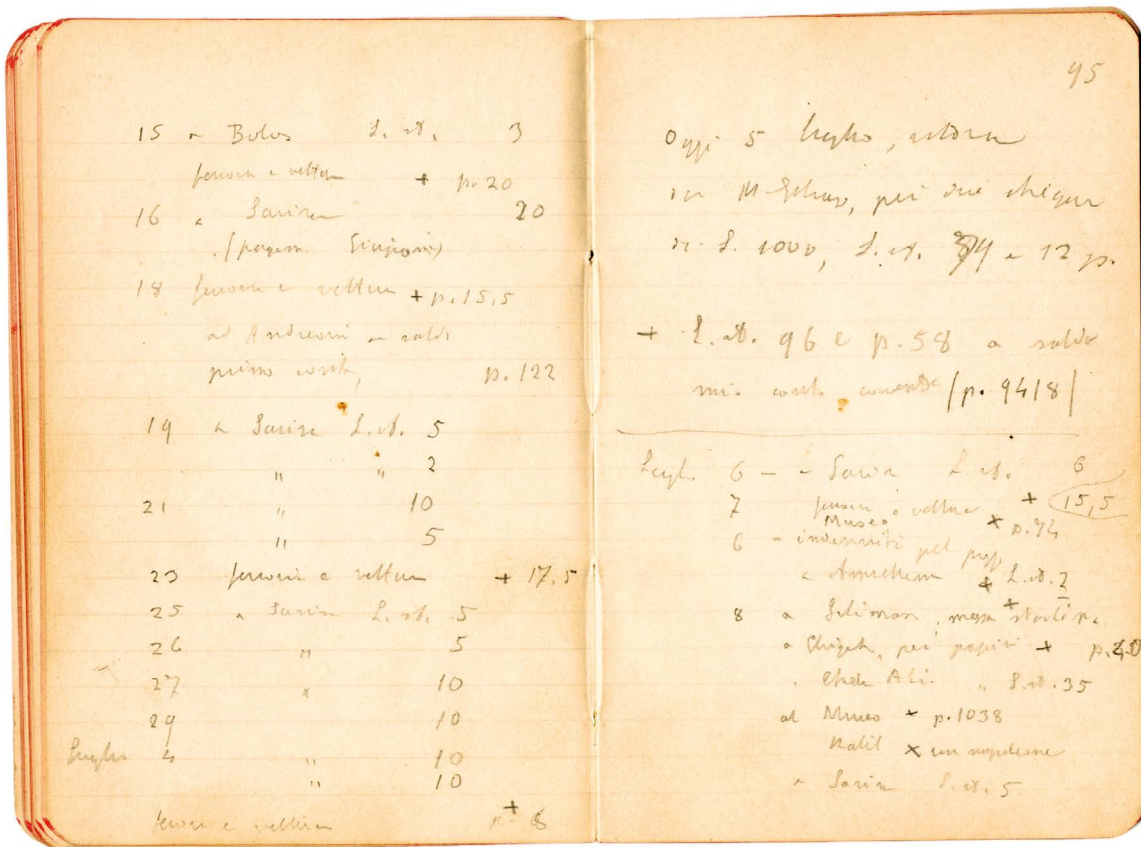
ai gafir	+	L.it. 1
vettura		p. 20
Bagos	+	p.10
servo suora	+	p.20
facchino	+	4
ferrovia	+	" 297,5
[Altidi]	+	L. 2
Morkos	+	" 14 e
mezzo napoleone	+	
Miheil	+	" 6 e
piastre 30	+	
vettura	+	p.10
Beni Suef - vettura	+	p.5
facchini e		
deposito	+	7
biglietto da Fayum	+	30
7 servo Fayum	+	20
vettura	+	7
facchini	+	7

975
682.5

1657.5

[p. 48]

			93
		biglietto Cairo	+ p. 59.5
		a Warta	+ 2 -
		al Cairo, facchino	+ 3,5
		ferrovia Mata.	+ 3 -
8	"	"	+ 4,5
		vettura	+ 11 -
		capelli	8 -
		a Andreoni	+ L.it. 17
9		ferrovia	+ 4,5
		vettura	+ 3,5
		mancia Museo	+ 2 -
		Museo_scavi	+ 600 -
		" casse	+ 43,5
		tram	+ - 5
10		pigione	+ 721,5
11	-	ferrovia	+ 4,5
		vettura	+ 6 -
		a Savina	L. it. 10
		"	" 10



PI. 29
MS EJ 1906, pp. 49-50
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 49]

15	a Bolos	L.it.	3
	ferrovia e vettura		+ p.20
16	a Savina		20
	(pagam. direzione)		
18	ferrovia e vettura		+ p.15,5
	ad Andreoni a saldo		
	primo conto,		p.122
19	a Savina	L. it.	5
"	"	"	2
21	"	"	10
	"	"	5
23	ferrovia e vettura		+ 17,5
25	a Savina	L. it.	5
26	"	"	5
27	"	"	10
29	"	"	10
luglio 4	"	"	10
	"	"	10
	ferrovia e vettura		+ p.8

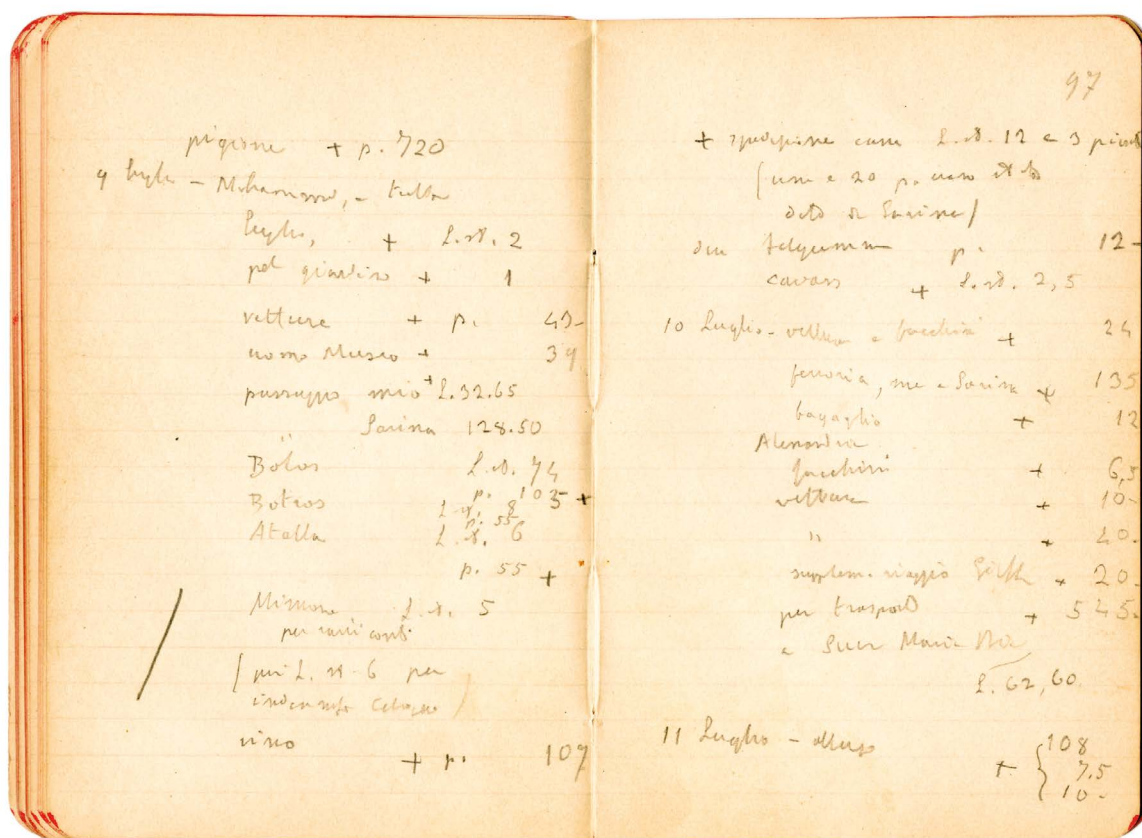
[p. 50]

95

Oggi 5 luglio, ritorno
in [...], pei due cheque
di L. 1000, L. it. 79 e 12 p.

+ L. it. 96 e p. 58 a saldo
mio conto corrente (p. 9418)

Luglio	6 -	a Savina	L. it.	6
	7	ferrovia e vettura		+ 15,5
		Museo		+ p.74
	6 -	indennità pel pozzo		
		A [Ashmunein]	+ L. it.	2
	8	a Soliman: mezza sterlina		
		a Ghizeh, pei papiri		+ p.40
		" Chek Ali	L. it.	35
		al Museo		+ p.1038
		Kalil		+ un napoleone
		a Savina	L. it.	5



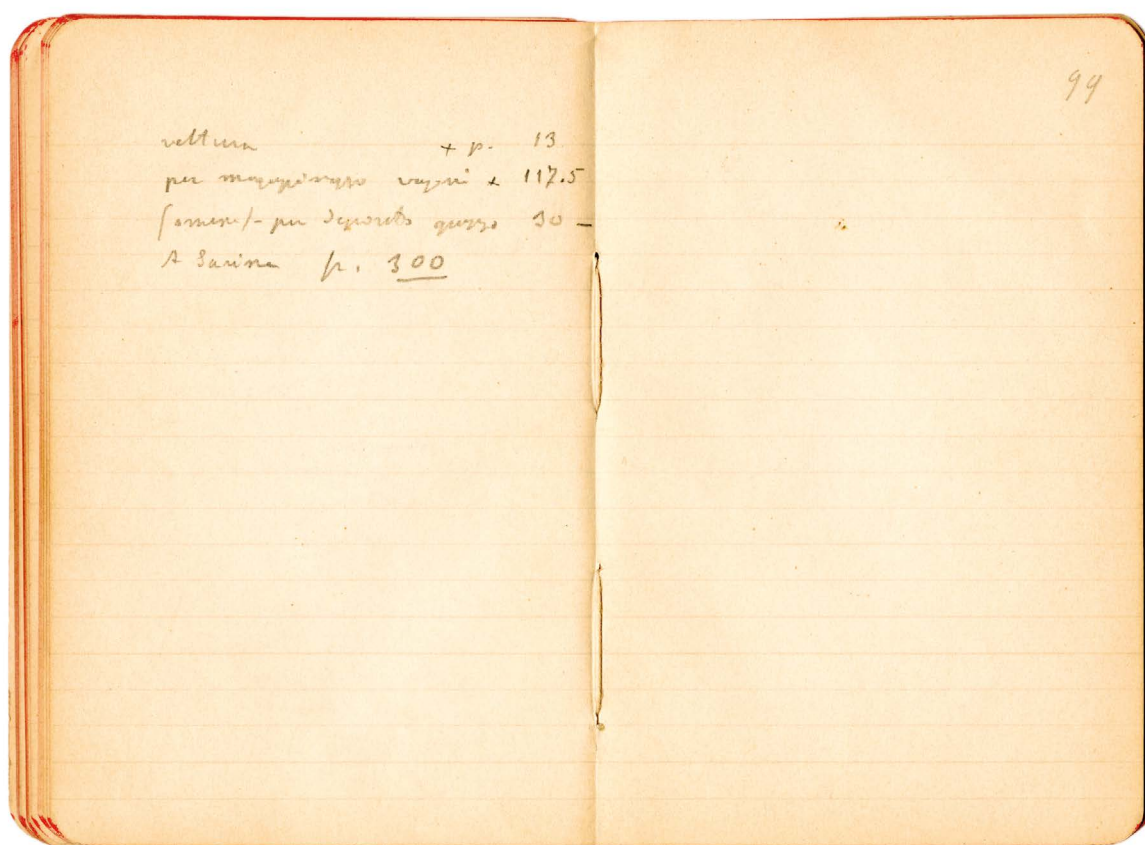
Pl. 30
MS EJ 1906, pp. 51-52
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 51]

9 luglio - pigione + p. 720
 Mohammed, a tutto
 luglio, + L. it. 2
 pel giardino + 1
 vetture + p. 43 -
 uomo Museo + 39
 passaggio mio + L. 32.65
 " Savina 128.50
 Bolos L. it. 74
 p. 103
 Botros L. it. 8
 p. 55
 Atalla L. it. 6
 p. 55 +
 Missione L. it. 5
 per vari conti
 (più L. it. 6 per
 indennità [...])
 vino + p. 107

[p. 52]

97
 + spedizione casse L. it. 12 e 3 piastre
 (una e 20 p. erano state
 date a Savina)
 due telegrammi p. 12-
 [Cavass] + L. it. 2,5
 10 luglio - vettura e facchini + 24
 ferrovia, me e Savina + 135
 bagaglio + 12
 Alessandria
 facchini + 6,5
 vetture + 10-
 " + 40
 supplem. viaggio Gizeh + 20
 per trasporto + 545
 a Suor Maria Pia L. 62,60
 11 luglio - albergo 108
 + 7,5
 10



Pl. 31
MS EJ 1906, pp. 53-54
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
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[p. 53]

vettura + p. 13

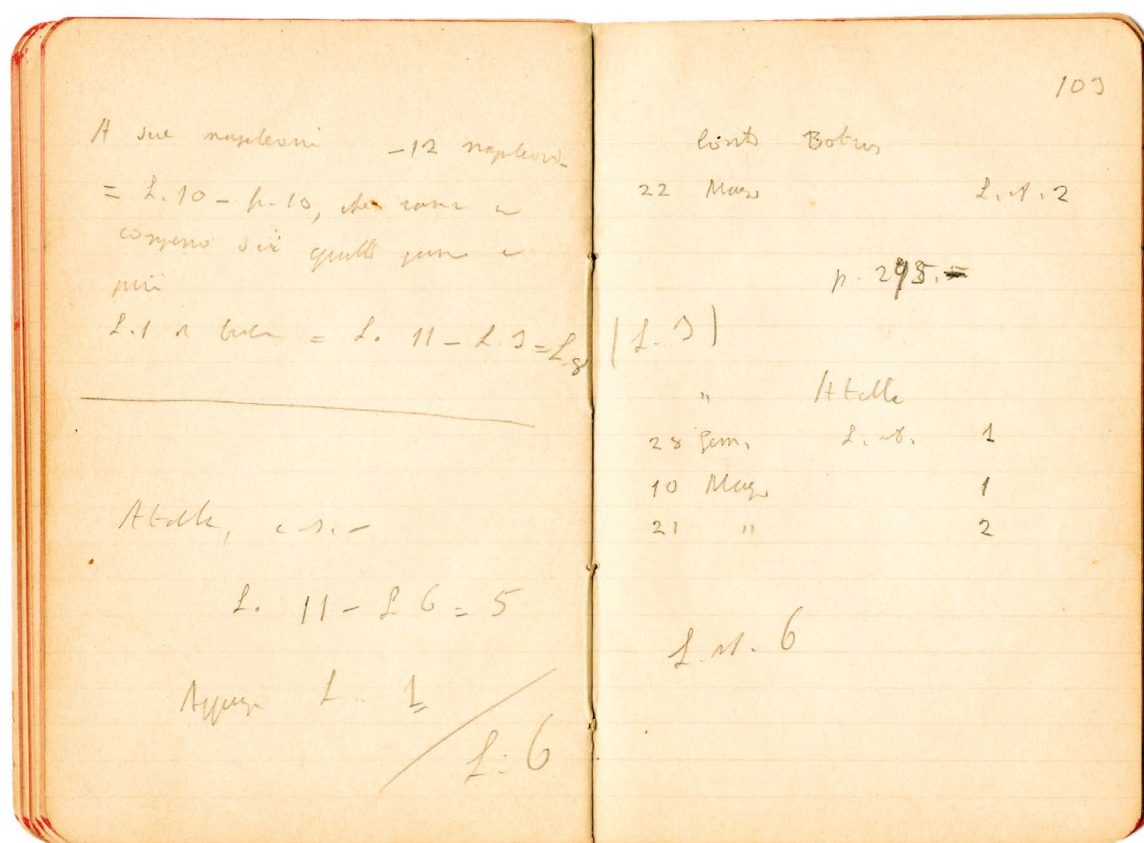
per maggiorazione vagoni + 117.5

(omessi) per vaporetto [prezzo] 30

A Savina p. 300

[p. 54]

99



Pl. 32
MS EJ 1906, pp. 55-56
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 55]

A due napoleoni - 12 napoleoni
= L. 10 - fr. 10, che sono a
compenso dei [quattro giorni] e
più

L. 1 di [buco] = L. 11 - L. 3 = L. 8

Atalla, c.s. -

L. 11 - L. 6 = 5

[...] L. 1

L. 6

[p. 56]

103

Conto Botros

22 Marzo L. it. 2

p. 295-

(L. 3)

"

Atalla

28 Genn

L. it. 1

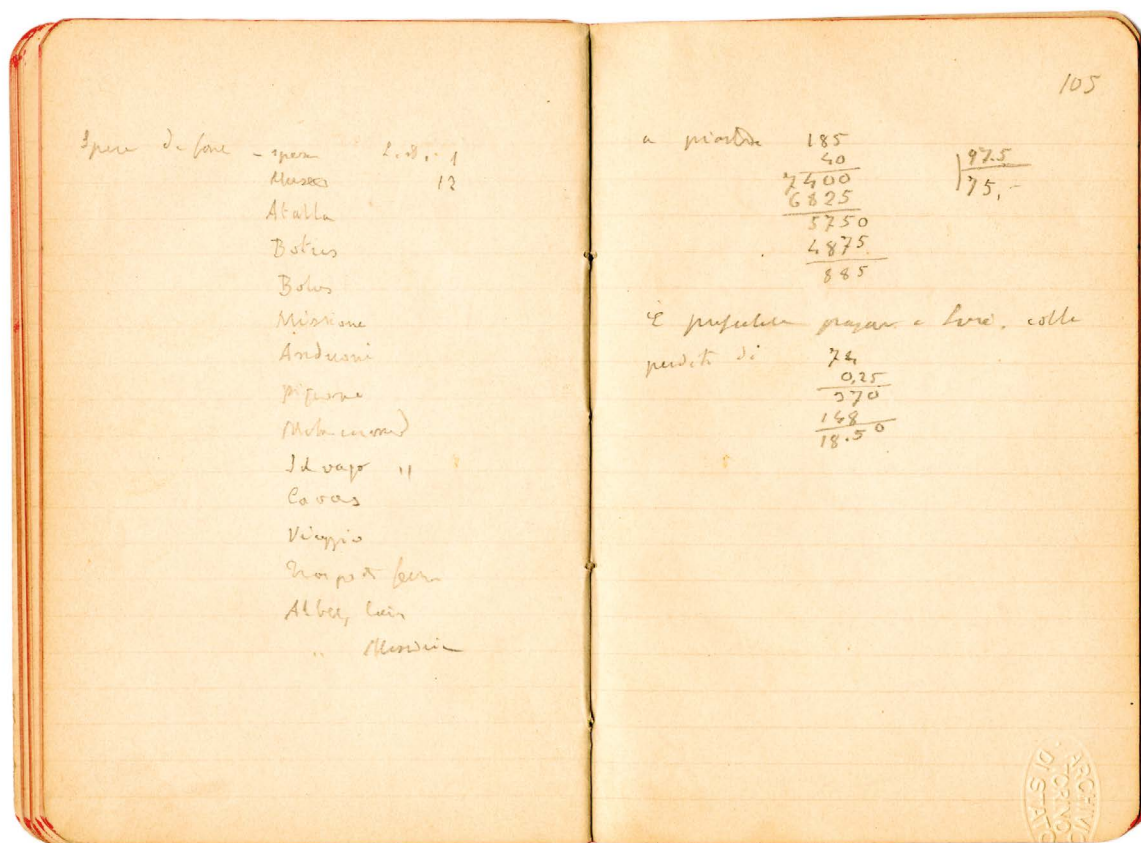
10 Marzo

1

21 "

2

L. it. 6



Pl. 33
 MS EJ 1906, pp. 57-58
 (© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
 MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 57]

Spese da fare – spesa L. it. 1
 museo 12
 Atalla
 Botros
 Bolos
 Missione
 Andreoni
 pigione
 Mohammed
 Salvago “
 Cavas
 Viaggio
 Trasporto ferroviario
 Albergo Cairo
 “ Alessandria

[p. 58]

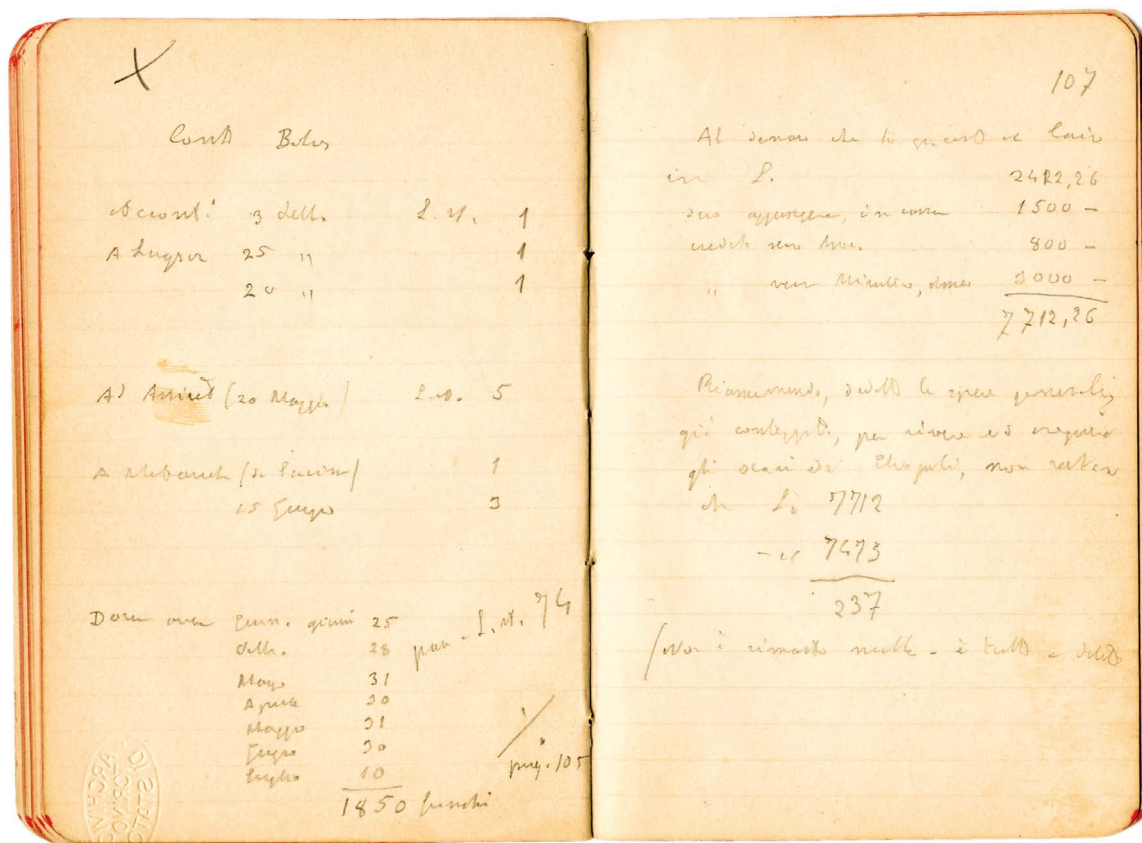
		105
a piastre	185	
	40	

	7400	
	6825	97.5
	-----	-----
	5750	75
	4875	

	885	
È preferibile pagare a Lire, colla		
perdita di	74	
	0,25	

	370	
	148	

	18.50	



Pl. 34
MS EJ 1906, pp. 59-60
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 59]

Conti Bolos

Acconti	3 Febb.	L. it. 1
A Luqsor	25 "	1
	20 "	1
Ad Assiut (20 maggio)		L. it. 5
A Matariah (di Savina)		1
	15 giugno	3
[...][...]	Genn. giorni	25
	Febr.	28 pari a L. it. 74
	Marzo	31
	Aprile	30
	Maggio	31
	Giugno	30
	Luglio	10

1850 franchi pag. 105

[p. 60]

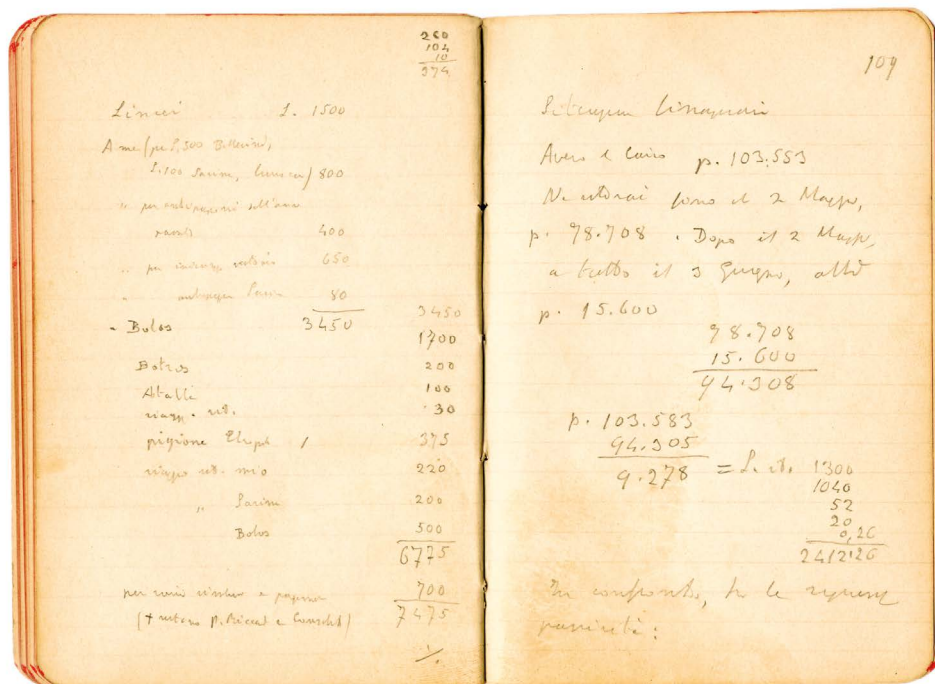
107

Al denaro che ho chiesto al Cairo	
in	L. 2422,26
devo aggiungere in corsa	1500 -
credito verso Museo	800 -
" verso Ministro, [almeno]	3000 -

	7712,26

Riassumendo, dedotte le spese personali, già conteggiate, per vivere e il viaggio gli scavi di Eliopoli, non restano che L. 7712
- " 7475

237
(Non è rimasto nulla - è tutto a debito)



Pl. 35
 MS EJ 1906, pp. 61-62
 (© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
 MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 61]

	260	
	104	
	10	

	374	
Lincei	L. 1500	
A me (per L. 500 Ballerini, L. 100 Savina, [...])	800	
" per anticipazioni dall'anno passato	400	
" per indennizzo vestiario	650	
" contingenze Savina	80	

	3450	3450
a Bolos		1700
Botros		200
Atalla		100
viaggio rit.		30
pigione Eliopoli		375
viaggio rit. mio		220
" Savina		200
Bolos		500

		6775
per vari rimborsi e pagamenti		700
(+ [sostegno] P. Riccardo e Consolato)		-----
		7475

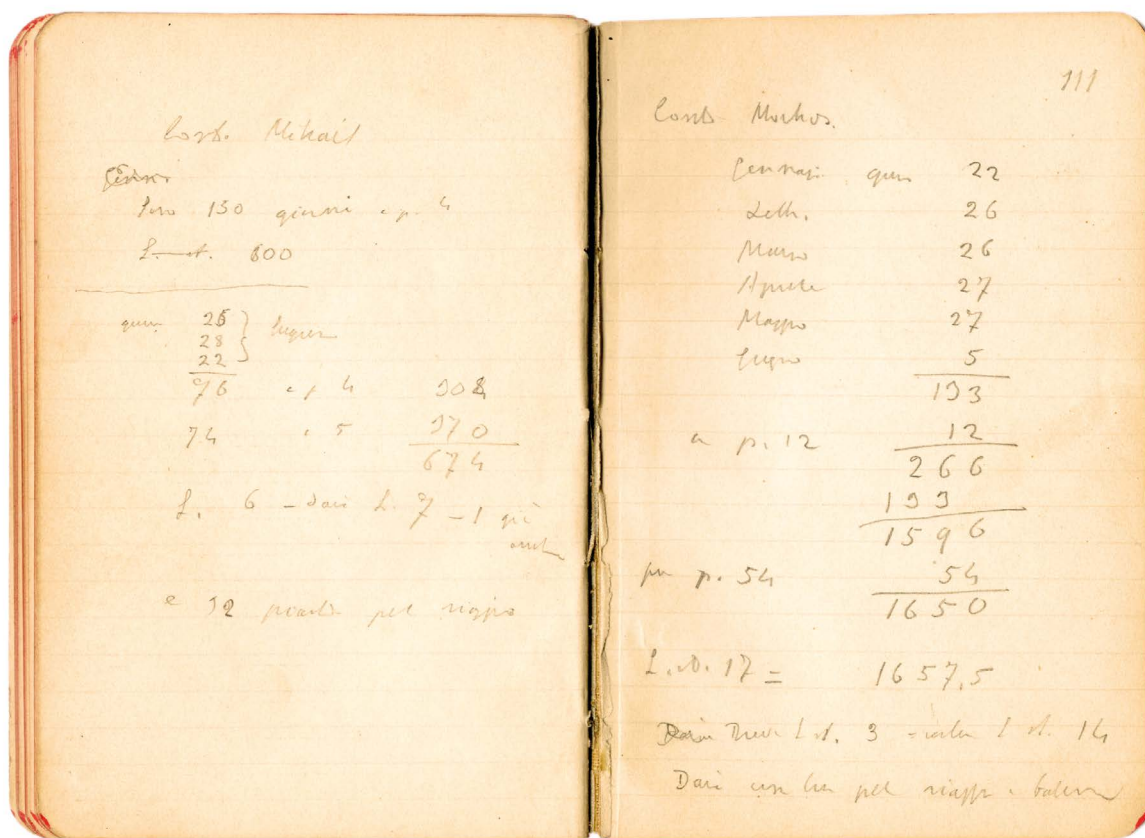
[p. 62]

	109
Situazione finanziaria	
Avevo al Cairo p. 103.553	
Ne ritirai fino al 2 Maggio,	
p. 78.708. Dopo il 2 Maggio,	
a tutto il 3 Giugno, altre	
p. 15.600	
	78.708
	15.600

	94.308
p. 103.583	
94.305	

9.278 =	L. it. 1300
	1040
	52
	20
	0,26

	2412,26
In confronto, tra le seguenti passività:	



Pl. 36
MS EJ 1906, pp. 63-64
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 63]

Costi Mikail
Sono 150 giorni a p. 4
L. it. 600

genn	26	} Luqsor
	28	
	22	

	76 e p. 4	304
	74 e 5	370

		674

L. 6 - darò L. 7 - 1 già
avuto
e 12 piastre pel viaggio

[p. 64]

Conti Morkos 111

Gennaio	giorni	22
Febr.		26
Marzo		26
Aprile		27
Maggio		27
Giugno		5

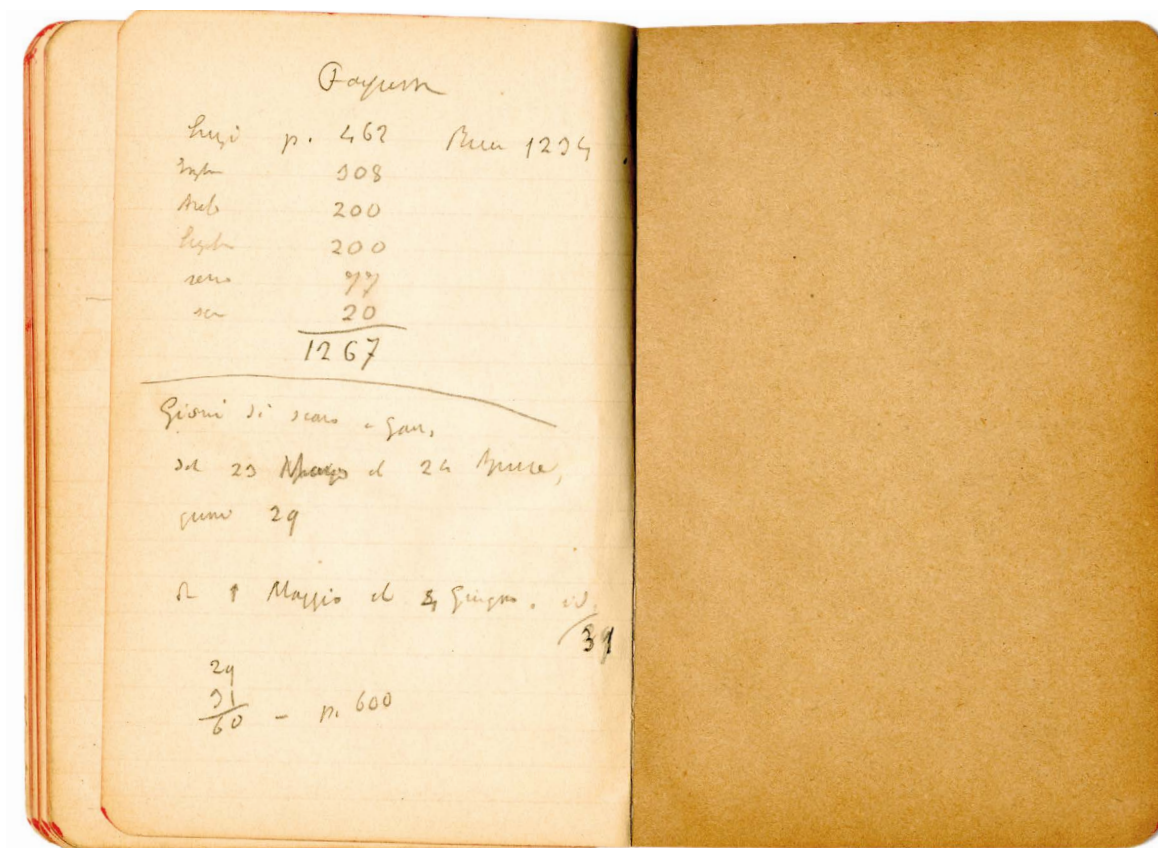
		133
a p. 12		12

		266
		133

		1596
per p. 54		54

		1650
L. it. 17 =		1657,5

Darò Diedi L. it. 3 = [...] L. it. 14
Darò una lira pel viaggio a Ballerini



Pl. 37
MS EJ 1906, p. 65
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 65]

Fayum

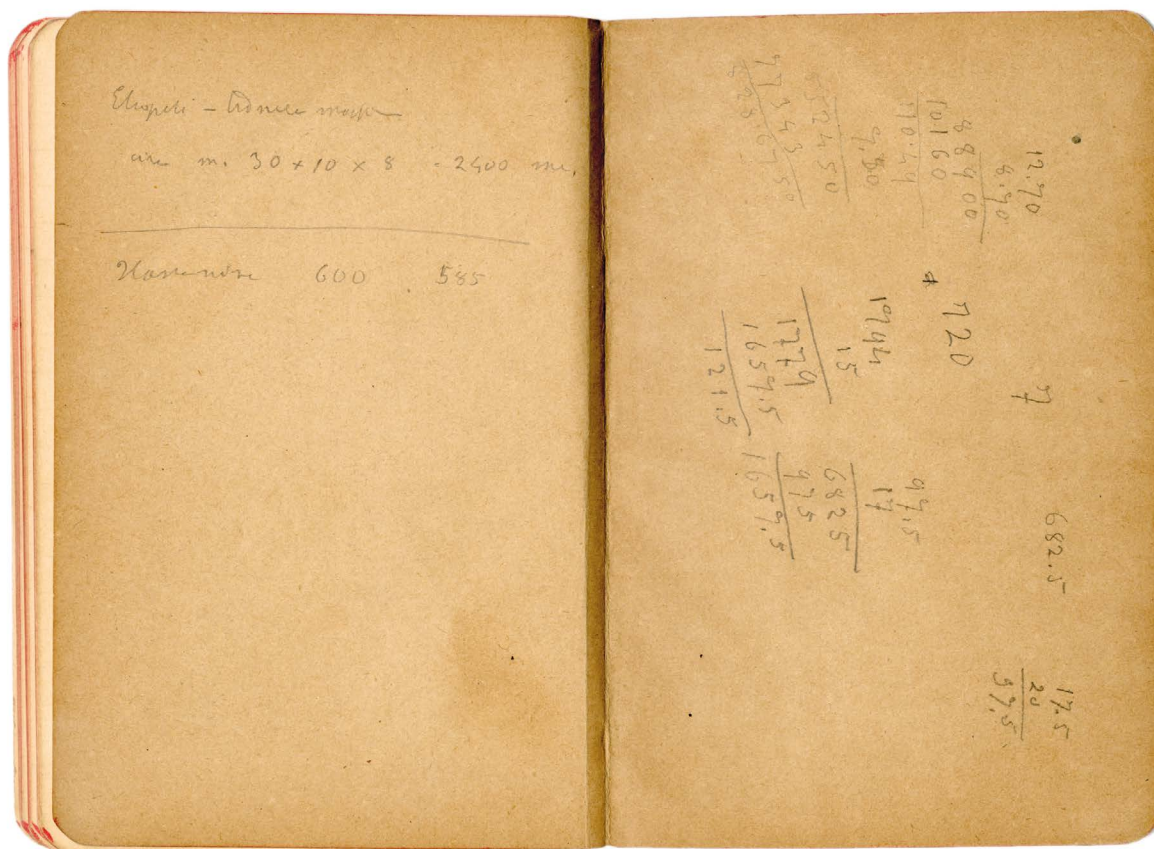
[...]	462	[...] 1234
[...]	308	
[...]	200	
[...]	200	
[...]	77	
[...]	20	
1267		

Giorni di scavo a Gau,
dal 29 marzo al 24 aprile,
giorni 29

da 1 Maggio al 4 Giugno. Id. 31

29
31

60 - p. 600



Pl. 38
 MS EJ 1906, pp. 66-67
 (© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
 MAE, 2° vers., M3 n8.)

[p. 66]

Eliopoli – trincea maggiore
 Circa m 30 x 10 x 8 = 2400 mc
 Hammamia 600 585

1794

15

1779

1657.5

121.5

[p. 67]

12.70

8.70

88900

10160

11049

7.50

552450

77343

828.6750

7

720

682.5

97.5

17

6825

975

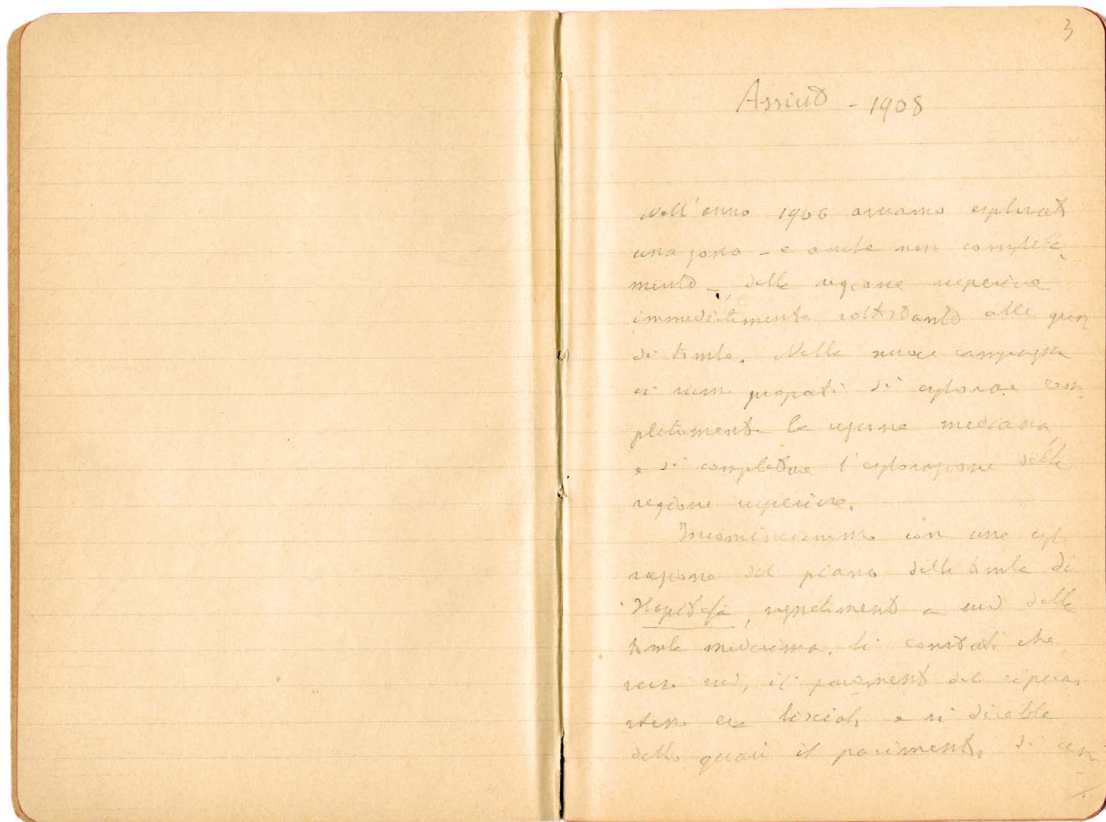
1657.5

17.5

20

97.5

Ernesto Schiaparelli, Excavation Journal, 1908
(MS EJ 1908)



Pl. 39
MS EJ 1908, p. 1
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n9.)

[p. 1]

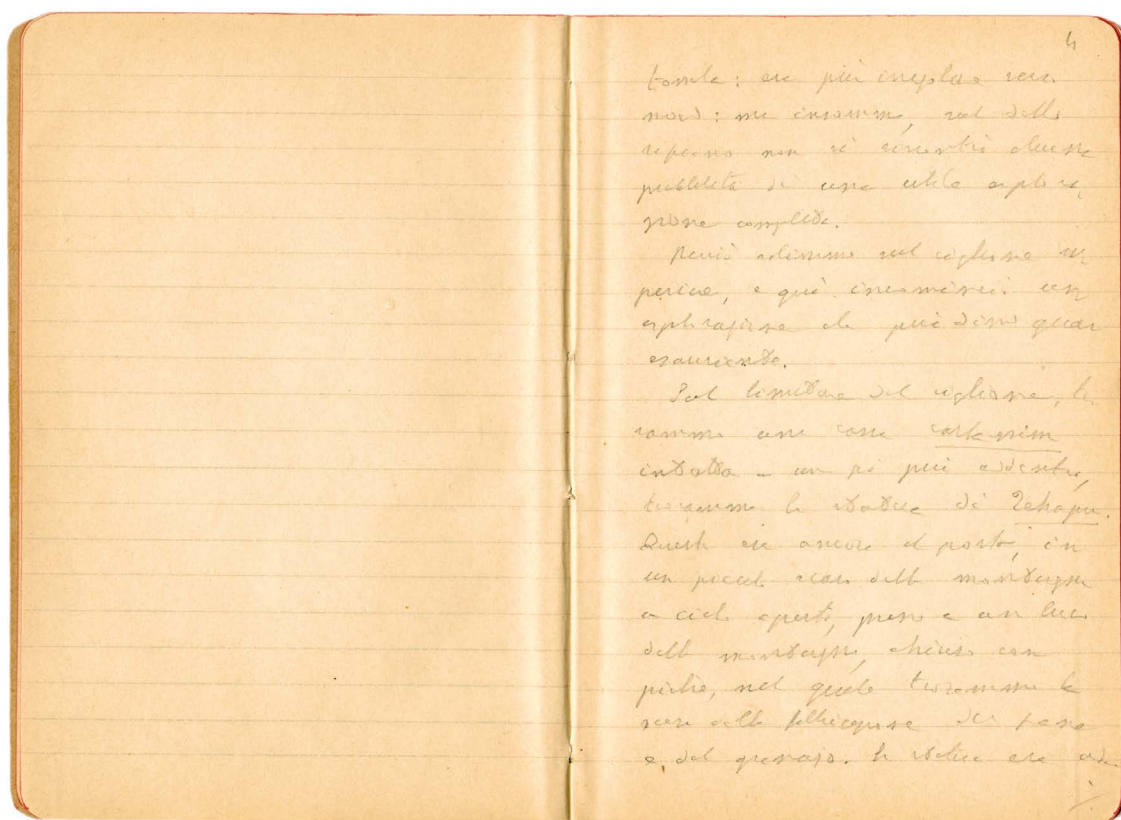
3

Assiut – 1908

Nell'anno 1906 avevamo esplorato una zona – e anche non completamente – della regione superiore immediatamente sottostante alle grandi tombe. Nella nuova campagna ci siamo proposti di esplorare completamente la sezione mediana, e di completare l'esplorazione della regione superiore.

Incominciammo con una esplorazione del piano della tomba di Hapid'efa, segnatamente a sud della tomba medesima. Si constatò che, verso sud, il pavimento del ripiano stesso era liscio e si direbbe detto quasi il pavimento di una

%



Pl. 40
MS EJ 1908, p. 2
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n9.)

[p. 2]

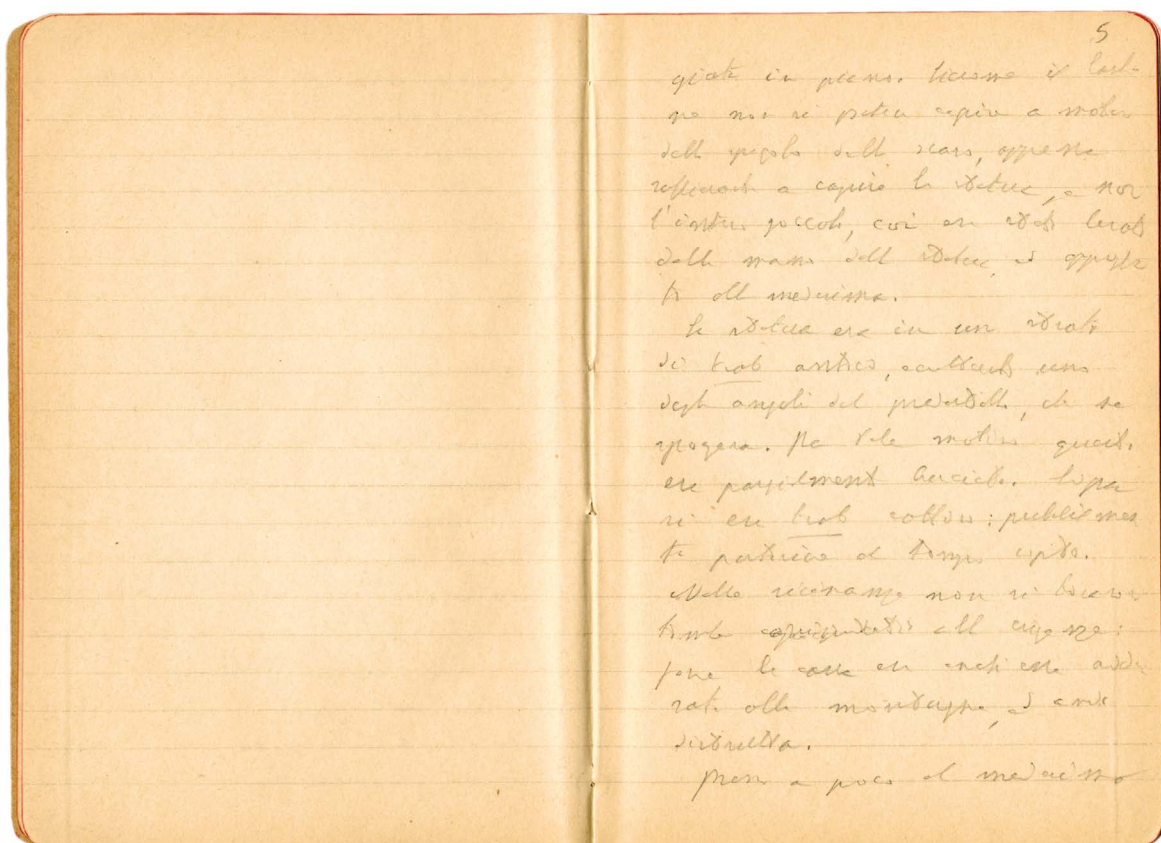
4

tomba: era più irregolare verso nord: ma insomma, sul detto ripiano non si riscontrò alcuna probabilità di una utile esplorazione completa.

Perciò salimmo sul ciglione superiore, e qui incominciò un esplorazione che può dirsi quasi esauriente.

Sul limitare del ciglione, trovammo una cassa carfassim intatta – un po' più addentro, trovammo la statua di Tehapu. Questa era ancora al posto, in un piccolo scavo della montagna a cielo aperto, presso a un buco della montagna, chiuso con pietre, nel quale trovammo le scene della fabbricazione del pane e del granaio. La statua era ada

%



Pl. 41
MS EJ 1908, p. 3
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n9.)

[p. 3]

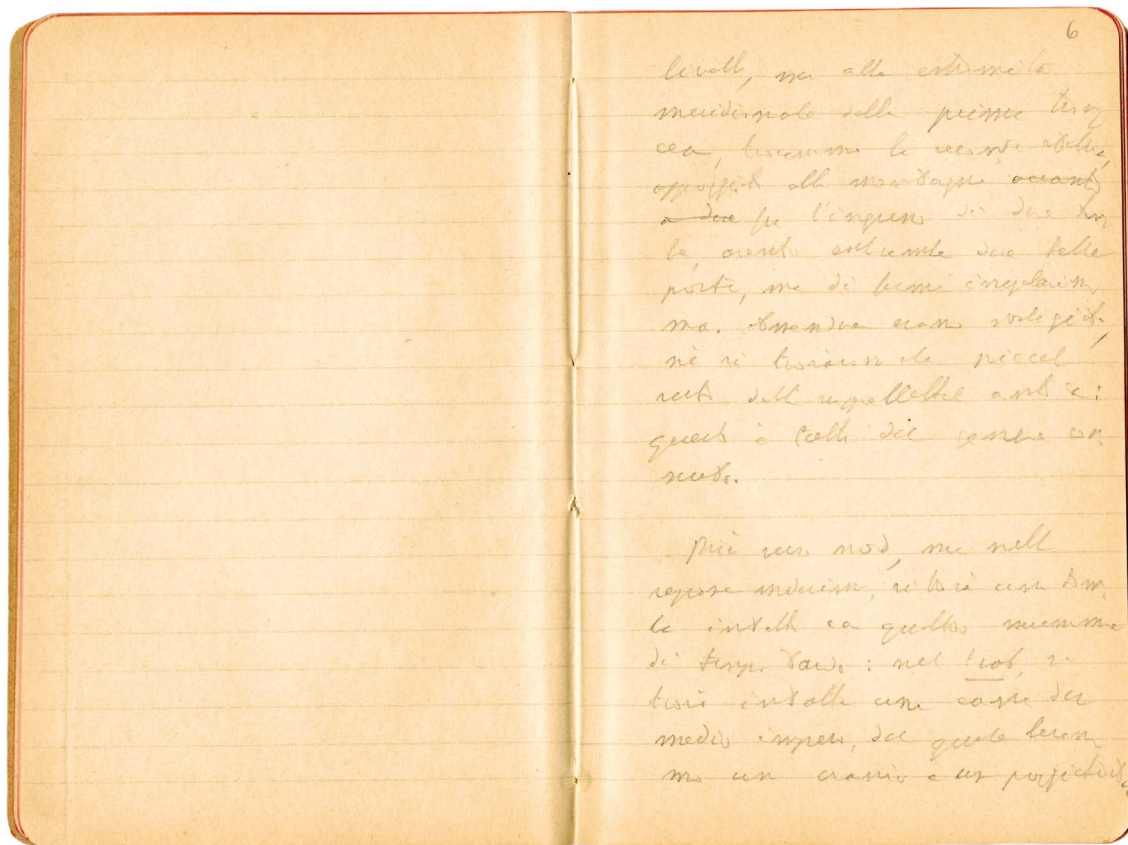
5

giata in piano. Siccome il basto
ne non si poteva coprire a motivo
dello spigolo dello scavo, appena
sufficiente a coprire la statua, e non
l'intero zoccolo, così era stato levato
dalla mano della statua ed appoggia
to alla medesima.

La statua era in uno strato
di trab antico, eccettuato uno
degli angoli del piedistallo, che ne
sporgeva. Per tale motivo questo
era parzialmente brecciato. Sopra
vi era trab cattivo: probabilmen
te posteriore al tempo copto.

Nelle vicinanze non si trovarono
tombe [corrispondenti] alle esigenze:
forse la cassa era anch'essa addos
sata alla montagna, ed andò
distrutta.

Presso a poco al medesimo



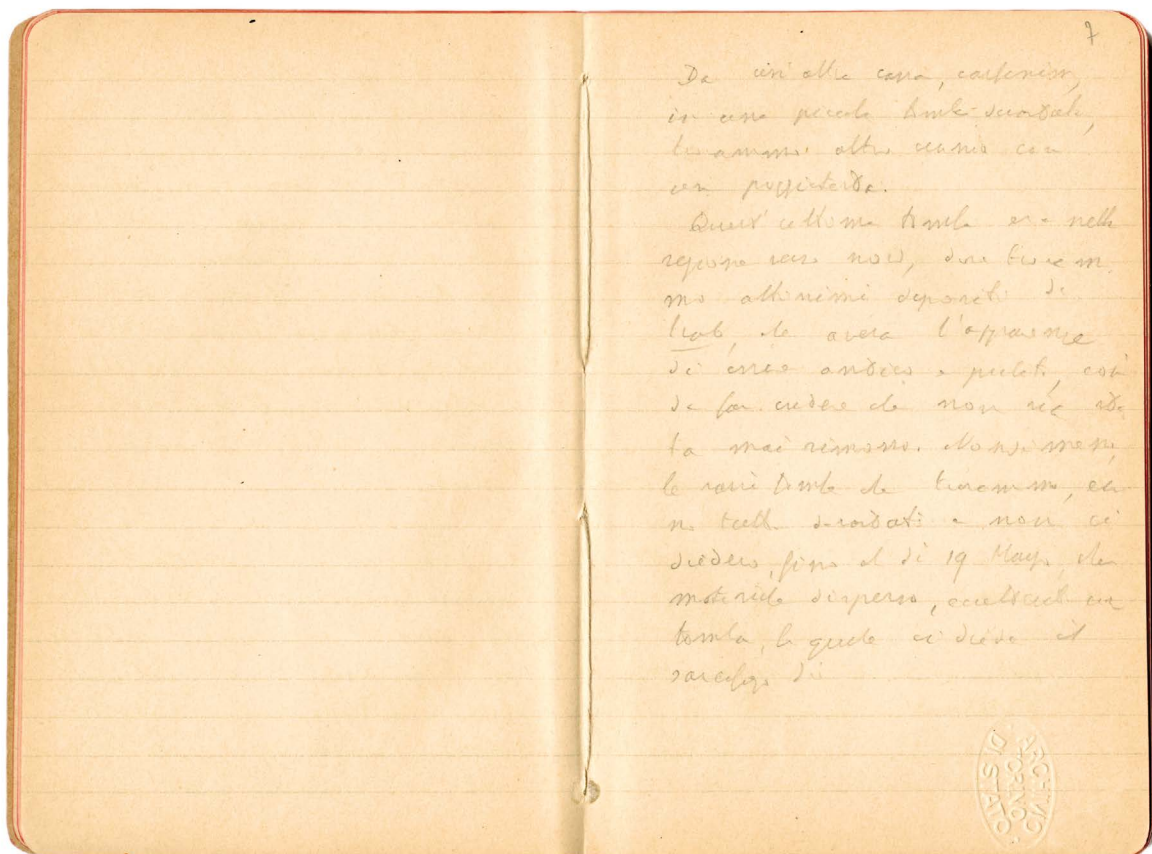
Pl. 42
MS EJ 1908, p. 4
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n9.)

[p. 4]

6

livello, ma alla estremità meridionale della prima trincea, trovammo la seconda statua appoggiata alla montagna accanto a due fra l'ingresso di due tombe, aventi entrambe due belle porte, ma di forma irregolarissima. Essendo che erano svaligiate, né si trovarono che piccoli resti della suppellettile antica: questa è tutta del genere consueto.

Più verso nord, ma nella regione medesima, si trovò una tomba intatta con quattro mummie di tempo tardo: nel trab, si trovò intatta una cassa del medio impero, dal quale levammo un cranio e un poggiatesta.



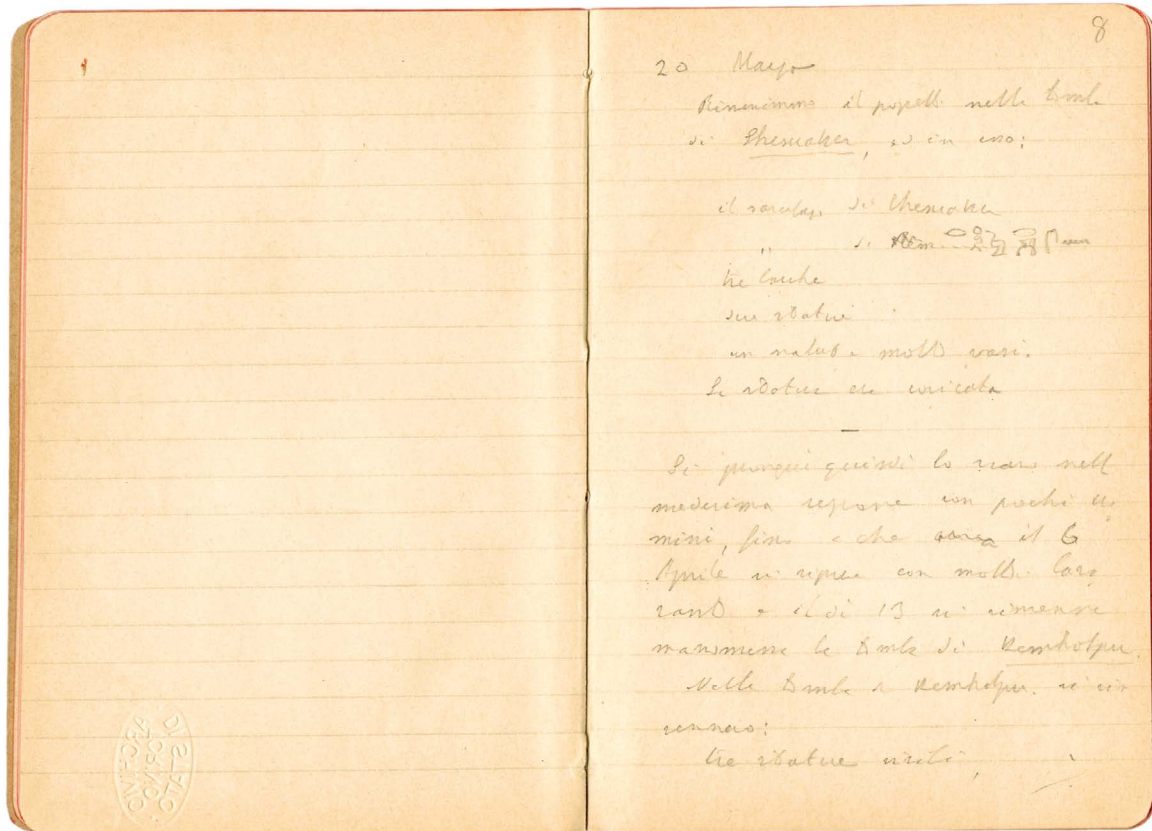
Pl. 43
MS EJ 1908, p. 5
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n9.)

[p. 5]

7

Da un'altra cassa, carfassim,
in una piccola tomba devastata,
trovammo altro cranio con
un poggiatesta.

Quest'ultima tomba era nella
regione verso nord, dove trovam
mo altissimi depositi di
trab, che aveva l'apparenza
di essere antico e pulito, così
da far credere che non sia sta
to mai rimosso. Nondimeno,
le varie tombe che trovammo, era
no tutte devastate e non ci
diedero, fino al dì 19 Marzo, che
materiale disperso, eccettuata una
tomba, la quale ci diede il
sarcofago di



Pl. 44
MS EJ 1908, p. 6
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n9.)

[p. 6]

8

20 Marzo

Rinvenimmo il pozzetto nella tomba
di Shemaker, ed in esso:

il sarcofago di Shemaker

“ di Ren

tre barche

due statue

un nabut e molti vasi.

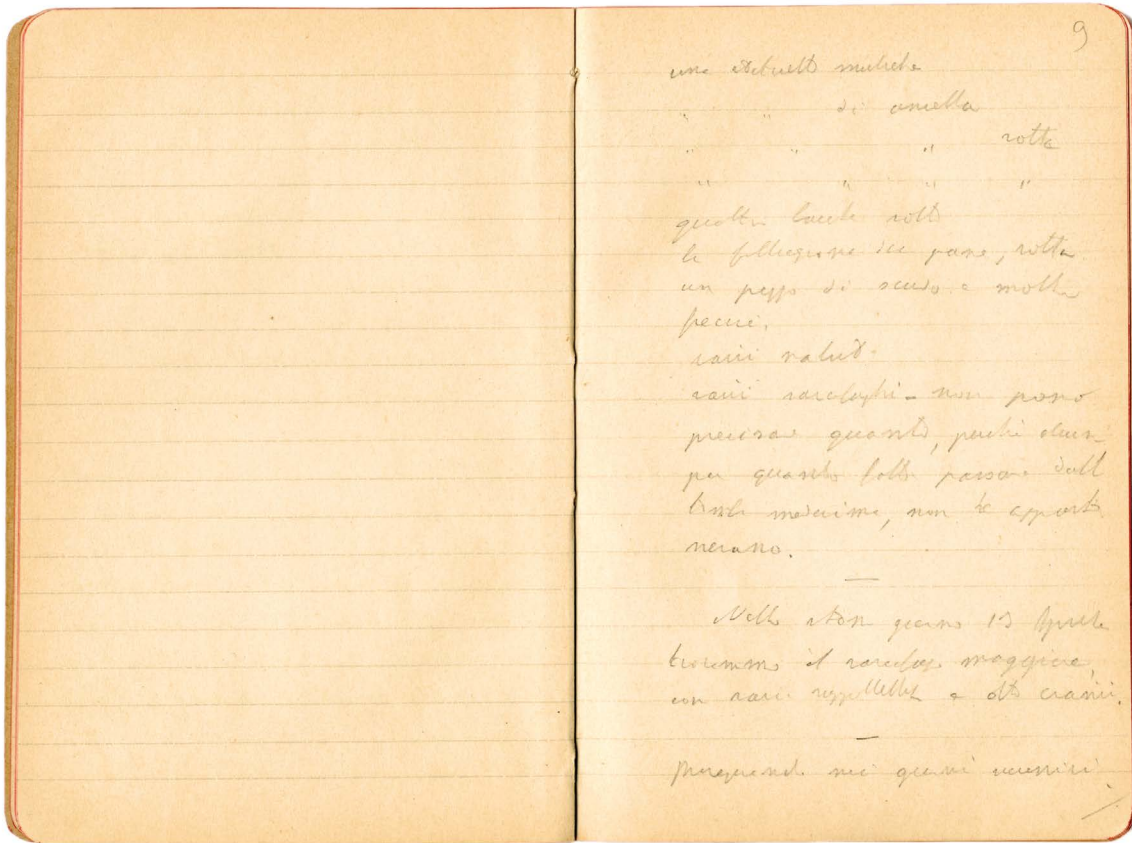
La statua era coricata

Si proseguì quindi lo scavo nella
medesima regione con pochi uo-
mini, fino a che ~~xxx~~ il 6
Aprile si riprese con molti lavo-
ranti e il dì 13 si rinvenne
manomessa la tomba di Kemhotpu.

Nella Tomba di Kemhotpu si rin-
vennero:

tre statue virili,

%



Pl. 45
MS EJ 1908, p. 7
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n9.)

[p. 7]

9

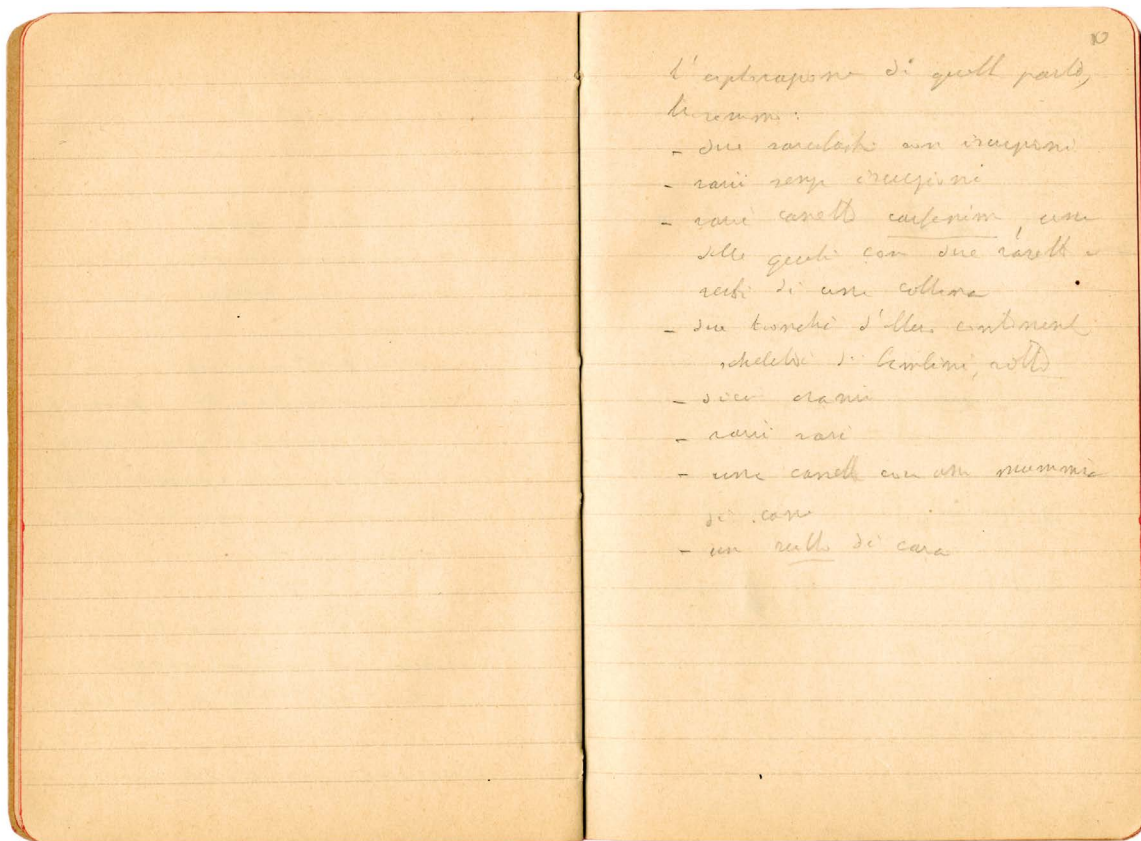
una statuetta muliebre
 " " di ancella
 " " " rotta
 " " " "

quattro bauli rotti
 la fabbricazione del pane, rotta
 un pezzo di scudo e molte
 frecce,
 varii nabut
 varii sarcofaghi – non posso
 precisare quanti, perché alcuni
 per quanto fatti passare dalla
 tomba medesima, non le appartenevano.

—
 Nello stesso giorno 13 Aprile
 trovammo il sarcofago maggiore,
 con varia suppellettile e altri cranii.

—
 Proseguendo nei giorni successivi

%



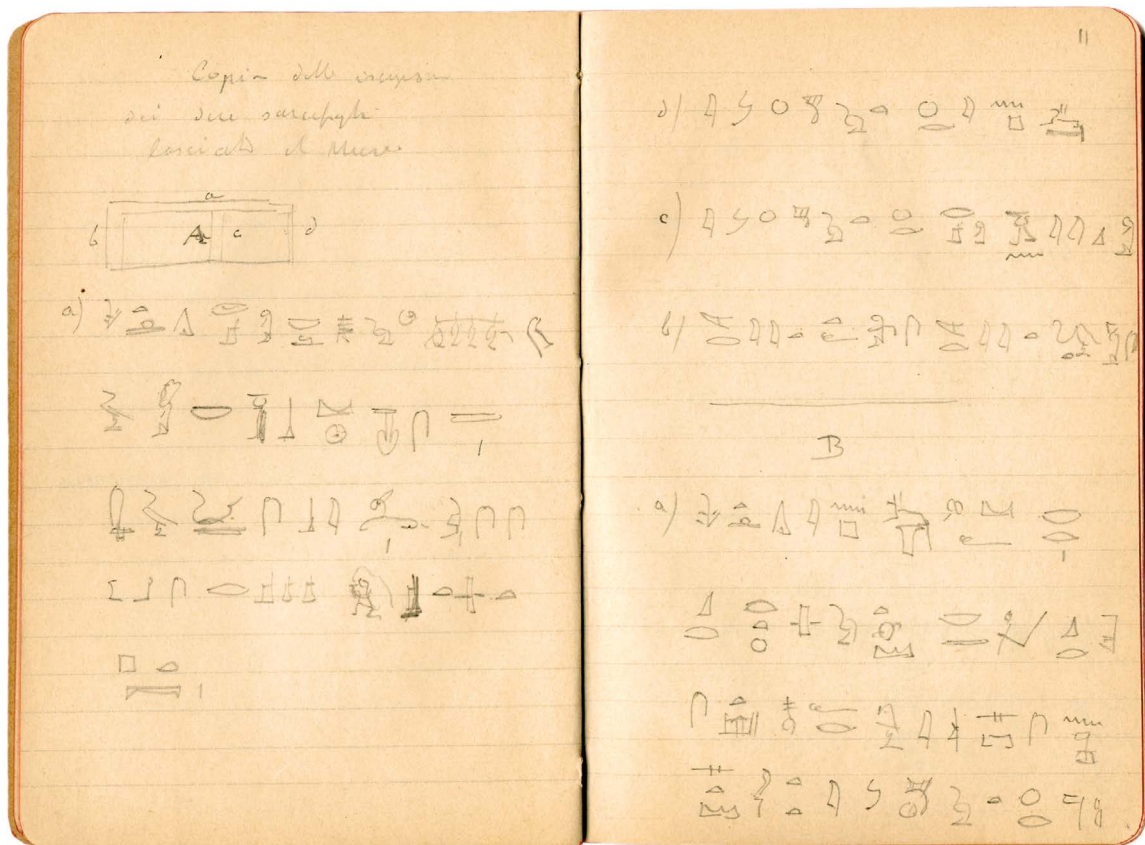
Pl. 46
 MS EJ 1908, p. 8
 (© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
 MAE, 2° vers., M3 n9.)

[p. 8]

10

l'esplorazione di quella parte,
 trovammo:

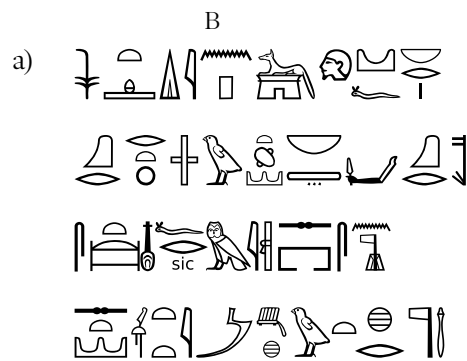
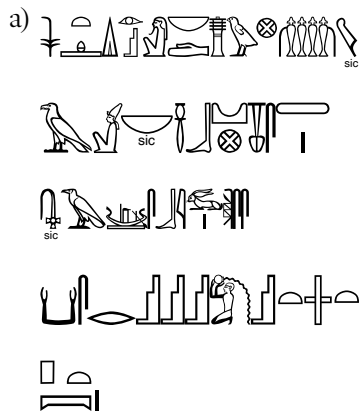
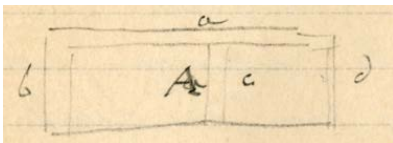
- due sarcofaghi con iscrizioni
- vari senza iscrizioni
- varie cassette carfassim, una delle quali con due vasetti e resti di una collana
- due tronchi d'albero contenenti scheletri di bambini, rotti
- dieci cranii
- vari vasi
- una cassetta con una mummia di cane
- un rullo di cava

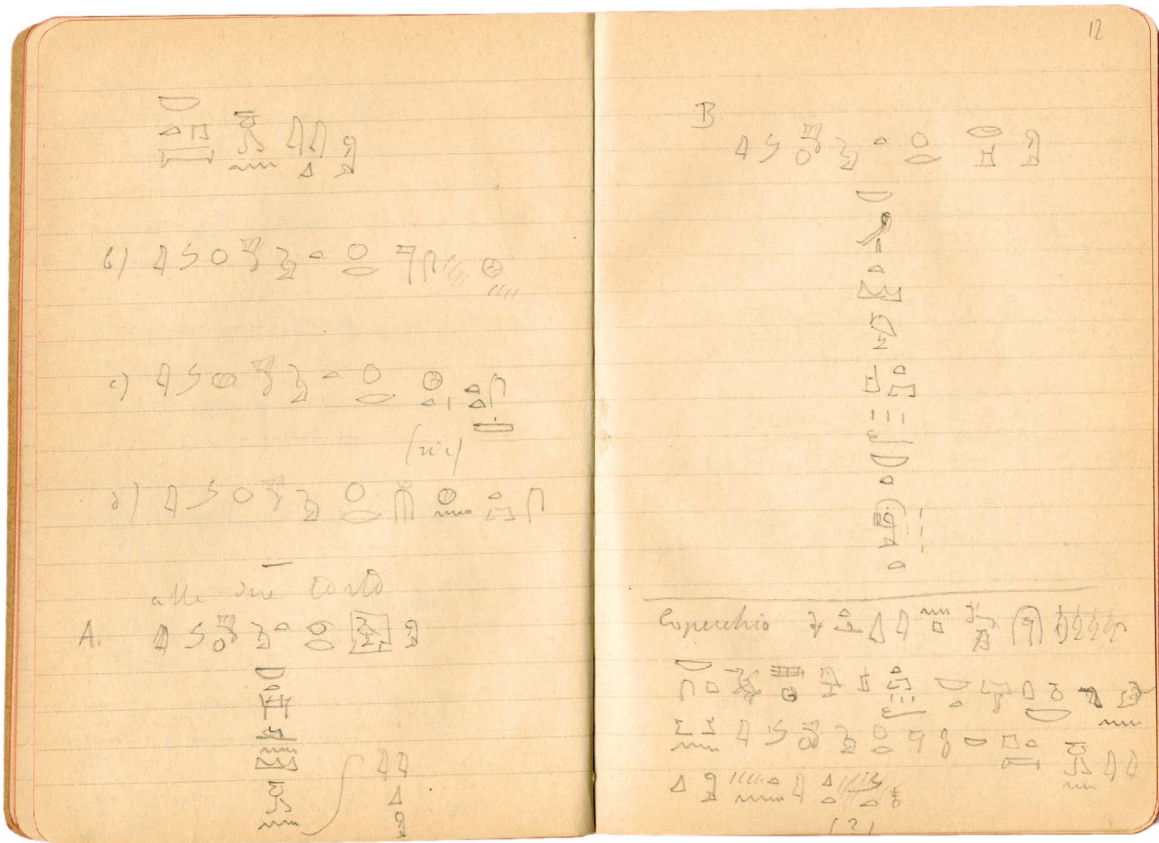


Pl. 47
MS EJ 1908, pp. 9–10
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n9.)

[pp. 9-10]

Copia delle iscrizioni
dei due sarcofagi
lasciati al Museo



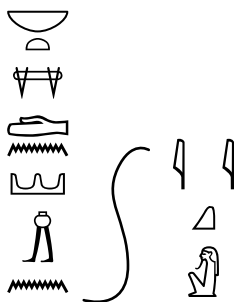


Pl. 48
 MS EJ 1908, pp. 11-12
 © Archivio di Stato, Torino,
 MAE, 2° vers., M3 n9.)

[pp. 11-12]



Alle due teste

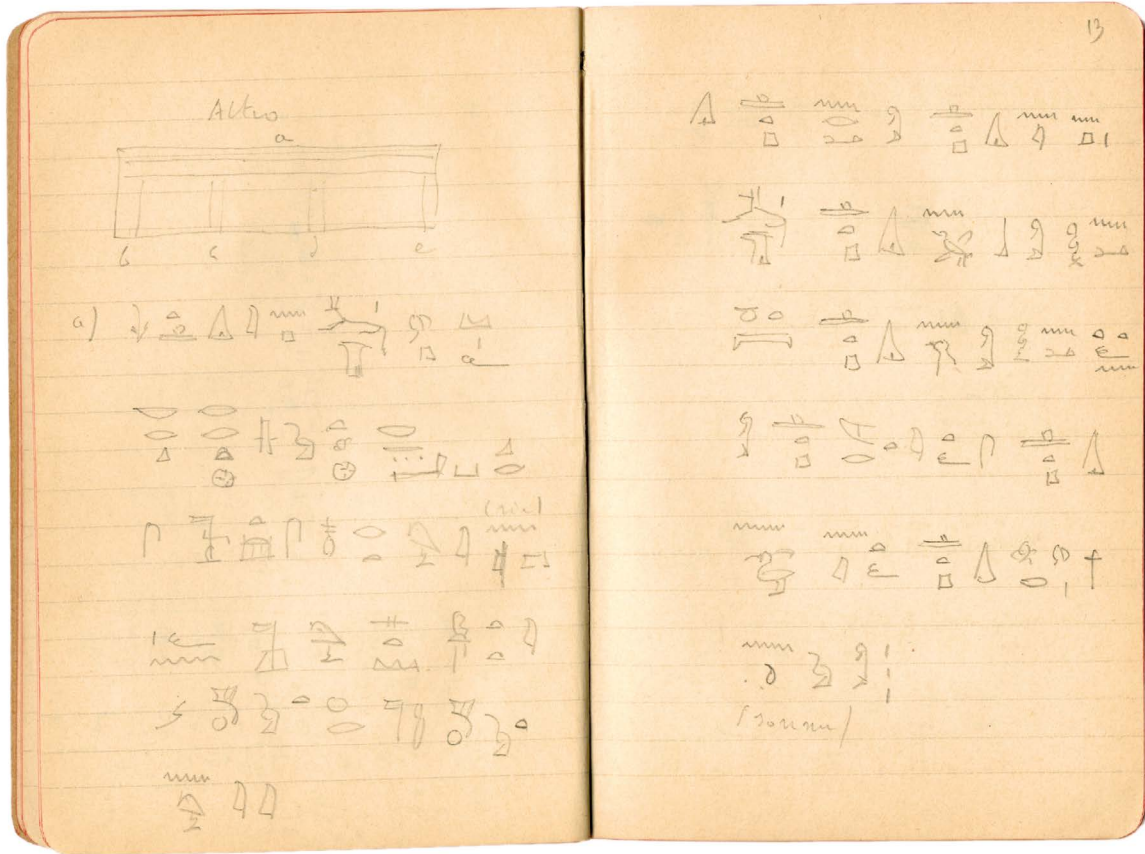


12



Coperchio



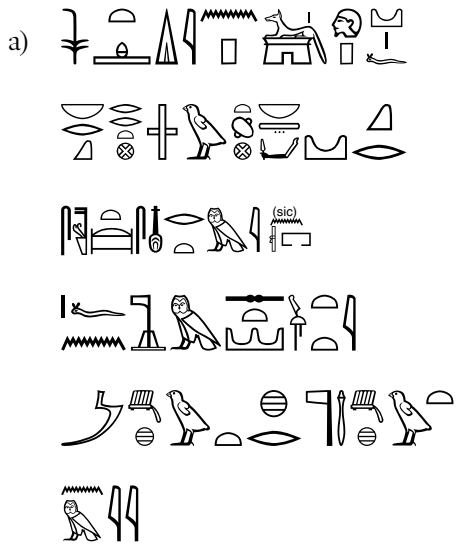
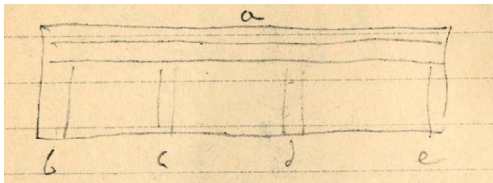


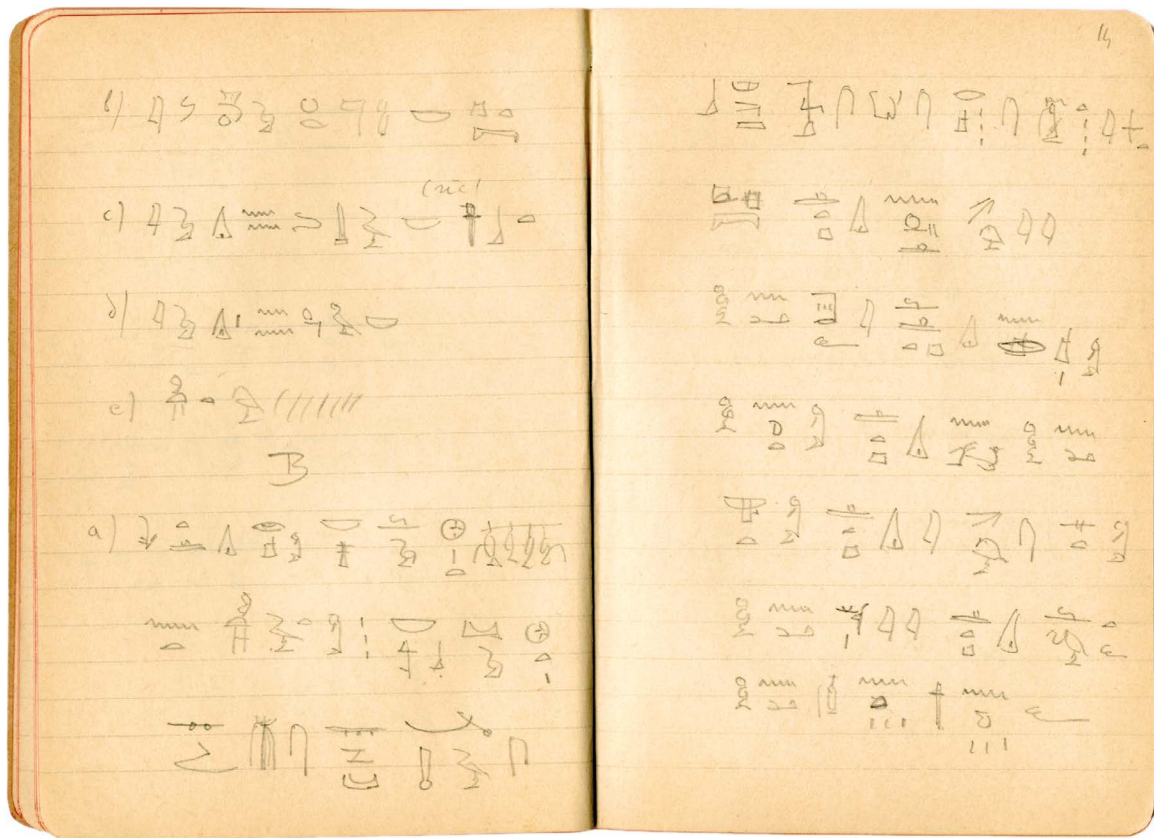
Pl. 49
MS EJ 1908, pp. 13-14
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n9.)

[pp. 13-14]

Altro

13

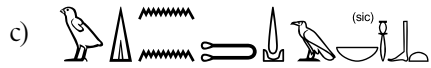




Pl. 50
MS EJ 1908, pp. 15-16
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n9.)

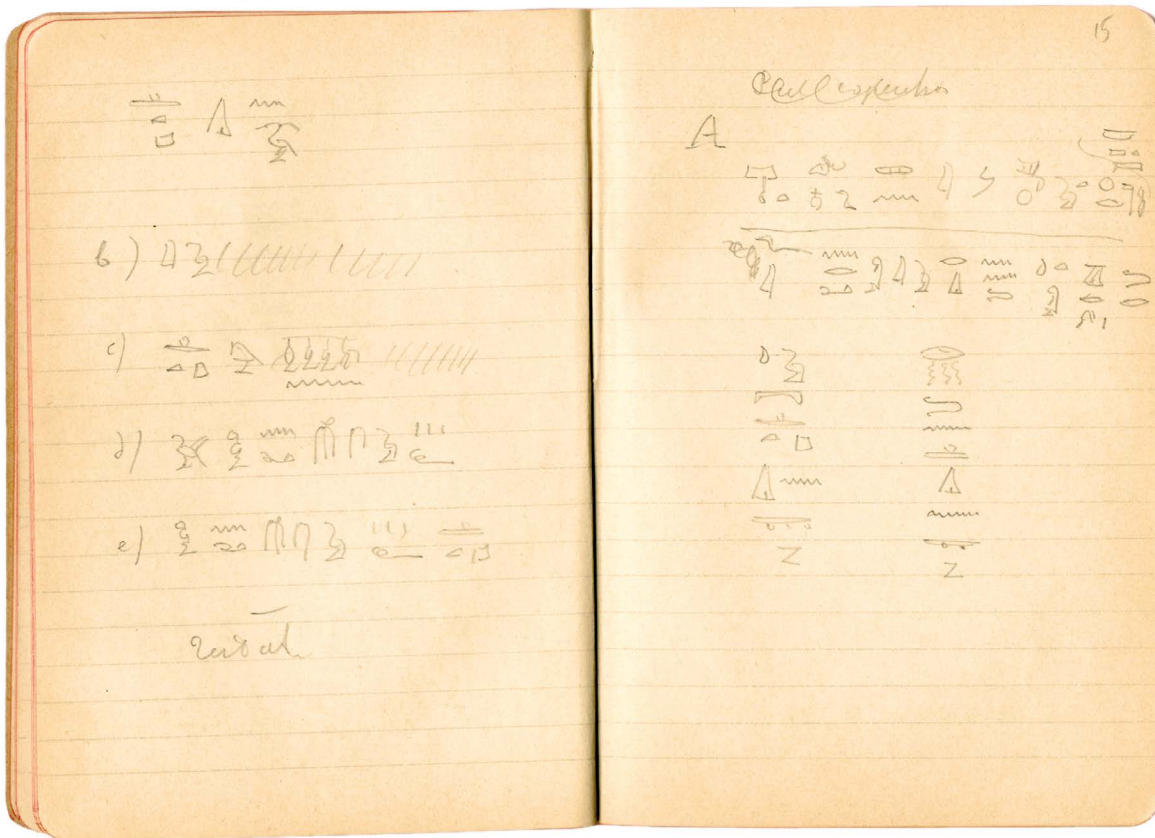
[pp. 15-16]

14



B

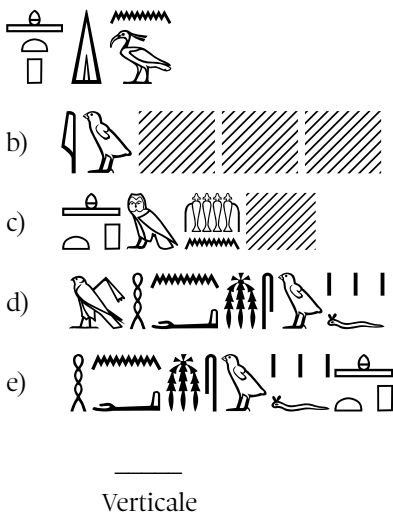




Pl. 51
MS EJ 1908, pp. 17-18
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n9.)

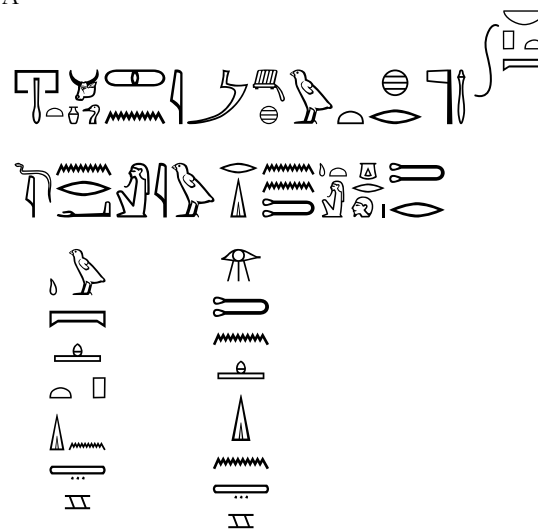
[pp. 17-18]

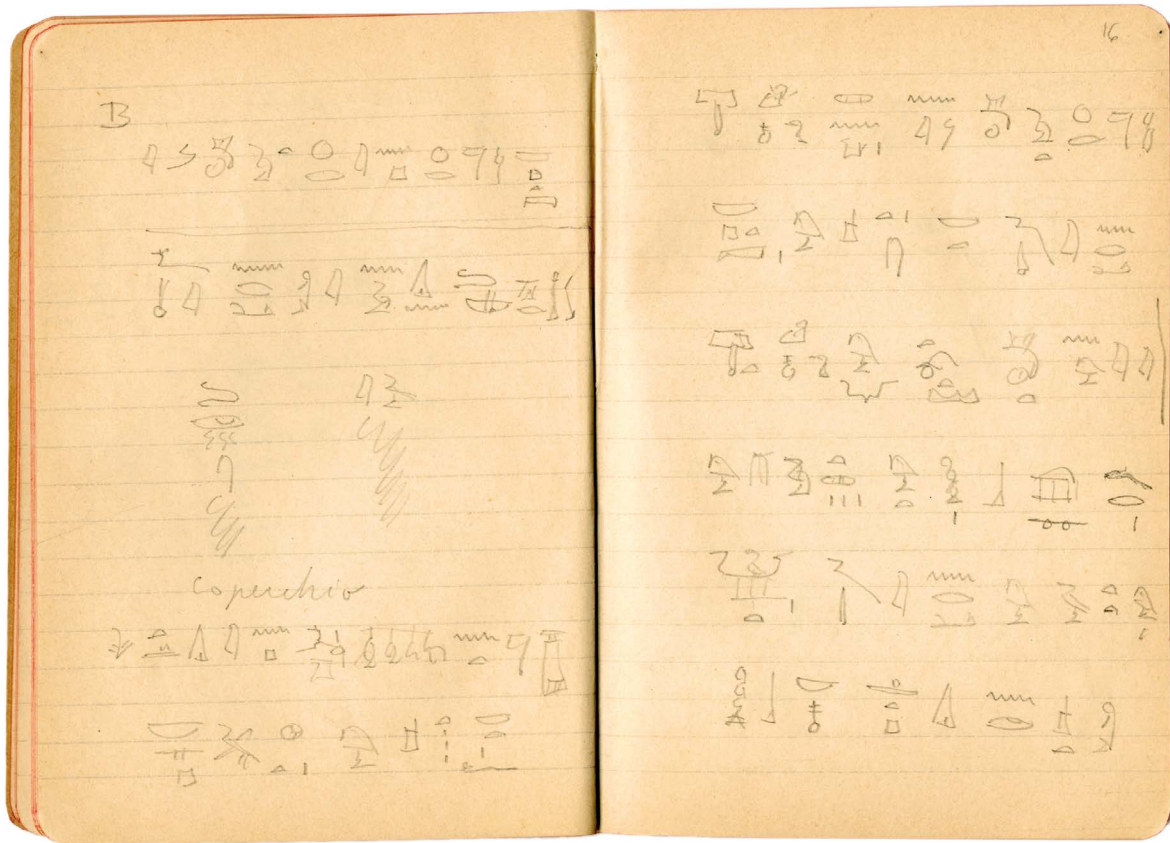
15



Sul coperchio

A

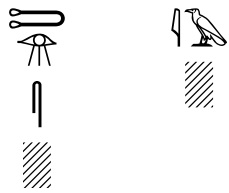




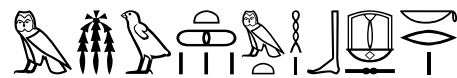
Pl. 52
MS EJ 1908, pp. 19-20
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n9.)

[pp. 19-20]

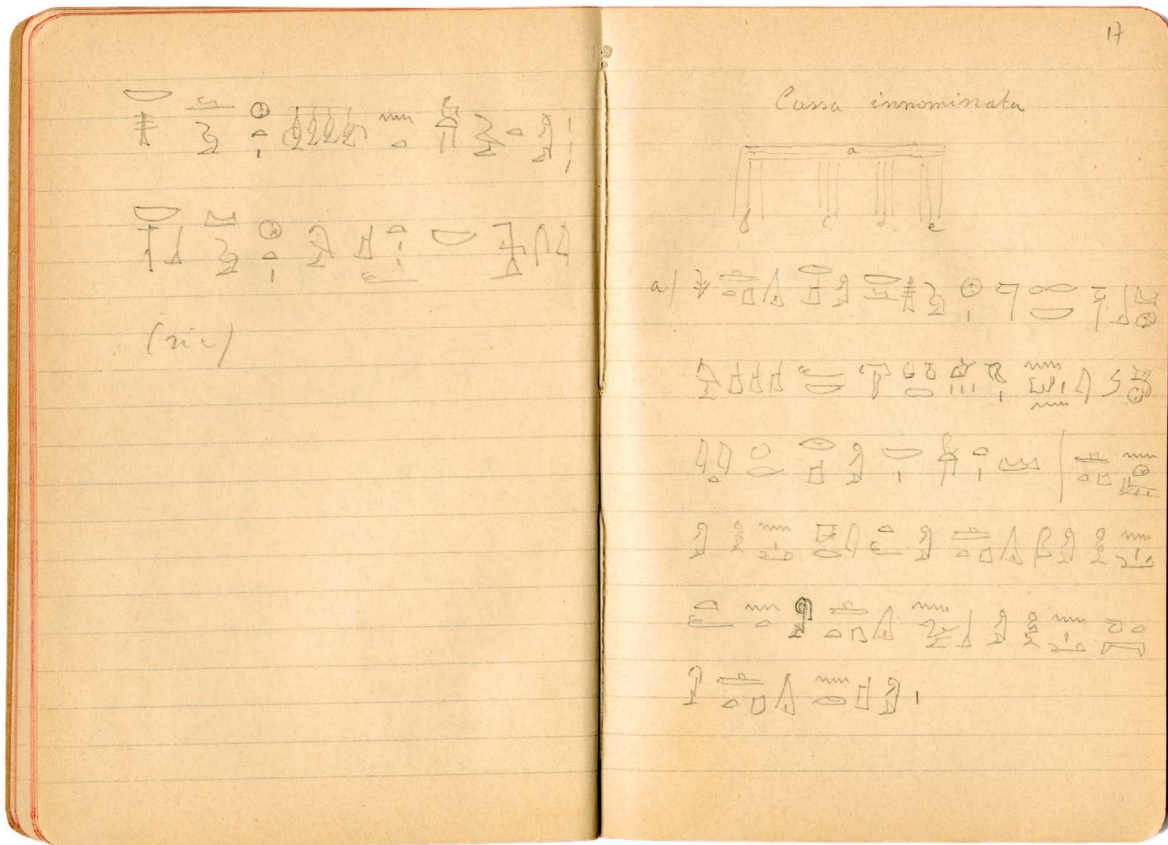
B



Coperchio



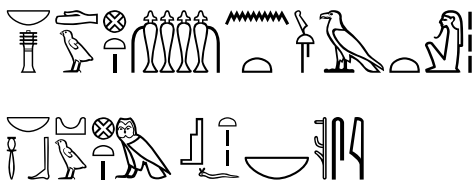
16



Pl. 53
MS EJ 1908, pp. 21-22
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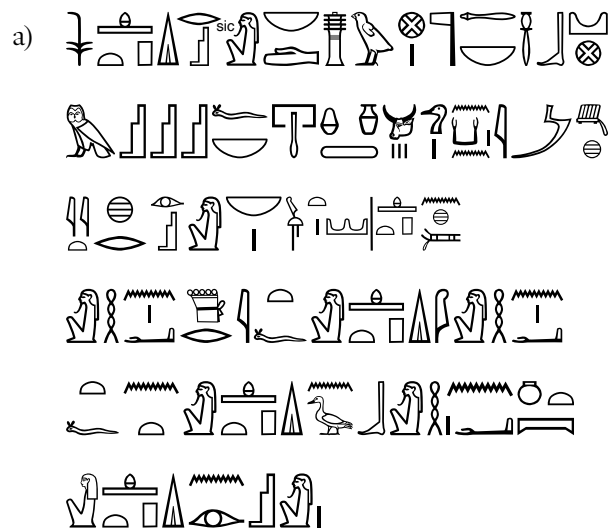
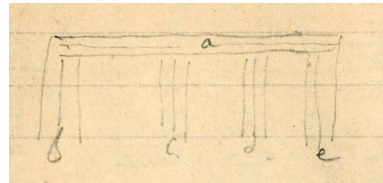
[pp. 21-22]

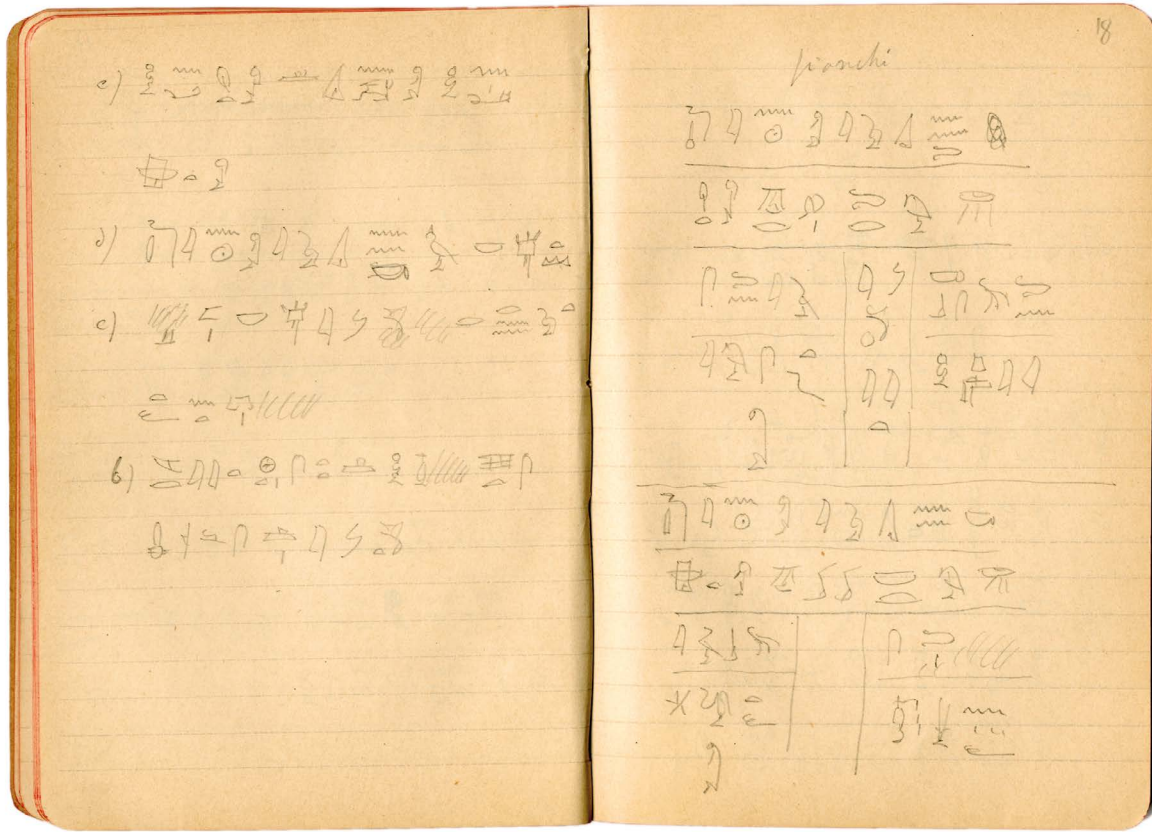
17



(sic)





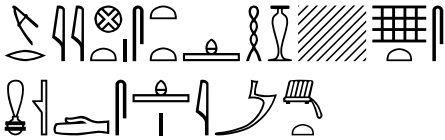
Cassa innominata





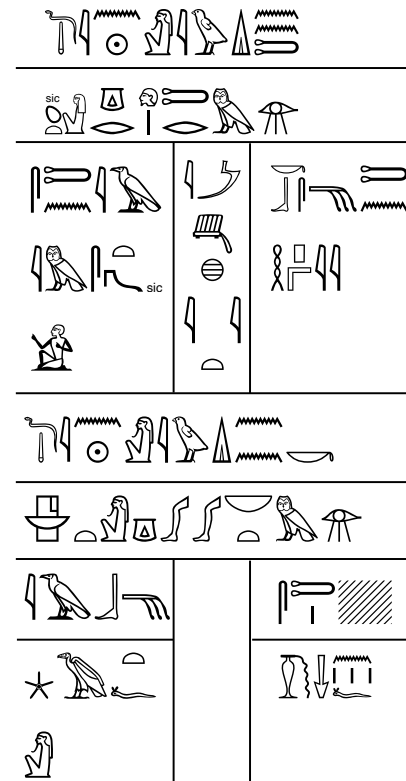
Pl. 54
MS EJ 1908, pp. 23-24
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n9.)

[pp. 23-24]

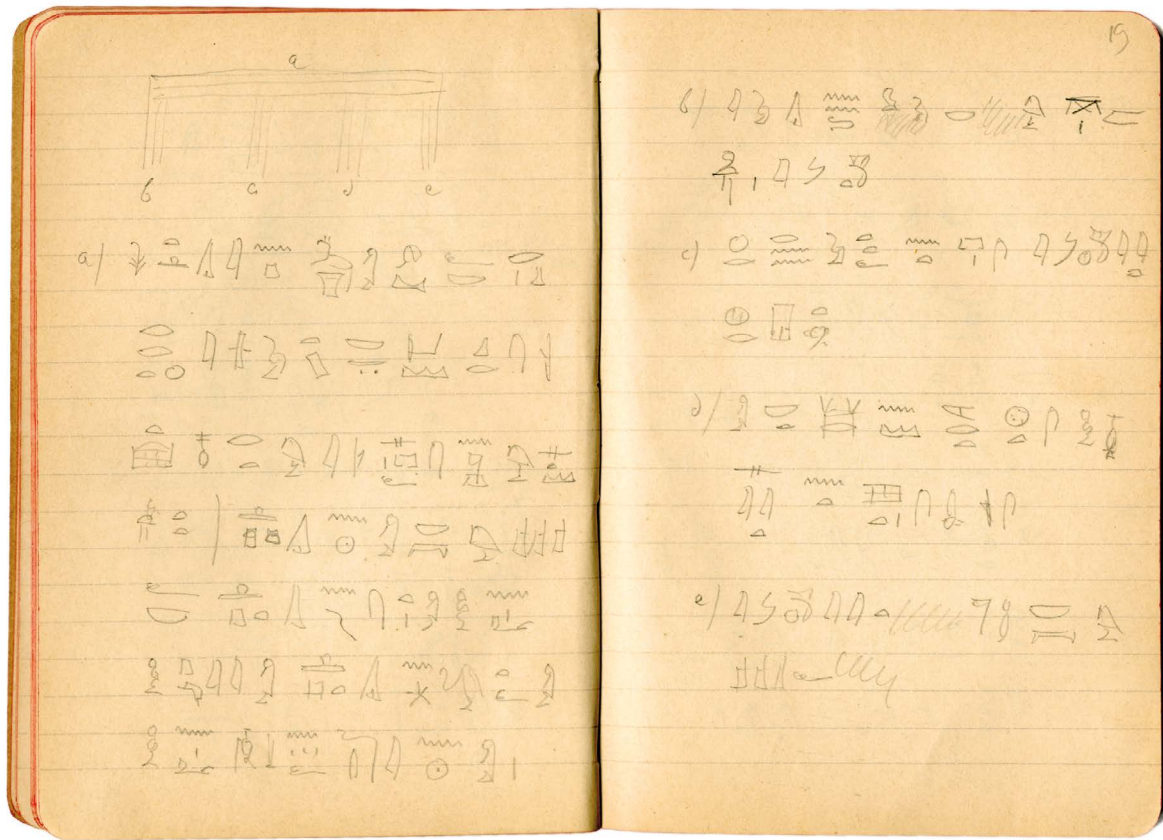
- e) 
- 
- d) 
- c) 
- b) 

[p. 24]

fianchi

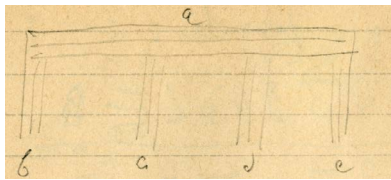


18



Pl. 55
MS EJ 1908, pp. 25-26
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M3 n9.)

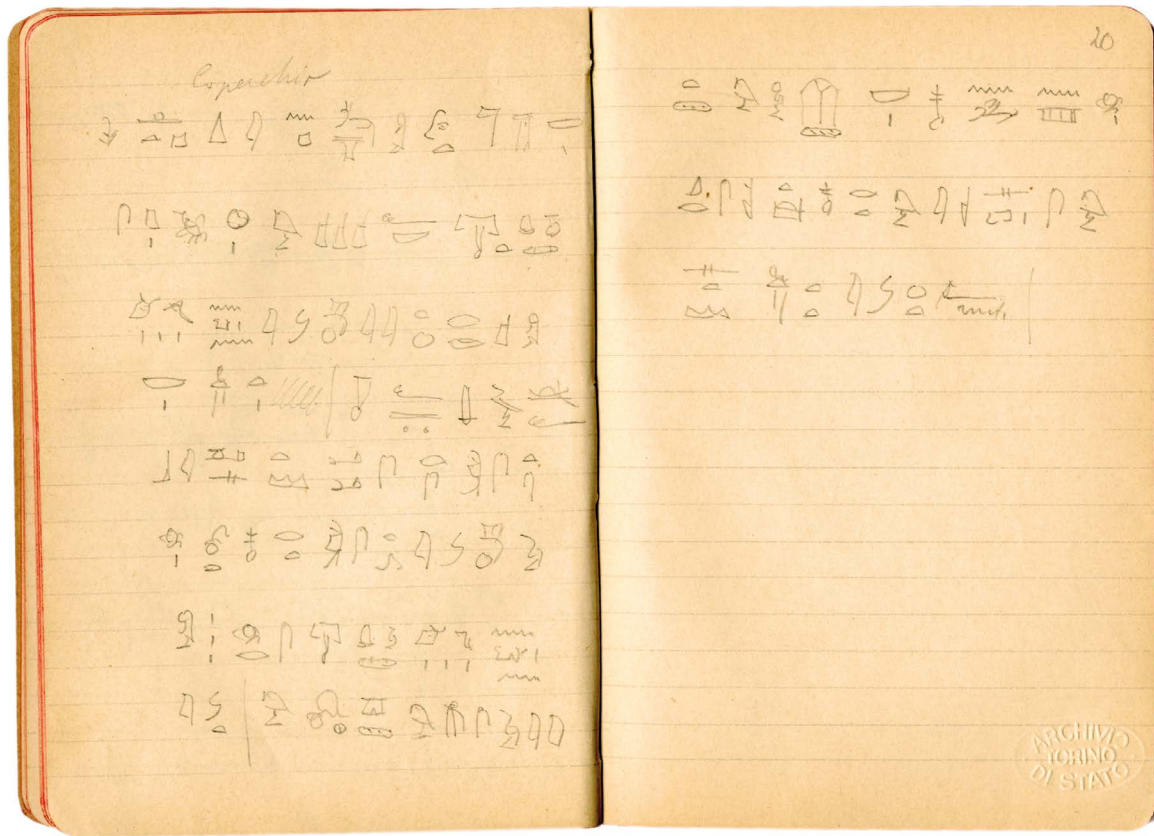
[pp. 25-26]



- a)

- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)

19

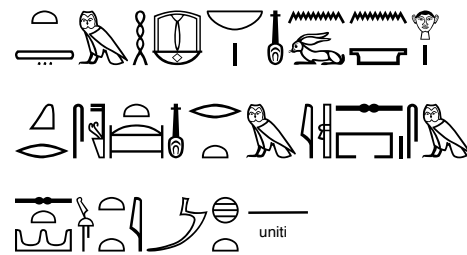


Pl. 56
 MS EJ 1908, pp. 27–28
 (© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
 MAE, 2° vers., M3 n9.)

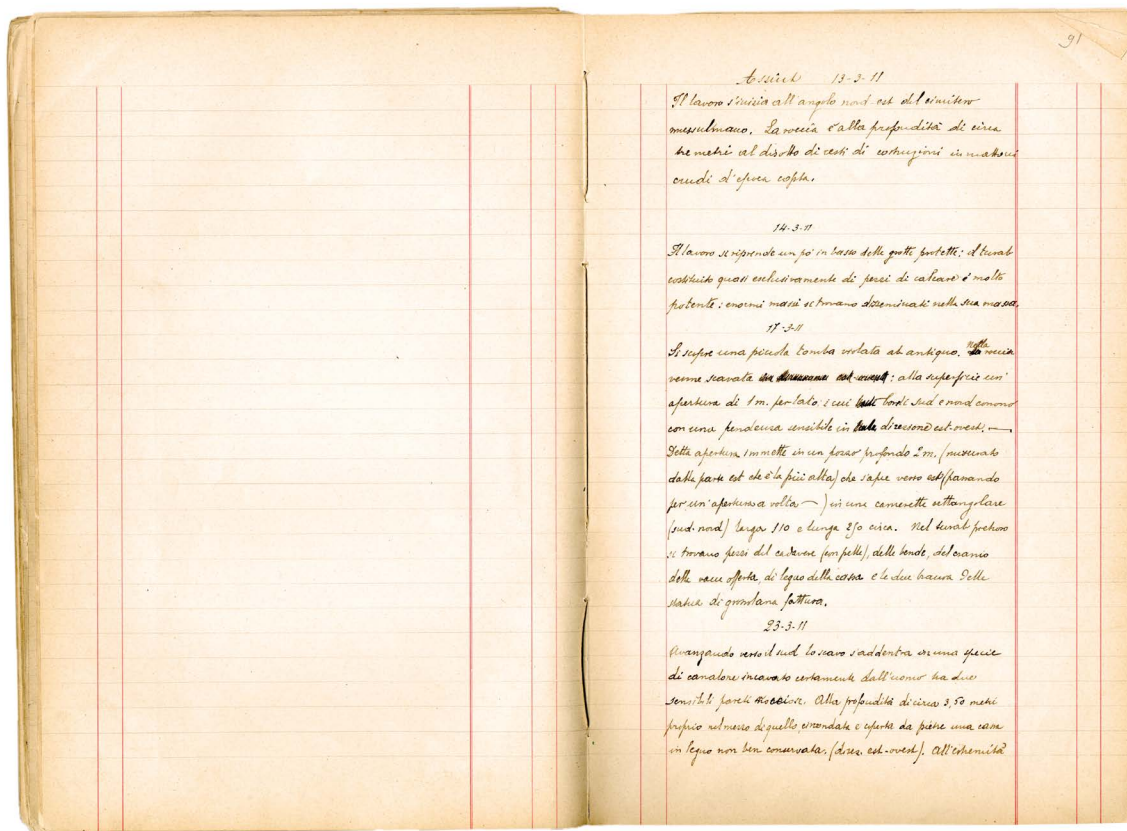
[pp. 27-28]

Coperchio

20



Virginio Rosa, Excavation Journal, 1911
(MS EJ 1911)



Pl. 57
MS EJ 1911, p. 1
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
MAE, 2° vers., M5 n2.)

[p. 1]

91


Assiut 13-3-11


Il lavoro s'inizia all'angolo nord-est del cimitero mussulmano. La roccia è alla profondità di circa tre metri al disotto di resti di costruzioni in mattoni crudi di epoca copta.

14-3-11

Il lavoro si riprende un po' in basso delle grotte protette: il turab costituito quasi esclusivamente di pezzi di calcare è molto potente: enormi massi si trovano disseminati nella sua massa.

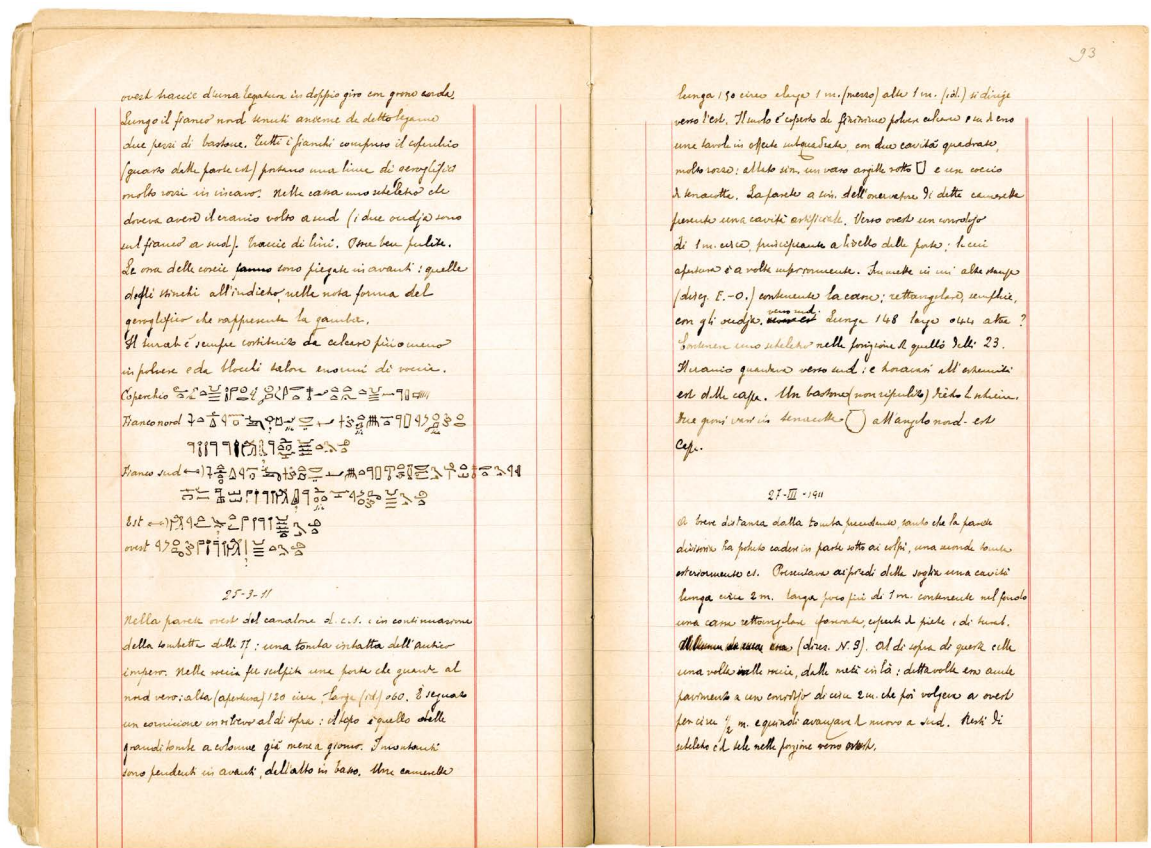
17-3-11

Si scopre una piccola tomba violata ab antiquo. ~~La~~ Nella roccia venne scavata ~~in direzione est-ovest~~: alla superficie un'apertura di 1m. per lato: i cui ~~lati~~ bordi sud e nord corrono con una pendenza sensibile in ~~tale~~ direzione est-ovest. 

Detta apertura immette in un pozzo profondo 2 m. (misurato dalla parte est che è la più alta) che s'apre verso est (passando per un'apertura a volta ) in una cameretta rettangolare (sud-nord) larga 110 e lunga 290 circa. Nel turab pietroso si trovano pezzi del cadavere (con pelle), delle bende, del cranio della vacca offerta, di legno della cassa e le due braccia della statua di grossolana fattura.

23-3-11

Avanzando verso il sud lo scavo s'addentra in una specie di canalone incavato certamente dall'uomo tra due sensibili pareti rocciose. Alla profondità di circa 3,50 metri proprio nel mezzo di quello, circondata e coperta da pietre una cassa in legno non ben conservata. (direz. est-ovest). All'estremità



Pl. 58
MS EJ 1911, pp. 2-3
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M5 n2.)

[p. 2]

ovest tracce d'una legatura in doppio giro con grossa corda. Lungo il fianco nord tenuti assieme da detto legame due pezzi di bastone. Tutti i fianchi compreso il coperchio (guardo dalla parte est) portano una linea di geroglifici molto rozzi in incavo. Nella cassa uno scheletro che doveva avere il cranio volto a sud (i due oudja sono sul fianco a sud). Traccie di lini. Ossa ben pulite. Le ossa delle coscie fanno sono piegate in avanti: quelle degli stinchi all'indietro, nella nota forma del geroglifico che rappresenta le gambe. Il turab è sempre costituito da calcare più o meno in polvere e da blocchi talora enormi di roccia.

25-3-11

Coperchio



Fianco nord



Fianco sud



Est



Ovest



Nella parete ovest del canalone d.c.s. e in continuazione della tombetta delli 17: una tomba intatta dell'antico impero. Nella roccia fu scolpita una porta che guarda al nord vero: alta (apertura) 120 circa, larga (id.) 060. È segnato un cornicione in rilievo al di sopra: il tipo è quello delle grandi tombe a colonne già messe a giorno. I montanti sono pendenti in avanti, dall'alto in basso. Una cameretta

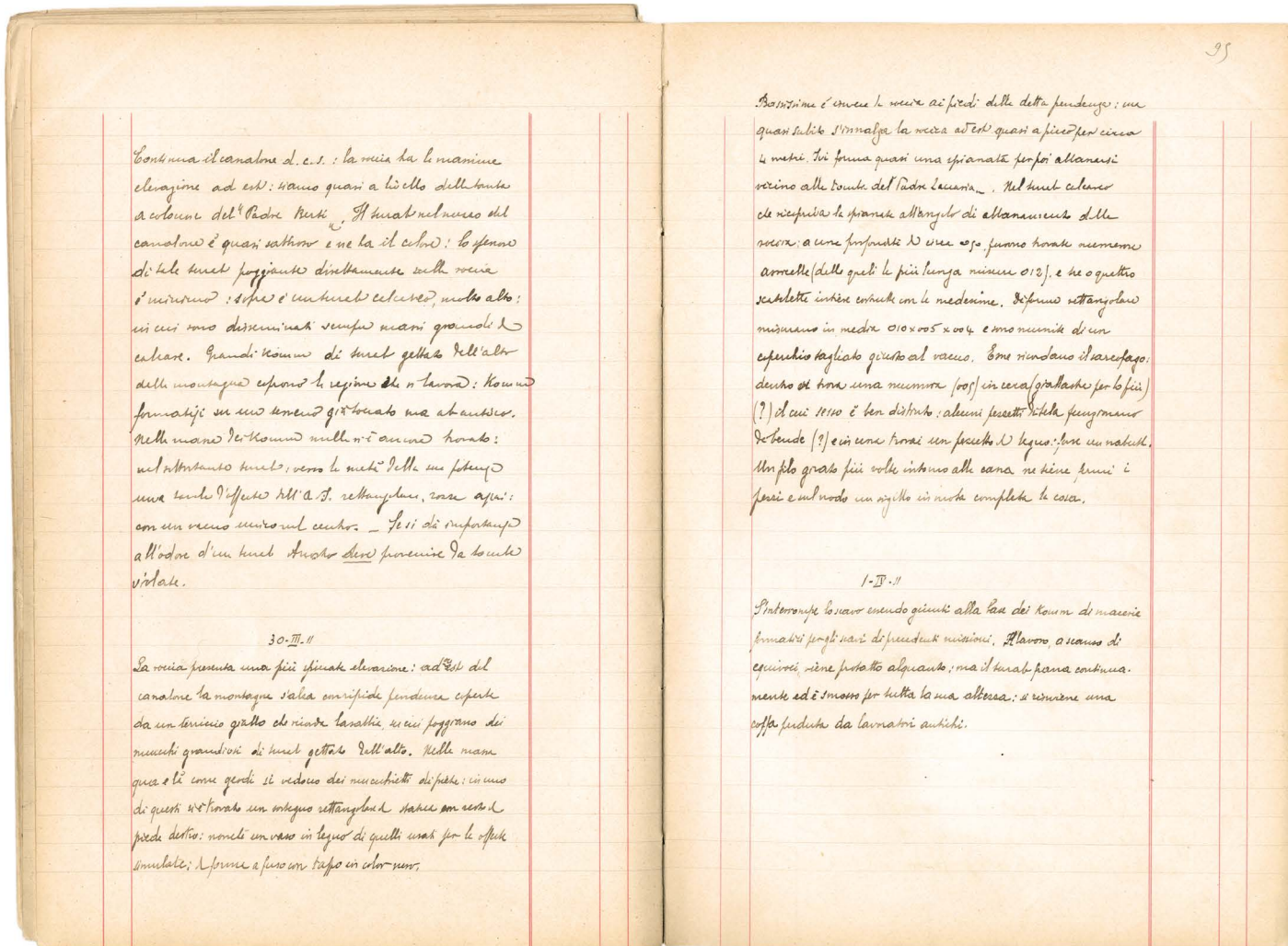
[p. 3]

lunga 190 circa e larga 1 m. (mezzo) alta 1 m. (id.) si dirige

verso l'est. Il suolo è coperto di finissima polvere calcarea e su di esso una tavola in offerta subquadrata, con due cavità quadrate, molto rozza: al lato sin. un vaso argilla rotto U e un coccio di terracotta. La parete a sin. dell'osservatore di detta cameretta presenta una cavità artificiale. Verso ovest un corridojo di 1 m. circa, principiante a livello della porta: la cui apertura è a volta superiormente. Immette in un'alta stanza (direz. E.-O.) contenente la cassa: rettangolare, semplice, con gli oudja. verso est verso sud. Lunga 148 larga 044 alta ? Conteneva uno scheletro nella posizione di quello delli 23. Il cranio guardava verso sud: e trovavasi all'estremità est della cassa. Un bastone (non ripulito) dietro la schiena. Due grossi vasi in terracotta O all'angolo nord-est <della> [cassa].

27-III-1911

A breve distanza dalla tomba precedente, tanto che la parete divisoria ha potuto cadere in parte sotto ai colpi, una seconda tomba esteriormente cs. Presentava ai piedi della soglia una cavità lunga circa 2 m. larga poco più di 1 m. contenente nel fondo una cassa rettangolare sfasciata, coperta di pietre e di turab. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ (direz. N. S). Al di sopra di queste celle una volta nella roccia, dalla metà in là: detta volta era anche pavimento a un corridojo di circa 2 m. che poi volgeva a ovest per circa 1/2 m. e quindi avanzava di nuovo a sud. Resti di scheletro e di tele nella porzione verso ovest.



Pl. 59
MS EJ 1911, pp. 4-5
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M5 n2.)

[p. 4]

Continua il canalone d.c.s.: la roccia ha la massima elevazione ad est: siamo quasi a livello della tomba a colonne del “Padre Berti”. Il turab nel mezzo del canalone è quasi sabbioso e ne ha il colore: lo spessore di tale turab poggiante direttamente sulla roccia è minimo: sopra è un turab calcareo, molto alto: in cui sono disseminati sempre massi grandi di calcare. Grandi Komm di turab gettato dall’alto della montagna coprono la regione che si lavora: Komm formati su un terreno già toccato ma ab antico. Nelle masse dei Komm nulla si è ancora trovato: nel sottostante suolo: verso la metà della sua potenza una tavola d’offerte dell’A. I. rettangolare, rozza assai: con un vacuo unico nel centro. – Se si dà importanza all’odore d’un turab frusto deve provenire da tombe violate.

30-III-11

La roccia presenta una più spiccata elevazione: ad ovest del canalone la montagna s’alza con ripida pendenza coperta da un terriccio giallo che ricorda la sabbia, su cui poggiano dei mucchi grandiosi di turab gettato dall’alto. Nella massa qua e là come geodi si vedono dei mucchietti di pietre: in uno di questi si è trovato un sostegno rettangolare di statua e un

[resto di

piele destro: nonché un vaso in legno di quelli usati per le

[offerte

simulate: di forma a fuso con tappo in color nero.

[p. 5]

95

Bassissima è invece la roccia ai piedi della detta pendenza: ma quasi subito s’innalza la roccia ad est quasi a picco per circa 4 metri. Ivi forma quasi una spianata per poi abbassarsi vicino alla tomba del Padre Zaccaria. Nel turab calcareo che ricopriva la spianata all’angolo di abbassamento della roccia: a una profondità di circa 050, furono trovate numerose assicelle (delle quali la più lunga misura 012), e tre o quattro scatolette intiere costruite con le medesime. Di forma rettan-

[golare

misurano in media 010 x 005 x 004 e sono munite di un coperchio tagliato giusto al vacuo. Esse ricordano il sarcofago: dentro si trova una mummia (005) in cera (giallastra per lo più) (?) il cui sesso è ben distinto: alcuni pezzetti di tela funzionano da bende (?) e in una trovai un pezzetto di legno: forse un na-

[buth.

Un filo girato più volte intorno alla cassa ne tiene fermi i pezzi e sul nodo un sigillo in mota completa la cosa.

1-IV-11

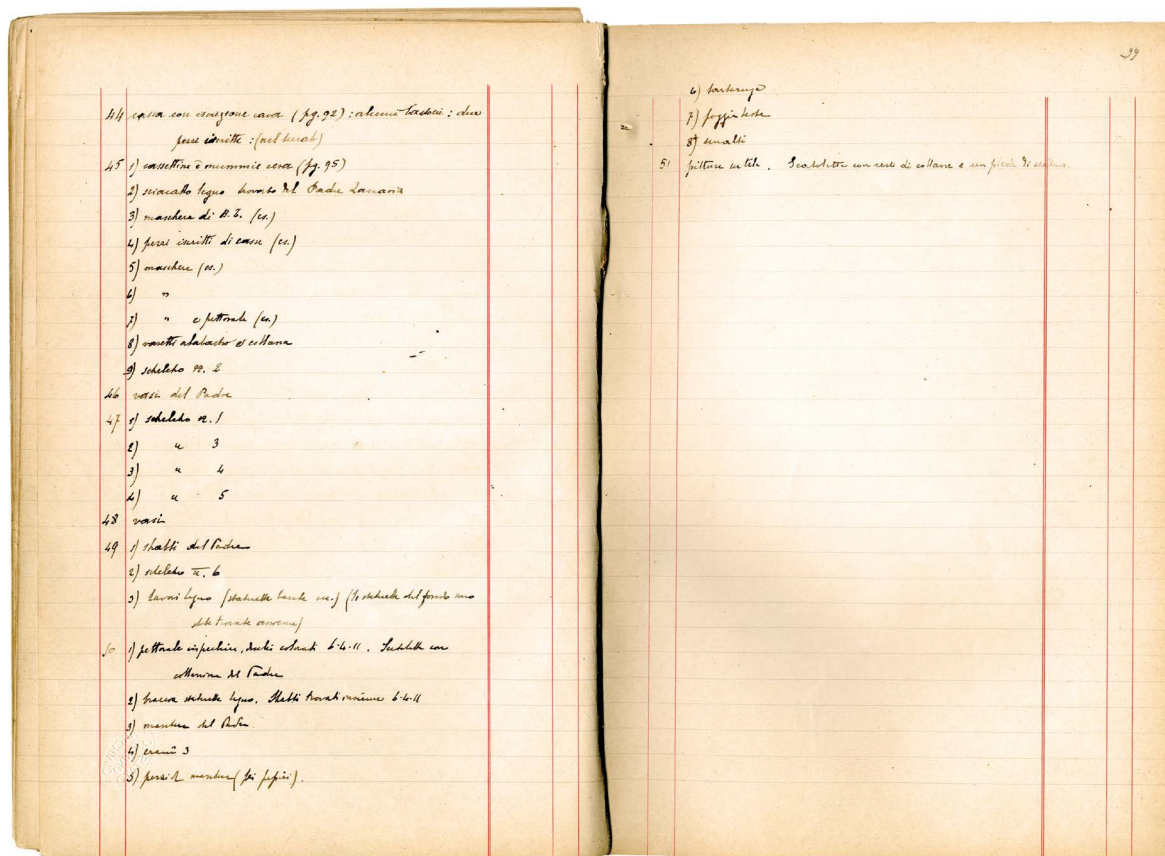
S’interrompe lo scavo essendo giunti alla base dei Komm di

[macerie

formati per gli scavi di precedenti missioni. Il lavoro, a

[scanso di

equivoci, viene protratto alquanto: ma il turab frana continuamente ed è smosso per tutta la sua altezza: si rinviene una coppa perduta da lavoratori antichi.



Pl. 61
 MS EJ 1911, pp. 8-9
 (© Archivio di Stato, Torino,
 MAE, 2° vers., M5 n2.)

[p. 8]

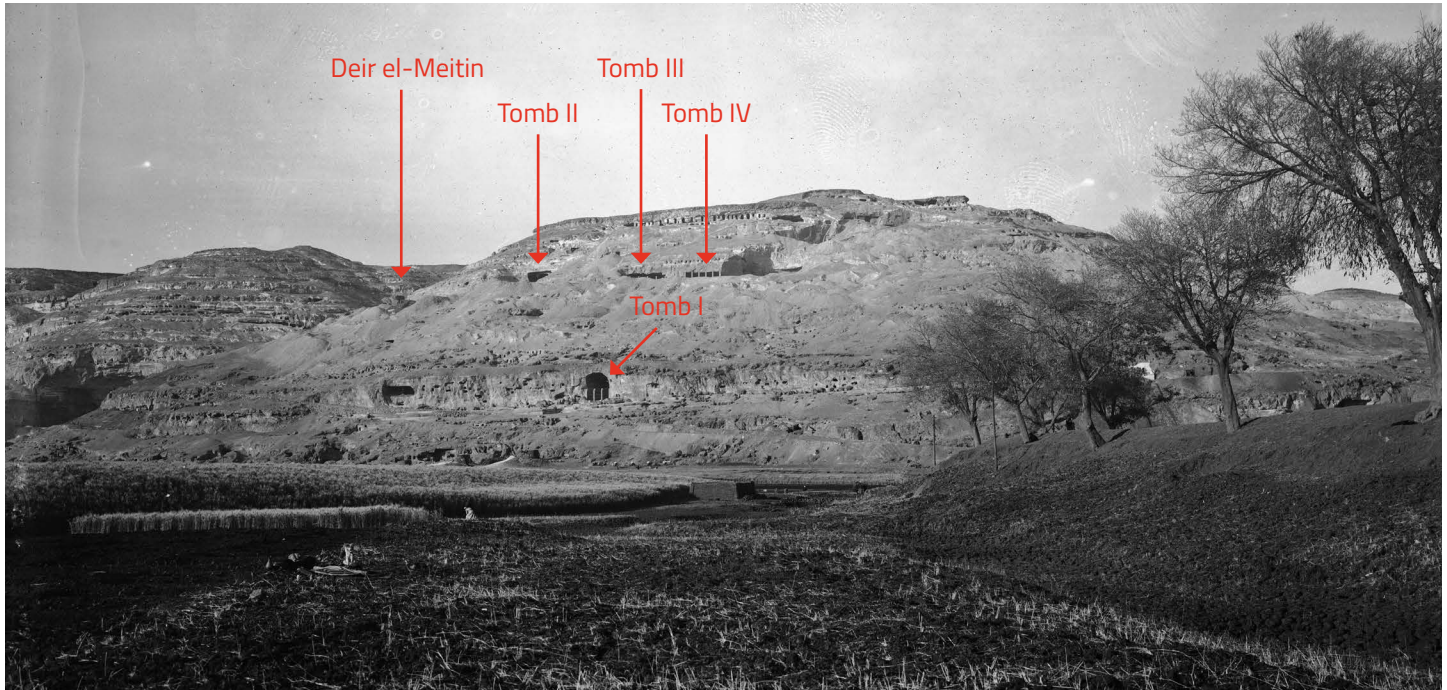
- 44 cassa con iscrizione cava (pg. 92): alcuni bastoni: due pezzi iscritti: (nel turab)
- 45 1) cassettoni e mummie cera (pg. 95)
- 2) sciacallo legno trovato dal Padre Zaccaria
- 3) maschera di B. I. (cs.)
- 4) pezzi iscritti di casse (cs.)
- 5) maschere (cs.)
- 6) "
- 7) " e pettorale (cs.)
- 8) vasetti alabastro e collana
- 9) scheletro n. 2
- 46 vasi del Padre
- 47 1) scheletro n. 1
- 2) " 3
- 3) " 4
- 4) " 5
- 48 vasi
- 49 1) shabti del Padre
- 2) scheletro n. 6

- 3) lavori legno (statuette barche ecc.) (Le statuette del fondo sono state trovate assieme)
- 50 1) pettorale in perline, dischi colorati 6.4.11. Scheletro con collanina del Padre
- 2) braccia statuette legno. Shabti trovati insieme 6.4.11
- 3) maschera del Padre
- 4) cranî 3
- 5) pezzi di maschera (pei papiri)

[p. 9]

- 6) tartaruga
- 7) poggiatesta
- 8) smalti
- 51 pitture su tela. Scatolette con resti di collane e un piede di statua.

9. Plates: photographs and plans



Pl. 62a Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. View from the city (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1081)



Pl. 62b Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. View from the city. 2012 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel)



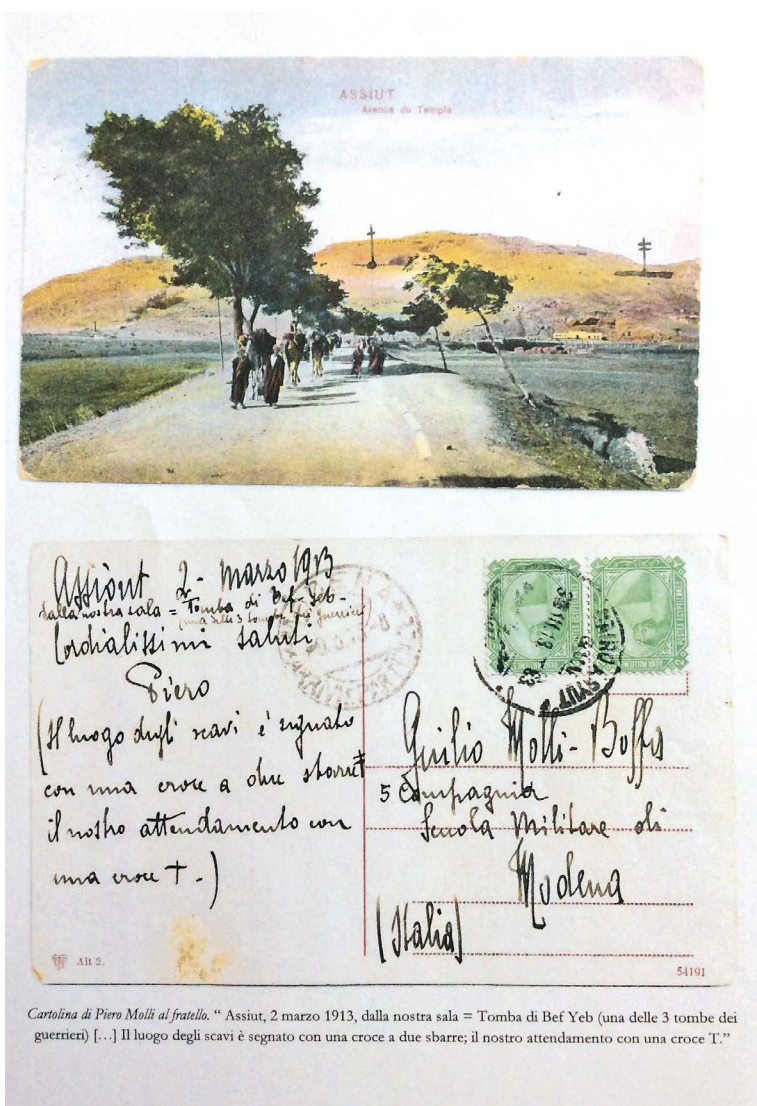
Pl. 63a Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. View from the city (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1078)



Pl. 63b Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. View from the city. 2012 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel)



Pl. 64a Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. View from the city. 1913
 (© Torino, Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia,
 Università degli studi di Torino 38)



Assiut 2. marzo 1913
 dalla nostra sala = Tomba di Bef Yeb -
 Cordialissimi saluti
 Piero
 (Il luogo degli scavi è segnato
 con una croce a due sbarre
 il nostro attendamento con
 una croce T.)

Giulio Molli-Boffa
 5 Compagnia
 Scuola militare di
 Modena
 (Italia)

Cartolina di Piero Molli al fratello. " Assiut, 2 marzo 1913, dalla nostra sala = Tomba di Bef Yeb (una delle 3 tombe dei guerrieri) [...] Il luogo degli scavi è segnato con una croce a due sbarre; il nostro attendamento con una croce T."

Pl. 64b Copy of front and back of a postcard showing Gebel Asyut al-gharbi with note by P. Molli, where the Northern Soldiers Tomb is situated. 1913 (Courtesy of the Molli-Boffa family)



Pl. 65a Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. View from the city showing destruction affected by nineteenth century quarrying activities in the southern quarry
(© Archivio Museo Egizio C756)



Pl. 65b Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. View from the city showing destruction affected by nineteenth century quarrying activities in the southern quarry. 2012
(© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel)



Pl. 66a Tomb III, northern wall, autobiographical inscription
(© Archivio Museo Egizio E317)



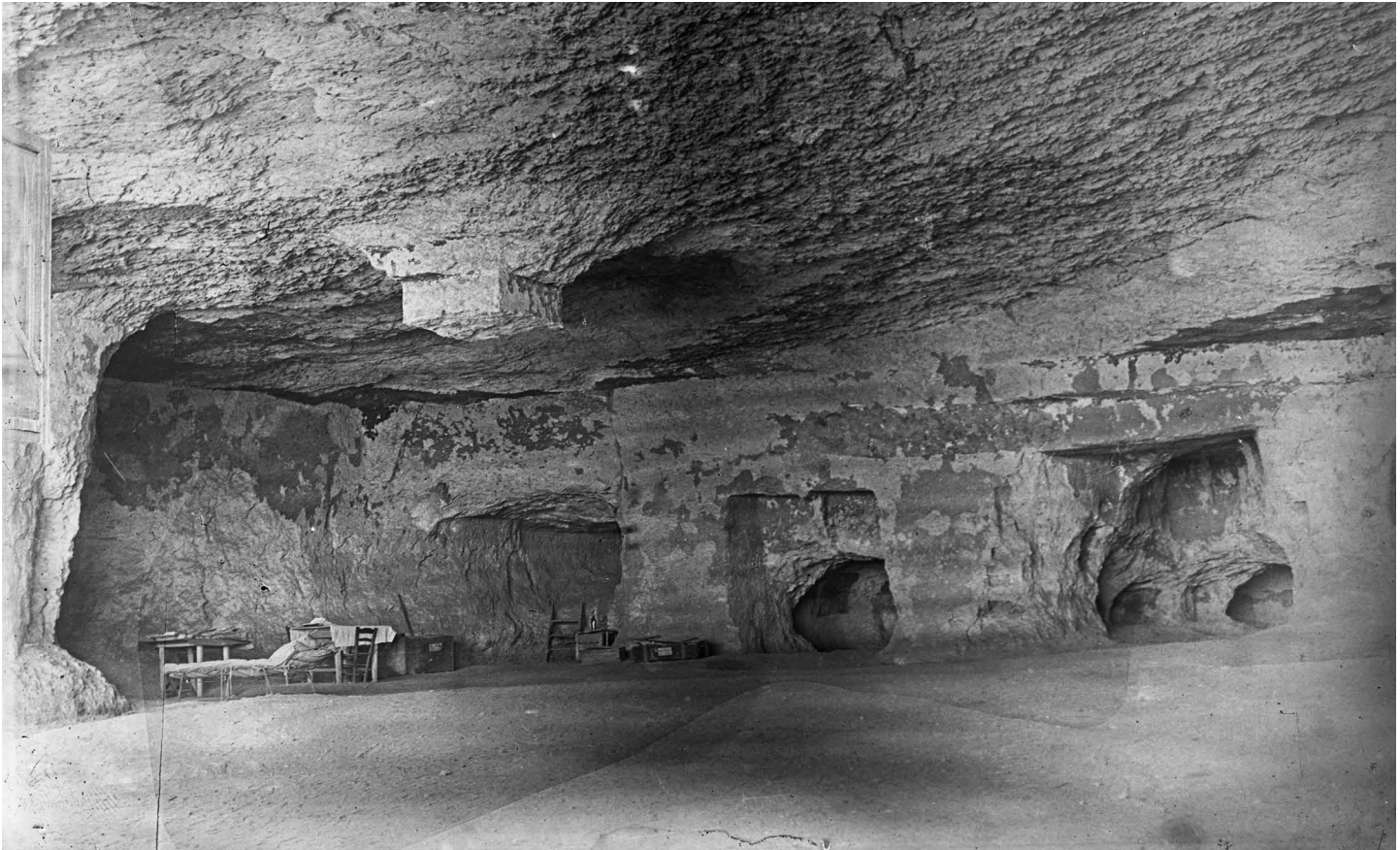
Pl. 66b Tomb III, northern wall, autobiographical inscription
(© Archivio Museo Egizio E318)



Pl. 66c Tomb III, Virginio Rosa standing in front of the northern wall
(© Archivio di Stato, Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M8 n5.)



Pl. 66d Tomb III, northern wall, autobiographical inscription. 2006
(© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel)



Pl. 67a Tomb III, inner hall used as living quarters by the M.A.I. (© Archivio Museo Egizio, V.R. 149)



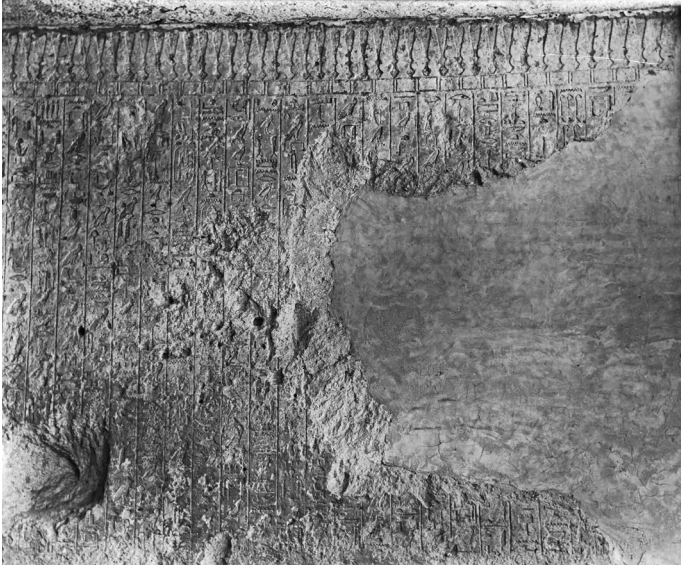
Pl. 67b Tomb III, inner hall used as study room by The Asyut Project. 2007 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Jochem Kahl)



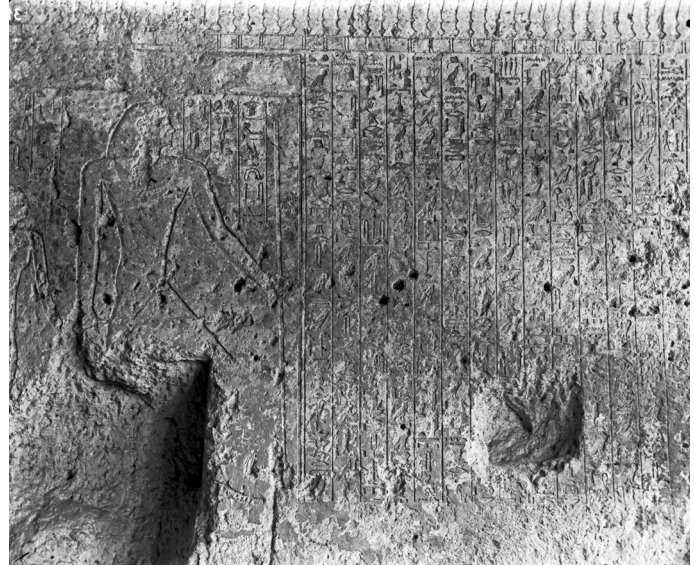
Pl. 68a Tombs IV and V, view from the (geographical) east (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1089)



Pl. 68b Tombs IV and V, view from the (geographical) east. 2010 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel)



Pl. 69a Tomb IV, northern wall, autobiographical inscription
 (© Archivio Museo Egizio E315)



Pl. 69b Tomb IV, northern wall, autobiographical inscription with depiction
 of the tomb owner Khety I and the lady Iti-ibi (© Archivio Museo Egizio E313)



Pl. 69c Tomb IV, northern wall, autobiographical inscription with depiction of
 the tomb owner Khety I and the lady Iti-ibi (© Archivio Museo Egizio V.R. 159)



Pl. 69d Tomb IV, northern wall, part of the autobiographical inscription
 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1213)



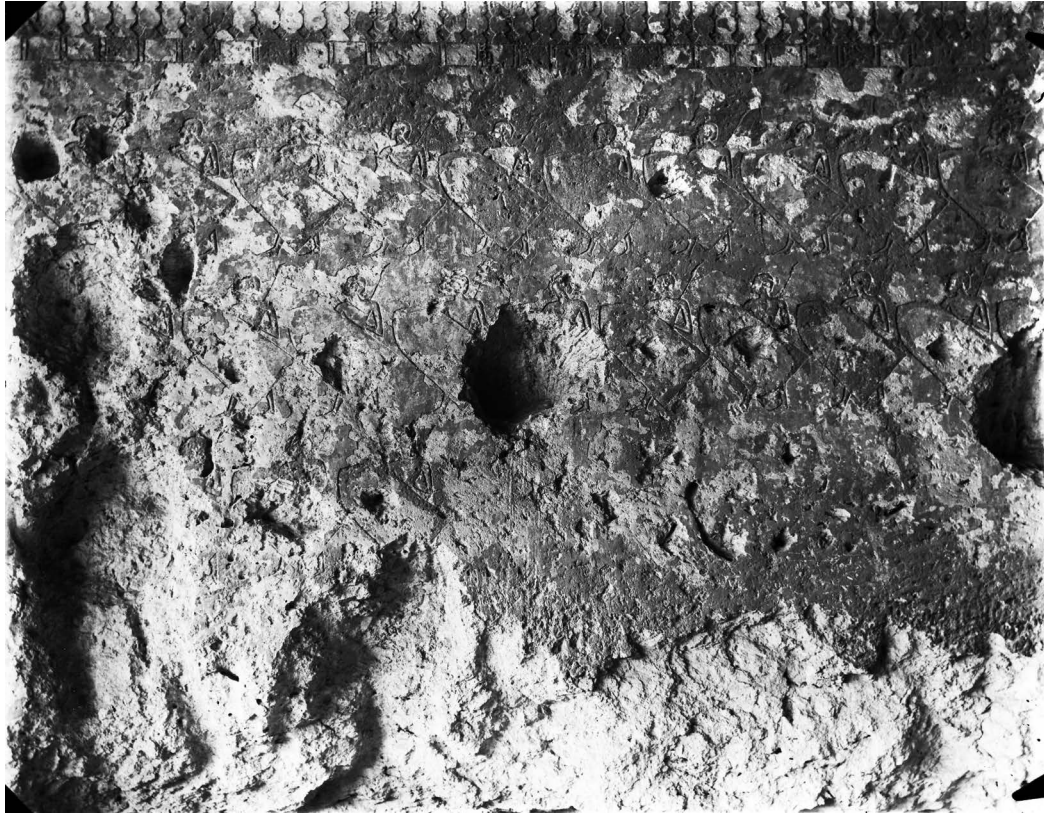
Pl. 69e Tomb IV, northern wall. 2006 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel)



Pl. 69f Tomb IV, northern wall, autobiographical inscription. 2006 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel)



Pl. 69g Tomb IV, northern wall, autobiographical inscription with depiction of the tomb owner Khety I and the lady Iti-ibi. 2006 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel)



Pl. 70a Tomb IV, southern wall, depiction of marching soldiers (© Archivio Museo Egizio E316)



Pl. 70b Tomb IV, southern wall, depiction of marching soldiers. 2006 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Jochem Kahl)



Pl. 71a Transport of antiquities in front of Tomb V (© Archivio Museo Egizio B146)



Pl. 71b Local workmen carrying equipment in front of Tomb V. 2010 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel)



Pl. 72a Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, Step 6, view from the north with Tomb V in the background (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1082)



Pl. 72b Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, Step 6, view from the north with Tombs III, IV and V in the background. 2016 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel)



Pl. 73a Northern Soldiers Tomb (H11.1), view from the (geographical) north. 1913 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1087)



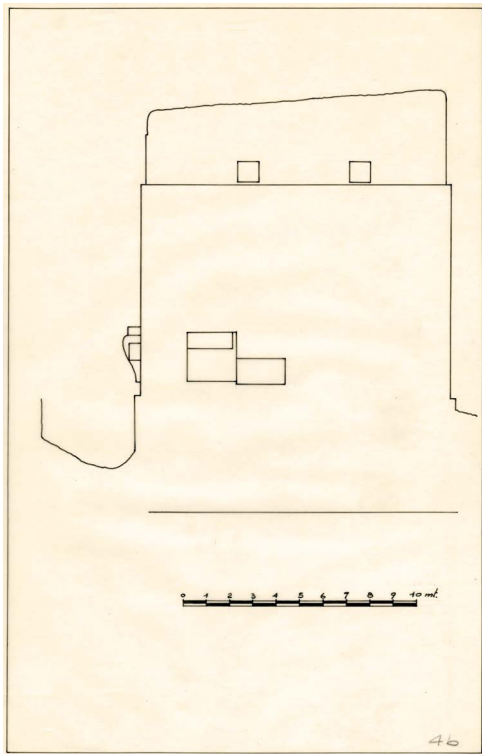
Pl. 73b North-western part of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, showing Deir el-Azzam in the upper right corner and the Northern Soldiers Tomb. 2014 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel)



Pl. 74a Northern Soldiers Tomb (H11.1), southern wall, depiction of marching soldiers. 1913 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1085)



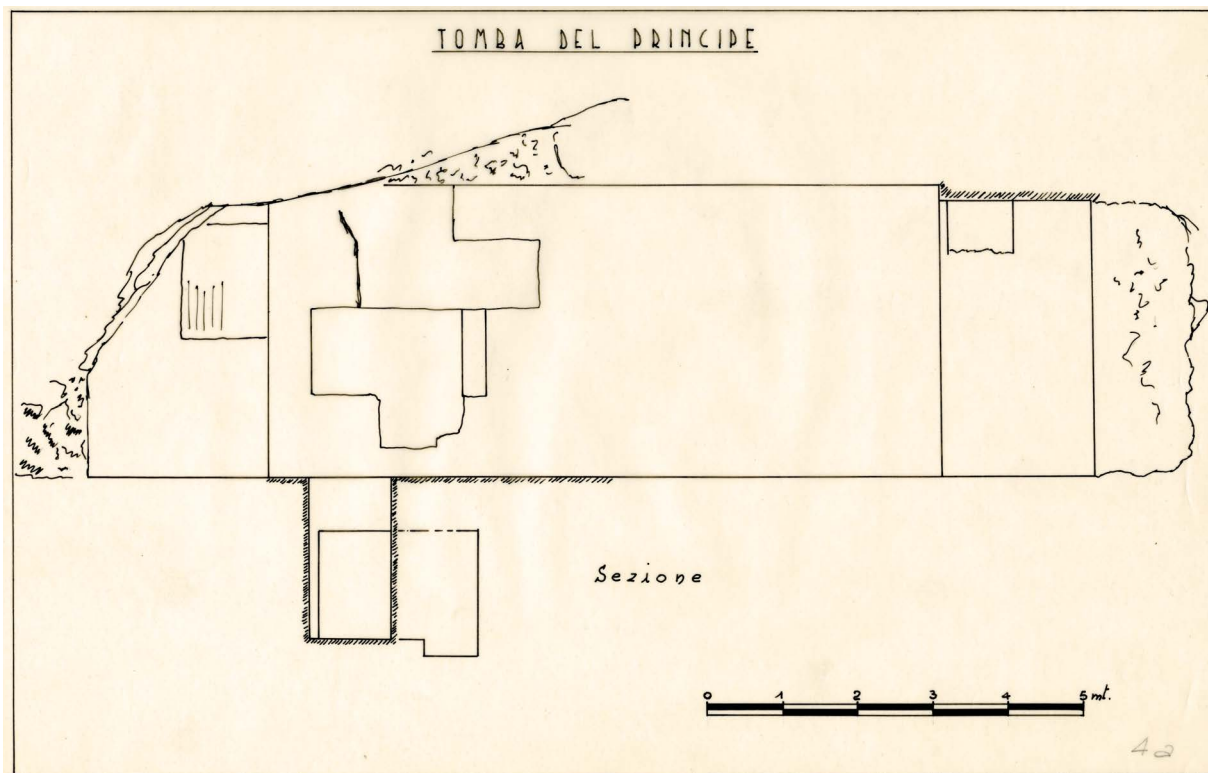
Pl. 74b Northern Soldiers Tomb (H11.1), southern wall, depiction of marching soldiers. 2010 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel)



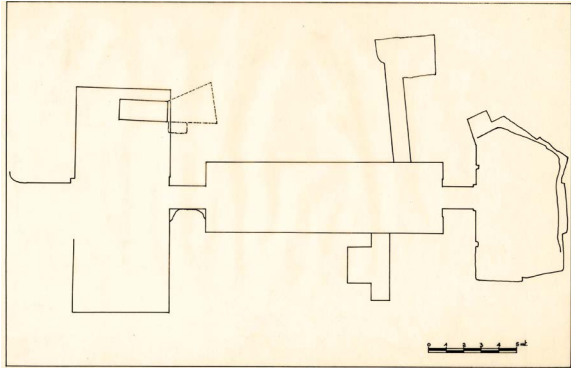
Pl. 75a Ground plan of the Northern Soldiers Tomb (H11.1) (P. Molli). 1913 (© Archivio di Stato, Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M3 n12Plan 4b.)



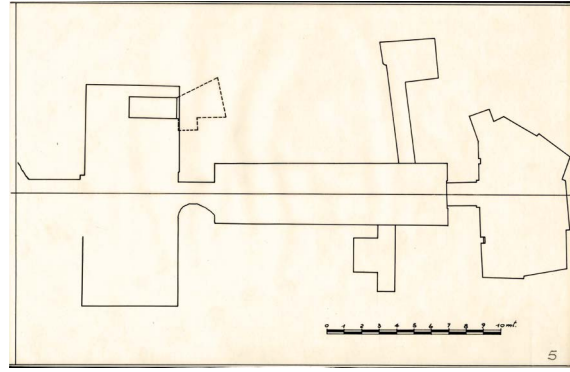
Pl. 75b Ground plan of the Northern Soldiers Tomb (H11.1). 2014 (© The Asyut Project; plan: Cornelia Goerlich)



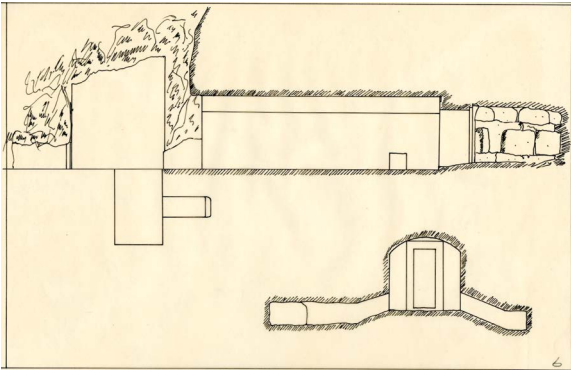
Pl. 75c Section of the Northern Soldiers Tomb (H11.1) (P. Molli). 1913 (© Archivio di Stato, Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M3 n12Plan 4a.)



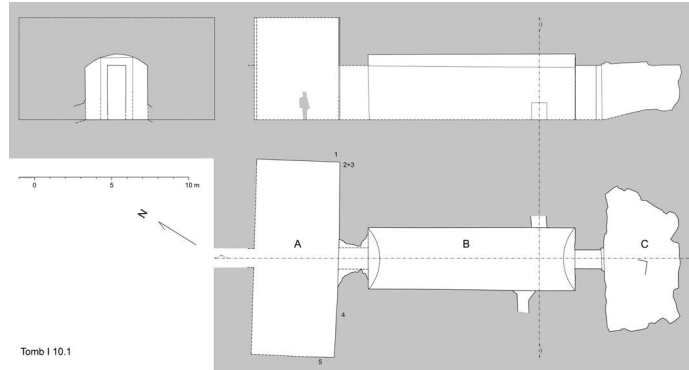
Pl. 76a Ground plan of Tomb I10.1 (P. Molli). 1913
 (© Archivio di Stato, Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M3 n12Plan n.n.)



Pl. 76b Ground plan of Tomb I10.1 (P. Molli). 1913
 (© Archivio di Stato, Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M3 n12Plan 5.)



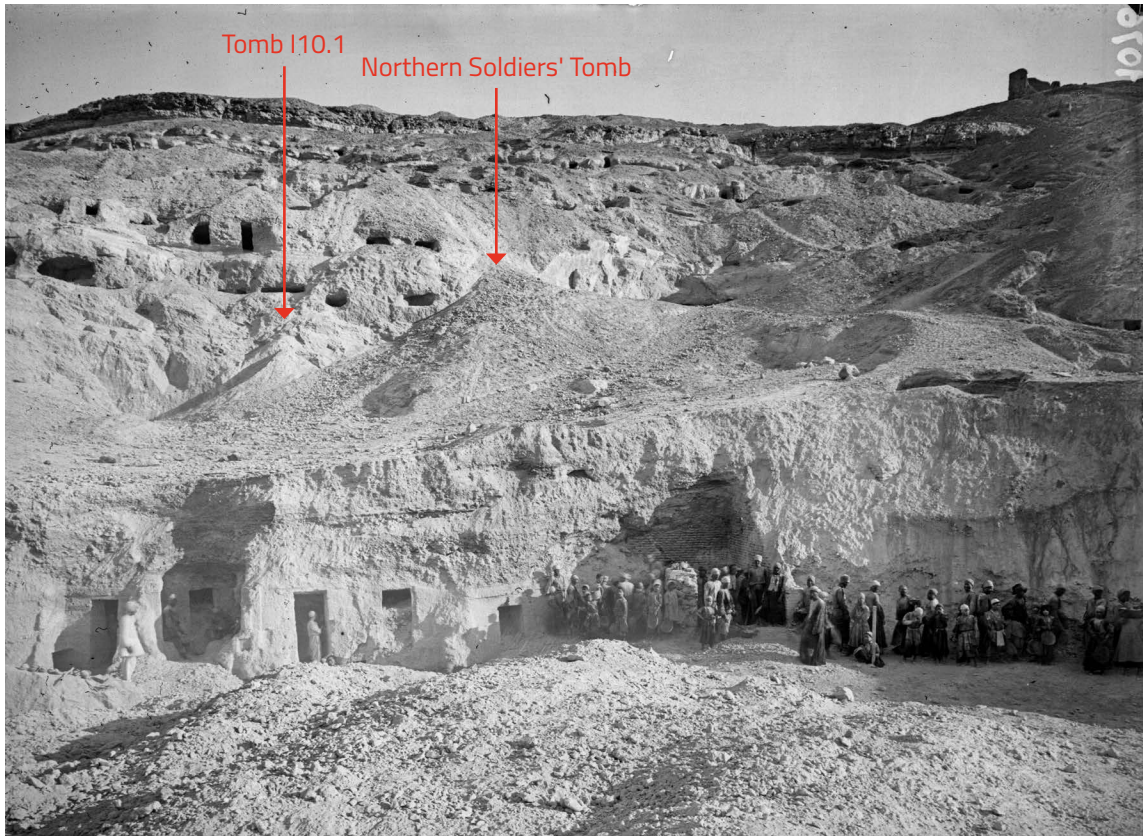
Pl. 76c Section of Tomb I10.1 (P. Molli). 1913
 (© Archivio di Stato, Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M3 n12Plan 6.)



Pl. 76d Section and ground plan of Tomb I10.1. 2006
 (© The Asyut Project; Ulrike Fauerbach)



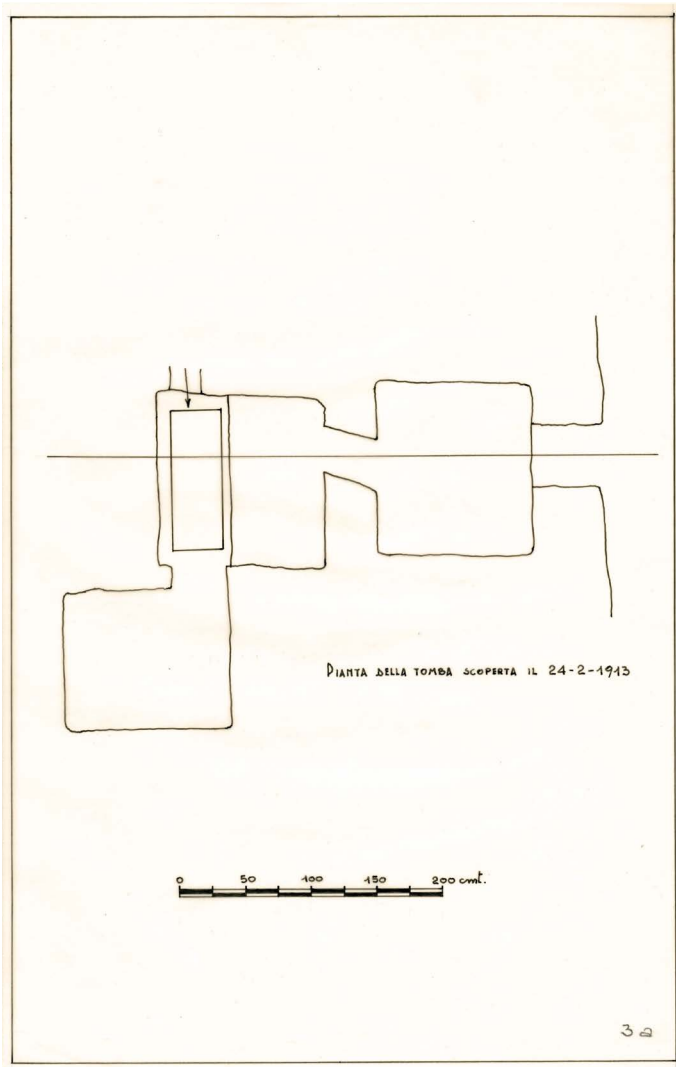
Pl. 76e Tomb I10.1, vaulted passage. 2005 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Jochem Kahl)



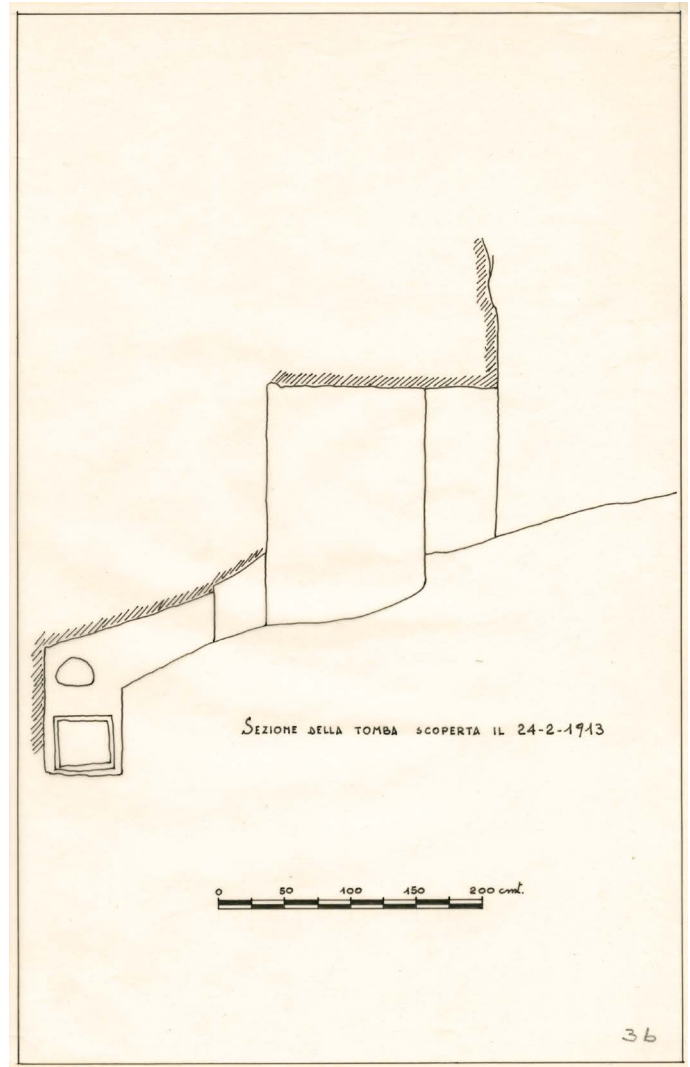
Pl. 77a North-western part of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, showing Deir el-Azzam in the upper right corner and the workmen working below the Northern Soldiers Tomb and Tomb I10.1. 1912? (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1076)



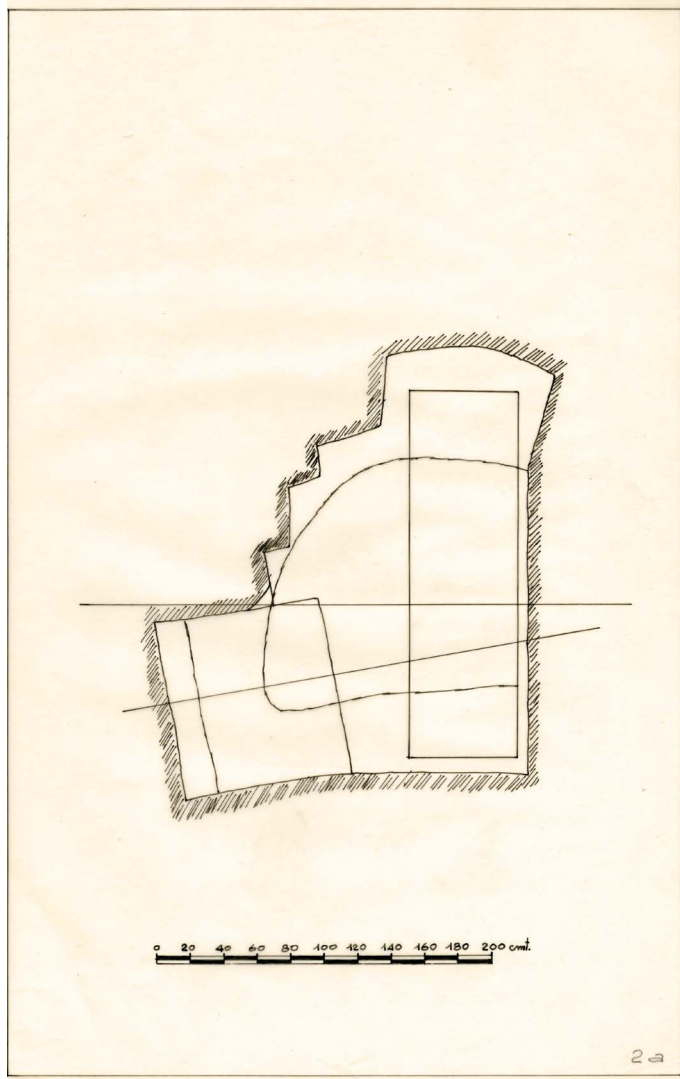
Pl. 77b In 2008, only one tomb was open below the Northern Soldiers Tomb; the others were covered with debris (© The Asyut Project; photo: Jochem Kahl)



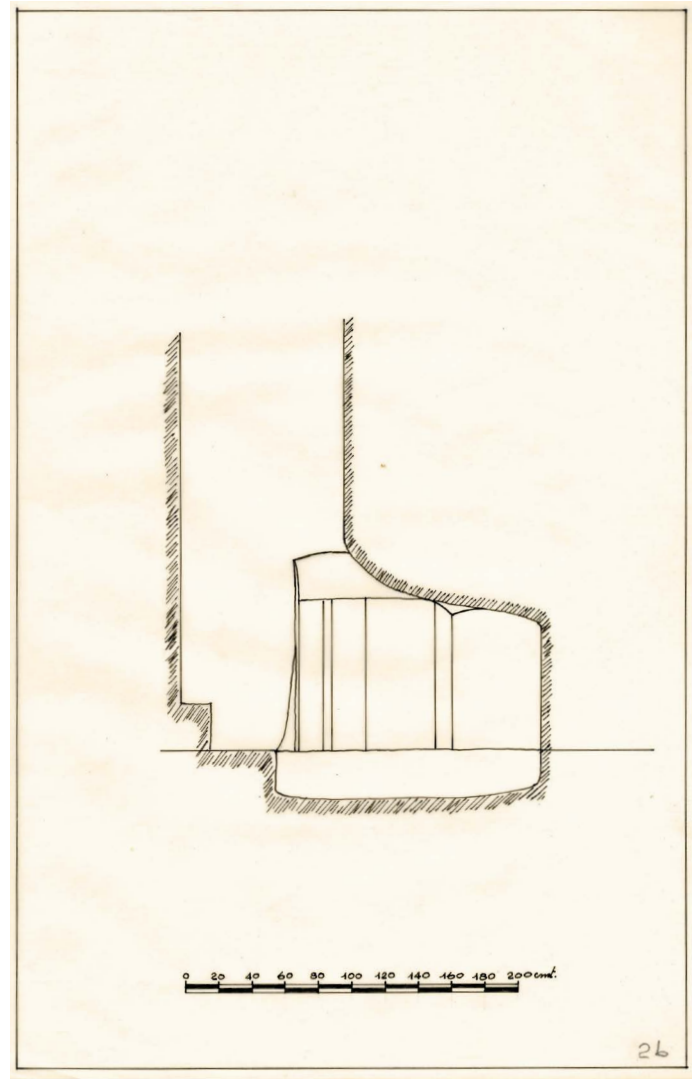
Pl. 78a Ground plan of the tomb discovered on the February 24th, 1913 in the vicinity of the Northern Soldiers Tomb (H11.1) (P. Molli) (© Archivio di Stato, Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M3 n12Plan 3a.)



Pl. 78b Section of the tomb discovered on the February 24th 1913 in the vicinity of the Northern Soldiers Tomb (H11.1) (P. Molli) (© Archivio di Stato, Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M3 n12Plan 3b.)



Pl. 79a Ground plan of a tomb in the vicinity of the Northern Soldiers Tomb (H11.1) (P. Molli) (© Archivio di Stato, Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M3 n12Plan 2a.)



Pl. 79b Section of a tomb in the vicinity of the Northern Soldiers Tomb (H11.1) (P. Molli) (© Archivio di Stato, Torino, MAE, 2° vers., M3 n12Plan 2b.)



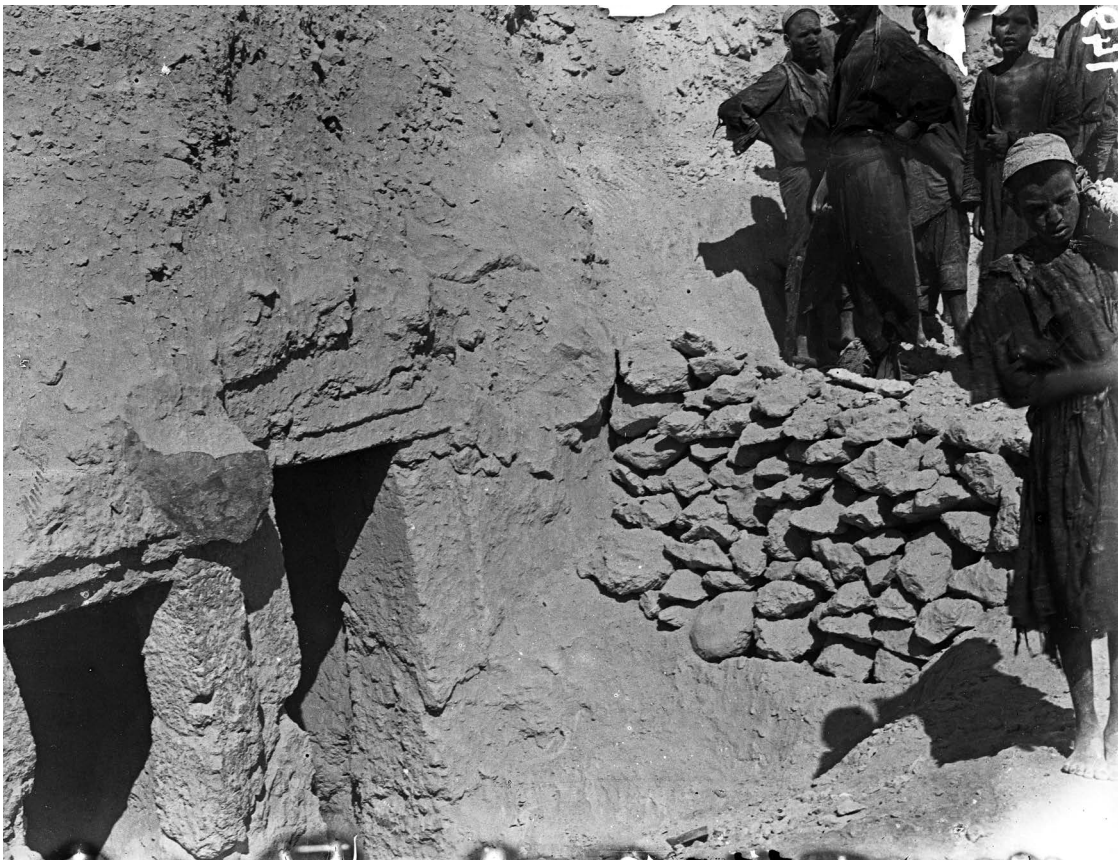
Pl. 80a Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. Step 5, below Tombs III and IV. 1906 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1833)



Pl. 80b Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. Step 5, below Tombs III and IV, detail of the mud-brick wall. 1906 (© Archivio Museo Egizio B151)



Pl. 80c Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. Step 5, below Tombs III and IV. 1906 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C760)



Pl. 80d Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. Step 5, below Tombs III and IV. 1906 (© Archivio Museo Egizio B149)



Pl. 80e Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. Step 5, below Tomb IV and above Tomb of the Dogs. 2010 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel)



Pl. 80f Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. Step 5, below Tomb IV. Remains of the mud-brick wall. 2009 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Jochem Kahl)



Pl. 81a Overview of the modern cemetery of Asyut. 1913 (© Torino, Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia, Università degli studi di Torino 23)



Pl. 81b Overview of the modern cemetery of Asyut. 2010 (© The Asyut Project; photo: Fritz Barthel)



Pl. 82a Mummified remains, textiles and cartonnage of Meres in front of the northern wall of Tomb III, Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8942 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1100)



Pl. 82b Mummified remains and cartonnage of Meres, Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8942 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1101)



Pl. 82c Mummified remains, textiles and cartonnage of Meres in front of the northern wall of Tomb III, Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8942 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1102)



Pl. 82d Mummified remains and cartonnage of Meres, Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8942 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1113)



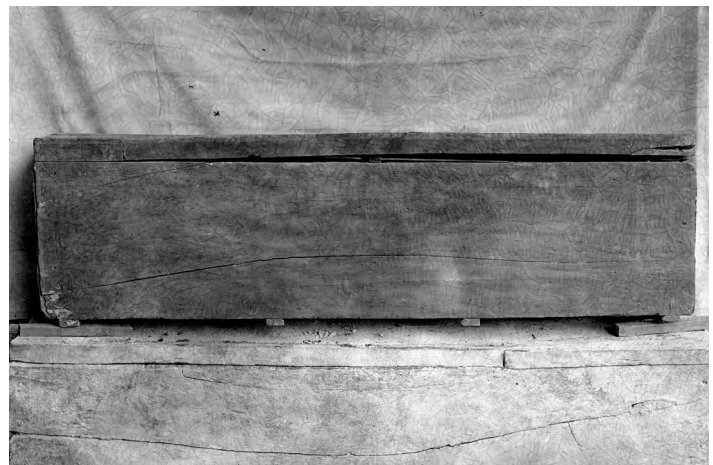
Pl. 83a *Carfassim* coffin (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1114)



Pl. 83b Middle Kingdom coffin (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1119)



Pl. 83c Middle Kingdom coffin, east side. It corresponds to coffin number 1 in MS EJ 1908, pp. 9–12 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1110)



Pl. 83d Middle Kingdom coffin, west side. Coffin number 1 in MS EJ 1908, pp. 9–12 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1099)



Pl. 84a Middle Kingdom coffin, east side. Coffin number 2 in MS EJ 1908, pp. 13–21. Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8918 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1107)



Pl. 84b Middle Kingdom coffin, detail of east side. Coffin number 2 in MS EJ 1908, pp. 13–21. Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8918 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1106)



Pl. 84c Middle Kingdom coffin, west side. Coffin number 2 in MS EJ 1908, pp. 13–21. Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8918 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1097)



Pl. 84d Middle Kingdom coffin, detail of west side. Coffin number 2 in MS EJ 1908, pp. 13–21. Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8918 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1111)



Pl. 85a Middle Kingdom coffin, east side. Coffin number 3 "Cassa innominata" in MS EJ 1908, pp. 22–28 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1108)



Pl. 85b Middle Kingdom coffin, detail of the west side and top of lid. Coffin number 3 "Cassa innominata" in MS EJ 1908, pp. 22–28 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1109)



Pl. 85c Middle Kingdom coffin, detail of the west side and top of lid. Coffin number 3 "Cassa innominata" in MS EJ 1908, pp. 22–28 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1112)



Pl. 86 Mummified body lying on the bottom of a wooden coffin, Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8943 (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1098)



Pl. 87 Wooden box, maybe for child burial (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1118)



Pl. 88 Ptah-Sokar-Osiris wooden statuette (© Archivio Museo Egizio C1093)

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Tomba di Bef-Yeb cf. Tomb of Bef-Yeb
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Appendix 1. List of archive documents relative to Asyut¹

Alice Maria Sbriglio

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE LIST:

ASTo, MAE "Archivio di Stato di Torino, fondo Soprintendenza Speciale al Museo delle Antichità Egizie (Turin National Archives, fund Soprintendenza Speciale al Museo delle Antichità Egizie)"

EJ Excavation journal

INV Inventory

LT Letter

ME Mission expenditure

MS Manuscript

PC Postcard

PL Plan

TS Typescript

WP Worker pay list

vers. Versamento (deposit)

M Mazzo (bundle)

n Numero di fascicolo (folder number)

* The parts of these documents most relevant for this research are transcribed and translated in chapters 6-8.

Year	Date	Document	Author	Archive/ collection	Folder	Citation in Bibliography
No date		Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n6	TS LT no date*
		Notes	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M6 n3	MS NT no date
1904	14/08/1904	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n8	MS LT 14.08.1904*
1906	1906	Excavation journal	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M3 n8	MS EJ 1906*
	09/10/1906	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n10	MS LT 09.10.1906*
	28/10/1906	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n10	MS LT 28.10.1906*
	21/11/1906	Letter	Royal Ministry	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n10	MS LT 21.11.1906*
	23/12/1906	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n10	MS LT 23.12.1906*
	1906	Worker pay list	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n10	MS WP 1906a
	06/06/1906	Worker pay list	Savina	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n10	MS WP 1906b
	05/10/1906	Worker pay list	Savina	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M242 n1905-1906	MS WP 1906c
	1906	Manuscript inventory	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M2 n12	MS INV 1906
1907	28/06/1907	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M242 n1906-1907	MS LT 28.06.1907*
	25/08/1907	Letter	Royal Ministry	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n11	MS LT 25.08.1907
	17/12/1907	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n11	MS LT 17.12.1907*
	20/06/1907	Worker pay list	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M242 n1906-1907	MS WP 1907
1908	1908	Excavation journal	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M3 n9	MS EJ 1908*
	21/07/1908	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M242 n1907-1908	TS LT 21.07.1908*
	07/08/1908	Letter	Royal Ministry	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n12	MS LT 07.08.1908*
	21/08/1908	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n12	MS LT 21.08.1908*
	17/05/1908	Mission expenditure	Schiaparelli, Savina	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M242 n1907-1908	TS ME 1908
	14/05/1908	Worker pay list	Savina	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M242 n1907-1908	MS WP 1908








	1908	Manuscript inventory	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M2 n14	MS INV 1908
	1908	Find sheets	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M3 n11	MS FS 1908
1909	04/10/1909	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n13	TS LT 04.10.1909*
	26/11/1909	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n13	TS LT 26.11.1909*
1910	1910	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n14	TS LT 1910
	04/04/1910	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n14	MS LT 04.04.1910*
	19/05/1910	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M243 n1910-1911	TS LT 19.05.1910*
	09/06/1910	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M243 n1910-1911	TS LT 09.06.1910
	15/10/1910	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n14	MS LT 15.10.1910*
	12/11/1910	Letter	Royal Ministry	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n14	MS LT 12.11.1910
	14/11/1910	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n14	TS LT 14.11.1910
	26/12/1910	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n14	TS LT 26.12.1910*
	02/06/1910	Worker pay list	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M243 n1909-1910	MS WP 1910
	1910	Manuscript inventory	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M2 n16	MS INV 1910
1911	1911	Excavation journal	Rosa	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M5 n2	MS EJ 1911*
	1911	Letter	Rosa	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M49 n3	MS LT 1911
	06/03/1911	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	3° vers., M67 n10	MS LT 06.03.1911*
	16/03/1911	Letter	Rosa	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M3 n10	MS LT 16.03.1911*
	20/03/1911	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	3° vers., M67 n10	TS LT 20.03.1911*
	28/03/1911	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	3° vers., M67 n10	MS LT 28.03.1911a*
	28/03/1911	Letter	Rosa	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M49 n3	MS LT 28.03.1911b*
	30/03/1911	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	3° vers., M67 n10	TS LT 30.03.1911*
	31/03/1911	Letter	Berti	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M49 n3	MS LT 31.03.1911a*
	31/03/1911	Letter	Rosa	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M49 n3	MS LT 31.03.1911b*
	[?]/04/1911	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	3° vers., M67 n10	MS LT 04.1911*
	03/04/1911	Letter	Rosa	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M49 n3	MS LT 03.04.1911*
	04/04/1911	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	3° vers., M67 n10	MS LT 04.04.1911*
	15/04/1911	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n15	TS LT 15.04.1911*
	01/05/1911	Letter	Berti	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M49 n3	MS LT 01.05.1911*
	18/09/1911	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n15	TS LT 18.09.1911*
	09/10/1911	Letter	Royal Ministry	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n15	MS LT 09.10.1911
	13/11/1911	Letter	Maspero	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n15	MS LT 13.11.1911*
	13/12/1911	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n15	TS LT 13.12.1911*
	25/03/1911	Mission expenditure	Rosa, Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M49 n3	MS ME 1911a
	31/03/1911	Mission expenditure	Berti	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M49 n3	MS ME 1911b
	29/04/1911	Mission expenditure	Ghattas	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M49 n3	MS ME 1911c
	1911	Mission expenditure	Rosa	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M49 n3	MS ME 1911d
	1911	Mission expenditure	Rosa, Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M49 n3	TS ME 1911e
	1911	Mission expenditure	Rosa	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M8 n5	MS ME 1911f




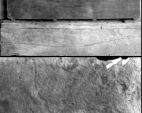
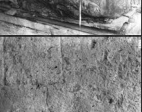










	11/07/1911	Worker pay list	Ghattas	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M243 n1910-1911	MS WP 1911
	1911-1913	Manuscript inventory	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M2 n19	MS INV 1911-1913
1912	29/01/1912	Letter	Minister Luigi Credaro	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n16	TS LT 29.01.1912
	03/02/1912	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n16	TS LT 03.02.1912a*
	03/02/1912	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n16	TS LT 03.02.1912b*
	[?]/02/1912	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n16	TS LT 02.1912*
	21/02/1912	Letter	Barocelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n16	MS LT 21.02.1912*
	21/03/1912	Letter	Maspero	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n16	TS LT 21.03.1912*
	19/06/1912	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n16	TS LT 19.06.1912*
	28/10/1912	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n16	TS LT 28.10.1912*
	18/11/1912	Letter	Royal Ministry	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n16	TS LT 18.11.1912
	02/03/1912	Worker pay list	Barocelli	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M243 n1911-1912	MS WP 1912a
	19/03/1912	Worker pay list	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M243 n1911-1912	MS WP 1912b
	16/04/1912	Worker pay list	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M243 n1911-1912	MS WP 1912c
	1911-1913	Manuscript inventory	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M2 n19	MS INV 1911-1913
1913	24/01/1913	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n17	TS LT 24.01.1913*
	02/03/1913	Postcard	Molli	Private collection	/	MS PC 02.03.1913*
	08/07/1913	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n17	TS LT 08.07.1913*
	24/07/1913	Letter	Royal Ministry	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n17	TS LT 24.07.1913*
	apr-may 1913	Mission expenditur	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	1° vers., M244 n1912-1913	TS ME 1913a
	1913	Mission expenditur	Schiaparelli, Marro, Molli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n17	TS ME 1913b
	1911-1913	Manuscript inventory	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M2 n19	MS INV 1911-1913
	18/03/1913	Worker pay list	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n17	MS WP 1913a
	22/04/1913	Worker pay list	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n17	MS WP 1913b
	1913	Plan	Molli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M3 n12	MS PL n.n.
	1913	Plan	Molli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M3 n12	MS PL 2a
	1913	Plan	Molli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M3 n12	MS PL 2b
	1913	Plan	Molli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M3 n12	MS PL 3a
	1913	Plan	Molli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M3 n12	MS PL 3b
	1913	Plan	Molli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M3 n12	MS PL 4a
	1913	Plan	Molli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M3 n12	MS PL 4b
	1913	Plan	Molli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M3 n12	MS PL 5
	1913	Plan	Molli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M3 n12	MS PL 6
1914	[?]/[?]/1914	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n18	MS LT 1914*
	01/04/1922	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n21	MS LT 01.04.1922*
1926	23/02/1926	Letter	Schiaparelli	ASTo, MAE	2° vers., M1 n22	TS LT 23.02.1926*







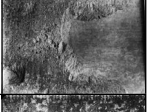
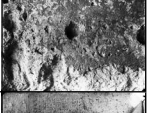




*The author expresses her sincere thanks to Federica Ugliano for providing the transcription of the following letters: MS LT 14.08.1904; MS LT 09.10.1906; MS LT 28.10.1906; MS LT 17.12.1907; MS LT 07.08.1908; MS LT 21.08.1908; TS LT 04.10.1909; MS LT 15.10.1910; TS LT 18.09.1911; TS LT 03.02.1912a; TS LT 02.1912; MS LT 21.02.1912; TS LT 19.06.1912; TS LT 28.10.1912; TS LT 08.07.1913; TS LT 24.07.1913; MS LT 1914; MS LT 01.04.1922; TS LT 23.02.1926.

APPENDIX 2. List of historic photographs relative to Asyut

Alice Maria Sbriglio

Inventory number	Subject	Archive	Year	Plate	Photograph
--	Virginio Rosa in front of the northern wall in Tomb III	Archivio di Stato, Torino (MAE 2° vers., M8 n5)		Pl. 66c	
23	Overview of the modern cemetery of Asyut	Torino, Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia, Università degli studi di Torino	1913	Pl. 81a	
38	Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. View from the city	Torino, Museo di Antropologia ed Etnografia, Università degli studi di Torino	1913	Pl. 64a	
B146	Transport of antiquities in front of Tomb V	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 71a	
B149	Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. Step 5, below Tombs III and IV	Archivio Museo Egizio	1906	Pl. 80d	
B151	Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. Step 5, below Tombs III and IV, detail of the mud brick wall. 1906	Archivio Museo Egizio	1906	Pl. 80b	
C756	Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. View from the city showing destruction affected by nineteenth century quarrying activities	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 65a	
C760	Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. Step 5, below Tombs III and IV	Archivio Museo Egizio	1906	Pl. 80c	
C1076	North-western part of Gebel Asyut al-gharbi, showing Deir el-Azzam in the upper right corner and workmen working below the Northern Soldiers Tomb and Tomb I10.1	Archivio Museo Egizio	1912?	Pl. 77a	
C1078	Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. View from the city	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 63a	
C1081	Gebel Asyut al-gharbi. View from the city	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 62a	
C1082	Step 6, view from the north with Tomb V in the background	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 72a	
C1085	Northern Soldiers Tomb (H11.1), southern wall, depiction of marching soldiers	Archivio Museo Egizio	1913	Pl. 74a	
C1087	Northern Soldiers Tomb (H11.1), view from the (geographical) north	Archivio Museo Egizio	1913	Pl. 73a	
C1089	Tombs IV and V, view from the (geographical) east	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 68a	

Inventory number	Subject	Archive	Year	Plate	Photograph
C1093	Ptah-Sokar-Osiris wooden statuette	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 88	
C1097	Middle Kingdom coffin, west side. Coffin number 2 in MS EJ 1908, pp. 13-21. Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8918	Archivio Museo Egizio	1908	Pl. 84c	
C1098	Mummified body lying on the bottom of a wooden coffin, Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8943	Archivio Museo Egizio	1908	Pl. 86	
C1099	Middle Kingdom coffin, west side. Coffin number 1 in MS EJ 1908, pp. 9-12	Archivio Museo Egizio	1908	Pl. 83d	
C1100	Mummified remains, textiles and cartonnage of Meres in front of the northern wall of Tomb III. Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8942	Archivio Museo Egizio	1908	Pl. 82a	
C1101	Mummified remains and cartonnage of Meres. Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8942	Archivio Museo Egizio	1908	Pl. 82b	
C1102	Mummified remains, textiles and cartonnage of Meres in front of the northern wall of Tomb III. Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8942	Archivio Museo Egizio	1908	Pl. 82c	
C1106	Middle Kingdom coffin, detail of east side. Coffin number 2 in MS EJ 1908, pp. 13-21. Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8918	Archivio Museo Egizio	1908	Pl. 84b	
C1107	Middle Kingdom coffin, east side. Coffin number 2 in MS EJ 1908, pp. 13-21. Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8918	Archivio Museo Egizio	1908	Pl. 84a	
C1108	Middle Kingdom coffin, east side. Coffin number 3 "Cassa innominata" in MS EJ 1908, pp. 22-28	Archivio Museo Egizio	1908	Pl. 85a	
C1109	Middle Kingdom coffin, detail of west side and top of lid. Coffin number 3 "Cassa innominata" in MS EJ 1908, pp. 22-28	Archivio Museo Egizio	1908	Pl. 85b	
C1110	Middle Kingdom coffin, east side. It corresponds to coffin number 1 in MS EJ 1908, pp. 9-12	Archivio Museo Egizio	1908	Pl. 83c	
C1111	Middle Kingdom coffin, detail of west side. Coffin number 2 in MS EJ 1908, pp. 13-21. Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8918	Archivio Museo Egizio	1908	Pl. 84d	
C1112	Middle Kingdom coffin, detail of west side and top of lid. Coffin number 3 "Cassa innominata" in MS EJ 1908, pp. 22-28	Archivio Museo Egizio	1908	Pl. 85c	
C1113	Mummified remains and cartonnage of Meres in front of the northern wall of Tomb III. Museo Egizio inv. no. S. 8942	Archivio Museo Egizio	1908	Pl. 82d	

Inventory number	Subject	Archive	Year	Plate	Photograph
C1114	Carfassim coffin	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 83a	
C1118	Wooden box, maybe for child burial	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 87	
C1119	Middle Kingdom Coffin	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 83b	
C1213	Tomb IV, northern wall, part of the autobiographical inscription	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 69d	
C1833	Gebel Asyut el-gharbi, step 5, mud-brick wall below Tombs III and IV	Archivio Museo Egizio	1906	Pl. 80a	
E313	Tomb IV, northern wall, autobiographical inscription	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 69b	
E315	Tomb IV, northern wall, autobiographical inscription	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 69a	
E316	Tomb IV, southern wall, depiction of marching soldiers	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 70a	
E317	Tomb III, northern wall, autobiographical inscription	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 66a	
E318	Tomb III, northern wall, autobiographical inscription	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 66b	
V.R. 149	Tomb III, inner hall used as living quarters by the M.A.I.	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 67a	
V.R. 159	Tomb IV, northern wall, autobiographical inscription with depiction of the tomb owner Khety I and the lady Iti-ibi	Archivio Museo Egizio		Pl. 69c	

APPENDIX 3.

Finds from the Asyut Excavations in the Museo Egizio¹

Paolo Del Vesco

The “manuscript inventories” – lists of finds drawn up by Ernesto Schiaparelli himself – are an important source of information on archaeological assemblages and their contexts. They are sorted into separate folders in a way that allows us, to a certain extent, to divide the finds by season of excavation and by site. The 1906 season in Asyut, for instance, includes the inventory numbers from Supplement (S. or Suppl.) 7911 to 8208, whereas the finds of the 1907 and 1908 seasons were brought to Italy in a single shipment and the objects were thus recorded indistinctly in the same list. Likewise, the 1910 campaign has an inventory of its own, while the 1911, 1912 and 1913 ones are all lumped together in a single list. Luckily, however, in many instances these lists indicate which artefacts were found together in the same spot or tomb, allowing us to assign some of them to one or another funerary assemblage.

These inventory lists were almost certainly drawn up in the Turin museum upon opening the crates containing the finds that had been shipped to Italy after the end of each fieldwork season, and thus after the final “partage” – the division of finds among the Italian mission and the Egyptian Antiquities Service – had been officially signed. We would then expect all the objects contained in the inventory lists to be nowadays in the Museo Egizio in Turin. Unfortunately, however, there are substantial discrepancies between the numbers of inventoried finds and those of the corresponding objects currently recorded in the museum database:

SEASON	MANUSCRIPT INVENTORY	MUSEUM RECORDS
1906	298	313
1907-8	838	762
1910	617	450
1911-13	1331	ca. 1700
Total no. of objects	3084	3225

The cases where there are more items in the museum today than those originally inventoried can be rather easily explained by the multiplication of sub-numbers given to parts, fragments or a group of items of the same type that had been assigned one single number when they were first registered. These entries are usually identified by an inventory number followed by a slash and a sequence of numbers or letters: for example, 74 wooden model vessels and tools are grouped under number S. 14230. As to the instances where the museum entries are fewer than those recorded in Schiaparelli’s list, there may be a number of different reasons. The gaps in the number sequence may correspond to objects that went missing over the years, were destroyed in WW2 bombings, or were transferred to other Italian museums as permanent loans. Thus, among the finds coming specifically

¹ I am deeply grateful to Andrea Fanciulli, Alessandra Tenore, Angela Grigenti and Marzia Sasso for their help in checking, translating and editing the following list of finds from Asyut.

from Asyut, for instance, the Ptolemaic period mummy, coffin and canopic box of Ta-aset are presently held in the Biella museum under permanent loan, and hundreds of skulls and complete skeletons, as well as a few mummified bodies, were transferred to the collection of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography founded by Giovanni Marro in Turin in 1926.

Many more missing objects in the sequence most likely simply lost their original inventory number and were assigned, starting in 1948, a new provisional number (prefixed by P. or Provv.).² In spite of this loss of information, these objects can sometimes be reassigned, on stylistic or typological grounds, to a specific site or funerary assemblage.

The list given below is derived from the records contained in the museum database. It includes all the finds from Asyut (those that have retained their Supplement number) currently present in the collection of the Museo Egizio. For each entry, the inventory number is followed by a short description of the item, the material it is made of, and measurements (when available). In order to give as accurate a picture as possible of the situation of the collection, the list purposely retains its anomalies and inconsistencies, such as double numbers (“numero doppio”) or uncertainties in the numbering, the definition of the material, or the interpretation of often very fragmentary objects. When information on separate tomb groups or other notes about object provenance were included in the manuscript inventory compiled by Schiaparelli, they are given before the objects they concern, translating the original Italian wording in conformity with the English translation of the transcribed excavation journals presented in Chapter 7 in this volume. Quite often, objects such as wooden sticks, headrests or bows were entered into the inventory by Schiaparelli immediately after the coffins and mummies they were connected to. To make these small burial groups easier to identify, even when they are not distinguished by a tomb number, all the entries with complete coffins are highlighted in bold.

This list will hopefully represent a further step towards the complete reassessment of the material culture and human remains retrieved in Asyut by the Italian Archaeological Mission between 1906 and 1913, an endeavour that will necessarily be based on future collaborations of the Turin museum with an array of different specialists and institutions, and on the publication of books or articles devoted to specific categories of finds or specific contexts.

² According to the museum records, more than six thousands objects in the collection received a provisional number.

OBJECTS FROM THE 1906 SEASON

TOMB OF THE ROPE BAG

- S. 07911, bowl, clay, 7 x 15 cm
- S. 07912(?), bag, vegetable fibres, 35 x 72 cm
- S. 07912/2 4 (sic), two fragments of statue, clay
- S. 07912/1(?), bag, vegetable fibres, 200 x 60 cm
- S. 07912/2(?), piece of rope, vegetable fibres, 118 x 1.5 cm
- S. 07912/3(?), fragment of small vessel, terracotta,
- S. 07913(?), two fragments of musical instrument (?),
wood, 18 x 23.5 x 1.6 cm
- S. 07914, part of lock, wood, 5.5 x 1.7 x 6 cm
- S. 07914, two pieces of rope, vegetable fibres
- S. 07915, jar, clay, 18.8 x 12.1 cm
- S. 07916, fragment of bowl, clay, 5 x 17.6 cm
- S. 07917, sixty-one small balls, clay and charcoal
- S. 07918/01, skein, vegetable fibres, 9.6 x 13.2 x 7.9 cm
- S. 07918/02, skein, vegetable fibres, 15.2 x 13.3 x 7.3 cm
- S. 07918/03, skein, vegetable fibres, 9.4 x 12.8 x 6 cm
- S. 07918/04, skein, vegetable fibres, 8.3 x 11.2 x 5 cm
- S. 07918/05, skein, vegetable fibres, 6.8 x 9.4 x 5.7 cm
- S. 07918/06, skein, vegetable fibres, 8.7 x 11.7 x 7.3 cm
- S. 07918/07, skein, vegetable fibres, 6.5 x 9.8 x 4 cm
- S. 07918/08, skein, vegetable fibres, 7.4 x 12.4 x 7 cm
- S. 07918/09, skein, vegetable fibres, 7.3 x 10.2 x 7 cm
- S. 07918/10, skein, vegetable fibres, 8.6 x 13 x 5.4 cm
- S. 07918/11, skein, vegetable fibres, 2 x 16 x 1.6 cm
- S. 07918/12, skein, vegetable fibres, 3.6 x 14.8 x 1.7 cm
- S. 07918/13, skein, vegetable fibres, 3.4 x 8.8 x 3 cm
- S. 07918/14, skein, vegetables fibres, 4.7 x 17.4 x 1.7 cm
- S. 07918/15, fragment of skein, vegetables fibres, 2 x 6.7 x 1.9 cm
- S. 07918/16, skein, vegetables fibres, 4.3 x 13.4 x 2 cm
- S. 07918/17, skein, vegetables fibres, 4.4 x 12.7 x 2.4 cm
- S. 07918/18, skein, vegetables fibres, 3.1 x 10.9 x 4 cm
- S. 07918/19, skein, vegetables fibres, 2.9 x 10.4 x 3 cm
- S. 07918/20, skein, vegetables fibres, 3 x 12 x 2.4 cm
- S. 07918/21, skein, vegetables fibres, 2.3 x 10.3 x 1.9 cm
- S. 07918/22, thirty-five fragments of skeins, vegetable fibres,
10.5 cm (thickness)
- S. 07919, tortoiseshell, organic
- S. 07920/01, fifteen fragments of rope, vegetables fibres

TOMB N. 3, INTACT

- S. 07921 numero doppio, long side of rectangular coffin, wood,
189.5 x 39.5 cm
- S. 07921/1, coffin, wood, 189.5 x 39.5 cm**
- S. 07921/1a-7, fragments of linen, textile
- S. 07922, bow, wood, 154 cm (length)

SMALL SHAFT

- S. 07932/01, funerary basket, vegetables fibres, 35 x 96 x 57 cm
- S. 07932/3, headrest, wood, 21 x 19 x 7 cm
- S. 07932/4, linen textile, linen, 12 x 47 cm
- S. 07932/5, linen textile, linen, 44 cm (width)
- S. 07933, fragment of textile, linen, 8.35 x 121 cm
- S. 07934(sic), coffin, wood, 138.5 x 40 x 44.5 cm**
- S. 07937, cartassim coffin, wood, 27 x 45 x 71 cm**

SMALL SHAFT

- S. 07941, pot, clay, 14 x 14,1 cm
- S. 07941, headrest, wood, 15.4 x 7 x 12.6 cm

TOMB NO. 1

- S. 07954, piece of walking stick, wood, 3.2 x 71 cm
- S. 07956, headrest, wood, 20.7 x 6.5 x 21.3 cm

S. 07957, headrest, wood, 18.7 x 6 x 17.5 cm
 S. 07958, headrest, wood, 20 x 22 x 7 cm
 S. 07959, model knife, wood, 3.7 x 18 x 1.8 cm
 S. 07960, jar, clay, 14.2 x 8.8 cm
 S. 07962, jar, clay, 13.7 x 8.7 cm
 S. 07963, jar, clay, 15 x 8.6 cm
 S. 07964, bread mould, clay, 18 x 9.6 cm
 S. 07965, bread mould, clay, 16.5 x 8.9 cm
 S. 07966, bread mould, clay, 15.6 x 9.3 cm
 S. 07967, bread mould, clay, 15.1 x 9 cm
 S. 07968, bread mould, clay, 15.3 x 8.9 cm
 S. 07969, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 14 cm
 S. 07971, bowl, clay, 6.8 x 14.3 cm
 S. 07972, bowl, clay, 5.7 x 12.4 cm
 S. 07973, comb, wood, 4.2 x 12.7 x 0.4 cm

TOMB NO. 2

S. 07975(sic), vase fragment, clay, 8.5 cm
 S. 07975/01, headrest parts, wood, 14.5 x 4 x 16.5 cm
 S. 07975/02, headrest, wood, 17.2 x 6 x 21 cm
 S. 07975/03, headrest, clay, 15.8 x 7 x 15.3 cm
 S. 07976, jar, clay, 17.8 x 13.4 cm
 S. 07977, jar, clay, 9.4 x 5.1 cm
 S. 07978, fragment, limestone, 6.5 x 9.6 x 5 cm
 S. 07979, offering tray, clay, 19 x 26.5 x 4.5 cm
 S. 07980, jar stopper, clay, 4.3 x 8.4 cm

TOMB NO. 4

S. 07984, walking stick, wood, 3.5 x 143.5 cm
 S. 07985, headrest, wood, 14 x 7.7 x 21.5 cm
 S. 07986, headrest, wood, 21.5 x 10 cm
 S. 07987, jar, clay, 17.3 x 14.2 cm
 S. 07988, jar, clay, 14.8 x 8 cm
 S. 07989, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 10.9 cm

TOMB NO. 5

S. 07993/01, headrest, wood, 14 x 10 x 20.7 cm
 S. 07993/02, headrest, wood, 17.7 x 6 x 21.4 cm
 S. 07994, headrest, wood, 19.6 x 7.5 x 14 cm
 S. 07995, headrest, wood, 21 x 8.3 x 21.6 cm

TOMB NO. 6

S. 07997, jar, clay, 15.7 x 13.8 cm
 S. 07999, jar, clay, 15.2 x 10.6 cm

TOMBS NOS. 11 AND 12

S. 08008, stick, wood, 3.5 x 154 cm
 S. 08009, jar, clay, 17 x 13.4 cm
 S. 08010, jar, clay, 16.3 x 13.7 cm
 S. 08011, jar, clay, 18.3 x 13.8 cm
 S. 08012, jar, clay, 18.5 x 12.8 cm
 S. 08013, jar, clay, 16 x 12.1 cm

TOMB NO. 12 BIS

S. 08018, headrest, wood, 22.7 x 23.2 x 11 cm
 S. 08019(?), jar, clay, 34 x 27.3 cm
 S. 08020, jar, clay, 15.8 x 13.3 cm
 S. 08021, jar, clay, 13.8 x 16.1 cm

TOMB NO. 13

S. 08023, jar, clay, 16.2 x 10 cm

TOMB NO. 14

S. 08024/1, funerary box, wood, 29 x 29 x 28 cm

S. 08024/2, skeleton fragments, bones

TOMBS NOS. 8 AND 14

S. 08027/1, headrest, wood, 13 x 24 x 7.5 cm
 S. 08027/02, headrest, wood, 19.5 x 5.4 x 17.7 cm
 S. 08028, jar, clay, 17 x 15.5 cm
 S. 08029, jar, clay, 17.4 x 14.9 cm
 S. 08030, jar, clay, 15.9 x 13 cm
 S. 08031, fragment, sandstone, 5 x 8 x 3.5 cm

TOMB N. 10

S. 08033, fragment of coffin, wood, 41 x 111 cm
 S. 08034, jar, clay, 13.2 x 8.1 cm

FROM THE SMALL SHAFT

S. 08046, textiles, linen, 264 x 102 cm

DISPERSED

S. 08047, stick, wood, 116 cm
 S. 08048, fragment of stick, wood, 3 x 70 cm
 S. 08049, stick, wood, 12, 5 x 73 cm
 S. 08051, barrel vase, clay, 24 x 31.5 cm
 S. 08052, jar, clay, 9.4 x 10.8 cm
 S. 08053, jar, clay, 10.4 x 9.8 cm
 S. 08054, jar, clay, 10.4 x 9.9 cm
 S. 08055, cup, clay, 6.6 x 12.8 cm
 S. 08056, vase fragment, clay, 3.6 x 5 cm
 S. 08057, miniature jar, clay, 5.7 x 5.5 cm
 S. 08059(?), jar, clay, 12.6 x 8.5 cm
 S. 08061(?), jar, clay, 14.8 x 8.3 cm
 S. 08062, jar, clay, 16.3 x 14.3 cm
 S. 08063, jar, clay, 18 x 12.4 cm
 S. 08064, jar, clay, 15.7 x 10.9 cm
 S. 08065, jar, clay, 16.2 x 13.2 cm
 S. 08066(?), jar, clay, 13.8 x 8.3 cm
 S. 08067, jar, clay, 20 x 14.4 cm
 S. 08068, jar, clay, 18.2 x 12.6 cm
 S. 08069, jar, clay, 17.7 x 14.1 cm
 S. 08069(sic), bread mould, clay, 10 x 18 cm
 S. 08070, jar, clay, 19 x 14.2 cm
 S. 08071, jar, clay, 18.1 x 13.5 cm
 S. 08072, jar, clay, 17 x 11.5 cm
 S. 08073, jar, clay, 14.4 x 8.6 cm
 S. 08074, jar, clay, 14 x 8.1 cm
 S. 08075, jar, clay, 12.6 x 8.4 cm
 S. 08076, jar, clay, 13.7 x 8.6 cm
 S. 08077(?), jar, clay, 14.4 x 6.1 cm
 S. 08078, jar, clay, 13.2 x 7.8 cm
 S. 08079, jar, clay, 9.4 x 8.6 cm
 S. 08080, jar, clay, 14.7 x 8.1 cm
 S. 08081, jar, clay, 13.4 x 7.1 cm
 S. 08082, jar, clay, 10.3 x 7 cm
 S. 08083, jar, clay, 9 x 6 cm
 S. 08084, jar, clay, 10.1 x 6.5 cm
 S. 08085, jar, clay, 11 x 5 cm
 S. 08086, jar, clay, 8.8 x 8.5 cm
 S. 08088, jar, clay, 9 x 8.5 cm,
 S. 08089(?), jug, clay, 19.3 x 14.1 cm
 S. 08090, jar, clay, 7.3 x 7.1 cm
 S. 08091, jar, clay, 7.6 x 6.7 cm
 S. 08092, bread mould, clay, 15.2 x 9.5 cm
 S. 08093(?), bread mould, clay, 17.7 x 10.4 cm
 S. 08094, bread mould, clay, 14.3 x 9.8 cm
 S. 08095, bread mould, clay, 16.7 x 4.5 cm
 S. 08096, bread mould, clay, 13.8 x 8.5 cm

S. 08097, bread mould, clay, 21.3 x 9 cm
 S. 08098, jar, clay, 5.8 x 6.2 cm
 S. 08099, miniature vase, clay, 4.7 x 8.2 cm
 S. 08101, jar, clay, 8.7 x 6.2 cm
 S. 08102, jar, clay, 12.6 x 6.2 cm
 S. 08103, jar, clay, 8.5 x 6.7 cm
 S. 08104, lid, clay, 5.2 x 10.2 cm
 S. 08105, tall pot stand, clay, 19 x 12.4 cm
 S. 08106, tall pot stand, clay, 23 x 14.2 cm
 S. 08107, cup, clay, 6.8 x 16 cm
 S. 08108, cup, clay, 7.7 x 12.6 cm
 S. 08109, bowl, clay, 6 x 12.4 cm
 S. 08110, bowl, clay, 7 x 12 cm
 S. 08111, bowl, clay, 5.9 x 11 cm
 S. 08112, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 11 cm
 S. 08113, bowl, clay, 6.7 x 10.3 cm
 S. 08114, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 9.8 cm
 S. 08116, bowl, clay, 5.6 x 10.5 cm
 S. 08117, bowl, clay, 7 x 12 cm
 S. 08118, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 16.8 cm
 S. 08119, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 15.6 cm
 S. 08120, bowl, clay, 6 x 14.4 cm
 S. 08121, bowl, red clay, 6 x 16 cm,
 S. 08122, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 16.4 cm,
 S. 08123, bowl, clay, 5.6 x 14.5 cm,
 S. 08124, bowl, clay, 5.3 x 11.6 cm,
 S. 08125, bowl, clay, 5 x 12, 4 cm
 S. 08126, bowl, clay, 5.6 x 12 cm
 S. 08127, cup, clay, 7 x 14.3 cm
 S. 08128, cup, clay, 6.8 x 12 cm
 S. 08129, cup, clay, 8.4 x 14 cm
 S. 08130, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 15.5 cm
 S. 08131, bowl, clay, 7.6 x 13.7 cm
 S. 08132, bowl, clay, 6.8 x 16.8 cm
 S. 08134, bowl, clay, 4.3 x 12.8 cm
 S. 08135, bowl, clay, 5.2 x 10.8 cm
 S. 08136, cup, clay, 6 x 10, 4 cm
 S. 08137, bowl, clay, 5 x 11.6 cm
 S. 08138, miniature bowl, clay, 2.8 x 8.1 cm
 S. 08139, fragment of cup, clay, 6 cm x 10.5 cm
 S. 08140, lid, clay, 4.6 x 11.4 cm
 S. 08141, offering tray, clay, 19.5 x 21 x 3.8 cm
 S. 08142, offering table, limestone, 29 x 26 x 14 cm
 S. 08143, offering table, limestone, 23 x 23.5 x 13 cm
 S. 08144, offering table, limestone, 23.5 x 21.5 x 10 cm
 S. 08145, offering table, limestone, 19 x 29 x 13 cm
 S. 08146, headrest, wood, 18, 7 x 7.5 x 20 cm
 S. 08147, headrest, wood, 15.5 x 7.5 x 16.9 cm
 S. 08148, headrest, wood, h 4.2 cm
 S. 08148/02, parts of headrest, wood, 12 x 7.4 x 19.1 cm
 S. 08149/01, headrest, wood, 18.6 x 7.7 x 22.4 cm
 S. 08149/02, fragment of headrest, wood, 11.5 x 6.2 cm
 S. 08150, headrest, wood, 12 x 26 x 7.8 cm
 S. 08150 numero doppio, headrest, wood, h 4.2 cm
 S. 08151, headrest, wood, h 4.2 cm
 S. 08153, mallet, wood, 12.5 x 28 cm
 S. 08153(?), fragment of mallet (?), wood, 5.5 x 4 x 7.3 cm
 S. 08154, mallet, wood, 13 x 28 cm,
 S. 08155, fragment of stick, wood, 2.5 x 57 cm
 S. 08156, spindle whorl, wood, 11.5 x 5.5 cm
 S. 08157, weight(?), wood, 8.5 x 5.5 cm
 S. 08158, hull of boat, wood, 22.6 x 6.5 x 4.5 cm
 S. 08159, fragment of hoe, wood, 12.5 x 36.5 x 2 cm
 S. 08162, miniature basket, vegetable fibres, 3 x 6 cm
 S. 08162(sic), fragment of coffin, wood, 43.5 x 9 x 3.5 cm
 S. 08163(?), model of tool (?), wood, 4.8 x 17 x 1.5 cm
 S. 08164, miniature bag, vegetable fibres, 7.8 x 11 cm
 S. 08165/39(?), model of duck, wood, h 17 cm
 S. 08165/40(?), model of duck, wood, h 17 cm
 S. 08165/41(?), model of duck, wood, h 17 cm
 S. 08165/42(?), model of duck, wood, h 17 cm
 S. 08165/43(?), model of duck, wood, h 17 cm
 S. 08165/01, arm of statuette, wood, 18.5 x 2.8 cm
 S. 08165/02, arm of statuette, wood, 12 x 2.2 cm
 S. 08165/03, arm of statuette, wood, 13.5 x 2 cm
 S. 08165/04, arm of statuette, wood, 2 x 11 cm
 S. 08165/05, arm of statuette, wood, 11.2 x 2 cm
 S. 08165/06, fragment of statuette, wood, 11 x 7.2 cm
 S. 08165/07, arm of statuette, wood, 7.2 x 1.5 cm
 S. 08165/08, arm of statuette, wood, 11.8 x 2 cm,
 S. 08165/09, arm of statuette, wood, 6 x 0.8 cm
 S. 08165/10, statuette of duck, wood, 5 x 12 x 6 cm
 S. 08165/11, statuette of duck, wood, 7 x 14.5 x 5.2 cm
 S. 08165/12, statuette of duck, wood, 11 x 4 x 4.5 cm
 S. 08165/13, statuette of duck, wood, 11 x 3.5 x 4.8 cm
 S. 08165/14, statuette of duck, wood, 5 x 4.5 x 13 cm
 S. 08165/15, statuette of duck, wood, 9 x 4.8 x 3.7 cm
 S. 08165/16, statuette of duck, wood, 14 x 4.5 x 5 cm
 S. 08165/17, statuette of duck, wood, 8.7 x 2.7 x 3.5 cm
 S. 08165/18, statuette of duck, wood, 7.3 x 2.5 x 2.3 cm
 S. 08165/19, statuette of duck, wood, 12.7 x 4.5 x 6 cm
 S. 08165/20, statuette of duck, wood, 13 x 4 x 4.5 cm
 S. 08165/21, statuette of duck, wood, 12 x 4.7 x 4 cm
 S. 08165/22, statuette of duck, wood, 12.5 x 5 x 5 cm
 S. 08165/23, statuette of duck, wood, 12.2 x 4.5 x 5.5 cm
 S. 08165/24, statuette of duck, wood, 13 x 4.7 x 4.5 cm
 S. 08165/25, statuette of duck, wood, 10 x 3 x 3.5 cm
 S. 08165/26, statuette of duck, wood, 12.5 x 4 x 4.5 cm
 S. 08165/27, statuette of duck, wood, 7 x 2.8 x 3 cm
 S. 08165/28, statuette of duck, wood, 8.5 x 2.5 x 3.5 cm
 S. 08165/29, statuette of duck, wood, 10 x 3.7 x 4.5 cm
 S. 08165/30, statuette of duck, wood, 9.5 x 4 x 3.5 cm
 S. 08165/31, wings of duck, wood, 8 x 3 x 3.5 cm
 S. 08165/32, wings of duck, wood, 3 x 9 x 1 cm
 S. 08165/33, wings of duck, wood, 3.2 x 8.2 x 1.1 cm
 S. 08165/34, wings of duck, wood, 2 x 5.5 x 9 cm
 S. 08165/35, wings of duck, wood, 3.5 x 9 x 1.8 cm
 S. 08165/36, wings of duck, wood, 4.5 x 9 x 2 cm
 S. 08165/37, wings of duck, wood, 3.5 x 9.3 x 1.7 cm
 S. 08165/38, wings of duck, wood, 1.2 x 4.5 x 11.5 cm
 S. 08166, male statue, clay, 6 x 3.7 x 4.2 cm
 S. 08167/1, male statuette, wood, 22 x 5.1 cm
 S. 08167/2, male statuette, wood, 15.5 x 3.9 cm
 S. 08167/3, male statuette, wood, 23 x 5.5 cm
 S. 08167/4, male statuette, wood, 16 x 3.2 cm
 S. 08167/5, male statuette, wood, 25.5 x 4.3 cm
 S. 08168/1, model vase, wood, 14.4 x 4.1 cm
 S. 08168/2, oar of model boat, wood, 21.5 x 4.4 cm
 S. 08168/3, oar lock for model boat, wood, 10.6 x 1.7 cm
 S. 08168/4, oar lock for model boat, wood, 10.7 x 1.7 cm
 S. 08168/5, part of model boat, wood, 3.3 x 2.4 cm
 S. 08168/6, part of model boat, wood, 3.4 x 2.8 cm
 S. 08168/7, mallet, wood, 19.6 x 9.2 x 3.7 cm
 S. 08168/8, oar of model boat, wood, 34 x 3.2 cm
 S. 08169, comb, wood, 7.5 x 5.6 x 0.6 cm
 S. 08170, fragment of branch, wood, 2.4 x 37.6 x 1.9 cm
 S. 08171, throwing stick, wood, 36.5 x 3.5 cm
 S. 08172, statuette fragment, wood, 3.3 x 14.5 x 3 cm
 S. 08172(?), statuette of duck, wood, 15 x 5 x 4.5 cm
 S. 08173, fragment of statuette, wood, 6.5 x 17 x 5.5 cm

S. 08174, cartonnage fragment, gypsum and linen
 S. 08175, fragment, faïence, max 5.7 x 5 x 0.8 cm
 S. 08183, tall pot stand, clay, 23.3 x 12.2 cm
 S. 08185, top, vegetables fibres, 9.5 x 6.1 cm
 S. 08186+09485+11055+11069+14737 fragments of cartonnage foot cover, gypsum and linen, 21 x 33 cm
 S. 08188, animal mummy, organic, 12 x 29 cm
 S. 08189, animal mummy, organic, 9 x 30 cm
 S. 08189/1-2, short sides of coffin, wood, 24.5 x 44 cm
 S. 08190, animal mummy, organic, 3 x 13 cm
 S. 08191, mummy of shrew, organic, 18.3 x 4.1 x 2.3 cm
 S. 08192, statue of Ptah-Sokar-Osiris, wood, 18.5 x 8 x 20 cm
 S. 08193, fragment of ostracon, clay, 22 x 15 x 0.8 cm
 S. 08194(?), fragment of ostracon, clay, 17.5 x 13.8 x 0.8 cm
 S. 08195, fragment of ostracon, clay, 12 x 12 x 0.6 cm
 S. 08196, fragment of ostracon, clay, 13 x 9.5 x 0.7 cm
 S. 08197, fragment of ostracon, clay, 8.2 x 5.4 x 0.6 cm
 S. 08198, fragment of ostracon, clay, 5.2 x 5 x 0.4 cm
 S. 08199, fragment of ostracon, clay, 3.9 x 5.1 x 0.8 cm
 S. 08200, fragment of ostracon, clay, 10.5 x 10 x 0.7 cm
 S. 08201, fragment of ostracon, clay, 3.3 x 4.2 x 0.4 cm
 S. 08202, fragment of ostracon, clay, 8.5 x 11.4 x 0.7 cm
 S. 08205/1, fragments of papyrus, cyperus papyrus

OBJECTS FROM THE 1907 AND 1908 SEASONS

FOUND TOGETHER

S. 08650, Statue of Djefai-Hapi, wood, 207 x 53 x 115 cm
 S. 08651, model granary, wood, 35 x 42 x 42 cm
 S. 08652, model brewery, wood, 27 x 53 x 46 cm

TOMB OF SHEMES

S. 08653, statue of Shemes, wood, 123 x 32 x 73 cm
 S. 08654, statue of Shemes, wood, 33.5 x 9.5 x 18 cm
S. 08655 numero doppio, coffin of Shemes (male), wood, 54 x 183 x 39 cm
S. 08656, coffin of Rehw-er-aw-sen (female), wood, 50 x 38 x 179 cm
 S. 08657, model boat, wood, 50 x 15 x 87 cm
 S. 08657/2, part of boat, wood, 14 x 0.4 cm
 S. 08658, model boat, wood, 30.5 x 73 x 13.5 cm
 S. 08659, model boat, wood, 34 x 71 x 14 cm
 S. 08661, stick, wood, 140 x 3.5 cm
 S. 08664, stick, red clay, 6.6 x 11.5 cm
 S. 08665, tall pot stand, clay, 26.4 x 14 cm
 S. 08666, tall pot stand, clay, 31.6 x 15 cm
 S. 08667, tall pot stand, clay, 47.6 x 20 cm
 S. 08668, tall pot stand, clay, 45.8 x 18.5 cm
 S. 08669, tall pot stand, clay, 47 x 19 cm
 S. 08670, ring pot stand, clay, 13.2 x 13.5 cm
 S. 08671, jar, clay, 23.2 x 11.8 cm
 S. 08672, jar, clay, 14.8 x 10 cm
 S. 08673, small jar, clay, 13.3 x 10.8 cm
 S. 08674, small jar, clay, 15.5 x 9.2 cm
 S. 08675, jar, clay, 12.2 x 5.1 cm
 S. 08676, cup, clay, 9.5 x 12.2 cm
 S. 08677, carinated cup, clay, 9.8 x 12 x 12.8 cm
 S. 08678, carinated cup, clay, 7.4 x 11 cm
 S. 08679, cup, clay, 6.7 x 9 cm
 S. 08680, carinated bowl, clay, 7 x 12.5 cm
 S. 08681, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 11 cm
 S. 08682, carinated bowl, clay, 7.3 x 10.7 cm
 S. 08683, carinated bowl, clay, 6.6 x 10.4 cm
 S. 08684, carinated bowl, clay, 5.3 x 10.3 cm

S. 08685, carinated bowl, clay, 5.2 x 10.5 cm
 S. 08686, carinated bowl, clay, 7 x 10.4 cm
 S. 08687, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 10.6 cm
 S. 08688/1, bowl, clay, 6 x 15 cm
 S. 08688/2, bowl, clay, 6 x 11.7 cm
 S. 08689, carinated bowl, clay, 6.4 x 10.2 cm
 S. 08690, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 9.6 cm
 S. 08691, bowl, clay, 5.3 x 11 cm
 S. 08692, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 10.8 cm
 S. 08693, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 11.2 cm
 S. 08694, bowl, clay, 6 x 11.1 cm
 S. 08695 (?), bowl, clay, 5.8 x 9.4 cm
 S. 08696, bowl, clay, 6.7 x 10.8 cm
 S. 08697, bowl, clay, 6 x 9.4 cm
 S. 08698, cup, clay, 7.4 x 10 cm
 S. 08699, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 9.4 cm
 S. 08700, cup, clay, 6.6 x 11 cm
 S. 08701, cup, clay, 7 x 11 cm
 S. 08702, bowl, clay, 6.8 x 11 cm
 S. 08703, bowl, clay, 8 x 12.5 cm
 S. 08704, bowl, clay, 7.4 x 12 cm
 S. 08705, bowl, clay, 6 x 11.4 cm
 S. 08706, bowl, clay, 7 x 10 cm
 S. 08707, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 11 cm
 S. 08708, bowl, clay, 6 x 10 cm
 S. 08709, miniature bread mould, clay, 2.8 x 5.5 cm
 S. 08710, bowl, clay, 3.8 x 13.5 cm
 S. 08711, bowl, clay, 7.1 x 13.8 cm
 S. 08712, bowl, clay, 7.2 x 14.6 cm
 S. 08713, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 14.4 cm
 S. 08714, bowl, clay, 7.5 x 15.5 cm
 S. 08715/1, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 12 cm
 S. 08715/2(?), bowl containing twenty-two cornelian beads, clay, 6.4 x 11.8 cm
 S. 08716, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 14.2 cm
 S. 08717, bowl, clay, 5 x 12.3 cm
 S. 08718, bowl, clay, 7 x 15.3 cm
 S. 08719, bowl, clay, 6 x 14.2 cm
 S. 08720, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 13 cm
 S. 08721, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 11.7 cm
 S. 08722, bowl, clay, 6.1 x 11.6 cm
 S. 08723, bowl, clay, 6.8 x 13.4 cm
 S. 08724, bowl, clay, 5 x 14.6 cm
 S. 08725, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 12.7 cm
 S. 08726, bowl, clay, 7.1 x 13.4 cm
 S. 08727, bowl, clay, 5.1 x 10.5 cm
 S. 08728, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 14 cm
 S. 08729, bowl, clay, 6 x 12.8 cm
 S. 08730, bowl, clay, 6.7 x 13.5 cm
 S. 08731, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 13.7 cm
 S. 08732, bowl, clay, 5 x 12 cm
 S. 08733, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 11.8 cm
 S. 08734, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 12.4 cm
 S. 08735, bowl, clay, 5.2 x 13.6 cm
 S. 08736, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 12.5 cm
 S. 08737, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 12.5 cm
 S. 08738, bowl, clay, 6 x 13 cm
 S. 08739, bowl, clay, 6 x 13.5 cm
 S. 08741, bowl, clay, 6 x 12 cm
 S. 08742, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 14.3 cm
 S. 08743, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 15.5 cm
 S. 08744, bowl, clay, 5.3 x 12.3 cm
 S. 08745, bowl, clay, 6 x 11.8 cm
 S. 08746, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 12.5 cm
 S. 08747, bowl, clay, 5.2 x 13.2 cm

S. 08748, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 14.8 cm
 S. 08749, bowl, clay, 6.7 x 14.5 cm
 S. 08750, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 14.3 cm
 S. 08750 numero doppio, bowl, clay, 6 x 12.5 cm
 S. 08751, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 14.6 cm
 S. 08752, bowl, clay, 6 x 14.2 cm
 S. 08753, bowl, clay, 5.6 x 14 cm
 S. 08754, bowl, clay, 6 x 14.4 cm
 S. 08755, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 12.4 cm
 S. 08756, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 15.5 cm
 S. 08757, bowl, clay, 6 x 14.2 cm
 S. 08758, bowl, clay, 6.6 x 14.6 cm
 S. 08759, bowl, clay, 5.6 x 13.5 cm
 S. 08760, bowl, clay, 6 x 15 cm
 S. 08761, bowl, clay, 6 x 12.4 cm
 S. 08762, bowl, clay, 5.6 x 12.1 cm
 S. 08763, bowl, clay, 5.9 x 12.8 cm
 S. 08764, bowl, clay, 6 x 13.6 cm
 S. 08765, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 12.6 cm
 S. 08766, bowl, clay, 5.3 x 11.6 cm
 S. 08767, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 13.5 cm
 S. 08768, bowl, clay, 5 x 11.5 cm
 S. 08769, bowl, clay, 5 x 13 cm
 S. 08770, bowl, clay, 5 x 11.8 cm
 S. 08772, bowl, clay, 6.6 x 14.8 cm
 S. 08773, bowl, clay, 6.7 x 15.2 cm
 S. 08774, bowl, clay, 6 x 10.8 cm
 S. 08775, cup, clay, 5 x 9.8 cm
 S. 08776, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 12.2 cm
 S. 08777, bowl, clay, 6.8 x 14.6 cm
 S. 08778, bowl, clay, 6 x 12 cm
 S. 08779, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 12 cm
 S. 08780, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 11.4 cm
 S. 08781, bowl, clay, 5.2 x 12 cm
 S. 08782, bowl, clay, 6 x 12 cm
 S. 08783, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 14 cm
 S. 08784, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 12 cm

TOMB OF MIN-HOTEP

S. 08786, statue of Wepwawet-em-hat, wood, 138 x 79 x 32 cm
 S. 08787, statue of Min-hotep, wood, 133 x 76 x 35 cm
 S. 08788, statue of Min-hotep, wood, 90 x 22 x 54 cm
 S. 08789, model bakery, wood, 30 x 51 x 27 cm
 S. 08790, model boat, wood, 28 x 85 x 17 cm
 S. 08791, model boat, wood, 33 x 85 x 17 cm
 S. 08792, model boat, wood, 32 x 84 x 19 cm
 S. 08793, model boat, wood, 32 x 60 x 14 cm
 S. 08794, statue, wood, 64 x 16 x 29 cm
 S. 08795, statue, wood, 44 x 13 x 21 cm
 S. 08795=Prov. 914, male statue, wood, 13.8 x 3.2 x 3 cm
 S. 08796, statue, wood, 62 x 12 x 25.5 cm
 S. 08797, base of statue, wood, 21.5 x 11 x 5 cm
 S. 08798/01, arm of statuette, wood, 19.3 x 2.5 cm
 S. 08798/02, arm of statuette, wood, 26.7 x 2.5 cm
 S. 08799, arrow, reed, 0.7 x 76.5 cm
 S. 08800, arrow, reed, 0.8 x 73.9 cm
 S. 08801, arrow, reed, 0.7 x 78.5 cm
 S. 08802 /01, arrow, reed
 S. 08802 /02, arrow, reed
 S. 08802 /03, arrow, reed
 S. 08802 /04, arrow, reed
 S. 08802 /05, arrow, reed
 S. 08802 /06, arrow, reed
 S. 08802 /07, arrow, reed
 S. 08802 /08, arrow, reed

S. 08802 /09, arrow, reed
 S. 08802 /10, arrow, reed
 S. 08802 /11, arrow, reed
 S. 08802 /12, arrow, reed
 S. 08802 /13, arrow, reed
 S. 08802 /14, arrow, reed
 S. 08802 /15, arrow, reed
 S. 08802 /16, arrow, reed
 S. 08802 /17, arrow, reed
 S. 08802 /18, arrow, reed
 S. 08802 /19-88, arrows, reed, 0.8 x 80 cm
 S. 08803, bow, wood, 123 cm
 S. 08804, stick, wood, 135 cm
 S. 08805, stick, wood, 115 cm
 S. 08806/1, fragments of stick, wood
S. 08807, coffin without name (male), wood, 180 x 50 x 39 cm
 S. 08808/02, parts of headrest, wood, 14.7 x 8.7 x 23.4 cm
 S. 08810, bottle, clay, 30 x 13 cm
 S. 08811, jar, clay, 19 x 14 cm
 S. 08812, jar, clay, 14 x 13, 5 cm
 S. 08813, jar, clay, 16.6 x 13.3 cm
 S. 08815, jar, clay, 17.3 x 11.3 cm
 S. 08816, jar, clay, 16.2 x 12.3 x 10.6 cm
 S. 08817, jar, clay, 14 x 9.2 cm
 S. 08818, jar, clay, 14.3 x 8.8 cm
 S. 08819, jar, clay, 15.5 x 10.7 cm
 S. 08820, jar, clay, 20.3 x 10.9 cm
 S. 08821, jar, clay, 17.5 x 13.3 cm
 S. 08822, jar, clay, 14.6 x 10 cm
 S. 08823, jar, clay, 13.2 x 5.1 cm
 S. 08824, jar, clay, 11.4 x 5.1 cm
 S. 08825, jar, clay, 11.8 x 8 cm
 S. 08826, jar, clay, 11.3 x 5.1 cm
 S. 08827, jar, clay, 11 x 5.1 cm
 S. 08828, jar, clay, 14 x 8.2 cm
 S. 08829, jar, clay, 11.5 x 6.5 cm
 S. 08830, cup, clay, 9.5 x 13.5 x 16.5 cm
 S. 08831, cup, clay, 10.9 x 14.3 cm
 S. 08832, cup, clay, 6.6 x 10.3 cm
 S. 08833, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 11 cm
 S. 08834, cup, clay, 6.5 x 11 cm
 S. 08835, cup, clay, 6.5 x 12 cm
 S. 08836, bowl, clay, 6 x 11.4 cm
 S. 08837, cup, clay, 5.9 x 13.8 cm
 S. 08838, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 17.8 cm
 S. 08839, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 12.3 cm
 S. 08840, bowl, clay, 5.7 x 14.1 cm
 S. 08841, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 15 cm
 S. 08842, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 14.4 cm
 S. 08843, cup, clay, 6 x 11.1 cm
 S. 08844, cup, clay, 5.4 x 11.9 cm
 S. 08845, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 18 cm
 S. 08846, bowl, clay, 7.4 x 18.6 cm
 S. 08847, bowl, clay, 5.3 x 13.6 cm
 S. 08848, cup, clay, 6.1 x 16.5 cm
 S. 08849, bowl, clay, 6.7 x 15.2 cm
 S. 08850, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 13.8 cm
 S. 08851, bowl, clay, 6 x 14.6 cm
 S. 08852, cup, clay, 6.5 x 15.2 cm
 S. 08853, cup, clay, 6.5 x 15.4 cm
 S. 08854, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 15.4 cm
 S. 08855, bowl, clay, 6 x 16 cm
 S. 08856, bowl, clay, 5.2 x 16.4 cm
 S. 08857, bowl, clay, 5.6 x 14.4 cm
 S. 08858, bowl, clay, 7 x 17 cm

S. 08859, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 18.4 cm
S. 08860, cup, clay, 6 x 14.5 cm

NEAR PREVIOUS TOMB

S. 08861, bowl, clay, 5 x 12 cm
S. 08862, tall pot stand, clay, 25 x 15.4 cm
S. 08863, ring pot stand, clay, 5.6 x 8 cm
S. 08864, ring pot stand, clay, 6.6 x 11.5 cm
S. 08865, jar, clay, 9.5 x 9.3 cm
S. 08866, jar, clay, 8.8 x 7.7 cm
S. 08867, jar, clay, 8.9 x 8.9 cm
S. 08868, jar, clay, 11.1 x 9.1 cm
S. 08869, jar, clay, 10 x 8 cm
S. 08870, jar, clay, 9.3 x 8.9 cm
S. 08871, jar, clay, 11 x 9.4 cm
S. 08872, jar, clay, 10.3 x 10.6 cm

S. 08874 =Prov. 913, female statuette, wood, 15.4 x 2.8 x 3.1 cm

S. 08875, coffin of Jy (male), wood, 44 x 187 x 39 cm

S. 08875/a, human mummy, organic, 160 cm
S. 08875/b, headrest, wood, 21 x 19.5 x 6 cm
S. 08875/c, stick, wood, 121.5 x 3 cm
S. 08875/d, bow, wood, 150 cm
S. 08875/e, arrow, reed, 78.5 cm

S. 08876, coffin of Basa (male), wood, 46 x 43 x 188 cm

S. 08876/a, human mummy, organic, 165 cm
S. 08876/b, headrest, wood, 20.5 x 6 x 20 cm
S. 08876/c, stick, wood, 14.5 x 159 cm
S. 08876/d, stick, wood

TOMB OF MERERU I

S. 08877, coffin of Mereru I (male), wood, 63 x 202 x 49 cm

S. 08878, jar, clay, 19 x 12.5 cm
S. 08879, jar, clay, 16.2 x 11.3 cm
S. 08880, jar, clay, 15.8 x 5.1 cm
S. 08881, jar, clay, 14.3 x 9.3 cm
S. 08882, jar, clay, 15 x 10.8 cm
S. 08883, jar, clay, 16.3 x 9.3 cm
S. 08884, jar, clay, 14 x 8.6 cm
S. 08886, jar, clay, 13, 4 x 10.9 cm
S. 08888, jar, clay, 13.8 x 8.2 cm
S. 08889, jar, clay, 14 x 8.4 cm
S. 08890, jar, clay, 11.8 x 8.8 cm
S. 08891, jar, clay, 14 x 8.7 cm
S. 08892, jar, clay, 9.4 x 6.5 cm
S. 08893, cup, clay, 7.5 x 11.7 cm
S. 08894, cup, clay, 7.5 x 13.5 cm
S. 08895, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 14 cm
S. 08896, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 14 cm
S. 08897, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 12.4 cm
S. 08899/1, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 13.6 cm
S. 089[4]1, fragment of coffin, wood, 37 x 19.4 x 2 cm
S. 08900, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 13.4 cm
S. 08901, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 16 cm
S. 08902, bowl, clay, 6 x 16.5 cm
S. 08903, bowl, clay, 5.3 x 15.5 cm
S. 08904, bow, wood, 2.5 x 156.5 cm
S. 08906/1, stick, wood,
S. 08907, fragment of stick, wood, 3 x 75.5 cm

S. 08908, coffin of Mereru II (male), wood, 52 x 42 x 190 cm

S. 08911, headrest, wood, 17.2 x 6.8 x 18.9 cm

TOMB OF MIN-HOTEP

S. 08912 + 08922, coffin of Wepwawet-em-hat (female),

wood, 43 x 185 x 40 cm

S. 08914, scarab, silver, 1.4 cm
S. 08915, scarab, electro (?), 1 cm
S. 08916/1-2, necklace, faïence

S. 08917, coffin of Min-hotep (male), wood, 48 x 192 x 42 cm

S. 08918, coffin of 'Imy (female), wood, 55 x 183 x 42 cm

S. 08919, coffin of Min-hotep (male), wood, 42 x 187 x 43 cm

S. 08920, fragments of *carfassim* coffin, wood, 88 x 43 x 39.5 cm

S. 08923+8929+8926, coffin of Mesehti (female), wood, 41 x 44 x 184 cm

S. 08924, coffin of Wepwawet-em-hat (female), wood, 44 x 183 x 42 cm

S. 08925+S.8933+S.8939, coffin of Djefai-Hapi, wood, 43 x 38 x 186 cm

S. 08927, lid of coffin 8924, wood, 11 x 182 x 42 cm
S. 08928/2, knob (?), wood, 1.2 x 8 cm
S. 08932, short side of coffin, wood, 41 x 40 x 3 cm
S. 08942, human mummy, organic, 65 x 23 x 165 cm
S. 08942/1, textile, linen, 121 cm
S. 08942/2, textile, linen, 49 x 47 cm
S. 08943, human mummy, organic, 60 x 140 cm
S. 08944, model man cooking a duck, wood, 39 x 18 x 34 cm
S. 08945, female statue, wood, 67.8 x 16.5 x 21 cm
S. 08946, statuette, wood, 32.5 x 12.5 x 41 cm
S. 08948, bow, wood, 2.5 x 155 cm
S. 08949, jar, clay, 13.3 x 10 cm
S. 08950, jar, clay, 12.2 x 8.8 cm
S. 08954, headrest, wood, 21 x 7.5 x 24.4 cm
S. 08954(?), cosmetic vessel, calcite, 6.4 x 4.5 cm
S. 08954(sic), box, wood, 6.5 x 20 x 10.5 cm
S. 08955, wood, wood, 85 cm
S. 08958, headrest, wood, 19.8 x 6.7 x 21.5 cm
S. 08959, headrest, wood, 15.5 x 17 x 7.7 cm
S. 08961/1, jar, clay, 17.6 x 13.3 cm
S. 08963, headrest, wood, 21.3 x 7 x 23.1 cm
S. 08964, headrest, wood, 21.3 x 7.5 x 22 cm
S. 08968, headrest, wood, 20 x 8 x 22.4 cm
S. 08973, headrest, wood, 18 x 28.5 x 8 cm
S. 08975, headrest, wood, 16.5 x 7.5 x 21.3 cm
S. 08981, fragments of coffin, wood
S. 08983/1, funerary box, wood, 22 x 37.5 x 17 cm
S. 08983/2, skeleton, bones
S. 08983/2, miniature jar, clay, 6 x 8 cm
S. 08985/1, jar, clay, 12.9 x 9.2 cm
S. 08988, tree trunk, wood, 118 x 28 x 38 cm
S. 08989/1, long side of coffin, wood, 130 x 40 x 24 cm
S. 08989/2, short side of coffin, wood, 24 x 27 x 5 cm
S. 08991, jar, clay, 9 x 12.7 cm
S. 08992, seeds, organic
S. 08994, jar, clay, 16 x 9.3 cm
S. 08995, shell, shell, 9 x 7 x 2.5 cm
S. 08996, stone tool, limestone, 4.2 x 7.3 x 3 cm
S. 09010/1, part of box, wood, 7 x 30.5 x 4 cm
S. 09010/2, part of box, wood, 8 x 31 x 4 cm
S. 09010/3, fragment of wood, wood, 34 x 2 cm
S. 09093, headrest, wood, 20 x 9 x 43.7 cm
S. 09094, headrest, wood, 21 x 7 x 18.5 cm
S. 09095, headrest, wood, 17, 7 x 9.7 x 23.5 cm
S. 09096, headrest, wood, 12.6 x 5.6 x 21.8 cm
S. 09097, headrest, wood, 10.7 x 10 x 20 cm
S. 09098, headrest (?), wood, 5.5 x 11.5 x 26.5 cm
S. 09099, headrest, wood, 19 x 7, 5 x 21.4 cm
S. 09100, headrest, wood, 20.5 x 6.5 x 20 cm
S. 09101, headrest, wood, 20 x 9.1 x 24.5 cm

- S. 09102, headrest, wood, 18.6 x 9.4 x 22.5 cm
 S. 09103, headrest, wood, 18 x 8.3 x 20 cm
 S. 09104, headrest parts, wood, 14 x 8.7 x 22 cm
 S. 09105, headrest, wood, 21 x 7.5 x 25.6 cm
 S. 09106, headrest, wood, 19.5 x 8.2 x 24.6 cm
 S. 09107, headrest, wood, 19.9 x 7.2 x 22.5 cm
 S. 09108, headrest, wood, 21 x 8.5 x 22.4 cm
 S. 09109, headrest, wood, 18.4 x 8 x 20.5 cm
 S. 09110, headrest, wood, 18.9 x 8.6 x 21.7 cm
 S. 09111, headrest, wood, 20 x 9 x 22 cm
 S. 09112, headrest, wood, 22 x 8 x 21, 8 cm
 S. 09113, headrest, wood, 21.5 x 9.5 x 24.7 cm
 S. 09114, headrest, wood, 22.5 x 19 x 8 cm
 S. 09115, headrest, wood, 22.2 x 8 x 20.7 cm
 S. 09116, headrest, wood, 21 x 9.5 x 23.6 cm
 S. 09117, headrest, wood, 20.3 x 8.3 x 22 cm
 S. 09118, headrest, wood, 21.5 x 9.5 x 24.2 cm
 S. 09119, headrest, wood, 20 x 6.3 x 19.5 cm
 S. 09120, headrest, wood, 18.6 x 6 x 20.5 cm
 S. 09121, headrest, wood, 22 x 6.3 x 22.2 cm
 S. 09122, headrest, wood, 18.5 x 6.7 x 21.2 cm
 S. 09124, headrest, wood, 19.4 x 7.5 x 24 cm
 S. 09125, headrest, wood, 20.5 x 7 x 18.5 cm
 S. 09126, headrest, wood, 19.2 x 5.9 x 19.5 cm
 S. 09127, headrest, wood, 20.2 x 9 x 21.2 cm
 S. 09128/01, headrest, wood, 17.5 x 6.3 x 19.7 cm
 S. 09128/02, headrest, wood, 19.5 x 4.6 x 19.4 cm
 S. 09130, headrest, wood, 20.5 x 8.5 x 19.8 cm
 S. 09131, headrest, wood, 17.7 x 7 x 21.3 cm
 S. 09133, headrest, wood, 17.7 x 8.9 x 19.8 cm
 S. 09134, headrest, wood, 19.7 x 6.4 x 22.5 cm
 S. 09135, headrest, wood, 19.4 x 7 x 20.9 cm
 S. 09136, fragment of stick, wood, 3 x 81.5 cm
 S. 09137, stick, wood, 2.5 x 139 cm
 S. 09138, stick, wood, 128 cm.
 S. 09139, stick, wood, 3.5 x 91.5 cm
 S. 09139(?), stick, wood, 90 cm.
 S. 09140, stick, wood, 4 x 153 cm
 S. 09141, stick, wood, 2.8 x 139 cm
 S. 09142, stick, wood, 3 x 91.5 cm
 S. 09143, stick, wood, 126 cm.
 S. 09144, stick, wood, 2.5 x 97 cm
 S. 09145, stick, wood, 3 x 110.2 cm
 S. 09146, fragment of stick, wood, 3.5 x 97 cm
 S. 09147, stick, wood, 3 x 103 cm
 S. 09149, fragments of stick, wood, 50 and 77 cm
 S. 09150, fragment of stick, wood, 3 x 70 cm
 S. 09151, stick, wood, 3 x 63 cm
 S. 09152, stick, wood, 2.5 x 103.5 cm
 S. 09153, stick, wood, 154 cm
 S. 09154, stick, wood, 130 cm
 S. 09155, stick, wood, 2 x 143.5 cm
 S. 09156, stick, wood, 2.5 x 100 cm
 S. 09157, stick, wood, 123.5 x 10 cm
 S. 09158, stick, wood, 2.5 x 121 cm
 S. 09159, fragment of stick, wood, 3 x 87.5 cm
 S. 09160, fragment of stick, wood, 5.5 x 61.5 cm
 S. 09161, stick, wood, 3 x 127.5 cm
 S. 09162, fragment of stick, wood, 3 x 71.5 cm
 S. 09163, fragment of stick, wood, 3 x 78 cm
 S. 09164, stick, wood, 2 x 78.5 cm
 S. 09165/1, fragments of stick, wood
 S. 09166/1, fragments of stick, wood
 S. 09167/1, fragments of stick, wood
 S. 09168, stick, wood, 2 x 101.5 cm
 S. 09169, stick, wood, 1.5 x 89 cm
 S. 09170, stick, wood, 1.5 x 78 cm
 S. 09172, stick, wood, 2.3 x 74 cm
 S. 09173, stick, wood, 67 x 11 cm
 S. 09174, fragment of offering table, limestone, 23.5 x 10 x 8 cm
 S. 09175, offering table, limestone, 35 x 24 x 7 cm
 S. 09176, offering table, limestone
 S. 09176, part of seat (?), wood, 26, 8 x 2 cm
 S. 09177, offering table, limestone, 36.6 x 41 x 5.5 cm
 S. 09178, offering table, limestone, 33.5 x 37 x 8.5 cm
 S. 09179, offering tray, clay
 S. 09180, fragment of textile, linen
 S. 09182, fragment of textile, linen, 120 x 300 cm
 S. 09183, fragment of textile, linen, 100 x 150 cm
 S. 09184, fragment of textile, linen
 S. 09184/1(?), fragment of textile, linen
 S. 09185, fragment of textile, linen, 115 x 250 cm
 S. 09186, fragment of textile, linen, 277 x 103 cm
 S. 09186/1(?), fragment of textile, linen, 2, 98 x 14 cm
 S. 09186/2(?), fragment of textile, linen, 1, 42 x 12 cm
 S. 09186/3(?), fragment of textile, linen, 1, 26 x 13 cm
 S. 09186/4(?), fragment of textile, linen, 1, 87 x 14 cm
 S. 09186/5(?), fragment of textile, linen, 1, 58 x 11 cm
 S. 09186/6(?), fragment of textile, linen, 228 x 9 cm
 S. 09186/7(?), fragment of textile, linen, 52 x 10 cm
 S. 09186/8(?), fragment of textile, linen, 174 x 16 cm
 S. 09188, fragment of textile, linen, 116 x 225 cm
 S. 09189, fragment of textile, linen, 15 x 12 cm
 S. 09193, fragment of pot, clay, 12.6 x 0.6 cm
 S. 09194, fragment of pot, clay, 13.1 x 10 cm
 S. 09195, cosmetic vessel, calcite, 10.5 x 5.8 cm
 S. 09196, cosmetic vessel, quartz, 7.5 x 5.8 cm
 S. 09197, cosmetic vessel, stone, 4.5 x 4.5 cm
 S. 09198, tall pot stand, clay, 13.8 x 6.3 cm
 S. 09199, pot stand fragment, clay, 15.8 x 6.1 cm
 S. 09200, miniature jar, clay, 4.1 x 2.6 cm
 S. 09202, bottle, red clay, 14 x 8.4 cm
 S. 09203, cup, clay, 6.5 x 11.2 cm
 S. 09204, tall pot stand, clay, 30.3 x 16.6 cm
 S. 09205, tall pot stand, clay, 28.3 x 15.3 cm
 S. 09206, tall pot stand, clay, 19.8 x 14.5 cm
 S. 09207, tall pot stand, clay, 17.9 x 12 cm
 S. 09208, tall pot stand, clay, 17.7 x 14.2 cm
 S. 09210, pot stand, clay, 10 x 8.3 cm
 S. 09211, incense burner, clay, 11.6 x 11.4 cm
 S. 09212, jar, clay, 26.8 x 18.6 cm
 S. 09213, jar, clay, 24.3 x 13.3 cm
 S. 09214, jar, clay, 24.1 x 11.4 cm
 S. 09215, jar, clay, 24.5 x 11.1 cm
 S. 09216, jar, clay, 25.2 x 11.8 cm
 S. 09217, jar, clay, 26.8 x 12.4 cm
 S. 09218, jar, clay, 23.5 x 10.7 cm
 S. 09219, jar, clay, 28.9 x 5.6 cm
 S. 09220, jar, clay, 27.3 x 11.7 cm
 S. 09221, jar, clay, 29 x 11.6 cm
 S. 09222, jar, clay, 14.6 x 8 cm
 S. 09223, jar, clay, 18.1 x 10.8 cm
 S. 09224, jar, clay, 17.6 x 10.7 cm
 S. 09225, jar, clay, 16.4 x 12.3 cm
 S. 09226, jar, clay, 15 x 11.8 cm
 S. 09227, jar, clay, 16.8 x 12.8 cm
 S. 09228, jar, clay, 18.7 x 12 cm
 S. 09229, jar, clay, 16.6 x 12.1 cm
 S. 09230, jar, clay, 16.3 x 12.7 cm
 S. 09231, jar, clay, 15.2 x 12.3 cm

- S. 09232, jar, clay, 20.2 x 13.6 cm
 S. 09233 (?), jar, clay, 14 x 9.1 cm
 S. 09234, jar, clay, 20 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09235, jar, clay, 18.2 x 14.4 cm
 S. 09236, jar, clay, 17.5 x 12.1 cm
 S. 09237 (?), jar, clay, 13.4 x 9.1 cm
 S. 09238, jar, clay, 26.2 x 13.2 cm
 S. 09239 (?), jar, clay, 13.8 x 9.1 cm
 S. 09240, jar, clay, 15.4 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09241, jar, clay, 15.6 x 11.2 cm
 S. 09242, jar, clay, 12.6 x 9 cm
 S. 09243, jar, clay, 10.9 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09244, jar, clay, 14.2 x 8.5 cm
 S. 09245, jar, clay, 12.3 x 7.6 cm
 S. 09246, jar, clay, 13.8 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09247, jar, clay, 11.2 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09248, jar, clay, 10.5 x 6.5 cm
 S. 09249, jar, clay, 9.4 x 7.6 cm
 S. 09250, jar, clay, 11.8 x 7.2 cm
 S. 09251, miniature jar, clay, 8.4 x 6.9 cm
 S. 09252, jar, clay, 18 x 15.5 cm
 S. 09253, jar, clay, 11.9 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09254, jar, clay, 9 x 9.6 cm
 S. 09255, jar, clay, 10 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09256, jar, clay, 9.5 x 8.8 cm
 S. 09257, jar, clay, 12.3 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09258 (?), jar, clay, 13.5 x 8.1 cm
 S. 09259, jar, clay, 10 x 9.4 cm
 S. 09260, jar, clay, 9.6 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09261, jar, clay, 10.4 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09262, jar, clay, 8.9 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09263, *hes* vase, clay, 10 x 10.3 cm
 S. 09265, jar, clay, 8.7 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09266, jar, clay, 9.8 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09267, jar, clay, 11.7 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09268, jar, clay, 7.9 x 8.1 cm
 S. 09269, jar, clay, 9.7 x 8.7 cm
 S. 09270, jar, clay, 8.9 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09271, jar, clay, 9.3 x 8.7 cm
 S. 09272, jar, clay, 11.2 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09273, bottle, clay, 11.2 x 8.4 cm
 S. 09274, vase, clay, 6.2 x 10.7 x 8.6 cm
 S. 09275, jug, clay, 13.2 x 10.8 cm
 S. 09276, jar, clay, 7.6 x 6.6 cm
 S. 09277, jar, clay, 6.9 x 6.5 cm
 S. 09278, miniature jar, clay, 7.8 x 5.6 cm
 S. 09279, jar, clay, 6.7 x 6.5 cm
 S. 09280, jar, clay, 16.1 x 7.3 cm
 S. 09281, jar, clay, 7.6 x 8.2 cm
 S. 09281 bis, stopper, clay, 3.6 x 8.5 x 10 cm
 S. 09282, jar, clay, 10.4 x 8.7 cm
 S. 09283, jar, clay, 9 x 8.9 cm
 S. 09284, jar, clay, 6.7 x 8.9 cm
 S. 09285, jar, clay, 9.6 x 7.1 cm
 S. 09286, bowl, clay, 3.9 x 10.4 x 8.1 cm
 S. 09287, vase fragments, clay, 5.7 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09288/1, pot stand, clay, 9.4 x 7.7 cm
 S. 09288/2, vase fragment, clay, 4.8 x 7.7 x 3.4 cm
 S. 09289, bread mould, clay, 17.4 x 4.7 cm
 S. 09290 (?), bread mould, clay, 14.4 x 9.5 cm
 S. 09291, bread mould, clay, 14.3 x 8.6 cm
 S. 09292, bread mould, clay, 15.8 x 4.3 x 9 cm
 S. 09293, cylindrical bowl, clay, 5.2 x 10 cm
 S. 09294, cup, clay, 8.6 x 14 cm
 S. 09295, cup, clay, 7.8 x 12.4 cm
 S. 09296, cup, clay, 10 x 14.3 cm
 S. 09297, cup, clay, 7.3 x 13 cm
 S. 09298, cup, clay, 8.8 x 13.2 cm
 S. 09299, cup, clay, 8.8 x 14 cm
 S. 09300, cup, clay, 6.9 x 10.9 x 10.5 cm
 S. 09301, cup, clay, 8.3 x 13.5 cm
 S. 09302, cylindrical bowl, clay, 6.7 x 10.4 cm
 S. 09303, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 12.3 x 12.1 cm
 S. 09304, bowl, clay, 5.7 x 12.5 cm
 S. 09305, bowl, clay, 5.3 x 19.4 cm
 S. 09306, lid, clay, 4.2 x 11.8 cm
 S. 09307, lid, clay, 2.3 x 11.7 cm
 S. 09308, lid, clay, 2.8 x 10 cm
 S. 09309, lid, clay, 2.7 x 9.5
 S. 09310, lid, clay, 2.5 x 10.2 cm
 S. 09311, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 14.4 cm
 S. 09312, bowl, clay, 5.3 x 13.7 cm
 S. 09313, miniature bowl, clay, 2.6 x 5.3 cm
 S. 09314, fragment of *kernos*, clay, 2.5 x 12.5 x 5.5 cm
 S. 09315, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 12.4 cm
 S. 09316, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 11.6 cm
 S. 09317, bowl, clay, 6.8 x 9.3 cm
 S. 09318, bowl, clay, 8.5 x 13.3 cm
 S. 09319, bowl, clay, 7.7 x 12 cm
 S. 09320, bowl, clay, 6.7 x 11.7 cm
 S. 09321, bowl, clay, 7.1 x 10.8 cm
 S. 09322, bowl, clay, 5.9 x 11.2 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09323, cup, clay, 7.2 x 10.4 cm
 S. 09324, cup, clay, 5.6 x 9.1 cm
 S. 09325, bowl, clay, 4.6 x 9 cm
 S. 09326, bowl, clay, 5.7 x 10.7 cm
 S. 09327, bowl, clay, 6.8 x 11.2 cm
 S. 09328, bowl, clay, 6.6 x 11.3 cm
 S. 09329, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 10.4 cm
 S. 09330, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 10.4 cm
 S. 09331, bowl, clay, 5.9 x 11.6 cm
 S. 09332, bowl, clay, 6 x 10 cm
 S. 09333, bowl, clay, 5.6 x 9.5 cm
 S. 09334, bowl, clay, 5 x 10.4 cm
 S. 09335, bowl, clay, 6.8 x 12 cm
 S. 09336, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 10.5 cm
 S. 09337, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 10.6 cm
 S. 09338, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 10.2 cm
 S. 09339, bowl, clay, 6.1 x 10.6 cm
 S. 09340, bowl, clay, 7.3 x 12 cm
 S. 09341, bowl, clay, 5.2 x 10.8 cm
 S. 09342, bowl, clay, 5.7 x 10.1 cm
 S. 09343, bowl, clay, 5.3 x 10 cm
 S. 09344, bowl, clay, 6 x 9.6 cm
 S. 09345, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 11 cm
 S. 09346, bowl, clay, 5.2 x 10.5 cm
 S. 09347, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 10.6 cm
 S. 09348, bowl, clay, 6 x 9 cm
 S. 09349, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 10.8 cm
 S. 09350, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 9.6 cm
 S. 09351, bowl, clay, 6.8 x 9 cm
 S. 09352, bowl, clay, 7 x 12.5 cm
 S. 09353, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 12.3 cm
 S. 09354, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 11.2 cm
 S. 09355, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 10 cm
 S. 09356/1, bowl, clay, 7.4 x 12.2 cm
 S. 09356/2, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 10.3 cm
 S. 09358, bowl, clay, 5.2 x 11 cm
 S. 09359, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 9.6 cm
 S. 09360, bowl, clay, 5.2 x 11.1 cm

S. 09361, bowl, clay, 7.7 x 11.2 cm
 S. 09362, bowl, clay, 6.8 x 10.5 cm
 S. 09363, bowl, clay, 5 x 10 cm
 S. 09364, bowl, clay, 7.5 x 11.4 cm
 S. 09365, bowl, clay, 6 x 10.4 cm
 S. 09366, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 10 cm
 S. 09367, bowl, clay, 6 x 9.8 cm
 S. 09368, bowl, clay, 6 x 10 cm
 S. 09369, bowl, clay, 5 x 10 cm
 S. 09370, bowl, clay, 5.2 x 11.3 cm
 S. 09371, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 12.8 cm
 S. 09372, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 13.6 cm
 S. 09373, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 12.3 cm
 S. 09374, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 18.2 cm
 S. 09375, bowl, clay, 6.7 x 18.7 cm
 S. 09376, bowl, clay, 7.6 x 19.5 cm
 S. 09378, bowl, clay, 6 x 15 cm
 S. 09379, bowl, clay, 6 x 15.5 cm
 S. 09380, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 15 cm
 S. 09381, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 16.7 cm
 S. 09382, bowl, clay, 6 x 13.3 cm
 S. 09383, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 14.8 cm
 S. 09384, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 14.8 cm
 S. 09385, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 14.4 cm
 S. 09386, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 15.5 cm
 S. 09387, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 14.3 cm
 S. 09388, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 14.1 cm
 S. 09389, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 12.6 cm
 S. 09390, bowl, clay, 7 x 15.6 cm
 S. 09391, bowl, clay, 5 x 12.6 cm
 S. 09392, bowl, clay, 6 x 15.4 cm
 S. 09393, bowl, clay, 6 x 14 cm
 S. 09394, miniature bowl, clay, 3 x 7.8 cm
 S. 09395, lid, clay, 3.7 x 13 cm
 S. 09396, miniature bowl, clay, 3 x 6.1 cm
 S. 09397, miniature bowl, clay, 3 x 7.7 cm
 S. 09398, bowl, clay, 6 x 15.6 cm
 S. 09399, bowl, clay, 5.2 x 12 cm
 S. 09400, bowl, clay, 6.6 x 15.1 cm
 S. 09401, bowl, clay, 7 x 15 cm
 S. 09402, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 14.5 cm
 S. 09403, bowl, clay, 6 x 13.8 cm
 S. 09404, bowl, clay, 5.6 x 11.5 cm
 S. 09405, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 15.4 cm
 S. 09406, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 11 cm
 S. 09407, bowl, clay, 5.1 x 13.6 cm
 S. 09409, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 12.3 cm
 S. 09410, bowl, clay, 7 x 13.2 cm
 S. 09411, bowl, clay, 5.1 x 14.8 cm
 S. 09412, bowl, clay, 4.7 x 11.8 cm
 S. 09413, bowl, clay, 6 x 13.5 cm
 S. 09414, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 12 cm
 S. 09415, bowl, clay, 5 x 11.4 cm
 S. 09416, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 12.5 cm
 S. 09417, bowl, clay, 5 x 11 cm
 S. 09418, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 12 cm
 S. 09419, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 14 cm
 S. 09420, bowl, clay, 6.8 x 14 cm
 S. 09421, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 14.5 cm
 S. 09422, bowl, clay, 7.5 x 16 cm
 S. 09423, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 14.5 cm
 S. 09424, bowl, clay, 6 x 13.6 x 13.4 cm
 S. 09425, bowl, clay, 6 x 12.9 x 13.4 cm
 S. 09426, bowl, clay, 6 x 12.8 cm
 S. 09427, bowl, clay, 5.2 x 12.8 cm
 S. 09428, pot, clay, 19.5 x 25.4 cm
 S. 09429, jar, clay, 24.5 x 18 cm
 S. 09430, amphora, clay, 24 x 25 x 12 cm
 S. 09431, amphora, clay, 22.4 x 5.1 cm
 S. 09432, cup, clay, 4.9 x 12.8 cm
 S. 09433, fragment of dish, clay, 4.4 cm
 S. 09433 numerodoppio, fragment of dish, clay, 14.8 x 23.5 x 5.5 cm
 S. 09434/1-3, vase fragments, clay, 11.8 x 10.4 cm;
 7.2 x 8 cm; 16.5 x 16.9 cm
 S. 09435, vase fragment, clay, 10.3 x 6.1 cm
 S. 09436, arm of statuette, wood, 47 x 5.5 x 6 cm
 S. 09437, statuette, wood, 22.5 x 4.5 x 3 cm
 S. 09438, base of statuette, wood, 9 x 11 x 9.5 cm
 S. 09440, statuette, wood, 8.9 x 4 x 7 cm
 S. 09441/01, oar of model boat, wood, 18.1 x 2 x 0.8 cm
 S. 09441/02, oar of model boat, wood, 1.7 x 17.1 x 0.8 cm
 S. 09441/03, oar of model boat, wood, 20.4 x 1.2 x 0.7 cm
 S. 09441/04, oar of model boat, wood, 18.7 x 0.8 x 1.4 cm
 S. 09441/05, oar of model boat, wood, 17.8 x 0.8 x 2 cm
 S. 09441/06, oar of model boat, wood, 19 x 0.8 x 2.1 cm
 S. 09441/07, oar of model boat, wood, 0.7 x 11 x 1.3 cm
 S. 09441/08, oar of model boat, wood, 17.2 x 0.7 x 1.2 cm
 S. 09441/09, oar of model boat, wood, 17.8 x 0.8 x 1.9 cm
 S. 09441/10, oar of model boat, wood, 17.6 x 0.8 x 1.9 cm
 S. 09442/1, oar of model boat, wood, 36 x 4.5 cm
 S. 09442/2, oar of model boat, wood, 36 x 4.5 cm
 S. 09442/3, mast of boat model, wood, 15.8 x 1.5 cm
 S. 09443, oar of model boat, wood, 45.8 x 5 cm
 S. 09444/A, shield, wood, 8.5 x 51 x 6.5 cm
 S. 09444/B, shield, wood, 12 x 54 x 8.5 cm
 S. 09444/C, shield, wood, 11 x 56 x 7.5 cm
 S. 09444/D, shield, wood, 7 x 15 x 5 cm
 S. 09444/E, shield, wood, 5.3 x 13.5 x 2 cm
 S. 09444/F, shield, wood, 6.8 x 15 x 4.8 cm
 S. 09445, basket, vegetable fibres, 5 x 1.4 x 43 cm
 S. 09446, hoe, wood, 20 cm
 S. 09448, mallet, wood, 13 x 26 cm
 S. 09448, mallet, wood, 44 x 10 cm
 S. 09449, tool, wood, 44.5 x 11 x 89 cm
 S. 09450, vase (?), wood
 S. 09451, bowl, clay, 8.2 x 10.6 cm
 S. 09452, headrest, wood, 5 x 12.2 x 6.5 cm
 S. 09453, statue, clay, 14 x 9.5 x 6 cm
 S. 09454, hippopotamus figurine, clay, 7.5 x 6.9 x 12.4 cm
 S. 09455, hippopotamus figurine, clay, 7 x 6 x 13 cm
 S. 09456, amphora, clay, 7.3 x 5.2 cm
 S. 09463, oar of model boat, wood, 35.6 x 4.3 cm
 S. 09464, oar of model boat, wood, 34.4 x 4.5 cm
 S. 09465, oar of model boat, wood, 33.3 x 2.8 cm
 S. 09466, oar of model boat, wood, 33.3 x 4 cm
 S. 09467, oar of model boat, wood, 46.2 x 4.5 cm
 S. 09468, oar of model boat, wood, 35 x 3.9 cm
 S. 09469, oar of model boat, wood, 49 x 5.2 cm
 S. 09470, oar of model boat, wood, 46 x 4.3 cm
 S. 09471, fork, wood, 2.5 x 14.5 x 13.5 cm
 S. 09472, fork, wood, 15 x 14 x 12 cm
 S. 09473, peg (?), wood, 32.5 x 3.5 cm
 S. 09474, mallet, wood, 19 x 3.7 cm
 S. 09475, arm of statuette, wood, 16 x 1.5 cm
 S. 09475, arm of statuette, wood, 18 x 5 x 5 cm
 S. 09476/01, mallet, wood, 8.5 x 2.3 cm
 S. 09476/02, mallet, wood, 4.4 x 10 cm
 S. 09476/03, model vase, wood, 7.2 x 5 cm
 S. 09476/04, mallet, wood, 8 x 2.2 cm
 S. 09476/05, mallet, wood, 18.2 x 9.5 x 4.2 cm

S. 09476/06, statuette, wood, 8.2 x 3.2 cm
 S. 09476/07, peg, wood, 13.7 x 2.5 cm
 S. 09476/08, arm of statuette(?), wood, 14.4 x 1.2 cm
 S. 09476/09, thigh of statuette, wood, 3.5 x 14.7 cm
 S. 09476/10, model fan, wood, 4.2 x 8.4 cm
 S. 09476/11, paw of figurine, wood, 8.7 cm
 S. 09476/12, model vase (?), wood, 7 x 4.3 cm
 S. 09476/13, fragment of coffin, wood, 17.5 x 2.3 cm
 S. 09476/14, fragment of coffin, wood, 11 x 1.2 cm
 S. 09476/15, arm of statuette, wood, 11.7 x 0.9 cm
 S. 09477/01, arrow, reed, 68 x 0.8 cm
 S. 09477/02, arrow, reed, 57.3 x 1 cm
 S. 09477/03, arrow, reed, 73 x 0.7 cm
 S. 09477/04, arrow, reed, 68 x 0.8 cm
 S. 09477/05, arrow, reed, 68.5 x 1 cm
 S. 09477/06, arrow, reed, 73 x 0.8 cm
 S. 09477/07, arrow, reed, 79.5 x 1 cm
 S. 09477/08, arrow, reed, 22.7 x 0.7 cm
 S. 09477/09, arrow, reed, 18.5 cm
 S. 09477/10, arrow, reed, 21.5 x 0.4 cm
 S. 09478, box, wood, 14.5 x 7 x 5.5 cm
 S. 09479, comb, wood, 6.3 x 9.2 x 0.8 cm
 S. 09481=Prov. 99, statuette of Ptah-Sokar-Osiris,
 wood, 47 x 34 x 16 cm
 S. 09483, zoological finds, organic
 S. 09483/2, animal mummy, organic, 8 x 15 x 26 cm
 S. 09485, fragments of papyrus, cyperus papyrus, 7 X 6 cm

OBJECTS FROM THE 1910 SEASON

S. 10486, long sides of coffin, wood
 S. 10489 numero doppio, fragments of coffin, wood
 S. 10492, fragment of grinding stone, basalt, 33 x 58 x 9.5 cm
 S. 10534/3, mummy, organic, 160 x 40 cm
S. 10534/1-2, anthropoid coffin, wood, 168.5 x 47 x 28.5 cm
 S. 10535, fragment of textile, linen
S. 10535/1-2, anthropoid coffin, wood, 149.5 x 95 x 47 cm
 S. 10535/3-4, fragment of textile, linen
 S. 10535/1a, fragment of textile, linen, 96 x 45 cm
 S. 10535/1b, fragment of textile, linen, 96 x 45 cm
 S. 10535/1c, fragment of textile, linen, 160 x 43 cm
 S. 10535/1c, fragment of textile, linen, 160 x 43 cm
 S. 10535/1d, fragment of textile, linen, 160 x 43 cm
 S. 10535/1e, fragment of textile, linen
 S. 10535/1f, fragment of textile, linen
 S. 10535/1g, fragment of textile, linen
 S. 10535/2, fragments of textile, linen
 S. 10535/3, fragment of textile, linen, 40 x 160 cm
 S. 10535/3b, fragment of textile, linen, 20 x 42 cm
 S. 10535/3c, fragment of textile, linen
 S. 10535/3d, fragments of textile, linen
 S. 10535/3e, fragments of textile, linen, 20 x 17 cm
 S. 10535/3f, fragments of textile, linen
 S. 10535/3h, fragments of textile, linen
 S. 10535/3i, fragments of textile, linen
 S. 10535/4, fragments of textile, linen
 S. 1062[.](sic), jar, clay, 10.5 x 8.7 cm
 S. 10646, female figurine, limestone, 15 x 11 x 3.5 cm
 S. 10647, offering tray, clay, 20 x 26 x 5.5 cm
 S. 10648, offering tray, clay
 S. 10652, shabti, wood, 24.3 x 7.1 x 3.5 cm
 S. 10653, shabti, clay, 20.4 x 5.7 x 3.1 cm
 S. 10654, shabti, wood, 24.7 x 6.7 x 3 cm
 S. 10655, shabti, wood, 19.1 x 5.8 x 3.3 cm

S. 10656, shabti, wood, 20.4 x 5.3 x 2.8 cm
 S. 10657, shabti, wood, 21.8 x 6 x 2.4 cm
 S. 10658, shabti, wood, 20.4 x 6 x 2.5 cm
 S. 10659, shabti, wood, 22.3 x 5.8 x 2.4 cm
 S. 10660, shabti, wood, 19.9 x 5.7 x 2.6 cm
 S. 10661, shabti, wood, 20 x 5.8 x 2.7 cm
 S. 10662, shabti, wood, 20.9 x 5.4 x 2.8 cm
 S. 10663, shabti, wood, 22.8 x 5 x 1.8 cm
 S. 10664, shabti, wood, 22.8 x 5.2 x 2.5 cm
 S. 10665, shabti, wood, 20.6 x 5.2 x 2 cm
 S. 10666, shabti, wood, 19.5 x 5.2 x 2.4 cm
 S. 10667, shabti, wood, 20.6 x 5.9 x 2.4 cm
 S. 10668, shabti, wood, 20 x 6.1 x 2.7 cm
 S. 10669, shabti, wood, 20.9 x 5.1 x 1.5 cm
 S. 10670, shabti, wood, 19.9 x 4.7 x 2 cm
 S. 10671, shabti, wood, 18.5 x 5.1 x 2.1 cm
 S. 10672, shabti, wood, 17.8 x 4.8 x 2 cm
 S. 10673, shabti, wood, 18.9 x 4.9 x 2.3 cm
 S. 10674, shabti, wood, 18.5 x 4.8 x 2.1 cm
 S. 10675, shabti, wood, 20 x 4.5 x 2.2 cm
 S. 10676, shabti, wood, 20 x 5.8 x 2 cm
 S. 10677, shabti, wood, 20.9 x 4.9 x 2.6 cm
 S. 10678, shabti, wood, 20.1 x 4 x 1.6 cm
 S. 10679, shabti, wood, 21.2 x 4.4 x 2.1 cm
 S. 10680, shabti, wood, 20.1 x 4.1 x 2 cm
 S. 10681, shabti, wood, 20.4 x 3.7 x 2.1 cm
 S. 10682, shabti, wood, 11.1 x 5 x 2.85 cm
 S. 10683/01-02, shabti, clay, 16.4 x 4.8 x 2.9 cm
 S. 10684, shabti, clay, 14.4 x 5.1 x 3.3 cm
 S. 10685, shabti, clay, 15.2 x 5.1 x 3 cm
 S. 10686, shabti, clay, 17.6 x 5.1 x 3.2 cm
 S. 10687, shabti, clay, 17 x 4.8 x 2.8 cm
 S. 10688, shabti, clay, 17 x 4.7 x 3 cm
 S. 10689, shabti, clay, 18.7 x 5.7 x 2.9 cm
 S. 10690, shabti, clay, 11.8 x 5.6 x 3.1 cm
 S. 10691, shabti, clay, 20.2 x 5.8 x 3.3 cm
 S. 10692/01-02, shabti, clay, 3.4 cm
 S. 10693, shabti, clay, 19.9 x 5.5 x 2.3 cm
 S. 10694, cosmetic vessel, limestone, 5.2 x 9 x 4.8 cm
 S. 10701, bow, wood, 154 cm.
 S. 10702, bow, wood, 2.5 x 170 cm
 S. 10703/01, arrow, reed, 60 x 1.3 cm
 S. 10703/02, arrow, reed, 68.7 x 0.8 cm
 S. 10703/03, arrow, reed, 64.5 x 0.8 cm
 S. 10703/04, arrow, reed, 60.5 x 0.8 cm
 S. 10703/05, arrow, reed, 60.5 x 0.8 cm
 S. 10704/01, arrow, reed, 53.5 x 0.8 cm
 S. 10704/02, arrow, reed, 55.2 x 0.7 cm
 S. 10704/03, arrow, reed, 78 cm
 S. 10705/01, arrow, reed, 23.5 x 0.5 cm
 S. 10705/02, arrow, reed, 28.3 x 0.5 cm
 S. 10706, oar (?), wood, 76 x 12 cm
 S. 10707, stick, wood, 175 x 5.4 cm
 S. 10707, stick, wood, 2.5 x 143.5 cm
 S. 10708, stick, wood, 2.5 x 153 cm
 S. 10709, stick, wood, 130 cm
 S. 10710, stick, wood, 2.5 x 138 cm
 S. 10711, stick, wood, 2 x 120 cm
 S. 10712, stick, wood, 3.5 x 124 cm
 S. 10713, stick, wood, 3.2 x 123 cm
 S. 10714, stick, wood, 3 x 125.5 cm
 S. 10716, stick, wood, 73 cm
 S. 10717, stick, wood, 67 x 15.5 cm
 S. 10718, stick, wood, 64 cm
 S. 10719, fragment of stick, wood, 3.5 x 75.5 cm

S. 10720, mallet, wood, 15.5 x 30.5 cm
 S. 10721(?), headrest, wood, 20.1 x 7.6 x 21.7 cm
 S. 10722, headrest, wood, 17.8 x 5.9 x 20 cm
 S. 10723, headrest, wood, 21.5 x 8.8 x 22.8 cm
 S. 10724, headrest, wood, 18.7 x 6.2 x 19.6 cm
 S. 10725, headrest, wood, 20.5 x 4.9 x 16.4 cm
 S. 10726, headrest, wood, 18 x 7 x 22.4 cm
 S. 10727, base of statuette, wood, 7.5 x 12 x 34 cm
 S. 10729, jar, clay, 28.2 x 14.4 cm
 S. 10730(?), jar, clay, 27.6 x 14.4 cm
 S. 10731/2, bread mould, clay, 15 x 8.6 cm
 S. 10731/2, bread mould, clay, 16.7 x 4.7 cm
 S. 10732, bread mould, clay, 16.6 x 9.2 cm
 S. 10733, bread mould, clay, 16.4 x 9.2 cm
 S. 10734, bread mould, clay, 15.3 x 8.5 cm
 S. 10735, bread mould, clay, 16.9 x 9 cm
 S. 10736, bread mould, clay, 15.5 x 9.8 cm
 S. 10737, bread mould, clay, 16.6 x 9.5 cm
 S. 10738, bread mould, clay, 13.2 x 9 cm
 S. 10739, bread mould, clay, 16.2 x 9 cm
 S. 10740, bread mould, clay, 18 x 7.4 cm
 S. 10741, bowl, clay, 11 x 19.4 cm
 S. 10743, miniature bowl, clay, 3.7 x 6.3 cm
 S. 10744, jar, clay, 10.2 x 10.8 cm
 S. 10745, model granary, clay, 17.6 x 15.4 cm
 S. 10746, tall pot stand, clay, 35.3 x 14.3 cm
 S. 10747, tall pot stand, clay, 28.6 x 5.1 cm
 S. 10749, tall pot stand, clay, 24.7 x 15.4 cm
 S. 10750, tall pot stand, clay, 21.3 x 14 cm
 S. 10750 bis, jar, clay, 15.6 x 14.2 cm
 S. 10751, tall pot stand, clay, 19.6 x 15.8 cm
 S. 10752, tall pot stand, clay, 27.7 x 5.1 cm
 S. 10753, tall pot stand, clay, 36.4 x 19.6 cm
 S. 10754, jar, clay, 18.5 x 16.7 cm
 S. 10755, jar, clay, 13.7 x 12.9 cm
 S. 10756, jar, clay, 18.3 x 13.5 cm
 S. 10757, jar, clay, 21.9 x 15.7 cm
 S. 10759, jar, clay, 18.1 x 14.9 cm
 S. 10760, jar, clay, 19 x 15.7 cm
 S. 10761, jar, clay, 16.7 x 13.8 cm
 S. 10762 (?), jar, clay, 15.6 x 13.8 cm
 S. 10763, jar, clay, 18.7 x 14.8 cm
 S. 10764, jar, clay, 18.6 x 14.7 cm
 S. 10765/1, jar, clay, 16.7 x 13.5 cm
 S. 10765/2, jar, clay, 16.6 x 14 cm
 S. 10765/3, lamp, clay, 2.8 x 5.2 x 7 cm
 S. 10766, jar, clay, 17.3 x 11.1 cm
 S. 10767, jar, clay, 14 x 11.3 cm
 S. 10768, jar, clay, 19.2 x 14.5 cm
 S. 10769, jar, clay, 21 x 17.2 cm
 S. 10770, jar, clay, 13.3 x 20 cm
 S. 10771, jar, clay, 21.8 x 5.1 cm
 S. 10772, jar, clay, 17.2 x 5.1 cm
 S. 10773, jar, clay, 18.7 x 14.6 cm
 S. 10774, jar, clay, 19.8 x 5.1 cm
 S. 10775, jar, clay, 15 x 14.8 cm
 S. 10776, jar, clay, 15.6 x 11.5 cm
 S. 10777, jar, clay, 15.4 x 11.1 cm
 S. 10778, jar, clay, 18.2 x 11.3 cm
 S. 10779, jar, clay, 17.2 x 11.6 cm
 S. 10780, jar, clay, 16 x 13.1 cm
 S. 10781, jar, clay, 15.3 x 10.2 cm
 S. 10782, jar, clay, 15.2 x 9.9 cm
 S. 10783, jar, clay, 15.8 x 11.4 cm
 S. 10784, jar, clay, 14.3 x 8.6 x 10.1 cm
 S. 10785, jar, clay, 17.7 x 10.2 cm
 S. 10786, jar, clay, 15.8 x 11.8 cm
 S. 10787, jar, clay, 14.5 x 11.1 cm
 S. 10788, jar, clay, 14.4 x 8.6 cm
 S. 10789, jar, clay, 14.4 x 8.6 cm
 S. 10790, jar, clay, 19.8 x 12.3 cm
 S. 10791, jar, clay, 14 x 8.8 cm
 S. 10792, jar, clay, 11.7 x 8.1 cm
 S. 10793, jar, clay, 16.1 x 7.7 cm
 S. 10794, jar, clay, 15.2 x 9.5 cm
 S. 10795, jar, clay, 15 x 10.8 cm
 S. 10796, jar, clay, 14.3 x 9.3 cm
 S. 10797, jar, clay, 15 x 10.2 cm
 S. 10798, jar, clay, 14.4 x 5.1 cm
 S. 10799, jar, clay, 17.3 x 5.1 cm
 S. 108[46], bread mould, clay, 7.5 x 16.8 cm
 S. 10800, jar, clay, 16.3 x 5.1 cm
 S. 10801, jar, clay, 14.7 x 9.1 cm
 S. 10802, jar, clay, 12.5 x 8.4 cm
 S. 10803, jar, clay, 14.3 x 9.2 cm
 S. 10804, jar, clay, 13.2 x 7.9 cm
 S. 10805, jar, clay, 15.3 x 10.4 cm
 S. 10806, jar, clay, 14 x 8.5 cm
 S. 10807, jar, clay, 11 x 9.6 cm
 S. 10808, jar, clay, 14.4 x 5.1 cm
 S. 10809, jar, clay, 15 x 10.8 cm
 S. 10810, jar, clay, 12.6 x 8.2 cm
 S. 10811, jar, clay, 20.9 x 12.4 cm
 S. 10812, jar, clay, 22.9 x 10.4 cm
 S. 10813, *amphoriskos*, clay, 17.7 x 8.1 cm
 S. 10814, jar, clay, 23.6 x 10 cm
 S. 10815, jar, clay, 21.3 x 5.1 cm
 S. 10816, jar, clay, 17 x 5.1 cm
 S. 10817, jar, clay, 20.4 x 11.8 cm
 S. 10819, *amphoriskos*, clay, 19.6 x 12.2 cm
 S. 10820, jug, clay, 7.4 x 19 cm
 S. 10821, jug, clay, 12 x 10.3 cm
 S. 10822, jug, clay, 14.4 x 11.2 cm
 S. 10823, bottle, clay, 14 x 8 cm
 S. 10824, jug, clay, 11.4 x 9.3 cm
 S. 10825, jar, clay, 11.6 x 9.3 cm
 S. 10826, jar, clay, 9.1 x 9 cm
 S. 10827, jar, clay, 15.2 x 9.1 cm
 S. 10828, jar, clay, 14.3 x 8.2 cm
 S. 10829, *hes* vase, clay, 9.6 x 6.3 cm
 S. 10830, jar, clay, 9.7 x 9.3 cm
 S. 10831, jar, clay, 9.5 x 9.9 cm
 S. 10832, jar, clay, 8.8 x 8.6 cm
 S. 10833, jar, clay, 9 x 12.1 cm
 S. 10834, jar, clay, 7.6 x 9.1 cm
 S. 10835, vase fragment, clay, 4.8 x 9.7 cm
 S. 10836, jar, clay, 8.9 x 8.7 cm
 S. 10837, jar, clay, 15 x 6.5 cm
 S. 10838, jar, clay, 10.6 x 6.3 cm
 S. 10839, jar, clay, 9.8 x 6.1 cm
 S. 10840, jar, clay, 8.9 x 7.6 cm
 S. 10841, jar, clay, 8.3 x 8.7 cm
 S. 10842, jar, clay, 10.6 x 9.8 cm
 S. 10843, jar, clay, 7.3 x 7.3 cm
 S. 10844, vase, clay, 4.6 x 12 cm
 S. 10845, jar, clay, 11 x 8.6 cm
 S. 10846, jar, clay, 8.9 x 9.6 cm
 S. 10847, lid, clay, 6.2 x 10.2 cm
 S. 10848, bowl, clay, 4 x 8.7 x 8.9 cm
 S. 10849, jar, clay, 9.7 x 7.3 cm

- S. 10850, jar, clay, 11 x 9.5 cm
 S. 10851, jar, clay, 8.7 x 8.6 cm
 S. 10852, jar, clay, 7.3 x 6.6 cm
 S. 10853, jar, clay, 9.4 x 9 cm
 S. 10854, jar, clay, 10.5 x 9.1 cm
 S. 10855, jar, clay, 10.8 x 8.8 cm
 S. 10856, jar, clay, 10 x 8.9 cm
 S. 10857, jar, clay, 9 x 8.6 cm
 S. 10858, jar, clay, 9.3 x 8.7 cm
 S. 10859, bowl, clay, 4.6 x 13.8 cm
 S. 10860, bowl, clay, 4.8 x 12.4 cm
 S. 10861, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 12.8 cm
 S. 10862, bowl, clay, 5 x 12 cm
 S. 10863, bowl, clay, 5 x 13.4 cm
 S. 10864, bowl, clay, 4, 5 x 12.8 cm
 S. 10865, bowl, clay, 6 x 13 cm
 S. 10866, bowl, clay, 4.6 x 10.5 cm
 S. 10867, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 9 cm
 S. 10869, bowl, clay, 7 x 9 cm
 S. 10870, cup, clay, 14.4 x 26.5 cm
 S. 10871, cup, clay, 8.5 x 14.2 cm
 S. 10872, cup, clay, 9 x 12 x 13.6 cm
 S. 10873, cup, clay, 7.2 x 12.3 cm
 S. 10874, cup, clay, 7.7 x 12.5 cm
 S. 10875, cup, clay, 8.3 x 12.4 cm
 S. 10876, cup, clay, 7 x 12 x 10.9 cm
 S. 10877, cup, clay, 9 x 14.2 cm
 S. 10878, cup, clay, 8.4 x 12 cm
 S. 10879, cup, clay, 7.8 x 12.2 cm
 S. 10880, cup, clay, 7 x 14.7 cm
 S. 10881, cup, clay, 6 x 10 cm
 S. 10882, cup, clay, 7.2 x 12 x 13 cm
 S. 10883, cup fragment, clay, 5.1 x 8.5 cm
 S. 10884, cup, clay, 7.5 x 11.8 cm
 S. 10885, cup, clay, 6.8 x 11.4 cm
 S. 10886, cup, clay, 8.3 x 13.4 cm
 S. 10887, cup, clay, 7.3 x 12 x 13 cm
 S. 10888, cup, clay, 10 x 13.5 cm
 S. 10889, cup, clay, 12.5 x 12 cm
 S. 10890, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 9.6 cm
 S. 10891, bowl, clay, 6.6 x 12 x 12 cm
 S. 10892, bowl, clay, 4.8 x 12 x 10.6 cm
 S. 10893, bowl, clay, 5 x 10.8 cm
 S. 10894, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 10.8 cm
 S. 10895, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 12 x 10.5 cm
 S. 10896, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 10 cm
 S. 10897, bowl, clay, 7.4 x 10 cm
 S. 10898, bowl, clay, 7.1 x 11.4 cm
 S. 10899, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 10.6 cm
 S. 10900, bowl, clay, 6.6 x 10 cm
 S. 10901, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 11 cm
 S. 10902, bowl, clay, 6 x 9.8 cm
 S. 10903, bowl, clay, 6 x 11.8 cm
 S. 10904, bowl, clay, 6 x 12 cm
 S. 10905, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 10.5 cm
 S. 10906, bowl, clay, 6 x 11 cm
 S. 10907, bowl, clay, 6.8 x 12 x 11.1 cm
 S. 10908, bowl, clay, 6.6 x 12 x 11 cm
 S. 10909, bowl, clay, 7.4 x 10.8 cm
 S. 10910, bowl, clay, 5 x 9.8 cm
 S. 10911, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 10.9 cm
 S. 10912, bowl, clay, 5.6 x 10 cm
 S. 10913, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 10.8 cm
 S. 10914, bowl, clay, 7 x 9.8 cm
 S. 10915, bowl, clay, 7.5 x 12 cm
 S. 10916, bowl, clay, 6 x 11.4 cm
 S. 10917, bowl, clay, 6.8 x 11.5 cm
 S. 10918, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 9.2 cm
 S. 10919, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 10.8 cm
 S. 10920, bowl, clay, 5.6 x 9.4 cm
 S. 10921, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 10.4 cm
 S. 10922, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 10.8 cm
 S. 10923, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 10 cm
 S. 10924, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 11.6 cm
 S. 10925, bowl, clay, 6 x 10.4 cm
 S. 10926, bowl, clay, 7.6 x 9.6 cm
 S. 10927, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 11.2 cm
 S. 10928, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 11.2 cm
 S. 10929, bowl, clay, 5.6 x 11.3 cm
 S. 10930, bowl, clay, 6.7 x 10.6 cm
 S. 10931, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 11 cm
 S. 10932, bowl, clay, 7 x 10.7 cm
 S. 10933, bowl, clay, 6 x 10 cm
 S. 10934, bowl, clay, 6 x 11.1 cm
 S. 10935, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 10.6 cm
 S. 10936, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 10.2 cm
 S. 10937, bowl, clay, 5 x 11.4 cm
 S. 10938, bowl, clay, 7 x 11 cm
 S. 10939, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 9.6 cm
 S. 10940, bowl, clay, 5.2 x 10.6 cm
 S. 10941, bowl, clay, 6 x 15 cm
 S. 10942, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 15.4 cm
 S. 10943, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 14 cm
 S. 10944, bowl, clay, 5.2 x 13.8 cm
 S. 10945, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 15 cm
 S. 10946, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 13 cm
 S. 10947, bowl, clay, 6 x 17 cm
 S. 10948, bowl, clay, 6 x 14.8 cm
 S. 10949, bowl, clay, 7.4 x 14.8 cm
 S. 10950, bowl, clay, 6 x 14.8 cm
 S. 10951, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 13.2 cm
 S. 10952, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 13 cm
 S. 10953, bowl, clay, 5.9 x 14.3 cm
 S. 10954, bowl, clay, 5.6 x 14.8 cm
 S. 10955, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 12.8 cm
 S. 10956, bowl, clay, 6 x 14.8 cm
 S. 10957, bowl, clay, 7 x 14.5 cm
 S. 10958, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 15 cm
 S. 10959, bowl, clay, 6 x 15.8 cm
 S. 10960, bowl, clay, 5 x 12 cm
 S. 10961, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 15 cm
 S. 10962, bowl, clay, 6 x 14.3 cm
 S. 10963, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 15 cm
 S. 10964, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 14.7 cm
 S. 10965, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 12.3 cm
 S. 10966, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 18.4 cm
 S. 10967, bowl, clay, 7.4 x 19 cm
 S. 10968, bowl, clay, 6 x 13 cm
 S. 10969, bowl, clay, 6.1 x 12 cm
 S. 10970, bowl, clay, 5.7 x 11.9 cm
 S. 10972, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 13.4 cm
 S. 10974, bowl, clay, 6 x 14.2 cm
 S. 10975, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 13.2 cm
 S. 10976, bowl, clay, 6.7 x 12 cm
 S. 10977, bowl, clay, 5.3 x 12.2 cm
 S. 10978, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 11.6 cm
 S. 10979, bowl, clay, 5.1 x 12.3 cm
 S. 10980, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 12.4 cm
 S. 10981, bowl, clay, 7 x 14.5 cm
 S. 10982, bowl, clay, 6 x 12 x 11 cm

S. 10983, bowl, clay, 5,7 x 12,4 cm
 S. 10984, bowl, clay, 5 x 9 cm
 S. 10985, bowl, clay, 5,9 x 9,8 cm
 S. 10986, bowl, clay, 4,1 x 10,9 cm
 S. 10987, bowl, clay, 5,5 x 12,5 cm
 S. 10988, bowl, clay, 4,9 x 10,6 cm
 S. 10989, bowl, clay, 4,8 x 11,7 cm
 S. 10990, bowl, clay, 5 x 11 cm
 S. 10991, cup, clay, 6,6 x 12,5 cm
 S. 10992, cup, clay, 4,6 x 11,9 cm
 S. 10993, cup, clay, 7,1 x 13,6 cm
 S. 10994, cup, clay, 5,6 x 9,5 cm
 S. 10995, bowl, clay, 4,9 x 14,6 cm
 S. 10996, bowl, clay, 4,5 x 15,2 cm
 S. 10997, bowl, clay, 4,5 x 13 cm
 S. 10998, bowl, clay, 3,7 x 13,5 cm
 S. 10999, bowl, clay, 3,8 x 13,4 cm
 S. 11[...], jar, clay, 43,2 x 30,4 cm
 S. 11000, pot stand, clay, 10,3 x 15 cm
 S. 11001, bowl, clay, 6,8 x 5,9 x 12,8 cm
 S. 11002, hippopotamus figurine, clay, 14 x 10 x 11,5 cm
 S. 11004, mummy of dog, organic, linen, 22 x 66 cm
 S. 11005, mummy of dog, organic, linen, 15 x 42 cm
 S. 11006, mummy of dog, organic, linen, 23 cm
 S. 11007, mummy of dog, organic, linen, 17 x 56 cm
 S. 11008, mummy of dog, organic, linen, 17 x 36 cm
 S. 11009, mummy of monkey, organic, linen, 20 x 76 cm
 S. 11010, mummy of cat, organic, linen, 11 x 50 cm
 S. 11011, mummy of cat, organic, linen, 11 x 50 cm
 S. 11013, mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 11 x 35 cm
 S. 11014, mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 12 x 35 cm
 S. 11015, mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 10 x 35 cm
 S. 11016, mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 13 x 30 cm
 S. 11016/1, mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 10 x 33 cm
 S. 11017, mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 13 x 36 cm
 S. 11018, mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 10,5 x 30 cm
 S. 11019 (n° 1), mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 11 x 38 cm
 S. 11019 (n° 2), mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 12 x 38 cm
 S. 11020, mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 11 x 40 cm
 S. 11021, mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 10 x 28 cm
 S. 11022, mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 12 x 40 cm
 S. 11023, mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 9 x 32 cm
 S. 11024, mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 10 x 32 cm
 S. 11025, animal mummy, organic, linen, 12,5 x 30 cm
 S. 11026, animal mummy, organic, linen, 11 x 31 cm
 S. 11027, animal mummy, organic, linen, 11 x 32 cm
 S. 11028, mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 14 x 40 cm
 S. 11029, mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 15 x 40 cm
 S. 11030, mummy of hawk, organic, linen, 10 x 28 cm
 S. 11032, mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 15 x 40 cm
 S. 11033, mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 14 x 40 cm
 S. 11034(?), mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 8,5 x 26 cm
 S. 11037, pseudo animal mummy, organic, linen, 13 x 32 cm
 S. 11038, mummy of ibis, organic, linen, 13,5 x 38 cm
 S. 11039, mummy of hawk, organic, linen, 6,5 x 26 cm
 S. 11040, mummy of hawk, organic, linen, 6 x 24 cm
 S. 11046, model *sekhem* sceptre, wood, 17,8 x 2,5 cm
 S. 11047, arm of statuette, wood, 20 x 2 cm
 S. 11048, leg of statuette, wood, 10,5 x 3 x 6 cm
 S. 11049, female statuette, wood, 19,2 x 2 x 3,5 cm
 S. 11050, female statuette, clay, 4 x 7,5 x 12,3 cm
 S. 11051, boat/hull (?), wood, 2,5 x 5,5 x 14 cm
 S. 11052, inkpot, wood, 7,2 x 3 x 1,5 cm
 S. 11053, needle (?), copper alloy, 15,5 x 0,5 cm
 S. 11058, papyrus, cyperus papyrus, 45,0 x 16,5 cm

S. 11059, cartonnage mask, gypsum and linen, 42 x 33 cm
 S. 11060, cartonnage fragments, gypsum and linen
 S. 11069, cartonnage fragments, gypsum and linen
 S. 11070, headrest, wood, 20,7 x 8,8 x 20,2 cm
 S. 11071, headrest, wood, 17,9 x 7 x 23,4 cm
 S. 11078, jar, clay, 33,2 x 16 cm
 S. 11079, jar, clay, 14,4 x 9,5 cm
 S. 11080, jar, clay, 31 x 10,6 x 12,6 cm
 S. 11081, jar, clay, 30,3 x 10 x 14,2 cm
 S. 11084, shabti, clay, 14,5 x 4,1 x 2,8 cm
 S. 11085, shabti, clay, 13,8 x 4,1 x 2,3 cm
 S. 11086, shabti, clay, 14 x 4,1 x 2,7 cm
 S. 11087, shabti, clay, 14,1 x 4,1 x 2,8 cm
 S. 11088, shabti, clay, 14,4 x 4,1 x 2,6 cm
 S. 11089, shabti, clay, 13,8 x 4,1 x 2,7 cm
 S. 11090, shabti, clay, 14,1 x 4 x 3,6 cm
 S. 11091, shabti, clay, 13,7 x 3,8 x 2,3 cm
 S. 11092, shabti, clay, 15,6 x 4,7 x 1,9 cm
 S. 11093, shabti, clay, 18,9 x 5,6 x 2,7 cm
 S. 11094, shabti, clay, 8,3 x 3 x 2,7 cm
 S. 11095/01-05, shabti, clay, 2,8 cm (thickness)
 S. 11096, shabti, clay, 17,5 x 4,5 x 3,3 cm
 S. 11097, shabti, clay, 13,9 x 3,4 x 2,7 cm
 S. 11098, shabti, clay, 14,1 x 3,8 x 2,7 cm
 S. 11099, shabti, clay, 14,7 x 3,9 x 2,8 cm
 S. 11100, shabti, faïence, 12,6 x 3,8 x 2,3 cm
 S. 11101, shabti, faïence, 12,7 x 3,7 x 3 cm
 S. 11102, shabti, clay, 14,3 x 3,7 x 2,3 cm
 S. 11103, shabti, clay, 14,2 x 3,9 x 2,4 cm
 S. 11104, shabti, clay, 14,2 x 3,7 x 2,3 cm
 S. 111[...], jar, clay, 17,7 x 10,3 cm
 S. 11106, shabti, clay, 14 x 3,7 x 2,3 cm
 S. 11107, shabti, wood, 16,1 x 4,5 x 2,3 cm
 S. 11108, shabti, limestone, 17,6 x 5,4 x 3,3 cm

OBJECTS FROM THE 1911, 1912 AND 1913 SEASONS

S. 14357, model boat, wood, 33,3 x 76,5 x 16,3 cm
 S. 14357numero doppio, fragment of model boat, wood, 6 x 12 cm
 S. 14358, male statuette, wood, 46 x 24,5 x 10 cm
 S. 14359, male statuette, wood, 41,8 x 8,6 x 21,6 cm
 S. 14360, male statue, wood, 35 cm
 S. 14361, male statue, wood, 64 x 31 x 12,5 cm, base 20 x 40 cm
 S. 14362, male statue, wood, 56 x 14 x 26 cm
 S. 14363, male statue, wood, 35 cm.
 S. 14364, male statue, wood, 35 x 9 x 12 cm, base 20 x 20 cm
 S. 14365(?), arm of male statue, wood, 2,5 cm
 S. 14366, male statuette, wood, 27 x 4,2 cm
 S. 14367, male offering bearer, wood, 27 x 6,6 x 14,6 cm
 S. 14368, male offering bearer, wood, 25,5 x 6,5 x 12,5 cm
 S. 14369, model farmer, wood, 30 cm (height), base 32 X 18 X 5 cm
 S. 14370, model farmer, wood, 20,5 x 3,5 cm
 S. 14371, model of agricultural workers, wood, 19 x 5 x 32 cm
 S. 14372, fragment of model, wood, 36 x 7 cm, 6 x 5 x 2 cm
 S. 14373, model of squatting cook, wood, 23 x 11 x 24 cm
 S. 14374, fragment of model, wood, 4,6 cm.
 S. 14375/03, model of brewers, wood, 5 x 62 x 45 cm
 S. 14377/01, model vase, wood, 9 x 11,5 cm
 S. 14377/02, model vase lid, wood, 10,4 x 2,8 cm
 S. 14377/03, model vase lid, wood, 10 x 2,1 cm
 S. 14377/04, model vase lid (?), wood, 7 x 2,5 cm
 S. 14377/05, part of boat (?), wood, 14,5 x 7,5 x 7,5 cm
 S. 14377/06, model vase, wood, 9 x 11,5 cm
 S. 14377/07, model vase, wood, 8,5 x 11,5 cm

- S. 14377/08, model vase, wood, 8 x 11 cm
 S. 14377/09, model vase, wood, 14 x 11.5 cm
 S. 14377/10, model vase, wood, 8.5 x 11 cm
 S. 14377/11, model vase, wood, 12.1 x 8.6 cm
 S. 14377/12a, fragment of cup, clay, 21 cm
 S. 14377/12b, fragment of cup, clay, 21 cm.
 S. 14377/13, jar, clay, 8.4 x 9.5 cm
S. 14378, coffin of Nebet-em-qis (female), wood, 167 x 45 x 45 cm
S. 14378 (?) numero doppio, coffin, wood, 201 x 45.5 x 45.5 cm
 S. 14378/b, cosmetic jar, calcite, 4 x 4.5 cm
 S. 14378/c, headrest, wood, 20 x 21 x 9 cm
 S. 14378/d, cosmetic vase, stone, 7.5 x 8 cm
 S. 14378/e, box, wood, 7.5 x 10.5 x 20 cm
 S. 14378/f, fragment of spatula (?), bone, 1 x 7 cm
 S. 14378/g, stone, stone, 4, 5 x 7.3 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14378/h, 3 small combs, wood, 5.3 x 8.4 cm, 5.2 x 8.5 cm, 5.6 x 9.5 cm
 S. 14378/a, mummy of Nebet-em-qis, organic, 160 cm
 S. 14380, mirror, wood, copper alloy, 34 x 21 cm
S. 14381 /1, coffin of Ket-ikeret (female), wood, 53.5 x 183 x 42 cm
 S. 14381/1, mummy of Ket-ikeret, organic, 166 cm
S. 14385 /2, coffin of Henu (male), wood, 191 x 59 x 44 cm
 S. 14385/3, headrest, wood, 27 x 22 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14385/1, mummy of Henu, organic, 174 cm
 S. 14385/1, numero doppio, mummy, organic, 160 cm
 S. 14386, stick, wood, 145 x 2 cm
S. 14391, coffin of Idy (male), wood, 44 x 180 x 41 cm
 S. 14391/2, mummy of Idy, bones, 182 cm
 S. 14391/3, headrest, wood, 24, 5 x 22 x 9 cm
S. 14393/1(?), coffin of lu (male), wood, 48 x 170 x 49.5 cm
 S. 14393/2, mummy of lu, organic, linen, 170 cm
 S. 14394, stick, wood, 138 x 3, 5 cm
 S. 14395, long side of coffin, wood, 118 x 43 cm
S. 14396, coffin, wood, 53 x 46 x 172 cm
 S. 14396/a, mummy, organic, 160 x 40 cm
 S. 14396/b, headrest, wood, 17, 5 x 7, 5 x 16 cm
 S. 14396/c, box, wood, 7 x 21 cm
 S. 14396/d, cosmetic vessel, clay, 7 x 21 cm
 S. 14397, mirror, wood, 22 x 12 cm
S. 144[.] /a, coffin, wood, 51.5 x 40 x 180 cm
S. 14403, coffin, wood, 44 x 36.5 x 146.4 cm
 S. 14406, fragments of coffin, wood,
S. 14412 numero doppio, coffin, wood, 153 x 35.5 x 45.5 cm
S. 14415/1, coffin, wood, 50, 5 x 192 x 48, 5 cm
 S. 14415/2, mummy, organic, 14415/2
 S. 14415/3, headrest, wood, 23, 5 x 22 x 8 cm
 S. 14416, stick, wood, 161.5 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14421, disassembled coffin, wood
 S. 14423, fragments of coffin, wood
 S. 14425/3, cartonnage fragments, linen
S. 14426/1, coffin, wood, 46 x 173 x 42 cm
 S. 14426/2, mummy, organic, 173 cm.
 S. 14426/3, headrest, wood, 22, 5 x 19 x 7 cm
 S. 14426/4, pillow (?), textile
 S. 14426/5, linen (?), textile
S. 14427, coffin, wood, 48 x 46.5 x 142 cm
S. 14429, coffin, wood, 144 x 52 x 53 cm
 S. 1443[.], ostrakon, clay, 8, 0 x 9, 0 cm
 S. 14431, coffin fragment, wood, 133 x 46 cm
 S. 14432, stick, wood, 3 x 128 x 3 cm
S. 14433, coffin, wood, 44 x 34, 5 x 153, 5 cm
 S. 14434(?), funerary basket, vegetable fibres, 18 x 37, 5 cm
 S. 14435 (?), skeleton, organic, 170 cm.
S. 14436 + 14437, carfassim coffin, wood, 97 x 47 x 28 cm
S. 14439, carfassim coffin, wood, 73.5 x 31 x 44.5 cm
 S. 1444[.], ostrakon, clay, 10, 5 x 10, 5 cm
 S. 14440, fragment of textile, linen
 S. 14440/1, mat, vegetable fibres, 80 cm
S. 14441, carfassim coffin, wood, 36 x 50 x 83.5 cm
S. 14443, carfassim coffin, wood, 69.5 x 25 x 34 cm
 S. 14444(?), cosmetic vessel, sandstone, 9, 5 x 5 cm
 S. 14445, disassembled coffin, wood
 S. 14446, disassembled coffin, wood
 S. 14448, seashell, seashell, 7, 8 x 2, 9 x 13 cm
 S. 1445[.], ostrakon, clay
 S. 14450, coffin, wood
S. 14452, carfassim coffin, wood, 33 x 44.5 x 65.5 cm
 S. 14454, fragment of basket, vegetable fibres, 51 x 36 x 12.6 cm
 S. 14456/1, fragment of basket, vegetable fibres, 43 x 36 x 13.4 cm
 S. 14456/2, fragment of basket, vegetable fibres,
 S. 14456/3, fragment of basket, vegetable fibres,
S. 14457, coffin of Jm (female), wood, 173 x 46 x 38 cm
S. 14459, coffin of Wepwawet-em-hat (male), wood, 178 x 53 x 43 cm
 S. 1446[.], ostrakon, clay
 S. 14460/1, fragment of coffin, wood, 54.3 x 46.3 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14460/2, fragment of coffin, wood, 43 x 11 x 3 cm
 S. 14460/3, fragment of coffin, wood, 44.3 x 17 x 4 cm
 S. 14460/4, fragment of coffin, wood, 46.7 x 16.4 x 3 cm
 S. 14463, fragment of coffin, wood, 38 x 58 x 4 cm
 S. 14463(?), fragment of coffin, wood, 35 x 12.5 x 3.8 cm
 S. 14465, short sides of coffin, wood, 48 x 44.5 x 4.2 cm
 S. 14468/01, coffin fragment, wood, 48 x 45 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14469, coffin fragment, wood, 45 x 55 x 4 cm
 S. 1447[.], ostrakon, clay
 S. 14470, coffin fragment, wood, 42 x 42 x 2.8 cm
 S. 14471, coffin fragment, wood, 37 x 40 cm
 S. 14473, coffin fragment, wood, 37.5 x 43 x 4 cm
 S. 14474, short side of coffin, wood, 49 x 40 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14475, short side of coffin, wood, 30 x 42 x 2.8 cm
 S. 14476, coffin, wood, 44 x 47 x 4 cm
 S. 14477+S. 14489, coffin fragments, wood, 36.5 x 42 x 5 cm
 S. 14478, coffin fragment, wood, 34 x 40 x 3 cm
 S. 14479, short side of coffin, wood, 42 x 42 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14480, short side of coffin, wood, 23 x 42 x 2.8 cm
 S. 1448[.], ostrakon, clay
 S. 14482, fragment of coffin, wood, 44.2 x 20.1 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14483, fragment of coffin, wood, 22 x 44.5 x 2 cm
 S. 14484, short side of coffin, wood, 24.5 x 45 x 5 cm
 S. 14484 numero doppio, short side of coffin, wood, 28.5 x 44 x 4 cm
 S. 14485, coffin fragments, wood, 15 x 42 x 2.8 cm
 S. 14486/1, short sides of coffin, wood, 15 x 42 x 2.8 cm
 S. 14487/1, coffin, wood, 12.7 x 47 x 3 cm
 S. 14489bis, coffin, wood, 36.5 x 42 x 5 cm
 S. 14490, coffin, wood, 27 x 43.5 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14492, coffin, wood, 47.2 x 21 x 3 cm
 S. 14494, fragment of coffin, wood, 35 x 20 x 1.8 cm
 S. 14495, fragment of coffin, wood, 53.7 x 20.5 x 2.3 cm
 S. 14496, fragment of coffin, wood, 43.5 x 18.5 x 2 cm
 S. 14498, coffin, wood, 41 x 51 x 2 cm
 S. 14499, fragment of coffin, wood, 47 x 8 x 1.2 cm
 S. 1450[.], ostrakon, clay
 S. 14500, fragment of coffin, wood, 51.2 x 6.7 x 2 cm
 S. 14501, fragment of coffin, wood, 38.5 x 7.5 x 2 cm
 S. 14502, fragment of coffin, wood, 12.5 x 43.5 x 3.3 cm
 S. 14503, fragment of coffin, wood, 46.5 x 8.5 x 3 cm
 S. 14504, fragment of coffin, wood, 47.5 x 6 x 3 cm
 S. 14505/1, fragment of coffin, wood, 38 x 10 x 1.3 cm
 S. 14505/2, fragment of coffin, wood, 15 x 46 x 5 cm
 S. 14508, human skeleton, organic, 40 x 130 cm
 S. 1451[.], ostrakon, clay
 S. 14512/02, headrest, wood, 20 x 9 x 22 cm

S. 14513/02, headrest, wood, 19.6 x 6 x 21.8 cm
 S. 14514/02, headrest, wood, 18.2 x 7.5 x 19.9 cm
 S. 14515/02, headrest, wood, 14.5 x 5 x 20.5 cm
 S. 14516/01, headrest, wood, 20.2 x 7.5 x 22.6 cm
 S. 14516/02, headrest, wood, 18.5 x 8 x 20.4 cm
 S. 14517/02, headrest, wood, 19.8 x 4.8 x 19.4 cm
 S. 14519/02, headrest, wood, 19.5 x 6.6 x 20.3 cm
 S. 14520/2, headrest, wood, 18 x 21 x 7.5 cm
 S. 14520/3, cover, wood, 18 x 18 x 0.6 cm
 S. 14529, headrest, wood, 23.5 x 7.7 x 18.1 cm
 S. 14529/1, stick, wood, 2.2 x 54 cm
 S. 14531, headrest, wood, 19.4 x 8 x 21.9 cm
 S. 14532, headrest, wood, 6.3 x 7 x 19.6 cm
 S. 14533/1(?), mummy, organic, 160 x 23 x 65 cm
 S. 14533/3(?), vase, clay, 12.5 x 15 cm
 S. 14533/4(?), headrest, wood, 18 x 31 x 6 cm
 S. 14534, headrest, wood, 19 x 7.7 x 23.7 cm
 S. 14536, jar, clay, 16.9 x 13.4 cm
 S. 14536, headrest, wood, 20.7 x 6.5 x 23.7 cm
 S. 14541, headrest, wood, 11.5 x 9.8 x 31.4 cm
 S. 14542, cosmetic vessel, calcite, 10 x 5.1 cm
 S. 14543, headrest, wood, 20 x 6.6 x 20.4 cm
 S. 14547/1, bracelet, faïence, 6 x 0.9 cm
 S. 14547/2, bracelet, faïence, 6 x 0.9 cm
 S. 14549, jar, clay, 15.9 x 14.3 cm
 S. 14593, headrest, wood, 16.5 x 5.5 x 17.6 cm
 S. 14627, headrest, wood, 14 x 8.4 x 22 cm
 S. 14633, headrest, wood, 20.2 x 5.1 x 20.7 cm
 S. 14635, headrest, wood, 18.9 x 6.2 x 20 cm
 S. 14635, cosmetic vessel, limestone, 5.3 x 5 cm
 S. 14642(sic), jar, clay, 17 x 12.5 cm
 S. 14650, funerary pot, clay, 25 x 27.3 cm
 S. 14652, fragment of coffin, wood, 19.5 x 52 x 4 cm
 S. 14653, fragment of coffin, wood, 36 x 46 x 3 cm
S. 14655, carfassim coffin, wood, 75 x 49 x 28.5 cm
 S. 14665(sic), box (?), wood, 33 x 11 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14669/1, needle (?), ivory, 8.2 x 1 x 0.2 cm
 S. 14669/2, comb, wood, 6.6 x 5.5 x 0.5 cm
 S. 14670(?), cosmetic vessel, calcite, 6.3 x 5.5 x 5.4 cm
 S. 14671(?), cosmetic vessel, calcite, 7 x 6 x 5.7 cm
 S. 14693, bowl, clay, 10 x 20 cm
 S. 14721, cartonnage mask, gypsum and linen, 38 x 34 x 20 cm
 S. 14722, cartonnage mask, gypsum and linen
 S. 14723, cartonnage mask, gypsum and linen, 33 x 27 cm
 S. 14723/01, cartonnage mask, gypsum and linen, 38 x 25 x 30 cm
 S. 14723/02, cartonnage fragments, gypsum, 20 x 17 x 25 cm
 S. 14727, cartonnage fragments, gypsum
 S. 14728, cartonnage fragments, gypsum, 54 x 23.5 cm

PLUNDERED TOMB

S. 14738, female statuette, wood, 36.5 x 7.3 x 19 cm
 S. 14739, female statuette, wood, 39.8 x 16 x 7.5 cm
 S. 14740, female statuette, wood, 44.3 x 8.2 x 13.7 cm
 S. 14742, female statuette, wood, 14.5 x 7 x 10.5 cm
 S. 14743, female statuette, wood, 15 x 4.3 x 4.2 cm
 S. 14744, female statuette, wood, 18 x 3.7 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14745, female statuette, wood, 12 x 3.5 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14746, headrest, wood, 21 x 9.6 x 21.4 cm
 S. 14747, bowl, wood, 11 x 8 x 3 cm
 S. 14748, cosmetics spoon, wood, 20.2 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14749, cosmetic vessel, calcite, 14.6 x 11.6 cm
 S. 14750, cosmetic vessel, calcite, 19 x 10.2 cm
 S. 14751, glass, calcite, 15 x 7.5 cm
 S. 14752, cosmetic vessel, limestone, 12 x 8.7 cm
 S. 14753, jar, clay, 7.6 x 10.1 cm

S. 14754, jar, clay, 23 x 7.2 x 12.8 cm
 S. 14755, jar, clay, 21.8 x 14 cm
 S. 14756, male statue, wood, 94 x 105 x 17 cm
 S. 14757, base of statue, wood, 30 x 12 cm
 S. 14757/2, arm of statue, wood, 36 x 38 cm
 S. 14758, base of statue, wood, 12 x 30 cm
 S. 14759, base of statue, wood, 15 x 41.5 x 101 cm
 S. 14759/2, wig of statue, wood, 20 x 19 cm
 S. 14761, male statuette, wood, 15 x 3.6 cm
 S. 14762, base of statuette, wood, 12.5 cm
 S. 14766, fragment, wood, 12 x 9.8 x 1.4 cm
 S. 14767, handle (?), wood, 2 x 17.3 x 2 cm
 S. 14768, handle of spoon, wood, 1.7 x 12 x 1.2 cm
 S. 14769, canopic jar lid, wood, 12.5 x 15 cm
 S. 14770, female statuette, wood, 38.5 x 6.5 x 7.5 cm
 S. 14771, male statuette, wood
 S. 14771(?), statuette bust, wood, 26 x 7.5 cm
 S. 14772, male statuette, wood, 32 x 6.3 cm
 S. 14773, male statuette, wood, 22 x 8.4 cm
 S. 14774, female statuette, wood, 22.3 x 6 x 6.5 cm
 S. 14776, female statuette, wood, 50.5 x 11 x 21 cm
 S. 14777, female statuette, wood, 56.3 x 12.6 x 30 cm
 S. 14778, female statuette, wood, 45 x 12 x 9 cm
 S. 14779, male statuette, limestone, 22 x 8.9 x 18 cm
 S. 14780, female statuette, limestone, 21 x 22 x 17 cm
 S. 14781, male statuette, limestone, 35.5 x 12 x 16 cm
 S. 14782 /1, offering bearer, wood, 39 x 41 x 10.5 cm
 S. 14783, offering bearer, wood, 47 x 13.7 x 24.5 cm
 S. 14784, leg of statuette, wood, 5 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14784, female statuette, wood, 50 cm
 S. 14785, offering bearer, wood, 44 x 8 x 9 cm
 S. 14786, offering bearer, wood, 48.8 x 11.5 x 15.7 cm
 S. 14787, female statuette, wood, 28 x 9.2 cm
 S. 14788, female statuette, wood, 39.5 x 8 x 7 cm
 S. 14789, offering bearer, wood, 27 x 5 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14790, offering bearer, wood, 38.5 x 5.5 x 5 cm
 S. 14791/01, basket for statuette, wood, 4.5 x 6.5 x 6 cm
 S. 14791/02, basket for statuette, wood, 6 x 7 x 6 cm
 S. 14791/03, basket for statuette, wood, 10 x 6 x 6 cm
 S. 14791/04, basket for statuette, wood, 4 x 8 x 5 cm
 S. 14791/05, fragment of offering bearer, wood, 14 x 6.5 x 6 cm
 S. 14791/06, fragment of statuette, wood, 19 x 7 x 6 cm
 S. 14791/07, basket for statuette, wood, 10 x 17 x 10 cm
 S. 14791/08, basket for statuette, wood, 5 x 5 x 4.5 cm
 S. 14791/09, fragment of offering bearer, wood, 14 x 7 x 7 cm
 S. 14793/1, statuette, wood, 21 cm
 S. 14793/2, statuette, wood, 21 x 6 cm
 S. 14794(?), offering bearer, wood, 30.5 x 9 cm
 S. 14794/1, offering bearer, wood, 28 x 5 x 4 cm
 S. 14794/2, offering bearer, wood, 19.5 x 7 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14794/3, offering bearer, wood, 26.5 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14794/4, offering bearer, wood, 28 x 8.5 x 6.5 cm
 S. 14794/5, offering bearer, wood, 20 x 5 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14794/6, offering bearer, wood, 16.5 x 5.5 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14794/7, offering bearer, wood, 21 x 7.5 x 7.5 cm
 S. 14794/8, offering bearer, wood, 22 x 5.5 x 7 cm
 S. 14795/1, female statuette, wood, 21 x 6.2 cm
 S. 14795/2, female statuette, wood, 17.5 x 5.3 cm
 S. 14795/3, female statuette, wood, 23.5 x 5.8 cm
 S. 14795/4, female statuette, wood, 26 x 4.7 cm
 S. 14795/5, female statuette, wood, 21.2 x 4.8 cm
 S. 14795/6, female statuette, wood, 18.3 x 4 cm
 S. 14796/1, model of bag, wood, 11 cm
 S. 14796/2, model of bag, wood, 11 cm

- S. 14796/3, model of bag, wood, 11 cm.
 S. 14796/4, model of bag, wood, 11 cm.
 S. 14797/01, statuette, wood, 10 x 10 x 23 cm
 S. 14797/02, statuette, wood, 10 x 10 x 22.5 cm
 S. 14797/03, base of statuette, wood, 8 cm
 S. 14797/04, base of statuette, wood, 4 x 9 x 22 cm
 S. 14797/05, statuette, wood, 6.5 x 8.5 x 18 cm
 S. 14797/06, statuette, wood, 12 x 8 x 19.5 cm
 S. 14797/07, statuette, wood, 2 x 6.5 x 15.5 cm
 S. 14797/08, statuette, wood, 12 x 16 x 34 cm
 S. 14797/09, statuette, wood, 8 x 12 x 21.5 cm
 S. 14797/4 bis, statue, wood
 S. 14799/ (?), model *sekhem* sceptre, wood, 29 x 5 cm
 S. 14799/1, fragment of statuette, wood, 14.5 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14799/2, model *sekhem* sceptre, wood, 16 x 7 cm
 S. 14799/3, model *sekhem* sceptre, wood, 19.8 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14799/4, model *sekhem* sceptre, wood, 14.2 x 5 cm
 S. 14799/5, model *sekhem* sceptre, wood, 14.5 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14799/7, model *sekhem* sceptre, wood, 20.5 x 6.1 cm
 S. 14799/8, model *sekhem* sceptre, wood, 10 x 4.3 cm
 S. 14799/9, model *sekhem* sceptre, wood, 16.7 x 4 cm
 S. 14799/10, model *sekhem* sceptre, wood, 27 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14799/11, model *sekhem* sceptre, wood, 14.6 x 5.3 cm
 S. 14799/12, model *sekhem* sceptre, wood, 11 x 5 cm
 S. 14799/13(?), model *sekhem* sceptre, wood, 15 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14800, model *sekhem* sceptre, wood, 19.5 x 6 cm
 S. 14801/1, arms of female statue, wood, 54-59 cm
 S. 14801/2, arms of female statue, wood, 54 cm
 S. 14802, arm of statue, wood, 55 x 10 cm
 S. 14803, arm of statue, wood, 10 x 45 x 40 cm
 S. 14804/1, arm of statue, wood, 25.5 x 11 x 6.5 cm
 S. 14804/2, arm of statue, wood, 22.5 x 6.5 x 6.5 cm
 S. 14805, arm of statue, wood, 27 x 25 cm
 S. 14806, fragment of male statue, wood, 22 x 21 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14807, arm of statue, wood, 18.5 x 17.5 cm
 S. 14808, arm of statuette, wood, 24.5 x 5 x 6.5 cm
 S. 14808 numero doppio, arm of statue, wood, 22 x 20.5 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14809, hand of statue, wood, 19 cm.
 S. 14809(?), hand of statue, wood, 12 x 8 x 2 cm
 S. 14810, hand of statue, wood, 33 cm.
 S. 14810(?), hand of statue, wood, 12.5 x 7 x 4 cm
 S. 14811/001, arm of statuette, wood, 16.1 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/002, arm of statuette, wood, 14.3 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/003, arm of statuette, wood, 12 x 1.8 cm
 S. 14811/004, arm of statuette, wood, 12 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/005, arm of statuette, wood, 9.5 x 1.3 cm
 S. 14811/006, arm of statuette, wood, 11.2 x 1.7 cm
 S. 14811/007, arm of statuette, wood, 11 x 1.6 cm
 S. 14811/008, arm of statuette, wood, 10.5 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/009, arm of statuette, wood, 8.7 x 1.7 cm
 S. 14811/010, arm of statuette, wood, 9 x 1.8 cm
 S. 14811/011, arm of statuette, wood, 6 x 1.9 cm
 S. 14811/012, arm of statuette, wood, 10 x 0.7 cm
 S. 14811/013, arm of statuette, wood, 8.5 x 1.3 cm
 S. 14811/014, arm of statuette, wood, 9.5 x 1.2 cm
 S. 14811/015, arm of statuette, wood, 8.3 x 1.4 cm
 S. 14811/016, arm of statuette, wood, 8.9 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/017, arm of statuette, wood, 9 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/018, arm of statuette, wood, 8.7 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/019, arm of statuette, wood, 9.8 x 1.2 cm
 S. 14811/020, arm of statuette, wood, 8.8 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/021, arm of statuette, wood, 8.5 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/022, arm of statuette, wood, 11.1 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/023, arm of statuette, wood, 10 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/024, arm of statuette, wood, 9.5 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/025, arm of statuette, wood, 8.5 x 1.7 cm
 S. 14811/026, arm of statuette, wood, 8.3 x 1.6 cm
 S. 14811/027, arm of statuette, wood, 7.2 x 1.2 cm
 S. 14811/028, arm of statuette, wood, 18 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/029, arm of statuette, wood, 9.5 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/030, arm of statuette, wood, 6 x 0.8 cm
 S. 14811/031, arm of statuette, wood, 4.6 x 2.9 cm
 S. 14811/032, arm of statuette, wood, 3 x 0.5 cm
 S. 14811/033, arm of statuette, wood, 9.5 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/034, arm of statuette, wood, 9.5 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/035, arm of statuette, wood, 6.5 x 0.6 cm
 S. 14811/036, arm of statuette, wood, 7 x 1.4 cm
 S. 14811/037, arm of statuette, wood, 5.5 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/038, arm of statuette, wood, 8.6 x 1.7 cm
 S. 14811/039, arm of statuette, wood, 8.5 x 1.7 cm
 S. 14811/040, arm of statuette, wood, 10.7 x 1.8 cm
 S. 14811/041, arm of statuette, wood, 10.2 x 2.2 cm
 S. 14811/042, arm of statuette, wood, 10.8 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/043, arm of statuette, wood, 12.3 x 1.8 cm
 S. 14811/044, arm of statuette, wood, 8.5 x 1.7 cm
 S. 14811/045, arm of statuette, wood, 10 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/046, arm of statuette, wood, 8 x 1.6 cm
 S. 14811/047, arm of statuette, wood, 8 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/048, arm of statuette, wood, 9.5 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/049, arm of statuette, wood, 6.5 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/050, arm of statuette, wood, 12.5 x 2.3 cm
 S. 14811/051, arm of statuette, wood, 11.5 x 2.2 cm
 S. 14811/052, arm of statuette, wood, 11.5 x 2.3 cm
 S. 14811/053, arm of statuette, wood, 13.8 x 2.2 cm
 S. 14811/054, arm of statuette, wood, 12.5 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/055, arm of statuette, wood, 13.5 x 2.2 cm
 S. 14811/056, arm of statuette, wood, 9.5 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/057, arm of statuette, wood, 9.6 x 1.4 cm
 S. 14811/058, arm of statuette, wood, 10.5 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/059, arm of statuette, wood, 10.5 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/060, arm of statuette, wood, 14.8 x 2.1 cm
 S. 14811/061, arm of statuette, wood, 12.7 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/062, arm of statuette, wood, 12 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/063, arm of statuette, wood, 11.8 x 1.8 cm
 S. 14811/064, arm of statuette, wood, 11.5 x 1.7 cm
 S. 14811/065, arm of statuette, wood, 10 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/066, arm of statuette, wood, 11.3 x 1.7 cm
 S. 14811/067, arm of statuette, wood, 11.5 x 1.8 cm
 S. 14811/068, arm of statuette, wood, 11 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/069, arm of statuette, wood, 11 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/070, arm of statuette, wood, 11 x 1.7 cm
 S. 14811/071, arm of statuette, wood, 10.8 x 1.8 cm
 S. 14811/072, arm of statuette, wood, 10 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/073, arm of statuette, wood, 8.3 x 1.3 cm
 S. 14811/074, arm of statuette, wood, 10.2 x 1.3 cm
 S. 14811/075, arm of statuette, wood, 9.3 x 1.3 cm
 S. 14811/076, arm of statuette, wood, 9.5 x 1.3 cm
 S. 14811/077, arm of statuette, wood, 10.6 x 2.2 cm
 S. 14811/078, arm of statuette, wood, 11.7 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/079, arm of statuette, wood, 13.6 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/080, arm of statuette, wood, 14.2 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/081, arm of statuette, wood, 12.5 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/082, arm of statuette, wood, 9.2 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/083, arm of statuette, wood, 7.5 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/084, arm of statuette, wood, 9.7 x 1.4 cm
 S. 14811/085, arm of statuette, wood, 7.6 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/086, arm of statuette, wood, 7.6 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/087, arm of statuette, wood, 6.3 x 0.7 cm
 S. 14811/088, arm of statuette, wood, 3.2 x 1.2 cm
 S. 14811/089, arm of statuette, wood, 4.9 x 0.6 cm

S. 14811/090, arm of statuette, wood, 8.6 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/091, arm of statuette, wood, 6.3 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/092, arm of statuette, wood, 8.5 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/093, arm of statuette, wood, 6.2 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/094, arm of statuette, wood, 9.5 x 1.7 cm
 S. 14811/095, arm of statuette, wood, 9.2 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/096, arm of statuette, wood, 10.2 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/097, arm of statuette, wood, 6 x 1.2 cm
 S. 14811/098, arm of statuette, wood, 6.5 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/099, arm of statuette, wood, 8 x 1.6 cm
 S. 14811/100, arm of statuette, wood, 7 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/101, arm of statuette, wood, 7 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/102, arm of statuette, wood, 8 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/103, arm of statuette, wood, 6.2 x 1.7 cm
 S. 14811/104, arm of statuette, wood, 5 x 0.7 cm
 S. 14811/105, arm of statuette, wood, 8.3 x 1.6 cm
 S. 14811/106, arm of statuette, wood, 8.3 x 1.7 cm
 S. 14811/107, arm of statuette, wood, 8 x 0.8 cm
 S. 14811/108, arm of statuette, wood, 5.6 x 1.3 cm
 S. 14811/109, arm of statuette, wood, 9 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/110, arm of statuette, wood, 3 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/111, arm of statuette, wood, 4.4 x 0.8 cm
 S. 14811/112, arm of statuette, wood, 7 x 1.2 cm
 S. 14811/113, arm of statuette, wood, 4 x 0.4 cm
 S. 14811/114, arm of statuette, wood, 15.5 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14811/115, arm of statuette, wood, 11.4 x 1.2 cm
 S. 14811/116, arm of statuette, wood, 11.8 x 1.3 cm
 S. 14811/117, arm of statuette, wood, 10 x 1.8 cm
 S. 14811/118, arm of statuette, wood, 8 x 1.6 cm
 S. 14811/119, arm of statuette, wood, 10 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/120, arm of statuette, wood, 14.5 x 1.7 cm
 S. 14811/121, arm of statuette, wood, 10 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/122, arm of statuette, wood, 5.3 x 1.3 cm
 S. 14811/123, arm of statuette, wood, 6.3 x 1.3 cm
 S. 14811/124, arm of statuette, wood, 6.3 x 1 cm
 S. 14811/125, arm of statuette, wood, 6.4 x 1.6 cm
 S. 14811/126, arm of statuette, wood, 12.5 x 1.8 cm
 S. 14811/127, arm of statuette, wood, 12.3 x 1.8 cm
 S. 14811/128, arm of statuette, wood, 13 x 1.8 cm
 S. 14811/129, arm of statuette, wood, 9 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14811/130, arm of statuette, wood, 8 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/131, arm of statuette, wood, 14 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/132, arm of statuette, wood, 12.5 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/133, arm of statuette, wood, 16.2 x 1.7 cm
 S. 14811/134, arm of statuette, wood, 11 x 2.2 cm
 S. 14811/135, arm of statuette, wood, 13.5 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/136, arm of statuette, wood, 5 x 1.6 cm
 S. 14811/137, arm of statuette, wood, 8 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/138, arm of statuette, wood, 9.2 x 1.6 cm
 S. 14811/139, arm of statuette, wood, 8 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/140, arm of statuette, wood, 13.4 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14811/141, arm of statuette, wood, 10.1 x 1.4 cm
 S. 14811/142, arm of statuette, wood, 10.5 x 1.6 cm
 S. 14811/143, arm of statuette, wood, 9 x 2.1 cm
 S. 14811/144, arm of statuette, wood, 9 x 1.6 cm
 S. 14811/145, arm of statuette, wood, 9.5 x 1.6 cm
 S. 14811/146, arm of statuette, wood, 12 x 2 cm
 S. 14811/147, arm of statuette, wood, 12 x 1.7 cm
 S. 14811/148, arm of statuette, wood, 8.5 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14811/149, arm of statuette, wood, 11.4 x 1.4 cm
 S. 14812/01, foot of statuette, wood, 1.3 x 2.5 x 5.2 cm
 S. 14812/02, leg of statuette, wood, 10 x 2.5 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14812/03, foot of statuette, wood, 3.7 x 5 x 10.5 cm
 S. 14812/04, foot of statuette, wood, 4.5 x 7 x 12 cm
 S. 14812/05, foot of statuette, wood, 4.5 x 7 x 11 cm
 S. 14812/06, foot of statuette, wood, 4 x 4.5 x 8.5 cm
 S. 14812/07, foot of statuette, wood, 2 x 3 x 6.7 cm
 S. 14812/08, foot of statuette, wood, 2.5 x 4 x 6.8 cm
 S. 14812/09, foot of statuette, wood, 3.7 x 5.2 x 9.2 cm
 S. 14812/10, foot of statuette, wood, 1.7 x 2.5 x 4.5 cm
 S. 14812/11, foot of statuette, wood, 1.5 x 2.5 x 5.3 cm
 S. 14812/12, foot of statuette, wood, 2.8 x 3.5 x 8 cm
 S. 14812/13, foot of statuette, wood, 2.5 x 3.5 x 6.5 cm
 S. 14812/14, foot of statuette, wood, 2.8 x 4.7 x 8 cm
 S. 14812/15, foot of statuette, wood, 4.2 x 4.5 x 9 cm
 S. 14812/16, foot of statuette, wood, 2.7 x 3.8 x 7 cm
 S. 14812/17, foot of statuette, wood, 3.2 x 3.2 x 8.2 cm
 S. 14812/18, foot of statuette, wood, 2.8 x 5 x 8.5 cm
 S. 14812/19, foot of statuette, wood, 3.5 x 4.7 x 10 cm
 S. 14812/20, foot of statuette, wood, 3.5 x 5 x 10 cm
 S. 14812/21, foot of statuette, wood, 4.2 x 6 x 10.5 cm
 S. 14812/22, foot of statuette, wood, 3.7 x 3.6 x 5 cm
 S. 14812/23, foot of statuette, wood, 3 x 3 x 10 cm
 S. 14812/24, foot of statuette, wood, 4.7 x 6.2 x 13 cm
 S. 14812/25, foot of statuette, wood, 3.3 x 6.7 x 13.5 cm
 S. 14812/26, foot of statuette, wood, 4 x 7 x 13 cm
 S. 14812/27, foot of statuette, wood, 3.5 x 7.5 x 12.5 cm
 S. 14812/28, finger of statuette, wood, 1.5 x 2.5 x 12 cm
 S. 14812/29, finger of statuette, wood, 3.5 x 4 x 14 cm
 S. 14812/30, finger of statuette, wood, 2.5 x 2.5 x 12.5 cm
 S. 14812/31, foot of statuette, wood, 20 x 6.5 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14812/32, base and feet of statuette, wood, 20 x 6.5 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14812/33, base and feet of statuette, wood, 22 x 4.5 x 8 cm
 S. 14813/001, crew member, wood, 18.5 x 6.2 x 6.5 cm
 S. 14813/002, crew member, wood, 18 x 6 x 6.3 cm
 S. 14813/003, crew member, wood, 17.5 x 6.5 x 10 cm
 S. 14813/004, crew member, wood, 16.3 x 6.3 x 10 cm
 S. 14813/005, crew member, wood, 14 x 6 x 12 cm
 S. 14813/006, crew member, wood, 17.3 x 6.5 x 6 cm
 S. 14813/007, crew member, wood, 17.8 x 6 x 6.5 cm
 S. 14813/008, crew member, wood, 13.8 x 6.5 x 8.6 cm
 S. 14813/009, crew member, wood, 13.5 x 6.5 x 7.2 cm
 S. 14813/010, crew member, wood, 13 x 6.8 x 7 cm
 S. 14813/011, rower, wood, 16 x 4.5 cm
 S. 14813/013, crew member, wood, 11.3 x 3.8 x 4.4 cm
 S. 14813/014, crew member, wood, 10.2 x 4 x 5 cm
 S. 14813/015, crew member, wood, 9.4 x 4.3 x 3 cm
 S. 14813/016, crew member, wood, 11.3 x 4.3 x 5.7 cm
 S. 14813/017, crew member, wood, 11 x 4 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14813/018, crew member, wood, 10.5 x 4.5 x 5.2 cm
 S. 14813/019, crew member, wood, 12.6 x 5.3 x 6.8 cm
 S. 14813/020, crew member, wood, 12 x 5.5 x 6 cm
 S. 14813/021, crew member, wood, 11.6 x 4 x 6.7 cm
 S. 14813/022, crew member, wood, 12.3 x 4.2 x 6 cm
 S. 14813/023, crew member, wood, 12.1 x 4.5 x 6 cm
 S. 14813/024, crew member, wood, 11.5 x 5.5 x 10.5 cm
 S. 14813/025, crew member, wood, 11.5 x 6 x 10.5 cm
 S. 14813/026, crew member, wood, 11 x 3.5 x 5 cm
 S. 14813/027, crew member, wood, 11 x 5.7 x 3.3 cm
 S. 14813/028, crew member, wood, 13 x 4.2 x 6 cm
 S. 14813/030, crew member, wood, 14 x 5.5 x 7.5 cm
 S. 14813/031, crew member, wood, 12 x 4.5 x 5.2 cm
 S. 14813/032, crew member, wood, 11.3 x 5.8 x 6.2 cm
 S. 14813/033, crew member, wood, 11.5 x 5.2 x 7 cm
 S. 14813/034, statue of member of crew, wood, 12.3 x 5.5 x 6.5 cm
 S. 14813/036, crew member, wood, 11.5 x 4 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14813/037, crew member, wood, 10.3 x 4.5 x 9.3 cm
 S. 14813/038, crew member, wood, 18 x 5 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14813/039, crew member, wood, 17.5 x 4.5 x 9.5 cm
 S. 14813/040, crew member, wood, 23.3 x 6 x 4.5 cm

- S. 14813/041, crew member, wood, 10 x 5 x 8 cm
 S. 14813/042, crew member, wood, 9.5 x 4.5 x 3 cm
 S. 14813/043, crew member, wood, 21.5 x 5.2 x 5 cm
 S. 14813/044, crew member, wood, 15 x 6 x 8.5 cm
 S. 14813/045, crew member, wood, 13 x 5 x 7.2 cm
 S. 14813/046, crew member, wood, 13.4 x 5.3 x 7.5 cm
 S. 14813/047, crew member, wood, 25 x 7 x 4.5 cm
 S. 14813/048, crew member, wood, 22.5 x 5.7 x 9.1 cm
 S. 14813/049, crew member, wood, 23.3 x 5.9 x 5 cm
 S. 14813/050, crew member, wood, 23 x 4.8 x 5.8 cm
 S. 14813/051, crew member, wood, 22.6 x 4.9 x 4.6 cm
 S. 14813/052, crew member, wood, 25.3 x 7.2 x 12 cm
 S. 14813/053, crew member, wood, 20 x 7 x 11.7 cm
 S. 14813/054, rower, wood, 11 x 5.3 x 7.5 cm
 S. 14813/055, rower, wood, 11 x 5 x 7.3 cm
 S. 14813/056, rower, wood, 11.7 x 4.8 x 6.7 cm
 S. 14813/057, rower, wood, 11 x 5.2 x 6.8 cm
 S. 14813/058, rower, wood, 11 x 5.2 x 7.8 cm
 S. 14813/059, rower, wood, 11 x 5.4 x 7.6 cm
 S. 14813/060, rower, wood, 10.7 x 4.9 x 6.4 cm
 S. 14813/061, rower, wood, 11.2 x 4.2 x 6.1 cm
 S. 14813/062, rower, wood, 10.5 x 3.9 x 5.9 cm
 S. 14813/063, crew member, wood, 12.5 x 5.6 x 5.1 cm
 S. 14813/064, rower, wood, 11.2 x 5.2 x 7.7 cm
 S. 14813/065, rower, wood, 10.5 x 4.9 x 7.7 cm
 S. 14813/066, crew member, wood, 10.5 x 4.7 x 7.8 cm
 S. 14813/067, crew member, wood, 20.9 x 4.9 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14813/068, crew member, wood, 20 x 2.9 x 2.6 cm
 S. 14813/069, rower, wood, 10.3 x 4.8 x 6.8 cm
 S. 14813/070, rower, wood, 10.4 x 5 x 7.2 cm
 S. 14813/071, crew member, wood, 20.9 x 5.4 x 3.3 cm
 S. 14813/072, crew member, wood, 20.9 x 5.2 x 2.9 cm
 S. 14813/073, crew member, wood, 24.5 x 7 x 11.6 cm
 S. 14813/074, crew member, wood, 21.9 x 5.1 x 7.1 cm
 S. 14813/075, rower, wood, 10.5 x 5.4 x 3.9 cm
 S. 14813/076, crew member, wood, 12.4 x 5 x 4.2 cm
 S. 14813/077, crew member, wood, 10.3 x 4 x 4.1 cm
 S. 14813/078, rower, wood, 10.5 x 3.9 x 4.3 cm
 S. 14813/079, crew member, wood, 12.5 x 5.1 x 4.5 cm
 S. 14813/080, rower, wood, 7.6 x 2.5 x 2.7 cm
 S. 14813/081, statuette of deceased, wood, 15.3 x 5.7 x 6.9 cm
 S. 14813/082, crew member, wood, 20.8 x 5.3 x 8.8 cm
 S. 14813/083, crew member, wood, 12.9 x 3.8 x 6 cm
 S. 14813/084, rower, wood, 18.2 x 3.2 x 3.3 cm
 S. 14813/085, rower, wood, 18.3 x 2.9 x 2.8 cm
 S. 14813/086, crew member, wood, 15.3 x 3.7 x 4.1 cm
 S. 14813/087, crew member, wood, 12.2 x 2.9 x 3.4 cm
 S. 14813/088, crew member, wood, 13.2 x 2.7 x 2 cm
 S. 14813/089, rower, wood, 12.4 x 4.3 x 4.5 cm
 S. 14813/090, rower, wood, 22.9 x 6.9 x 5.4 cm
 S. 14813/091, rower, wood, 12.8 x 3.3 x 8.2 cm
 S. 14813/092, rower, wood, 12.5 x 4.5 x 9.7 cm
 S. 14813/093, crew member, wood, 15.5 x 4 x 5.3 cm
 S. 14813/094, crew member, wood, 14.8 x 4.2 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14813/095, rower, wood, 17.3 x 5.6 x 6.5 cm
 S. 14813/096, rower, wood, 13.5 x 5.8 x 6.2 cm
 S. 14813/097, crew member, wood, 12.3 x 5 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14813/098, crew member, wood, 13 x 4.3 x 4.3 cm
 S. 14813/099, crew member, wood, 8 x 2.8 x 3 cm
 S. 14813/100, crew member, wood, 11.5 x 5 x 6.4 cm
 S. 14813/101, crew member, wood, 10.5 x 4.3 x 8 cm
 S. 14813/103, crew member, wood, 23 x 5.5 x 4.4 cm
 S. 14813/104, crew member, wood, 15.2 x 6.2 x 3 cm
 S. 14813/105, crew member, wood, 20.5 x 3 x 4.6 cm
 S. 14813/106, crew member, wood, 23.8 x 4.9 x 5.7 cm
 S. 14813/107, crew member, wood, 12 x 3.2 x 4.6 cm
 S. 14813/108, crew member, wood, 9 x 4 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14813/109, crew member, wood, 10.3 x 4.3 x 4.5 cm
 S. 14813/110, crew member, wood, 11 x 3.5 x 3 cm
 S. 14813/111, crew member, wood, 10.8 x 3.3 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14813/112, crew member, wood, 9.8 x 4.4 x 3.8 cm
 S. 14813/113, crew member, wood, 9.5 x 4 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14813/114, crew member, wood, 11.5 x 5.2 x 4.3 cm
 S. 14813/115, crew member, wood, 9.5 x 3.6 x 2.6 cm
 S. 14813/116, crew member, wood, 11.5 x 4.7 x 3 cm
 S. 14813/117, crew member, wood, 11.8 x 5.2 x 5.2 cm
 S. 14813/118, crew member, wood, 11.8 x 5 x 4.4 cm
 S. 14813/119, crew member, wood, 11 x 5.6 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14813/120, crew member, wood, 10.5 x 5.5 x 9 cm
 S. 14813/121, crew member, wood, 9 x 6 x 10 cm
 S. 14813/122, crew member, wood, 9.4 x 4.5 x 8.3 cm
 S. 14813/123, crew member, wood, 8.8 x 3.3 x 4.2 cm
 S. 14813/124, crew member, wood, 10 x 3.4 x 4.8 cm
 S. 14813/125, crew member, wood, 9.5 x 3.5 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14813/126, crew member, wood, 10.4 x 4 x 8.7 cm
 S. 14813/127, crew member, wood, 11.5 x 7 x 5.8 cm
 S. 14813/128, crew member, wood, 12.5 x 4.5 x 5 cm
 S. 14813/129, crew member, wood, 11.3 x 5 x 5 cm
 S. 14813/130, crew member, wood, 10 x 5 x 4 cm
 S. 14813/131, crew member, wood, 10.8 x 6 x 5 cm
 S. 14813/132, crew member, wood, 10.7 x 5 x 4.2 cm
 S. 14813/133, crew member, wood, 12 x 5 x 5 cm
 S. 14813/134, crew member, wood, 20.8 x 5 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14813/135, crew member, wood, 22.6 x 4.3 x 6.3 cm
 S. 14813/136, crew member, wood, 19.8 x 3 x 3 cm
 S. 14813/137, crew member, wood, 20 x 5 x 8 cm
 S. 14813/138, crew member, wood, 17.3 x 3 x 2, 5 cm
 S. 14813/139, crew member, wood, 17.3 x 5 x 3 cm
 S. 14813/140, crew member, wood, 25 x 3.2 x 4.7 cm
 S. 14813/141, crew member, wood, 24.8 x 4.2 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14813/142, crew member, wood, 23.3 x 4.4 x 6 cm
 S. 14813/143, crew member, wood, 22.7 x 4 x 4.8 cm
 S. 14813/144, crew member, wood, 21 x 4 x 5.3 cm
 S. 14813/145, crew member, wood, 18.5 x 4 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14813/146, crew member, wood, 18.3 x 4.8 x 4 cm
 S. 14813/147, crew member, wood, 14.8 x 4.5 x 3 cm
 S. 14813/148, statue of sailor, wood, 24.5 x 5.5 x 6 cm
 S. 14813/149, crew member, wood, 23.8 x 5 x 3 cm
 S. 14813/150, crew member, wood, 20.4 x 3 x 3 cm
 S. 14813/151, crew member, wood, 23.8 x 7 x 7 cm
 S. 14813/152, crew member, wood, 21 x 4 x 2.7 cm
 S. 14813/153, crew member, wood, 21 x 4.6 x 4.8 cm
 S. 14813/154, crew member, wood, 18.5 x 3.5 x 3 cm
 S. 14813/155, crew member, wood, 20 x 5 x 4 cm
 S. 14813/156, crew member, wood, 9.3 x 5.4 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14813/157, crew member, wood, 11.4 x 4.6 x 6 cm
 S. 14813/158, crew member, wood, 10 x 5.5 x 7.5 cm
 S. 14813/159, crew member, wood, 24 x 4.8 x 4 cm
 S. 14813/160, crew member, wood, 21.5 x 4.5 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14813/161, crew member, wood, 21 x 6.8 x 3 cm
 S. 14813/162, crew member, wood, 21.7 x 4.7 x 3.8 cm
 S. 14813/163, crew member, wood, 19 x 3.9 x 2.8 cm
 S. 14813/164, crew member, wood, 19 x 4 x 2.8 cm
 S. 14813/165, crew member, wood, 24.2 x 4.7 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14813/166, crew member, wood, 23 x 4.5 x 4.5 cm
 S. 14813/167, crew member, wood, 22.2 x 4.5 x 3.8 cm
 S. 14813/168, crew member, wood, 22 x 4.8 x 3.3 cm
 S. 14813/169, crew member, wood, 17.5 x 4.8 x 2.4 cm
 S. 14813/170, crew member, wood, 25 x 7.5 x 4.2 cm
 S. 14813/171, crew member, wood, 20 x 4 x 2.5 cm

S. 14813/172, crew member, wood, 16 x 6 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14813/173, crew member, wood, 19.5 x 4 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14813/174, crew member, wood, 17.5 x 4 x 3 cm
 S. 14813/175, crew member, wood, 18.5 x 4.5 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14813/176, rower, wood, 11 x 4 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14813/177, crew member, wood, 28.5 x 7.5 x 4 cm
 S. 14813/178, crew member, wood, 19.5 x 5 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14813/179, crew member, wood, 29 x 5 x 4 cm
 S. 14813/180, crew member, wood, 21.5 x 5 x 3 cm
 S. 14813/181, crew member, wood, 18 x 3.5 x 3 cm
 S. 14813/182, crew member, wood, 18.8 x 5.5 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14813/183, crew member, wood, 18.8 x 5.5 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14813/184, crew member, wood, 29.5 x 6 x 3.8 cm
 S. 14813/185, crew member, wood, 28.5 x 4.8 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14813/186, crew member, wood, 25 x 6.5 x 4 cm
 S. 14813/187, crew member, wood, 25 x 5.5 x 4 cm
 S. 14813/188, crew member, wood, 18 x 4.3 x 4.5 cm
 S. 14813/189, crew member, wood, 19 x 6 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14813/190, crew member, wood, 17 x 7 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14813/191, crew member, wood, 16.2 x 6 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14813/192, crew member, wood, 13.8 x 4.5 x 5 cm
 S. 14813/193, crew member, wood, 12.5 x 4.5 x 7 cm
 S. 14813/194, crew member, wood, 9.8 x 5 x 7 cm
 S. 14813/195, crew member, wood, 14 x 4.2 x 8.5 cm
 S. 14813/196, crew member, wood, 17.5 x 3.5 x 7 cm
 S. 14813/197, crew member, wood, 18 x 4 x 5.8 cm
 S. 14813/198, crew member, wood, 20.5 x 6 x 11.5 cm
 S. 14815, model boat, wood, 12 x 13 x 84 cm
 S. 14816, model boat, wood, 11.5 x 68.5 x 17 cm
 S. 14817, model boat, wood, 10 x 86 x 7.5 cm
 S. 14818, model boat, wood, 47 x 12.3 x 15.6 cm
 S. 14819, model boat, wood, 35 x 6 x 3 cm
 S. 14819(?), model boat, wood, 21 x 123 x 17 cm
 S. 14820, oar of model boat, wood, 71 x 2.3 cm
 S. 14821, oar of model boat, wood, 51.8 x 5.7 cm
 S. 14822, oar of model boat, wood, 19 x 5 cm
 S. 14823, oar of model boat, wood, 45.8 x 5.3 cm
 S. 14824, oar of model boat, wood, 20.4 x 6.1 cm
 S. 14824, oar of model boat, wood, 36 x 5 cm
 S. 14825, oar of model boat, wood, 36 x 4.7 cm
 S. 14826, oar of model boat, wood, 45 x 5 cm
 S. 14826numero doppio, oar of model boat, wood, 36.3 x 4.8 cm
 S. 14827/01, oar of model boat, wood, 22.5 x 2 cm
 S. 14827/02, oar of model boat, wood, 12.5 x 2.1 cm
 S. 14827/03, oar of model boat, wood, 14 x 2.2 cm
 S. 14827/04, oar of model boat, wood, 22.5 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14827/05, oar of model boat, wood, 27.4 x 2.7 cm
 S. 14827/06, oar of model boat, wood, 36.1 x 3.3 cm
 S. 14827/07, oar of model boat, wood, 29.5 x 2.8 cm
 S. 14827/08, oar of model boat, wood, 20.3 x 1.8 cm
 S. 14827/09, oar of model boat, wood, 30 x 2.1 cm
 S. 14827/10, oar of model boat, wood, 21.3 x 2 cm
 S. 14827/11, oar of model boat, wood, 17.7 x 1.9 cm
 S. 14827/12, oar of model boat, wood, 23.4 x 2.1 cm
 S. 14827/13, oar of model boat, wood, 22 x 1.6 cm
 S. 14827/14, oar of model boat, wood, 22.7 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14827/15, oar of model boat, wood, 20.8 x 1.9 cm
 S. 14827/16, oar of model boat, wood, 16.8 x 1.7 cm
 S. 14827/17, oar of model boat, wood, 23 x 1.2 cm
 S. 14827/18, oar of model boat, wood, 15.7 x 2.1 cm
 S. 14827/19, oar of model boat, wood, 17.3 x 2.4 cm
 S. 14827/20, oar of model boat, wood, 24.8 x 2.1 cm
 S. 14827/21, oar of model boat, wood, 12.1 x 3.8 cm
 S. 14827/22, oar of model boat, wood, 15.2 x 4.4 cm
 S. 14827/23, oar of model boat, wood, 11.8 x 4.1 cm
 S. 14827/24, oar of model boat, wood, 14.5 x 4.9 cm
 S. 14827/25, oar of model boat, wood, 35.7 x 5.6 cm
 S. 14827/26, oar of model boat, wood, 15.5 x 4.2 cm
 S. 14827/27, oar of model boat, wood, 31.1 x 4.2 cm
 S. 14827/28, oar of model boat, wood, 37.5 x 4.4 cm
 S. 14827/29, oar of model boat, wood, 31.4 x 2.3 cm
 S. 14827/30, oar of model boat, wood, 40.5 x 3.9 cm
 S. 14827/31, oar of model boat, wood, 48 x 4.1 cm
 S. 14827/32, oar of model boat, wood, 43 x 3.4 cm
 S. 14827/33, oar of model boat, wood, 46 x 3.6 cm
 S. 14827/34, oar of model boat, wood, 37.7 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14827/35, oar of model boat, wood, 36 x 2.4 cm
 S. 14827/36, oar of model boat, wood, 37.5 x 5.1 cm
 S. 14827/37, oar of model boat, wood, 40.4 x 3.7 cm
 S. 14827/38, oar of model boat, wood, 40 x 4.2 cm
 S. 14827/39, oar of model boat, wood, 33.4 x 4 cm
 S. 14827/40, oar of model boat, wood, 37.4 x 3.7 cm
 S. 14827/41, oar of model boat, wood, 31.2 x 3.9 cm
 S. 14827/42, oar of model boat, wood, 26.4 x 4.6 cm
 S. 14827/43, oar of model boat, wood, 27.3 x 4.9 cm
 S. 14827/44, oar of model boat, wood, 27.5 x 4.8 cm
 S. 14827/45, oar of model boat, wood, 30 x 2.8 cm
 S. 14827/46, oar of model boat, wood, 30.3 x 1.9 cm
 S. 14827/47, oar of model boat, wood, 21.4 x 1.6 cm
 S. 14827/48, oar of model boat, wood, 18 x 1.2 cm
 S. 14827/49, oar of model boat, wood, 26 x 2.9 cm
 S. 14828/01, part of model boat, wood, 17 x 6.8 cm
 S. 14828/01, part of model boat, wood, 24 x 6.8 x 6 cm
 S. 14828/02, part of model boat (?), wood, 14 x 3.1 cm
 S. 14828/02, part of model boat (?), wood, 14.5 x 3.1 cm
 S. 14828/02, part of model boat (?), wood, 13.5 x 3.1 cm
 S. 14828/02numero doppio, part of boat (?), wood, 14.5 x 3.2 cm
 S. 14828/03, model drum, wood, 5 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14828/04, model drum, wood, 3.5 x 4.4 cm
 S. 14828/05, door, wood, 16.5 x 7 x 0.9 cm
 S. 14828/06, part of model boat, wood, 17 x 13.5 cm
 S. 14828/07, mast of model boat, wood, 15.6 x 1.2 cm
 S. 14828/08, part of model boat canopy, wood, 4 x 13.3 cm
 S. 14828/09, part of model boat canopy, wood, 2.4 x 15 cm
 S. 14828/10, part of model boat canopy, wood, 3.5 x 11 cm
 S. 14828/11, column of model boat canopy, wood, 21.5 x 2.3 cm
 S. 14828/12, column of model boat canopy, wood, 20.3 x 1.8 cm
 S. 14828/13, column of model boat, wood, 17.5 x 1.3 cm
 S. 14828/14, column of model boat, wood, 14.5 x 1.4 cm
 S. 14828/15, stick of model boat, wood, 20.1 x 0.6 cm
 S. 14828/16, canopy of model boat, wood, 16 x 12 x 3.5 cm
 S. 14829/01, model boat mast, wood, 64 x 1.2 cm
 S. 14829/02, model boat mast, wood, 18 x 2 cm
 S. 14829/03, model boat mast, wood, 18.3 x 1.8 cm
 S. 14829/04, column of model boat, wood, 16.4 x 1.1 cm
 S. 14829/05, column of model boat, wood, 18.4 x 0.6 cm
 S. 14829/06, column of model boat, wood, 17.3 x 1.3 cm
 S. 14829/07, column of model boat, wood, 19.7 x 1.3 cm
 S. 14829/08, column of model boat, wood, 15.3 x 1.1 cm
 S. 14829/09, part of model boat, wood, 18.7 x 0.7 cm
 S. 14829/10, part of model boat, wood, 19.3 x 0.4 cm
 S. 14829/11, part of model boat, wood, 17.7 x 0.5 cm
 S. 14829/12, stick for boat, wood, 17.6 x 0.5 cm
 S. 14829/13, stick for boat, wood, 15.4 x 0.5 cm
 S. 14829/14, stick for boat, wood, 14.8 x 0.7 cm
 S. 14829/15, stick for boat, wood, 10.7 x 0.5 cm
 S. 14829/16, boat, wood, 22.5 x 5.2 cm
 S. 14829/17, oar lock of model boat, wood, 27.7 x 2.4 cm
 S. 14829/18, pole, wood, 45 x 0.5 cm
 S. 14830/01, model vase, wood, 3 x 2.5 cm

- S. 14830/02, model vase, wood, 4,9 x 3,5 cm
 S. 14830/03, model vase, wood, 4,9 x 3,8 cm
 S. 14830/04, model vase, wood, 7,3 x 4 cm
 S. 14830/05, model vase, wood, 6,6 x 3,7 cm
 S. 14830/06, model vase, wood, 6,8 x 4,3 cm
 S. 14830/07, model vase, wood, 5,8 x 3,6 cm
 S. 14830/08, model vase, wood, 6,7 x 4,8 cm
 S. 14830/09, model vase, wood, 7,3 x 5,1 cm
 S. 14830/10, model vase, wood, 8 x 5 cm
 S. 14830/11, model vase, wood, 6,8 x 4,7 cm
 S. 14830/12, model vase, wood, 8,8 x 4,7 cm
 S. 14830/13, model vase, wood, 8,3 x 5 cm
 S. 14830/14, model vase, wood, 8,6 x 5 cm
 S. 14830/15, model vase, wood, 12,3 x 2,7 cm
 S. 14830/16, model vase, wood, 13 x 3,6 cm
 S. 14830/17, model vase, wood, 14,3 x 3,2 cm
 S. 14830/18, model vase, wood, 11,8 x 3,1 cm
 S. 14830/19, model vase, wood, 11,4 x 4,2 cm
 S. 14830/20, model vase, wood, 9,4 x 6,5 cm
 S. 14830/21, model vase, wood, 9,1 x 6,4 cm
 S. 14830/22, model vase, wood, 8,2 x 6,8 cm
 S. 14830/23, model vase, wood, 17 x 4,8 cm
 S. 14830/24, model vase, wood, 12 x 5,8 cm
 S. 14830/25, model vase, wood, 9,9 x 6 cm
 S. 14830/26, model vase, wood, 7 x 6 cm
 S. 14830/27, model vase, wood, 10,4 x 6,4 cm
 S. 14830/28, model vase, wood, 7,9 x 7,1 cm
 S. 14830/29, model vase, wood, 10,1 x 6,3 cm
 S. 14830/30, model vase, wood, 9,5 x 7,8 cm
 S. 14830/31, model vase, wood, 9,5 x 7,7 cm
 S. 14830/32, model vase, wood, 7,4 x 6,5 cm
 S. 14830/33, model vase, wood, 9,6 x 7 cm
 S. 14830/34, model vase, wood, 11,5 x 7,8 cm
 S. 14830/35, model vase, wood, 10,8 x 7,4 cm
 S. 14830/36, model vase, wood, 10,8 x 6 cm
 S. 14830/37, model vase, wood, 11 cm
 S. 14830/38, model vase, wood, 10 x 6,6 cm
 S. 14830/39, model vase, wood, 9,2 x 7 cm
 S. 14830/40, model vase, wood, 10,6 x 7 cm
 S. 14830/41, model vase, wood, 10,6 x 6,9 cm
 S. 14830/42, model vase, wood, 12,5 x 6,5 cm
 S. 14830/43, model vase, wood, 6,6 x 3,6 cm
 S. 14830/44, model vase, wood, 24 x 9 cm
 S. 14830/45, heart's model, wood, 12 x 7,5 cm
 S. 14830/46, model vase, wood, 15 x 6,8 cm
 S. 14830/47, model vase, wood, 14,5 x 6,2 cm
 S. 14830/48, model vase, wood, 13 x 5,4 cm
 S. 14830/49, heart's model, wood, 9,5 x 4,1 cm
 S. 14830/50, heart's model, wood, 14,7 x 4,5 cm
 S. 14830/51, heart's model, wood, 12,5 x 6,3 cm
 S. 14830/52, heart's model, wood, 10,5 x 7,4 cm
 S. 14830/53, heart's model, wood, 15,2 x 6,6 cm
 S. 14830/54, model vase, wood, 8 x 2,5 cm
 S. 14830/55, vat, wood, 14 x 5,5 cm
 S. 14830/56, vat (?), wood, 7,5 x 8 cm
 S. 14830/57, vat (?), wood, 7,4 x 8 cm
 S. 14830/58, boundary stone (?), wood, 8 x 7 x 8 cm
 S. 14830/59, pot (?), wood, 5,3 x 10,3 cm
 S. 14830/60, fragment of wood, wood, 6 x 5 cm
 S. 14830/61, model of grinding stone, wood, 10,5 x 6 x 3 cm
 S. 14830/62, miniature fan, wood, 4 x 9,5 cm
 S. 14830/63, model, wood, 6,5 x 4,5 cm
 S. 14830/64, miniature fan, wood, 4,5 x 3 cm
 S. 14830/65, miniature fan, wood, 6,2 x 3 cm
 S. 14830/66, model vase, wood, 7,7 x 2,5 cm
 S. 14830/67, part, wood, 2,5 x 3,7 cm
 S. 14830/68, model vase, wood, 4 x 4 cm
 S. 14830/69, model vase, wood, 11 x 5,2 cm
 S. 14830/70, model vase, wood, 9,2 x 4,8 cm
 S. 14830/71, model vase, wood, 9,5 x 4,5 cm
 S. 14830/72, model vase, wood, 11 x 4,3 cm
 S. 14830/73, model vase, wood, 11 x 6 cm
 S. 14830/74, miniature fan, wood, 1,5 x 8 x 0,3 cm
 S. 14831/01, model of butchery, wood, 21 cm
 S. 14831/02, model of butchery, wood, 8 cm
 S. 14831/03, model of butchery, wood, 25 cm
 S. 14831/04, statuette of bovine thigh, wood, 4 x 15,2 cm
 S. 14831/05, statuette of bovine thigh, wood, 3 x 16 cm
 S. 14831/06, statuette of bovine thigh, wood, 12 x 2,5 cm
 S. 14831/07, statuette of winged animal, wood, 4,2 x 10 cm
 S. 14831/08, statuette of bovine thigh, wood, 20 x 3,2 cm
 S. 14831/09, statuette of bovine thigh, wood, 18,2 x 4,2 cm
 S. 14831/10, statuette of game, wood, 7,5 x 21 cm
 S. 14832, headrest, wood, 15,8 x 5,6 x 19,4 cm
 S. 14833, headrest, wood, 17,3 x 6,3 x 20 cm
 S. 14834, headrest, wood, 15 x 22 x 6 cm
 S. 14835, headrest, wood, 16,5 x 21 x 6,7 cm
 S. 14836, headrest, wood, 15,5 x 6,5 x 20,8 cm
 S. 14837, headrest, wood, 15,5 x 18 x 5 cm
 S. 14838, headrest, wood, 17 x 37 x 8 cm
 S. 14839, headrest, wood, 42 cm
 S. 14839 numero doppio, headrest, wood, 17 x 7 x 25,3 cm
 S. 14840, headrest, wood, 19,8 x 9 x 25,1 cm
 S. 14841, headrest, wood, 18,7 x 5 x 18,5 cm
 S. 14842, headrest, wood, 16,6 x 6,9 x 21 cm
 S. 14843, headrest, wood, 17 x 6,8 x 21 cm
 S. 14844, headrest, wood, 19,2 x 6,7 x 20,9 cm
 S. 14845, headrest, wood, 20,4 x 8,8 x 22,8 cm
 S. 14846, headrest, wood, 20,8 x 8,4 x 18,6 cm
 S. 14847, headrest, wood, 18,2 x 6 x 20 cm
 S. 14848, headrest, wood, 22,6 x 10,8 x 26,2 cm
 S. 14848(?), offering tray clay, 26 x 31 x 5 cm
 S. 14849, headrest, wood, 18,6 cm
 S. 14850, headrest, wood, 21 x 5,4 x 20,9 cm
 S. 14852, headrest, wood, 22,7 x 23,2 x 11 cm
 S. 14853, headrest, wood, 20,4 x 6,3 x 22,4 cm
 S. 14854, headrest, wood, 16,3 x 5,2 x 15,5 cm
 S. 14855, headrest, wood, 20,5 x 5,6 x 21,1 cm
 S. 14856, headrest, wood, 18,4 x 6,5 x 18,1 cm
 S. 14857, headrest, wood, 19 x 7,2 x 22,3 cm
 S. 14858, headrest, wood, 19,3 x 6,5 x 21,1 cm
 S. 14859, headrest, wood, 20,3 x 7,4 x 20 cm
 S. 14860, headrest, wood, 23 x 7,2 x 22,3 cm
 S. 14861, headrest, wood, 18,6 x 6,5 x 19,2 cm
 S. 14862, headrest, wood, 20 x 9,3 x 23,5 cm
 S. 14863, headrest, wood, 21,6 x 7,4 x 22,5 cm
 S. 14864, headrest, wood, 20,9 x 8,1 x 22,7 cm
 S. 14865, headrest, wood, 17,8 x 5,7 x 15 cm
 S. 14866, headrest, wood, 19,8 x 5,9 x 21,4 cm
 S. 14867, headrest, wood, 22,7 x 23,2 x 11 cm
 S. 14868, headrest, wood, 22,6 x 9,5 x 27 cm
 S. 14869, headrest, wood, 22 x 12 x 25 cm
 S. 14870, headrest, wood, 21,5 x 9 x 24 cm
 S. 14879, stick, wood, 3,5 x 136 cm
 S. 14880, stick, wood, 3 x 128 cm
 S. 14881, stick, wood, 185 cm
 S. 14881(sic), jar, clay, 23,5 x 22,5 cm
 S. 14881/1(?), stick, wood, 2,5 x 120 cm
 S. 14882, stick, wood, 4 x 109 cm
 S. 14884, stick, wood, 130 cm

S. 14885, stick, wood, 2.5 x 103.5 cm
 S. 14886, stick, wood, 3 x 132 cm
 S. 14887, stick, wood, 3.5 x 120.5 cm
 S. 14888, stick, wood, 130 cm
 S. 14889(?), stick, wood, 118 cm
 S. 14890, stick, wood, 2.5 x 110 cm
 S. 14891, stick, wood, 124 cm
 S. 14893, stick, wood, 3.5 x 117 cm
 S. 14894, stick, wood, 2.5 x 117 cm
 S. 14895, stick, wood, 2.5 x 110 cm
 S. 14896, stick, wood, 3.5 x 131 cm
 S. 14900, stick, wood, 122 cm
 S. 14901, stick, wood, 3.5 x 107.5 cm
 S. 14902, stick, wood, 4 x 85 cm
 S. 14903/01, part of furniture (?), wood, 35.1 x 2 cm
 S. 14903/02, part of furniture (?), wood, 35.4 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14903/03, part of furniture (?), wood, 36.5 x 1.8 cm
 S. 14903/04, part of furniture (?), wood, 32 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14903/05, part of furniture (?), wood, 34.6 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14903/06, part of furniture (?), wood, 36.5 x 2 cm
 S. 14903/07, part of furniture (?), wood, 36 x 2 cm
 S. 14903/08, part of furniture (?), wood, 35.2 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14903/09, part of furniture (?), wood, 32 x 2 cm
 S. 14903/10, part of furniture (?), wood, 28.2 x 2.5 cm
 S. 14903/11, part of furniture (?), wood, 33 x 1.5 cm
 S. 14903/12, part of furniture (?), wood, 36.5 x 2.2 cm
 S. 14903/13, part of furniture (?), wood, 37.5 x 2 cm
 S. 14903/14, part of furniture (?), wood, 35.2 x 2 cm
 S. 14903/15, part of furniture (?), wood, 27.3 x 2 cm
 S. 14904, mallet, wood, 27.3 x 2 cm
 S. 14905, mallet, wood, 14.5 x 28 cm
 S. 14906, mallet, wood, 30 x 14.5 cm
 S. 14907, mallet, wood, 14 x 26.9 cm
 S. 14908, mallet, wood, 30 x 14.5 cm
 S. 14909, mallet, wood, 14.7 x 24 cm
 S. 14910, mallet, wood, 30 x 14.5 cm
 S. 14911, mallet, wood, 13 x 28.5 cm
 S. 14912, mallet, wood, 26 x 14 cm
 S. 14913, mallet, wood, 16 x 26 cm
 S. 14914, mallet, wood, 30 x 14.5 cm
 S. 14915, mallet, wood, 30 x 14.5 cm
 S. 14916, mallet, wood, 9 x 27.5 cm
 S. 14917, mallet, wood, 14.5 x 27.5 cm
 S. 14918, mallet, wood, 13 x 28 cm
 S. 14920, bundle (?), vegetable fibres, 94 x 19 x 16 cm
 S. 14921, headrest, wood, 19 x 7.2 x 23.2 cm
 S. 14922, headrest, wood, 28 x 21.5 x 8 cm
 S. 14923, headrest, wood, 19 x 7.8 x 22.5 cm
 S. 14924, headrest, wood, 18.2 x 7.1 x 21.3 cm
 S. 14925, headrest, wood, 19 x 7.5 x 19.5 cm
 S. 14926, mallet, wood, 12 x 25.5 cm
 S. 14927, mallet, wood, 30 x 14.5 cm
 S. 14928, mallet, wood, 30 x 14.5 cm
 S. 14929, mallet, wood, 30 x 14.5 cm
 S. 14930, mallet, wood, 30 x 14.5 cm
 S. 14931, mallet, wood, 12 x 26.5 cm
 S. 14932, mallet, wood, 12 x 31.5 cm
 S. 14933, mallet, wood, 14.5 x 29 cm
 S. 14934, mallet, wood, 11 x 26 cm
 S. 14935, mallet, wood, 12 x 29 cm
 S. 14936, mallet, wood, 14.5 x 21.5 cm
 S. 14937, mallet, wood, 16.5 x 28 cm
 S. 14938 (?), mallet, wood, 11.5 x 29.5 cm
 S. 14939, offering table, limestone, 50 x 47 cm
 S. 14940, offering tray, clay, 31 x 5.5 x 20 cm

S. 14941, offering tray, clay, 23 x 27.3 x 4 cm
 S. 14942, pot, clay, 7.5 x 18 cm
 S. 14943, offering tray, clay, 4 x 20 x 25 cm
 S. 14944, offering tray, clay, 20 x 27 x 5 cm
 S. 14945, offering tray, clay, 13.5 x 22.5 x 5.5 cm
 S. 14946, offering tray, clay, 23.5 x 28.5 x 5 cm
 S. 14949, offering tray, clay, 5 x 14 x 9.5 cm
 S. 14951, cosmetic vessel, calcite, 5.4 x 3.4 cm
 S. 14952, cosmetic vessel, calcite, 5 x 5.7 cm

PLUNDERED SHAFT

S. 14953, ewer, clay, 21 x 28 cm
 S. 14954, jar, clay, 15.8 x 16.6 cm

UNDER A BOULDER

S. 14955, jar, clay, 27 x 5.1 cm
 S. 14961(?), jar, clay, 30 x 14.1 cm
 S. 14964, cup, clay, 10 x 15.6 cm

DISPERSED

S. 14965, cup, clay, 9.2 x 20.5 cm
 S. 14967, jar, clay, 28.6 x 14.1 cm
 S. 14974, jar, clay, 29.2 x 12.8 cm
 S. 14975, bread mould, clay, 16.4 x 15.5 cm
 S. 14976, bread mould, clay, 14 x 16 cm
 S. 14977, bread mould, clay, 16.3 x 17 cm
 S. 14978 (?), bread mould, clay, 17.7 x 16.6 cm
 S. 14979 (?), bread mould, clay, 15.4 x 15 cm
 S. 14980, bread mould, clay, 16.3 x 5.1 cm
 S. 14981, fragment of bread mould, clay, 15.2 x 11.4 cm
 S. 14982, bread mould, clay, 14 x 15 cm
 S. 14984, bread mould, clay, 16.8 x 13.4 cm
 S. 14985, bread mould, clay, 16 x 13.2 cm
 S. 14986, bread mould, clay, 17.4 x 11.3 cm
 S. 14987, bread mould, clay, 15.6 x 5.1 cm
 S. 14988, bread mould, clay, 16.4 x 5.1 cm
 S. 14989(?), bread mould, clay, 16.8 x 11.5 cm
 S. 1499(?), bread mould, clay, 17.8 x 6.1 cm
 S. 14991, bread mould, clay, 13.3 x 12.4 cm
 S. 14992, bread mould, clay, 14.4 x 12 cm
 S. 14993(?), bread mould, clay, 8.3 x 16.3 cm
 S. 14994, bread mould, clay, 10.3 x 15 cm
 S. 14996, bowl, clay, 9 x 18.4 cm
 S. 14997, jar, clay, 12, 3 x 16.2 cm
 S. 14999, jar, clay, 12.2 x 15.9 cm
 S. 15[...][0](?), jar, clay, 10.5 x 9.2 cm
 S. 15[035], tall pot stand, clay, 33 x 18 cm
 S. 15[16]3(?), jar, clay, 18.4 x 14.1 cm
 S. 15[22]3(?), jar, clay, 14.6 x 9.8 cm
 S. 15[403], bowl, clay, 5.8 x 10.4 cm
 S. 15[451], bowl, clay, 7 x 19 cm
 S. 150[18](?), bread mould, clay, 10.5 x 8.6 cm
 S. 150[66](?), jar, clay, 17.3 x 13.8 cm
 S. 15000, jar, clay, 9.8 x 12.8 cm
 S. 15002, jar, clay, 9 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15003, jar, clay, 5 x 8.6 cm
 S. 15004, bread mould, clay, 17.2 x 7.8 cm
 S. 15005, bread mould, clay, 16 x 8.4 cm
 S. 15006, bread mould, clay, 16.1 x 9.4 cm
 S. 15007, bread mould, clay, 15 x 9.4 cm
 S. 15008, bread mould, clay, 16.2 x 8.6 cm
 S. 15009, bread mould, clay, 15.5 x 9 cm
 S. 15010, bread mould, clay, 18.5 x 7.5 cm
 S. 15011, bread mould, clay, 16.8 x 9.5 cm
 S. 15012, bread mould, clay, 16 x 8 cm
 S. 15013, bread mould, clay, 19 x 8.5 cm

- S. 15014, bread mould, clay, 17 x 8.2 cm
 S. 15015, bread mould, clay, 19.2 x 7.9 cm
 S. 15016, bread mould, clay, 14 x 8.3 cm
 S. 15017(?), bread mould, clay, 17.6 x 6.8 cm
 S. 15019, bread mould, clay, 17 x 7.5 cm
 S. 15020(?), bread mould, clay, 17.4 x 9.2 cm
 S. 15021(?), bread mould, clay, 12.2 x 8.4 cm
 S. 15022, bread mould, clay, 17.8 x 7.8 cm
 S. 15023, bread mould, clay, 18.8 x 8 cm
 S. 15024, tall pot stand, clay, 31.2 x 10 x 14.3 cm
 S. 15026, ring pot stand, clay, 21.4 x 22 cm
 S. 15027, tall pot stand, clay
 S. 15028, tall pot stand, clay, 25.5 x 15.6 cm
 S. 15029, tall pot stand, clay, 24.3 x 14 cm
 S. 15030, tall pot stand, clay, 24.5 x 13.4 cm
 S. 15031, tall pot stand, clay, 21 x 15 cm
 S. 15032, tall pot stand, clay, 20 x 14 cm
 S. 15033, tall pot stand, clay, 22.7 x 15.6 cm
 S. 15034, tall pot stand, clay, 31.5 x 19.5 cm
 S. 15036, tall pot stand, clay, 21 x 15 cm
 S. 15037, tall pot stand, clay, 17.5 x 13.8 cm
 S. 15038, tall pot stand, clay, 15.6 x 14.6 cm
 S. 15039, tall pot stand, clay, 18.9 x 12.5 cm
 S. 15040(?), tall pot stand, clay, 21.6 x 15 cm
 S. 15041, ring pot stand, clay, 11.7 x 13.6 cm
 S. 15042, ring pot stand, clay, 7.8 x 12 cm
 S. 15043, ring pot stand, clay, 8 x 11.1 cm
 S. 15044, ring pot stand, clay, 5.8 x 9.2 cm
 S. 15045, ring pot stand, clay, 8.5 x 6.2 cm
 S. 15046, ring pot stand, clay, 7.5 x 9.3 cm
 S. 15047, ring pot stand, clay, 7.5 x 9.4 cm
 S. 15048, ring pot stand, clay, 5.5 x 7 cm
 S. 15049, ring pot stand, clay, 7.5 x 4.5 cm
 S. 15051, tall pot stand, clay, 14.6 x 12.6 cm
 S. 15052, ring pot stand, clay, 10.2 x 12 cm
 S. 15053, fragment of tall pot stand, clay, 11.9 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15054, ring pot stand, clay, 7.8 x 9 cm
 S. 15056, fragment of bread mould, clay, 19.4 x 12 cm
 S. 15058, bowl, clay, 12.3 x 27.4 cm
 S. 1506[5](?), jar, clay, 29.6 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15060(?), jar, clay, 45 x 28.5 cm
 S. 15061, jar, clay, 16.7 x 11.4 cm
 S. 15062, jar, clay, 30 x 16.3 cm
 S. 15063, jar, clay, 14.3 x 15.8 cm
 S. 15064, jar, clay, 16.2 x 14 cm
 S. 15067, jug, clay, 21.5 x 11.5 cm
 S. 15068, *hes* vase, clay, 18 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15069, jar, clay, 30.6 x 18.4 cm
 S. 15070, jar, clay, 30.3 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15071, jar, clay, 26.5 x 17.2 cm
 S. 15072, jar, clay, 27.4 x 17.5 cm
 S. 15073, jar, clay, 21.4 x 17.4 cm
 S. 15074, jar, clay, 21.2 x 15.1 cm
 S. 15075, jar, clay, 21 x 17.2 cm
 S. 15076, jar, clay, 19.3 x 15.3 cm
 S. 15078, jar, clay, 19.4 x 14.1 cm
 S. 15079, jar, clay, 21.4 x 21.3 cm
 S. 1508[8], jar, clay, 18.2 x 16.1 cm
 S. 15080, jar, clay, 20.6 x 16.2 cm
 S. 15081, jar, clay, 17.3 x 17.7 cm
 S. 15082, jar, clay, 19 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15083, jar, clay, 14.4 x 16.6 cm
 S. 15084(?), jar, clay, 16.4 x 14.6 cm
 S. 15085, jar, clay, 19.3 x 16.2 cm
 S. 15086, jar, clay, 19.1 x 16.9 cm
 S. 15087, jar, clay, 16.2 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15089, jar, clay, 30.2 x 26 cm
 S. 15090, jar, clay, 15 x 14.4 cm
 S. 15091, jar, clay, 14.8 x 13.9 cm
 S. 15092, jar, clay, 15.2 x 13.9 cm
 S. 15093, jar, clay, 17 x 14.6 cm
 S. 15094, jar, clay, 18.2 x 14.8 cm
 S. 15096, jar, clay, 16, 6 x 13.1 cm
 S. 15097, jar, clay, 14.5 x 12.6 cm
 S. 15098, jar, clay, 16.8 x 14.8 cm
 S. 15099, jar, clay, 14 x 13.9 cm
 S. 151[07], jar, clay, 16 x 13.1 cm
 S. 15100, jar, clay, 15.5 x 13.8 cm
 S. 15101, jar, clay, 15.2 x 13.4 cm
 S. 15102, jar, clay, 13.8 x 13.6 cm
 S. 15103, jar, clay, 13.8 x 12.6 cm
 S. 15104, jar, clay, 18 x 13.9 cm
 S. 15105, jar, clay, 17.4 x 14.6 cm
 S. 15106, jar, clay, 17.2 x 13 cm
 S. 15108, jar, clay, 15.5 x 13.7 cm
 S. 15109, jar, clay, 17.3 x 13.3 cm
 S. 1511[8](?), jar, clay, 20.4 x 9.6 x 12.2 cm
 S. 15110, jar, clay, 16.3 x 12.9 cm
 S. 15111, jar, clay, 16.4 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15112, jar, clay, 20.2 x 13.3 cm
 S. 15113, jar, clay, 17.4 x 13.6 cm
 S. 15114, jar, clay, 9.5 x 9.4 cm
 S. 15115, jar, clay, 27.8 x 14.1 cm
 S. 15116, jar, clay, 16 x 12 cm
 S. 15117, jar, clay, 24.6 x 16.7 cm
 S. 15119, jar, clay, 27.6 x 17.4 cm
 S. 15120, jar, clay, 27.4 x 17.5 cm
 S. 15121, jar, clay, 22.9 x 15 cm
 S. 15122, jar, clay, 29 x 13.1 cm
 S. 15123, jar, clay, 28.1 x 11.1 cm
 S. 15124, jar, clay, 26.2 x 12.6 cm
 S. 15125/1, bottle, clay, 29 x 11.1 cm
 S. 15125/2, jar, clay, 22.1 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15126, jar, clay, 24.4 x 11.5 cm
 S. 15127, jar, clay, 25.4 x 11.3 cm
 S. 15128, jar, clay, 19.2 x 12.6 cm
 S. 15129, bottle, clay, 29.2 x 1.1 cm
 S. 15130, jar, clay, 24.5 x 11.7 cm
 S. 15131, jar, clay, 21.7 x 10.9 cm
 S. 15132, jar, clay, 23 x 10.8 cm
 S. 15133, jar, clay, 13.3 x 7 cm
 S. 15135, jar, clay, 18 x 10.8 cm
 S. 15136, jar, clay, 18.3 x 10.9 cm
 S. 15137, jar, clay, 17.5 x 10.9 cm
 S. 15138, jar, clay, 17.4 x 10.4 cm
 S. 15139, jar, clay, 9.2 x 9.6 cm
 S. 1514[3], jar, clay, 21.4 x 16 cm
 S. 15140, jar, clay, 24.2 x 13.3 cm
 S. 15141, jar, clay, 29 x 11.5 cm
 S. 15142, jar, clay, 22.5 x 13.9 cm
 S. 15144, jar, clay, 18.5 x 13.8 cm
 S. 15145, jar, clay, 17 x 14.5 cm
 S. 15146, jar, clay, 17.9 x 14 cm
 S. 15147, jar, clay, 16.8 x 13.8 cm
 S. 15148, jar, clay, 14.8 x 14.1 cm
 S. 15149, jar, clay, 18 x 13.1 cm
 S. 15150, jar, clay, 18 x 12.6 cm
 S. 15151, jar, clay, 16.2 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15152, jar, clay, 16.3 x 13.2 cm
 S. 15153, jar, clay, 16 x 12 cm

S. 15154, jar, clay, 15.5 x 13.6 cm
 S. 15155, jar, clay, 14 x 12.3 cm
 S. 15156, jar, clay, 18.6 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15158, jar, clay, 17.1 x 12.3 cm
 S. 15159, jar, clay, 16.1 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15160, jar, clay, 15.5 x 12.2 cm
 S. 15161, jar, clay, 20.1 x 12.4 cm
 S. 15164, jar, clay, 18.4 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15165, jar, clay, 17.5 x 12.9 cm
 S. 15166, jar, clay, 16.4 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15167, jar, clay, 16 x 11.6 cm
 S. 15168, jar, clay, 15.6 x 12.8 cm
 S. 15169, jar, clay, 17 x 12.3 cm
 S. 15170, jar, clay, 18 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15171, jar, clay, 16.8 x 13 cm
 S. 15172, jar, clay, 16.1 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15173, jar, clay, 15.2 x 12.9 cm
 S. 15174, jar, clay, 16 x 11.8 cm
 S. 15175, jar, clay, 18.4 x 11.1 cm
 S. 15176, jar, clay, 19 x 14.3 cm
 S. 15177, jar, clay, 19 x 13.4 cm
 S. 15178, jar, clay, 17.7 x 12.6 cm
 S. 15179, jar, clay, 18 x 11.5 cm
 S. 15180, jar, clay, 18 x 11.3 cm
 S. 15181, jar, clay, 20.3 x 10.9 cm
 S. 15182, jar, clay, 17.5 x 11.8 cm
 S. 15183, jar, clay, 20.6 x 12.9 cm
 S. 15184, jar, clay, 19.4 x 13.1 cm
 S. 15185, jar, clay, 16.5 x 12.3 cm
 S. 15186, jar, clay, 16.3 x 11.2 cm
 S. 15187, jar, clay, 15.7 x 10.9 cm
 S. 15188, jar, clay, 18.4 x 12.7 cm
 S. 15189, jar, clay, 16.8 x 10.9 cm
 S. 15190, jar, clay, 20.8 x 13.6 cm
 S. 15191, jar, clay, 17.4 x 12.1 cm
 S. 15192, jar, clay, 18 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15193, jar, clay, 15.7 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15194, jar, clay, 18 x 12.3 cm
 S. 15195, jar, clay, 17.5 x 11.5 cm
 S. 15196, jar, clay, 16.4 x 10.3 cm
 S. 15197, jar, clay, 19.5 x 10.5 cm
 S. 15198, jar, clay, 17.7 x 11 cm
 S. 15199, jar, clay, 14.5 x 11.1 cm
 S. 152[62](?), jar, clay, 12.1 x 8.3 cm
 S. 152[9]5, jar, clay, 9.8 x 9.2 cm
 S. 15200, jar, clay, 15.3 x 11.8 cm
 S. 15201, jar, clay, 20 x 11.1 cm
 S. 15202, jar, clay, 17.4 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15203, jar, clay, 17.2 x 10.9 cm
 S. 15204, jar, clay, 16.6 x 10 cm
 S. 15205, jar, clay, 16.7 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15206, vase fragment, clay, 4.7 x 10.1 cm
 S. 15207, jar, clay, 16 x 10.4 cm
 S. 15209, jar, clay, 18.1 x 11 cm
 S. 15210, jar, clay, 18.2 x 9.9 cm
 S. 15211, jar, clay, 18.4 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15212, jar, clay, 18 x 10.5 cm
 S. 15213, jar, clay, 16.9 x 10.4 cm
 S. 15214, jar, clay, 17.7 x 10.1 cm
 S. 15215, jar, clay, 18.3 x 10.8 cm
 S. 15216, jar, clay, 17.1 x 10.4 cm
 S. 15217, jar, clay, 9.6 x 6.4 cm
 S. 15218, jar, clay, 12.4 x 8.6 cm
 S. 15220, jar, clay, 14.4 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15221, jar, clay, 15.1 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15222, jar, clay, 11.2 x 7.2 cm
 S. 15224, jar, clay, 13.7 x 9.4 cm
 S. 15225, jar, clay, 10.5 x 6.7 cm
 S. 15226, jar, clay, 10.2 x 6.8 cm
 S. 15227, jar, clay, 12.6 x 7.1 cm
 S. 15228, jar, clay, 13.2 x 8.7 cm
 S. 15229, jar, clay, 13.6 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15231, jar, clay, 11.3 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15232, jar, clay, 13.2 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15233, jar, clay, 12 x 7.8 cm
 S. 15235, jar, clay, 14.8 x 8.6 cm
 S. 15236, jar, clay, 14.2 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15237, jar, clay, 13.4 x 10.1 cm
 S. 15238(?), jar, clay, 15.5 x 9.1 cm
 S. 15239, jar, clay, 11 x 7.6 cm
 S. 15240, jar, clay, 12.2 x 7.8 cm
 S. 15242, jar, clay, 11.2 x 7.3 cm
 S. 15243, jar, clay, 14 x 8.1 cm
 S. 15244, jar, clay, 13.7 x 9.2 cm
 S. 15245, jar, clay, 14.2 x 10.8 cm
 S. 15246, jar, clay, 13 x 9.6 cm
 S. 15247, jar, clay, 8 x 7.3 cm
 S. 15248, jar, clay, 10.9 x 8.1 cm
 S. 15249, jar, clay, 12.7 x 7.5 cm
 S. 15250, jar, clay, 12.2 x 8.2 cm
 S. 15251, jar, clay, 11.8 x 7.9 cm
 S. 15252, jar, clay, 13.2 x 8.5 cm
 S. 15253, jar, clay, 13.8 x 8 cm
 S. 15255, jar, clay, 13.4 x 8.8 cm
 S. 15256, jar, clay, 13 x 10.6 cm
 S. 15257, jar, clay, 13.2 x 9.2 cm
 S. 15258, jar, clay, 10.2 x 7.8 cm
 S. 15259, jar, clay, 11.4 x 7.2 cm
 S. 15260, jar, clay, 13 x 6.9 cm
 S. 15261, jar, clay, 12.9 x 7.7 cm
 S. 15263, jar, clay, 14.5 x 9.2 cm
 S. 15264(?), jar, clay, 13 x 7.4 cm
 S. 15265, glass, clay, 8.8 x 7.1 cm
 S. 15266, jar, clay, 12.6 x 7.7 cm
 S. 15267, jar, clay, 12.4 x 7.8 cm
 S. 15268(?), jar, clay, 12.4 x 7 cm
 S. 15269, jar, clay, 14.1 x 10 cm
 S. 15270, jar, clay, 14 x 9.6 cm
 S. 15271, jar, clay, 9.2 x 9.3 cm
 S. 15273, jar, clay, 12 x 7.4 cm
 S. 15274, jar, clay, 9.3 x 8.2 cm
 S. 15275, jar, clay, 7.5 x 7.8 cm
 S. 15277, jar, clay, 10.2 x 8.4 cm
 S. 15278, jar, clay, 9.9 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15279, jar, clay, 10.7 x 10.1 cm
 S. 15280, jar, clay, 10.2 x 10.3 cm
 S. 15281, jar, clay, 13.7 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15283, jar, clay, 8 x 7.9 cm
 S. 15284, jar, clay, 8.3 x 8.3 cm
 S. 15285, jar, clay, 9.6 x 8.7 cm
 S. 15286, jar, clay, 9.7 x 9.8 cm
 S. 15287, jar, clay, 10.8 x 9.2 cm
 S. 15288, jar, clay, 10.6 x 10.5 cm
 S. 15289, jar, clay, 12 x 10, 6 cm
 S. 15290, jar, clay, 10.4 x 8.5 cm
 S. 15291, jar, clay, 9.2 x 7.8 cm
 S. 15292, jar, clay, 9.8 x 9.6 cm
 S. 15293, jar, clay, 10 x 9.2 cm
 S. 15294(?), jar, clay, 10.4 x 7.7 cm
 S. 15296, jar, clay, 8.8 x 5.1 cm

- S. 15297, jar, clay, 8.8 x 7.1 cm
 S. 15300, jar, clay, 10.8 x 9.8 cm
 S. 15301, jar, clay, 10.1 x 10.6 cm
 S. 15302, jar, clay, 10 x 9.8 cm
 S. 15303, jar, clay, 8.9 x 6.3 cm
 S. 15304, jar, clay, 9.4 x 8.2 cm
 S. 15305, jar, clay, 11 x 9.4 cm
 S. 15306, jar, clay, 10 x 6.2 cm
 S. 15307, jar, clay, 10.3 x 7.9 cm
 S. 15308, jar, clay, 10.5 x 9.4 cm
 S. 15309, jar, clay, 10.7 x 9.1 cm
 S. 15310, jar, clay, 11.5 x 7.2 cm
 S. 15311(?), jar, clay, 8.1 x 7 cm
 S. 15312, jar, clay, 9.8 x 6.9 cm
 S. 15313, jar, clay, 10.3 x 7.1 cm
 S. 15314, jar, clay, 12 x 8.2 cm
 S. 15315, miniature jar, clay, 8.4 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15316, jar, clay, 9.7 x 6.9 cm
 S. 15317, jar, clay, 9.3 x 6.8 cm
 S. 15318, jar, clay, 10.8 x 8 cm
 S. 15319, jar, clay, 15.7 x 13.6 cm
 S. 15320, jar, clay, 10.2 x 8 cm
 S. 15321, jar, clay, 13.4 x 9.3 cm
 S. 15322, jar, clay, 11.1 x 9.3 cm
 S. 15323, jar, clay, 11 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15324, jar, clay, 11.1 x 9.3 cm
 S. 15325, jar, clay, 10.8 x 10.2 cm
 S. 15326, jar, clay, 10 x 10.6 cm
 S. 15327, jar, clay, 11 x 9.4 cm
 S. 15328(?), jar, clay, 9.8 x 9.2 cm
 S. 15329, jar, clay, 11.4 x 9.3 cm
 S. 15330 (?), jar, clay, 14.8 x 8.1 cm
 S. 15331, jar, clay, 10.3 x 7.8 cm
 S. 15332, jar, clay, 12 x 9.3 cm
 S. 15333, jar, clay, 8.9 x 8.9 cm
 S. 15334, jar, clay, 9.7 x 9.2 cm
 S. 15335, jar, clay, 9.5 x 7.6 cm
 S. 15336, jar, clay, 11 x 8.9 cm
 S. 15337, jar, clay, 8.8 x 8.6 cm
 S. 15338, jar, clay, 9.8 x 8 cm
 S. 15339, jar, clay, 10.4 x 7.9 cm
 S. 15340, jar, clay, 9.8 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15341, jar, clay, 10 x 10.4 cm
 S. 15342, jar, clay, 9.3 x 9 cm
 S. 15343, jar, clay, 10.1 x 9 cm
 S. 15344, jar, clay, 10.6 x 10.2 cm
 S. 15345, jar, clay, 11.4 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15346, jar, clay, 7.3 x 8.2 cm
 S. 15347, vase, clay, 9.2 x 10.8 cm
 S. 15348, jar, clay, 10.3 x 8 cm
 S. 15349, jar, clay, 14.6 x 7.6 cm
 S. 15350, jar, clay, 10.8 x 9.2 cm
 S. 15351, jar, clay, 10.4 x 7.9 cm
 S. 15352, jar, clay, 10.1 x 10.2 cm
 S. 15353, jar, clay, 8.8 x 6.8 cm
 S. 15354, jar, clay, 8.6 x 8.1 cm
 S. 15355, jar, clay, 9.2 x 6.9 cm
 S. 15356, jar, clay, 11.3 x 10.5 cm
 S. 15357, jug, clay, 17.5 x 11 cm
 S. 15358, *amphoriskos*, clay, 16 x 7 cm
 S. 15359, jar, clay, 10.8 x 6.4 cm
 S. 15360, jug, clay, 9.7 x 7.6 cm
 S. 15361, jar, clay, 13 x 8.2 cm
 S. 15362, jar, clay, 9.3 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15363, miniature jar, clay, 3.4 x 4.6 cm
 S. 15364, tall pot stand, clay, 20.1 x 7.1 cm
 S. 15365, jar fragment, clay, 7.9 x 8.1 cm
 S. 15366, vase fragment, clay, 8.6 x 8 cm
 S. 15367, vase fragment, clay, 3.8 cm
 S. 15368, jar, clay, 13.8 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15369, vase, clay, 8 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15370, vase, clay, 9.9 x 8.6 x 5.6 cm
 S. 15371, vase, clay, 7.7 x 6.1 x 5.3 cm
 S. 15372, jar, clay, 16.1 x 12 cm
 S. 15373, miniature jar, clay, 6.9 x 6 cm
 S. 15374, miniature jar, clay, 4.5 x 5 cm
 S. 15375, miniature jar, clay, 4 x 5.5 cm
 S. 15376, vase, clay, 5.5 x 4.3 cm
 S. 15377, cosmetic vessel, clay, 6.6 x 3.7 cm
 S. 15378, miniature jar, clay, 4.5 x 3.6 cm
 S. 15380, jar, clay, 12.2 x 12.7 cm
 S. 15381, jar, clay, 9.6 x 12.7 cm
 S. 15382, cosmetic vessel, wood, 9 x 4.5 cm
 S. 15383, bowl, calcite, 8.4 x 23.5 cm
 S. 15384bis, cup fragment, stone, 6.9 x 5.3 x 1.1 cm
 S. 15385, cup, clay, 12.2 x 10.5 cm
 S. 15386, cup, clay, 11 x 11.5 cm
 S. 15387, cup, clay, 8.8 x 13.6 cm
 S. 15388, cup, clay, 9 x 14.5 cm
 S. 15389, cup, clay, 7.7 x 13.2 cm
 S. 15390, cup, clay, 8 x 13 cm
 S. 15391, cup, clay, 8.8 x 12.8 cm
 S. 15392, cup, clay, 7.6 x 13.4 cm
 S. 15393, cup, clay, 7.7 x 9.5 cm
 S. 15394, cup, clay, 8.2 x 13 cm
 S. 15395, cup, clay, 8.4 x 13.5 cm
 S. 15396, cup, clay, 8.8 x 13.3 cm
 S. 15397, cup, clay, 7.5 x 10.2 cm
 S. 15398, bowl, clay, 5.7 x 12 cm
 S. 15399, bowl, clay, 7.4 x 12 cm
 S. 15400, bowl, clay, 6 x 11 cm
 S. 15401, bowl, clay, 5.6 x 10.5 cm
 S. 15402, bowl, clay, 6 x 10.8 cm
 S. 15404, bowl, clay, 6.7 x 10.8 cm
 S. 15405, bowl, clay, 7 x 10.3 cm
 S. 15406, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 10.5 cm
 S. 15407, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 11.2 cm
 S. 15408, bowl, clay, 7 x 10.5 cm
 S. 15409, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 11.8 cm
 S. 15410, bowl, clay, 7 x 12.2 cm
 S. 15411, bowl, clay, 6 x 12.1 cm
 S. 15412, bowl, clay, 8 x 13.5 cm
 S. 15413, bowl, clay, 6.9 x 11.5 cm
 S. 15414, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 10.6 cm
 S. 15415, bowl, clay, 6.7 x 12 cm
 S. 15416, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 12 cm
 S. 15417, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 11.2 cm
 S. 15418, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 11 cm
 S. 15419, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 10, 8 cm
 S. 15420, bowl, clay, 6.6 x 9.6 cm
 S. 15421, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 13 cm
 S. 15422, bowl, clay, 7.2 x 14 cm
 S. 15423, bowl, clay, 7.5 x 13.5 cm
 S. 15424, bowl, clay, 7 x 10.7 cm
 S. 15425, bowl, clay, 4.5 x 13.1 x 14 cm
 S. 15426, bowl, clay, 4.4 x 13.8 x 13 cm
 S. 15427, bowl, clay, 4.7 x 12 cm
 S. 15428, bowl, clay, 4.2 x 11.5 cm
 S. 15429, bowl, clay, 4.1 x 11.8 cm
 S. 15430, bowl, clay, 4.4 x 11.4 cm

S. 15431, bowl, clay, 3.8 x 12.2 cm
 S. 15432, bowl, red clay, 5.3 x 12 cm
 S. 15433, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 11.2 cm
 S. 15434, bowl, clay, 4.5 x 14 cm
 S. 15435, bowl, clay, 4 x 11.3 cm
 S. 15436, dish, clay, 5.6 x 23.8 cm
 S. 15437, bowl, clay, 9.2 x 24.4 cm
 S. 15438, dish, clay, 5.2 x 25.4 cm
 S. 15439, bowl, clay, 4.9 x 22.6 cm
 S. 15441, bowl fragment, clay, 7.6 x 20.4 cm
 S. 15442, bowl, clay, 9.4 x 21.5 cm
 S. 15443, bowl, clay, 6.7 x 19 cm
 S. 15445, bowl, clay, 9.5 x 19 cm
 S. 15450, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 14 cm
 S. 15452, bowl, clay, 8 x 17 cm
 S. 15453, bowl, clay, 7 x 13.7 cm
 S. 15454, bowl, clay, 6.8 x 16.7 cm
 S. 15455, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 15.6 cm
 S. 15456, bowl, clay, 6 x 14 cm
 S. 15457, bowl, clay, 6.6 x 13.8 cm
 S. 15458, bowl, clay, 6.7 x 14.2 cm
 S. 15459, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 14.5 cm
 S. 15460, bowl, clay, 6.8 x 14.6 cm
 S. 15461, bowl, clay, 6 x 14.4 cm
 S. 15462, bowl, clay, 5.9 x 14.5 cm
 S. 15463, bowl, clay, 6.6 x 14.8 cm
 S. 15464, bowl, clay, 6.8 x 15.2 cm
 S. 15465, bowl, clay, 6.6 x 14.5 cm
 S. 15466, bowl, clay, 7 x 14 cm
 S. 15467, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 14 cm
 S. 15468, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 14, 2 cm
 S. 15469, bowl, clay, 5.2 x 13.6 cm
 S. 15470, bowl, clay, 6.1 x 14.6 cm
 S. 15471, bowl, clay, 5.9 x 13.8 cm
 S. 15472, bowl, clay, 6 x 13.9 cm
 S. 15473, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 13.4 cm
 S. 15474, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 12.9 cm
 S. 15475, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 14.8 cm
 S. 15476, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 15 cm
 S. 15477, bowl, clay, 6 x 14 cm
 S. 15478, bowl, clay, 7 x 14 cm
 S. 15479, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 14.8 cm
 S. 15480, bowl, clay, 6 x 13.3 cm
 S. 15481, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 13.4 cm
 S. 15482, bowl, clay, 6 x 13.8 cm
 S. 15483, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 14.2 cm
 S. 15484, bowl, clay, 7.5 x 20 cm
 S. 15485, bowl, clay, 7 x 16.8 cm
 S. 15486, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 16.5 cm
 S. 15487, bowl, clay, 5.9 x 16 cm
 S. 15488, bowl, clay, 7.2 x 14.8 cm
 S. 15489, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 16 cm
 S. 15490, bowl, clay, 6.8 x 15.5 cm
 S. 15491, bowl, clay, 8 x 15 cm
 S. 15492, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 15.2 cm
 S. 15493, bowl, clay, 7 x 14.6 cm
 S. 15494, bowl, clay, 6.6 x 15 cm
 S. 15495, bowl, clay, 6.6 x 14.8 cm
 S. 15496, bowl, clay, 7.3 x 15 cm
 S. 15497, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 16 cm
 S. 15498, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 13.8 cm
 S. 15499, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 14 cm
 S. 15500, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 14 cm
 S. 15501, bowl, clay, 5.9 x 13.3 cm
 S. 15502, bowl, clay, 6 x 14.4 cm
 S. 15503, bowl, clay, 6 x 13.5 cm
 S. 15504, bowl, clay, 6.1 x 13.3 cm
 S. 15505, bowl, clay, 6 x 14 cm
 S. 15506, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 14 cm
 S. 15507, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 13.3 cm
 S. 15508, bowl, clay, 6.9 x 13.4 cm
 S. 15509, bowl, clay, 5.9 x 14 cm
 S. 15510, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 13.6 cm
 S. 15511, bowl, clay, 7.3 x 12.7 cm
 S. 15512, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 13.1 cm
 S. 15513, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 14.5 cm
 S. 15514, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 13.5 cm
 S. 15515, bowl, clay, 7 x 13 cm
 S. 15516, bowl, clay, 6.2 x 13 cm
 S. 15517, bowl, clay, 6 x 13.8 cm
 S. 15518, bowl, clay, 6 x 13.5 cm
 S. 15519, bowl, clay, 6 x 13.9 cm
 S. 15520, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 12.8 cm
 S. 15521, bowl, clay, 6 x 13 cm
 S. 15522, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 12.5 cm
 S. 15523, bowl, clay, 5, 6 x 13.6 cm
 S. 15524, bowl, clay, 6 x 13.5 cm
 S. 15525, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 13.2 cm
 S. 15526, bowl, clay, 5.3 x 13 cm
 S. 15527, bowl, clay, 5.9 x 12 cm
 S. 15528, bowl, clay, 5.9 x 13.4 cm
 S. 15529, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 13.1 cm
 S. 15530, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 13 cm
 S. 15531, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 12.3 cm
 S. 15532, bowl, clay, 6 x 13.6 cm
 S. 15533, bowl, clay, 6 x 12.7 cm
 S. 15534, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 12.3 cm
 S. 15535, bowl, clay, 5 x 12.3 cm
 S. 15536, bowl, clay, 6.5 x 12.5 cm
 S. 15537, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 12 cm
 S. 15538, bowl, clay, 6 x 12.6 cm
 S. 15539, bowl, clay, 4.9 x 13.5 cm
 S. 15540, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 13.4 cm
 S. 15541, bowl, clay, 6 x 13.8 x 12.7 cm
 S. 15542, bowl, clay, 5 x 13 cm
 S. 15543, bowl, clay, 4.8 x 12.2 cm
 S. 15544, bowl, clay, 6 x 12.6 cm
 S. 15545, bowl, clay, 6 x 12.2 cm
 S. 15546, bowl, clay, 5.7 x 12.8 cm
 S. 15547, bowl, clay, 5 x 12.8 cm
 S. 15548, bowl, clay, 7.1 x 12.3 cm
 S. 15549, bowl, clay, 7.2 x 12 cm
 S. 15550, bowl, clay, 6.3 x 12, 2 cm
 S. 15551, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 12.6 cm
 S. 15552, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 12.5 cm
 S. 15553, bowl, clay, 6 x 12.4 cm
 S. 15554, bowl, clay, 5.2 x 13.8 cm
 S. 15555, bowl, clay, 5.7 x 11.9 cm
 S. 15556, bowl, clay, 5 x 11.8 cm
 S. 15557, bowl, clay, 5.3 x 12 cm
 S. 15558, bowl, clay, 5 x 12.1 cm
 S. 15559, bowl, clay, 5.9 x 13.8 x 11.9 cm
 S. 15560, bowl, clay, 4.9 x 12.1 cm
 S. 15561, bowl, clay, 5 x 11.8 cm
 S. 15562, bowl, clay, 5 x 12 cm
 S. 15563, bowl, clay, 5.4 x 11.6 cm
 S. 15564, bowl, clay, 5.1 x 11.4 cm
 S. 15565, bowl, clay, 4 x 11 cm
 S. 15566, bowl, clay, 4.5 x 10.5 cm
 S. 15567, bowl, clay, 4.8 x 10.9 cm

- S. 15568, bowl, clay, 5 x 11 cm
 S. 15569, bowl, clay, 3.9 x 10.4 cm
 S. 15570, lid, clay, 2.6 x 11.4 cm
 S. 15571, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 12.6 cm
 S. 15572, bowl, clay, 6 x 14.5 cm
 S. 15573, bowl, clay, 10, 2 x 17.3 cm
 S. 15574, bowl, clay, 7, 3 x 13.4 cm
 S. 15575, bowl, clay, 7.3 x 16.8 cm
 S. 15576, dish, clay, 4 x 16.7 cm
 S. 15577, dish, clay, 3.2 x 17.8 cm
 S. 15578, bowl, clay, 7.4 x 16 cm
 S. 15579, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 14 cm
 S. 15580(?), bowl, clay, 8 x 11.2 cm
 S. 15581, cup, clay, 7.4 x 11 cm
 S. 15583, bowl, clay, 5.2 x 8.6 cm
 S. 15584, bowl, clay, 5.5 x 8.6 cm
 S. 15585, bowl, clay, 6.4 x 10.8 cm
 S. 15586, bowl, clay, 7.2 x 11.5 cm
 S. 15587, bowl, clay, 5.8 x 9.3 cm
 S. 15588, bowl, clay, 6 x 11.5 cm
 S. 15589, bowl, clay, 3.8 x 12 cm
 S. 15590, bowl, clay, 4.6 x 11.9 cm
 S. 15591, vase, clay, 4.5 x 11.2 cm
 S. 15592, cylindrical bowl, clay, 5.8 x 10.1 cm
 S. 15593, cylindrical bowl, clay, 6.2 x 10 cm
 S. 15594, cylindrical bowl, clay, 6 x 9 cm
 S. 15595, cylindrical bowl, clay, 4.8 x 11.4 cm
 S. 15596, cylindrical bowl, clay, 6.2 x 10.5 cm
 S. 15597, cylindrical bowl, clay, 5.8 x 10 x 9.8 cm
 S. 15598, cylindrical bowl, clay, 6.8 x 9.8 cm
 S. 15599, goblet, clay, 6.4 x 13.8 x 11.5 cm
 S. 15600, bowl, clay, 4.9 x 10.3 cm
 S. 15601, lid, clay, 3.8 x 9.2 cm
 S. 15602, miniature bowl, clay, 3.3 x 7.3 cm
 S. 15603, bottle, clay, 17 x 7.2 cm
 S. 15604, weight (?), limestone, 8 x 2.7 cm
 S. 15606, miniature vase, diorite, 4.3 x 3.3 cm
 S. 15607, stopper, wood, 3 x 4 cm
 S. 15608, miniature jar, clay, 2.7 x 2.8 cm
 S. 15609, weight, limestone, 8.6 x 10.8 x 5.9 cm
 S. 15610, weight, limestone, 3.7 x 7.1 x 3.3 cm
 S. 15611, hippopotamus figurine, clay, 9.5 x 8.5 x 29 cm
 S. 15612, hippopotamus figurine, clay, 8.5 x 14 cm
 S. 15613, hippopotamus figurine, clay, 8.6 x 7.6 x 15 cm
 S. 15613 numero doppio, hippopotamus figurine, clay, 7 x 6 x 12 cm
 S. 15614 (?), hippopotamus figurine, clay, 7.8 x 6.3 x 11.5 cm
 S. 15615, hippopotamus figurine, clay, 5.6 x 5.4 x 13.3 cm
 S. 15616, flask, clay, 19.7 x 16.6 cm
 S. 15616 numero doppio, hippopotamus figurine, clay, 15 x 6.5 x 9 cm
 S. 15618, headrest, wood, 18 x 63 x 22, 7 cm
 S. 15619, stone tool, sandstone, 8.5 x 11 x 1.3 cm
 S. 15621, cosmetic palette, sandstone, 2.4 x 9.8 x 7.6 cm
 S. 15622, jar, clay, 23.8 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15623, jar, clay, 24.4 x 12.8 cm
 S. 15624, jar, clay, 25 x 13.2 cm
 S. 15625, vase fragment, clay, 22 x 20 x 1.6 cm
 S. 15626, jar, clay, 48.4 x 33.4 cm
 S. 15627, jar, clay, 28 x 22 cm
 S. 15628, amphora, clay, 32 x 17 cm
 S. 15628(?), jug, clay, 18.3 x 12.2 cm
 S. 15629, jar fragment, clay, 17.8 x 23 cm
 S. 15630, vase fragment, clay, 16.7 x 13.4 x 1.4 cm
 S. 15631, ostrakon, clay, 13.0 x 22.5 cm
 S. 15632, vase fragment, clay, 15.2 x 12.4 x 0.9 cm
 S. 15634, vase fragment, clay, 6.8 x 7 x 0.8 cm
 S. 15635, vase fragment, clay, 6.1 x 6.1 x 0.8 cm
 S. 15639, amphora, clay, 52 x 30 cm
 S. 15640, amphora, clay, 71 x 20.4 cm
 S. 15641(?), amphora, clay, 59.5 x 20 cm
 S. 15642(?), amphora, clay, 59.3 x 20.4 cm
 S. 15643, pot, clay, 11.6 x 16.4 cm
 S. 15644, jug, clay, 25.4 x 17.4 cm
 S. 15647, jar, clay, 15.7 x 12.1 cm
 S. 15648, beaker, clay, 9.4 x 8.6 cm
 S. 15649, jar, clay, 8 x 5.1 cm
 S. 15650, jar, clay, 10.1 x 10.4 cm
 S. 15652, incense burner, clay, 5.5 x 11 cm
 S. 15653(?), miniature vase, clay, 7 x 9.2 cm
 S. 15654, *pyx*, wood, 6.1 x 9.5 x 5.5 cm
 S. 15657, cup, clay, 7.7 x 23.3 cm
 S. 15658, cup, clay, 8 x 19.7 cm
 S. 15659, cup, clay, 4.8 x 10.4 cm
 S. 15660, cosmetic vessel, glass, 7.6 x 6.5 cm
 S. 15662, vase fragment, glass, 1.5 x 15.2 x 0.4 cm
 S. 15665, vase fragment, clay, 7.6 x 9 x 0.9 cm
 S. 15666/01, cup fragments, faïence, 6.8 x 10 x 0.6 cm
 S. 15666/02, vase fragment, faïence, 4.3 x 7.2 x 0.5 cm
 S. 15667, dish fragment, clay, 2.1 x 0.8 cm
 S. 15668, lamp, clay, 3.5 x 5.2 x 9.7 cm
 S. 15669, lamp, clay, 4.5 x 7 x 8.2 cm
 S. 1567[4](?), hippopotamus figurine, faïence, 9.4 x 11 cm
 S. 15670, lamp, clay, 5.1 x 6.3 x 6.9 cm
 S. 15671, lamp, clay, 2.8 x 5.1 x 8.1 cm
 S. 15672, lamp, clay, 3 x 4.5 x 8.1 cm
 S. 15673, cup, clay, 6 x 8.8 cm
 S. 15676, *djed* amulet, ivory, 8 x 3.5 x 0.5 cm
 S. 15677, miniature coffin with wrapped figurine and rope knot with clay seal, wood, linen, wax, clay 9.2 x 3.9 x 4.5 cm
 S. 15678/01, parts of miniature coffin, wood, 2.9 x 8.3 x 0.3
 S. 15679, parts of miniature coffin, wood, 7.6 x 2.5 x 0.2 cm
 S. 15679 – S. 15684, six funerary figurines for miniature coffins, wax, h. 5 cm
 S. 15680, part of miniature coffin, wood, 3 x 8.5 x 0.4 cm
 S. 15681, parts of miniature coffin wood, 10.5 x 3 x 0.5 cm
 S. 15682, miniature coffin with wrapped wax figurine, wood, linen, wax, 9.5 x 4 x 3.5 cm
 S. 15683, parts of miniature coffin, wood, 7.8 x 2.5 x 0.2 cm
 S. 15684, parts of miniature coffin wood, 9.6 x 3.8 x 0.4 cm
 S. 15685/01, parts of miniature coffin wood, 8 x 3 x 0.3 cm
 S. 15685/02, parts of miniature coffin wood, 9.4 x 3.8 x 0.4 cm
 S. 15685/03, parts of miniature coffin wood, 9.5 x 3 x 0.4 cm
 S. 15685/04, parts of miniature coffin wood, 8.4 x 3.6 x 0.4 cm
 S. 15685/05, parts of miniature coffin wood, 8.7 x 2.8 x 0.4 cm
 S. 15685/06, parts of miniature coffin wood, 8.3 x 3 x 0.3 cm
 S. 15685/07, parts of miniature coffin wood, 8.4 x 2.3 x 0.3 cm
 S. 15685/08, parts of miniature coffin wood, 8.5 x 2.8 x 0.4 cm
 S. 15685/09, parts of miniature coffin wood, 9 x 3.2 x 0.4 cm
 S. 15685/10, parts of miniature coffin wood, 8.5 x 4.6 x 0.3 cm
 S. 15685/11, parts of miniature coffin wood, 10.8 x 4.2 x 0.7 cm
 S. 15685/12, part of miniature coffin, wood, 3.5 x 2.8 x 0.5 cm
 S. 15685/13, part of miniature coffin, wood, 3.3 x 2.8 x 0.5 cm
 S. 15685/14, part of miniature coffin, wood, 3.3 x 2.3 x 0.5 cm
 S. 15685/15, part of miniature coffin, wood, 3.3 x 2.5 x 0.5 cm
 S. 15685/16, parts of miniature coffin wood, 8.6 x 2.5 x 0.4 cm
 S. 15685/17, parts of miniature coffin wood, 8 x 2.8 x 0.3 cm
 S. 15685/18, part of miniature coffin, wood, 10.2 x 3 x 0.4 cm

ME MUSEO
EGIZIO



FRANCO
COSIMO
PANINI

