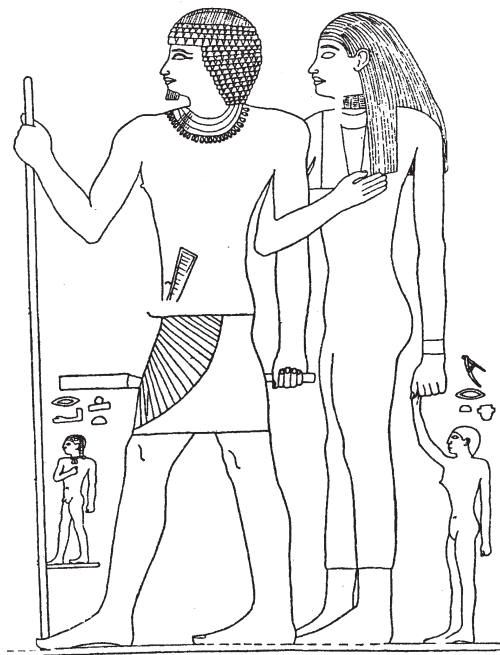


REPRESENTATIONS OF THE FAMILY IN THE OLD KINGDOM

WOMEN AND MARRIAGE



A thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

by

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DECLARATION

I certify that my thesis entitled: “Representations of the Family in the Old Kingdom: Women and Marriage” has not been submitted for a higher degree to any other university or institution other than Macquarie University.

The research within is my own work and the contribution of others is duly acknowledged where it has been used.

Dated this day of , 2010

Kim McCorquodale

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to identify and investigate family members of the elite class in the Old Kingdom to reveal the role of women in the family and the institution of marriage. The method of investigation is an analysis of the iconography and inscriptions of female relatives and children of these officials in order to identify the place of wives and other females in the tomb owner's family and to arrive at an understanding of the nature of marriage in the Old Kingdom. The latter aim involves the issue of polygamy and the status of the tomb owner.

The data for this study are the reliefs, paintings, inscriptions and statuary in the tombs of Memphite and provincial cemeteries dating from the early Fourth Dynasty to the Eighth Dynasty, or objects with a secure provenance in these locations and times. The iconography and inscriptions of women designated as wives, mothers and sisters was investigated to determine the way in which they were portrayed, which allowed for the analysis of women shown in the tombs who had no designated connection to the tomb owner. The absence of the depiction of a wife was explored across time and location. Instances where more than one wife was portrayed were examined to determine whether the marriages were consecutive or concurrent. Instances where more than one child was designated as *smsw* - 'eldest' were analysed to determine whether they were twins, one had died prematurely or whether they were children of different wives - either consecutive or concurrent. The rare occurrences of children designated as 'her son/her daughter' were examined to try to determine the paternity of the child. The possibility of consanguineous marriages was also explored.

As a result of this study, it has been possible to identify many of the undesignated women in tombs and while the basic family unit of male, wife and children continued to be practiced throughout the period it was possible to identify changes in the nature of marriage over time, particularly in relation to divorce and polygamy.

For my mother, Phyllis

who instilled a love of learning

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May there always be 'just one more tomb'.

CHRONOLOGY ABBREVIATIONS

(following Harpur)

IV.1	Snefru
IV.2	Khufu
IV.3	Djedefre
IV.4	Khafre
IV.5	Menkaure
IV.6	Shepseskaf
V.1	Userkaf
V.2	Sahure
V.3	Neferirkare
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PART 1

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.1 The Place of Women in the Family and the Institution of Marriage in the Old Kingdom

The subjects of this investigation are the female members of the Old Kingdom family and the institution of marriage. The data available for this study are the reliefs, paintings, inscriptions and statuary of the tombs of the elite bureaucrats who controlled the country's administration. These men regularly featured their wives and daughters in their tombs and occasionally included other female relatives. Consequently, the female members of the society's most privileged class are the focus of this study.

In their tomb chapels, officials recorded scenes of ritual and daily life which often include close family members. The basic aim of the study is to examine this material and other data relating to the female relatives of these officials in order to identify the place of wives and other females in the tomb owner's family and to arrive at an understanding of the institution of marriage in the Old Kingdom. The latter aim involves the issue of polygamy. Although it is established that the king customarily had a number of wives, it is less clear whether officials adopted this practice. However, ambiguous reliefs and inscriptions in a number of tomb chapels and the high death rate from childbirth that must be assumed for married women require investigation of this question.

1.2 The Nature of the Investigation

The data for this study are the iconography and inscriptions from the funerary chapels of the elite class from the Old Kingdom and from inscribed blocks and statues with provenances showing that they originally came from these chapels. In their chapels, officials recorded scenes of ritual and daily life which often included close family members, particularly wives and children. The basic aim of the study is to examine the iconography and inscriptional material relating to female family members and children

in order to investigate the nature of marriage in the Old Kingdom and the roles of wives and other female members of the tomb owner's family. This involves:-

- investigating the iconography of female figures labelled as wives, mothers and sisters
- identifying unlabelled female figures
- analysing each instance of more than one wife shown, in order to determine whether it is an example of polygamy or a case of consecutive wives
- analysing instances where more than one 'eldest child' is shown in order to determine whether they were twins, whether one child died prematurely, or whether they were children of contemporary or consecutive wives
- analysing instances where a child is described as 'her son/her daughter' to determine whether the child is from a previous marriage of the mother or whether it indicates that the tomb-owner-father had children by another wife
- investigation of possible cases on consanguineous marriages.

1.3 Studies

While a number of general studies have been made on the role of women, they tend to focus on the Middle and New Kingdom where more literary evidence is available. These include studies by Gay Robins¹, Watterson², Tyldesley³, Lesko⁴ and Hawass⁵. They cover areas such as social and legal positions, occupations, marriage, health and childbirth, dress and adornment, domestic life, royal women and images of women in literature and art. Johnson has a brief article on marriage in the Middle Kingdom.⁶ Lustig also has an article entitled 'Kinship, gender and age in Middle Kingdom tomb scenes and texts'.⁷ Some refer to evidence from the Late or Ptolemaic period, such as the so-called marriage or annuity contracts (*sh n s'nh*) from this period.⁸ Documentary sources of this type do not exist from the Old Kingdom. There are a few instances where inscriptions in tombs refer to the inheritance of property but they are so infrequent, that they may refer to an atypical situation.⁹

¹ Robins (1993)

² Watterson (1991)

³ Tyldesley (1994)

⁴ Lesko (1996)

⁵ Hawass (1995)

⁶ Johnson (1999)

⁷ Lustig (1997)

⁸ Robins (1993: 60)

⁹ For example, the provincial tomb of *Nj-K3.[j]-s'nh* at Tehna.

*Mistress of the House, Mistress of Heaven: Women in Ancient Egypt*¹⁰ contains a number of essays which deal with women's occupations, status and roles and legal status. Bryant in her article states that 'Oddly, marriage did not exist as a legal state in ancient Egypt. Marriages were economic and procreative unions that were often monogamous, enduring, loving. There was no marriage ceremony, however.'¹¹ Johnson states that 'There is no evidence for any legal or religious ceremony establishing the marriage, although probably a party was held.'¹² Gee in his re-examination of a Late Ramesside letter, P. BM 10416, says that it 'suggests that one entered and left the state of marriage in ancient Egypt by means of an oath.'¹³

From the Middle and New Kingdoms, Bryant concludes that the family consisted of a husband and wife, their children, the husband's widowed mother, and his unmarried sisters.¹⁴ Forgeau further states that 'it was rare for extended domestic groups to live in the same house, although it was common practice to take responsibility for a solitary relative, usually the mother.'¹⁵

More general works on family include *Growing up in Ancient Egypt*¹⁶ and *Getting Old in Ancient Egypt* by Janssen and Janssen.¹⁷ On households they state 'turning to the Ancient Egyptian reality, we must state from the outset that of this subject remarkably little is known.'¹⁸

Whale investigated the family specifically in the 18th Dynasty at Thebes and analysed the terms used to identify family members.¹⁹

While a number of short articles have been written on specific tombs or problems, such as whether polygamy was practised, the only study specifically on women in the Old Kingdom is that of Henry Fischer, *Egyptian Women of the Old Kingdom and of the*

¹⁰ Capel & Markoe (1996)

¹¹ Bryant in Capel & Markoe (1996: 36)

¹² Johnson in Capel & Markoe (1996: 179)

¹³ Gee (2001: 20)

¹⁴ Bryant in Capel & Markoe: (1996: 36)

¹⁵ Forgeau (1996: 148)

¹⁶ Janssen & Janssen (1990)

¹⁷ Janssen & Janssen (1996)

¹⁸ Janssen & Janssen (1996: 37)

¹⁹ Whale (1989)

*Heracleopolitan Period*²⁰, which focuses on the essential aspects of women's role in society. He specifically looks at the position of the wife and mother in tomb chapels, occupations and titles of non-royal women, personal names and some exceptional cases. He concludes that the principal features of women were:

- 1) The maternal role of wives is emphasised, as is maternal lineage.
- 2) A wife (and only one as a rule) could accompany her husband in his recreations and, to some extent, in his more serious preoccupations.
- 3) The poorer women were engaged in a variety of occupations and could be conscripted for labour.
- 4) The most important productive activity of women was weaving.
- 5) Women could be involved in occupations in an administrative capacity.
- 6) Well-to-do women played the harp for their parents or husbands, often had honorific titles and played a significant part in the temple and funerary rituals.
- 7) Women could not participate in the government bureaucracy or in temple administration to an appreciable extent.²¹

Moreno García has two articles on the family in the Old Kingdom which discuss how the society was mainly organised by kinship and the state.²² He states that 'the family ideology expressed membership of an extended social group, but it had little possibilities of being displayed in the iconographic and epigraphic program of the private tombs. As a result the family values are only visible in contexts different to those dominated by the official culture, or in periods of crisis of the palatial ideology.'²³ He found that there were problems in the recording of family members in Old Kingdom tombs - wives begin to disappear from the beginning of Dynasty 6; even important fathers, like that of Weni, are not shown and there is a problem with the number of eldest sons shown.²⁴

This problem of absent spouses is explored in an article by Roth and covers Old Kingdom to New Kingdom and later. Her discussion of the Old Kingdom is based on a survey of 69 dated tombs at Saqqara based on information in Porter and Moss.²⁵ She

²⁰ Fischer (1989 and 2000 expanded 2nd edition)

²¹ Fischer (2000: 45-46)

²² Moreno García (2006a; 2006b)

²³ Moreno García (2006a: viii)

²⁴ Moreno García (2006b: 128)

²⁵ Roth (1999: 37-53) It should be noted that Porter and Moss list women as wives even if they are not designated as such within the tomb.

tentatively suggests that the inclusion of the wife in the tomb was linked to the rise of the sun cult and the later omission of the wife may be related to the decline in the importance of the sun cult under Isesi. Based on New Kingdom data she also suggests that men who served women did not include depictions of their wives in their tombs. Swinton compared 144 dated tombs from all Old Kingdom sites and established a differing distribution of absent wives across time.²⁶ She suggests that the reason for the rise in the number of absent wives from late Dynasty V onwards was a result of officials delaying the construction and decoration of their tombs.

Cherpion explored the differing stances of wives in the Old Kingdom concluding that after the reign of Neuserre (V.6) wives showed less affection in their gestures, no longer embracing their husband face to face, holding them with both hands or looping their arm through his.²⁷

Robins explored the compositional dominance and gender hierarchy, concluding that ‘in Ancient Egypt, as in many other cultures, right was dominant over left’²⁸. In two-dimensional art this resulted in the figure being orientated to face the viewer’s right, as though they were seen from their right side. Thus the dominant position was that of the right-facing figure on the left of the scene. She also found that a wife should not take precedence over her husband and in many Old Kingdom statues, dominance is expressed by scale.

The idea of wives depicted on a reduced scale is further explored in articles by both Swinton and Roth. Swinton concludes that ‘the introduction of the small-scale portrayal of the wife is perhaps best explained as an artistic device that derived from these new scenes (fishing and fowling), where it was necessary to reduce her size’.²⁹ Roth examines 39 tombs across the Old Kingdom which showed wives on a much reduced size and concludes that ‘the relative scale of the wife in Old Kingdom tombs changed with time, with site, with the origin of the scene, and with context’.³⁰

²⁶ Swinton (2003: 101-9)

²⁷ Cherpion (1991: 33-47)

²⁸ Robins (1994: 33-40)

²⁹ Swinton (2003:95-100)

³⁰ Roth (2004: 281-296)

A number of studies have attempted to analyse the terms of kinship used, but again most focus on later periods. Campagno explores the six basic terms of kinship - *h(3)y* for ‘husband’ and *hm.t* for ‘woman/wife’; *jt* for ‘father’ and *mw.t* for ‘mother’; *s3* for ‘brother’ and *s3.t* for ‘sister’.³¹ He found that ‘through these terms the three kinds of relationships inherent in any system of affinity and kinship could be expressed: marriage, descent and collaterality (siblingship)’.³²

Baud looked at kinship in the Old Kingdom but he concentrated on the royal family.³³ Studies by Franke are based on the Middle Kingdom and MacDonald examined terms for children in the Middle Kingdom.³⁴

Studies relating to consanguineous marriages also focus on later periods. Forgeau states that marriages between cousins, between uncles and nieces, and between half-siblings, are known from various periods in Egyptian history.³⁵ However, other studies found that marriage between full brothers and sisters was limited to the royal entourage, except in the Roman Period, when the practice occurred in Greek and mixed households.³⁶

For Old Kingdom studies, only the iconography and associated inscriptions in private tombs offer a sufficient quantity of data for the reliable analysis of the role of women within the family, particularly the role of the wife and marriage.

Studies on polygamy are discussed at the beginning of Chapter 8: Multiple Marriages and Polygamy. Studies on children, eldest children and inheritance are discussed in detail at the beginning of Chapter 9: Children.

³¹ Campagno (2009: 1-8)

³² Campagno (2009: 1)

³³ Baud (1999)

³⁴ MacDonald (1994)

³⁵ Forgeau (1986: 144)

³⁶ Černý (1954); Bagnall and Frier (1994: 127ff); Clarysse & Thompson (2006: 193ff); Brent (1992)

CHAPTER 2

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The record that remains to us of women and wives in particular in the Old Kingdom is concentrated in the tombs of the elite, official males. Very few women have their own tombs but they are represented in a large proportion of their husbands' tombs.

The research methods set out here are designed to investigate the available data from the pictorial and inscriptional material in private tombs chapels, or on objects with provenances, in order to establish the type of representation given to women and wives in particular.

Through studying the iconography of depictions of women designated by inscription as wives, mother and sisters, it is aimed to throw light on the relationship that women, with no designation, have to the tomb owner.

2.1 Research Methods

The data for this study is drawn from the iconography and inscriptions of private tombs or objects with provenances from Memphite and provincial areas dated from the late Third to the Eighth Dynasty. Altogether eight hundred and three tombs and objects which show or mention family or possible family members have been used. They have been numbered according to their geographical position, following the basic organisation of Porter and Moss.³⁷ The prefix G is used to indicate Giza; S for Saqqara (including Abusir, Dashur and Meidum) and P for a provincial site. Tombs that have chapels for separate identities such as that *Mrrw-k3.j* at Saqqara which also has chapels for his wife and son are given an additional lower case letter - i.e. S 086a, S 086b and S 086c. This same method is used when chapels are shared between tomb owners, such as *Nj-ꜥnh-Hnm.w* and *Hnm.w-htp* - i.e. S 170a and S 170b.

While the problem of dating in the Old Kingdom is not the domain of this thesis, it was dealt with in a broad manner. Dating is given listing dates by Porter and Moss³⁸,

³⁷ Porter & Moss (1937: 60)

³⁸ Porter & Moss (1937: 60)

Strudwick³⁹, Harpur⁴⁰, Kanawati⁴¹, Swinton⁴² and the original excavator where available. A suggested date, or dating ‘consensus’, has then been drawn from academic works dealing with the dating of each tomb.

The translation of titles follows D. Jones, *An Index of Ancient Egyptian Titles, Epithets and Phrases of the Old Kingdom*, 2 volumes, (Oxford, 2000).

2.2 Data Preparation

The data required for this study involves all scenes and inscriptions that present female family members or possible family members. As there a large number of variations in both the terms used and the positions in which women are shown, the data is organised in tables. TABLE A: FAMILY MEMBERS is an overview of which family members are shown - indicated by a number. For example, ‘3’ in the column for sons indicates that three sons are shown or mentioned; 1E + 2 + 1? indicates one son is described as the ‘eldest son’, two other sons are identified and there is another figure which may possibly be a son.

In order to identify the type of stances of women and wives, stance was recorded in a typology (see VOLUME II: STANCES OF WOMEN AND TOMB OWNERS – A-F) broadly based on that used by Cherpion in her analysis of the stances of wives.⁴³

- **A** if there was contact with one arm,
- **B** for contact with both arms,
- **C** where they pass one arm through the tomb owner’s,
- **D** when they embrace face to face,
- **E** where they are depicted as a very small size,
- **F** (additional to Cherpion’s typology) where there is no direct contact.

Further to this, lower case letters are added to indicate variations within this group. For example ‘Aa’ indicates contact with one arm specifically to the shoulder of the tomb owner. In tables, the stance of mothers is prefaced by the use of ‘M’ to designate mother, for example, MAa.

³⁹ Strudwick (1985)

⁴⁰ Harpur (1987)

⁴¹ Kanawati (1992)

⁴² Unpublished MA Thesis, Macquarie University.

⁴³ Cherpion (1995: 33-47)

The size of the female in relation to the tomb owner is indicated by the use of the numbers 1 to 8 (with 8 representing equal height), following the position of gridlines (see VOLUME II: STANCES OF WOMEN AND TOMB OWNERS – Size Grid).

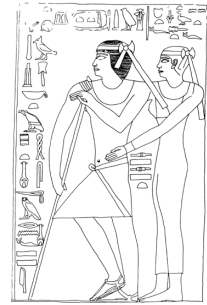
PART 2

WOMEN IN THE OLD KINGDOM FAMILY

CHAPTER 3

THE WIFE OF THE TOMB OWNER:

DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA AND DATA SUMMARY



The basic family unit of man, wife and children is represented in many tombs; only occasionally are they accompanied by the extended family of parents, brothers, sisters, and very occasionally grandparents, grandchildren and great grandchildren (see TABLE A: FAMILY MEMBERS).

Of the 803 tombs and artefacts with provenances used in this study, that recorded family members, 336 identified women as being the ‘wives’ of the tomb owners (TABLE B: DEPICTIONS OF WIVES and TABLE C: INSCRIPTIONS OF WIVES). In 34 instances the existence of a wife was recorded in inscription only, eight had an inscription separate to the depiction. In 285 instances there was a woman present who may have been a wife but this was not indicated in the inscriptions. However, many of the artefacts produced an incomplete record and many of the tombs were damaged and may originally have identified women as wives.

There are many tombs which feature a prominent woman who is usually referred to as the tomb owner’s wife, despite the lack of any designation as such. The tomb of *Nfr-mꜣt* (S 250) shows the female *Jt* in his tomb and she has her own chapel where he is shown catching birds which the children bring to her. It does not have any inscriptions that identify them as married but they are traditionally referred to as husband and wife. Harpur even states ‘Unlike their husbands, Atet and Nefert do not possess kinship terms and titles which directly identify them as daughters of a king, or connect them to the royal line in any way other than through marriage to Nefermaat and Rahotep respectively.’⁴⁴ In fact there is no kinship term between either couple but it is generally accepted that they are husband and wife despite the fact that it is not explicitly stated. Perhaps the fact that they had adjoining chapels and children were shown was considered enough to indicate their relationship. Likewise, in many tombs and objects

⁴⁴ Harpur (2001: 29)

(285) there is a woman present who is very likely to be a wife but this is not indicated in any of the inscriptions (TABLE F: POSSIBLE WIVES).

3.1 Wives Identified by Inscription Only (TABLE C)

In 34 cases only inscriptions identified the wife and in another eight inscriptions were separate to depictions (TABLE C: INSCRIPTIONS OF WIVES). The term *hm.t* - ‘wife’ occurred in G 026 and S 117. Both were dated to late Dynasty VI or possibly even the First Intermediate Period for S 117. The term *hm.t=f* - ‘his wife’ occurred in 20 cases.⁴⁵ These were dated from Dynasty III-IV.⁴⁶ to Dynasty VI to the First Intermediate Period⁴⁷. In the cases of S 010 and S 153 publication of the inscription was not available but secondary sources reported ‘wife’.⁴⁸

The term *hm.t=f mr.t=f* - ‘his beloved wife’ was used in 14 instances.⁴⁹ These dated from Dynasty V.⁵⁰ to Dynasty VI.L to First Intermediate Period⁵¹.

S 235 dated to Dynasty V.3-6 had the inscription *hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw[.t] hr hj=s* - ‘his beloved wife, revered with her husband’.⁵²

S 022 dated to Dynasty VI had the inscription *jm3hw[.t] hr jt=s nb.t jm3hw hr hj=s* - ‘revered with her father, possessor of reverence with her husband’.⁵³

P 026 dated to Dynasty VI.1-2 had the inscription *hm.t=f mr.t=f hsj.t=f* - ‘his beloved and favoured wife’.⁵⁴

3.1.1 Data summary

The most common term used to identify a wife in an inscription only was *hm.t=f* - ‘his wife’, then *hm.t=f mr.t=f* - ‘his beloved wife’.

⁴⁵ G 024, G 029, G 090, G 092, G 153, G 239, G 261, G 348, G 349, G 357, G 372, G 373; S 021, S 035, S 063, S 118, S 171, S 191; P 094, P 139.

⁴⁶ S 063 *3ht.j-3*.

⁴⁷ S 118 *Šdd-snfrw*.

⁴⁸ Quibell (1923: 39-40); Porter & Moss (1979: 627)

⁴⁹ G 032, G 108, G 141, G 186, G 201, G 304, G 313; S 095, S 106, S 186, S 210, S 232; P 016, P 028.

⁵⁰ G 141 *Hwfw-5nh*.

⁵¹ S 106 *Šm3*.

⁵² Following Jones (2000: entry 217)

⁵³ Jones (2000: entry 82 and 1778)

⁵⁴ Same grammatical construction as Jones (2000: entry 2188)

3.2 Wives Designated and Pictorially Represented in the Tombs of their Husbands (TABLE B: DEPICTIONS OF WIVES)

Due to the large number of wives (302) depicted and identified by inscription in tombs or on objects with provenances they will not be discussed individually but some generalisations and exceptions will be noted.

3.2.1 Terminology

As with inscriptions only, the most common form of identifying a female figure as a wife was through the use of the term *hm.t=f mr.t=f* - 'his beloved wife'.⁵⁵ This term was used 220 times. The term *hm.t=f* - 'his wife'⁵⁶ occurred 190 times, while the term *hm.t* - 'wife' occurred 17 times.

Additional terms included: -

hm.t=f jm3hw.t - 'his wife, the revered one' (6)

hm.t=f jm3hw.t=f - 'his revered wife' (1)

hm.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s - 'his wife, revered with her husband' (6)

hm.t=f jm3hw.t=f hm[.t]-k3 hm.t=f - 'his revered wife, *hm[.t]-k3* -priestess, his wife (1)

hm.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s r^c nb - 'his wife, one revered with her husband every day' (1)⁵⁷

hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t - 'his beloved wife, the revered one' (16)

hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t=f - 'his beloved and revered wife' (2)⁵⁸

hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s - 'his beloved wife, revered with her husband' (13)

hm.t=f mr.t=f nb.t ... - 'his beloved wife, possessor ...' (1)

hm.t=f mr.t=f nb.t jm3hw.t hr hj=s - 'his beloved wife, the possessor of reverence with her husband (4)

hm.t=f mr.t=f hsj.t=f - 'his beloved and favoured wife' (4)

hm.t=f mr.t=f hs.t=f r^c nb jm3hw.t hr ... - 'his beloved wife, whom he favoured every day, revered ..' (1)

hm.t=f mr.t=f s3.t=f hm.t-k3=f jm3hw.t hs.t=f - 'his beloved wife, his daughter, his *hm-k3*-priestess, whom he revered and favoured' (2)

hm.t=f nb.t jm3hw.t - 'his wife, the possessor of reverence' (1)

hm.t=f nb.t jm3hw.t hr hj=s - his wife, the possessor of reverence with her husband' (1)



⁵⁵ Jones (2000: entry 2186)

⁵⁶ Jones (2000: entry 2185)

⁵⁷ Same grammatical construction as Jones 2000: entry 130.

jm3hw.t hj=s - 'her husband's revered one' (3)
jm3hw.t hm.t - 'the revered wife' (1)
jm3hw.t hm.t=f mr.t=f - 'the revered one, his beloved wife' (1)
jmhw.t hr nb=s - 'revered with her lord' (1)⁵⁹
jm3hw.t hr hj=s - 'revered with her husband' (5)
jm3hw.t hr hj=s mr.t - 'revered with her husband, beloved' (1)
jm3w.t hr hj=s hm.t=f mr.t=f - 'revered with her husband, his beloved wife' (1)
jm3hw.t mr.t hj=s - 'revered and beloved with her husband' (1)
jm3hw.t hr hj=s mr.t hj=s jm3hw.t - 'revered with her husband, beloved of her husband, the revered one' (1)
jm3hw.t hr hnwt=s - 'revered with her spouse' (1)
jm3hw.t hr ntr ʕ3 hr hj=s - 'revered with the great god and her husband' (1)⁶⁰
jm3hw[.t] hr hnwt=s - 'revered with her spouse' (1)⁶¹
jmjt jb=f nt st-jb - 'who is in his heart, of his confidence' (1)
nb.t jm3hw.t - 'possessor of reverence' (1)
nb.t jm3hw.t hr hj=s - 'possessor of reverence with her husband' (2)
nb.t jm3hw.t hj=s rʕ nb mr.t=f rʕ nb hs.t=f - 'possessor of reverence with her husband every day, his beloved every day, whom he favoured' (1)
mr.t jb nt hj=s - 'beloved of her husband's heart' (1)
mr.t hj=s jm3hw.t - 'beloved of her husband, the revered one' (1)
bnr nt mrw.t hft hj - 'sweet of love in the presence of [her] husband' (2)

However, in many tombs a number of these forms were employed and it was unusual to find the use of *hs.t=f* - 'whom he favoured' which occurred in G 302; S 052, S 142; P 037, P 121, as this is the term that is usually used to describe mothers of tomb owners.

Variations occurred in the writing of *hj=s* - 'her husband'.⁶² The most common form was *h* with the phallus determinative - . In S 009 the phallus determinative was omitted. In G 086 *jj* was added - . In G 254 the determinative came after the *s*

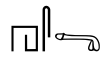


⁵⁸ Jones (2000: entry 2188)

⁵⁹ Jones (2000: entry 129)

⁶⁰ Jones (2000: entry 142)

⁶¹ Jones (2000: entry 167)

⁶² Jones (2000) transliterates it as *hy*; Faulkner (1996) transliterates it as *hj* as does Hannig (1997) while Silverman (1983) transliterates it as *h3j*.

. A redundant determinative of the seated man was added in G 331a; S 040, S 059; P 071, P 085 and P 093 -  .⁶³

Interestingly, the determinative of the seated woman came after *jm3hw.t* in G 249 before the term *hnw.t=s*.

3.2.2 Positioning of wives

The positioning of wives, often behind in relief or beside in statues, shows them as secondary partners in the tombs of their husbands. The artistic convention is that when wives are shown standing behind their husbands it represents them standing beside their husbands. They are usually shown on the less dominant right side of offering tables on false doors, or to the tomb owner's proper left in statuary, thus placing them on the less dominant right when the statue is viewed.⁶⁴ 'Even on the false door of her own offering niche she often sits on the subordinate right side of the offering table, while her husband takes the dominant left side opposite her'.⁶⁵ There are however, a number of variations from this where a woman is given greater prominence.

False Doors:

Of the 103 false doors that show women designated as wives (see TABLE D: WIVES ON FALSE DOORS) some belong to the tomb owner while others belong to the wife (usually having her name on the drum). Where they belong to the wife, they may feature her alone with her husband excluded (13 cases)⁶⁶ or they may show her husband on some element of her false door. Most commonly he is shown on the panel (7 instances).⁶⁷

When wives are shown seated alone on the panel they sit to the left of the offering table. But when the husband is shown on the panel as well, the wife normally sits on the right side of the offering table while her husband sits on the more dominant left side.⁶⁸ Four exceptions to this were found.

⁶³ Fischer (1977: 7-25)

⁶⁴ Robins (1994: 33-40)

⁶⁵ Fischer (2000: 3)

⁶⁶ G 099; G 216, G 302, G 331a, G 338, G356; S 040, S 049, S 103, S 152, S 168a, P 025, P 099.

⁶⁷ G 231, G 249, G 324; P 050, P 076; S 195, S 199.

⁶⁸ Fischer (2000: 3) Fischer notes three examples where a woman designated as the wife sits on the left but four are included here.

In the tomb of *Nj-wd3-Pth* (G 031) on the central false door the wife is seated on the dominant left side, while her husband is on the right.⁶⁹ She is seated upon a box type stool with a pillow while her husband is on a stool with bull legs. It should also be noted that in the same tomb the wife is shown seated behind her husband on the same chair and contrary to the norm, her legs are shown as passing in front of the chair, overlapping part of the figure of her husband. The prominence given to this wife may be accounted for by the type of chair she is sitting on. Smith describes it as a box throne and says that besides being used by kings it ‘serves also as a seat for certain great ladies’.⁷⁰ He lists its use by Queen Meresankh III, Queen Kha-merer-nebty, Queen Meresankh II, Queen Hezet-hekenuw and Atet.⁷¹ *Wnšt* (G 150) who records the title ‘king’s daughter of his body’ also sits on this same type of box throne on the panel of her false door.⁷² *W^ctt-ht-Hr* is seated on a box throne on a palanquin in her chapel in her husband *Mrrw-k3.j*’s tomb (S 086).⁷³ Her titles include ‘king’s eldest daughter of his body’. While the only titles recorded for the tomb owner of G 031, *Nj-wd3-Pth*, are ‘*k3*-priest, overseer of *k3*-priests, revered with the great god and overseer of the house’ and his wife has no titles recorded, it is likely she had a royal connection because of the use of the box throne. They were also able to build a tomb with three false doors and four niches with rock cut statues of eight figures.

G 127 a panel of the false door, now in the Cairo Museum, shows the tomb owner *Sn-sn*, Overseer of the Bureau, seated to the right of the offering table.⁷⁴ On the more dominant left side is *hm.t=f hm[.t]-ntr Hwt-hr jm3hw.t hr hj=s jrj.t ht nswt Pjj* - ‘his wife, priestess of Hathor, revered with her husband, royal acquaintance, *Pjj*’. She is also fractionally larger than her husband.

S 012 the false door of *K3.j-hp*, Inspector of the Most Select of those who are in Attendance, shows him seated on the right side of the offering table on the panel.⁷⁵ On

⁶⁹ Abu Bakr (1953: fig. 94[b]); the southern false door is an unfinished palace façade type and the northern false door is inscribed for the tomb owner but features a couple on the panel who may be his parents.

⁷⁰ Smith (1978: 291)

⁷¹ Smith (1978: 291-2)

⁷² Junker (1929: fig. 63)




⁷³ Kanawati (2008: fig. 69) It is also used by Queen Nebet, wife of Wenis; Iput wife of Teti; Neit and Iput wives of Pepy II. Kanawati (2009b:16)

⁷⁴ Junker (1950b: fig. 36)

⁷⁵ Martin (1979: fig. 21)

the more dominant left is *hm.t=f jrj.t ht nswt Mr.t-Mnw* - ‘his wife, royal acquaintance, *Mr.t-Mnw*’. She is fractionally smaller than him.

On the right of the entrance doorway of the chapel of *Nfr-k3.j* (G 249) is a false door which shows the wife seated on the more dominant left side of the offering table, her husband is on the right.⁷⁶ She is described as *jm3hw[.t] hr hnwt=s Ttt* - ‘revered with her spouse, *Ttt*’. She is slightly larger than her husband and both names are on the lower lintel and on the drum - indicating that the false door probably belonged to her.

The female determinative is unusually placed after *jm3hw[.t]* -  and after her name *Ttt* -  .⁷⁷

Other variants on the normal layouts of panels of false doors include, that of *Shm-k3.j* (S 131). The tomb has only one false door showing two figures seated to the left of the offering table on separate chairs.⁷⁸ The second figure is slightly smaller and a small son named *K3.j* stands between the chairs reaching back to the second figure. Unfortunately there is damage to the inscriptions and the second figure. Murray says that the second figure is also *Shm-k3.j*.⁷⁹ However, the second figure is smaller and does not have the line of a kilt where it would be expected, but rather appears to be wearing a long sheath. The presence of the child with his hand raised towards the waist of the second figure, may indicate that this was his mother. The only hieroglyph visible above this figure is *nswt* which may be part of *Shm-k3.j* titles *wcb nswt* or *jrj ht nswt* or it may be part of his wife *Hntt-k3.w.s*’s title *jrj.t ht nswt*.

The tomb of *Nfr-htp* (G 338) has four false doors. The northern one is for his wife and on the panel she is represented twice, sitting both left and right of the offering table.⁸⁰ Above these figures is *jm3hw.t hm.t=f jrj.t ht nswt nh-k3w.s* and *mjtrt dt=f nh-k3w.s* - ‘the revered one, his wife, royal acquaintance, *nh-k3w.s*’ and ‘lady, his *dt*-servant, *nh-k3w.s*’. However, both the drum and jambs of the false door are inscribed for *Nfr-htp*.

⁷⁶ Curto (1963: fig. 22); Fischer (2000: fig. 15)

⁷⁷ Fischer (2000: note 27)

⁷⁸ Murray (1904: fig. 7)

⁷⁹ Murray (1904: 8)

⁸⁰ Hassan (1950: fig. 29[a])

When the husband is shown on the jambs of his wife's false door there is some variation in their positions.

CASE NO	NAME	DATE	WIFE	TOMB OWNER
P 005	<i>Nj-k3-^cnh</i>	V.1- 3	Right jamb	Left jamb
G 376	<i>Nfr-ts^cts</i>	V.3-4	Left jamb	Right jamb
S 195	<i>Nj-k3.w-R^c</i>	V.3-6	Left outer jamb Left inner jamb Central jamb Right outer jamb	Right inner jamb
S 199	<i>Wr-jr.n-Pth</i>	V.3-5	Left inner jamb Right inner jamb	Left outer jamb Right outer jamb
S 235	<i>Ntr-nswt</i>	V.6	Left outer jamb Right inner jamb	Right outer jamb Left inner jamb
S 107	<i>Jjj</i>	V.8	Central jamb Right Jamb	Left jamb
S 062	<i>Nj-k3.w-Hr</i>	V.9	Together left jamb Together right jamb	Together left jamb Together right jamb
P 076	<i>Hsjj-Mnw</i>	V.8-9	Right jamb	Left jamb
G 142	<i>K3.j-m-^cnh</i>	V.L	Left jamb	Right jamb
G 358	<i>Tij</i>	V or VI	1) Right jamb 2) Right Jamb	1) Left jamb 2) Left jamb
G 093	<i>Mddj</i>	VI	Left jamb	Right jamb
G 254	<i>Njsw-s^cnh</i>	VI	Right inner jamb	Left inner jamb

When the wife's false door has single jambs her husband is mainly shown on the left jamb (G 358; S 107; P 005, P 076) he is on the right on G 093, G 142, and G 376 - all from Giza. S 062 shows the husband and wife together on both the left and right jambs. When the wife's false door has multiple jambs there appears to be no 'normal' configuration to their positions. S 195 only shows the husband on the right inner jamb and the wife on all others; S 199 shows the husband on the outer jambs and the wife on the inner jambs, while on the false door of S 235 the wife is to the left of the husband on both the left and right double jambs.

When the wife appears on the tomb owner's false door and she is shown alone, she is normally on the right jambs (21 instances).⁸¹ Only rarely is she shown on the left jamb alone (3 instances).⁸²

When they are shown together they are usually on the right jamb (7 instances)⁸³ or together on both jambs (8 instances).⁸⁴ They are only shown together on the left jamb rarely and only at Saqqara (4 instances).⁸⁵

Four tombs show more unusual configurations in the false doors.

In the tomb *Nj-ḥh-hnmw* (G 279) there are two false doors. The northern false door where we would expect to see the wife on the panel, does not feature her - the panel and drum are inscribed for the tomb owner.⁸⁶ The tomb owner is featured on the top half of the jambs and his wife *Nbw-ḥtp* is relegated to a smaller register below, above three children. On the southern false door there is a female, probably the wife on the bottom of the right hand jamb but there is no inscription.⁸⁷

The tomb of *Mddj* (G 093) only has one false door but both the panel and dominant left jamb and central jamb are occupied by his wife *H3-hnm.t*.⁸⁸ *Mddj* is only on the right jamb. There was a standing statue inscribed for *Mddj* and another uninscribed male statue found in the tomb. The prominence given to *H3-hnm.t* may be related to her titles *mjrt ḥm-ntr Nt wpt[t]-w3wt ḥm-ntr Hwt-ḥr nb.t jrj.t ht nswt* - 'lady, ḥm-ntr-priestess of Neith, Opener of the ways, ḥm-ntr-priestess of Hathor, Mistress of the Sycamore, royal acquaintance'. However, *Mddj* records the titles *jrj ht nswt jmj-r3 ht* - 'royal acquaintance and overseer' on the false door and *jmj-r3 ht mš* - 'overseer of the army' on his statue.

The false door of *Jj-wn/Shnt-k3* (S 220) in the Ny Carlsberg Glyptothek Museum shows the tomb owner seated on the expected left of the offering table on the panel and his

⁸¹ G 099; G 141, G 254, G 328, G 335, G 358, G 358, G 359, G 369, G 376; S 028, S 140, S 164, S 168a, S 168c, S 191, S 220, S 235; P 005, P 029, P 050.

⁸² G 312b, G 312c; S 046.

⁸³ G 155, G 363; S 072a, S 115, S 131, S 171; P 129.

⁸⁴ G 077, G 334; P 072; S 012; S 048, S 120, S 121, S 125.

⁸⁵ S 057, S 072b, S 098, S 211.

⁸⁶ Hassan (1954: fig. 129)

⁸⁷ Hassan (1954: fig. 130)

wife on the right.⁸⁹ The wife, *Tntt* is also shown on the right jamb but opposite her on the dominant left jamb is a daughter *Št-fnd-ꜥnh*, who is shown as the same size as her mother.

The chapel of *Rmnj/Mr-wj* (S 103) has two false doors but the southern one is for his wife *Jrt-n-3ht* and his is the northern one. This reversal of the usual positioning of husband and wife's false doors may be explained by her title *jm3hw.t hr nswt* - 'revered before the king' which Kanawati states is reserved for queens and princesses.⁹⁰ This is the only chapel in the Teti cemetery that has a false door for the wife, other than Mereruka's wife, a daughter of King Teti, who has a false door in her own chapel (S 086b).

Statues:

Women identified as wives appear on statue groups with their husbands, either both standing, he with his left leg forward and her with her legs together⁹¹ (6 examples all from Giza)⁹² or both seated (4 examples).⁹³ More commonly the tomb owner is seated with his wife standing beside him (9 examples)⁹⁴ or kneeling beside him (4 examples).⁹⁵ However, S 017 shows the wife seated and the husband standing. In one instance (S 205) the tomb owner stands and his wife kneels beside him.

When both man and wife stand she often has her arm around his shoulders (3 examples).⁹⁶ In other cases she has one arm around his back reaching to his chest and the other to his elbow or upper arm (G 038, G 114). In G 112 the woman does not touch the man.

All the statues where the husband and wife both stand or both sit come from Giza, with the exception of P 146. All the statues where the tomb owner is seated with his wife standing or kneeling beside him come from Saqqara with the exception of G 125.

⁸⁸ Fisher (1924: pl. 44)

⁸⁹ Koefoed-Petersen (1956: pl. 16)

⁹⁰ Kanawati (2009a:1)

⁹¹ Freed in Bárta (2006:145-6) Freed discusses exceptions to the normal male leg position.

⁹² G 038, G 052, G 070, G 112, G 114, G 141a.

⁹³ G 099, G 317, G 141; P 146.

⁹⁴ G 125; S 020, S 027, S 037, S 121, S 194, S 202, S 204, S 208.

⁹⁵ S 185, S 194, S 197, S 205.

⁹⁶ G 052, G 070, G 141a.

When wives are featured on statues they normally are on the tomb owner's proper left, so that they appear on the less dominant right side when the statue is viewed. The wife appears to the proper left on 18 statues.⁹⁷ Ten statues show the wife on the right of the tomb owner, so she appears on the more dominant left when the statue is viewed.⁹⁸

There is an explanation for some of the instances where wives were shown on the more dominant left side as the statues were viewed. On the statue of *Nn-spr(.j)* (S 197)⁹⁹ and the two statues of *K3r* (S 205)¹⁰⁰ the wife kneels, reaching only to the top of the calf muscle. The small size of the wife emphasises the importance of the tomb owner. The wife of *K3r* holds the title of 'king's daughter of his body', so perhaps this allowed her to be placed on the more dominant right of the tomb owner.

On the statues of *Jmn-htp(.w)* (G 125)¹⁰¹, *ʕnh-jr-Pth* (S 202)¹⁰² and *Nj-ʕnh-Rʕ* (S 204)¹⁰³ the tomb owner is seated while the wife stands. Robins notes that 'sitting was a more prestigious pose than standing in ancient Egypt, so that in these groups the man is shown to be the more important figure'.¹⁰⁴

On the statues of *ʕnh-jr-Pth* (S 202)¹⁰⁵ and *Nj-ʕnh-Rʕ* (S 204)¹⁰⁶ the wife stands back against the back plate. The wives are on a smaller scale appearing thinner and smaller, again stressing the prominence of the male.

However, for four statues there appears to be no explanation. On the statue of *Rrm* (G 052), the wife stands to the right of the standing figure of *Rrm*, she has her left arm around his shoulders and the inscription reads *hm.t=f mr.t=f ʕnh.t* - 'his beloved wife, *ʕnh.t*'.¹⁰⁷ Her head reaches to the level of his eyebrows.

⁹⁷ G 038, G 070, G 099, G 114, G 317; S 017, S 020, S 027, S 037, S 121, S 185, S 194 twice, S 205 twice, S 208; P 003, P 005, P 146.

⁹⁸ G 052, G 112, G 125, G 141, G 141a; S 197, S 202, S 204, S 205 and a second from S 205.

⁹⁹ Borchardt (1937: pl. 190)

¹⁰⁰ Borchardt (1937: No. 37, pl. 10 & No. 196, pl. 41)

¹⁰¹ Eggebrecht (1986: 57-8)

¹⁰² Robins (1997: 72) 'There are no statues where the wife is the larger figure and her husband is shown in miniature'.

¹⁰³ Capart (1930: fig. 342)

¹⁰⁴ Robins (1997: 72)

¹⁰⁵ Borchardt (1937: pl. 376)

¹⁰⁶ Capart (1930: fig. 342)

¹⁰⁷ Toledo Museum (1971: 13)

Tp-m-ḥnh (G 112) has a statue of two men with a woman standing to their right.¹⁰⁸ Both men are named as *Tp-m-ḥnh* and while only the woman's name is given, *3wt-jb*. Eaton-Krauss states that she is the 'statue owner's wife as documented in the tomb's inscription'.¹⁰⁹ She reaches to the shoulder of her husband but does not touch him.

G 141 has a headless statue of a seated *Hwfw-ḥnh* and his wife seated to his right.¹¹⁰ She has her left arm around his back with her hand on the top of his upper arm, her right hand is just above his elbow. While the head of *Hwfw-ḥnh* is missing, his wife would have reached to approximately his chin. The statue was dedicated by their son who is shown standing as a naked child between the legs of his parents.

Fragments of a double seated statue (G 141b) were found in the debris on the east side of G 141 which shows a woman seated to the right of her husband.¹¹¹ The inscription on her side of the seat reads *hm.t=f jm3hw[.t] Nj-ḥnh-Hwt-ḥr* - 'his revered wife, *Nj-ḥnh-Hwt-ḥr*' while the man is *jrj ht nswt hntj-š n pr-ḥ jm3hw hr ntr 3 K3p* - 'royal acquaintance, *hntj-š* official of the great house, revered with the great god, *K3p*'.

In relief, seated behind on the same chair:

While wives are shown beside their husbands on statues, in relief the artistic convention of showing people side on makes this pose harder to depict. Wives are often shown as being 'behind' their husbands in relief. This is probably a mixture of artistic convention as well as status. Women are shown kneeling in front of tomb owners but always at a smaller size.

Wives are shown seated behind their husbands on the same chair, either at an offering table or on lintels. Usually their legs pass behind the chair but there are a number of exceptions. Fischer says that when they are seated 'together on a single chair before the offering table, facing right, her legs are passed behind the seat so that she is placed behind him, while he is nearest the offerings.'¹¹²

¹⁰⁸ Hornemann (1966: fig. 1370)

¹⁰⁹ Eaton-Krauss (1995: 73)

¹¹⁰ Reisner (1942: pl. 67[c]); Giza Archives: <http://www.gizapyramids.org/Studies/AA/AAW832.jpg>

¹¹¹ Smith (1946: 72); Fischer (1977: fig. 11); Giza Archives: http://www.gizapyramids.org/Studies/C5/C5731_NS.jpg

¹¹² Fischer (2000: 3)

When the wife is shown seated behind the tomb owner on the same chair on a lintel, the wife's legs most commonly pass behind the chair, this occurs in 37 instances (28 at Giza; 1 at Saqqara; 8 in the provinces)¹¹³ but in 12 instances their legs are in front of the chair (5 at Giza; 2 at Saqqara; 5 in the provinces).¹¹⁴ The small number recorded for Saqqara is a reflection of the tendency to show the wife standing behind the tomb owner on lintels in this cemetery (7 instances).

When the wife is seated behind the tomb owner on the same chair and they face an offering table, again the legs normally pass behind the chair. This is shown in 18 instances (10 at Giza; 3 at Saqqara; 6 in the provinces).¹¹⁵

However, in the provinces there is a tendency to show the legs in front of the chair when the wife is seated behind on the same chair and they are facing an offering table. This occurs in seven provincial tombs.¹¹⁶ These date from Dynasty V.M-L to Dynasty VI.7. Additionally there are two instances from the province of el-Hawawish where the wife sits behind her husband with her legs in front of the chair, but he appears to be sitting over her knees (P 090, P 091). A similar depiction is in S 142. All of these tombs are dated to Dynasty VI.1-2.

P 050 at El Hammâmîya has an interesting variation, while the wife *Hnt.j-k3w.s* sits behind the tomb owner *K3[j]-hnt* on the same chair, there are two cushions shown, one behind each figure.

In relief seated behind on separate chairs:

Rarely are wives seated on separate chairs behind the seated tomb owner. This occurs only in G 006, G 290; S 088a and S131.

G 006 shows *Pr-sn* seated on a chair with bull legs holding a staff, watching scribes and the presentation of linen and a hyena.¹¹⁷ His wife is seated behind him on a separate

¹¹³ G 007, G 011, G 017, G 027, G 057, G 063, G 068, G 069, G 105, G 128, G 133, G 142, G 144, G 145, G 173, G 189, G 202, G 209, G 262, G 266, G 267, G 278b, G 289, G 300, G 333, G 334, G 339, G 352; S 135; P 005, P 034, P 092, P 106, P 121, P 127, P 128, P 132.

¹¹⁴ G 031, G 044, G 209, G 232, G 319; S 195, S 227; P 037, P 050, P 070, P 079, P 129.

¹¹⁵ G 205, G 231, G 265, G 266, G 324, G 325, G329a, G 338, G 354, G 359; S 103, S 148, S 199; P 031, P 033, P 072, P 076, P 118, P 126.

¹¹⁶ P 045, P 050, P 064, P 082, P 096, P 097, P 100.

¹¹⁷ Lepsius (1900: fig. 8)

chair with one arm across her chest, the chair and figure of the wife are only slightly smaller than those of her husband. Her chair also has bull legs and a small cushion. A similar unfinished scene is directly above and to the left, although here they are watching boat building. Neither scene has inscriptions but from the west wall his wife is known as *hm.t=f mr.t=f jrj.t ht nswt Ns-wt* - 'his beloved wife, royal acquaintance, *Ns-wt*'.¹¹⁸ This tomb is dated to early Dynasty V.

The damaged lintel above the doorway of G 290 is inscribed for *Swf* and the remains of his legs are visible on a chair.¹¹⁹ Behind him, separated by text, his wife is seated on a separate chair. The text reads *hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t=f jrj.t ht nswt Ndt-m-pt* - 'his beloved wife, revered with him, royal acquaintance, *Ndt-m-pt*'. Below is a statement that the son of his daughter provided his burial. While the legs of *Swf*'s chair are not visible, *Ndt-m-pt*'s chair has bull legs and a small cushion. This tomb is dated to Dynasty V or later.

On the centre of the west wall of the chapel of *K3.j-m-hst* (S 088a) the tomb owner is shown seated on a chair with bull's legs holding a staff; behind him separated by text is a small figure of his wife seated on her own chair.¹²⁰ She is much smaller than him but this is necessitated by the statue niche above her. In front is the inscription *htp dj nswt [s]ntr w3dw msdt h3 3pd* - 'an offering which the king gives, incense¹²¹, green (eye) paint, black (eye) paint, a thousand fowl'. Above her is *hm.t=f jrj.t ht nswt Tntt* - 'his wife, royal acquaintance, *Tntt*'. Her chair also has bull legs and a small cushion. This tomb is dated to Dynasty V, late Neuserre to Isesi.

The false door of *Shm-k3.j* (S 131) shows the tomb owner seated on a chair in front of an offering table.¹²² Behind him another figure is seated on a separate chair and shown on a slightly smaller scale. While Murray states that 'behind this is another figure, barely discernible, of Sekhemka seated in his lion-footed chair; in front of him is his little son Kaa, who with outstretched arm is touching his father in order to call his attention.'¹²³ This second figure has both legs together, no line of a kilt across the knees

¹¹⁸ Lepsius (1850: fig. 83)

¹¹⁹ Hassan (1944: fig. 116)

¹²⁰ McFarlane (2003: pl. 47)

¹²¹ McFarlane translates it as *sntr*-oil.

¹²² Murray (1905: fig. 7)

¹²³ Murray (1905: 8)

and is on a smaller scale, and is probably *Shm-k3.j*'s wife, *Hnt-k3.w.s*. She is shown on the right inner jamb of the false door, again with the naked figure of the son *K3.j*. While Murray states that the chairs have lion's feet, the line drawing clearly shows that they have bull legs. The first chair has a small cushion but the back of the second chair is damaged. This tomb is dated to Dynasty V Temp. Neuserre to early Isesi.

All four instances where a wife is shown seated behind on a separate chair, the chairs have bull legs and a small cushion is shown in three, possibly four instances. These tomb owners do not hold the same titles and there is nothing in the titles of the wives to distinguish them. The tombs are dated V.E, V or later, V.6L-8 and V.6-8E. The vagueness of the dating of the first two and the close overlap of the Saqqara tomb dates, make it possible that all four fall within a short time period in Dynasty V.

3.2.3 Stances of wives

Wives are shown in various stances in relationship to their husbands. They either touch him with one arm (A), touch him with both arms (B), pass their arm through his (C), embrace him face to face (D), are shown on a very reduced size (E) or do not touch him at all (F). In many tombs they are shown in a variety of positions (see TABLE B: DEPICTIONS OF WIVES). In many instances they are shown in a combination of stances. Cherpion in her study, which was limited to 250 mastabas where there was a cartouche of a king, felt that some stances which showed affection were a chronological indicator.¹²⁴

Stance A where the wife touches her husband with one hand, either to his shoulder, arm, chest, hip or wrist, is found in all periods. Of the 302 women who were depicted and identified as wives, 99 were shown touching their husband with one hand. The earliest was *Nj-k3.w-R^c* (G 261) dated to IV.4-6 and the latest was *Jmpjj* (S 114) dated Dynasty VI to FIP.

One of the variations of one handed stances, holding hands is rare. Cherpion refers to the tomb of Mereruka where she says they are 'main dans la main' - 'hand in hand' and that this relief is unique in the Old Kingdom.¹²⁵ While there are a number of instances

¹²⁴ Cherpion (1995: 33-47, figs. 2-8)

¹²⁵ Cherpion (1995: 47)

where the wife holds the tomb owner's wrist (A1) there are few instances in relief where they are indeed 'hand in hand' (Stance Am and Bt or Ah for statues).

In the chapel of *Mrrw-k3.j* (S 086a) there are two almost identical reliefs where he stands holding a staff in his right hand and with his left hand holds the hand of his wife who stands behind him (Stance Am). On the east wall of A1 they are returning from the fishing and fowling trip in the marshland and 'walk hand in hand towards the inside of their tomb/house'.¹²⁶ On the west wall of A 10 *Mrrw-k3.j* and his wife, attended by servants, are 'viewing the preparation of the bed'.¹²⁷ In both of these reliefs, *Mrrw-k3.j*'s left hand is reversed with his thumb away from his body. His hand covers all of his wife's hand except for her thumb which rests on his first finger, her hand is also reversed. Smith in his discussion of the drawing of hands states that the 'hanging hand (i.e. the one behind) ... is always drawn incorrectly'.¹²⁸ However, there is variation in the positioning of the hand of the second person.

On the east wall of Room C1 in *Mrjj-Ttj*'s chapel (S 086b), there remains the lower section of a relief which shows two figures in a palanquin.¹²⁹ Nims considered this to be Meryteti and his wife Nebet.¹³⁰ However, in the recent recording of the scene Kanawati notes that the 'remaining parts suggest two male kilts and it seems more likely that the two figures are those of Mereruka and Meryteti'.¹³¹ The kneeling figure of *Mrjj-Ttj* is behind that of *Mrrw-k3.j* and is smaller in proportion. Again the left hand of *Mrrw-k3.j* is turned away from his body with his thumb away from his body. The thumb of *Mrjj-Ttj* lies across the top of *Mrrw-k3.j*'s fingers and the end of *Mrjj-Ttj*'s fingers are visible protruding from beneath the palm of *Mrrw-k3.j*'s hand. Both *Mrrw-k3.j* and *Mrjj-Ttj*'s hands are reversed.

The reliefs showing *Mrrw-k3.j* 'hand in hand' with his wife and with *Mrjj-Ttj* in the palanquin are similar in the positioning of his hand. Only the thumb of his wife is visible making his hand much more dominant. The positioning of *Mrjj-Ttj*'s hand shows

¹²⁶ Duell (1938: pl.14); Kanawati (2007: 11)

¹²⁷ Duell (1938: pl. 91); Kanawati & Woods (2009: pl. 34)

¹²⁸ Smith (1946: 278)

¹²⁹ Kanawati & Abder-Raziq (2004: pl. 48)

¹³⁰ Nims (1938: 642, note 25)

¹³¹ Kanawati & Abder-Raziq (2004: 28)

a more equal positioning of hands but *Mrrw-k3.j*'s hand remains in the dominant top position and is of a larger scale. In all three scenes both of the hands are reversed.

There are very few other examples of a tomb owner holding the hand of his wife in reliefs. On the west wall of the chapel of *K3.j-hnt* at El-Hammamiya (P 049), he is shown standing holding a staff in his left hand and holding the hand of his *Jwff*¹³² with his right hand (Stance Bt).¹³³ However, this is not the open 'hand in hand' stance. In this instance *K3.j-hnt*'s hand is clenched over the hand of his wife and is correctly drawn. Her hand is open with her thumb resting on the top of his hand and her fingers protrude from his fist and lie over his thumb. Her hand is also drawn correctly.

Interestingly both *Jwff* and *W^ct-ht-Hr/Sšsšt*, the wife of *Mrrw-k3.j* are designated as *s3.t nswt n[.t] ht=f* - 'king's daughter of his body'. Possibly the tomb owner holding the hand of a wife was an honour given to wives of royal descent.

Three variations on the open 'hand in hand' pose with the wife, show the tomb owner with his mother, possibly his brother or twin and the wife with possibly a son.

The tomb owner *Hwfw-H^c.f I* is shown 'hand in hand' with his mother in G 208.¹³⁴ Here she has the dominant first position as befitting a queen. Both the mother and tomb owner's hands hang loosely with her thumb over his hand which covers her first finger, both have their hands reversed.

The chapel of *Nj-^cnh-Hnm.w* and *Hnm.w-htp* (S 170a & b), who are usually taken as brothers, possibly twins, shows them standing hand in hand.¹³⁵ Again the hands hang freely with the second having the thumb and three fingers over the thumb of the first. Again both hands are reversed.

¹³² El-Khouli & K anawati (1990: pl. 48)

¹³³ While nowhere in the tomb is it stated that she is his wife, she features prominently in the reliefs being shown ten times and often on the same scale as the tomb owner. That she is in fact the wife of the tomb owner can be surmised from the fact that the daughter *Nfr.t-k3w* is shown with two sons in front of *K3.j-hnt* above the chapel doorway, where she is described as *s3.t=f mr.t=f Nfr.t-k3w* - 'his beloved daughter, *Nfr.t-k3w*'. The same daughter is shown facing *Jwff* and touching her mother on the right hand jamb of the southern false door. Here she is described as *s3.t=s mr.t=s Nfr.t-k3w* - 'her beloved daughter, *Nfr.t-k3w*'.

¹³⁴ Simpson (1978: fig. 26)

¹³⁵ Moussa & Altenmüller (1977: fig. 13)

In the tomb of *Df3(.j)-dd* (P 048) at El-Hammamiya, the tomb owner is shown standing with his wife behind him and she holds the hand of a third figure, possibly their eldest son.¹³⁶ Both hands are reversed as in the tomb of *Mrr.w-k3.j*.

It is more common to see the ‘hand in hand’ pose between minor figures in tombs, these may be sons of the tomb owner, the son and daughter-in-law of the tomb owner or children playing games, dancers or running figures. These show that the artists were capable of drawing two figures ‘hand in hand’ correctly without reversing the hands.¹³⁷

The artists of the Old Kingdom show on the depictions of minor figures that they were capable of drawing people ‘hand in hand’ with their hands correctly positioned. When the tomb owner is shown holding hands in a closed fist manner, such as *K3.j-ht*, both hands are drawn correctly with the thumb close to the body of the tomb owner. However, when a tomb owner is shown in an open ‘hand in hand’ pose with his wife behind, his hand invariably hangs behind him in a reversed position. As a consequence of this, the second figure’s hand is usually also reversed. There seems to be a reluctance to show the palm of his hand or show the back of his hand with his thumb towards his body.

The social conventions of the time seem to link this stance with royalty and the artistic conventions dictate that the hands are reversed.

The instances of a couple, designated as husband and wife, ‘hand in hand’ in statuary appears to be rare, however there are a few possibilities.

A statue found in the tomb of *Sndm-jb/Bb-jb* (S 018) shows him standing with a woman to his left; she places her hand over his (Stance Ah).¹³⁸ The statue has a large back plate and above her head is *jrj.t ht nswt Bbj* - ‘royal acquaintance, *Bbj*’. Between the couple is a child *jrj ht nswt hrj sꜥr Jstj* - ‘royal acquaintance, he who is in charge of the offering¹³⁹, *Jstj*’. On the right thickness of the false door the same child stands before

¹³⁶ El-Khouli & Kanawati (1990: pls. 3, 29)

¹³⁷ For example, hands drawn correctly on the two sons in G 231; correctly on the tomb owner’s son and daughter-in-law in G 139; correctly on pairs of running figures in G 080; correctly on the pairs of dancers in S 163 and P 037.

¹³⁸ Borchardt (1911, pl. 34)

¹³⁹ Jones (2000: entry 2367)

Sndm-jb/Bb-jb and here he is described as *s3=f smsw s3b hrj skr Jstj* - ‘his eldest son, judge, he who is in charge of the offering, *Jstj*’. While there is no inscription stating that *Bbj* is the wife of *Sndm-jb/Bb-jb* the presence of the son on the statue probably indicates that she is his wife.

In the serdab of *Nj-k3.w-hnmw* (G 130) was an uninscribed statue of a man and woman holding hands (Stance Ah).¹⁴⁰ The woman stands to the left of the man and her hand goes under his fist, with her thumb across his fist. Junker concluded they were either brother and sister, like the statue of *Htj* and his sister *Hnw.t* (G 179) or the tomb owner and his mother.¹⁴¹ Her name is on the entrance drum which may support the later.

The chapel of *Nj-wd3-Pth* (G 031) has rock cut statues of two males with a female in the middle, none of whom are identified. The woman has her arm around the back of the figure to her left with her hand on his chest (i.e. to the right of the statue group) and is ‘hand in hand’ with the male to her right.¹⁴² Her fingers go over his hand and his thumb rests across her knuckles. The male to the right is fractionally larger than the other two figures which are the same size. An offering table inscribed for *Nj-wd3-Pth*’s eldest son *Rc-wr* is in front of these rock-cut statues. Abu-Bakr states that ‘very likely the group represents *Nj-wd3-Pth* (on the right) his wife and on the left, their eldest son.’¹⁴³ It is known from the middle false door that *Nj-wd3-Pth*’s wife is *K3[j]-m-nht* where she sits on the left of the offering table on a box type stool with a cushion, indicating that she is royal. This statue is probably represents the tomb owner and his royal wife who holds the hand of their eldest son.

Rock cut statues on the west wall of the provincial tomb of *Nj-k3[j]-nḥ* (P 005) at Tehne, show a male holding the hand of a woman.¹⁴⁴ The top half of the statues are missing. Three naked children accompany them. The child to the right, next to the woman is *s3=s smsw jm3ḥw hr jt=f sš nswt Hm-Hwt-Hr* - ‘her eldest son, revered with his father, scribe of the king *Hm-Hwt-Hr*’; the middle child has no inscription and the child to the left, next to the male is *s3=f smsw Hm-Hwt-Hr*. While Porter and Moss and Edel assume it is the tomb owner and his wife, Fraser states that ‘Possibly the larger

¹⁴⁰ Junker (1927: pl. 8[b])

¹⁴¹ Junker (1927: 101)

¹⁴² Abu-Bakr (1953: fig. 95[e])

¹⁴³ Abu-Bakr (1953: 120)

¹⁴⁴ Edel (1981: fig. 13)

figures were those of a married brother or son of Nuk-anekh and his wife: the man's name was Awa, the woman's does not appear'.¹⁴⁵ The name is not given in hieroglyphs and is now missing so the relationship of the couple holding hands, to the tomb owner is unknown, but the original publication indicates this is not the tomb owner.

More common are statues showing tomb owners and mothers - in the west wall of the west room in the chapel of *Mrs-ḥnḥ* III (G 218) two female rock cut figures are 'hand in hand'.¹⁴⁶ While there are no inscriptions on the statues the lintel above has an offering formula for *Mrs-ḥnḥ* and Dunham and Simpson state 'two standing rock-cut female figures [of Hetepheres and Mersyankh]'.¹⁴⁷ One free standing statue shows siblings hand in hand - *Htj* (G 179) and his sister *Hnwt* stand 'hand in hand'.

It appears that in statuary the 'hand in hand' stance is again for parent/child or brother/sister but infrequently for husband and wife, and this stance is also possibly a royal prerogative.

Stance B is where the wife touches her husband with both hands. Of the 302 instances where a woman is identified as a wife, stance B is used in 91 of these instances. This was the second most common stance. The wife may touch a combination of his shoulder, chest, upper or lower arm, wrist, hip or she may wrap both arms around him. This stance occurred in 43 cases at Giza, 21 at Saqqara and 27 cases in the provinces. While Cherpion found that this stance was rare after Neuserre (V.6)¹⁴⁸ of the 91 instances where it occurred, 46 were dated after this. Some of the latest were *Jj-r-ḥr* (S 158) dated to Dynasty VI.7 and *Nfr* (P 132) dated to the First Intermediate Period. Clearly the wife touching her husband with both hands is not a dating criterion as it was used across all Dynasties.

Stance C where the wife passes her arm through her husband's arm or around his legs is fairly rare (7 instances) and mainly occurs at Giza. This may involve one arm being wrapped through the husband's or around his legs and sometimes her other arm also

¹⁴⁵ Fraser (1902: 125)

¹⁴⁶ Dunham & Simpson (1974: pl. 11[d])

¹⁴⁷ Dunham & Simpson (1974: 18)

¹⁴⁸ Cherpion (1995: 33)

touches him. It was found in five tombs at Giza, one at Saqqara and one in the province of Deshasha.¹⁴⁹

CASE NO	NAME	DATE	STANCE	POSITION
G 069	<i>J3-sn</i> Possibly parents ¹⁵⁰	V-VI.2	Ca-5 Ca-5	right entrance jamb left entrance jamb
G 075	<i>Hrw-nfr</i>	V	Ca-5	east entrance thickness
G 145	<i>K3.j-pw-nswt/K3.j</i>	V.E-M	Cf-7	southern entrance thickness
G 157	<i>Sšm-nfr I</i>	V.2-6	Ce-5	west wall
G 208	<i>Hwfw-h^c.f I</i>	IV.2-6	Cg-6.5	west wall
S 131	<i>Shm-k3.j</i>	V.6-8E	Ch-3.5	west wall
P 001	<i>Jntj</i>	V.8	Cc-7	south wall

It appears rarely from early Dynasty IV until at least V.8. Instances where a ‘possible/probable wife’ is shown in this stance are again more frequent at Giza.¹⁵¹ These are dated IV.2 to VI.2. Cherpion dates this stance to IV.1-4¹⁵² but clearly this stance is used until at least V.8 possibly VI.2. However, it does not appear in middle to late Dynasty VI.

Stance D, the face to face embrace of husband and wife is found in only three tombs - *K3.j-^cpr* (S 009), *K3.j-h3.j* (S 168a) and *S3-mrjj* (S 211). These are dated to V.E, V.6 and V.L.

In the chapel of *K3.j-^cpr* (S 009) his wife encircles him completely around the waist with her arms, and their bodies overlap slightly (Da-7?), a position which Fischer says does not appear again until Dynasty XI.¹⁵³

In the chapel of *K3.j-h3.j* (S 168a) he and his wife are face to face but she only has one arm around his shoulder (De-7).¹⁵⁴

¹⁴⁹ G 069, G 075, G 145, G 157, G 208; S 131 and P 001.

¹⁵⁰ Above the woman is *jry.t ht nswt Nbw-htp* - ‘royal acquaintance, *Nbw-htp*’. Simpson states that ‘the name does not otherwise appear in the tomb, nor is her relation to Iasen specified; she may be his daughter. It is conceivable that Iasen usurped an earlier tomb, and that this is the name of the wife of the previous owner, left undamaged. Alternately she may be his mother or a second wife.’ However, Simpson does not give any evidence that the chapel was usurped. As there are no instances of mothers or daughters with their arms looped through the tomb owners, she is possibly a second wife or more likely, the couple on the left doorway thickness are the parents of *J3.sn*.

¹⁵¹ G 120, G 214, G 226; S250, S 231.

¹⁵² Cherpion (1995: 33)

¹⁵³ Fischer (1959: 250)

S3-mrjj and his wife (S 211) are shown face to face on the left outer jamb.¹⁵⁵ His wife has one arm across his shoulder and down his chest and the other is to his elbow. He has his left arm across her body to her shoulder (Dc-7).

All three instances of a husband and wife in a face to face embrace come from Saqqara and are from Dynasty V.¹⁵⁶

There are also two other possible cases of husband and wife in a face to face embrace. The architrave of *Hnmw-ndm(w)* (S 254) which was found at Kom el Akhdar, 2kms. west of Abusir village, shows the tomb owner and a woman, probably his wife, in a face to face embrace.¹⁵⁷ She has one arm around his waist and the other to his elbow. He has one arm around her waist (Df-8). She is described as *šps.t nswt hm[.t]-ntr Hwt-Hr Rwj* - ‘noblewoman of the king, *hm-ntr*-priestess of Hathor, *Rwj*’, but her identity as wife is confirmed by the son standing behind her who is described as ‘his/her son’. This is dated by Fischer to the very end of Dynasty VI, ‘admitting the possibility that it may be as late as Dynasty VIII.’¹⁵⁸

To the left of a false door on the façade of Mastaba C (Giza 030) there is an unfinished relief which shows an embracing couple but there are no inscriptions (Db-8).¹⁵⁹ While Cherpion suggests it is dated to Dynasty IV¹⁶⁰, Porter and Moss date it to Dynasty V or later¹⁶¹ and in light of the dating of the other examples, this seems more likely.

Cherpion dates this stance as no later than Dynasty V.6.¹⁶² But it is clearly used until the end of Dynasty V (S 211) and probably to the very end of VI or even VIII (S 254).

¹⁵⁴ Moussa & Altenmüller (1971: pl. 32)

¹⁵⁵ Fischer (1976b: fig. 4)

¹⁵⁶ An interesting example of the face to face embrace between two men occurs three times in the joint chapels of *Nj-ḥh-hnm.w* and *Hnm.w-ḥtp* (S 170a & b). Reeder in Graves-Brown (2008: 143-55) says they are depicted as perceived hetero-normative couples of the 4th, 5th and 6th Dynasties and it speaks of a deep same-sex affection between the two men; while O’Connor in Graves-Brown (2008: Abstract) puts the case for them being ‘Siamese’ or conjoined twins.

¹⁵⁷ Fischer (1976b: figs. 1 & 2)

¹⁵⁸ Fischer (1976b: 8)

¹⁵⁹ Abu-Bakr (1953: fig. 77, pl. 53)

¹⁶⁰ Cherpion (1995: 37)

¹⁶¹ Porter & Moss (1974: 62)

¹⁶² Cherpion also uses the false door of *Sn(j)-wḥm* (G 061) which has an inscription for Khufu (IV.2), but Porter and Moss date this tomb to Dynasty VI as does the Boston Museum where it is situated. It is debatable whether this false door actually shows a husband and wife in a face to face embrace. Porter and Moss describe it as ‘son embraced by mother (?) Nufer, at back of niche’ and Fischer says ‘I suggest that she is the owner’s wife and that she is represented with her son in the central niche.’

Stance E: While wives are represented as full size figures (in relation to the tomb owner) through out the Old Kingdom, TABLE E: DIMINUTIVE WIVES indicates that from mid Dynasty V on the wife is also depicted on a much smaller scale in some scenes. The wife may be shown as a very small figure - waist height (3.5), knee height (2) or mid calf height (1).¹⁶³ As Swinton notes, the earliest of these depictions roughly coincide with the introduction of the theme of the tomb owner fishing or fowling in the marshlands, in which the family accompanies the tomb owner on the skiff.¹⁶⁴ In these scenes all family members, including the wife, are depicted as small figures in relation to the majestic pose of the tomb owner. It is therefore possible that the principle of hierarchic proportion was first applied to the wife in these marshland scenes, which may therefore constitute the origin for the reduced representation of the wife.

In 59 cases the wife was shown on this much reduced scale (TABLE E). There were eleven cases at Giza, 30 at Saqqara and 18 in the provinces. The diminutive wives occurred mainly in two major types of scenes: in fishing and fowling scenes, and the tomb owner seated with his wife kneeling beside him, although occasionally they are both seen standing viewing various activities.

To analyse the scenes, the size of the wife was calculated as a percentage of the tomb owner's size (rounded to the nearest 5%). When the tomb owner was standing and the wife was kneeling, the size of both figures was calculated using a measurement from the top of the head to the base of the spine.¹⁶⁵

a) Fishing and Fowling Scenes

In 33 cases the wife was shown as a diminutive figure in either fishing or fowling scenes. There were six cases at Giza, 15 at Saqqara and 12 in the provinces. The earliest occurrence of the fishing or fowling scenes with a diminutive wife, occur at Saqqara from the time of Niuserre. From mid to late Dynasty V the diminutive wives shown in fishing and fowling scenes fall within the range of 40% to 60% of the tomb owner's scale.

The figure in the niche is identified as *Wsr* and he holds his arm across the chest of *Nfr* who is also shown as a large figure on the left jamb. This not a typical 'face to face' embrace and he is on the less dominant right probably indicating he is the son rather than the husband.

¹⁶³ Refer to *Size Grid in Volume II: Stances of Women and Tomb Owners* for height measurements.

¹⁶⁴ Swinton (2003: 102)

CASE NO.	NAME	DATE	PERCENTAGE TO TOMB OWNER
S 172 a	<i>Shnt3</i>	V.6-7	Damage max. 60%
S 170 a	<i>Nj-⁵nh-Hnm.w</i>	V.6L-7	40%, 40%
S 125	<i>Nfr-jrt-n.f</i>	V.6-9	50%; 60%
S 170 b	<i>Hnm.w-^htp</i>	V.6L-7	45%
S 060	<i>R^c-špss</i>	V.8M	55%
P 076	<i>Hsjj-Mnw</i>	V.8-9	50%
S 171	<i>Jrj.n-k3-Pth</i>	V.8-9	60%
G 078	<i>Sndm-jb/Jntj</i>	V.8-9	50%; ?%
G 079	<i>Sndm-jb/Mhj</i>	V.9	40%; 40%
P 010	<i>Hw-ns</i>	V.9-VI	60%
G 068	<i>3h-mr.t-nswt</i>	V.9-VI.1	50%

In Dynasty VI there are only two examples of the diminutive wife in fishing scenes at Giza. They fall within the 40% to 45% range.

CASE NO.	NAME	DATE	PERCENTAGE TO TOMB OWNER
G 085	<i>Mhw</i>	VI.1-2	probably 40-45%
G 080	<i>Mrjj-R^c-mr.j-Pth-⁵nh</i>	VI.2	40%

At Saqqara in Dynasty VI the size of the diminutive wives in fishing and fowling scenes decreases further. There are eight examples and they fall within the 27% to 47% range¹⁶⁶, and all but one come from the early part of Dynasty VI.

CASE NO.	NAME	DATE	PERCENTAGE TO TOMB OWNER
S 085	<i>K3.j-gmn.j</i>	VI.1	30%; 30%
S 086a	<i>Mrrw-k3.j/Mrj</i>	VI.1M-L	35%; 35%
S 092	<i>S^cnh-wj-Pth</i>	VI.1L	35%; 35%
S 142	<i>Mr.f-nb.f/Ffj</i>	VI.1-2	30%; 30%
S 103	<i>Rmnj</i>	VI.1-2	40%; 40%
S 173	<i>Mttj</i>	VI.1-2	50%
S 091	<i>Jnw-Mnw</i>	VI.2	45%
S 146	<i>Mhw</i>	VI.2-6	45%; 45%
S 152	<i>Hr-mrw</i>	VI.7	45%

¹⁶⁶ Roth (2006); uses 'torso-plus-head length' this creates some distortion as women's upper legs are longer during the OK – resulting in the woman being 95% of the height of the male.

In the provinces there are 11 examples of the diminutive wife in fishing or fowling scenes. They fall within the 30% to 60% range.

CASE NO.	NAME	DATE	PERCENTAGE TO TOMB OWNER
P 002	<i>Jttj/Šdw</i>	VI.1-2	35%; 45%
P 037	<i>Jbj</i>	VI.3-4E	30%; 30%
P 098	<i>Mrw/Jjj</i>	VI.3-FIP	30%
P 107	<i>Jdw</i> [I]	VI.3-4	30%
P 043	<i>Ppjj-ṣnh/Hnj-km</i>	VI.4-6	40%
P 133b	<i>Sbnj</i> [I]	VI.4-6	55%
P 068	<i>K3-ḥp/Ttj-jkr</i>	VI.5-6	35%
P 045	<i>Ppjj-ṣnh-ḥrj-jb/Nfr-k3.j-Hnj</i>	VI.3-4	60%; 60%
P 067	<i>Špsj-pw-Mnw/Hnj</i>	VI.6-7	35%
P 148	<i>Hwj/Ttj-jkr</i>	VI.L-VIII.E	35%

b) The tomb owner seated with the wife kneeling

The tomb owner seated on a chair with a diminutive wife kneeling beside or in front of him occurred in 15 tombs. It first occurs in the reign of Niuserre (V.6). Initially in Dynasty V at Saqqara the wife was in the range of 50% to 65% of her husband's size.¹⁶⁷

CASE NO.	NAME	DATE	PERCENTAGE TO TOMB OWNER
S 001	<i>Pth-šps</i>	V.6L	65%; 60%
S 050	<i>Ntr-wsr</i>	V.6-7	55%; 55%
S 056	<i>Pḥn-wj-k3.j</i>	V.6-8E	50%
S 040	<i>Ttj</i>	V.6-9	55%; 65%; 60%

At the end of Dynasty V and into Dynasty VI at Giza the depictions of the diminutive wife kneeling beside her seated husband become smaller - they fell within the range of 40% to 63% of his height.

CASE NO.	NAME	DATE	PERCENTAGE TO TOMB OWNER
G 079	<i>Sndm-jb/Mhj</i>	V.9	40%
G 086	<i>Htp-nj-Pth</i>	VI.1	65%; 50%
G 206	<i>Jdw</i>	VI.2-4E	40%; 45%

¹⁶⁶ Roth (2006). In a more limited study Roth found fishing and fowling scenes at Saqqara in Dynasty VI in the 20% to 40% range but four (S 173, S 091, S 146, S 152) are larger.

¹⁶⁷ Roth (2006: 295). In a more limited study Roth found the range to be Dynasy 5 - 60% to 80%; Dynasty 6 at Giza - 40-50%; Dynasty 6 at Saqqara & in the Provinces 20-40%.

At the end of Dynasty V and into Dynasty VI representations at Saqqara and in the provinces were reduced to a more extreme size than those at Giza. They fell within the range of 30% to 60%.

CASE NO.	NAME	DATE	PERCENTAGE TO TOMB OWNER
P 130	<i>Jsj</i>	V.8-VI.2	35%
S 086a	<i>Mrrw-k3.j/Mrj</i>	VI.1M-L	35%; 35%; 35%; 40%; 35%; 35%; 35%; 45%; 40%
S 076	<i>W3d3-ḥ3-Ttj/ Nfr-sšm-Pth</i>	VI.1-2	40%; 40%
P 034	<i>Ḥm-R^c/Jsj [I]</i>	VI.1L-2E	60%; 45%
S 091	<i>Jnw-Mnw</i>	VI.2	55%
S 007	<i>Jntj</i>	VI.1-2	30%
S 176	<i>Jpj</i>	VI.2-7	35%
P 129	<i>K3r/Mrjj-R^c-nfr</i>	VI.1-6	40%; 25%

c) Other Scenes

There are a number of various other scenes where the wife is shown as a small figure. The most common is where both the tomb owner and his wife stand - shown in 19 cases.¹⁶⁸ They begin to appear in the reign of Niuserre and continue through to Dynasty VIII. They range from 40% to 65% in Dynasty V; 50% to 60% in Dynasty VI at Giza and from 20% to 60% in Dynasty VI at Saqqara and in the provinces.

Another variation is where the tomb owner stands and his wife kneels beside or in front of him, this occurs in ten cases.¹⁶⁹ The earliest depiction of this is again from the reign of Niuserre. The only Dynasty V depiction is 50%, while in Dynasty VI it is only seen at Saqqara and in the provinces where the wife ranges from 20% to 65% of his size.

Both the tomb owner and his diminutive wife are seated on separate chairs in *K3.j-m-ḥst* (S 088a) where she is 45% of his size.

While there is some variation over time and place in the size of diminutive wives, wives continue to be shown at the larger scale in the tombs. Apart from the fishing and

¹⁶⁸ G 312a, G 312b, G 346; S 068a, S 086b, S 091, S 105, S 131, S 142, S 150, S170a, S 170b; P 002, P 037, P 038a, P 043, P 053, P 065, P 129.

¹⁶⁹ G 063; S 040, S 074, S 086b, S 091, S 142, S 144, S 159; P 034, P 037.

fowling scenes, there were no particular scenes, or positions on the walls that were exclusive to the diminutive wives, nor scenes where they never occurred.¹⁷⁰

d) Statues

The earliest depiction of a named wife as a small figure on a statue is dated V.5-7 and may predate the two dimensional representations.¹⁷¹

CASE NO.	NAME	DATE	POSITION	PERCENTAGE
S 194	<i>Nj-k3.w-R^c</i>	V.5-7	Seated/Kneeling	55%
S 125	<i>Nfr-jrt-n.f</i>	V.6-9	Seated/Kneeling	35%
S 037	<i>Shm-k3.j</i>	V.6-VI.1	Seated/Standing	35%
S 185	<i>3hj</i>	V.L or VI	Seated/Kneeling	45%
S 197	<i>Stw</i>	V	Seated/Kneeling	35%
S 205	<i>Sj-^cnh.w-Pth</i>	V	Seated/Kneeling	35%

All of these statues which show a diminutive wife come from Saqqara. There are another four statues also from Saqqara which may show wives, but they are not described as such.

CASE NO.	NAME	DATE	POSITION	PERCENTAGE
S 189	<i>Jrw-k3-Pth</i>	V.E-V.6	Standing/Kneeling	40%
S 126	<i>Nj-^cnh-R^c</i>	V.6	Standing/Kneeling	35%
S 209	<i>Shn-k3.j</i>	V.L	Seated/Kneeling	55%
S 200	<i>Nht-s3.s</i>	V.L or VI	Seated/Standing	30%

The diminutive wife on statues appears from V.5-7 - possibly in the reign of Niuserre when the same occurs in relief. The statues show the wife either kneeling or standing beside her husband at 30% to 55% of his size. They are confined to Saqqara and only appear until early Dynasty VI.

Stance F, where a wife is shown not touching her husband occurs in all time periods. Chepion states that the absence of conjugal tenderness is never a dating criterion.¹⁷²

¹⁷⁰ Roth (2006: 293) states that depictions on or near false doors and where the tomb owner is seated at an offering table tend to represent the wife at the largest comparative scale. On the false door of *Shm-k3.j* (S 131) the wife is 50%; on the slab stela above the false door of *K3r/mrjj-R^c-nfr* (P 129), the wife is 40% & 25% of his size. Wives were shown at small sizes at offering tables in G 086, G203; S 007, S 076, S 086a & S 199.

3.2.4 Clothing / accessories of wives

Dresses:

In all time periods wives wear sheaths with V-straps - the earliest is seen in the chapel of *Hwfw-ḥ.f* [I] (G 208) which is dated to Dynasty IV.2-6 and the latest is seen in the chapel of *Mrrw.* (P 059) which is dated to Dynasty VIII. Straight sheaths are seen when the relief work is poor (*Ndm-jb* - S 139) or on statues (*Hwfw-ḥ* - G 141a). In the tomb of *Hwfw-ḥ* the wife is shown wearing the V-strap sheath in two reliefs but wears the straight sheath on the statue.

Wives wearing sandals:

In only four instances do women who are named as wives wear sandals in reliefs in their husbands' tombs. Siebels in her study of sandals in the Old Kingdom determined that sandals were worn by minor figures involved in travelling long distances; the tomb owner himself is usually shown at least once in his tomb wearing sandals but women rarely wear them.¹⁷³

CASE NO.	TOMB OWNER	DATE	WIFE	TITLE	POSITION
G 267	<i>Nht-k3.j</i>	V.6-9	<i>Htp-ḥr.s</i>	royal acquaintance, <i>ḥm[.t]-ntr</i> -priestess of Hathor	northern doorway thickness
S 168a	<i>K3-ḥ3.j</i>	V.6	<i>Mrt-jt.s</i>	royal acquaintance, revered with Hathor,	between their false doors
P 001	<i>Jntj</i>	V.8	<i>Mrt-Mnw</i>	the royal ornament, the royal acquaintance of the palace	west wall south of shrine
P 050	<i>K3(.j)-ḥnt</i>	V.1	<i>Hntj-k3w.s</i>	royal acquaintance, <i>ḥm[.t]-ntr</i> -priestess of Hathor	west wall south of false door

The wearing of sandals by wives is spread across all cemeteries (G 267; S 168a; P 001 from Deshasha and P 050 from el Hammâmîya). While all of the tomb owners who are shown with their wives wearing sandals are sem-priests wearing leopard skins and each

¹⁷¹ Roth (2006: 281) states that 'statues in which the wife is shown at a smaller scale are most likely influenced by the two-dimensional representations'.

¹⁷² Cherpion (1995: 34-5)

¹⁷³ Siebels (1996: 78, 81, 87)

wife holds the title ‘royal acquaintance’ these factors do not seem to have any relevance to the sandal wearing. Three are priestesses of Hathor and *Mr.t-Mnw* holds the title ‘royal ornament’. While three are situated on the west wall, one is on a doorway thickness. In three instances the husband also wears sandals but *K3[j]-hn.t* does not wear sandals while his wife does. There seems no logical reason that distinguishes the sandal wearing wives from the majority of wives who don’t wear them. All scenes where wives wear sandals are dated from V.1 to V.6-9.

Siebels similarly concluded that sandal wearing ‘did not imply some particular distinction enjoyed by the wearer, the decision to wear sandals appears to be simply a matter of personal choice’.¹⁷⁴

Wives Smelling and Holding Lotus Flowers:

The most common objects for wives to hold are lotus flowers.¹⁷⁵ Sometimes they simply hold them in their hands and on other occasions they hold them to their noses to smell them. Both papyrus shaking and the smelling of lotus flowers have been seen as having sexual associations.¹⁷⁶ Wives are shown smelling lotus flowers in 37 cases.¹⁷⁷ They are shown smelling a lotus flower in nine tombs at Giza spanning V.6-9 (G272) to V-VI.4E (G 352). At Saqqara it occurs in fourteen tombs spanning V.3-6 (S 195) to VI.7-FIP (S 109). In the provinces this motif appears at Quesair el Amarna (P 025), el-Sheik Said (P 029), Meir (P 045), Nag el Deir (P 098), El Hagarsa (P 102, P 103, P 104, P 106), Dendera (P 107, P 108), and at Qubbet el-Hawa (P 133a, P 133b, P 141). The provincial depictions span VI.2-4 (P 088) to VI.7-FIP (106).

The smelling of a single lotus flower seems to have been particularly popular at El Hagarsa where it occurs in four tombs. In the chapel of *Mrjj-ꜣ* (P 106) a series of women stand facing the seated tomb owner and his most prominent wife.¹⁷⁸ The first six are all daughters and five of them hold two long stemmed lotuses in front of their faces, with one flower turned to their nose. The five wives who follow all hold one long stemmed flower to their nose except for the first wife who holds two. It is possible that

¹⁷⁴ Siebels (1996: 87)

¹⁷⁵ The ‘lotus’ is actually *Nymphaea Caerulea*, a blue water lily.

¹⁷⁶ Munro (1993: 95-100); Manniche (1987)

¹⁷⁷ G 047, G 079, G 107, G 216, G 233, G 272. G 331a, G 352, G 376; S 007, S 050, S 076, S 086a, S 086b, S 091, S 103, S 109, S 144, S 152, S 164, S 170a, S 170b, S 195; P 025, P 029, P 045, P 088, P 098, P 102, P 103, P 104, P 106, P 107, P 108, P 133a, P 133b, P 141.

the artist mistakenly gave her two similar to the daughters in front. The fact that daughters are shown holding and smelling lotus flowers seems contrary to them having sexual associations. This also occurs in the tomb of *Špsj-pw-Mnw* (P 067). In the chapel of *Mrjj-Tj* (S 086b) the son holds and smells a lotus.¹⁷⁹

Wives are shown simply holding a single lotus flower in nine cases.¹⁸⁰ This motif spans V.1-3 (P 005) to VI.L-FIP (P 145).

On the south wall of *Špsj-pw-Pth*'s chapel (S 077) his wife offers him an open lotus flower and two buds with her right hand.¹⁸¹ Her left arm hangs down in front of her body but is damaged. What appears to be a part of a bird is visible below the damage and was probably in her other hand.

Occasionally the stems of the lotus flowers are coiled around. Harpur states that 'Loops in the stem are a common feature from Dynasty IV onwards, and they are included whether the flower is held in the hand or lying on top of a pile of offerings.'¹⁸² Wives are shown holding coiled lotus flowers in seven cases.¹⁸³ These are dated from IV.2-6 to VI.3-4. The coiled lotus is more commonly shown being presented by the son to the tomb owner.¹⁸⁴

In the chapels of *Mnj* [II] (G 107) and *Hwj/Tj-jkr* (P 148) the wife smells a lotus and holds a bird. These are dated to VI.7 and VI.L-VIII.

In the tomb of *S-hntj-k3.w* (G 287) the wife holds a hand up in front of her face but the relief is damaged from the wrist upward - it probably held a lotus; in the other hand she holds a kerchief.¹⁸⁵ This is dated to Dynasty V or later. A similar scene occurs in the tomb of *Mrw/Jjj* (P 098).

¹⁷⁸ Kanawati (1995: pl. 42)

¹⁷⁹ Kanawati (2004: pl.45)

¹⁸⁰ G 068; S 086a, S 091, S 131; P 002, P 005, P 034, P 076, and P 145.

¹⁸¹ Kanawati & Abder-Raziq (2001b: pl. 37)

¹⁸² Harpur (1987: 134)

¹⁸³ G 011 (VI), G 099 (V.1-3); G 157 (V.2-3), G 208 (IV.2-6), S 170a (V.6-7), S 170b (V.6-7) and P 053 (VI.3-4).

¹⁸⁴ Harpur (1987: 135, note 88)

¹⁸⁵ Hassan (1943: fig. 147)

In what appears to be a late provincial motif, the wife is both holding and smelling lotus flowers in the fowling scene in the tomb of *Ppjj-ḥḥ-hrj-jb* (P 045), in the fishing scenes in the tombs of *Nj-ḥḥ* (P 067) and *Jj-mrjj* (P 068), and where she stands behind the tomb owner *Mrw/Jjj* (P 098). These are dated to VI.4-6, VI.7, VI.5-6 and VI.3-4.

Wives Holding Other Objects:

Wives occasionally hold other objects. In Dynasty V at Giza, the wives of *D3tjj* (G 072) and *Jmn-ḥtp(.w)* (G 125), dated to V.L and V.M. respectively, hold kerchiefs; the wife of *ḥḥ-h33.f* (G 363), dated to Dynasty IV or later, holds a small straight object which appears to be a baton; the wife of *K3r* (G 356), dated to VI.2-7, smells unguent, and the wife of *Dḥw* (P 038a), dated to VI.5-6, holds a lotus staff.¹⁸⁶

The wife is shown holding her husband's staff in three instances - *Nj-ḥḥ-Hnm.w* (S 170a), *Hm-Rḥ* (P 034) and *Jbj* (P 037). These are dated to Dynasty V.6L-7, VI.1L-2E and VI. A motif which only appears in Dynasty VI is the wife holding a bird. These are more often held by children, but are held by the wives in four tombs at Saqqara and one at Meir.¹⁸⁷ These are dated from VI.1-2 to VI-FIP.

An unusual scene in the tomb *Jhjj* at Thebes, shows his wife *Jmjj* holding a sistrum (P 125).¹⁸⁸ This is obviously related to her role as *ḥm[.t]-ntr Hwt-Hr nb.t jwnt* - 'priestess of Hathor Lady of Dendera' but there are many other priestesses of Hathor who do not hold the sistrum. A second woman *Jnt-jt.s*, who may also be a wife, is shown seated holding a mirror. These rare depictions may be related to the late date of the tomb which is VI.L or may be a local motif.

Another provincial motif, confined to Qubbet el-Hawa, shows the wives holding out loaves of bread in the chapels of *Hwj* (P 135) and *Sbk-ḥtp* (P 140). These tombs are dated to VI.3-4 and VI.

¹⁸⁶ Harpur (1987: 135); 'the appearance of papyriiform and lotiform staffs, are shown carried by some women from the reign of Pepy II onwards.'

¹⁸⁷ *K3.j-gmn.j* - S 085, *Rḥ-ḥtp* - S 105, *Mr.f-nb.f* - S 142, *Mḥw* - S 146; *Ppj0ḥḥ* - P 043.

¹⁸⁸ Simpson (1976: figs. 39, 41)

Wives Wearing Hair Ornaments:

The majority of wives wear the long tripartite or lappet wigs and do not wear hair ornaments. Very occasionally when the long tripartite wig is worn, a fillet sometimes with streamers, has three lotus flowers attached to the front, top and back. Moussa refers to it as the ‘diadem of singers’.¹⁸⁹ It is most commonly shown in fishing and fowling scenes with six instances¹⁹⁰; watching animals - two instances¹⁹¹; on the façade - S 159; viewing agriculture - S 056; viewing offerings - S 056 and on a stela - S 236.

In the chapel of *D3tjj* (G 072) when a son censes in front of his parents, his mother only has two flowers, front and back but this was probably caused by the confined space where the *f* of *ḥm.t=f* is placed above the wife’s head.¹⁹² Similarly, there are only two flowers on the wife to the right of the false door of *Ntr-wsr* (S 050).¹⁹³

In the fowling scene in the chapel of *Hw-ns* (P 010), the wife wears a single flower on top of her long tripartite wig.¹⁹⁴

The only example of a wife with short hair with lotus flowers is in the fowling scene in the chapel of *Sndm-jb/Mhj* (G 079).¹⁹⁵ Here the flowers appear across the top of the head and do not appear to be attached to a fillet.

These representations of wives wearing lotuses on their hair are almost equally divided into standing and kneeling stances. The wives kneel in ten cases¹⁹⁶; and stand in nine cases¹⁹⁷. These depictions date from V.6-7 (S 050) to VI.6-FIP (S 159).

When short hair or short wigs are worn they are often held in place by a diadem or fillet tied at the back of the head with streamers hanging down.¹⁹⁸ Wives are shown with short hair wearing a fillet and streamers in five cases at Giza, 13 cases at Saqqara and in

¹⁸⁹ Moussa (1983: 275)

¹⁹⁰ S 060 (3 flowers around the band in the fowling scene), S 125 (fishing and fowling), S 142 (fowling), S 146 (fishing and fowling), S 172a (fishing), P 045 (fishing).

¹⁹¹ G 086, P 098.

¹⁹² Simpson (1980: fig. 41)

¹⁹³ Murray (1905: pl. 24)

¹⁹⁴ Lepsius (1850: fig. 106[a])

¹⁹⁵ Lepsius (1900: pl. 11); the recording of the tomb by Brovarski 2003 shows damage in this area.

¹⁹⁶ G 079, G 086; S 050, S 056, S 125, S 146, S 146, S 159; P 010, P 045

¹⁹⁷ G 072; S 056, S 060, S 125, S 142, S 142, S 172a, S 236; P 098

six provincial tombs.¹⁹⁹ One of the earliest representations of short hair with a fillet and streamers is in the tomb of *Jdw* (G 206) dated IV.2-4E.²⁰⁰ However, they become more common from the end of Dynasty V into Dynasty VI. All of the other representations date from V.9 (G 079) to VI.6-9E (S 171).

In four instances short hair or wigs are worn and a fillet is shown but there is no visible streamer.²⁰¹

Only on four occasions are wives shown wearing the pigtail and disk²⁰² The wife of *Špsj-pw-Pth* (S 077) is *Sšsšt/Šštj* and she holds the title of ‘King’s Daughter of his Body’, when she offers lotus flowers to her husband she wears the pigtail and disk.²⁰³ *K3.j-gmn.j*’s (S 085) wife is *Sšsšt/Nbw-ht-nbtj* and she also holds the title ‘King’s Daughter of his Body’, she stands behind her husband holding a bird and wearing the pigtail and disk.²⁰⁴ In the first room of *Jnw-Mnw*’s (S 091) chapel his wife *Bndt*²⁰⁵ is shown standing in front of him in the fishing scene, smelling a lotus and wearing the pigtail and disk.²⁰⁶ The chapel of *Mr.f-nb.f* (S 142) shows a number of wives. On the west wall and south wall where his wives play the harp, they are all shown with the pigtail and disk.²⁰⁷ The ‘iconographic conventions, such as the disk-weighted tress associated with youth’ is also associated with dancers and musicians.²⁰⁸

In all four of these cases the tomb owners held the title of vizier and lived during the reign of King Teti, although *Mr.f-nb.f* may not have achieved this position until after Teti’s death.²⁰⁹ The first three tombs are in the Teti Cemetery and two of the wives were daughters of Teti. The representations of *Sšsšt/Šštj* and *Sšsšt/Nbw-ht-nbtj* may be

¹⁹⁸ It is unclear whether the short style is natural or a wig. Brown in Donovan & McCorquodale (2000:182)

¹⁹⁹ G 079, G 080, G 205, G 206, G 352; S 050, S 074, S 076, S 086a, S 091, S 092, S 103, S 105, S 142, S 144, S 152, S 171, S 176; P 004, P 037, P 038a, P 045, P 129, P 133b.

²⁰⁰ Simpson (1976: figs. 39 & 41)

²⁰¹ G 079; P 002, P 059, P 067.

²⁰² S 077, S 085, S 091 and S 142.

²⁰³ Kanawati & Abder-Raziq (2001b: pl. 37)

²⁰⁴ von Bissing (1905: pl. 21)

²⁰⁵ She is possibly the daughter of *Jdw* (G 206) and sister of *K3r* (G 205) where she is shown in both tombs.

²⁰⁶ Kanawati (2006: pl. 44)

²⁰⁷ Mysliwiec et al (2004: pls. 22 & 23); of the fourteen depictions the pigtail and disk is clearly visible on eight but was probably originally on all wives.

²⁰⁸ Kinney (2007: 146); also Kanawati in Ziegler (1999: 292-4)

²⁰⁹ Mysliwiec & Kuraszkiewicz (2000: 499-508)

associated with Teti's policy of marrying his daughters to his high officials.²¹⁰ These two wives and *Bndt* were probably very young when married to their husbands, all of whom had previous wives.²¹¹ All of the wives of *Mr.f-nb.f* are shown in other parts of the chapel wearing either long tripartite or short wigs, their depiction wearing the pigtail and disk seems to relate to their position of musician.

Wives Wearing Collars:

The earliest depictions of wives wearing collars show women wearing a choker or dog collar.²¹² Wives wore the dog collar alone in 30 cases.²¹³ As to be expected the majority of instances (24) of wives wearing the dog collar only came from Giza, where many of the earlier tombs occur, five were at Saqqara and one in a provincial tomb. These tombs were dated from Dynasty IV.2-6 to Dynasty VI. Eight examples are Dynasty V.E-M²¹⁴ giving a total of 13 depictions possibly dated between Dynasty IV to V.6.²¹⁵ There were 17 cases where the tomb was dated after V.6 with seven clearly in Dynasty VI.²¹⁶

Wives commonly wear broad collars, although sometimes they also wear dog collar. Broad and dog collars are worn in 54 cases.²¹⁷ These representations date from V.1-6 (S 049) to late O.K. (G 057). Most representations (36) of the broad and dog collar together come from Dynasty V and in Dynasty VI they are only shown at Giza.²¹⁸

²¹⁰ See Kanawati (2003) for a discussion on Nepotism in the Sixth Dynasty.

²¹¹ See discussion under Multiple Wives.

²¹² Cherpion (1989) found 14 examples from Giza & two from Saqqara. She dates the feature from as early as the reign of Khufu in Dynasty IV only until the reign of Niuserre in Dynasty V. However, McFarlane (2003) notes that *Hnwt*, the wife of *Wr-ddd-Pth*, wears the choker or dog collar alone on the northern false door in the tomb of *K3(j)-m-snw*. This tomb is dated to Dynasty V, mid Niuserra to early Isesi. Daoud 2005: notes one occurrence during Dynasty IV, 10 from Dynasty V and five examples from Dynasty VI.

²¹³ G 043, G 063, G 068, G 099; G 106, G 133, G 136, G 141, G 145, G 208, G 212, G 265, G 266, G 272, G 279, G 312b, G 313, G 314, G 324, G 329a, G 331a, G 334, G 335, G 352; S 037, S 087b, S 188, S 192, S 220; P 050.

²¹⁴ G 043, G 099; G 141, G 145, G 329a, G 335; S 220 and P 050.

²¹⁵ G 208 - IV.2-6; G 314 - IV.6-V.1; G 265 - IV.L; G 043 - V.E; P 050 - V; G 145 - V.E-M; G 141 - V; G 272 - V.6-9; G 329a - V; S 220 - V; S 087b - V.6-8; S 188 - V.6L-9; G 335 - V.M-L

²¹⁶ G 331a - V.9; G 068 - V.L; S 037 - V.9-VI; G 313 - V.9-VI.5; G 334 - V.L or later; G 068 - V.L; G 352 - V-VI.4E; S 192 - V.L-VI.E; G 212 - V-VI; G 266 - V.L or later. Clearly Dynasty VI - G 106 - VI.M; G 106 - VI; G 133 - VI; G 136 - VI; G 279 - VI; G 312b - VI; G 324 - VI.1-2.

²¹⁷ G 006, G 017, G 044, G 047, G 057, G 086, G 105, G 107, G 127, G 128, G 173, G 211, G 249, G 252, G 255, G 287, G 312a, G 312b, G 330, G 331a, G 339, G 352, G 358, G 359, G 376; S 001, S 012, S 040, S 049, S 050, S 057, S 060, S 061, S 062, S 087b, S 088a, S 119, S 120, S 125, S 131, S 164, S 168a, S 168c, S 170a, S 170b, S 171, S 195, S 199; P 001, P003, P 050, P 072, P 076, P 099.

In five tombs the wife was shown in different depictions, wearing the dog collar only and also wearing the broad and dog collar.²¹⁹

In the tomb of *Mrrw-k3.j* (S 086a) the wife of the tomb owner wears a broad collar and a large pendant - (VI.1M-L).


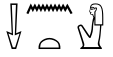

The wife of *Jhjj* (P 125) at Thebes wears a *mjnt* necklace, broad collar and long scarf, as already discussed she also carries a sistrum and while the tomb is dated to VI.L, these anomalies for Old Kingdom reliefs may mean that the tomb needs to be dated later or may be a local tradition.²²⁰

Multiple Bracelets:

Women wear both bracelets and anklets across all time periods. Multiple bracelets are worn in 28 cases.²²¹

Multiple bracelets shown at Giza date from IV.2-6 (G 208) to VI.1-2 (G 324); at Saqqara V.2-3 (S 119) to VI.1M-L (S 086a) while in the provinces the depiction of multiple bracelets extends to VI.2-7 (P 096).

3.2.5 Data summary

Whale found that in the 18th Dynasty the term  - *hm.t*, and later in the dynasty the term  - *sn.t* (previously 'sister'), was used for the term 'wife'.²²² She also found that the term  - *hj* - 'husband', did not seem to occur in the 18th Dynasty tombs.²²³ The data for the Old Kingdom produced differing results.

An examination of the 302 cases in the Old Kingdom where a wife was identified and shown pictorially, revealed that the term *hm.t=f* - 'his wife' was common (TABLE B: DEPICTIONS OF WIVES) but *sn.t* was only used in the sense of 'sister'. *Sn.t* only

²¹⁸ G 011 (V.L-VI.E), G 044 (VI), G 057 (late OK), G 068 (V.9-VI.1), G 105 (VI), G 107 (VI.L), G 127 (late OK), G 128 (VI), G 252 (VI), G 255 (VI), G 312a (VI), G 312b (VI), G 352 (V-VI.4E).

²¹⁹ G 312b (VI), G 331a (V.9), G 352 (V-VI.4E); S 087b (V.6-8); P 050 (V.E).

²²⁰ See Salah (1977) for a discussion of the difficulty of dating this tomb.

²²¹ G 006, G 105, G 133, G 145, G 173, G 208, G 252, G 287, G 324, G 331a, G 376; S 001, S 040, S 062, S 086a, S 088a, S 119, S 120, S 125, S 164, S 170b, S 195, S 211; P 001, P 072, P 096, P 099.

²²² Whale (1989: 239)

occurred in ten tombs (TABLE N: SISTERS) and in seven of these a different female was clearly identified as the tomb owner's wife. The most commonly used term to define a wife was *hm.t=fmr.t=f* - 'his beloved wife' then *hm.t=f* - 'his wife'. There are however a number of variations, often involving the term *hj=s* - 'her husband' or less commonly *hnwt=s* - 'her spouse'.

When wives are depicted in the tombs of their husbands they are shown as secondary partners. While they are sometimes shown alone, they are generally shown with the tomb owner, either behind or on the less dominant right side in reliefs and sculptures. There are however, a number of exceptions.

Women who have their own false doors can be shown without their husbands. When he is absent, they sit on the left of the offering table on the panel. However, if he is present he is usually on the panel and sits on the more dominant left side of the offering table. If the husband is shown on the jambs of her false door, if it has single jambs, he is usually on the left jamb. However, if it has double jambs, there seems to be no normal configuration.

When a wife is shown standing alone on her husband's false door, she is usually on the right jamb. If she is shown with her husband, they are usually shown on both jambs, or together on the right jamb with the husband alone on the left jamb.

In statuary the tomb owner and his wife are usually shown either both standing or both seated if the statue is from Giza. Statues from Saqqara usually show the tomb owner seated with his wife standing or kneeling beside him. The wives are usually shown on the tomb owner's proper left so that they appear on the less dominant right side when the statue is viewed.

In relief, when the tomb owner's wife sits behind him on the same chair, her legs normally pass behind the chair. At Giza and Saqqara, if they are both seated on the same chair in front of an offering table, her legs are also usually shown as passing behind the chair. However, in the provinces, when they are both seated before an offering table there is a tendency to show her legs in front of the chair. Wives are only

²²³ Whale (1989: 239)

rarely shown seated behind on a separate chair, all four examples are from the capital and Dynasty V.

Women are shown in a number of stances. They often touch their husbands with one hand (Stance A) from Dynasty IV to the First Intermediate Period. However, the open handed holding of hands is very rare. In relief, the social conventions link this stance with royalty and despite the ability to draw the hands correctly, the artistic conventions dictate that the hands are reversed. It is also very rare in statuary but here the hands are positioned correctly.

Similarly, the wives touch their husbands with both hands (Stance B) from Dynasty IV to the First Intermediate Period.

Stance C, where the wife passes her arm through her husband's arm is fairly rare. It occurs from Dynasty IV.2 to V.8 or possibly VI.E and mainly occurs at Giza.

Stance D, the face to face embrace is very rare and is confined to Dynasty V at Saqqara, except for an uninscribed example at Giza and a late Dynasty VI depiction from Abusir.

Stance E, where the wife is shown as a diminutive figure in relief (less than 70% of the size of her husband) begins in the reign of Niuserre (Dynasty V.6). In fishing and fowling scenes the size proportion of the wife to the husband is 40% to 60% in Dynasty V; in Dynasty VI she is shown as 40% to 45% at Giza, 25% to 45% at Saqqara, and as 30% to 60% of his size in the provinces. Where the tomb owner is seated with his wife kneeling, she is shown at 50% to 65% of his size for most of Dynasty V. At the end of Dynasty V and into Dynasty VI at Giza, the wife is shown at 40% to 65% of her husband's size. In late Dynasty V and Dynasty VI at Saqqara and in the provinces the proportions range from 30% to 65%. When both the tomb owner and his wife stand, the proportions range from 40% to 65% in Dynasty V, 50% to 60% in Dynasty VI at Giza and from 20% to 60% in Dynasty VI at Saqqara and in the provinces. When the tomb owner stands and his wife kneels, the only Dynasty V depiction is 50%, while in Dynasty VI this stance is only seen at Saqqara and in the provinces where the proportions ranges from 20% to 65%. The small wife is favoured in relief at Saqqara and in the provinces, where from the end of Dynasty V and into Dynasty VI she is

shown at her smallest. Women continue to be shown as the same size or slightly smaller across all time periods.

Stance F, where women are shown not touching their husbands is used across all time periods.

Wives are most likely to be shown wearing V strap sheath dresses with long tripartite wigs but in some instances only straight sheaths are depicted and short hair or wigs, some times with a fillet are worn. Sandals are very rarely worn. The most common collar is the broad collar but just the dog collar was worn until VI.E except at Giza where it is shown until the end of the Old Kingdom. The broad and dog collar was commonly worn together in Dynasty V but this depiction also extends to the end of the Old Kingdom at Giza only. Multiple bracelets were worn until VI.2 at Giza, VI.1 at Saqqara and VI.7 in the provinces. The most common of the objects held by wives are lotus flowers. Sometimes they smell them and occasionally hold or smell coiled lotus flowers.

3.3 Absent Wives

Of the 803 tombs and artefacts with provenances that recorded family members, 336 identified women in some way as being the ‘wife’ of the tomb owner. In 285 instances there was a woman shown who may have been a wife (TABLE F: POSSIBLE WIVES).

Disregarding the tombs of women, this leaves 154 tombs or objects that show family members but not wives. Many of the artefacts produced an incomplete record and many of the tombs were likewise damaged and may originally have identified women as wives²²⁴ or the tombs were unfinished.²²⁵ Some of the objects found were only blocks²²⁶, libation basins²²⁷, statues²²⁸ or statue fragments²²⁹, part of a false door²³⁰, or a whole false door which may have had a partner door for the wife²³¹, and due to the incomplete record, it is to be expected that some of these would not show the wife.

²²⁴ G 053, G 321; S 083; P 009, P 012, P 015, P 035, P 039, P 054, P 060, P 063, P 066, P 074, P 075, P 080, P 142, P 143.

²²⁵ G 165, G 180, G 263, G 276.

²²⁶ G 194; S 004, S 071, S 134, S 225, S 228, S 230, S 234.

²²⁷ G 102, G 110, G 344, G 375; S 015, S 237.

²²⁸ G 042, G 084, G 200; S 029.

²²⁹ G 147; S 067.

²³⁰ G 089, G 131, G 305; S 066, S 111, S 112, S 187, S 215, S 241, S 247.

²³¹ S 069, S 087a, S 181, S 182, S 196, S 213, S 219, S 223.

Reisner records the wife of *ḥnh-wds* (G 245) as Hetep-heres and attributes the wife of *Shm-k3* (G 138) with the nearby tomb G 4410²³². Hassan says that the tomb of *Sm3-ḥnh* (G 286) may belong to his parents.²³³ There is debate over whether the two wives shown in P 038a/b both belong to the son, or one to the father and one to the son.²³⁴ Thus we are left with 91 tombs where family members are shown but no wife.

In nine instances either one or both of the parents are shown or mentioned,²³⁵ in two instances they are in the same burial complex as their parents and brother²³⁶ and in two cases only brothers are possibly shown.²³⁷ As no children or grandchildren are shown in these cases is it conceivable that these 13 tomb owners did not marry.

However, the 78 instances left where tomb owners showed or referred to their sons, daughters or grandchildren, they must have had a wife at some time. Tombs where descendant family members are shown but inexplicably there is no wife shown (TABLE G: ABSENT WIVES), were located at Giza (36), Saqqara (37) and in the provinces (5). Presumably a number of those wives may have died in child birth, or predeceased their husband for some other reason.

While there are difficulties with dating some of the tombs, they can be placed into a number of bands.

DYNASTY	NO. OF ABSENT WIVES	NO. OF TOMBS	% OF ABSENT WIVES
III - IV	5	55	10%
V.1- V.7	7	77	10%
V	7	76	9.2%
V.8-9	25	141	17.7%
V-VI	7	67	10.4%
VI	27	268	10%
OK		9	
TOTAL	78	693	

²³² Reisner (1942: 517)

²³³ Hassan (1954: 169)

²³⁴ Kanawati (1977a: 59-62)

²³⁵ G 040, G 113, G 135, G 175, G 237, G 247, G 347; S 058, S 147.

²³⁶ S 008, S 034b.

²³⁷ G 163.

3.3.1 Data summary

Allowing for some anomalies in the dating, it appears that across all time frames the percentage of tombs that do not show a wife are approximately 10%, except for Dynasty V.8-9 where it appears to almost double to 17.7%. The slightly lower percentage for tombs dated generally to Dynasty V would be caused by the inclusion of some tombs from V.8-9.²³⁸

Swinton has suggested that the greater proportion of absent spouses was due to tomb owners delaying the building of their tombs from Dynasty V.8 to VI.²³⁹ However, the percentage of absent spouses in tombs clearly dated to Dynasty VI drops back down to 10%, so perhaps they only delayed the building of their tombs under Djedkare Isesi, who began the process of decentralisation, and under Unas, who recalled the officials to the capital. With the new Dynasty under Teti, stability was restored and large tombs were built in his cemetery for his officials. His practice of marrying his daughters to his high officials, many of whom already had children, also ensured the depiction of wives in some of these tombs.

Swinton links the changes of the depictions of naked children to small adults with the delay in tomb building.²⁴⁰ This is more likely to be artistic convention as many of the naked children hold titles, indicating they have begun their career e.g. the naked children of *Htp-ḥr-3ḥtj* (S 128) dated to V.6-8. Perhaps the delay in building tombs in V.8-9 prompted the greater use of the depictions of children as small adults and this artistic convention continued into Dynasty VI, despite tombs being again built at the normal time in an official's career.

²³⁸ Roth (1999): In a study of 69 tombs at Saqqara Roth found that the percentages were late 3rd/early 4th Dynasty = 75%; 4th to mid 5th Dynasty = 10%; Izezi to Unis = 75%; 6th Dynasty = 35%.. Swinton (2003): In a study of 141 tombs found it was approximately 20% from late 3rd to mid 5th Dynasty; from the beginning of V.8 when it was 14% it rose to 31% and was roughly maintained at that percentage across Dynasty 6.

²³⁹ Swinton (2003: 102-6)

²⁴⁰ Swinton (2003: 102-6)

CHAPTER 4

THE MOTHER OF THE TOMB OWNER:

DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA AND DATA SUMMARY



In the Old Kingdom, if the relationship between mothers and children is known, it is usually from representations of the child in the tomb of the parents. There are a few instances where mothers are actually mentioned or shown in the tombs of their children. For the purpose of this study those instances where a mother is known from her child's tomb were analysed as follows:-

- mothers who are pictorially represented in the tombs of their sons (TABLE H: DEPICTIONS OF MOTHERS);
- mothers only mentioned in inscriptions in the tombs of their sons (TABLE I: INSCRIPTIONS OF MOTHERS);
- mothers-in-law pictorially represented in the tombs of their sons-in-law and daughters (TABLE K: MOTHERS-IN-LAW);
- mothers pictorially represented in the tombs of their daughters (TABLE L: MOTHERS OF WOMEN WITH THEIR OWN TOMB);
- mothers only mentioned in inscriptions in the tombs of their daughters (TABLE M: INSCRIPTIONS OF MOTHERS OF WOMEN WITH THEIR OWN TOMBS)

The intention was to look for patterns in the representations of this kinship in the iconography and hieroglyphs, which could then be applied to instances where no relationship was specified (TABLE J: POSSIBLE MOTHERS).

The size, stance of the mother, the term used to designate the relationship, the mother's titles, the accessories worn, the type of scene and where it occurred architecturally were noted. Also recorded was whether a wife was present in the tomb, and the term used to designate her relationship to the tomb owner. This was included to explore the possibility that the mother may have sometimes taken the place of the wife if she was not present.

The examination of 803 Old Kingdom tombs and objects with provenances from both the capital and provincial cemeteries, which identified family members, resulted in the definite identification of 48 mothers in the tombs of their sons. Of these, only 32 had a depiction as well as the designation (TABLE H). Sixteen had an inscription only (TABLE I). Four tombs depicted a mother-in-law in the tomb of her son-in-law and daughter (TABLE K). Three mothers were represented in the tombs of their daughters with depictions (TABLE L) and two with inscriptions (TABLE M).

4.1 Mothers Designated and Pictorially Represented in the Tombs of their Sons (TABLE H)

CAPITAL

GIZA

G 055: *Mr-jb/K3(.j)-pw-nswt*

King's son of his body, Greatest of the seers of On, Inspector of the sealers of the God in the *ba^c-neteru*, *ba^c-neteru*, *neb-rekhit*, and *dua-tawy* boats, Overseer of all works of the King.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty IV, Temp. Menkaure or Shepseskaf (Reisner) or early Dynasty V (Junker); *Harpur* – Shepseskaf to Userkaf; *Strudwick* – Menkaure to end IV.

Suggested date: IV.5-V.1

On the east wall, the tomb owner stands with staff and sceptre, behind him with one arm around him is his mother designated as '*mw.t=f s3.t nswt n ht=f jm3hw.t hr ntr Sd-jt*' – 'his mother, king's daughter of his body, revered with (the) god, *Sd-jt*'. They face five registers of estates, men with animals and linen and butchers.²⁴¹ On the south wall four registers of offering bearers are before the tomb owner standing with staff and sceptre, his mother stands behind him. She has her right arm around his shoulder and is designated as *mw.t=f s3.t nswt n ht=f hm[.t]-ntr Nt mhtt jnb Sd-jt* – 'his mother, king's daughter of his body, *hm-ntr*-priestess of Neith, Who is north of the Wall, *Sd-jt*'. She is the same size as the tomb owner. A small naked figure, presumably a son, stands on a baseline above the tomb owner's foot.²⁴²

The mother's titles indicate that she is royal. No wife is present.

²⁴¹ Lepsius (1850: 21)

²⁴² Lepsius (1850: 20)

G 063: *K3(.j)-h.j.f*

Inspector of attendants of the Great House, King's *waḥ*-priest, *ḥm-ntr* priest of Khufu.

Dating: PM - Middle Dynasty VI; *Harpur* – mid Pepy II.

Suggested date: VI.5.

The northern false door belongs to the mother *Hnm.t*. She is shown seated at an offering table on both the upper and lower lintels. On the panel she is seated to the right of an offering table, with the tomb owner seated to the left of a second offering table.²⁴³ She holds a lotus in one hand and is designated as '[*jrj.t ḥ.t*] *nswt mw.t=f sk shp.t mw.t=f jrj.t ḥt nswt Hnmt jm3hw.t hr ntr-ʿ3*' – 'the royal acquaintance, his mother, for whom offerings are brought, his mother, the royal acquaintance, *Hnmt*, revered with the great god'.

As the mother has her own false door it is possible she was buried in her son's tomb.

The wife of the tomb owner is also shown in the tomb. She is designated as *ḥm.t=f Hnwt.s* – 'his wife, *Hnwt.s*'.²⁴⁴

G 068 : *3ḥ-mrw.t-nswt*

Overseer of the commissions of the attendants of the Great House, *wḥ*-priest of the King.

Dating: PM - End of Dynasty V or VI; *Harpur* – Unis to Teti.

Suggested date: V.9-VI.1.

This mastaba was modified twice, to create a second chapel and to line the western mud brick wall with stone. Reisner records that 'the two door-jambs were decorated with two exquisite low reliefs, of Ka-Nofer and his mother on one side and Ka-Nofer and his wife on the other.'²⁴⁵ Porter and Moss also record *K3.j-nfr* is shown with his mother on one side and with his wife on the other.²⁴⁶ However, a three page description in a 1988 publication by D'Auria et. al. from the Boston Museum, where the chapel has been re-erected, records 'the eastern reveal shows Akh-meret-nesut and his wife, and the western reveal shows his parents'.²⁴⁷ A photograph from the Boston Museum shows

²⁴³ Junker (1943: fig. 32)

²⁴⁴ Junker (1943: fig. 29)

²⁴⁵ Reisner (1913: p. 21)

²⁴⁶ Porter & Moss (1974: 81)

²⁴⁷ D'Auria et. al. (1988: 86)

the male and female figures on the western doorway thickness, the inscription in two columns in front of the male figure identifies him as *jrj ht nswt nb jm3hw ... r... K3.j-nfr* - royal acquaintance, possessor of reverence [with] ..., *K3.j-nfr*.²⁴⁸ Above his head is the letter *f*. Behind him the female figure is identified as *mw.t=f Nwnw.t* - 'his mother, *Nwnw.t*'. The drum that sits across the doorway is right on top of the vulture's head of the word *mw.t*. An earlier photograph from the original excavation shows the doorway thickness as being slightly higher and the 't' as well as the *f* of *jt=f* - 'his father' is clearly visible above the head of *K3-nfr*.²⁴⁹

The northern false door in the outer courtyard is for *3h-mrw.t-nswt*'s parents who are identified there as *K3.j-nfr* and *Nwnw.t*. The fact that the mastaba was modified by the son and there is a false door for the parents suggests that they were buried here.

The figures on the eastern doorway thickness are of *3h-mrw.t-nswt* and his wife *Nfr.t-sdm*.

G 072: *D3tjj*

Overseer of the estate, *dt*-servant of *Sndm-jb*, inspector of the scribes, juridicial director of scribes, inspector of scribes, he who sets right the judgement of the broad hall, scribe of the phyle of priests.

Dating: *Simpson* - Dynasty V late.

Suggested date: V.L.

In the second register to the left of the false door *D3tjj* stands with a staff, his mother stands behind him holding a bird in each hand. She is '*mw.t=f jrj.t ht nswt Š3ft*' - 'his mother, the royal acquaintance, *Š3ft*'.²⁵⁰

Behind this, the tomb owner censes before his father and his mother. His father is *jmj-r3 pr Ttj* - 'the steward/overseer of the house/estate, *Ttj*' and his mother is *hm.t=f Š3ft* - 'his wife, *Š3ft*'.

In the bottom register to the right of the false door the tomb owner is shown with his wife who stands behind him. She is merely designated as *hm.t=f* - 'his wife'.

²⁴⁸ Giza Archives - <http://gizapyramids.org/code/emuseum.asp> photo AAW1873.jpg.

²⁴⁹ Giza Archives - <http://www.gizapyramids.org/code/emuseum.asp> photo B2040_NS.jpg.

²⁵⁰ Simpson (1980: 29, fig. 41).

G 106: *Jnpw-ḥtp*

Hm-ntr-priest of Anubis, He of the Divine Booth and of *W3dt*, *ḥm-ntr*-priest of Niuserre.

Dating: PM - Dynasty VI; *Harpur* – VI.

Suggested date: VI.

The tomb owner and his wife are shown to the right of the doorway while both his parents are on the left²⁵¹. His father has his name, *Jtr*, and titles recorded and his mother, standing behind her husband is designated *ḥm.t=f jrj.t ḥt nswt S3bt* – ‘his wife, the royal acquaintance, *S3bt*’. Both couples are also shown with their children on the thicknesses of the doorway. *s3=f smsw Jnpw-ḥtp* – ‘his eldest son, *Jnpw-ḥtp*’ is censuring before his parents on the left thickness. On the right thickness *Jnpw-ḥtp*’s wife is designated as *ḥm.t=f Sndm* – ‘his wife, *Sndm*’.²⁵²

G 113: *Rꜥ-špss*

Dating: PM - Dynasty V; *Schulz* - Dynasty V late.

Suggested date: V.L

In this tomb a standing triad statue shows a woman standing between a man (slightly smaller than her) to her left and a naked child to her right.²⁵³ The child reaches to her bust. She has her left arm around the man’s shoulders and her right arm to his upper arm. The inscriptions on the front of the base plate identify her as *jrj.t ḥt nswt Ppj* - ‘royal acquaintance, *Ppj*’, the man as *s3=s Rꜥ-špss* - ‘her son, *Rꜥ-špss*’ and the child as *wꜥb nswt Rꜥ-špss* - ‘*wꜥb*-priest of the king, *Rꜥ-špss*’. While it has been suggested that the inscriptions of the man and child have been accidentally reversed, and the man is *Ppj*’s husband²⁵⁴, this does not account for the woman being taller. In none of the statues of tomb owners and wives is the woman taller than her husband.²⁵⁵ Her size would seem to indicate that the inscriptions are correct and she is the mother of the man *Rꜥ-špss*.

No wife is shown in the tomb but there was a libation basin for the royal acquaintance, *Hnwt*.

²⁵¹ Junker (1950b: fig. 73)

²⁵² Junker (1950b: fig. 74)

²⁵³ Eggebecht (1986: fig. 12)

²⁵⁴ Satzinger (1998: 96-7)

²⁵⁵ See Chapter 3.2.2: *Positioning of Wives – Statues*, p. 24

G 120: *Wḥm-k3(.j)*

Scribe of the archives, scribe of recruits, overseer of the estate.

Dating: *PM* - early Dynasty V; *Harpur* – Userkaf to Neferirkare.

Suggested date: V.1-3.

In the tomb of *Wḥm-k3(.j)* a figure labelled as his mother is depicted on two walls. On the east wall there are two pairs of male/female figures, one of which represents the tomb owner and his wife while the other depicting his parents may be conveying the notion that they are deceased, as they face away from the first pair.²⁵⁶ They are described as ‘*jt=f nḥt ḥrw pr-md3t jmj-r3 pr Jtj*’ – ‘his father, ‘tally-man’ of the archives, overseer of the estate, *Jtj*’ and ‘*mwt=f jrj.t ḥt nswt D3t-sn*’ – ‘his mother, the royal acquaintance, *D3t-sn*’.²⁵⁷

The tomb owner’s wife is designated as *jrj.t ḥt nswt Ḥtp-jb.s* – ‘the royal acquaintance, *Ḥtp-jb.s*’.²⁵⁸

G 135: *Wsr*

Overseer of the *k3*-servants.

Dating: *PM* - late Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.L.

The lower entrance lintel has the tomb owner seated on a chair with ‘*mw.t=f Ḥnwt-sn*’ – ‘his mother, *Ḥnwt-sn*’²⁵⁹ seated behind him on the same chair, her left hand is on his shoulder and her right on his elbow. She is the same size as him. The *mw.t* sign is damaged but enough of the front of the bird is visible to make it recognisable.

There is no wife shown in the tomb.

G 141a: *Ḥwfw-ḥnḥ*

Attendant of the Great House, Overseer of singers of the Great House, Overseer of tutors.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V Temp. Userkaf; *Harpur* – V.

Suggested dating: V.1

²⁵⁶ Kayser (1964: Ostwand)

²⁵⁷ Jones (2000: entry 1820 & 461)

²⁵⁸ Kayser (1964: Ostwand)

²⁵⁹ Junker (1943: fig. 69)

The left inner panel of the tomb owner's false door, in Room A, has the small figure of his father designated as 'jt=f jrj ht nswt hntj-š J3w-nswt' – 'his father, the royal acquaintance, hntj-š official, J3w-nswt'²⁶⁰ and the right has the small figure of his mother with one hand to her chest; she is designated as 'mw.t=f hnt(j)-š Jwpw' – 'his mother, hnt(j)-š official, Jwpw'.²⁶¹ On the west wall of Room B is a smaller stela inscribed for the father hntj-š J3w-nswt – 'hntj-š official, J3w-nswt' and hm.t=f Jw-pw - 'his wife, Jw-pw'.²⁶²

On the panel of the tomb owner's false door he and a woman sit on opposite sides of an offering table, she is hnt(j)-š Df3.t-k3 – 'hnt(j)-š official Df3.t-k3'. She is also on the right outer jamb with her two daughters. On the offering-table she is designated as hm.t=f mr.t=f Df3t-k3 – 'his beloved wife, Df3t-k3'.²⁶³

G 164: Sšm-nfr II

Overseer of scribes of the (house of) weapons in the two houses, overseer of scribes of the king's documents, overseer of all works of the king.

Dating: PM - Dynasty V Temp. Neuserre; *Harpur* – Neuserre; *Strudwick* – early Neuesere.

Suggested dating: V.6.

To the south of the west wall the tomb owner's mother is standing facing the southern false door. She is designated as mw.t=f jrj.t ht nswt htp dj [nswt] Jnpw hntj sh-ntr kṛst ... m nb.t jm3h[w.t] hr ntr Mrt-jt.s – 'his mother, the royal acquaintance. An offering which [the king] and Anubis, foremost of the divine booth, give, a burial ... possessor of reverence with the god Mrt-jt.s'.²⁶⁴

Sšm-nfr II is shown in his father's tomb G 4940. Nine of the ten children shown are specifically designated as either 'his children', 'children of his body' or as 'his son of his body'. The other child shown in the tomb stands behind Sšm-nfr I's wife Jmn-df3.s. The top of the inscription is missing but an 's' remains before her name Nfr-Hwt-hr, presumably from [s3.t]=s - 'her daughter' - presumably to distinguish this daughter from the other children. The wife Jmn-df3.s, shown in the tomb Sšm-nfr I, is probably

²⁶⁰ Jones (2000: entry 2530)

²⁶¹ Hickman (1956: pl. 77)

²⁶² Reisner (1942: 505, pl. 66)

²⁶³ Reisner (1942: pl. 66[b])

²⁶⁴ Kanawati (2002: pl. 63)

not the mother of *Sšm-nfr* II, as confirmed by him showing his mother *Mrt-jt.s* in his tomb. The *hṭp dj [nswt] Jnpw* inscription, a reference to a burial, together with the fact that she appears in a section outlined by double lines, and that the tomb owner and his wife on the other side of the false door face away from her, may suggest she is already dead and that she was buried in the tomb. At the very least, she is to share in the offerings presented in the chapel. Kanawati only records one shaft within the mastaba.²⁶⁵

The tomb owner's wife is shown seated at an offering table with him but only her name *Hnwt-sn* is given.

G 173: *Sšm-nfr* III

King's son of his body, he of the curtain, chief justice and vizier.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V Temp. Isesi (early); *Harpur* – early Izezi; *Strudwick* – Menkauhor to early to middle Djedkare.

Suggested dating: V.7-9.

To the south of the west wall the tomb owner's mother is standing facing the southern false door, with a small naked child with side lock, holding her leg. She is designated as *mw.t=f jrj.t h[t] nswt jm3hw[t] hm[t]-ntr Nt wp-w3wt hm[t]-ntr Hwt-hr m swt=s nb(w.t) hṭp dj nswt hṭp Jnpw hntj šh-ntr krst m hrt-ntr j3wt nfr(.t) wr.t Hnwt-sn* – 'his mother, the royal acquaintance, the revered one, *hm-ntr*-priestess of Neith, Opener of the ways, *hm-ntr*-priestess of Hathor in all her (cult) places, an offering which the king and Anubis, foremost of the booth, gives, a burial in the necropolis, having reached a very good old age, *Hnwt-sn*'²⁶⁶. The fact that an offering formula is included, along with the proximity of this to the false door suggests that perhaps *Sšm-nfr* buried his mother in his tomb. Brunner-Traut records two shafts in the tomb.

His wife is also shown in the tomb and is *hm.t=f mr.t=f s3.t nswt hm[t]-ntr Hwt-hr nb.t nht hm.t-ntr Nt wptt-w3wt jrj.t h[t] nswt Htp-hr.s* – 'his beloved wife, king's daughter, *hm.t-ntr*-priestess of Hathor, Mistress of the *nehet*-shrine/Sycamore, *hm-ntr*-priestess of Neith, Opener of the ways, the royal acquaintance, *Htp-hr.s*'.²⁶⁷

²⁶⁵ Kanawati (2002: pl. 58)

²⁶⁶ Brunner-Traut (1977: 27-8)

²⁶⁷ Brunner-Traut (1977: No. 2041)

G 175: *Pḥn-Pth*

Scribe of the king's documents.

Dating: *PM* - Middle Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.M.

Two statue groups which were originally found in the serdab of the tomb, show *Pḥn-Pth* with his mother. The statue of the tomb owner and his mother standing, with her on his proper left is now headless. She has her left arm across her body to his elbow. An inscription on the base identifies her as '*mw.t=f jrj.t ht nswt Jmn-df3.s*' – 'his mother, the royal acquaintance, *Jmn-df3.s*'.²⁶⁸ The other statue, a seated triad, shows the tomb owner on the proper right of his mother who is the central figure. She has one arm around his shoulder and the other hand resting on his forearm.²⁶⁹ Both are identified by name only. The male on the proper left of the mother is unidentified due to damage to the reconstructed statue. He has been variously identified as the tomb owner's brother *Rꜥ-wr*²⁷⁰, a second representation of the tomb owner *Pḥn-Pth*²⁷¹, or his father *Sšm-nfr* [I]²⁷².

There is no wife identified in the tomb.

G 180: *Sšmw*

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V to VI.

Suggested dating: V-VI.

An incomplete lintel shows the tomb owner, on the left, seated at an offering table, eight children are facing him and *jt=f Wss mw.t=f J3t* – 'his father, *Wss* [and] his mother, *J3t*' are seated at another offering table on the right facing their son.²⁷³

G 207: *K3-wꜥb*

King's eldest son of his body, count, chief lector-priest.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty IV Temp. Khufu; *Strudwick* – late Khufu or slightly later.

Suggested dating: IV.2-3.

²⁶⁸ Junker (1938: fig. 43)

²⁶⁹ Brovanski (1997: fig.1, pl. 46 [2])

²⁷⁰ Reisner in: Brovanski (1997: 263, note 11)

²⁷¹ Eaton-Krauss (1995: 57)

²⁷² Brovanski (1977: 263)

²⁷³ Junker (1947: fig. 6)

There are three fragments, reconstructed by Smith²⁷⁴, of the tomb owner facing his mother, from the façade south of entrance doorway. These fragments are small and the designations of ‘mother’ is missing, but one fragment has the remains of *ms[.t]=s n Hwfw* – ‘who bore (him) to Khufu’.²⁷⁵

K3-w^cb’s wife, *Htp-hr.s*, had a chapel in her husband’s tomb but having remarried after his death, she was eventually buried in G 7350.²⁷⁶

G 208: *H^c.f-Hwfw* [I]

King’s son of his body, he of the curtain, chief justice and vizier.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty IV; *Harpur* - Dyn. IV Temp. Ra’kha’ef; *Strudwick* – middle to late Khabra.

Suggested dating: IV.2-6.

The west wall south of the entrance to the inner chamber shows the tomb owner preceded by his mother *mw.t=f mst sw m33t Hr Sth wr[t hts]*... - ‘his mother, who bore him, she who beholds/Seer of Horus and Seth, great of affection’.²⁷⁷ The name is missing but was possibly *Hnwt-sn*. She holds one hand to her chest and with the other holds her son’s hand, she is smaller than him, the top of her head reaching to the level of his fringe. He is designated as *s3=s mr=s* – ‘her beloved son’.

His wife is shown on the west wall and is described as *[hm].t=f mr.t=f [Nfr.t]-k3.w* – ‘his beloved [wife], *[Nfr.t]-k3.w*’ while her full name is on the north wall ‘*Nfr.t-k3.[w]*’.

G 211: *Hwn-Pth*

Attendant of the Great House.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V.

Suggested date: V.

A pillar in the centre of the chapel shows the tomb owner on the east, his mother on the west side and his wife on the north.²⁷⁸ On the west face is the figure of a corpulent male who is described as *jrj ht nswt jrj rdwj pr-3 jm3hw hr nb=f Hnj-Pth* - ‘royal

²⁷⁴ Simpson (1978: 3, fig. 13)

²⁷⁵ Simpson (1978: 3, fig 13)

²⁷⁶ Simpson (1978: 4 - 5)

²⁷⁷ Simpson (1978: fig. 26)

²⁷⁸ Porter & Moss (1974: 192) record that the tomb owner is on two sides, but this is incorrect.

acquaintance, attendant of the Great House, revered with his lord, *Hnj-Pth*.²⁷⁹ As he has the same title as the tomb owner and is shown as a corpulent figure, he is probably the father of *Hwn-Pth*.

Hwn-Pth's mother stands smelling a lotus and is designated as *jrj.t ht nswt mw.t=f Jnt-k3.s* – 'the royal acquaintance, his mother, *Jnt-k3.s*' while her son, the tomb owner, is shown as a small naked child on a baseline above her foot. He is *s3=s Hwn-Pth* – 'her son, *Hwn-Pth*'.²⁸⁰

G 237: *Tntj*

Director of the dining hall of the Great House, Overseer of *k3*-servants.

Dating: *PM* – V-VI.

Suggested dating: V-VI.

The tomb contains two false doors, the larger one is inscribed for the tomb owner but above the smaller one is a badly damaged offering formula for *Jnt-k3.s*.²⁸¹ Above a niche with three rock-cut statues is a text mentioning *mw.t=f jrj.t ht nswt jm3hw[.t] ntr-3 Jnt-k3.s* – 'his mother, royal acquaintance, revered with the great god, *Jnt-k3.s*' and the father *3ht-htp*.²⁸²

The offering formula above the false door may indicate his mother, and possibly also his father, were buried here.

Smith states that the tomb 'retains the upper part of the figures of the owner and his wife both on the east and the north wall'.²⁸³

G 260: *Nb-m-3ht*

King's son of his body, he of the curtain, chief justice and vizier.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty IV Temp. Khafra to Menkaure, or a little later; *Harpur* – Shepseskaf to Userkaf; *Strudwick* – end IV.

Suggested dating: IV.4-V.1

²⁷⁹ Giza Archives Photo A5194_NS.jpg.

²⁸⁰ Personally recorded.

²⁸¹ Petrie in Sayce MSS 21d – personally recorded at the Griffith Institute.

²⁸² Petrie in Sayce MSS 21d – personally recorded at the Griffith Institute.

²⁸³ Smith (1956: 189)

Above the doorway of Room II, are the remains of the upper parts of the tomb owner standing with his sister and probably his brother behind him. They face their mother who is designated as *mw.t=f m33t Hr Stḥ [wr].t ḥts ḥsw.t ḥm.t nswt ...[Mr].s-ḥnḥ* – ‘his mother, she who beholds Horus and Seth, great favourite, great of praises, the king’s wife, [Mr].s-ḥnḥ’.²⁸⁴ The mother’s titles indicate that she is royal.

To the right of this the tomb owner and his wife *Nbw-ḥtp* are shown standing.

G 286: *Sm3-ḥnḥ*

Scribe of the expedition, judge and inspector of scribes, overseer of *k3*-servants.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI; *Harpur* – VI late to First Intermediate Period.

Suggested dating: VI.

The northern false door is damaged but has the remains of the lower part of the figure of a woman seated before an offering table on the panel, and on the lower lintel *mw.t=f jrj.t ḥt nswt Nj-ḥnḥ-ntr* - ‘his mother, the royal acquaintance, *Nj-ḥnḥ-ntr*’.²⁸⁵ The outer jambs are inscribed for *Sm3-ḥnḥ* but the left inner jamb is inscribed for *Nj-ḥnḥ-ntr*. The northern false door belonging to the mother probably indicates she was buried here.

No wife is depicted in the tomb although a son of the tomb owner is shown.

G 308: *Rḥ-wr*

Sole companion, overlord of El-Kab, *ḥm-ntr*-priest of Horus and Anubis, sole attendant in the house of service.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V Temp. Neferirkare or a little later; *Harpur* - Neferirkare.

Suggested dating: V.3-4.

On the eastern wall of the vestibule the tomb owner is seated with a staff, his mother stands facing him with one arm across her chest, she is ‘*mw.t=f [jrj.t] ḥt nswt Ḥtp-[ḥr.s]*’ – ‘his mother, the royal acquaintance, *Ḥtp-[ḥr.s]*’.²⁸⁶

A base of a statue group shows the tomb owner, his son, his daughter and his parents on the outsides. They are *jt=f jrj ḥt nswt Jtjj-sn* – ‘his father, the royal acquaintance, *Jtjj-*

²⁸⁴ Lepsius (1850: 14[a]; Hassan (1943: 140)

²⁸⁵ Hassan (1943: 165, pl. 69[c])

²⁸⁶ Hassan (1932: 7-9, fig. 5)

*sn*²⁸⁷ and *jrj.t ht nswt mw.t=f Htp-hr.s* – ‘the royal acquaintance, his mother *Htp-hr.s*’.²⁸⁸ Cooney has tentatively identified the three main figures of this statue and his mother stands to his left and has her hand above his waist on the right side.²⁸⁹

On the east passage of Room III is a damaged relief of the tomb owner with a woman standing behind, possibly a wife, but there is no inscription.

G 309: *Mrsw-ḥnh*

Sole companion of *Rḥ-wr*, overseer of young men of the Residence, overseer of all his (*Rḥ-wr*’s) properties in and outside the endowment, inspector of *k3*-priests.

Dating: *PM* - end Dynasty V; *Harpur* - Unis; *Swinton* - Dynasty V Temp. Neuserre to Isesi.

Suggested dating: V.6-9.

The northern false door is dedicated by the tomb owner to his mother. The lintel is inscribed *mw.t=f jmj-r3 mrw Rwd-s3w.s* – ‘his mother, overseer of the weaving shop, *Rwd-s3w.s*’.²⁹⁰ The tomb owner stands on the left jamb and the inscriptions reads *jn s3=s jr n=s jmj-r3 jdw[w] n hnw nfr jdw Mrsw-ḥnh* - ‘It is her son who made it for her, the overseer of young men of the Residence, the good child, *Mrsw-ḥnh*’. His mother stands on the right jamb with one arm across her chest beneath the inscription *jmj-r3 mrw n.t hnw jmjḥw.t hr ntr-ḥ Rwd-s3w.s* – ‘overseer of weaving shop of the Great House, revered with the great god, *Rwd-s3w.s*’.

The fact that the northern false door is dedicated to the mother probably indicates she was buried here.

A double statue of a man and woman found in the lower serdab (Cairo Mus. Ent. 66619) has no inscription.²⁹¹ Hassan identifies a statue found in shaft 151 as showing the tomb owner and a woman ‘*Wr-Hwt-hr*’ standing.²⁹² However the male is *Mrsw-ḥnh s3=f smsw* - ‘*Mrsw-ḥnh* his eldest son’ and *Wt-Hwt-hr* is identified as one of the tomb

²⁸⁷ Cooney (1945: 56) corrects the name from *Jt.s* to *Jtj.s* or more probably *Jtj.sn*.

²⁸⁸ Hassan (1932: 29)

²⁸⁹ Cooney (1945: 54-56, pl. 1)

²⁹⁰ Cooney (1945: 112, fig. 184)

²⁹¹ Saleh & Sourouzzian (1997: No. 50)

²⁹² Hassan (1932: 117, pl. 75)

owner's daughters on another statue.²⁹³ So this statue probably shows the tomb owner's son (with the same name) and his daughter.

G 313: Špss-k3.f-ꜥnh

Overlord of El-Kab, *hm-ntr*-priest of Khafra, protector of Serqet of the great house.

Dating: *PM* - end Dynasty V to middle VI; *Harpur* – Unis to mid Pepy II.

Suggested date: V.9-VI.5.

Standing to the left of the false door in the west wall, are the parents of the tomb owner, who is shown as a small figure in front of his father holding his staff. Two lines of text above the figures consist of the *hꜥp dj nswt* offering formula and names and titles. The mother, who stands behind her husband is identified as *hm.t=f jrj.t ht nswt Nfr-hꜥp.s* – 'his wife, the royal acquaintance *Nfr-hꜥp.s*'. The inscription above the small figure of the tomb owner states *s3=f jr n=f Špss-k3.f-ꜥnh* - 'his son who made [it] for him *Špss-k3.f-ꜥnh*'.²⁹⁴

The presence of both parents with a *hꜥp dj nswt* offering formula on the west wall may indicate that they were buried there or were at least to partake of the offerings left in the chapel.

On the right outer jamb of the central false door an inscription names the tomb owner's wife *hm.t=f mr.t=f jrj.t ht nswt Sꜥnh-nh.t* – 'his beloved wife, the royal acquaintance, *Sꜥnh-nh.t*'.²⁹⁵ To the left of this false door the tomb owner is shown followed by his wife with the remains of the inscription *ntr-ꜥ3 hr hj=s* - '..... [revered with] the great god and with her husband'.²⁹⁶

G 347: Hwn-Rꜥ

King's eldest son of his body, sole companion of his father.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty IV Temp. Menkaure; *Harpur* - Menkaure.

Suggested dating: IV.5.

On the south wall the mother is seated with a lotus in her right hand and extending her left to the tomb owner, who shown as a naked child with a side lock, standing in front of

²⁹³ JE 66617.

²⁹⁴ Hassan (1936: fig. 20)

²⁹⁵ Hassan (1936: fig. 22)

²⁹⁶ Hassan (1936: fig. 23)

her.²⁹⁷ He holds a hoopoe in his left hand and turns back to face his mother, extending his right hand to her thigh. She is *mw.t=f m33t Hr^w S^th wr.t jm3hw.t ... hm.t nswt s3.t nswt smsw nb jm3h[w.t] K3-mrrj-nbtj* – ‘his mother, She who beholds Horus and Seth, great of charm, ... king’s wife, king’s eldest daughter, revered with [her] lord, *K3-mrrj-nbtj*’.²⁹⁸ The mother’s titles indicate that she is royal.

No wife is present in the tomb.

G 358: *Tt j*

Inspector of a phyle of ‘Great-is-Khafa’, overseer of commissions of the Great House, secretary of the king’s house, *hm-ntr*-priest of Khafa, director of the members of the phyle(s) of (the pyramid) ‘Great-is-Khafa’.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V or VI.

Suggested dating: V-VI.

The northern false door belongs to the tomb owner’s parents. On the panel they are shown seated at either side of an offering table, the father stands on the left jamb and the mother stands on the right.²⁹⁹ An inscription on the left outer jamb states that it was dedicated by their son. *jn s3=f jmj-r3 mr H^w.f jrj ht nswt Ttj jr n jt=f hn^c mw.t=f sks n krs[t]wj m st jmnt* – ‘it is his son, overseer of (the pyramid) ‘Great-is-Khafa’, the royal acquaintance, *Ttj*, who made (it) for his father together with his mother, making two burials in the place in the west’.³⁰⁰

The inscription on the northern false door indicates the tomb owner’s parents were buried here.

The tomb owner’s wife is shown on the other two false doors and is designated as *hm.t=f mr.t=f jrj.t ht nswt Dbt*³⁰¹ - ‘his beloved wife, the royal acquaintance, *Dbt*’.

S 086a: *Mrrw-k3.j*

He of the curtain, chief justice and vizier, Inspector of *hm-ntr* priests and tenants of the Pyramid of Teti.

²⁹⁷ Reisner (1934: 11)

²⁹⁸ Giza Archives - <http://www.gizapyramids.org/code/emuseum.asp> photo A5459_NS.jpg.

²⁹⁹ James (1961: pl. 16)

³⁰⁰ Lepsius (1842: fig. 8[d])

³⁰¹ James (1961: pls. 6, 7)

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI Temp. Teti; *Harpur* – middle to late Teti; *St* – end Teti; *Kanawati* - Teti, middle to late.

Suggested dating: VI.1.M-L

On the north wall of the pillared hall the tomb owner is shown with his wife and mother twice - on either side of the statue niche. On the eastern side they watch children playing games. The tomb owner's wife stands in front of him smelling a lotus and his mother stands behind him with one arm across her chest. She is designated as *mw.t=f jrj.t ht nswt jm3hw.t hr ntr-ꜣ Ndt-m-pt rn=s nfr[.t] Tjtj* – 'his mother, royal acquaintance, revered with the great god, *Ndt-m-pt*, her good name *Tjtj*'.³⁰² On the western side of the statue niche they view the construction of boats and the feeding of animals. Again his wife stands in front smelling a lotus and his mother stands behind with one arm across her chest. She is described as *mw.t=f jrj.t ht nswt jm3hw.t hr Jnpw tpj dw=f Ndt-m-pt rn=s nfr[.t] Tjtj* – 'his mother, revered with Anubis, the One upon his hill, *Ndt-m-pt*, her good name *Tjtj*'.³⁰³

On the east wall the mother is shown in the same position but she smells a lotus and the top part of the relief is missing. The remaining inscription reads *hr ntr-ꜣ Ndt-m-pt rn=s nfr[.t] Tjtj* – '... with the great god, *Ndt-m-pt*, her good name *Tjtj*'.³⁰⁴

Ndt-m-pt is thought to have outlived her husband *Mrw-k3.j*, who is buried at Giza, and was buried near her son's mastaba.

S 111: *Wr-k3.j*

Gold-worker of King's adorners.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI to First Intermediate Period.

Suggested dating: VI - VI.7.

On the panel of a false door the tomb owner faces his mother across an offering table. She has her right hand to her chest and is designated *mw.t=f Hntt-k3* – 'his mother, *Hntt-k3*'.³⁰⁵

No wife is shown.

³⁰² Duell (1938: pl. 159)

³⁰³ Duell (1938: pl. 150); Kanawati (2007: pl. 154)

³⁰⁴ Duell (1938: pl. 167); Kanawati (2007: pl. 87)

³⁰⁵ Gunn, MSS R.1.6, xiv.48[1], personally recorded at the Griffith Institute.

S 140: *Nsw-wsrt*

Overseer of the ten craftsmen, Inspector of the craftsmen of the *w^cbt*.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V-VI; *Harpur* – V-VI.

Suggested dating: V-VI.

To the left of the panel on the false door CG 1444, is a woman *mw.t=f Nfr.t-nt.s* – ‘his mother, *Nfr.t-nt.s*’. She is seated at an offering table facing to the right. To the right of the panel a man, probably the father, is also seated at an offering table - the inscription is missing³⁰⁶.

One wife of the tomb owner is shown on the right jamb of the false door but there are inscriptions for two wives *Mstj* and *Jn-nfr-Hwt-hr*, and space for the second depiction.³⁰⁷

S 142: *Mr.f-nb.f/Fjj/Wnsj-^cnh*

He of the curtain, chief justice and vizier, *hm-ntr* priest of (the pyramid) ‘Steadfast-are-the-Places-of-the-Son-of-Ra-Teti’, the royal acquaintance, count.

Dating: *Mysliwiec* - Dynasty VI possibly Teti to Userkare.

Suggested dating: VI.1-2.

On the eastern wall the tomb owner is twice shown standing accompanied by his mother *Tst* watching slaughtering scenes.³⁰⁸ In both scenes, the mother kneels by the foot of *Mr.f-nb.f* with one arm across her chest but she does not touch him. On the northern end she is designated as *mw.t=f jm3hw.t hr Wsjr nb pt Tst* - ‘his mother, revered with Osiris, lord of the sky, *Tst*’, and on the southern end she is *mw.t=f jm3hw.t Jnpw Tst* – ‘his mother, revered with Anubis, *Tst*’.³⁰⁹

Four wives are identified in the tomb. All of his wives are designated as *hm.t=f mr.t=f* – ‘his beloved wife’.³¹⁰

S 168b: *Nfr*

Director of singers.

³⁰⁶ Borchardt (1937: 126-7) for inscriptions and personally recorded.

³⁰⁷ CG 1444, personally recorded.

³⁰⁸ Kuraszkiewicz (2001: 6); *Myśliwiec* (2004: figs. 20, 21)

³⁰⁹ *Myśliwiec* (2004: pls. 21 & 22)

³¹⁰ *Myśliwiec* (1999: pls. 34, 37, 38, 39, 45, 51)

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V Temp. Neuserre; *Harpur* – Neuserre; *Moussa & Altenmüller* – early Ne-user-Ra; *Cherpion* - Niuserre.

Suggested dating: V.6.

On the west wall are the false doors of *Nfr*'s parents - his father *K3-ḥ3j* and his mother *Mrt-jt.s*. Above the false doors both are shown seated at tables with offering bringers and children, the couple are also shown standing face to face between the false doors. The northern of these two false doors belongs to *Mrt-jt.s* and she is also shown on the right inner jamb of her husband's false door. The mother is not shown with her son *Nfr* as an adult, only with her husband and is referred to as *ḥm.t=f* – 'his wife'.³¹¹

The presence of two false doors for the parents indicates they were buried here.

Nfr is shown with a woman, probably his wife, named *Ḥnsw*, but she is not designated as such.

S 211: *S3-mrjj*

Inspector of those who are in attendance.

Dating: *PM* -end of Dynasty V or later.

Suggested dating: V.9-VI.1.

The tomb owner is shown sitting opposite his mother on the panel of the false door where she is designated as *mw.t=s jrj.t ḥt nswt Ḥnwt.s* – 'his mother, the royal acquaintance, *Ḥnwt.s*'.³¹² He is also seated behind his mother, facing a brother, on the bottom of the niche where she is described as *jrj.t ḥt nswt Ḥnwt.s* – 'the royal acquaintance, *Ḥnwt.s*'. Both the tomb owner's parents are on the right jambs with the inscription above his mother *jm3hw.t ḥr ntr-ʿ3 ḥm.t-ntr Nt mw.t=f jrj.t ḥt nswt Ḥnwt.s* – 'revered with the great god, *ḥm-ntr*-priestess of Neith, his mother, the royal acquaintance, *Ḥnwt.s*'.

The tomb owner is shown embracing his wife on the left outer jamb. The top of the false door is damaged, but the face to face embrace of the couple, makes it probable that the top is to be reconstructed, as by Fischer, [*ḥm.t=f*] *mr.t=f jm3hw.t ḥr hj=s jrj.t ḥt nswt*

³¹¹ Moussa & Altenmüller (1971: pl. 26)

³¹² Fischer (1976a: figs. 3, 4)

Hnw.t - ‘his beloved [wife], revered with her husband, the royal acquaintance, *Hnw.t*’³¹³.

The false door was made by the tomb owner’s father ‘[It was] his father who made this for him, the under-supervisor of those who are within the Residence (?), *Wr-k3-Pth*.’ ‘*Wr-k3-Pth* he says, I made this for my children that invocation offerings be made for them, together with their mother, ... and my son*nh-jr-k3(.j)*’.³¹⁴ This inscription indicates that the tomb owner’s mother may be buried here or is at least to partake of the offerings left in the chapel.

PROVINCES

TIHNA

P 006: *Nj-k3-nh*: (Tomb 2)

Overseer of the great estate; *hm-ntr*-priest of Hathor.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V Temp. Userkaf.

Suggested dating: V.1.

The east wall has two rock-cut statues of the tomb owner’s parents with two sons and a girl *Nfr.t-k3w*.³¹⁵ To the right and left of their heads are the inscriptions *jmj-r3 pr Htj jt[=j] jrj.t ht nswt Dbt mw.t[=j]* – ‘overseer of the house, *Htj*, my father’ and ‘the royal acquaintance, *Dbt*, my mother’. Between them is a horizontal line of text dedicates the statues to them when they went to Amenti. The mother and father hold hands and she reaches to mid fringe of the father.³¹⁶

No wife is known from this tomb although children are present.

MEIR

P 045: *Ppjj-nh-hrj-ib / Nfr-k3 / Hnjj* (tomb D2):

He of the curtain, chief justice, vizier, juridicial *d*-mr official, overseer of *hm-ntr*-priests of Hathor, Mistress of Qusiya, overseer of Upper Egypt in the middle provinces.

³¹³ Fischer (1976a: 8)

³¹⁴ Fischer (1976a: 8-9)

³¹⁵ Lefebvre & Moret (1919: 31-2); Thompson (2007: 2)

³¹⁶ Thompson (2007: 2)

Dating: PM - Dynasty VI; *Kanawati* - VI Merenere - early Pepy II.

Suggested date: VI.3-4.

In the outer hall the tomb owner is shown seated at an offering table, facing him in two registers are his father and mother seated before separate offering tables. The inscription is *mw.t=f jrj.t ht nswt hm[.t]-ntr Hwt-hr jm3hw.t hr hnwt=s Phn-nfr.t rn=s nfr[.t] Bbj* – ‘his mother, the royal acquaintance, *hm-ntr*-priestess of Hathor, revered with her spouse, *Phn-nfr.t* her good name, *Bbj*’,³¹⁷

A biographical text on the north side of the entrance mentions that the tomb owner is *nwk mrj n jt[=f] hs.t n mw.t=f nwk mrj n snw[.t]=f* - ‘I am one beloved of his father, favoured by his mother, I am one beloved of his brethren’.³¹⁸ Above the head of the tomb owner is a further reference to the parents *Nfr-k3 rn=f nfr Ppjj-^cnh-hrj-jb s3 n jrj ht nswt hrj-tp m hm-ntr[w] Sbk-htp s3 n jrj.t ht nswt hnwt Phn-nfr.t* - ‘*Nfr-k3.j* his good name *Ppjj-^cnh-hrj-jb*, son of the royal acquaintance, liegeman of the *hm-ntr* priests’³¹⁹, *Sbk-htp* [and] son of the royal acquaintance, percussionist *Phn-nfr.t*’.

The tomb owner’s wife is shown with him numerous times - on the north side of the entrance she is identified as *hm[.t]-ntr Hwt-hr nb.t Kis jrj.t ht nswt hm.t=f mr.t=f hnwt n.t Hwt-hr Hwt-j^ch* – ‘*hm[.t]-ntr*-priestess of Hathor Mistress of Qusiya, the royal acquaintance, his beloved wife, percussionist of Hathor, *Hwt-j^ch*’.³²⁰

4.2 Mothers Mentioned in Inscriptions in the Tombs of their Sons (TABLE I).

CAPITAL

GIZA

G 107: *Mnj* [II]

Elder of the domain.

Dating: PM - Late Dynasty VI or earlier; *Harpur* – late VI to First Intermediate Period.

Suggested dating: VI.L.

³¹⁷ Blackman (1924: pl. 15)

³¹⁸ Blackman (1924: pl. 4)

³¹⁹ Blackman (1924:25) translates the title as Superintendent of the Prophets of Hathor but the hieroglyph shown on plate 4 has the head of an owl not a falcon and there is no square around the bird.

Porter and Moss describe a block in the Staatliche Museum Ägyptischer Kunst (Staatl. Sammlung Gl. 295) as ‘from the false door with names of deceased mother Neferi, perhaps from here’.³²¹ There are two incomplete false doors known from this tomb. This block, which has not been published, has the inscription *mw.t=f n.t dt=f Nfr.j* - ‘his mother of his body *Nfr.j*’.³²²

The wife, *Mrw.t-ns*, is known from the false door.

G 205: *Mrjj-R^c-nfr / K3r*

Overseer of the pyramid towns of Khufu and Menkaure, inspector of *w^cb*-priests of the pyramid towns of Khafra, attendant of the pyramid of Pepi I.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI Temp. Pepy I or later; *Harpur* – early Pepy II; *Strudwick* – Merenre to early Pepy II; *Simpson* – Pepy I or later.

Suggested dating: VI.2-4.

On the north wall of Court C is an inscription *K3r jm3hw jr n Hnwt*. Simpson translates this as ‘Qar, a well provided one whom Khenut has borne’³²³ although he does state that ‘this manner of citing the name of the mother seems unusual, but it is doubtful that any other interpretation is possible’.³²⁴ It may also be translated as ‘*K3r*, the revered one, born to *Hnw.t*’. This use of *jr n* meaning ‘engendered by’ or ‘born to’ is attested in the tombs of *Grf* and *Mhj/Mh-n-s* at Saqqara and also *Jttj Šdw* at Deshasha.

The tomb owner’s wife *Gff*, is known from the west wall of the court.

G 264: *Dbhn.j*

Overlord of El-Kab, secretary of the House of Morning.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty IV Temp. Menkaure; *Harpur* - IV Temp. Menkaure.

Suggested dating: IV.5.

³²⁰ Blackman (1924: pl. 4)

³²¹ Porter & Moss (1974: 108)

³²² Emails from museum of photo Gl.295.T%FCrstur.jpg; *dt* could be translated as estate but here it does not have the land determinative.

³²³ Simpson (1976: 6)

³²⁴ Simpson (1976: 6, note 22)

On the east wall of the first room is a text above thirteen rock-cut statues (now destroyed). The text is about the building of the tomb by Menkaure and is partly damaged. It has *hn^c mw.t[=f] Hw^cn-sn* – ‘with [his] mother *Hw^cn-sn*’.³²⁵

No wife is known.

G 321: *K3.j*

King’s son of his body, sealer of the god in the boat, overseer of the Residence.

Dating: PM - early or middle Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.E-M.

On the right thickness of the doorway is an inscription *mw.t=f s3.t nswt Hn...* – ‘his mother, king’s daughter, *Hn[w.t]*’.³²⁶ The title indicating the mother is royal.

No wife is known from the tomb.

G 375: *Sn^dm-jb*

Judge and Keeper of Nekhen, Elder of the Hall.

Dating: PM – Old Kingdom.

Suggested dating: IV-VI.

A libation-basin, in Cairo Museum 57007 is dedicated by *Sn^dm-jb* for *jt=f jrj ht nswt Wnn-nf mw.t=f J3d-mt* - ‘his father, the royal acquaintance, *Wnn-nfr*, his mother, *J3d-mt*’.³²⁷ As this is a find we have no other information and it may have come from the parent’s tomb.

SAQQARA

S 015: *Hnm.w-htp*

King’s *w^cb*-priest in the Great House, dancer.

Dating: PM - probably Dynasty V or later.

Suggested dating: V-VI.E

The double offering table CG 1306 is inscribed with the tomb owner’s name and titles and *mw.t[=f] jrj.t ht nswt Nb^w-htp* – [his] mother, the royal acquaintance, *Nb^w-htp*’.³²⁸

³²⁵ Hassan (1943: fig. 118)

³²⁶ Hassan (1941: 31)

³²⁷ Kaplony (1968: fig. 10)

³²⁸ Borchardt (1964: 5, pl. 2)

This offering table came from Tomb No. 4 [B 11] but no other family are shown or mentioned.

S 029: *K3j*

Juridicial *ꜥd-mr* official.

Dating: PM - early Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.E.

The statue of the tomb owner, Louvre A 106, has the inscription *jrj.t ht nswt Msht s3=s s3b ꜥd-mr K3.j* – ‘the royal acquaintance *Msht* [and] her son, juridicial *ꜥd-mr* official, *K3.j*’.³²⁹ This statue came from Tomb No. 35 [C 20] but no other family are known.

S 058: *Mtn*

Chief of the great estate and agricultural fields of *Inpwt*, *Hwt-ih(w)t*, chief of a funerary estate of Snefru in the Letopolite nome, director of *wꜥb*-priests.

Dating: PM - early Dynasty IV; *Harpur* – Snefru to Khufu.

Suggested dating: IV.1-2.

Above the false door, an inscription reads *mw.t[=f] Nb.s-Nt* – ‘[his] mother, *Nb.s-Nt*’.³³⁰ No other family are known from the tomb.

S 096: *Grf*

Overseer of the two cool rooms of the Great House, overseer of all the king’s repasts which the sky gives and the earth creates, keeper of the headdress, overseer of the marshlands, overseer of *hwt-ih(w)t*.

Dating: *Kanawati* - Dynasty VI.1L-2E.

Suggested dating: VI.1L-2E.

Inscriptions give three names for his mother, *Grf njsw m Jtj jr n T3t-db* – ‘*Grf*, who is called *Jtj*, born to *T3t-db*’; *Grf njsw m Jtj jr n Mrt-jt.s* – ‘*Grf*, who is called *Jtj*, born to *Mrt-jt.s*’, and *Grf jr n Hfdt* – ‘*Grf*, born to *Hfdt*’.³³¹

³²⁹ Ziegler (1990: 106)

³³⁰ Lepsius (1850: fig. 3); this chapel is now in Berlin ÄS1105.

³³¹ Kanawati & Hassan (1996: 71)

S 101: *Mhj / Mh-ns*

Overseer of the *hnty(w)-š* officials, overseer of the department of *hnty(w)-š* officials of the Great House, officials of the palace, sole companion, inspector of the *hnt y(w)-š* officials, noble of the king of the Great House.

Dating: *Kanawati* - Dynasty VI, end Teti to early Pepy I.

Suggested dating: VI.1L-2.E.

The architrave of *Mhj* includes *Mh-ns njsw m Mhj jr n Hnt j* – ‘*Mh-ns*, who is called *Mhj*, born to *Hnt j*’³³²

S 108: *Šd-3bd*

Count, inspector of *hm-ntr*-priests of (the pyramid) ‘Steadfast-are-the-Places-of-the-Son-of Ra-Teti’.

Suggested date: *PM* - Dynasty VI or 1st Intermediate Period; *Harpur* – late VI to 1st Intermediate Period.

Suggested date: VI.6-FIP.

The doorway lintel has the inscription *ms[t] n Hbjj.t* – ‘born of *Hbjj.t*’.³³³ Another lintel and part of a jamb have the top of a depiction with a woman standing smelling a lotus. She is designated as *[m]r.t=f hkrt nswt w^ctt hm.t-ntr Hwt-hr Hbjj.t* – ‘his [beloved], sole ornamented one of the king, *hm-ntr*-priestess of Hathor, *Hbjj.t*’.³³⁴ Although now missing, it is possible that the tomb owner’s father was represented on the jambs. Particularly as on another set of lintel and jambs, the tomb owner with his wife are shown standing before an offering table. She is *hm.t=f Dht-htp* – ‘his wife, *Dht-htp*’.

S 117: *Snḏm-jb*

Inspector of the Great House.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI or 1st Intermediate Period.

Suggested dating: VI-FIP.

An offering basin with four depressions, has inscribed *mw.t[=f] jrj.t ht. nswt Hst* - ‘[his] mother, the royal acquaintance, *Hst*’.³³⁵ The father’s name is given, as well as the tomb owner and *hm.t[=f] Tmst* – ‘[his] wife, *Tmst*’.

³³² El-Khouli & Kanawati (1988: 15, pl. 6)

³³³ Gunn MSS xv. 41, personally recorded at the Griffith Institute.

³³⁴ Gunn MSS xv. 40, personally recorded at the Griffith Institute.

³³⁵ Gunn, Notebook 31, 65, personally recorded at the Griffith Institute.

S 191: *K3.j-m-tnnt*

Judge and elder of the dockyard/workshop, secretary.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V; *Harpur* - V.

Suggested dating: V.

A lintel, CG 1691, is dedicated to his mother by the tomb owner, the inscription reads *jrj.t ht nswt Hnw.t-sn jn s3=s smsw, hrj wdb(w) n s3b K3.j-m-tnnt* – ‘the royal acquaintance, *Hnw.t-sn* by her eldest son, master of largesse of the judiciary, *K3.j-m-tnnt*’.³³⁶

S 195: *Nj-k3.w-R^c*

Judge and inspector of archivists, privy to the secret.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V; *Kanawati* - Dynasty V.3-6.

Suggested dating: V.3-6.

A block with offering list in the Vauclelles Collection, Chateau de Lignou records [*Nj*]-*k3.w-[R^c] ms n Rnp.t-nfr.t* - ‘*Nj-k3.w-R^c* born of *Rnp.t-nfr.t*’.³³⁷

S 247: *K3(.j)-m-ḳd*

hm.t ntr-priest of Snefru, Secretary [of the King] in all his places.

Dating: *PM* - Probably Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.

The lower part of the false door JE 37953 has the drum inscribed for *jrj.t ht nswt Nfr.t-nswt* - ‘Royal acquaintance, *Nfr.t-nswt*’ but the central jamb describes her as *mw.t=f s3.t nswt Snfrw hm.t-ntr Hwt-hr nb.t nht jrj.t ht nswt Nfr.t-nswt* - ‘his mother, king’s daughter of Sneferu, *hm.t-ntr*-priestess of Hathor, Mistress of the Sycamore, royal acquaintance, *Nfr.t-nswt*’.³³⁸

PROVINCES

DESHASHA

P 002: *Jtt j/ Šdw*

Overseer of fields, leader of the Two Towns of the Goat, overseer of disputes.

Dating –*PM* - Dynasty VI Temp. Teti or later; *Kanawati* - Dynasty VI, Temp. Teti.

³³⁶ Borchardt (1964: 137)

³³⁷ Du Bourguet (1934-61: pl. 3)

Suggested dating: VI.1-2.

On the north wall east of the engaged pillar the tomb owner is designated as *jr n Mrt-jt.s* – ‘engendered by *Mrt-jt.s*’.³³⁹ On the north wall, while fragmentary, is *ms n Mr[t-jt.s]* – ‘born to *Mr[t-jt.s]*’.³⁴⁰

4.3 Data Summary

4.3.1 Designations

Faulkner records the use of the terms *mw.t* or *ms.t* to distinguish mothers.³⁴¹ Engelbach notes a Second Intermediate Period use of the term *šm.t* for mother-in-law on Cairo CG 20623³⁴² and Fischer concludes that the same term used on Ny Carlsberg 1908 E 33 ‘almost certainly means mother-in-law’.³⁴³ He also states that ‘it normally had that meaning in the absence of any specific indication that it represented some other degree of relationship such as daughter or sister-in-law’.³⁴⁴ In the later periods, Franke³⁴⁵ lists the extended use of the term *mw.t* to indicate not only mother but also mother’s mother and possibly mother-in-law.

In the Old Kingdom where a woman is depicted and identified as a mother, the most frequently used term is *mw.t=f* – ‘his mother’, being used 26 times out of a possible 32 times.³⁴⁶ P 006 simply adds *mw.t* after the mother’s name. In six cases the father is also shown and the mother is referred to as *hm.t=f* – ‘his wife’³⁴⁷ although in G 072, G 141, and G 358 both terms were used. Both *mw.t=f* ‘his mother’ and *jn s3=s* ‘it is her son who’ were used in G 309. G 207 used ‘*ms n* ‘born to’ while G 208 uses *mw.t=f ms.t sw* ‘his mother, who bore him’. None of these mothers were referred to as *mr.t=f* – ‘his beloved’.

³³⁸ Barsanti (1902: 202)

³³⁹ Kanawati & McFarlane (1993: pl. 53)

³⁴⁰ Kanawati & McFarlane (1993: pl. 56)

³⁴¹ Faulkner (1996: 106, 116)

³⁴² Engelbach (1922: 125)

³⁴³ Fischer (1976a: 19-21)

³⁴⁴ Fischer (1976a: 21)

³⁴⁵ Franke (1986: 1033)

³⁴⁶ G 055, G 063, G 068, G 072, G 120, G 135, G 141a, G 164, G 173, G 175, G 180, G 208, G 211, G 237, G 260, G 286, G 308, G 309, G 347, G 358; S 086, S 111, S 140, S 142, S 211, and P 045 and possibly also in G 207.

³⁴⁷ G 072, G 106, G 141, G 313, G 358; S 168.

In tombs where there is textual and not pictorial information, the term *mw.t=f* - ‘his mother’ was used seven times³⁴⁸ and in G 107 *mw.t=f nt dt=f* was used. This is possibly to be translated as ‘his mother of his body’ as the *dt* does not have the land determinative of ‘estate’. The term *jr n* - ‘engendered by’³⁴⁹ was used fourtimes.³⁵⁰ The term *ms n* - ‘born to’ was also used twice (S 195; P 002). The relationship was also indicated by *s3=s* - ‘her son’ (S 029) and *jn s3=s* - ‘by her son’ (S 191). None of these mothers were referred to as *mr.t=f* - ‘his beloved’. The only instance where this term was used was on part of the separate false door of Šd-3bd’s mother (S 108), and Gunn only records *r.t=f*. Here she is not referred to as his mother, his father was probably also featured on the door and the term may have referred to their relationship, such as in the tombs of *Jnpw-ḥtp* (G 106), *Špss-k3=f-ḥnh* (G 313), *Tt j* (G 358) and *Nfr* (S 168).

The lack of the term *mr.t=f* being applied to representations and inscriptions of mothers is also supported by inscriptions applied generally to mothers. In the tomb of *Jsj* of Edfu (P 130) his biography has the statement *mrj n jt=f ḥs.t n[t] mw.t=f* - ‘beloved of his father, favoured by his mother’.³⁵¹ Similarly the same statement is made in the biographies of *K3r* (P 129)³⁵² and *Ppjj-ḥnh-ḥrj-jb/Nfr-k3.j* (P 045) although here the statement *mrj n snw[t]* - ‘beloved of his brethren’ is added.³⁵³ It appears that the term was usually applied to fathers but not mothers. The only exception found to this was in a general reference in G 292, the tomb of *Hww-wr*. A long inscription on the northern and southern walls of the ante-chamber refers to the tomb owner as *mrj jt=f mrj[t] mw.t=f* - ‘One beloved of his father and beloved of his mother’.³⁵⁴ Neither parent’s name is mentioned here, and this was the only instance found where the term *mr.t=f* was applied to a mother.

4.3.2 Stances

In 14 cases both parents of the tomb owner were shown together³⁵⁵ and possibly also in S 140. Mothers were shown in a direct relationship with their son in 19 cases³⁵⁶

³⁴⁸ G 264, G 321, G 375; S 015, S 058, S 117, S 247.

³⁴⁹ Faulkner (1996: 25)

³⁵⁰ G 205; S 096, S 101; P 002.

³⁵¹ Edel (1954a: fig. on 13, columns 3 & 4)

³⁵² Daressy (1917: 136)

³⁵³ Blackman (1924: pl. 4)

³⁵⁴ Hassan (1944: fig 101[a & b])

³⁵⁵ G 068, G 072, G 106, G 120, G 141a, G 180, G 237, G 308, G 313, G 358; S 168, S 211; P 006, P 045.

There are only six instances where a mother, who is designated as such, touches her son.³⁵⁷ These all occur at Giza and only one (G 208) also depicts a wife. Neither G 055 nor G 135 depict or refer to a wife in the tomb, and in these cases the mother stands (G 055) or sits (G 135) behind her son with an arm to his shoulder, and in the case of G 135 holds his elbow with the other arm. In G 175, which also shows no wife, the mother is shown on two statues, she holds one arm of her son and puts her other arm around his shoulder. G 113 also shows the mother on a triad statue in a similar position.

In G 347 no wife is shown but the tomb owner, *Hwn-R* is shown as a small naked child with a side lock of youth, standing in front of his seated mother. He is ‘king’s eldest son of his body’ and his mother is Queen *K3-mrrj-nbtj* [II].

In the Giza tomb of *H^c.f-Hwfw* (G 208), where a wife is present, the mother stands in front of her son holding his hand. It should be noted that the relationship is made obvious by the iconography, with the mother positioned in front of her son. *H^c.f-Hwfw* is ‘king’s son of his body’ – a son of Khufu, his mother probably being Queen *Hnw.t-sn*.

In tombs where the wife is not shown, the mother may assume the normal position of the wife, either seated or standing behind the tomb owner and touching him, such as in the tombs of *Mr-jb/K3-pw-nswt* (G 055), *Wsr* (G 135) and *Phn-Pth* (G 175). In tombs of royal children, their mother may be shown touching them but the relationship is made obvious by the mother either preceding her son (G 208) or by the son being depicted as a small naked child (G 347). This may have been a royal prerogative. In none of the tombs where there is a wife present, does the mother assume a position behind the tomb owner touching him.

Where mothers are shown close to their sons, most are either the same size as their son³⁵⁸ or fractionally smaller.³⁵⁹ The only exceptions are S 086a, S 142 and P 045. In P 045 both mother and father are shown in two registers facing their son and his

³⁵⁶ G 055, G 063, G 072, G 113, G 135, G 164, G 173, G 175, G 207, G 208, G 211, G 260, G 308, G 309, G 347; S 086, S 111, S 142, and S 211.

³⁵⁷ G 055, G 113, G 135, G 174, G 208, G 347.

³⁵⁸ G 072, G 120, G 260, G 309; S 111, S 211.

³⁵⁹ G 055, G 063, G 106, G 135, G 175, G 208 and G 308 - although here the son is seated and the mother standing.

inscription. Here the top of the mother's head is level with the bottom of her son's broad collar. She is fractionally larger than her husband who is in the register above but this could be because hieroglyphic text extends across the top of his head, while the text above her does not.

In two instances the mother is shown as a small figure. In S 086a the top of his mother's head is level with the tomb owner's knee. His wife is shown as the same size as his mother in these depictions. This tomb dates from Dynasty VI Temp. Teti. In S 142 the mother is shown as mid calf level of the tomb owner, and is dated to Dynasty VI Temp. Teti to Userkare. No tomb dated before Dynasty VI shows the mother smaller than the level of the son's fringe of his wig.

In all the cases where mothers were shown as larger than their sons³⁶⁰, the sons were very small figures, not reaching above the waistline with the exception of the statue in G 113. In G 106 where the tomb owner is censing in front of his parents, he is on a baseline with his sister shown below. He is knee height. In G 313 the tomb owner stands in front of his parents and siblings, he holds his father's staff and he reaches to their knees. In all cases where the tomb owners are obviously being shown as children, in G 211 and G 347 they are naked and in no instances do they stand taller than their mother's waist. In G 211 *Hwn-Pth* stands on a baseline above his mother's foot with one arm to his chest, the top of his head is level with her abdomen. As this is on a pillar, the baseline brings the figures closer together. In G 313 *Špss-k3.f-ḥnh* is shown standing in front of his father, mother and siblings. The top of his head is level with his father's knee. *Hwn-Rḥ* in G 347 is shown as a small, naked child with a side lock of youth, standing in front of his seated mother. He holds a hoopoe and turns his head to his mother and touches her knee. She holds a lotus in one hand and reaches out to him with the other. This is the only instance where a child is touched and this may be because he is royal and his mother a queen. In P 006 the figures of the children are destroyed but an inscription identifies the eldest son and he was originally a small figure. There are no instances where a tomb owner is shown as only slightly smaller than his mother.

³⁶⁰ G 106, G 211, G 313, G 347.

Children of the tomb owner are possibly shown in depictions of the tomb owner and his mother in G 055 (although there is no designation of the child). No wife is shown or mentioned in inscriptions. In G 180 the tomb owner's children are shown standing between him and his parents, they face their father. It appears that children are preferably shown in relation to their parents or parent, rather than their grandmother, or grandparents.

Mothers and their own small children are shown in their son's tombs in G 106, G 313, G 358; S 211, but in all of these instances the father is also shown. In G 173 a small child holds the mother's leg but there is no designation.

4.3.3 Accessories

All of the mothers wear sheath type dresses with V straps, except in the following:

G 072 where she has a dress to mid calf and there is no other visible detail;

G 164 where the V straps are not visible,

G 208 where she has one V strap visible and a pointed shoulder on the other. It should be noted that in this instance the mother is a queen and precedes her son.

The majority of mothers wear a long tripartite wig with the ear showing.³⁶¹ G 072 shows a long wig – at least to shoulders – but again there is little detail visible. G 208 shows the mother with a short wig with forehead visible, sometimes referred to as a bag wig, but in this instance the mother is a queen and precedes her son. P 006, a rock cut statue, shows the mother with a wig to her shoulders. S 142 shows the mother in one instance in a long tripartite wig and in another wearing a short wig with a streamer (no fillet is visible). This is the only example of a mother (other than a royal one) with the short wig, and being dated to Dynasty VI Teti to Userkare, conforms to the late introduction of this type of wig and the mother is shown as a small kneeling figure not reaching her son's knee.³⁶² Wives when present, may wear either the long tripartite wig or a short cropped one.³⁶³ No mothers are depicted wearing fillets or lotus crowns, but wives sometimes do. Wives wear fillets in S 086 and P 045 and lotus crowns in G 072 and P 045.

³⁶¹ G 055, G 063, G 068, G 106, G 120, G 135, G 141, G 164, G 173, G 180, G 211, G 260, G 308, G 309, G 313, G 347; S 086, S 111, S 142, S 168, S 211; P 045.

³⁶² Cherpion (1989: 57, 180-1, Criterion 31) notes it was introduced under Teti and continued in use up to the reign of Pepy II.

Some mothers wear bracelets³⁶⁴ and the majority of these also wear anklets.³⁶⁵ In the cases of G 055 and S 168 in one instance they wear both bracelets and anklets and in another depiction they wear only bracelets. A number of mothers wear neither.³⁶⁶

Both broad and dog collars are worn, although no collars were visible in four instances.³⁶⁷ Broad collars alone are worn in 12 cases.³⁶⁸ A dog collar alone was worn in G 120 dated to early Dynasty V. The combination of broad and dog collars occurred in nine cases, mainly at Giza.³⁶⁹

There are five instances where mothers hold lotus³⁷⁰ and one where she holds birds (G 072).

None of the mothers wear sandals except for S 168 and here she is being shown with her husband who also wears sandals, rather than with her son.

4.3.4 Scenes

Mothers appear with their sons in various scenes

- on façades of tombs (G 207, G 208)
- on entrance lintels (G 135)
- on entrance doorway jambs (G 106)
- on lintels and false doors - either standing (G 309; S 211) or seated (G 063, G 286; S 111, S 211)
- viewing offering bringers (G 055, G 347)
- viewing bed making (G 260)
- watching slaughtering (S 142)
- watching boat building and the bringing of animals (S 086)
- watching boys bringing birds and children's games (S 086)
- under sun shades watching agricultural scenes (S 086)

³⁶³ G 120, G 205; S 086, S 142, S 168 and P 045.

³⁶⁴ G 055, G 063, G 106, G 141, G 173, G 180, G 208, G 308, G 313, G 347, G 358; S 086, S 111, S 168, S 211; P 045.

³⁶⁵ G 055, G 063, G 106, G 141, G 173, G 308, G 313, G 358; S 086, S 111, S 168, S 211; P 045.

³⁶⁶ G 068, G 072, G 120, G 135, G 164, G 207, G 211, G 309; S 142; P 006.

³⁶⁷ G 072, G 309, one instance in S 211, P 006.

³⁶⁸ G 063, G 068, G 106, G 135, G 141, G 173, G 180, G 208; S 086, once in S 211, S 142; P 045.

³⁶⁹ G 055, G 164, G 211, G 308, G 313, G 347, G 358; S 168, S 211.

³⁷⁰ G 063, G 211, G 347; S 086, S 211.

- facing false doors (G 072, G 164, G 173)
- facing their sons (G 260, G 207)
- on pillars (G 211)
- on statues (G 113, G 175, G 237, G 308).

They also appear with their husbands.³⁷¹

The scenes appear on entrance façades and on all walls (East, West, North and South), doorway thicknesses, as well as false doors and statues. The only depictions that are on the façade are those of royal mothers (G 207, G 208) or parents (G 106). Where mothers are on false doors, they always appear on the northern false door.³⁷² In one instance the northern false door is dedicated to the tomb owner's parents and they also appear on the inner jambs of the southern false door of the tomb owner (G 141).

4.3.5 Purpose

Mothers appear in the tombs of their sons for a variety of reasons

- they may be buried in the tomb as indicated by
 - a) the northern false door is dedicated to them (G 063, G 237, G 286, G 309)
 - b) the northern false door is dedicated to both parents (G 068, G 141, G 358; S 168³⁷³)
 - c) they are shown on a false door dedicated by the father (S 211)
 - d) a *hṭp dj nswt* offering formula is recorded for the mother (G 164, G 173)
 - e) a *hṭp dj nswt* offering formula is recorded for mother and father (G 313)
- they are shown on a false door whose placement in the tomb is unknown (S 111, S 140, S 211)
- there is no wife present and they take her place standing or sitting behind the tomb owner touching him (G 055, G 135, G 175)
- there is no wife present and they stand facing their son (G 308)
- they are shown to indicate royal connections (G 055, G 207, G 208, G 260, G 347)
- they are shown to indicate familial connections in tombs of viziers (S 086, S 142; P 045)

³⁷¹ G 068, G 072, G 106, G 120, G 141, G 180, G 237, G 308, G 313, G 358; S 168, S 211; P 006, P 045.

³⁷² G 063, G 068, G 286, G 309, G 358; S 168.

³⁷³ There are two false doors belonging to the father and mother, north of the son's, and two other sons' false doors were added further north.

- they are shown as mother with the tomb owner as a child (G 211, G 347)
- they are shown in the tomb to identify the mother, where the father had two wives (G 164, G 175)
- they are shown with the father (G 068, G 072, G 106, G 211, G 120, G 180, G 237, G 308, G 313; P 006, P 045)

Where mothers or parents are shown on the northern false doors, no separate tombs could be identified as belonging to them. There were no tombs, within a close time frame, belonging to women with the name of the mother (G 063, G 237, G 286, G 309) or belonging to men with the name of the father shown with the mother (G 141, G 358; S 168, S 211). The only tombs belonging to men with names the same as those of the fathers had different titles to both those recorded for the fathers and also those of the sons (G 068³⁷⁴). It seems reasonable then to assume that the mothers and parents who had false doors placed in the tombs of their sons were also buried in their sons' tombs.

In the case of S 111, S 140 and S 211 the placement of the false doors is unknown. However, S 111, a panel of a false door, shows a mother seated to the left of an offering table opposite her son, this is very similar to the panel on G 063, although here there are two offering tables. The panel probably comes from a northern false door belonging to the mother. S 140 shows the parents of the tomb owner to the left and right of the panel, this probably is the southern false door of the tomb owner, similar to G 141 where the parents are also shown to the left and right on the southern false door. S 211 seems to be very different from the other false doors. The tomb owner is shown seated opposite his mother at an offering table on the panel, similar to some of the northern false doors of mothers (G 063). However, *S3-mrjj* and his wife are shown in a face to face embrace on the left outer jamb. His parents are shown on the inner and outer right jambs. The central niche shows *Sš-mrjj* seated behind his mother facing another of her sons. The false door clearly belongs to *S3-mrjj* as the lower lintel has a *hṭp dj nswt* offering formula for a burial for '*S3-mrjj* whose mother is the royal acquaintance, *Hnwt.t-sn*'³⁷⁵ and he is on the more prominent left jambs. But the inscriptions make it clear that the false door was made by the father. Fischer states 'we learn that *S3-mrjj* is the principal recipient of the offerings, and that he shares their benefits with his mother *Hnwt.s*. His wife *Hnwt* occupies a subordinate place, but may have possessed a false

³⁷⁴ In this case the parents are also shown on the doorway thickness opposite their son and his wife.

door of her own in the same tomb. The father of *S3-mrjj* is identified as the donor of the monument, and the beneficiaries are specified as ‘his children’ including *S3-mrjj* himself, ‘their mother’ *Hnwt.s* and ‘my son’ *‘nh-jr-k3(.j)*.³⁷⁶ It would appear then that *S3-mrjj* predeceased his father. This false door may have been set up in his parents’ tomb, possibly to the north and incorporated the mother and another son.

In the three tombs where a *h̥tp dj nswt* offering formula was recorded it was situated on the west wall of the tomb (G 164, G 173, G 313).

Sšm-nfr II (G 164) shows his mother, *Mrt-jt.s* to the south of the two false doors on the west wall. It is probable that his father was *Sšm-nfr* I.³⁷⁷ However, his mother is not represented in his father’s tomb while another wife is shown; *Mr.t-jt.s* presumably having either died or divorced. No tomb is known for *Mr.t-jt.s* and as she appears in the tomb of her son, with an offering formula for a burial it can be concluded that she and her husband divorced and she was later buried in her son’s tomb.

Sšm-nfr III (G 173) has an identical arrangement on the west wall of his tomb. While his mother is shown seated behind her husband, *Sšm-nfr* II, at an offering table in his tomb (G 164) she is also shown in the tomb of her son south of the false doors with an offering formula also for a burial. It is likely that she outlived her husband and was buried in the tomb of her son. Kanawati states that ‘with the promotion of Mereruka’s uncle Seshemnefer III, to the position of Vizier he was also given the titles of king’s son of his body and count.’³⁷⁸ He argues that this was probably not honorific and that ‘the Seshemnefer family probably had royal ancestry, perhaps going back to the kings of the Fourth Dynasty, even though this is not clear in the available evidence.’³⁷⁹ The reason for the mother of *Sšm-nfr* III being shown in his tomb is probably less likely the possible royal connection, than her actually being buried there as the inscription seems to suggest. The sister of *Sšm-nfr* III, *Ndt-m-pt*, who also has this possible royal connection is represented in the tomb of her son *Mrrw-k3.j* at Saqqara, but no *h̥tp dj nswt* offering formula is recorded for her as she was buried in a nearby mastaba.

³⁷⁵ Fischer (1976a: 8, fig. 4)

³⁷⁶ Fischer (1976a: 10)

³⁷⁷ Kanawati (2007:46) states ‘Mereruka’s maternal great-grandparents were presumably Seshemnefer I and Meretites and, although the latter was not depicted in her husband’s tomb, perhaps being dead or divorced, she appears prominently in the tomb of her son, Seshemnefer II.’

³⁷⁸ Kanawati (2007: 49)

In the tomb of *Špss-k3.f-ḥnh* (G 313), on the west wall between the two false doors, the tomb owner's parents are shown with a *ḥtp dj nswt* offering formula, unfortunately this is damaged but it begins *ḥtp dj nswt ḥtp [dj] Jnpw* and the base of the hieroglyphs *ḥntj sh-ntr krst* referring to a burial are visible. Again this suggests that the parents of the tomb owner were possibly buried in the tomb of the son.

A fourth possible instance of a *ḥtp dj nswt* offering formula is G 180, a broken lintel found in shaft S590. Porter and Moss record it as showing '[Seshemu] on the left',³⁸⁰ and on the right are his parents. The top line of hieroglyphs records *ḥtp dj nswt [dj] Jnpw ḥntj sh-ntr krst m...* - 'an offering which the king [and] Anubis, foremost of the divine booth, give, a burial in ...'. The hieroglyphs are orientated to face the parents, but both the tomb owner and his parents are seated at offering tables. If this is a doorway lintel then it would imply that it was a double tomb but as it is broken it is possible that it is the lintel of a false door.

In tombs where there is no wife present mothers may take the normal position of the wife standing or sitting behind the tomb owner with one or two hands touching him. On the east wall of the chapel of *Mr-jb* (G 055) the mother is shown standing behind the tomb owner with one arm to his shoulder watching offering bearers and butchers. On the south wall she stands in a similar manner.³⁸¹ On the entrance doorway lintel of *Wsr* (G 135) the mother is seated behind the tomb owner with one arm to his shoulder and the other just above his elbow. Two group statues found in the tomb of *Phn-Pth* (G 175) show the tomb owner standing with his mother on the proper left. She has one arm to his elbow and the other to his shoulder. On the triad statue she is seated but is otherwise in the same position.³⁸²

In the tomb of *Rḥ-wr* (G 308) there is no wife present and on the east wall of the vestibule the tomb owner is seated on a chair holding a staff while his mother stands facing him. His parents are also shown on the outsides of a group statue with the tomb owner, his son and his daughter.

³⁷⁹ Kanawati (2007:47-9)

³⁸⁰ Porter & Moss (1974:164)

³⁸¹ In this instance they are also royal, but are not shown indicating this.

³⁸² The male figure on the proper left is not identified, Reisner believed it to be his brother *Rḥ-wr*, Eaton-Krauss believed it was a pseudo group, Brovaski says 'one candidate ... would be Seshemnofer I' his father.

In the four instances where mothers are shown in the tombs of their sons to indicate royal connections they are clearly shown in a different manner. In the chapel of *K3-w^cb* (G 207) the mother is shown on the façade of the tomb facing her son, probably with a bag wig and pointed shoulder on her dress. The mother on the façade of the tomb of *H^c.f-Hwfw I* (G 208) is dressed likewise and precedes her son, holding his hand. In the tomb of *Nb-m-3ht* (G 260) the mother faces her son and daughter above an inner doorway, while on the southern wall of the chapel of *Hwn-R^c* (G 347), the mother is seated while her small naked son is in front of her. The prominence of the reliefs on the façades of the tombs of *K3-w^cb* (G 207) and *H^c.f-Hwfw I* (G 208) along with the positioning of the mother facing the son in the cases of *K3-w^cb* (G 207) and *Nb-m-3ht* (G 260), leading him by the hand in *H^c.f-Hwfw I* (G 208) and being seated while he stands as a child in the chapel of *Hwn-R^c* (G 347) all show the great regard with which royal mothers were held.³⁸³ All of these tombs are dated to Dynasty IV.³⁸⁴ Kanawati³⁸⁵ suggests that *Sšm-nfr II* (G 164) and *Sšm-nfr III* (G 173) are possibly distant royalty but the two mothers here are not distinguished as royalty by the iconography and were probably buried in their sons' tombs.

Mothers also appear in the tombs of their sons when the sons are viziers. This may be a democratisation of the prerogative of royal mothers shown in the tombs of their sons in Dynasty IV but they are not shown in the same manner. In the chapel of *Mrrw-k3.j* (S 086a) the small figure of the tomb owner's mother stands behind him in three instances, while the small figure of his wife is in front. Twice in the tomb of *Mr.f-nb.f* (S 142) the small kneeling figure of the tomb owner's mother is in front. Both of these tombs are dated to early Dynasty VI.1-2. The mother shown in the chapel of *Mrrw-k3.j* (S 086a) is known to have been buried in a mastaba near by her son, not with her husband at Giza. She may have outlived him for some time. No burial is known for the mother of *Mr.f-nb.f* (S 142). The third instance of a mother shown in the tomb of her son who is vizier, is the tomb of *Ppjj-^cnh-^chrj-jb* (P 045) and is also dated to Dynasty VI Temp. Merenre to early Pepy II. On the west end of the south wall both the tomb owner's mother and father are seated at offering tables facing the tomb owner at his own offering table. The father is in the register above the mother. At the eastern end of the south wall relatives

³⁸³ G 055 is also a royal tomb but here the mother takes the place of the wife who is missing.

³⁸⁴ G 207 is dated to Dynasty IV Temp. Khufu, G 208 is dated to Dynasty IV Temp. Khufu to the end of the Dynasty. G 260 is dated Dynasty IV Temp. Khafra to Dynasty V Temp. Userkaf. G 347 is dated Dynasty IV Temp. Menkaure.

³⁸⁵ Kanawati (2007: 47)

of the wife are shown including her mother as a small kneeling figure and an uncle. The prominence of relatives and the way they are depicted is more in keeping with mothers shown with their husband, as part of the family. There is no known tomb for the parents.³⁸⁶ It is possible that the mothers of *Mrrw-k3.j* (S 086a) and *Mr.f-nb.f* (S 142) are shown because they outlived their husbands and their sons' as viziers could decorate large tombs with extensive scenes.

In only two instances is the tomb owner shown as a child with his mother. In the chapel of *Hwn-Pth* (G 211) the tomb owner is shown as a small naked child standing in front of his mother on the south face of the pillar and his probable father is shown as a corpulent figure on the west face of the pillar. In the tomb of *Hwn-R* (G 347) the small naked figure of the tomb owner holding a hoopoe faces away from his seated mother but his head is turned towards her. In this instance they are royalty and this is stressed by the seated position of the mother.

Mothers are also possibly shown in the tomb of their son to identify them where the father had multiple wives. In two instances the tomb owners, *Sšm-nfr* II (G 164) and *Pḥn-Pth* (G 175), are both sons of *Sšm-nfr* I, but have different mothers. However, the fact that children had different mothers is usually obvious in the tomb of the father by either separating the children or the use of *s3/s3.t=s* and *s3/s3.t=f n ht*.³⁸⁷ While the mother of *Sšm-nfr* [II] (G 164) is not shown in the tomb of her husband it is likely that she is buried in the tomb of her son due to the *ḥtp dj nswt* offering formula for her burial. In the tomb of *Pḥn-Pth* (G 175) the mother is shown in the tomb of her husband and she is shown on statues of her son, possibly taking the place of the absent wife.

In a number of instances the parents are shown as a family group - either opposite³⁸⁸, beside³⁸⁹ or on either side of the tomb owner.³⁹⁰ In the tomb of *D3tjj* (G 072) the mother stands behind her son holding birds and her son censes before his father and mother. This is on the west wall, south of the false door and may indicate that they were buried with their son.

³⁸⁶ Kanawati (1992: 119) 'No tomb has been found for *Sbk-ḥtp/Hpj* in this well documented province, although he and his wife are unusually prominently represented in the tomb of their son, *Ppjj-nḥ-ḥrj-jb*.'

³⁸⁷ See Chapter 9.3: *Children Designated as 'her son / her daughter'*, p 244.

³⁸⁸ G 068, G106, G141, G 180, S 211, P 045.

³⁸⁹ G 120.

Both mother and father are shown together in ten instances.³⁹¹

4.3.6 Conclusions

Using these patterns of depicting mothers, a number of parameters can be established to help determine whether female figures are mothers: -

- Mothers only assume the normal position of a wife, that is, behind her son touching him, when there is no wife represented in the tomb.
- Royal mothers can be shown touching their sons, even when a wife is present but they stand in front of them, as befitted their position or they may be shown seated with their son as a child standing in front of them.
- Mothers may face their sons across an offering table.
- Mothers may stand behind or facing but not touching their sons.
- Mothers may sit in front of their sons.
- Mothers are never referred to as *mr.t=f* - 'his beloved', this term is only used for fathers³⁹², wives and children. In the instances where mothers are represented with the father of the tomb owner the term can be used in conjunction with *hm.t=f* - 'his wife' to define their husband-wife relationship (or spousal relationship). Mothers are referred to as *hs.t n.t mw.t=f* - 'favoured by his mother'
- Mothers may hold lotus flowers or birds.
- Mothers shown with their sons do not wear sandals.
- Mothers mainly wear long wigs, short ones only appear from the reign of Teti or later on diminutive figures; if they are royal they may wear the short bag wig with the forehead showing.
- Mothers may wear broad and/or dog collars.
- Mothers do not wear fillets or lotus crowns.
- If mothers are shown on false doors, the northern one may be dedicated to them alone or to them and their husband. They may additionally be shown on the outer jambs of the southern one – but not the southern one alone.
- Mothers are never shown in fishing or fowling scenes.
- Mothers are never shown embracing their sons (Stance D).
- Mothers are never shown with their arm looped through their son's arm (Stance C).

³⁹⁰ G 308.

³⁹¹ G 068, G 072, G 106, G 120, G 180, G 237, G 308, G 313; P 006, P 045.

³⁹² Note P 125 the architrave is inscribed *mrjj n jt=f hs.t n.t mw.t=f* - 'beloved of his father, favoured by his mother'.

- Mother may be shown in their son's tombs with their husband and children as a family group.
- Mothers may be shown on the west wall either south of the false doors with a *hṯp dj nswt* offering formula or on the northern false door if buried in the tomb.

4.4 Possible Mothers without Designations (TABLE J).

Using the criteria formulated from the analysis of the depiction of designated mothers, it is possible to try to identify whether some women, without designations, are mothers. There are 15 instances where an undesignated woman may be a mother.

CAPITAL

GIZA

G 031: *Nj-wd3-Pth*

Overseer of *k3*-servants, overseer of the estate.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V or later; *Harpur* – V to VI.

Suggested dating: V-VI.E.

Three rock cut statues, situated between the southern palace façade false door and the middle false door, show a female with her arm around a male to her proper left, and holding hands with a male on her proper right.³⁹³ They are labelled by Porter and Moss as ‘deceased, wife and son’³⁹⁴ and Abu Bakr says ‘very likely the group represents *Nj-wd3-Pth* (on the right), his wife and on the left, their eldest son’.³⁹⁵

Rzepka states that this is unlikely as there are no known examples of a group statue which represent the son of the deceased as equal to his father, and the central position of the wife is rather unlikely.³⁹⁶ However, it should be noted that the male on the right is fractionally larger and wider across the hips, chest and shoulders. Rzepka tentatively identifies the statues as *Nj-wd3-Pth* on the proper right, his mother in the centre and his father on the proper left, mainly on the basis of two figures on one of the false doors and a comparison to the free standing triad statue of *Pḥn-Pth*. However, this is a free-standing statue and the identity of the figure on the proper left is unknown. It has been

³⁹³ Abu-Bakr (1953: pl. 61[b])

³⁹⁴ Porter & Moss (1974: 63)

³⁹⁵ Abu-Bakr (1953: 115)

³⁹⁶ Rzepka (1995: 230)

variously identified as the father, brother or a second figure of *Pḥn-Pth*.³⁹⁷ The criteria established for the depictions of mothers in tombs would suggest that this can not be a mother as she touches the tomb owner and a wife is present in the tomb.

There are few rock-cut statues that depict more than one person³⁹⁸ and even fewer identify the owner by inscription. While this statue has no parallel, a survey of rock cut triads shows that a woman can be shown with two men the same height (*K3-ḥr-št.f*; *Pn-mrw*³⁹⁹) and women can be placed in the centre of the triad (*K3-ḥr-št.f*). The triad of *Pn-mrw* identifies him as both the males (a so-called pseudo group), his wife who embraces the central figure is identified and two small children flank the central figure.⁴⁰⁰ On the triad of *K3-ḥr-št.f* there is no identification of the figures but the positioning of a small child between the woman and the man to her right would suggest that this is also a family group.⁴⁰¹ Two statues from Tomb E at Giza represent a woman embracing a man who holds the hand of a second male; and a woman embracing a male who holds the hand of a second male and beside him a small child.⁴⁰² If the woman was moved to the centre this would result in the same hand positions as on the triad of *Nj-wd3-Pth*.

The problem of whether this is a pseudo group may be resolved by the positioning of the figures. In the 32 statues identified as pseudo groups by Eaton-Krauss, only one JE 66616, shows the male figures touching.⁴⁰³ Of the three identical figures, the one at the proper right embraces with one arm the figure in the centre. None of them hold hands. Eaton-Krauss states that figures represented in pseudo-groups never hold hands or embrace each other.⁴⁰⁴ On the two statues from Tomb E and the triad in the tomb of *Nj-wd3-Pth*, the holding of the hand of an outer male figure by the central figure may have been designed to show that this was a son. This is supported by the fact that on the two statues from Tomb E the central male figure is slightly larger than the outer male whose hand is being held. Rzepka suggests it could be the tomb owner and his brother.⁴⁰⁵

³⁹⁷ See discussion Case 196.

³⁹⁸ McFarlane (2000: 71-3)

³⁹⁹ Not rock-cut, but cut within a niche.

⁴⁰⁰ Eaton-Krauss (1995: pl. 14[a])

⁴⁰¹ Hassan (1951: pl. 31)

⁴⁰² Hassan (1951: 76)

⁴⁰³ Eaton-Krauss (1995: 67-74)

⁴⁰⁴ Eaton-Krauss (1995: 62)

It would appear that it is possible for the statue in the tomb of *Nj-wd3-Pth* to represent the tomb owner embraced by his wife, who holds the hand of her son or possibly her brother. The placement of a limestone offering table, inscribed for the eldest son *R^c-wr*, on the ground in front of the statue niche may indicate that the figure to the left represents the eldest son *R^c-wr*.

Rzepka supports her interpretation of the identities of the statues, as the tomb owner with his parents, with the possible identification of the tomb owner's parents on the northern false door but this does not necessitate the statues being linked to the false door. Architecturally, this seems unlikely. The chapel layout consists of:

- the west wall from the southern end:

3. an unfinished palace façade false door
4. a niche with a standing male statue;
5. a false door with the tomb owner and his wife on the panel;
6. a relief of the tomb owner and his wife seated with their children (four sons and three daughters) squatting in front of them, and a register of offering bearers below and the three rock cut figures in question beneath them;
7. a false door with the tomb owner's name but the couple *Nbj-št* and *Ttj* on the panel;
8. four registers of bread and beer making with a niche with two unfinished statues below (one female, one male);

- the north wall at the western end:

9. two male figures.⁴⁰⁶

Two female statues are shown in the tomb. If the tomb owner's wife were to be represented in statuary, it would be in the triad adjacent to the false door on which she was portrayed rather than north of the northern false door where she is not shown or mentioned. It is probable that the triad statue represents the tomb owner with his wife and son.

The northern false door, while showing *Nj-wd3-Pth* on the lintel and naming him on the drum, shows a couple seated at an offering table named as *Nb-jšt* and *Ttj*.⁴⁰⁷ Abu-Bakr

⁴⁰⁵ Rzepka (1995: 233, note 24)

⁴⁰⁶ Porter & Moss (1974: 62-3)

⁴⁰⁷ Abu Bakr (1953: fig. 95[d])

notes that the inscription *Nht-n* was under that of *Ttj*.⁴⁰⁸ Kanawati suggests that *Nb-jšt* may be a good name for *Nj-wd3-Pth*, and *Ttj* a new wife.⁴⁰⁹ However, Rzepka concludes that ‘the panel of the false door is the place where practically never anybody beside [the] deceased and his wife could be represented. *Nj-wd3-Pth* could [have] made an exception only for somebody really for him important – his parents seem to be the most probable’.⁴¹⁰

Rezepka cites two examples of the south (main) false door being connected with parents of the tomb owner.⁴¹¹ However, in both instances, statues found behind or in front of the false doors were not designated as parents. Both Porter and Moss⁴¹² and Abu Bakr⁴¹³ show the false door as being in the north not the south as Rezepka states.

More commonly parents are shown on the northern false door, either alone *Ttj* (G 358) and *Nfr* and *K3-ḥ3.j* (S 168a & b)⁴¹⁴, or associated with the tomb owner. In the tomb of *K3(.j)-ḥj(w).f* (G 063) the mother appears on the panel opposite her son; in *Sm3-ḥnh*’s tomb (G 286), the remains of a seated woman is on the panel and inscriptions for her son are on the jambs, and; in *Mrs w-ḥnh*’s tomb (G 309) the mother is on the right jamb and her son is on the left. Although in the chapel of *Hwfw-ḥnh* (G 141), the parents appear on the inner jambs of both false doors. In no instances are the parents shown on the southern false door only.

It would appear that the couple on the panel of the northern false door could indeed be the parents of *Nj-wd3-Pth* but it is unlikely that they are shown with their son in the central statue group. This group probably represents the tomb owner with his wife and son, particularly as the statues are placed under a relief of the tomb owner, his wife and children.

⁴⁰⁸ Abu Bakr (1953: 119, note 4)

⁴⁰⁹ Kanawati (1976b: 158)

⁴¹⁰ Rezepka (1995: 232)

⁴¹¹ Rezepka (1995: note 20)

⁴¹² Porter & Moss (1974: 62-3, pl. 24)

⁴¹³ Abu Bakr (1953: 103-120)

⁴¹⁴ The parents’ false door is north of their son *Nfr*’s, although further north are two false doors for two more sons.

G 064: *K3(.j)-nfr*

Overseer of commissions, herdsman of the white bull, overseer of marshlands, staff of the Rekhjet-people, elder of the *iz(t)*-chamber in the two houses.

Dating: *PM* – early Dynasty V; *Harpur* – Userkaf to Neferirkare.

Suggested dating: V.1-3.

On the northern façade are the remains of a standing male figure with a woman behind, with one hand on his shoulder and the other to his forearm. She is *jrj.t ht nswt Mrs-ḥnh* – ‘the royal acquaintance, *Mrs-ḥnh*’⁴¹⁵. In front of the tomb owner is the hand of a small child holding the staff with an inscription *jrj ht [nswt] ..n..m..f* or *d*. One possibility for this child’s name is *N-m(w)t.f*.⁴¹⁶ On the north wall of the chapel *K3(.j)-nfr* is shown standing with his wife behind him, and with one hand to his chest. She is *jrj.t ht nswt hm.t=f hm[.t]-ntr Hwt-ḥr hm[.t]-ntr Nt Špss-k3w* – ‘the royal acquaintance, his wife, *hm-ntr*-priestess of Hathor, *hm-ntr*-priestess of Neith, *Špss-k3w*’⁴¹⁷. In front of them is the small figure of their daughter *Mrt-jt.s*. The only other child shown in the tomb is his son *K3(.j)-sd3(.w)* and while recording two titles, he is not a royal acquaintance, like the child on the façade.

Porter and Moss say the façade shows the tomb owner with his mother (probably) – possibly the same as the wife of *Nfr* (G 2110).⁴¹⁸ However, no children are recorded in this tomb, and none of the *k3*-priests record the same name *K3(.j)-nfr*.⁴¹⁹

According to the criteria established, as no mother is shown standing behind her son touching him when a wife is present, it is unlikely that this is a mother. The only two examples of mothers being shown on the façade are royal mothers. It is also unlikely that the tomb owner would show his mother in his tomb but not himself be shown in that of his parents. More probably this is the tomb owner with another wife and child. The child on the façade is shown as larger than the daughter with the wife on the interior wall, possibly indicating that *Mrs-ḥnh* is a first wife, or at least the first to produce a child.

G 100: *Jtw*

wḥb-priest of the king.

⁴¹⁵ Reisner (1942: fig 263)

⁴¹⁶ Ranke (1935: 168.16; XXIV; II, 364)

⁴¹⁷ Reisner (1942: fig. 258)

⁴¹⁸ Porter & Moss (1974: 77)

⁴¹⁹ Reisner (1942: pl. 33)

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI.

Suggested dating: VI.

A double statue inscribed for the couple *Jr-jb* and *H3wt* was found before the southern false door of *Jtw*. Porter and Moss record them as ‘Parents (probably)’⁴²⁰ as did the original excavator, Junker.⁴²¹ There are no parallels of statues found in this position, which are inscribed with the names of parents. There is no known tomb for this couple so a relationship can not be confirmed.

Cherpion states ‘although at least one of these individuals was probably related to Itju, he could be his child, grandchild, sibling or even cousin’ and ‘the date of Itju’s mastaba does not necessarily correspond to that of this pair statue: since it was found in the offering chapel and not in the sealed serdab, it could have been made and placed in the tomb at a somewhat later time.’⁴²²

If this is a statue of the tomb owner’s parents, one would expect it to be placed in the serdab with statues of the tomb owner at the time of building. Three naked children are shown on the panel of the wife’s false door, and as none of their names correspond with those on the statue, it is possible that the statue was placed in front of the false door by a more distant relative, after the tomb was finished.

G 134: *Hnm.w*

k3-servant, he who belongs to the great estate.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI.

Suggested dating: VI.

On the west wall between the two false doors, the tomb owner and his wife are shown to the left of the offering table and another couple are on the right. The inscriptions above are damaged.⁴²³

It is very probable that the couple on the right are the parents, mirroring the arrangement on the lintel of *Sšmw* (G 180), although here there are two tables and the children, rather than being in between, are below. P 045 also has the tomb owner facing his parents across offering tables although they have their own tables.

⁴²⁰ Porter & Moss (1974: 103)

⁴²¹ Junker (1941: 146)

⁴²² Cherpion (1999: 293, note 4)

G 148: *Nfr* [I]:

hm-ntr-priest of Horus *Medjedu* (Horus name of Khufu), *mdd-r-nbty* (*Nbty*-name of Khufu), and Khufu, Overseer of *k3*-servants.

Dating: *PM* - end Dynasty V or VI; *Harpur* – Unis to Teti.

Suggested dating: V.9-VI.1.

On the architrave of the northern false door a couple are seated at an offering table, they are *jrj ht nswt K3.j-hntj jrj.t ht nswt hm.t=f Tjt* - ‘The royal acquaintance *K3.j-hntj*’ and ‘the royal acquaintance, his wife, *Tjt*’.⁴²⁴ The positioning of the scene at the northern end of the west wall and the relationship described between them suggests that they are the tomb owner’s parents, similar to the scenes in the chapels of *Špss-k3.f-nh* (G 313) and *Nfr* and *K3-h3.j* (S 168a & b).

G 167: *Sš3t-htp/Htj*

King’s son of his body, overseer of all works of the king, Greatest of the ten of Upper Egypt.

Dating: *PM* - early Dynasty V Temp. Sahura; *Harpur* – Userkaf to Sahure; *Strudwick* – early V; *Kanawati* – Sahura.

Suggested dating: V.1-2.

Junker suggested that a nameless pair statue found in the serdab represented the parents of *Sš3t-htp* as the titles on the back-slab included that of vizier, which was not known for the tomb owner.⁴²⁵ Kanawati suggests that the promotion to vizier occurred late in the tomb owner’s career after the decoration of the chapel was completed; similar to the case of *Jnw-Mnw* (S 091) where the title, vizier, appears on the sarcophagus but not in the tomb.⁴²⁶ Rzepka states that the serdab was behind the southern false door.⁴²⁷ There is no mention of parents in the inscriptions in the tomb. As the criteria established does not link mothers, or parents, with the southern false door alone and as the serdab was behind the southern false door, it seems more probable that the statue represented the tomb owner, who became vizier late in his career, and his wife.

⁴²³ Junker (1943: 190, fig. 70)

⁴²⁴ Junker (1943: 27-74, figs. 6-12)

⁴²⁵ Junker (1934: 192-3)

⁴²⁶ Kanawati (2002: 11, note 4)

⁴²⁷ Rzepka (1995: 232, note 20)

G 205: *Mrjj-R^c-nfr/K3r*

Overseer of the pyramid towns of Khufu and Menkaure, inspector of *w3b*-priests of the pyramid towns of Khafra, attendant of the pyramid of Pepy I.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI Temp. Pepy I or later; *Harpur* – Pepy II Years 1-34; *St* – Merenre to early Pepy II; *Simpson* – Pepy I or later.

Suggested dating: VI.2-4.

On the north wall of Court C is an inscription *K3r jm3hw jr n Hnw.t* – ‘*K3r* the revered one, engendered by *Hnw.t*’.

The only depiction of a woman named *Hnw.t* is on the north wall of Room E where she is seated behind *K3r* on the same chair with one arm to his shoulder and the other to his waist, she has her name inscribed above her but no designation. In front of the couple is a small naked child facing the couple, holding a bird and touching his father’s leg. The inscription above the child is ‘*s3 mrjj=f Jdw*’ – ‘his beloved son, *Jdw*’.⁴²⁸

K3r is shown with ‘*hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw(.t) Gff*’ – ‘his beloved wife, the revered one, *Gff*’. His wife, *Gff*, does not touch her husband but stands behind her seated husband separated by a column of hieroglyphs.

Simpson states reasons for *Jdw* (G 206) being the father of *K3r* but says ‘since Qar’s mother was apparently Khenut he was not the son of Idu and his spouse Meretyotes, perhaps the best solution is to regard Qar as a son of Idu by a marriage earlier or later than Idu’s marriage to Meretyotes.’⁴²⁹ As *K3r* took over the position and titles of his father, he is presumably the eldest son.

The criteria established would suggest that the figure of *Hnw.t* shown in the tomb is not *K3r*’s mother. She touches the tomb owner when a designated wife is depicted in the tomb and she also wears a short wig when she is shown as almost the same size as the tomb owner.

As *K3r*’s son *Jdw* is shown with his father and the woman *Hnw.t*, and not with his father and his wife *Gff* it is likely that both are wives, *Hnw.t* being the mother of *Jdw* named

⁴²⁸ Simpson (1976: fig. 30)

⁴²⁹ Simpson (1976: 2, note 4)

after his grandfather. It is probably a mere coincidence that one of the tomb owner's wives had the same name as his mother.

G 215: K3.j

The royal acquaintance.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V-VI.

Suggested dating: V-VI.

On the secondary false door the tomb owner's name is inscribed on the lintel. In the top register of the right hand jamb, is a woman designated as *mw.t=s Jntj* - 'her mother, *Jntj*'.⁴³⁰ As no wife is shown on either false door, or in the tomb, it seems probable that this is an error, as Curto suggests, and should read *mw.t=f* instead of *mw.t=s* - 'his mother' rather than 'her mother'. He states that it is not uncommon for this error to occur, citing Junker.⁴³¹

On the left jamb of the main false door a man, designated as *jt=f* - 'his father', stands with a woman behind. She has her left arm around his shoulder and is presumably his wife, the mother of the tomb owner, but there is no inscription.

G 231: H^c.f-R^c-^cnh

Inspector of the Great House, Inspector of *w^cb*-priests of Khafra.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty V or later; *Harpur* – Dynasty V Temp. Neuserre?

Suggested dating: V.6

On the west wall are a series of six false doors.⁴³² The first two are for the tomb owner, the next two are for his wife *Nj-k3-hr*, the two northern false doors are for the royal acquaintance, *Hr-mrw* and his wife *Jšpt*, and for *Jšpt* alone.⁴³³

The fifth false door shows the couple, *Hr-mrw* and *Jšpt*, seated on the same chair before an offering table; they are slightly smaller than the tomb owner and his wife on her false door. The end of the inscription on the lintel, where a name should be, is missing. The northern most false door has palace façade with *Jšpt*'s name on the drum, the lintel is

⁴³⁰ Curto (1963: 49-50, fig. 13)

⁴³¹ Curto (1963: 50) ; Junker (1950b: 95) in relation to the chapel of *Nj-^cnh-Hwt-hr* says the use of masculine ending *f* is either an error of the writer or the figure of the spouse is now missing.

⁴³² The second, fourth and sixth false doors from the south, have an inscribed lintel and drum and are decorated with palace facade.

⁴³³ Lepsius (1850: figs. 10-11)

missing. This is similar to the pattern of false doors for both the tomb owner and his wife, where the first has an inscription with their individual name on the lintel and they are shown as a couple on the panel; the second is palace façade with the name on the drum and lintel. If the pattern is the same with the two northern false doors, then the name on the lintel of the first was possibly *Jšpt*, and both false doors belonged to her.

The east wall shows the tomb owner leaning on a staff followed by the large figure of a man identified as *sn=f n dt=f Jttj* – ‘his brother of the funerary estate, *Jttj*’. *Jttj* is buried in G 7391 where *H̄.f-R̄-ḥnh* is identified as his brother on an external stela and in this tomb there is a representation of *H̄r-mrw*.⁴³⁴ This link would seem to support the idea that *H̄r-mrw* was the father of the tomb owner and his brother rather than being a son as suggested by Kanawati.⁴³⁵

While the tomb owner has at least four sons and three daughters, none their names correspond to those of the couple on the northern false doors.⁴³⁶ It is likely, therefore that the couple represented are the tomb owner’s parents and the two false doors belonged to his mother.

G 245: ḥnh-wds

Inspector of *wḥb*-priests.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V or later.

Suggested dating: V-VI.E.

The tomb of *ḥnh-wds* which has his name and title inscribed on the drum is undecorated except for a false door on the east wall of a side room.⁴³⁷ This false door is for *jrj ht nswt šd̄ wḥb[.w] jmj-r3 kbh.w krsw Spss-k3.f H̄r-k3.w* – ‘the royal acquaintance, inspector of *wḥb*-priests, overseer of libations of the tomb of Shepseskaf, *H̄r-k3.w*’ and *hm.t=f mr.t=f jrj.t ht nswt hm-ntr Hwt-ḥr nb.t n nht jm3hw.t Jr̄rt* – ‘his beloved wife, royal acquaintance, *hm-ntr*-priestess of Hathor, Mistress of the Sycamore, the revered one, *Jr̄rt*’.

⁴³⁴ Kormysheva (1999: 25-6)

⁴³⁵ Kanawati (1976a: 244)

⁴³⁶ The south wall, where the row of children is shown, is damaged – there are three unnamed male figures, space for possibly another two males, and one unnamed female.

⁴³⁷ Fakhry (1935: 4-7, figs. 1 & 2)

Fakhry states ‘Il est difficile de dire si les deux sont parents ou si l’un d’eux a usurpé le tombeau de l’autre ou si les deux noms appartiennent au même personnage.’⁴³⁸ While no relationship is stated between the two men, the fact that the tomb owner is also a *w^cb*-priest, may mean that he is the son of *Hr-k3.w* and *Jrrt*.

G 262: *Shm-k3-R^c*

King’s eldest son of his body, he of the curtain, chief justice and vizier.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty IV Temp. Khabra to early Dynasty V; *Harpur* – Sahure; *Strudwick* – Sahure and a little before.

Suggested dating: IV.4-V.2.

On the west wall of Room 1 are the remains of two registers of boats before the seated tomb owner and a woman, who Porter and Moss describe as ‘mother’.⁴³⁹ The top of the four columns of inscription is damaged but the bottom seems to be ...*t* *mr.t=f* *H..nw..* – ‘.. his beloved *H..nw..*’⁴⁴⁰ Hassan reads the four columns as (1) ‘The great favourite (?) (2) Priestess of ... (3) ... who is beloved by him (4) Heknew.’⁴⁴¹ She sits behind the tomb owner with one hand to his shoulder and the other to his elbow. She is larger than he is, with him reaching only to her eye level. The lack of titles and the small size of the male figure probably indicate that a youth is being shown.

On the east wall of Room 2, a woman is again shown seated behind the tomb owner, but here the top of her head reaches to about mid fringe of the tomb owner, again there is damage. Hassan records ..*j=f nb[.t] jm3h[w.t] m33t [Hr] Sth hm[.t]-ntr ..t ..f... Hknw-hdt* – ‘his [mother], the revered one, she who beholds/Seer of [Horus] and Seth ... *hm-ntr*-priestess of ... *Hknw-hdt*’.⁴⁴²

On the east wall of Room 1, the tomb owner is shown seated with a woman behind him on the same chair, she is described as *jrj.t ht. nswt Hwfw...t* – ‘the royal acquaintance, *Hwfw...t*’.⁴⁴³ Lepsius records *hm.t* – ‘wife’ faintly above the inscription noted by

⁴³⁸ Fakhry (1935: 4)

⁴³⁹ Kanawati (1976a: 234)

⁴⁴⁰ Lepsius (1913: 42[b])

⁴⁴¹ Hassan (1943: 116)

⁴⁴² Hassan (1943: 41[b])

⁴⁴³ Hassan (1943: 42)

Hassan.⁴⁴⁴ She is probably also shown on the eastern thickness of the doorway but there is no inscription at all.⁴⁴⁵

The wife, *Hwfw...t*, is designated as such, but the parts of the inscription, which would have determined his mother as such, are missing. Porter & Moss note *Hknw-ḥdt* as the tomb owner's mother. If she is his mother, she defies the established criteria in two ways:

- on the west wall of Room 1 the bottom of the *mr* and *t=f* are visible,
- on the east wall of Room 2 she sits behind touching her son, when a wife is present in the tomb.

It must be noted though, that according to Porter & Moss the mother was a queen, and from the criteria established it appears to be a prerogative of royal mothers to be shown touching their sons, even if a wife was present. This is supported by her title 'She who beholds Horus and Seth' which is exclusive to queens.⁴⁴⁶ If the inscription in Room 1 does include *mr.t=f*, then it contradicts all designated mothers, as none are referred to in this way. However, the inscription is damaged, only the *t=f* are complete and it is possible that what has been taken as *mr* is the edge of *ḥs* or some other hieroglyph.

G 332: 3ḥt j-ḥtp

Overseer of *k3*-servants of the king's mother, overseer of the scribes of the pyramid of Khufu, inspector of scribes of the treasury, inspector of the scribes of the granary.

Dating: *PM* - early Dynasty V to early VI; *Harpur* – Userkaf to Sahure or Teti.

Suggested dating: V.1-VI.1.

The inner room has four false doors - one is uninscribed, one is for the tomb owner, one for his probable wife and one is inscribed for *Ps-št* possibly his mother, but there are no designations.⁴⁴⁷ However, *Ps-št* holds the titles overseer of physicians and overseer of *k3*-servants of the king's mother. The tomb owner holds the later title. While the inscriptions on the lintel and the inner jamb indicate that this false door belongs to *Ps-št* also featured on the panel and the two jambs is a male *K3-nfr*, possibly *Ps-št*'s husband. Unusually, the female *Ps-št* is shown on the prominent left side of the panel and the

⁴⁴⁴ Lepsius (1913: 42[a])

⁴⁴⁵ Hassan (1943: fig. 55)

⁴⁴⁶ McFarlane (1995: 202, note 1124)

⁴⁴⁷ Hassan (1932: fig. 143)

inner jamb. If this couple are the tomb owner's parents, the inclusion of a false door for them in the northern end of the west wall would be similar to the chapels of *Ttj* (G 358) and *Nfr* and *K3-h3.j* (S 168a & b).

G 354: *Nfr-n-Hwfw*

Inspector of young men of the Great House, Director of a crew of recruits,
Inspector of boats.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty V; *Fischer* – Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.

A panel of a false door in the Vienna Museum Inv. 7446 shows the tomb owner and a woman seated across two offering tables. She is described as *jrj.t ht nswt Sttjt* - 'the royal acquaintance, *Sttjt*'.⁴⁴⁸ She is larger than the tomb owner, with the top of his head reaching to the middle of her fringe. Fischer says 'her relationship is not specified, however, and it is therefore possible that she is *Nfr-n-Hwfw*'s mother, less probably a second wife, and still less probably a daughter'.⁴⁴⁹

The tomb owner is shown on another panel of a false door, Leyden F. 1939/2.1 with his wife seated behind him on the same chair. She is *hkrt nswt hm.t=f Js* - 'ornament of the king, his wife *Js*'.⁴⁵⁰

Both mothers (in the chapels of *K3.j-hj(w).f* (G 063) and *Ppjj-ᵐḥ-hrj-jb* (P 045)) and wives (in the chapel of *Nfr-sšm-Hwfw* (G 366)) are shown with separate offering tables, and daughters are shown opposite their fathers on panels but with only a single table (in the chapel of *M3-s3* (S 215)).

It seems that the clue to the identity of the woman is her size. She is larger than the tomb owner, with the top of his head reaching to the middle of her fringe. In all the cases where mothers were shown as larger than their sons, the sons were shown as children.⁴⁵¹ In G 106 *Jnpw-htp* is censing on a baseline facing his parents and reaches to mid thigh of his mother, in G 211 a naked *Hwn-Pth* stands in front of his mother on a baseline and reaches to the top of her thigh, in G 313 *Špss-k3.f-ᵐḥ* stands in front of his

⁴⁴⁸ Komorynski (1957: pl. facing 104)

⁴⁴⁹ Komorynski (1957: 6)

⁴⁵⁰ Fischer (1960: pl. 15)

⁴⁵¹ G 106, G 211, G 313, G 347.

parents holding his father's staff and reaches to his mother's knee and in G 347 a naked *Hwn-R* stands in front of his seated mother, he reaches to her arm pit when she is seated; if she was standing, he would reach approximately to her waist. In all cases the tomb owners are obviously being shown as children, in G 211 and G 347 they are naked and in no instances do they stand taller than their mother's waist. There are no instances where a tomb owner is shown as only slightly smaller than his mother. However, there are instances where this occurs in relation to a wife (*Mr-nswt* (G 027), *Mddj* (G 093), *Njsw-s^cnh* (G 254); *Nj-k3.w-R* (S 195)). Daughters are never shown as slightly larger than the tomb owner. Because of this it seems unlikely that *Stjt* is the tomb owner's mother or sister, but it is possible that she is a second wife.

SAQQARA

S 042: *R^c-htp*

Inspector of scribes of the king's documents.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.

A statue from the chapel of *R^c-htp* is noted as 'Double-statue, mother(?) seated and deceased, fragmentary, CG 107' by Porter & Moss.⁴⁵² The woman is seated to the left of a standing male and there is damage to the feet and top of the statue and there is no inscription. Borchardt records the statue as *R^c-htp* 'und seiner Frau'⁴⁵³. Although it is unusual to find a seated woman and a standing male in Egyptian statues, this motif also occurs on CG 95 where the female is designated as 'his beloved wife' and her titles and name are given. However, the woman on CG 107 has both hands on her thighs and the male has one hand on her arm; the wife on CG 95 has one arm around her husband's shoulder and the other touches his chest. Both these statues are dated to Dynasty V. There is no known statue where the mother sits and the tomb owner stands, and in relief, it is only attested in the tomb of *Hwn-R* (G 347) where the tomb owner is shown as a small naked child not as an adult as in this statue. As no wife is known from the tomb of *R^c-htp*, it is quite possible that this statue represents him and his wife.

⁴⁵² Porter & Moss (1974: 480)

⁴⁵³ Borchardt (1911: 84, pl. 23)

PROVINCES

AKHMIM

P 087: *Mmj*

Sole companion, royal chamberlain, the overseer of commissions/apportionments

Dating: *Kanawati* - Dynasty 6.

Suggested dating: VI.

The lintel of *Mmj* shows him followed by his wife, *Mmj.t*, then three corpulent male figures and a female figure.⁴⁵⁴ The first of the corpulent figures is identified as *Mmj* himself, the second inscription is damaged but part of the title ‘royal chamberlain’ remains so this figure is probably also *Mmj*. In front of the third figure is *hrj-tp nswt jm3hw hr ntr-ꜣ Jn-jtf s3=f smsw smr wꜥtj hrj-tp nswt Mmj* - ‘the royal chamberlain, revered with the great god, *Jn-jtf*, his eldest son, the sole companion, the royal chamberlain, *Mmj*’. Behind *Mmj*’s father is a female figure who is probably *Mmj*’s mother. The inscription reads *jrj.t ht nswt hm[.t]-ntr Hwt-hr jm3hw[.t] Jtj* - ‘royal acquaintance, priestess of Hathor, the revered one, *Jtj*’.

While *Jtj* is shown with short hair she is shown behind *Mmj*’s father. This and the fact that she has a different name to *Mmj*’s wife, makes it very likely that she is his mother.

4.4.1 Data summary

It appears from the criteria established that some of the possible mothers clearly do not hold that position. Undesignated women who are not mothers but possibly wives are shown in the chapels of *Nj-wd3-Pth* (G 031), *K3(j)-nfr* (G 064), *Jtw* (G 100), *S3t-htp* (G 167), *Mrjj-Rꜥ-nfr/K3r* (G 205), *Nfr-n-Hwfw* (G 354) and *Rꜥ-htp* (S 042).

Undesignated women who are very likely to be mothers are shown with their husbands in the chapels of *Hnm.w* (G134), *Nfr* [I] (G 148), *Hꜥ.f-Rꜥ-ꜥnh* (G 231), *3htj-htp* (G 332) and *Mmj* (P 087).

In the chapels of *K3.j* (G 215) an undesignated woman is probably a mother, as is the queen shown in the tomb of *Shm-k3-Rꜥ* (G 262).

⁴⁵⁴ Kanawati (1987: fig. 34[a], pl. 7[a])

4.5 Mothers-in-law Pictorially Represented in the Tombs of their Sons-in-law and Daughters (TABLE K: MOTHERS-IN-LAW)

CAPITAL

GIZA

G 012: *Sn-nw*

Washerman of (the statue/divine image?) of the god, *w^cb*-priest of the king.

Dating: PM - Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.

On the right jamb of the false door ‘the mother-in-law and wife are represented side by side’.⁴⁵⁵ The inscriptions read *jrj.t ht nswt mw.t=s JsJ mw.t n[t] hm.t=f p[w]* – ‘the royal acquaintance, her mother, *JsJ*, it is the mother of his wife’ and *jrj.t ht nswt ‘nh-r-fnd.s hm.t=f p[w]* – ‘the royal acquaintance, *‘nh-r-fnd.s*, it is his wife’. Unfortunately this part of the false door has not been published except for the inscriptions.

G 249: *Nfr-k3.j*

Keeper of linen, *w^cb*-priest of the king.

Dating: PM - late Dynasty IV or later; *Fischer* – later than beginning of V.

Suggested dating: IV.L-V.E.

The panel of the false door shows the tomb owner seated on the right of the offering table and a woman, presumably his wife, *Hnw.t-sn T[n]tt* opposite him. To the left of the panel, behind the woman, are the names of her parents *mw.t=s Nfr-sšm.s* – ‘her mother, *Nfr-sšm.s*’ and *jt=s Hnt.j* – ‘her father, *Hnt.j*’.⁴⁵⁶ To the right of the false door, behind the tomb owner, is the figure of a standing woman designated as *mw[t]=s Ps[š]-ndt*. Curto suggests that this is the wife’s mother called by her good name. However, the positioning of the figure behind the tomb owner, together with a different given name for the wife’s mother, suggest that this might be the tomb owner’s mother and an *s* has been incorrectly written for an *f*, as in the case of *K3.j* (G 215), where Curto notes it is a common error.⁴⁵⁷

⁴⁵⁵ Fischer (1976a: 20, fig. 4)

⁴⁵⁶ Curto (1963: fig. 22)

⁴⁵⁷ Curto (1963: 50)

SAQQARA

S 195: *Nj-k3.w-R*^c

Judge and inspector of archivists, *w^cb*-priest of the king.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V Temp. Neferirkare or later; *Kanawati* - Dynasty V.3-6.

Suggested dating: V.3-6.

The tomb owner's mother is only known from an inscription on blocks but his wife is shown on the outer jamb of her false door embracing, face to face, her mother *mw.t=s jrj.t ht nswt Htp-hr.s* - 'her mother, the royal acquaintance, *Htp-hr.s*'.⁴⁵⁸

PROVINCES

MEIR

P 045: *Ppjj-^cnh-hrj-jb*

He of the curtain, chief justice, vizier, juridicial *ḥd*-mr official, overseer of *hm-ntr*-priests of Hathor, Mistress of Qusiya, overseer of Upper Egypt in the middle provinces.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI; *Harpur* – late VI to 1st Intermediate Period; *Kanawati* - VI Merenere - early Pepy II.

Suggested dating: VI.3-4.

On the south wall the tomb owner is shown kneeling while his wife stands behind. In the bottom of the three following registers are a man and woman kneeling before separate offering tables. The second is *jrj.t ht nswt hm[.t]-ntr Htw-hr mw.t=s Nfr-jrws rn=s nfr[.t] Fff* – 'the royal acquaintance, *hm-ntr*-priestess of Hathor, her mother, *Nfr-jrws* her good name *Fff*'.⁴⁵⁹

4.5.1 Data summary

The term *šm.t=f* is known as a term for mother-in-law, with a Dynasty VI example (with no provenance) discussed by Roquet⁴⁶⁰ and a demotic example of the term *šmw(.w).t* used for parents-in-law.⁴⁶¹ However, no other examples of the use of *šm.t=f* were found. In all the instances found from the Old Kingdom, the mothers-in-law were

⁴⁵⁸ Borchardt (1911: 80-4, pl. 19)

⁴⁵⁹ Blackman (1924: 42, pl. 15)

⁴⁶⁰ La Glyptothèque Ny Carlsberg ÄIN 20; Roquet (1977: 119-127); Fischer (1976a: 19-20, pl. 4)

⁴⁶¹ B.M. 10508, 9/12; Smith (1958: 122)

shown in relation to their daughters, and termed *mw.t=s* – ‘her mother’⁴⁶² or additionally *mw.t n[t] hm.t=f p[w]* – ‘it is the mother of his wife’ (in *Sn-nw* (G 012)) which Fischer explains as ‘the circumlocution in this case is doubtless to be explained by the parallel phrasing of the inscription in question’⁴⁶³.

4.6 A Possible Mother-in-law

SAQQARA

S 049: *Tp-m-ꜥnh*

wꜥb-priest of (the pyramid), ‘The *b3*-of-Sahure-Appears-in-Splendour’, one who is privy to the secret, priest of Khufu, overseer of seal bearers, *wꜥb*-priest of (the pyramid), ‘Senefru-Appears-in-Splendour’, *wꜥb*-priest of (the pyramid), ‘Divine-is-Menkaure’, *wꜥb*-priest of (the pyramid of) ‘Great-is-Khafra’, *wꜥb*-priest of (the pyramid) ‘Pure-are-the-Places-of-Userkaf’, secretary of the Great House, inspector of sealers of the archive of the god.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty V, *Strudwick* – perhaps middle Dynasty VI, *Smith* – first half of Dynasty V, *Harpur* – Dynasty V Raneferet to Neuserre?

Suggested Dating: V.1-6.

On the northern false door of *Tp-m-ꜥnh*’s wife, *Nbw-ḥtp*, a man and a woman are shown seated at their own offering tables to the right of the panel. The man is *jt=s hm ntr Kw-d3* – ‘her father, *hm-ntr*-priest, *Kw-d3*’.⁴⁶⁴ Underneath is a woman, Borchardt records the inscription as *m.t=s jrj.t ht nswt Tntt*, but he shades over the owl’s face to indicate damage. It is more probable that this should be read as *mw.t=s* – ‘her mother, the royal acquaintance, *Tntt*’ as she is below the father and the *m* does not make sense. The other recording of this piece is by Mariette and he shades over the whole area and does not record any inscription.⁴⁶⁵

⁴⁶² G 012; G 249; S 195; P 045.

⁴⁶³ Fischer (1976a: 21)

⁴⁶⁴ Borchardt (1937: 85)

⁴⁶⁵ Mariette (1976: 201)

4.7 Mothers Pictorially Represented in the Tombs of their Daughters

(TABLE L: MOTHERS OF WOMEN WITH THEIR OWN TOMB)

GIZA

G 218: *Mrs-ḥnh* [III]

King's daughter of his body.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty IV Temp. Khufu to Shepseskaf.

Suggested date: IV.2-6.

On the west wall of the first room the tomb owner's mother is shown with a small girl kneeling behind her; she is followed by *Mrs-ḥnh* with a small naked boy named *Hnt-r-k3* in front and behind her is her son *Nb-m-3ht* and three other small, naked children with no names.⁴⁶⁶ The mother stands in front with both hands to her chest. The horizontal inscription is an offering formula for *mw.t=s s3.t nswt m33t Hr Stḥ Htp-ḥr.s s3.t=s m33t Hr Stḥ wr.t ḥts Hr smr.t Hr mr.t=f tjst Hr sm3.wt mrjj Nbtj wr.t ḥst ḥm[.t]-ntr Dḥwtj s3.t nswt ḥm.t nswt Mrs-ḥnh* – 'her mother, king's daughter, She who beholds Horus and Seth, *Htp-ḥr.s*. Her daughter, She who beholds Horus and Seth, great one of the *ḥts*-sceptre, companion of Horus, his beloved, intimate of Horus, consort of him who is beloved of the Two Ladies, great one of the *ḥts*-sceptre, *ḥm-ntr*-priestess of Thoth, king's daughter, king's wife, *Mrs-ḥnh*'. The vertical inscription in front of the mother is *mw.t=s m33t Hr Stḥ wr.t ḥts hrp sšm[tjw] šndt ḥm.t nswt Htp-ḥr.s* – 'Her mother, She who beholds Horus and Seth, great one of the *ḥts*-sceptre, directress of the butchers of the *šndt*/Acacia House, king's wife, *Htp-ḥr.s*'. Above the tomb owner are five columns of inscription starting *s3.t=s* – 'her daughter', listing her titles and name.

On the east wall, *Mrs-ḥnh* and her mother stand in a boat pulling papyrus⁴⁶⁷. Her mother is in front and the daughter has one arm around her waist. The inscription behind is *sšš.s w3d n[.t] Hwt-Hr m phw ḥnḥ mw.t=s m33=sn ḥt nb.t nfr.t nt.t m mḥt* – 'She pulls papyrus for Hathor in the marshland with her mother. They see every good thing, which is in the marsh.' Around and above the first of the women is *mw.t=s s3.t nswt bjtj Hwfw wr.t ḥts Htp-ḥr.s* – 'her mother, daughter of the King of Lower Egypt *Hwfw*, great one of the *ḥts*-sceptre, *Htp-ḥr.s*'. Above and around the daughter is *s3.t=s mr.t=s m33t Hr Stḥ wr.t ḥts Mrs-ḥnh* – 'her daughter, her beloved, She who beholds Horus and

⁴⁶⁶ Dunham & Simpson (1974: fig. 7)

⁴⁶⁷ Dunham & Simpson (1974: fig. 4)

Seth, great one of the *ḥts*-sceptre, *Mrs-ḥnh*'. Her father is behind a row of hieroglyphs but facing in the opposite direction probably indicating that he is dead.

A fragmentary statue shows *Ḥtp-ḥr.s* standing on the proper right with her left arm across the shoulders and her left hand on the breast of her daughter, who only reaches to mid-wig. The inscription reads *m33t Hr-Stḥ sm3wt Nbtj Ḥtp-ḥr.s s3.t=s ḥm.t nswt mr.t=s Mrs-ḥnh* - 'She who beholds Horus and Seth, united with the Two Ladies, *Ḥtp-ḥr.s*, her daughter, wife of the King, her beloved, *Mrs-ḥnh*'⁴⁶⁸.

On the west wall of Room 2 are two double rock-cut statues, presumably of *Mrs-ḥnh* and her mother *Ḥtp-ḥr.s*⁴⁶⁹. The southern one shows the woman on the proper right with her arm around the shoulder of the woman to her left, while the left figure has her right arm around the waist of the other. The northern pair hold hands. The inscription above is an offering formula for *Mrs-ḥnh*. Room 3 has multiple statues but again no inscriptions identifying the figures. It has been suggested that four are of *Mrs-ḥnh*, three are of her mother and the other three are of her daughters⁴⁷⁰.

G 315: *Ḥḥj-mrr(.w)-nbtj(.w)* [II]

King's eldest daughter of his body, King's wife, She who beholds Horus and Seth.

Dating: *PM* - middle to end of Dynasty IV.

Suggested dating: IV.4-6.

The lintel has the name and titles of *Ḥḥj-mrr(.w)-nbtj* [I] and *s3.t=s* - 'her daughter' *Ḥḥj-mrr(.w)-nbtj* [II]⁴⁷¹.

On the right jamb of the door is a representation of *Ḥḥj-mrr(.w)-nbtj* [I] followed by her daughter *Ḥḥj-mrr(.w)-nbtj* [II] and her grandson *Shm-Rḥ*.⁴⁷² No depiction is available but it is described as 'a queen holding a papyrus wand; parts of the shoulders and arms of a daughter also remain'.⁴⁷³ The inscription above the first woman is *mw.t=s* *Ḥḥj-mrr(.w)-nbtj* - 'her mother *Ḥḥj-mrr(.w)-nbtj*'; above the second are *s3.t=s*

⁴⁶⁸ Capel & Markoe (1996: 103-4); Dunham & Simpson (1974: 23)

⁴⁶⁹ Dunham & Simpson (1974: pl. 11)

⁴⁷⁰ Dunham & Simpson (1974: 20)

⁴⁷¹ Daressy (1910: 42)

⁴⁷² Edel (1953: 336)

⁴⁷³ Callender and Jánosi (1997: 15)

smsw.t m33t Hr Sth wr.t hts s3.t nswt mr[.t]=f hm.t nswt H^cj-mrr(.w)-nbtj – ‘her eldest daughter, She who beholds Horus and Seth, great one of the *hts*-sceptre, King’s daughter, his beloved, King’s wife, *H^cj-mrr(.w)-nbtj*’.⁴⁷⁴

G 351: *Htp.t j*

hm.t-ntr-priestess of Hathor, attendant.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V-VI.

Suggested dating: V-VI.

On the right panel of the false door is a woman with one hand across her chest, she is merely designated as *mw.t=s* – ‘her mother’, on the left jamb is a man *jt=s* – ‘her father’.⁴⁷⁵

4.8 Mothers Named Only in Inscriptions in their Daughters’ Tombs

(TABLE M: INSCRIPTIONS OF MOTHERS OF WOMEN WITH THEIR OWN TOMBS)

GIZA

G 337: *K3(.j)-wsrt*

Ornament of the king, *hm-ntr*-priestess of Neith.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.

The drum above the doorway has the inscription ‘*jrj.t ht nswt Nfr-Nmtt s3.t=s hkrt nswt K3(.j)-wsrt*’ – ‘the royal acquaintance, *Nfr-Nmtt*, her daughter, ornament of the king, *K3(.j)-wsrt*’.⁴⁷⁶

4.9 Data Summary

There are few mothers shown in the tombs of their daughters, or shown with their daughters in the tombs of their son-in-law. When they are, they are shown in relation to their daughter, in the same pattern as that of mothers in the tombs of their sons, except that: -

- they can be shown in face to face embraces with their daughters (in the chapel of *Nj-k3.w-R^c* (S 195), on the false door of her daughter).

⁴⁷⁴ Edel (1954b: 186)

⁴⁷⁵ Gessler-Lhohr et. al. (1981: 1-2)

- they can be shown wearing short wigs when they are a diminutive size after Dynasty VI.2 (*Ppjj-ḥnh-ḥrj-jb* (P 045)) - this may be a regional copy of the diminutive mothers shown with short wigs from the time of Teti in the capital.
- a royal mother can be shown slightly larger than her adult daughter (*Mrs-ḥnh* [III] (G 218)).
- a royal mother can be shown in a more active pursuit, pulling papyrus, with their daughter (*Mrs-ḥnh* [III] (G 218)).

On the whole they are depicted in a manner similar to the representations and inscriptions of mothers of male tomb owners, in terms of:-

4.9.1 Designations

mw.t=s – ‘her mother’ was used eight times to identify the mother,⁴⁷⁷ while *s3.t=s* – ‘her daughter’ was used three times.⁴⁷⁸ No mothers are referred to as *mr.t=s* – ‘her beloved’.

4.9.2 Stances

Mothers of women are shown the same size as their daughters in the tomb of *Nj-k3.w-R* (S 195), or fractionally smaller in the tombs of *Nfr-k3.j* (G 249) and *Htp.t* (G 351). In the chapel of *Ppjj-ḥnh-ḥrj-jb* (P 045) the mother is shown as reaching to mid calf when squatting. This tomb dates to Dynasty VI Temp. Merenre to early Pepy II. Mothers are fractionally larger when royal, as in the tomb of *Mrs-ḥnh* [III] (G 218).

4.9.3 Accessories

Mothers of women usually wore long sheath dresses with V straps.⁴⁷⁹ In one instance, in the tomb of *Mrs-ḥnh* [III] (G 218) pointed shoulders were worn, as befits a queen. In the tomb of *Ppjj-ḥnh-ḥrj-jb* (P 045) only a long sheath was visible but there was damage.

Long tripartite wigs were usually worn.⁴⁸⁰ *Mrs-ḥnh* [III]’s mother was also shown wearing a short wig, as queens do (G 218). No mothers were depicting wearing fillets

⁴⁷⁶ Hassan (1932: 44, fig. 15)

⁴⁷⁷ G 012, G 249; S 195; P 045; G 218 twice, G 315 and G 351.

⁴⁷⁸ G 218, G 315, G 337.

⁴⁷⁹ G 249, G 218, G 351; S 195.

⁴⁸⁰ G 249, G 218-one instance, G 351; S 195.

or lotus crowns but the mother in the tomb of *H^cj-mrr(.w)-nbtj* [II] (G 315) holds a papyrus wand, possibly as she is royal.

Some mothers wear bracelets⁴⁸¹ or multiple bracelets were worn by the mother in the tomb of *Htp.t* (G 351). Some also wore anklets.⁴⁸²

Mothers wear broad collars⁴⁸³ or both broad and dog collars.⁴⁸⁴ No mothers wear sandals.

4.9.4 Scenes

Mothers appear with their daughters in their tombs

- standing (G 218);
- on false doors (G 012, G 351; S 195); G 012 is a single false door; G 351 and S 195 is one of two false doors
- to the side of the false doors (G 249)
- on statues (G 218)
- on rock-cut statues (G 218)
- behind the tomb owner and his wife, watching rendering of accounts (P 045)

Mothers appear with their husbands in the tombs of their daughter (G 249, G 273, G 351)

The scenes occur on all walls:

- the façade (G 249)
- west walls (G 012, G 218, G 351; S 195)
- south wall (P 045)
- east wall (G 218)
- north wall (G 218)
- on the northern door jamb (G 315)

Inscriptions occur on:-

- entrance drum (G 337)

⁴⁸¹ G 218, G 249, G 351.

⁴⁸² G 218 - two instances, G 351.

⁴⁸³ G 218; P 045.

⁴⁸⁴ G 218, S 195.

4.10 A Possible Mother of a Woman

SAQQARA

S 222: *Nj.t-nb*

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty II-III; *Cherpion* - Dynasty II-III.

Suggested Dating: II-III.

A niche stela shows two women seated at separate offering tables with offering lists above the tables.⁴⁸⁵ Both women have one arm across the chest and the other stretched out to the offering table. Their names are above their heads. The first is *Nj.t-nb* and the second is named as *Nj.t-Wsr*. The second woman is larger, the first woman reaching to her chin, similar in size to the mother and daughter shown in the tomb of *Mrs-ḥnḥ* [III] (G 218). There is no relationship stated and there is no known provenance, other than Saqqara. It may be that the second woman is the mother of the first, but whether it is from her tomb or the tomb of her daughter is unknown.

⁴⁸⁵ Ziegler (1997: 157-160)

CHAPTER 5

SISTERS OF THE TOMB OWNER:

DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA AND DATA SUMMARY



While sisters of tomb owners can often be identified from representations in the tombs of their parents, e.g. G 313,⁴⁸⁶ only eleven tombs (TABLE N) used the term *sn.t* or *sn.t=f* to describe a female family member.⁴⁸⁷

Whale, in her examination of the family in Dynasty XVIII, concluded that the term *sn.t* ‘could be sister, sister-in-law, aunt, cousin, niece, concubine or wife’.⁴⁸⁸ She believes this usage of the term originated in the reign of Hatshepsut – Thutmose III as the designation of a sister-in-law or cousin who was also the wife of the tomb owner, but by the reign of Thutmose IV the term *sn.t=f* became the common term for wife but ‘at no time during this period did it imply that the wife was the sister of her husband’.⁴⁸⁹

Faulkner lists the Middle Egyptian translation as only ‘sister’⁴⁹⁰. The small number of occurrences of this term seems to indicate that in the Old Kingdom it was also confined to the meaning of sister.

5.1 Sisters of Tomb Owners (TABLE N: SISTERS)

CAPITAL

GIZA

G 047: K3pj

Overseer of ten men of the great house, inspector of the great house, royal acquaintance, secretary of the great house, overseer of the department of *hnty(w)-š* officials of the great house, *w^cb*-priest of the king.

⁴⁸⁶ *Špss-k3=f-^cnh* is shown as a small figure with his parents, a brother and *s3.t=s mr.t=s S3.t-k3* - ‘her daughter, her beloved, *S3.t-k3*’. Hassan 1936; fig. 20.

⁴⁸⁷ The term *sn.t dt* - ‘sister of the estate’ also occurred such as in the tomb of *Whm-k3.j* (G120) but it is uncertain if this term refers to actual blood relatives.

⁴⁸⁸ Whale (1989: 269)

⁴⁸⁹ Whale (1989: 253)

⁴⁹⁰ Faulkner (1996: 230)

Dating: *PM* - Late Dynasty V or VI; *Roth* - Dynasty V Temp Niuserre.

Suggested Dating: V.6-9.

On the jambs of the false door two males and two females are shown.⁴⁹¹ The female on the bottom of the left jamb holds linen and is described as *s3.t=f Wpt* - 'his sister, *Wpt*'. A wife *Hj-mrrj-Nbtj* and children are known from the tomb as is a brother *sn=f Mnw-nfr* - 'his brother, *Mnw-nfr*' shown on the south face of the central pillar.⁴⁹²

G 068: *3h-mrw.t-nsw.t*

Overseer of the commissions of the attendants of the Great House, *w3*-priest of the King.

Dating: *PM* - End of Dynasty V or VI; *Harpur* – Unis to Teti.

Suggested date: V.9-VI.1.

On the east wall of the outer chapel in the lowest register a series of men and women kneel.⁴⁹³ Three of the five women are designated as sisters [*sn.t*]=*f W..* *sn.t=f Jnj* *sn.t=f Hwfw-h3rt* - 'his [sister] *W..*, his sister *Jnj*, his sister *Hwfw-h3rt*'. They all kneel with one arm across their chest.

Four brothers are shown on the west wall of the courtyard⁴⁹⁴ and the tomb owners parents are shown on their false door and on the entrance thickness of the outer chapel.⁴⁹⁵

G 072: *D3tjj*

He of the curtain, chief justice and vizier, overseer of all works of the king, overseer of the scribe of the document[s], he who belongs to his [*Sn3m-jb*]'s funerary estate, juridicial director of scribes, inspector of scribes, he who sets right the judgement of the broad hall, steward, scribe of the phyle of priests.

Dating: *Simpson* - Dynasty V late.

Suggested date: V.L.

D3tjj shows a large number of relatives in his small tomb. His wife, sons, daughters, parents and brothers and sisters are all depicted. To the left of his false door, two

⁴⁹¹ Roth (1995: fig. 164)

⁴⁹² Roth (1995: fig. 161[b])

⁴⁹³ D'Auria et. al. (1988: 86); Giza Archives – <http://www.gizapyramids.org/code/emuseum.asp> photo A782A_NS.jpg.

⁴⁹⁴ Wreszinski (1915: fig. 69); Giza Archives – <http://www.gizapyramids.org/code/emuseum.asp> photo A676_NS.jpg.

⁴⁹⁵ Giza Archives – <http://www.gizapyramids.org/code/emuseum.asp> photo A676_NS.jpg.

women carrying offerings of birds, baskets and a tray are identified as his sisters.⁴⁹⁶ They are *hm[.t]-k3 sn.t=f Nj-sj-Pth* - ‘ka-servant, his sister, *Nj-sj-Pth*’ and *sn.t=f Hwt.n-b3* - ‘his sister, *Hwt.n-b3*’.

To the right of his false door another sister presents offerings behind two of the tomb owner’s daughters. This sister holds a bird and tray and is *sn.t=f Hdrt* - ‘his sister, *Hdrt*’.⁴⁹⁷

G 179: *Htj*

Judge, overseer of scribes.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V or VI; *Harpur* - V.9-VI.1?; *Jacquet-Gordon* - end Dynasty V - beginning Dynasty VI.

Suggested dating: V.9 - VI.1.

Of the four statues found in the serdab, three were of the tomb owner himself and the fourth was a standing statue of him with his sister. She stands on his left and holds his hand.⁴⁹⁸ While he is headless, her shoulder is just slightly below his, indicating he was probably just fractionally taller than her. A vertical inscription on the base identifies him as *s3b jmj-r3 sš[w] Htj* - ‘judge, overseer of scribes, *Htj*’ and her as *sn.t=f jrj.t ht nswt Hnw.t* - ‘his sister, royal acquaintance, *Hnw.t*’. On the side of the statue is another inscription *jrj.t ht nswt mw.t=s Mrs-ḥnh s3.t=s Hnw.t* - ‘royal acquaintance, her mother, *Mrs-ḥnh*, her daughter, *Hnw.t*’. It is curious that the mother is identified specifically as ‘her mother’ and not ‘his’. Possibly they may have different mothers. *Htj* and *Hnw.t* appear to be half brother and sister.

On the north doorway thickness, *Htj* is shown with his family but no names are given.⁴⁹⁹ A male figure, presumably the tomb owner is shown standing with staff, a female stands behind him with her hand on his shoulder and another male follows.⁵⁰⁰ Unfortunately there is no inscription to give us the name of the woman - wife or sister.

⁴⁹⁶ Simpson (1980: fig. 141)

⁴⁹⁷ Simpson (1980: fig. 141)

⁴⁹⁸ Junker (1947: fig. 4[b])

⁴⁹⁹ Junker (1938: 34 [6])

⁵⁰⁰ Giza Archives - <http://www.gizapyramids.org/code/emuseum.asp> photo B7492_NS.jpg.

G 190: *Jj-mrjj*

Royal acquaintance, *wꜥb*-priest of the king, *ḥm-ntr* priest of Khufu, steward of the great estate, scribe of the archives.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V Neuserre or later; *Harpur* - Dynasty V Neferirkare late; *Swinton* - Dynasty V Neuserre.

Suggested dating: V.6-7.

On the east wall of Room III, the tomb owner is shown standing with his wife behind him, accompanied by a son and daughter.⁵⁰¹ Behind them above the doorway are two more daughters and a sister. They are each separated by a band of inscription. In front of the last figure is *sn.t=f jmꜣḥ[w.t] Wsrt-k[ꜣ]* - ‘his sister, the revered one, *Wsrt-k[ꜣ]*’. She stands with one arm across her chest.

G 205: *Mrjj-Rꜥ-nfr/Kꜣr*

Overseer of the pyramid town of Khufu, overseer of the pyramid town of Menkaure, overseer of the Residence, overseer of scribes of all the works, staff of the Rekhyet-people, inspector of *wꜥb*-priests of (the pyramid) Great-is-Khafa, privy to the secrets of all commands, royal chamberlain, true king’s letter scribe in the presence, *sꜣb*-official, sole companion.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI Temp. Pepy I or later; *Harpur* – early Pepy II; *Strudwick* – Merenre to early Pepy II; *Simpson* – Pepy I or later.

Suggested dating: VI.2-4.

On the north wall of Room IV the tomb owner is seated on a chair with two dogs underneath, in the register below are two kneeling female figures.⁵⁰² They each have one arm across their chest and are described as *sn.t=f mr.t=f Tw.t* - ‘his beloved sister, *Tw.t*’ and *sn.t=f mr.t=f Bndjj.t* - ‘his beloved sister, *Bndjj.t*’.

A wife named *Gff* is known from the west wall of Room III.

⁵⁰¹ Weeks (1994: fig. 41)

⁵⁰² Simpson (1976: fig. 26[b])

G 214: *Jttj*

Royal acquaintance, inspector of *wꜥb*-priests of (the pyramid) ‘Great-is-Khafra’, inspector of the Great House, overseer of the Great House, overseer of works of the king, [treasurer of the god in] the Great Boat.

Dating: *PM* - late Dynasty V; *Badawy* - late Dynasty IV to early V; *Fischer* - 1st half Dynasty V; *Harpur* - Dynasty V, Menkauhor to Izezi; *Strudwick* - middle Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.5-8.

On the external wall of the tomb is a false door, presumably belonging to *Jttj*, the drum and lintel are missing.⁵⁰³ On the inner left jamb stands a woman with one arm across her chest, she is designated as *jrj.t ht nswt Rwd sn.t=f* - ‘Royal acquaintance, *Rwd*, his sister’.⁵⁰⁴ On the inner right jamb is a brother named as *Hꜥ.f-Rꜥ-nh*.

Badawy states that both the brother and sister are also shown on the north wall of the chapel.⁵⁰⁵ The line drawing shows her as a small kneeling figure, with short hair and her name above her.⁵⁰⁶

A wife, *Sn.t-ꜥnh*, is shown on the west wall.⁵⁰⁷

G 215: *K3.j*

Royal acquaintance.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V-VI.

Suggested dating: V-VI.

On the inner left jamb of the main false door, the father and presumably the mother are shown in the register under *K3.j*, beneath them are a male and a female figure designated as *sn=f K3-tp sn.t=f Jst* - ‘his brother, *K3-tp*, his sister, *Jst*’.⁵⁰⁸ She stands behind her brother with one arm across her chest.

⁵⁰³ Badawy (1976: 2) ‘The name of Iteti is no longer extant, ... There is no doubt, however, that the false door belonged to Iteti, for both his brother Kha’fre’-’ankh and his sister Rwdj appear here, as in the later chapel (north wall).’

⁵⁰⁴ Badawy (1976: pl. 3)

⁵⁰⁵ Badawy (1976: 2)

⁵⁰⁶ Badawy (1976: fig. 11)

⁵⁰⁷ Badawy (1976: fig. 13)

⁵⁰⁸ Curto (1963: fig. 12)

No wife is shown but the top register on the right jamb is missing a large figure that would have been opposite the tomb owner. In front is a small figure of a boy. The inscription that remains is recorded by Curto as ...*t Sh[j?]* ... *n[j] Hwt wr.t*.⁵⁰⁹ On the smaller false door six sons are shown, one is *Shj*.⁵¹⁰ As the only titles recorded for *K3.j* are *jrj ht nswt* and *jm3h[w] hr nb=f* - ‘Royal acquaintance’ and ‘revered with his lord’, it seems likely that the rest of the hieroglyphs *Nj-Hwt-hr* is part of the wife’s name and she would have been shown on the top of the jamb opposite her husband.

G 260: *Nb-m-3h.t*

King’s son of his body, hereditary prince, elder of the *nswt*-shrine of his father, scribe of the god’s book of his father, sole companion of his father, privy to the secret of his father, he of the curtain, chief justice and vizier.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty IV Temp. Khephren to Menkaure or a little later; *Harpur* - Dynasty IV, Temp. Shepseskaf to Dynasty V, Temp. Userkaf; *Strudwick* - end Dynasty IV.

Suggested dating: IV.4- V.1.

On the south wall above a destroyed section are inscriptions that indicate that originally the figures of the tomb owner and his sister were watching the netting of birds.⁵¹¹ She is designated as *sn.t[=f]* ... *s3.t nswt nt ht=f nb.t jm3h[w.t] hr ntr-ꜥ3 Špss.t-k3.w* - ‘[his] sister ..., king’s daughter of his body, revered with the great god, *Špss.t-k3.w*’.⁵¹²

Above the doorway on the eastern wall are the remains of the top of a scene where *Nb-m-3h.t* and his sister stand before their mother.⁵¹³ The top of part of the inscription is also damaged. Above the sister is ...*s3.t nt ht=f* ... *jr jt=s* ... *k3.w* - ‘[king’s] daughter of his body, ... made by her father, [*Špss.t*]-*k3.w*’. Behind her was another brother, *Dw3-[n-Rꜥ]*. It is difficult to tell whether *Špss.t-k3.w* touches her brother. Hassan’s figure shows *Nb-m-3h.t* wearing a sash over his shoulder with two small lines adjoining it, Lepsius shows what looks like three fingers and a thumb. The figure of the second brother is missing.

⁵⁰⁹ Curto (1963: 47)

⁵¹⁰ Curto (1963: fig 13)

⁵¹¹ Hassan (1943: 10, fig. 76)

⁵¹² Hassan (1943: fig. 76); Lepsius (1850: 12[a])

⁵¹³ Hassan (1943: fig. 81); Lepsius (1850: 14)

On the same wall the tomb owner is shown standing with his wife, *Nb-ḥtp*.⁵¹⁴

SAQQARA

S 049: *Tp-m-ḥnḥ*

wḥb-priest of (the pyramid), ‘The *b3*-of-Sahure-Appears-in-Splendour’, one who is privy to the secret, priest of Khufu, overseer of seal bearers, *wḥb*-priest of (the pyramid), ‘Senefru-Appears-in-Splendour’, *wḥb*-priest of (the pyramid), ‘Divine-is-Menkaure’, *wḥb*-priest of (the pyramid of) ‘Great-is-Khafa’, *wḥb*-priest of (the pyramid) ‘Pure-are-the-Places-of-Userkaf’, secretary of the Great House, inspector of sealers of the archive of the god.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty V, *Strudwick* – perhaps middle Dynasty VI, *Smith* – first half of Dynasty V, *Harpur* – Dynasty V Raneferet to Neuserre?; *von Bissing* - mid Dynasty V.

Suggested Dating: V.1-6.

On the east wall of the chapel *Tp-m-ḥnḥ* is shown with ‘two(?) men and three women behind’.⁵¹⁵ They are viewing metal-workers, carpenters, rendering of accounts, bartering and three boats.

Mariette records the second man as *sn* - ‘brother’, and two of the three women as *sn.t Ppj sn.t Ḥm.t* - ‘sister, *Ppj*’ and ‘sister, *Ḥm.t*’, the third is unnamed.⁵¹⁶ The block, now in the Leiden Museum is badly damaged but the women stand with one arm across the chest and the other beside their body.⁵¹⁷

PROVINCES

DESHASHA

P 002: *Jttj/ Šdw*

Overseer of fields, overseer of all fresh vegetation, overseer of disputes, staff of the Rekhyet-people, estate manager, royal chamberlain, sole companion, leader of the land of the two goat cities of the two provinces.

⁵¹⁴ Hassan (1943: fig. 81)

⁵¹⁵ Porter and Moss (1978: 484)

⁵¹⁶ Mariette (1976: 198)

⁵¹⁷ Leyden Mus. F.1939/2.10; von Bissing (1934: 6-7, fig. 5)

Dating – *PM* - Dynasty VI Temp. Teti or later; *Kanawati* - Dynasty VI, Temp. Teti.

Suggested dating: VI.1-2.

On the north wall *Jttj* is shown standing with a staff and sceptre facing registers of offering bearers. In front of him smelling a lotus is the small figure of his sister who is described as *sn.t=f mr.t=f šps.t nswt [hm.t-ntr] Hwt-hr Mrt-jt.s* - ‘his beloved sister, noblewoman of the king, [the priestess] of Hathor, *Mrt-jt.s*’.⁵¹⁸ She does not touch him. The column of inscription in front of them reads *m33 ... n=f m hb nb nfr hrw nb jn [ms].w=f sn.w=f hm.w-k3 nw pr n dt=f* ‘viewing the [offerings brought] to him in every beautiful feast and every day by his [children], his brothers and the *k3*-servants of his estate’. In the four registers to the side of this are a row of offerings and three registers of men bringing offerings. Presumably his brothers, to whom the inscription refers, are amongst these offering bearers but none of the figures is named or given an individual designation.

A wife, *Hntj*, is known from the façade and the fishing scene on the south wall.

5.1.1 Data Summary

Nine out of the eleven instances where sisters are shown in the tombs of their brothers occur at Giza.⁵¹⁹ Only one is at Saqqara in the tomb of *Tpm-ʿnh* (S 049) and one in the provinces in the tomb of *Jttj/Šdw* (P 002). In four instances more than one sister is shown: two sisters are in the tombs of *Mrjj-Rʿ-nfr/K3r* (G 205) and *Tpm-ʿnh* [II] (S 049), and three sisters are shown in the tombs of *3h-mrw.t-nswt* (G 068) and *D3t.jj* (G 072).

They date from IV.4-V.1 to VI.2-4. The earliest being that of *Nb-m-3h.t* IV.4-V.1 (G 260) but six of them probably occur during Dynasty 5⁵²⁰, one (G 068) in Dynasty V.9-VI.1, one at the beginning of Dynasty VI (P 002); one VI.1-4 (G 205); and one is very generally dated at V-VI (G 215). It appears that extended family members are more commonly shown during Dynasty V.

⁵¹⁸ Kanawati (1993: 55, fig. 52)

⁵¹⁹ G 047, G 068, G 072, G 179, G190, G 205, G 214, G 215, G 260.

⁵²⁰ G 047, G 072, G 179, G 190, G 214 S 049.

Sisters are most commonly referred to as *sn.t=f*, seven occurrences⁵²¹; *sn.t=f mr.t=f* (G 205, P 002); *sn.t* (S 049) or *sn.t=f jm3hw[.t]* (G 190).

There is no one place in the tomb where sisters are more likely to appear. They are shown on the north wall (G 205, P 002), the south wall (G 260), the east wall (G 068, G 190, G 260, S 049) and the west walls (G 072); on internal false doors (G 047, G 215); external false doors (G 214) and in statuary (G 179).

In eight instances the sisters are shown in a different register to the tomb owner.⁵²² They are shown in a direct relationship with the tomb owner in only three instances in the tombs of *Htj* (G 179), *Nb-m-3h.t* (G 260) and *Jttj/Šdw* (P 002). G 179 is a statue of *Htj* and sister or half sister; G 260 shows *Nb-m-3h.t* with his sister and originally a brother facing their mother, a king's wife and P 002 shows a small figure of the sister standing in front of *Jttj/Šdw*.

In five of the 11 instances, the sisters shown hold titles:- *hm[.t]-k3* - 'k3- priestess' (G 072); *jrj.t ht nswt* - 'royal acquaintance' (G 179, G 214); *s3.t nswt n ht=f nb.t jm3h[w.t]* *hr ntr 3* - 'king's daughter of his body, possessor of reverence with the great god' (G 260) and *špss nswt [hm.t ntr] Hw.t-hr* - 'noblewoman of the king, [priestess] of *Hw.t-hr*' (P 002).

In no instances were children shown with the sisters of tomb owners.

In eight of the 11 tombs a wife of the tomb owner was present and clearly identified as such.⁵²³ Three figures are on the northern doorway entrance of the tomb of *Htj* (G 179). A male figure, presumably the tomb owner, is shown with a woman standing behind him with one arm to his shoulder and another man standing behind. There are no inscriptions so it is unclear if this is his wife or his sister but given that she has her arm to his shoulder and sisters do not generally touch their brothers, it is likely that this is the tomb owner and his wife. The man behind is full size, which is unusual for a son, he may possibly be a brother. In both the tombs of *Jttj* (G 214) and *K3.j* (G 215) a woman is shown and named who is probably the wife. It is therefore possible, that

⁵²¹ G 047, G 068, G 072, G 179, G 214, G 215, G 260.

⁵²² G 047, G 068, G 072, G 190, G 205, G 260; S 049; P 002.

⁵²³ G 047, G 068, G 072, G 190, G 205, G 214, G 260; S 049; P 002.

sisters are only shown if a wife is present. So clearly the sisters are not taking on the role of the wife in her absence.

The extended family are prominent in all of the eleven tombs where sisters are shown. In nine of the tombs brothers are also shown.⁵²⁴ In the tomb of *Jttj/Šdw* (P 002) an inscription mentions brothers who are probably amongst the unnamed offering bearers. In the tomb of *Htj* (G 179) it is possible that the full sized male standing behind presumably the tomb owner and a female is a brother. Both mothers and fathers are also shown in four instances⁵²⁵, or mothers alone (G 260) or fathers alone (G 190), or inscriptions of mothers occur (P 002). In only three of the instances where a sister is shown, there is no mention a parent of the tomb owner.⁵²⁶ However, the statue of *Htj* and his sister (G 179) has an inscription for 'her mother' and the tomb of *Tpm-ḥnh* [II] (S 049) mentions the parents of the tomb owner's wife.

Sisters generally do not touch the tomb owner⁵²⁷, in G 260 it is unclear if they are touching but the tomb owner and his siblings are standing together facing their mother, a king's wife. The tomb owner is not the dominant figure. The statue of *Htj* and his sister (G 179) is the only clear example where the tomb owner and his sister touch - they hold hands. The inscription on this statue implies that they are children of the same father, but possibly different mothers, i.e. step-brother/sister. In none of these tombs, where both brothers and sisters are shown, do the brothers touch the tomb owners.

Only in the tomb of *Nb-m-ḥ.t* (G 260) and the statue of *Htj* (G 179) are the sisters shown as almost equal in size to the tomb owners. In the case of *Nb-m-ḥ.t* the children are facing their mother and are not in the dominant position. The statue from G 179 seems unusual in that the sister touches her brother and she is almost the same size.

The depictions of the tomb owners' sisters do not show any of them wearing sandals or anything on their heads. Some of them carry objects - linen (G 047); birds and basket (G 072); basket and tray (G 072); bird and tray (G 072); a lotus which they smell (P

⁵²⁴ G 047, G 068, G 072, G 205, G 214, G 215, G 260; S 049.

⁵²⁵ G 068, G 072, G 205, G 215.

⁵²⁶ G 047, G 214; S 049.

⁵²⁷ G 047, G 068, G 072, G 190, G 205, G 214, G 215; S 049; P 002.

002). Some wear a broad collar⁵²⁸ but none are shown in a dog collar. Some wear anklets⁵²⁹ and bracelets.⁵³⁰ Their hair is usually shown as a long tripartite wig⁵³¹ or to their shoulders (a second depiction in G 072) or chin (G 179) as is common on statues. The hair is only shown as short in three instances.⁵³² Both G 205 and P 002 are dated to early Dynasty VI when this style became fashionable and in both instances the sisters are shown as diminutive figures kneeling and standing reaching to the tomb owner's knee. The sister in the tomb of *Jtj* (G 214) is on the inner jamb of the outer false door and it is badly eroded. Curto draws the woman with short hair but it is unclear in the photograph. The woman in the register below clearly has long hair.

⁵²⁸ G 072, G 205; S 049; P 002.

⁵²⁹ G 190; S 049; P 002.

⁵³⁰ G 190, G 205, G 215; P 002.

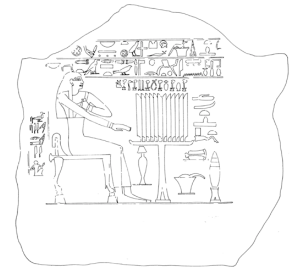
⁵³¹ G 047, G 072, G 190, G 215; S 049.

⁵³² G 205, G 214 – the false door is badly eroded, Curto draws the hair as short but it is doubtful; P 002.

CHAPTER 6

WOMEN WITH THEIR OWN BURIALS:

DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA AND DATA SUMMARY



It is unusual for women to be prominent enough to be given their own burial. There are few examples (18) of women with tombs of their own recording family in them, although there are finds which show a woman as the central figure (10), (TABLE O: TOMBS AND FINDS OF WOMEN).

However, there are many more known tombs of royal women, such as the mastabas of Unas' wives, the pyramids of Teti's two wives or the mastaba of Princess *Hmt-R^c* at Saqqara but while their family is known they are not shown in the tomb.

Analysis of the titles and positions of the women who do have their own tombs and mention family may throw some light on why they were given their own burial.

6.1 Women with their Own Tombs

The highest position that a woman could achieve was *hm.t nswt* - 'King's wife' or *mw.t nswt* - 'King's mother'. A number of the women with their own burials hold the title 'King's wife'. *Htp-hrs* II (G 213) holds the titles 'King's daughter' and 'King's wife' while both *Mrs-^cnh* III (G 218) and *H^cj-mrr(.w)-nbtj* II (G 315) both record the titles 'King's daughter of his body' and 'King's wife'. *Nb.t* (S 149) holds the title of 'King's wife'.

A number of women who have their own burials hold the title of 'King's daughter' - a sign of their royal blood and status. These include *Nn-sdr-k3.j* (G 056), *Wnšt* (G 150) and *Whm-nfr.t* (G 151), while *Hm.t-R^c* (G 271) has the title 'King's eldest daughter of his Body'. This same title is held by *W^ctt-ht-hr/Sšsšt* (S 086c) who has her own chapel and burial shaft within the tomb of her husband *Mrrw-k3.j*.

Hence a royal connection accounts for nine of the burials of women. The other nine bear a closer inspection.

CAPITAL

GIZA

G 166: *Hnt-K3w.s*

hm.t-ntr-priestess of Hathor in all places, *hm.t-ntr*-priestess of Neith, the Opener of all the Ways, revered with *Hwt-hr*, Mistress of the Sycamore.

Dating: PM - VI.

Suggested dating: VI.

The entrance drum is inscribed for *Hnt-k3w.s*. On the left doorway thickness is the remains of a seated couple. The west wall of Room 2 has a large female figure on the right and a seated couple on the left with offering bearers and animals in between.⁵³³ Porter and Moss suggest that the seated couple are ‘possibly parents’.⁵³⁴ On the west wall of the inner room is the bottom part of a relief showing a man with a staff, a woman behind him and a second man with his hands by his side.⁵³⁵ A small naked child stands with his arm around the staff and head turned back. They are facing an offering list. Junker identifies them as the *Hnt-k3w.s*’ father, *Hnt-k3w.s* herself and either her husband or brother.⁵³⁶ A false door was also found here. It was inscribed for *Hnt-k3w.s* on the lintel, drum and right outer jamb.⁵³⁷ Two sons and a daughter are shown on the inner jambs. The top is damaged. The panel shows a single male figure seated on the left of the offering table and a male and female seated to the right. The left outer jamb has an inscription *jmj-r3 mšc Jsw jn s3.t=f jrj.t ht nswt ...* - ‘expedition leader, *Jsw*, for his daughter, royal acquaintance’. It is reconstructed by Curto as [*Hnt-k3w.s jrj.t n=f*] - ‘*Hnt-k3w.s* he made it for her’.⁵³⁸

Clearly *Hnt-k3w.s* had been married as she has three children who are shown as adults, one holds the title *jmj-r3 hm-k3[.w]* - ‘overseer of *hm-k3* priests’ so is old enough to have started his career. It seems unlikely, therefore that she died prematurely. While it is possible that it is her husband behind her on the west wall of Room 3 and in front of her

⁵³³ Junker (1947: fig. 31)

⁵³⁴ Porter & Moss (1974: 149)

⁵³⁵ Junker (1950a: fig. 32)

⁵³⁶ Junker (1947: 71)

⁵³⁷ Curto (1963: fig. 19)

⁵³⁸ Curto (1963: 60)

on the panel of her false door, it is unusual for the children to be described as ‘her son’ and ‘her children’.⁵³⁹ Unfortunately the top of all the reliefs and the false door is damaged but her false door was provided by her father. If the figure behind her is a brother, it may be that her husband predeceased her or that they were divorced and her family provided her burial.

G 178: *Hntj*

Royal acquaintance, *hm.t-ntr*-priestess of *Hwt-hr*.

Dating: *PM* - Dyn. V Temp. Isesi; *Harpur* - V.8.

Suggested dating: V.8.

No family members are shown on *Hntj*’s false door.⁵⁴⁰ A broken lintel probably from the entrance shows her seated on a chair holding a lotus while facing her are her children described as *s3=s smsw hrj-hbt B3.f-Jssj, s3.t[=s] jrj ht nswt Mr..-nh..* - ‘her eldest son, lector priest, *B3.f-Jssj* and [her] daughter, royal acquaintance, *Mr..-nh..*’.⁵⁴¹ The fact that *Hntj* has a son with priestly titles suggests that she did not die prematurely, and as no husband is present and the son is referred to as ‘her son’ may mean that her husband predeceased her or she was divorced.

G 277: *Nj-k3.w-Hwt-hr*

Royal acquaintance.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.

There is a lot of damage to this tomb. On the western wall is a damaged false door with the lower lintel inscribed for *Nj.k3.w-Hwt-hr* and a small figure of her seated at an offering table.⁵⁴² To the right of this is a figure seated at an offering table and facing an offering list.⁵⁴³ Both Hassan and Porter and Moss state that this is *Nj-k3.w-Hwt-hr* with the small figure of a female in front, presenting linen.⁵⁴⁴ However, while there is damage to the wall both legs are clearly defined from the knees downward, and the left leg is extended forward slightly. This is clearly a male seated at the offering table and most probably the husband of *Nj-k3.w-Hwt-hr*. On the southern wall is the lower part of

⁵³⁹ See Chapter 9.

⁵⁴⁰ Junker (1950a: fig 101)

⁵⁴¹ Junker (1950a: fig. 102)

⁵⁴² Hassan (1954: fig. 170)

⁵⁴³ Hassan (1954: fig. 169)

⁵⁴⁴ Hassan (1954: 176); Porter & Moss (1974: 247)

a scene showing a male and female seated on the same chair before an offering table.⁵⁴⁵
It is likely that this tomb belonged to a man and his wife, *Nj-k3.w-Hwt-hr*, and the only remaining register on the eastern wall shows their children.⁵⁴⁶

G 293: Tomb H

Unnamed female.

Dating: *PM* - Middle V or later.

Suggested dating: V.M-L.

The right entrance thickness shows the bottom part of a woman seated on a box shaped stool with a small figure of a woman kneeling in front. Part of the inscription is damaged but Hassan reconstructs the inscription as *[s3].t=s mr.t=s jrj.t ht nswt Hnw.t* - ‘her beloved [daughter], royal acquaintance, *Hnw.t*’.⁵⁴⁷ On the left doorway thickness the woman is seated on a chair with bull’s feet.⁵⁴⁸ If the small figure in front is her daughter as suggested by both Hassan and Porter and Moss, then *Hnw.t* was married. The representation of the box like throne indicates she had some royal connection, possibly a ‘daughter of the king’. Possibly her husband predeceased her.

G 337: *K3.j-wsrt*

Ornament of the King, *hm.t-ntr*-priestess of Neith.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.

The entrance drum to the courtyard of the tomb is inscribed *jrj.t ht nswt Nfr-Nmtt s3.t=s jrj.t ht nswt K3[j]-wsrt* - ‘royal acquaintance, *Nrf-Nmtt* whose daughter is the royal acquaintance, *K3[j]-wsrt*’.⁵⁴⁹ The false door is situated to the south of the entrance in the façade of the chapel. There is extensive damage but on the right jamb is the figure of a woman with *hkrt nswt hm-ntr Nt nb.t ...Ws ...* - ‘ornament of the king, *hm.t-ntr*-priestess of Neith, mistress ... [*K3.j*]-*ws[rt]*’, the drum is also inscribed for her.⁵⁵⁰ The entrance lintel and drum are likewise inscribed for *K3.j-wsrt*.⁵⁵¹ No children are shown in the tomb but there is extensive damage to the external false door and the two inner false doors were uninscribed. Her mother, who is the only relative mentioned, may be

⁵⁴⁵ Hassan (1954: fig. 172)

⁵⁴⁶ Hassan (1954: fig. 171)

⁵⁴⁷ Hassan (1941: fig. 143)

⁵⁴⁸ Hassan (1941: fig. 144)

⁵⁴⁹ Hassan (1960: fig. 15)

⁵⁵⁰ Hassan (1960: fig. 16)

buried in an undecorated mastaba with her name on drum in the same cemetery.⁵⁵² It is possible that *K3[j]-wsrt* died fairly young without marrying and her mother organised her tomb.

G 351: *Htp-tj*

Royal acquaintance.

Dating: *PM* - V-VI; *Gessler-Lhohr et. al.* - V-VI.

Suggested dating: V-VI.

The false door found in the unfinished tomb of *Htp-tj* shows her parents on the jambs.⁵⁵³ There are two small females accompanying *Htp-tj* on a block, who Porter and Moss list as ‘daughters(?)’.⁵⁵⁴ If these are her daughters then she was married and as there is no mention of a husband, he either predeceased her or she was possibly divorced.

SAQQARA

S 078b: *Nb.t/Jbjj*

Royal acquaintance, *hm.t-ntr*-priestess of Hathor in all her places, *hm.t-ntr*-priestess of Neith, Opener of the Ways.

Dating: *PM* - Brick-built room against south face of mastaba of *Mrr.j* - middle Dynasty VI; *Davies et.al.* - against VI.1.

Suggested dating: VI.1-3.

A small mud brick room was built against the tomb of *Mrrj* which contained a limestone false door for a woman. The inscriptions state that she is *mr.t hj=s hsjj.t hrd.w=s smn.t jb nhw jm3hw.t hr hj=s mr.t jt=s hsjj.t mw.t=s* - ‘beloved of her husband, praised by her children who help pray for her heart, revered with her husband, beloved of her father, praised by her mother’.⁵⁵⁵

Clearly, *Nb.t* died prematurely and was buried by her husband. While we do not know how many children she had, we do know that both her parents were still alive.

⁵⁵¹ Hassan (1960: fig. 17)

⁵⁵² Hassan (1944: 195-198); Porter & Moss (1974: 286)

⁵⁵³ Gessler-Lhohr et. al. (1981: No. 1)

⁵⁵⁴ Berlin (East) Museum 15420; Porter & Moss (1974: 298)

S 093: *Ndt-m-pt*

Royal acquaintance, *hm.t-ntr*-priestess of Neith, north of her wall, Opener of the Ways, *hm.t-ntr*-priestess of Hathor, Mistress of the Sycamore.

Dating: *Kanawati* - Reign of Teti, probably late.

Suggested dating: V.1L.

Ndt-m-pt's chapel is near the mastaba of her son *Mrrw-k3.j*. She was the daughter of *Sšm-nfr* II and is shown sitting under his chair in his tomb (G 164).⁵⁵⁶ Her husband was probably *Mrw-k3.j* who was buried at Giza (G 128), where she is shown on a lintel.⁵⁵⁷ Her daughter, *Hmt-R^c*, is shown in Room 5 and fragments from the same room show *Sšsšt*, her daughter-in-law. The chapel is badly damaged and little decoration remains. It is assumed that she outlived her husband⁵⁵⁸ and was granted her own burial due to her son's important position as vizier under king Teti.

PROVINCES

P 122: *Nfr-tj/Jtj*

Sole ornamented one of the king, *hm.t-ntr*-priestess of Hathor, noblewoman of the king.

Dating: *PM* - VI; *Harpur* - VI

Suggested dating: VI.

On the east wall *Nfr-tj* is shown in a marsh scene as a large figure holding a papyrus flower and a bird, with her two daughters behind her.⁵⁵⁹ She is also shown in a damaged fowling scene.⁵⁶⁰ Both her daughters hold titles, one is *s3.t=s hkr̥t nswt w^ctt Bbj hm.t-ntr Hwt-hr* - 'her daughter, sole ornament one of the king, *Bbj*, *hm.t-ntr*-priestess of Hathor' while the other is *s3.t=s mr.t=s hm.t-ntr Hwt-hr hkr̥t nswt ...t-k3* - 'her beloved daughter, *hm.t-ntr*-priestess of Hathor, ornament of the kingt-k3'.⁵⁶¹

The fact that both daughters hold titles indicates that *Nfr-tj* did not die prematurely. Possibly her husband had predeceased her or they had divorced.

⁵⁵⁵ Drioton (1943: 496)

⁵⁵⁶ Kanawati (2002: pl. 63)

⁵⁵⁷ Kanawati & Hassan (1996:12)

⁵⁵⁸ Kanawati (1996: 13) dates her burial to 'the reign of Teti, probably late'.

⁵⁵⁹ Säve Söderberg (1994: 65, pl. 49[a])

⁵⁶⁰ Säve Söderberg (1994: fig. 49[a])

⁵⁶¹ Lepsius (1850: 114[k])

6.2 Women with their Own Objects

Ten objects of women were found that had references to family members.⁵⁶² Four of these objects refer to the women's husbands so possibly came from their joint tombs or the women died prematurely and were buried by their husbands.

The false door of *ḥnḥ-hwt-hr* (S 253) has inscriptions on the panel and the left and right outer jambs *hm.t=f mr.t=f nb.t jm3ḥw[.t] hr hn* - 'his beloved wife, royal acquaintance, possessor of reverence before *hn*'.⁵⁶³ Silverman notes 'that this word creates problems because it is not the expected phrase *hj=s*'.⁵⁶⁴ The word *hn* is followed by the phallus determinative but there is no suffix *s*. Silverman discusses whether *hn* is a variant writing of *hj*, an unknown word or a reference to another person or deity with a redundant determinative.⁵⁶⁵ Jones translates it as 'possessor of reverence with (her) spouse'⁵⁶⁶ and Fischer states 'Rarely *h3i* is replaced by *hn*'.⁵⁶⁷

The stela of *Jr.t* (P 071) shows her seated at an offering table smelling a lotus.⁵⁶⁸ A vertical line of inscription states *jn hj=s sš nswt B3w.j jr nn n sš* - 'it was her husband, the scribe of the royal documents, *B3w.j* who made these inscriptions'. Kanawati suggests that this stela was 'likely associated' with the tomb of *B3wj* (K5).⁵⁶⁹

The stela of *Twtj* (P 085) has, behind the woman seated at an offering table, an inscription *jn hj=s Bbj jr n=s nn* - 'it was her husband, *Bbj*, who made this for her'.⁵⁷⁰

A similar inscription is on the stela of *Jr.t* (P 093). A column in front of the woman seated at an offering table states *jn hj=s sš nswt B33wj jr nn n sš* - 'it was her husband, scribe of the royal documents, *B33wj*, who made these inscriptions'.⁵⁷¹

⁵⁶² G 345, G 345; S 113, S 222, S 253; P 071, P 083, P 084, P 085 and P 093.

⁵⁶³ Silverman 1983: fig. 1.

⁵⁶⁴ Silverman (1983: 86, note aa)

⁵⁶⁵ In the 45 instances where the term *hj* was used it was followed by the suffix *s* in all but one case (S 072b) but there was damage to the edge of the false door and the *s* is likely to have been there, mirroring the position of the *s* on the inscription on the other jamb (S 072a).

⁵⁶⁶ Jones (2000: entry 1802)

⁵⁶⁷ Fischer (2000: note 21)

⁵⁶⁸ Kanawati (1988: fig. 32)

⁵⁶⁹ Kanawati (1988: 60)

⁵⁷⁰ Kanawati (1986: fig.30)

⁵⁷¹ Borchardt 1964: CG 1613. Borchardt writes the hieroglyphs as having a feather after *hj* and before the determinative of the seated man, p.85, but the phot clearly shows that it is an *s* not an *j*.

It is difficult to draw conclusions about the other six objects as these may originally have come from either the women's own tombs, or the tombs of their husbands.

The offering basin inscribed for *Nb[.w]-ḥst* (G 345) may have been set in the floor in front of her northern false door in her husband's tomb or may be from her own tomb.

The side piece of a false door shows *S3.t-Ḥwt-ḥr* (S 113) with her daughter *Pth-m-s3.s*.⁵⁷² The coloured bands on the left and the inscription on the left hand edge indicate that this block was placed at a right angle to the left side of the false door. Being the prominent left side is likely that the false door belonged to *S3.t-Ḥwt-Ḥr* but this could have still been placed to the northern end of the west wall in her husband's tomb.

A stela shows *Nj.t-nb* (S 222) seated at an offering table, behind her the slightly larger figure of another woman *Nj.t-w*^c is seated at a separate offering table.⁵⁷³ While it is possible that the larger figure is her mother, this could have come from either woman's tomb or that of their husbands.

The stela of *3tt-k3* (P 083) is a broken block showing her seated to the left of an offering table.⁵⁷⁴ There is an inscription for *s3=s mrj=s Mrjj* - 'her beloved daughter *Mrjj*'. She is on the dominant left side and the inscription is for 'her' daughter not 'his' so there is a likelihood that this came from her tomb or that the daughter was from a previous marriage if it came from her husband's tomb.

The stela of *Ḥnw.t* (P 084) shows her seated on the left side of an offering table with her son behind her on the same chair.⁵⁷⁵ He is *s3=s mrj=s Ḥngj* - 'her beloved son, *Ḥngj*'. Similar to the last stela, the fact that the woman is seated on the dominant left side and the son is 'her' son not 'his son', probably indicates that this came from her own tomb or if not then this son is to be distinguished from other children of the marriage.⁵⁷⁶

⁵⁷² Peterson (1972: pl. facing 4)

⁵⁷³ Ziegler (1990: pl. on 37, 157-160)

⁵⁷⁴ Kanawati (1986: fig. 29[b])

⁵⁷⁵ Kanawati (1986: fig. 14[a])

⁵⁷⁶ Interestingly in both P 083 and P 084 the woman holds a piece of cloth in her hand.

6.3 Data Summary

Most women of status were shown in the tomb decoration of their elite husbands. There are very few burials devoted solely to women. Of the 18 tombs of women which show family members, the majority (10) were given to women of royal blood, either king's wives or king's daughters. This was an indicator of their extremely high status and also that of their husbands.⁵⁷⁷

Of the other eight tombs of women, one is so damaged that it was possibly originally for the husband and wife⁵⁷⁸, one woman died prematurely and was buried by her husband⁵⁷⁹, one woman outlived her husband and was buried near her son⁵⁸⁰ and one woman appears not to have been married and was buried by her mother.⁵⁸¹ There are four instances where the wife does not mention her husband and it appears that they were either divorced or he predeceased her.⁵⁸²

The titles *ḥkrt nswt* - Ornament of the king and *ḥkrt nswt wꜥtt* - Sole Ornamented one of the king are held by two of the women.⁵⁸³ Fischer in his discussion of the title concludes from a Middle Kingdom official at Bersha that 'here the *ḥkrwt* are sequestered women who entertained the king by their grace as well as their beauty'.⁵⁸⁴ The chapel of *Nfr-s-rs* is built within the tomb of *Nj-mꜣt-Rꜥ* (G 331) which states that 'It is her tomb-partner, the overseer of the king's singers of the Great House, Ni-maat-Re, who has made for her this her tomb of eternity while she was [living and] in the interior of the king's harem, because she was well honoured by the king daily'.⁵⁸⁵ This possibly indicates that these women had their own burials because of their high status and personal contact with the king.

Women with their own chapels within their husband's tomb are very rare and they appear to usually have a royal connection, such as *Wꜥtt-ḥt-ḥr/Sšsšt* (S 086c) and possibly *Nfr.t* (S 249) and *Jtt* (S 250).

⁵⁷⁷ There are many examples of king's daughters who do not have their own burials, for example, of the many daughters of Teti, only *Wꜥtt-ḥt-ḥr* has her own burial due to *Mrrw-kꜣj*'s prominence.

⁵⁷⁸ G 277.

⁵⁷⁹ S 078b.

⁵⁸⁰ S 093.

⁵⁸¹ G 337.

⁵⁸² G 166, G 178, G 351; P 122.

⁵⁸³ G 337, P 122.

⁵⁸⁴ Fischer (2000: 31)

⁵⁸⁵ Hassan (1936: 206)

The ten objects that feature women prominently give less information – four mention her husband and possibly come from joint tombs, the other six may have come from joint burials or her own tomb.

It appears then that it was very rare for a woman to have her own burial if she was not royal but in at least two instances a parent of the woman provided her burial.⁵⁸⁶

⁵⁸⁶ G 337, G 166.

CHAPTER 7

DISCUSSION / ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE FAMILY

The analysis of 803 tombs and artefacts with provenances which show representations or inscriptions of family members has given a picture of the role of women in the family. The most basic family unit of man, wife and children is represented in many tombs. Wives are most commonly shown in a secondary role. 336 wives were identified by the terminology used. Most common was *hm.t=f mr.t=f* - 'his beloved wife' or simply *hm.t=f* - 'his wife'. There were however a number of variations, often involving the term *hj=s* - 'her husband' or less commonly *hnwt=s* - 'her spouse'. 285 women were shown in stances usual for wives but were not identified as such by the terminology.

Women are shown beside their husbands on statues or the artistic conventions show women behind their husbands in relief. Wives were usually shown on the less dominant right side of offering tables, the less dominant right jamb of false doors or to the tomb owner's proper left in statuary, thus placing them on the less dominant right when the statue is viewed. This stresses their role as secondary partners in the tombs. There are a small number of exceptions where the wives are given greater prominence and these have been explored - sometimes is it related to the royal status of the wife.

Wives commonly touch their husbands with one hand, both hands or not at all. These stances occur across all periods. The wife passing her arm through her husband's arm is fairly rare, it mainly occurs at Giza and not after Dynasty V.8 or possibly VI.1. The face to face embrace is even rarer and is confined to Dynasty V at Saqqara except for an uninscribed example at Giza and a late Dynasty VI depiction from Abusir. The wife is shown as a diminutive figure in both relief and statuary from the reign of Niuserre in Dynasty V. The proportions vary across time and cemeteries. The small wife is favoured in relief at Saqqara and in the provinces, where from the end of Dynasty V and into Dynasty VI she is shown at her smallest.

Wives appear to be ‘missing’ from approximately 10% of tombs across all time periods except for Dynasty V.8-9 when the percentage almost doubles to 17.7%. This may have been caused by a delay in the building of tombs due to changes to the administrative system. Djedkare Isesi began the process of decentralisation, which led to some officials being buried in the provinces and Unas recalled the officials to the capital. The number of absent spouses stabilises again in Dynasty VI. The constant of 10% absent wives probably relates to the premature death of some women in childbirth.

Mothers feature much more rarely in the tombs of their sons, than wives. They were shown in about 4% of tombs and mentioned in 2.5% of tombs. This was slightly more than fathers who were shown or mentioned in a total of 5.5% of tombs. Mothers were most commonly identified by the term *mw.t=f* - ‘his mother’ although when both parents were shown she is sometimes referred to as *hm.t=f* indicating her relationship with the father. Significantly the term *mr.t=f* - ‘beloved of him’ was not used for mothers. In several instances mothers, or parents, were given false doors in the north of the tomb or had *h̥tp dj nswt* offering formulas inscribed above their depictions on the west wall - probably indicating they were buried with their son. Mothers do not touch their sons if his wife is present, the only exceptions being royalty where the mother’s status is clearly indicated in the iconography. Mothers only assume the position of the wife, that is, behind her son touching him, when there is no wife present in the tomb.

The differences in the iconography of the depiction of mothers and wives, allowed for the tentative identification of a number of women with no designations either as mothers or as wives.

In the few instances where mother-in-laws were shown they were identified by either *mw.t=s* - ‘her mother’ in relation to the wife or *mw.t n[.t] h̥m.t=f p[w]* - ‘it is the mother of his wife’.

Sisters appeared more rarely in just 1.4% of tombs and were mostly at Giza from Dynasty V. They were most commonly identified by the term *sn.t=f* - ‘his sister’ but in two instances *sn.t=f mr.t=f* - ‘his beloved sister’ was used. They usually appear as part of the extended family, often with brothers. None had children with them and in most instances the tomb owner depicted a wife. So they do not take on the role of wife in the

tomb, if there is none present. The sisters do not normally touch the tomb owner, the only exception being the statue of *Htj* and his sister *Hnw.t* where they hold hands. An inscription on the side refers to 'her mother' possibly suggesting they have different mothers.

Women held a subservient role and their status was determined by that of their husband. As a consequence, very rarely do women have their own tombs. In more than half of the instances this was a reflection of their status as royalty. Other reasons appear to be premature death, possible divorce or outliving the husband.

PART 3

MARRIAGE IN THE OLD KINGDOM

CHAPTER 8

MULTIPLE MARRIAGES AND POLYGAMY:



DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA AND DATA SUMMARY

There are a number of instances in the Old Kingdom where more than one wife is shown in the tomb of a male. This may be as a result of death, divorce or possibly the practice of polygamy. Multiple marriages were possible when a wife died and the husband took a second wife after the death, or when a couple divorced and the tomb owner remarried. Polygamy is the practice of having more than one wife at the same time. Callender states that ‘we have no record of the word *hbswt* (**concubine**, a secondary wife of lowly status, more like a servant in many instances) until Dynasty XI.’⁵⁸⁷ No record of the word *hbswt* - ‘concubine’ was found in any of the Old Kingdom tombs.

The question of polygamy has been raised by a number of scholars, possibly as the custom was generally accepted for kings of all periods.⁵⁸⁸ On the question of the practice of polygamy in the Middle Kingdom, Simpson states ‘in general, the king usually had a plurality of wives and the commoner, however exalted his station was monogamous’.⁵⁸⁹ After examining thirteen instances of possible polygamy he concluded that ‘we should recognize the limited existence of polygamy in the official classes of the Middle Kingdom. The feature is relatively rare, but its public acknowledgement in stelae, statuary and tomb relief suggests it was not proscribed’.⁵⁹⁰

Of the Old Kingdom, Fischer concluded that ‘marriage was normally monogamous, although there is at least one probable case of concubinage in the Sixth Dynasty at Edfu, and some evidence of polygamy in the Heracleopolitan period’.⁵⁹¹

⁵⁸⁷ Callender (1998:124) ‘We have no record of the word *hbswt* (**concubine**, a secondary wife of lowly status, more like a servant in many instances) until Dynasty XI’.

⁵⁸⁸ Kanawati (1976b: 149-160); Simpson (1974: 100-5); El-Amir (1964: 103-7); Vachala (1979: 87-8)

⁵⁸⁹ Simpson (1974: 100)

⁵⁹⁰ Simpson (1974: 104)

⁵⁹¹ Fischer (1989: 4)

Kanawati examined sixteen possible instances of polygamy in the Old Kingdom and concluded that the ‘existence of actual polygamy’ was likely and that ‘there may be a connection between polygamy and the financial means of a man’.⁵⁹²

In the present investigation of the tombs of the Old Kingdom, eighteen instances were found where more than one wife was identified by inscriptions in the tomb (TABLE P: MORE THAN ONE WIFE). The possible explanations, beside polygamy, are that a wife had died or been divorced. Simpson observed that a divorced woman is unlikely to be commemorated in her husband’s tomb.⁵⁹³ However, it is conceivable that she may be named in inscription as the mother of a son or daughter who is shown in the tomb, to clarify maternity.

Members of the family who have died are rarely shown in tombs and when they are according to Kanawati ‘efforts were made to separate the living from the dead’,⁵⁹⁴ either through the orientation of the figures (the dead face left while the living face right) or, if face to face, they are separated by a formal barrier (upright staff, offering table or a column of hieroglyphs).⁵⁹⁵

Where more than one wife is shown in the tomb and both are described as ‘his wife’, and there is no indication in the iconography that she is deceased, it should therefore indicate the practice of polygamy.

Other possible indicators of polygamy or multiple marriages are more than one eldest son being shown in the tomb or the use of the term ‘her son/daughter’. The term ‘eldest’ may be used to indicate ‘eldest child’ of the tomb owner and a particular wife and ‘her son/daughter’ may be used to distinguish either a wife’s children with the tomb owner from his children to another wife, or her children from a previous marriage. These possibilities are explored in Chapter 9 in an attempt to throw more light on the nature of marriage in the Old Kingdom.

⁵⁹² Kanawati (1976b: 159)

⁵⁹³ Simpson (1974: 100)

⁵⁹⁴ Kanawati (1981a: 220)

⁵⁹⁵ Kanawati (1981a: 219-222)

8.1 More than One Wife Shown (TABLE P):

CAPITAL

GIZA

G 063: *K3(.j)-hj.f*

Inspector of the *hnty(w)-š*-officials of the Great House, King's *wꜥb*-priest,
Priest of Horus *mdd-r-nbty* and of *Hwfw*.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty VI; *Harpur* – VI.5.

Suggested dating: VI.5.

On either side of the entrance *K3(.j)-hj.f* is shown standing with his wife behind him with one arm around his shoulder.⁵⁹⁶ She reaches to his eye level but she is positioned under the drum of the doorway, which restricts the amount of space. On both sides she is described as *hm.t=f Hnwt-s* – 'his wife, *Hnwt-s*'.

On the south wall a similarly sized, unnamed woman sits behind the tomb owner at an offering table facing two registers of people.⁵⁹⁷ The top register shows four men and a woman kneeling before individual offering tables, the inscriptions are damaged but they may have been the tomb owner's children. The lower register shows five grandsons and a granddaughter.

The south end of the east wall shows *K3(.j)-hj.f* standing with staff while kneeling in front holding his leg and reaching to his knee in height, is *hm.t=f mr.t=f jrj.t ht nswt Hnwt-sn* – 'his beloved wife, the royal acquaintance, *Hnw.t-sn*'.⁵⁹⁸ Junker takes this as a variant of the same name.⁵⁹⁹ An unnamed small figure is also shown kneeling at a small offering table beside *K3(.j)-hj.f* who is seated at his table.⁶⁰⁰ Kanawati says that there is a possibility that these are both representations of a second wife, *Hnwt-sn*, who 'would appear to have been of a different social standing to *Hnwt-s*'⁶⁰¹; suggesting that these two smaller representations indicate that she is some way a 'lesser wife' than the more prominent wife *Hnwt.s*.

⁵⁹⁶ Junker (1943: fig.29)

⁵⁹⁷ Junker (1943: fig. 38[a & b])

⁵⁹⁸ Junker (1943: fig. 41)

⁵⁹⁹ Junker (1943: 97)

⁶⁰⁰ Junker (1943: fig. 39)

⁶⁰¹ Kanawati (1976b: 157)

However, there are a number of instances where a wife is named and shown as a small figure with her husband in one scene and named and shown as full size (or to the level of his fringe) in another scene in the same tomb.⁶⁰² It also seems unusual that social status would be indicated by size when the smaller figure holds the title of *jrj.t ht nswt* - ‘royal acquaintance’ and the larger one has no titles.⁶⁰³ The difficulty of the name may have been caused by the position of the inscription on the east wall; it begins under the elbow of the arm holding the staff. The woman kneels under the projection of *K3(j)-hj.f*’s kilt with her right elbow against his staff. Her name falls just above and in front of her face. If the *n* had been placed before the *s* (making it identical to the inscriptions on the doorway thicknesses) it would have been in front of and very close to her eye. Coming after the *s* it sits on her shoulder but the *n* does not also appear before it. It appears to have been transposed to allow it to fit in to the available space.

It appears that all five representations, three named and two unnamed, belong to the same wife, who was a royal acquaintance named *Hnwt-s*.

G 141b: *K3p*

Hntj-s official.

Dating: *PM* – late Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.L.

Reisner records two statues found in the debris around G 4522. The first is a standing pair statue of *K3p* and a woman [*hm.t=f m*]*r.t=f Hjj* – ‘his beloved wife, *Hjj*’.⁶⁰⁴ Fischer states that Smith reads ‘*tt=f* as *r.t=f*’ in [*hm.t=f m*]*r.t=f* and that may be the most plausible interpretation, especially since the preceding traces suggest the form *𐀓*.⁶⁰⁵

The second statue consists of two fragments of an incomplete seated pair of *K3p* and a woman who is labelled *hm.t=f jm3h[w.t] N[j]-ꜥnh-Hwt-hr* – ‘his wife, the revered one, *N[j]-ꜥnh-Hwt-hr*’.⁶⁰⁶

It is therefore impossible to determine if this was a case of polygamy, or whether the woman *Hjj* had some other relationship to the tomb owner, such as daughter. The use

⁶⁰² S 103, S 125, S 150, S 152, S 176, S 194.

⁶⁰³ The placement of the figures under the curve of the drum limits the space available for inscriptions.

⁶⁰⁴ Smith (1946: 72)

⁶⁰⁵ Fischer (1977: 13)

⁶⁰⁶ Reisner (1942: 507)

of the term $[m]r.t=f$ indicates that she is not his mother. The fact that she is shown as almost the same size as the tomb owner and with her right arm around his shoulders, probably indicates that she is a second wife rather than a daughter.

G 144: *Mdw-nfr*

Lector priest.

Date: *PM* – Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.

The panel of the false door of *Mdw-nfr* shows him seated at an offering table with a woman seated behind on the same chair, she is $\dot{h}m.t=f jrj.t ht nswt Nb\dot{w}-k3.j$ – ‘his wife, the royal acquaintance, *Nbw-k3.j*’.⁶⁰⁷ Standing behind them, in the recess, is a smaller woman who is described as $\dot{h}m.t=f jrj.t ht nswt \underline{T}ntt$ – ‘his wife, the royal acquaintance, *Tntt*’. She is possibly a second wife of *Mdw-nfr* although it is more likely that she is his daughter-in-law. *Mdw-nfr*’s son, $\epsilon nh-jrs$, stands in front of the offering table and is the same size as *Tntt*. The false door of this son does not mention a wife but one must have existed as the false door is dedicated by $\epsilon nh-jrs$ ’s son, *Mdw-nfr*, named after his grandfather.

G 272: *K3.j-dw3*

$\dot{h}m-ntr$ -priest of Khafra, elder of the (judicial) court of the Pyramid Khafra is Great.

Date: *PM* – Dynasty V Temp. Neuserre or later; *Harpur* - Dynasty V Temp. Neuserre to Unis.

Suggested dating: V.6-9.

Two wives are shown with the tomb owner in his chapel. On the left outer thickness of the doorway *K3.j-dw3* is shown standing with staff and cloth. Behind him, with her hand across her chest, is a woman who reaches to the tomb owner’s fringe, she is $jrj.t h[t] nswt \dot{h}m.t=f Nfr-rs$ - ‘the royal acquaintance, his wife, *Nfr-rs*’.⁶⁰⁸ In two lower registers are four sons, the first $\epsilon nh-wd.s$ is designated as $s3=f smsw$ - ‘his eldest son’, while the other three, *Hmw*, *Pth-špss* and *Nfr-m3t* are $s3=f$ – ‘his son’. The right outer thickness is missing.

⁶⁰⁷ Curto (1963: fig. 32)

⁶⁰⁸ Hassan (1950: pl. 40[B])

In the chapel on the east wall a woman smelling a lotus stands in front of three male offering bearers before a large seated figure of the tomb owner; she is *jrj.t h[t] nswt hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t Nbtj* – ‘the royal acquaintance, his beloved wife, the revered one *Nbtj*’.⁶⁰⁹ While the area above this wife is missing, it seems unlikely that children would be placed above their mother rather than behind or below her. Both wives are shown and designated as such, although only *Nbtj* is referred to as ‘his beloved wife, the revered one’.

Two other named female figures, whose relationship to the tomb owner is not stated, are shown in the tomb. On the left inner thickness of the doorway a small figure *N[j]-k3-nbtj* is shown on a baseline above the tomb owner’s foot, the top of the inscription is missing.⁶¹⁰ The other female, *Nbw-nbtj*, is shown standing with her arm across her chest at the southern end of the west wall and is described as *hm.t-ntr Hw.t-hr m sw.t=s nb.t* – ‘Priestess of Hathor in all her places’.⁶¹¹ Kanawati suggests that possibly both of these unidentified females are daughters of the wife *Nbtj*, and are possibly named after her.⁶¹² On the west wall in the register below *Nbw-nbtj* is *s3=f Hmw* – ‘his son *Hmw*’, one of the sons shown in the register below his parents on the outer thickness. In this depiction he is much smaller than *Nbw-nbtj*: if placed along side her he would reach just above her waist, and he does not have his title *s3b sš*, the implication being that he is much younger than *Nbw-nbtj* and as Kanawati suggests ‘It is likely, therefore, that *K3-wd3*’s marriage to *Nbtj* was earlier, and that it produced two daughters.’⁶¹³

Another possibility is that *Nbw-nbtj* is the wife *Nbtj* shown on the east wall, where damage occurs immediately after her name. It is also possible that she had no children and the other female, *N[j]-k3-nbtj* is a daughter of *Nfr-rs*, as she is shown on the left inner thickness while the wife *Nfr-rs* and the four sons are on the left outer thickness. She may therefore belong to the grouping of family on the left. If this was the case, the lack of any children from the marriage of the tomb owner to his wife *Nbtj/Nbw-nbtj*, may explain the need for a second wife. Unfortunately the right outer thickness of the doorway has not survived, it may have shown the first wife *Nbtj* (with possibly her full name intact) and may have settled the question as to whether she had any children.

⁶⁰⁹ Hassan (1950: fig. 83)

⁶¹⁰ Hassan (1950: pl. 38[c])

⁶¹¹ Hassan (1950: pl. 39[c])

⁶¹² Kanawati (1976b: 156-7)

⁶¹³ Kanawati (1976b: 157)

Two living wives are depicted in this tomb, and given that a divorced wife is unlikely to be shown, it possibly indicates a case of polygamy. If *Nbw-nbtj* is a daughter, given the relative sizes of the figures on the west wall, and the fact that the son shown here is not the eldest son, it would confirm the overlapping of the marriages of the tomb owner to his wives *Nfr-rs* and *Nbtj*.

G 346: *Sṯw*

Inspector of *wꜥb*-priests and *hnty(w)-š*- officials, Elder of the hall.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty V-VI; *Kanawati* – Dynasty IV or later.

Suggested dating: V – VI.

On the south wall of the north room *Sṯw* is shown standing with a staff and sceptre, in front of him with her arm across her chest is *ḥm.t=f mr.t=f Ppj* – ‘his beloved wife, *Ppj*’.⁶¹⁴ She reaches only to his waist. Behind them in two registers are their named and designated eldest son, two other sons and two daughters.

On the west wall of the south room *Sṯw* is shown standing with a staff and another wife stands behind him with her arm around his waist. She is *ḥm.t=f Hnt-wt* – ‘his wife, *Hnt-wt*’. She is shown larger than the other wife, reaching almost to her husband’s shoulder. No children accompany them.

Two living wives are depicted in the tomb possibly indicating polygamy. Only one of them has children.

G 376: *Nfr-tṯs*

Chief baker.

Dating: *Hawass* - Dynasty V.3-4.

Suggested dating: V.3-4

A recently excavated tomb above the workmen’s village at Giza has three false doors. The lintel of the central false door shows *Nfr-tṯs* standing with staff and sceptre. Behind him with one hand to his shoulder and the other to his wrist, is *ḥm.t=f Nfr-ḥtps* – ‘his wife, *Nfr-ḥtps*’.⁶¹⁵ The left jamb of the false door has inscription only but it has two right jambs with *Nfr-ḥtps* on the top of the outer jamb and four sons and four daughters shown on the jambs. The two daughters and two sons standing in the registers beneath

⁶¹⁴ Lepsius (1850: pl. 38)

Nfr-ḥtps are designated as *s3.t=s* and *s3=s* – ‘her daughter’ and ‘her son’, while those standing in the registers below the tomb owner are *s3.t=f* and *s3=f* – ‘his daughter’ and ‘his son’. It is possible that they are his children from another marriage. *Nfr-ḥtps* is also shown facing her husband on both the inner and outer jambs of his northern most false door, accompanied by three different sons. Hawass states that she has eleven children.⁶¹⁶

The southern false door belongs to a wife, *Nj-ḥh-Hwt-ḥr* who is described as *jm3ḥw.t ḥj=s* – ‘revered with her husband’. She has four sons and three daughters.

While this could be a case of polygamy, as one wife is only shown on the southern false door and is mother of seven of the tomb owner’s children, it is also possible that she died before he remarried. Hawass states ‘the first wife, Nyankhathor, who had evidently died before the doors were carved, was mourned here by her husband’.⁶¹⁷

SAQQARA

S 056: *Pḥn-wj-k3.j*

He of the curtain, chief justice and vizier, inspector of *wḥb*-priests of (the pyramid) ‘Pure-are-the-Places-of-Userkaf’.

Dating: *PM* – middle Dynasty V or later; *Harpur* – V.6-8E.

Suggested dating: V.6-8E.

The east wall of Room 1 shows *Pḥn-wj-k3.j* seated watching agricultural scenes. In front of him squatting at his feet, with one hand to his leg, is *ḥm.t=f Ḥtp-ḥr.s* – ‘his wife, *Ḥtp-ḥr.s*’.⁶¹⁸ A dog is under the chair and in one of the registers a son *Jtj* kneels as a scribe.

On the west wall of the same room *Pḥn-wj-k3.j* is shown standing with staff and cloth, watching fishing, fowling and desert animal scenes. Behind him, with one arm around his shoulder is *ḥm.t-ntr Nt jrj.t ḥt nswt Df3t-sn* – ‘the Priestess of Neith, the royal acquaintance, *Df3t-sn*’.⁶¹⁹ The top of the inscription where the designation would be is missing. A number of sons are shown; *Jtj* is between the tomb owner and his staff and

⁶¹⁵ Personal inspection and photographed by L. Donovan.

⁶¹⁶ Hawass (2006: 169)

⁶¹⁷ Hawass (2006: 169)

⁶¹⁸ Lepsius (1850: pl. 47)

his eldest son *Pth-hww* is facing his father in a lower register. While the woman's designation is missing here, it is on the false door, CG 1379, that *Pḥn-wj-k3.j* dedicated to his parents, *Špsj* and *Smrt*, in their tomb. The inscriptions above the two right-hand niches are *ḥm.t=f ḥm.t-ntr Ḥwt-ḥr Df3t-sn* and *ḥm.t=f [ḥm.t-ntr] Ḥwt-ḥr Ḥtp-ḥrs* – 'his wife, Priestess of Hathor *Df3t-sn*' and 'his wife, the [Priestess] of Hathor, *Ḥtp-ḥrs*'.⁶²⁰ The presence of this false door in his parent's tomb is commented on by Fischer who wondered if the false door of his parents and wives was not originally designed for his own mastaba, and was then replaced by another false door for a son who died prematurely.⁶²¹

Two wives are shown in the same room of the chapel and are also named, one behind the other, on the false door of *Pḥn-wj-k3.j*'s parents. This positioning next to each other confirms a case of polygamy.

S 103: *Rmnj/Mr-wj*

Overseer of the department of the *ḥntj-š*, overseer of the king's repast, overseer of the august places, overseer of the two cool chambers of the palace, overseer of all vegetation, overseer of what heaven gives and earth produces, one who is privy to the secrets of the king in all his places, royal chamberlain, sole companion.

Dating: *Kanawati* - Dynasty VI Temp. late Teti to early Pepy I.

Suggested dating: VI.1L-2E.

The small mud brick mastaba of *Rmnj* features his wife *Jrt-n-3ḥt/Jrj* prominently. On the west wall which is lined with limestone she is shown twice seated behind *Rmnj* on the same chair and to the south of this she has her own false door which matches the tomb owner's.⁶²² On the lower lintel she is described as 'honoured before the king', which Kanawati notes 'in the case of women this designation was held only by queens and princesses.'⁶²³ To the left of the inscriptions on the architrave she is seated on a box like chair, used by royalty, with the hieroglyphic sign for *Hwt* on the side.⁶²⁴

⁶¹⁹ Lepsius (1850: pl. 46)

⁶²⁰ Borchardt (1964: 36-7, pl. 9)

⁶²¹ Fischer (1979: 42)

⁶²² Kanawati (2009b: pls. 27-32, 49)

⁶²³ Kanawati (2009a: 1)

⁶²⁴ These are used for queens and rarely princesses. Kanawati (2000b: 15)

On the east wall a wife is shown kneeling beneath *Rmnj* in both the fishing and fowling scenes. While there is damage, *hm.t=f mr.t=f* is clearly visible on both scenes and in the fishing scene *Jr-n ...j* - traces of *Jrt-n-3ht/Jrj* are visible.⁶²⁵

On the south wall another wife smelling a lotus is shown seated on a block like seat having her hair attended to, while a servant stands in front of her holding a mirror and other servants present her with linen and boxes.⁶²⁶ She is described as *hm.t=f Sš...* - 'his wife *Sš...*'.⁶²⁷ Kanawati suggests that this is to be 'most likely read as 'Seshseshet', a name restricted at the time to Teti's mother and daughters'.⁶²⁸

Two eldest sons are also shown in this tomb, one in the fishing and fowling scene, the other as a scribe.

According to Kanawati this tomb is unusual in a number of ways: it has a decorated burial chamber (elsewhere in the Teti cemetery restricted to viziers), it shows two wives (*Rmnj* is the only official to do so in this cemetery), one of whom has her own false door (the only other wife to have a false door in the Teti cemetery is Mereruka's wife *Sš-sšt*).⁶²⁹ He suggests these features are possibly explained by *Rmnj*'s marriage to two royal women.

The eldest son *...r..j* (possibly *Mr-wj* after his father) is probably the son of the wife *Jrt-n-3ht/Jrj* as both are shown in the fishing and fowling scenes. *Sš-sšt* is only shown once in the tomb and not with her husband. She is probably the mother of the eldest son *Rdj-n[j]-Pth* shown as a scribe and possibly the two females shown on a fragment of architrave, *...St* and *...t*, possibly both named *Sš-sšt* after their mother.⁶³⁰

If as Kanawati suggests, *Rmnj* married two royal women, he is unlikely to have divorced a wife who is a member of the royal family. As both wives are represented as living in the decoration it is likely, therefore, that he practised polygamy.

⁶²⁵ Kanawati (2009b: pl. 45-47); Woods (2006: fig. 1)

⁶²⁶ This throne-like seat is attested only for queens, princesses and even kings see discussion under false door; Hair grooming scenes are attested in the tombs of *Pth-htp* II and *Jdw.t*.

⁶²⁷ Kanawati (2007: fig. 82); Kanawati (2009b: pl. 48)

⁶²⁸ Kanawati (2009a: 1)

⁶²⁹ Kanawati (2009a: 1)

S 140: *Nsw-wsr.t*

Overseer of the ten craftsmen, inspector of the craftsmen of the *w^cbt*.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty V-VI; *Harpur* – V-VI.

Suggested dating: V-VI.

The incomplete false door CG 1444 recorded by Borchardt has on the right jamb *hm.t=f Mstj/hm.t=f Jn-nfr-Hwt-hr* – ‘his wife, *Mstj*’/‘his wife *Jn-nfr-Hwt-hr*’ and Borchardt records ‘Dann stehende Frau’.⁶³¹ Under the name *Mstj* is a female figure, but the space under the name *Jn-nfr-Hwt-hr* is blank but a small female child stands with her hand extended as if to hold the hand of the missing wife.⁶³²

While one figure is missing, the fact that the inscriptions show the intention to place the two wives side by side, probably indicates polygamy.

S 142: *Mr.f-nb.f/Ffj/Wnsj-^cnh*

He of the curtain, chief justice and vizier, Priest of the Pyramid of Teti.

Dating: *Mysliwiec* - Dynasty VI.1-2.

Suggested dating: VI.1-2.

Mr.f-nb.f shows at least four wives in his tomb. On the façade he is accompanied by one of his wives, whose name has not been preserved, and a son. On the southern thickness of the entrance, the tomb owner is shown with a wife standing behind him with an arm to his shoulder. She is *hm.t=f mr.t=f Sšsšt* – ‘his beloved wife, *Sšsšt*’.⁶³³ She is almost the same size as the tomb owner. They are accompanied by two sons *Ffj* and *M3-nfr*.

On the west wall the tomb owner is shown twice, on the northern and southern end of the wall. He stands with a staff and sceptre; in front of him holding the staff is his son *M3-nfr*. On the northern end his wife kneels in front and is described as *hm.t=f mr.t=f Jrt*, – ‘his beloved wife, *Jrt*’, while at the southern end she kneels behind and is merely designated as *jrj.t ht nswt Jrt* – ‘Royal acquaintance, *Jrt*’.⁶³⁴

⁶³⁰ Kanawati (2009a: 12)

⁶³¹ Borchardt (1937: 127)

⁶³² Personally recorded in the Cairo Museum.

⁶³³ Myśliwiec (2000: 508, fig. 3); Myśliwiec (2004: fig.17b)

⁶³⁴ Myśliwiec (1999: figs. 37, 39); Myśliwiec (2004: figs. 18, 23)

At the northern end of the east wall, the tomb owner is shown standing twice, first accompanied by his wife *Nbt* and then with his wife *Sšsšt*. Both wives kneel in front of the tomb owner with one arm across the chest. The first inscription is *ḥm.t=f mr.t=f Nbt* - ‘his beloved wife, *Nbt*’, while the second reads *ḥm.t=f mr.t=f ḥs.t=f Sšsšt* - ‘his beloved wife, one praised by him, *Sšsšt*’.⁶³⁵

To the south of the east wall the tomb owner is shown fowling. Two women stand between his legs with the common designation of *ḥm.t=f mr.t=f* – ‘his beloved wife’ above them. They are named as *Mṯwt* and *Sšsšt*.⁶³⁶ In between them, in front of *Sšsšt* is the epithet *ḥs.t=f* - ‘one praised by him’.⁶³⁷ It is unclear whether this is part of the common designation or whether it refers specifically to *Sšsšt*. The only other time this is used in the tomb is on the other end of the east wall where it is again used for *Sšsšt*. It is also used on the façade, in relation to the tomb owner, *ḥs.j mw.t=f* - ‘one praised by his mother’.⁶³⁸

In the fowling scene the son *M3-nfr* accompanies his parents. This son is shown twice with his father and his wife *Jrt*, once with his father and his wife *Sšsšt* and once with his father and his two wives *Sšsšt* and *Mṯwt*. It is difficult therefore to determine who his mother was, although *Jrt* and *Sšsšt* must be prime contenders and the possibility of two sons having the same name can not be ruled out.

On lower registers of the northern, western and southern walls four women shown as musicians are all designated as his wives; they are all described as *ḥm.t=f mr.t=f* – ‘his beloved wife, and are named *Sšt*, *Jrt*, *Nbt* and *Mṯwt*.⁶³⁹ The order where the four are seated in a row on the north, south and west walls is always the same, *Sšsšt*, *Jrt*, *Nbt* and *Mṯwt*; but additionally on the south wall three registers have two wives in each - the top is *Sšsšt* and *Nbt*, the middle has *Jrt* and *Nbt*, while the bottom register has *Nbt* and *Mṯwt*.⁶⁴⁰ On both the west wall and once on the south wall *Jrt* has the additional title of *ḥs.t* - ‘singer’; this is also used on the west wall in relation to *Nbt*.

⁶³⁵ Myśliwiec (2004: fig. 20)

⁶³⁶ Myśliwiec (1999: figs. 38,49[b]); Myśliwiec (2004: fig. 21).

⁶³⁷ Jones (2000: entry 2402) translates *ḥzy* as ‘one praised by his mother’ but ‘one favoured by his siblings’ (entry 2406)

⁶³⁸ Myśliwiec (2004: fig. 11)

⁶³⁹ Myśliwiec (1999: fig. 45), Myśliwiec (2004: figs. 19, 22, 23)

Two other women in the tomb are also of interest. In the northern corner of the east wall a male *Mr.f-nb.f* is shown seated at an offering table. In the register below a woman is also seated at an offering table. She is *hm.t=f mr.t=f Hmj-* ‘his beloved wife, *Hmj*’.⁶⁴¹ However, as Myśliwiec points out, this is likely to be a depiction of a son with the same name as his father and his own wife, as the style, colour, workmanship and medium suggest this is a later addition.⁶⁴²

The other woman of interest stands behind the tomb owner on the northern doorway thickness with her arm around his shoulder, she is *jm3hw.t hr Jnpw tpj- dw=f Mrs-ꜥnh* - ‘revered with Anubis who presides over his mountain, *Mrs-ꜥnh*’.⁶⁴³ Two sons are shown in front of the tomb owner. This is a parallel scene to the one on the southern thickness where the wife *Sšsšt.t* stands behind the tomb owner with two sons in front of him. On both thicknesses the second son is called *M3-nfr*. On the southern side the other son is *Fff* and on the northern side there is damage but the other son appears to be called *Wm-smw*.

The wife shown on the southern doorway thickness, *Sšsšt*, is probably a daughter of king Teti, as this name seems to have been used exclusively for his daughters, who all have a ‘good name’.⁶⁴⁴ It is possible, then that *Mrs-ꜥnh* is the second name of *Sšsšt*.⁶⁴⁵ Speaking of *Mrs-ꜥnh*, Myśliwiec states that ‘Whatever was her relationship with the tomb owner her epithet seems to indicate that she had passed away before his cult chapel was decorated’⁶⁴⁶. However her epithet *jm3hw.t hr Jnpw tpj dw=f* - ‘revered with Anubis who presides over his mountain’ is also used on the southern doorway thickness with the figure of *Sšsšt* who is shown numerous times inside the chapel, and clearly is not dead. It would be unusual for the entrance thicknesses to be decorated last.

⁶⁴⁰ Myśliwiec (2004: fig. 22)

⁶⁴¹ Myśliwiec (1999: fig. 51)

⁶⁴² Myśliwiec (2000: 504)

⁶⁴³ Myśliwiec (2004: fig.17[a])

⁶⁴⁴ Seshseshet/ Waatethethor wife of Mereruka; Seshseshet/Sheshit wife of Neferseshemptah; Seshseshet/Nebukhetnebty wife of Kagemni; Seshseshet/ Sheshti wife Shepsipuptah; Seshseshet/Idut who appears to have died young and been buried in the modified tomb of Ihy, in the Unas cemetery. Seshseshet the wife of Isi at Edfu may be another daughter

⁶⁴⁵ Kanawati (2003: 50)

⁶⁴⁶ Myśliwiec (2004: 88)

The three scenes which show all four of his wives playing the harp together indicate that he was married to all four at the same time.

S 146: *Mḥw*

He of the curtain, chief justice and vizier.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty VI Temp. Pepy I or later; *Harpur* – VI. mid Merenre to early Pepy II; *Altenmüller* – Pepy II.

Suggested dating: VI.2-6.

Mḥw shows two wives in his tomb. In Room I he is shown fishing on the west wall and fowling on the east. In the fowling scene a woman sits between his legs holding a bird and the tomb owner's leg. She is *jrj.t ht nswt ḥm.t=f Nbt* – 'The royal acquaintance, his wife, *Nbt*'.⁶⁴⁷ They are accompanied by two sons, the eldest who has been chipped out and *s3=f Htp-k3* – 'his son, *Htp-k3*'.

In the fishing scene another wife sits in the same position. She is *ḥm.t=f Nfr-k3w.s rn=s nfr Jkw* – 'his wife, *Nfr-k3ws* her good name *Jkw*'.⁶⁴⁸ They are accompanied by a son who has been chipped out, *s3=f smsw [Mr.j]* – 'his eldest son, [*Mr.j*]' and a daughter *s3.t=f Mrwt* – 'his daughter, *Mrwt*'. Both wives wear a fillet with three lotuses attached.

On the west wall of Room 3 there are three registers of offering bearers before *Mḥw* and *Nfr-k3w.s*, the wife shown in the fishing scene; although the relationship is not indicated here, she is accompanied by the same daughter *Mrwt* and a son, who is again chipped out. *Nfr-k3w.s* stands behind *Mḥw* with one arm around his shoulders, and is described as *s3.t nswt nt ht=f jm3ḥw.t [Nfr]-k3w.s rn=s nfr Jkw* – 'the King's daughter of his body, the revered one [*Nfr*]-*k3w.s* her good name *Jkw*'.⁶⁴⁹

Altenmüller concludes that *Nbt* is actually a different woman from *Nfr-k3w.s*.⁶⁵⁰ The differing titles of the two women and the different children accompanying them support this. The placing of two different wives in the same position in the fishing and fowling scenes indicates they were both alive and married to *Mḥw* at the same time, a case of polygamy.

⁶⁴⁷ Altenmüller (1998: fig. 11)

⁶⁴⁸ Altenmüller (1998: fig. 12)

⁶⁴⁹ Altenmüller (1998: fig. 53)

⁶⁵⁰ Altenmüller (1998: 78)

PROVINCES

DEIR EL-GEBAWI

P 033: *Hnḳw/Jj..f*

He of the curtain, chief justice and vizier, overlord of the Du-ef nome.

Dating: *PM* – Old Kingdom; *Kanawati* – Dynasty VI Early-middle Pepy I.

Suggested dating: VI.2.

On the north wall *Hnḳw* is shown seated at an offering table with a wife seated behind him. She is described as *ḥm.t=f mr.t=f jrj.t ḥt nswt Ḥntt-k3 rn=s nfr[.t] Jjj* – ‘his beloved wife, Royal acquaintance, *Ḥntt-k3* her good name *Jjj*’.⁶⁵¹

On the south wall a woman, named as *Nbt*, is shown seated at an offering table. While Davies states that *Nbt* may be ‘a sister or daughter’⁶⁵² of *Hnḳw*, a recent re-recording of the tomb revealed her true identity. To the left of the figure is an inscription in black paint *3bd 3 prt sw 13 ḳrs.t(w).s nfr ḥkrt [nswt] wḥtt Nbt ḥm.t=f mr.t=f* – ‘the third month of the winter season, day 13. She was buried well. The sole ornamented one of the king, Nebet, his wife, his beloved’.⁶⁵³

Kanawati states that ‘*Nbt* was one of two known wives of *Hnḳw* and it is possible that she died during the cutting and decoration of the tomb, and that an independent offering scene was then prepared for her together with a burial apartment immediately in front of it. The date of her burial is also recorded in black paint, the only such record in the cemetery and a generally rare occurrence.’⁶⁵⁴ Probably the inscription was made for her by her husband and she was possibly *Hnḳw*’s first wife before *Ḥntt-k3*, or at least she died before the later.’⁶⁵⁵

EL HAWAWISH

P 072: *Dw3-Mnw*

Overseer of commissions of the young men, steward of the great estate.

Dating: *Kanawati* – Dynasty V Neuserre or slightly earlier.

Suggested dating: V.5-6.

⁶⁵¹ Davies (1902b: pl. 26); Kanawati (2005: pl. 53)

⁶⁵² Davies (1902b: 30)

⁶⁵³ Kanawati (2005: 75, pl. 57)

⁶⁵⁴ It is also recorded in the tomb of *Nj-k3w-jssj* at Saqqara (S 090).

⁶⁵⁵ Kanawati (2005: 73-4)

The false door shows two women who are identified as wives of the tomb owner. On the panel seated behind *Dw3-Mnw*, on the same chair, is *hm.t=f jrj.t [ht] nswt Hnwt jm3hw.t hr ntr-3* – ‘his wife, the royal acquaintance, *Hnwt*, revered with the great god’.⁶⁵⁶

The right jamb shows a woman standing behind *Dw3-Mnw*, with a son in front, she is *hm.t=[f] D[f]3t-s[n]* – ‘[his] wife, *D[f]3t-s[n]*’.⁶⁵⁷ On the left jamb a similar scene occurs, but with a different son, but all that remains of the inscription is *hm.t=f ..t ..3 ..* – ‘his wife, ..t ..3 ..’.⁶⁵⁸ Kanawati states that ‘the *t* may be that of the name *Hnwt* and the *3* that of *Df3.t-sn*’.⁶⁵⁹ If this is the case, then we are dealing with the same wife with two names.

Analysis of the line drawings shows a piece above the *f* which could not be a *d* as it runs in the opposite direction and there is not enough room above the *t* for the *w* quail chick. It is more likely that the line above the *f* is part of 𓆎 - *hm[.t]=f* - ‘his wife’, the same as on the other jamb. The name *Hnwt* would then fit in with the quail chick coming before the *t*. If this is the case then the woman shown on the panel and described as ‘his wife’ is shown again on the left hand jamb and a second wife *Df3t-sn* is shown on the right jamb, indicating polygamy.

EL-HAGARSA

P 106: *Mrjj-3*

Count, lector priest, sole companion.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty VI; *Harpur* – First Intermediate Period; *Kanawati* – Dynasty VIII probably early.

Suggested dating: VI.7-FIP.

Six wives are shown in the tomb. On the top of the west wall *Mrjj-3* is shown receiving offerings of birds, standing behind him, with one hand on his wrist, is *hm.t=f mr.t=f hkrt nswt w3tt Js3* – ‘his beloved wife, the sole royal ornament, *Js3*’.⁶⁶⁰ Underneath this, the tomb owner and the same wife are shown seated on the same chair. His wife has her

⁶⁵⁶ Kanawati (1986: fig. 5)

⁶⁵⁷ Kanawati (1986: 18, fig. 5)

⁶⁵⁸ Kanawati (1986: 18, fig 5)

⁶⁵⁹ Kanawati (1986: 18)

⁶⁶⁰ Kanawati (1995: pl. 41)

arms clasped around his shoulders and chest and is described as *hkrt nswt mr.t hj=s jm3hw.t Js*j – ‘the royal ornament, beloved of her husband, the revered one, *Js*j’.⁶⁶¹

In the top register on the north wall this same wife is shown for a third time, standing behind her husband with hand to his chest and the other to his upper forearm, as he receives birds. The inscription above is *hm.t=f mr.t[=f] hkrt nswt w^ctt hm[.t]-ntr Hwt-hr Js*j – ‘his wife, [his] beloved, the sole royal ornament, the *hm[.t]-ntr*-priestess of Hathor, *Js*j’.⁶⁶² The inscription behind her is *hkrt nswt w^ctt jm3hw.t hr Hwt-hr nb.t Hmw Js*j – ‘the sole royal ornament, revered with Hathor, lady of Hemu, *Js*j’). Facing them are a daughter and three sons of the tomb owner, but they are clearly not the children of *Js*j, as each has the name of the woman to whom they were born added after their name. This distinguishing of children of other wives has implications for other tombs. It clearly shows that children can be designated as *s3=f* or *s3.t=f* when shown with their mother and father but when they are shown in the presence of their father and a wife, other than their mother, there is definite attempt to clearly show their parentage.

This is again demonstrated to the right of the previous scene where *Mrjj-^c3* is shown fowling. Behind him is the large figure of a woman holding a bird, ‘a badly effaced hieratic inscription in front of her ... suggests the name *Js*j, that of the wife regularly shown with Mery-aa’.⁶⁶³ Between them is a small figure *s3.t=f Šm^ct ms.t n[.t] Tp-pw* – ‘his daughter, *Šm^ct*, born to *Tp-pw*’.

In the lower register the tomb owner is seated with a woman behind him, possibly the same wife *Js*j, as facing them are six daughters, the first, third and fifth have *ms.t n* – ‘born to’ and the name of their mother, the second, fourth and sixth are *sn.t=s* – ‘her sister’. Behind are five additional wives who smell lotus flowers. They are *hm.t=f Hsjjt*; *hm.t=f Nfr-tntt*; *hm.t=f Tp-pw*; *hm.t=f Nhj*; *hm.t=f Wntšj* – ‘his wife, *Hsjjt*; his wife *Nfr-tntt*; his wife *Tp-pw*; his wife *Nhj*; his wife *Wntšj*’.

The fact that all six wives are shown on the same wall, and five, probably six, on the same register, indicates a clear case of polygamy. The attempt to define the maternity of each child when they are shown not with their mother, but in the presence of another

⁶⁶¹ Kanawati (1995: pl. 41)

⁶⁶² Kanawati (1995: pl. 42)

⁶⁶³ Kanawati (1995: 38)

wife is also an indication of the complex family groupings. Three sons and one daughter, from four wives, had the same name (*Nnw*) and four, possibly five daughters, from three wives, had the same name (*Šmꜥt*). Simpson suggests that *Jsj* may have been *Mrjj-ꜥ3*'s most recent wife who had not yet produced a child.⁶⁶⁴ Kanawati suggests that it was more likely that she was his first wife who was childless, due to her prominent positions in the scenes and the fact that she is the only wife with titles.⁶⁶⁵

On the south wall another son is shown placing a bowl near *Mrjj-ꜥ3*'s nose, he is described as *s3t s3=k J3s* – ‘making libation, your son *J3s*’.⁶⁶⁶ On the west wall *Mrjj-ꜥ3* is shown with his wife *Jsj*, and presenting a bird is the large figure of a male *jw smsw ... [J]3s 3pd.w ...* – ‘the eldest ... [*J*]3s, fowl.’.⁶⁶⁷ Presumably, this is the same son, but part of the inscription, which may have held the clue to his maternity, is destroyed.

DENDERA

P 112: *Mrrj/Mrr-jkr*

Count, seal bearer.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty VII; *Kanawati* - Dynasty VI Pepy II; *Fischer* – Dynasty IX

Suggested dating: VI.4-FIP.

On a block *Mrrj* stands with staff and sceptre with a wife behind him who holds his wrist, she is *hm.t=f mr.t=f hkrt nswt wꜥtt hm.t-ntr Hwt-hr nb[.t] Msnt Shtj* – ‘his beloved wife, the sole royal ornament, *hm.t-ntr*-priestess of Hathor, mistress of *Msnt, Shtj*’.⁶⁶⁸

Another block shows *Mrrj* with a different wife behind him in exactly the same position, she is *hm.t=f mr.t[=f] hkrt nswt wꜥtt hm.t-ntr Hwt-hr nb.t Jwn.t jm3hw.t hr ntr-ꜥ3 nb pt Bbj* – ‘his beloved wife, sole royal ornament, priestess of Hathor, mistress of *Jwn.t* revered with the great god, lord of the heaven, *Bbj*’.⁶⁶⁹

Neither of these women are shown with children, although another block shows *s3.t=f mr.t=f ꜥwj.j-rdjt.s-j* – ‘his beloved daughter, *ꜥwj.j-rdjt.s-j*’.⁶⁷⁰

⁶⁶⁴ Simpson (1974: 100-1)

⁶⁶⁵ Kanawati (1995: 25-6)

⁶⁶⁶ Kanawati (1995: pl. 37)

⁶⁶⁷ Kanawati (1995: pl. 41)

⁶⁶⁸ Petrie (1900: pl. 8[4])

⁶⁶⁹ Petrie (1900: pl. 8[b:1])

⁶⁷⁰ Petrie (1900: pl. 8[31])

Fischer suggests that a woman *Tt.j*, whose stela was placed in the tomb by *Sn-ndsw.j*, was probably a third wife.⁶⁷¹

The architrave, reconstructed by Fischer, shows an unnamed wife (probably either *Sh.tj* or *Bbj*), two daughters (*Bbj* and *ʿwjj-rdjts-j*) and two unnamed men.⁶⁷² These are unlikely to include the son *Sn-ndsw.j* who was probably the son of *Tt.j*, as he is ‘unlikely to be represented carrying offerings to a lady other than his mother’.⁶⁷³ However it is to be noted that *Bbj* is not designated as a child of the tomb owner and the name *Sn-ndsw.j* does not occur on the stela of *Tt.j* but is reconstructed by Fischer.⁶⁷⁴

If *Tt.j* was a wife she is likely to have died as she is commemorated on a stela standing alone while both *Sh.tj* and *Bbj* are shown on blocks from the walls and are standing behind *Mrrj* with one hand on his wrist. These parallel scenes suggest a case of polygamy.

EDFU

P 129: *K3r/Mrjj-R^c-nfr*

Great overlord in the nome, overseer of the *hnty(w)-š*-officials of Pepy.

Dating: *PM* – VI Temp. Teti - Merenre; *Kanawati* – VI Temp. Merenre; *El-Khadragy* - Dynasty VI Temp. Merenre to Pepy II.

Suggested dating: VI.2-6.

The offering niche of *K3r/Mrjj-R^c-nfr* depicts a number of wives. The lintel of the false door shows *K3r* seated with a wife standing behind him with her hand to his shoulder, she is *hm.t=f mr.t=f Jntj* – ‘his beloved wife, *Jntj*’ and seated on the ground is *s3=f smsw mrj=f hk3 hwt smr w^ctj Js* – ‘his beloved eldest son, the estate manager, sole companion, *Js*’.⁶⁷⁵

On the right jamb *K3r* is shown with another wife who stands with her arm across her chest and is depicted as a small figure between him and his staff. She is *hm.t=f mr.t=f*

⁶⁷¹ Fischer (1968: 152)

⁶⁷² Fischer (1968: 151)

⁶⁷³ Kanawati (1976b: 152)

⁶⁷⁴ Fischer (1968:152)

⁶⁷⁵ Daressy (1917: 132) corrected by El-Khadragy (2002: 218, fig. 7)

Hntj – ‘his beloved wife, *Hntj*’.⁶⁷⁶ Behind *K3r* holding his hand is *s3=f mrj=f hrj-tp nswt Js* – ‘his beloved son, the royal chamberlain, *Js*’.

A slab stela, which was embedded above the false door, shows *K3r* seated on a chair with two wives. Kneeling in front of his feet is *hm.t=f mr.t=f Jntj* – ‘his beloved wife, *Jntj*’.⁶⁷⁷ Kneeling under *K3r*’s chair is a wife identified as *hm.t=f mr.t=f Hntj* – ‘his beloved wife, *Hntj*’.⁶⁷⁸ A number of children are shown. One son floating above *K3r*’s wrist, with his arms behind his back is *s3=f mrj=f hrj-tp nswt Js* – ‘his beloved son, the royal chamberlain, *Js*’. He is above the wife *Jntj* and is probably her son, as she is shown on the false door with a similarly named son although here he is not designated as eldest. The smaller size of this son may indicate that he is younger than the three sons and a daughter shown on the baselines to the right. These children, designated as three sons – the eldest *Js*⁶⁷⁹, *K3r*, *Hr-htp* and a daughter *Twj* are likely to be children of the wife *Hntj*. They are separated from *Js*, the son of *Jntj*, by their father’s staff and a row of hieroglyphs, as their mother, *Hntj* is separated from the wife *Jntj* by the chair legs. The daughter is identical in size to her mother.

On the architrave above, *K3r* sits with a third wife behind him on the same chair. She is *hm.t=f mr.t=f špss.t nswt S3..n-ht* – ‘his beloved wife, noblewoman of the king, *S3..n-ht*’.⁶⁸⁰ A number of different sons are shown as offering bearers, the eldest *Ppjj-^εnh*, *J3s*, *Ppjj-^εnh-m-Mn-nfr*, *Hwj-wj* and *Ppjj-m-ht*.

Thus *K3r* shows three different wives with their respective children, including three eldest sons, two of whom were called *Js*. As they are all shown on the same offering niche this is most likely a case of polygamy.

Daressy suggests that stela E.A. 1341 may also belong to *K3r*.⁶⁸¹ Kanawati suggests that if this is so, and stela E.A. 1319A is of the same provenance, that he may have had another wife *hm.t=f mr.t=f hkrt nswt w^εtt Bhnw* – ‘his beloved wife, sole Royal ornament, *Bhnw*’.⁶⁸² If this stela does belong to him it would be from early in his career. She is not shown with any children and is not represented in his tomb at Edfu.

⁶⁷⁶ Daressy records the name as *Hnt=s*, but this is corrected by El-Khadragy (2002: 225, note 99)

⁶⁷⁷ El-Khadragy (2002: fig. 6)

⁶⁷⁸ El-Khadragy (2002: fig. 6)

⁶⁷⁹ Corrected from *Jdj* to *Js* by El-Khadragy (2002: 217, fig. 6)

⁶⁸⁰ Daressy (1917: 138)

⁶⁸¹ Daressy (1917: 140)

She may have died prematurely, but it seems unusual that early in his career his wife held the title *hkrt nswt* but as his position becomes more important, of his three wives, only one holds the title *šps.t nswt*, although this title is usually reserved for royalty. Fischer notes ‘the evidence for yet another wife seems highly doubtful since the titulary of the *Q3r*, is very different from that of the one at Edfu’.⁶⁸³ The possibility of an earlier fourth wife is slight but polygamy with the three wives shown in his tomb at Edfu is evident.

P 130: *Jsj*

He of the curtain, chief justice and vizier, great overlord in the nome, hereditary prince, count.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty VI Temp. Isesi, Unas, Teti, Pepy I.

Suggested dating: V.8- VI.2.

Two wives are shown in *Jsj*’s tomb. Shown twice on the false door is *hm.t=f mr.t=f Sšsšt* – ‘his beloved wife, *Sšsšt*’.⁶⁸⁴ She is the same size as *Jsj* and they are accompanied by two sons, *Jdw* and *K3r*, and three daughters, *Hnwt*, *Hpn-m3t* and a third.⁶⁸⁵ Unfortunately no depictions are available. She is also shown on a lintel crouching under *Jsj*’s chair smelling a lotus, and is designated again as *hm.t=f mr.t=f Sšsšt* – ‘his beloved wife, *Sšsšt*’.⁶⁸⁶ In front censing is *s3 mrjj=f Hr-n-ht* – his beloved son, *Hr-n-ht*.

A second wife is shown on the slab kneeling under *Jsj*’s legs and is designated as *hm.t=f mr.t=f S3t-hr* – ‘his beloved wife, *S3t-hr*’.⁶⁸⁷ They are accompanied by sons called *K3r*⁶⁸⁸, and *Hrwj*, and two daughters, *Hpw-wb-n-m3t* and *Hnt*.⁶⁸⁹ No depiction is available.

⁶⁸² Kanawati (1976b: 151)

⁶⁸³ Fischer (2000: note 30)

⁶⁸⁴ Alliot (1935: pl. 8)

⁶⁸⁵ Alliot (1935: 23)

⁶⁸⁶ Kanawati (2003: 46)

⁶⁸⁷ Alliot (1935: 25)

⁶⁸⁸ Two sons with the name *K3r* are shown in the group of 12 children on the cornice, Alliot (1938: 94) although three are shown here.

⁶⁸⁹ Alliot (1935: 96)

Three sons are named as having mothers other than the two wives shown in the reliefs. They are *s3=f K3r ms n Jnt* – ‘his son, *K3r* born to *Jnt*’; *s3=f K3r ms n Jbj* – ‘his son, *K3r* born to *Jbj*’; and *s3=f T3wjj ms n Nfr-ḥnkt* – ‘his son *T3wjj* born to *Nfr-ḥnkt*’.⁶⁹⁰

Jsj therefore has inscriptions for three wives who were mothers to his sons, and in reliefs shows another two wives who are also shown with children. Kanawati suggests that these two may be the same wife⁶⁹¹ but the presence of different children would suggest otherwise. This is more likely an instance of polygamy with at least two wives, the other three mentioned in inscriptions more than likely having died or divorced.

DAKHLA

P 146: *Jm3-Ppjj/Jm3-Mrj-R*

Governor of the Oasis of Dachla, Overseer of Priests

Dating: *Osing & Fakhry* - Dynasty VI second half of the reign of Pepy I.

Suggested dating: VI.2.

A statue found in the tomb of *Jm3-Ppjj*, shows him seated with a woman to his left. She is *ḥm.t=f mr.t=f šps.t nswt Jstw* – ‘his beloved wife, noblewoman of the King, *Jstw*’.⁶⁹²

Two mirrors belong to a woman named as *Jgjt* who is Royal acquaintance, Priestess of Hathor.⁶⁹³ She is also mentioned on an incomplete stela *šps.t nswt ḥm.t hḳ3 Jppj ... rn=s nfr Jgjt* – ‘noblewoman of the King, wife of the governor, *Jppj*... her good name *Jgj.t*’.⁶⁹⁴

It is impossible to know whether this was a case of successive wives of polygamy.

8.2 Data Summary

The examination of the seventeen instances of more than one wife being shown in the tomb, revealed:

Probably only one wife: G 063, G 144.

Possible death or divorce of a wife, or polygamy: G 141a, G 376, P 033, P 072,

P 112, P 130, P 146.

⁶⁹⁰ Alliot (1935: 25)

⁶⁹¹ Kanawati (2003:46)

⁶⁹² Valloggia (1998: fig. 14)

⁶⁹³ Valloggia (1998: 14)

Cases of polygamy: G 272, G 346, S 056, S 103, S 140, S 142, S 146, P 106, P 112, P 129, P 130.

8.3 Polygamy (TABLE Q: POLYGAMY)

8.3.1 Dating

Of the 11 cases of polygamy identified, two occurred at Giza, five at Saqqara and five in the provinces. They fell into the time frames:-

DYNASTY	CASE NUMBER	NUMBER OF WIVES	TOTAL OF CASES
Dynasty IV			0
Dynasty V.6-9	G 272	2	2
	S 056	2	
Dynasty V-VI	G 346	2	2
	S 140	2	
Dynasty VI	S 103	2	7
	S 142	4	
	S 146	2	
	P 106	6	
	P 112	2 or 3	
	P 129	3	
	P 130	5	

All cases of polygamy fall within the time frame of mid Dynasty V to the end of VI or slightly later. The instances where more than two wives are present are dated to VI.1-2, VI.1-2, VI.3, VI.6-7, V.8-VI.2 and possibly VI.7-IX. This increasing number of wives within the polygamous marriage occurs twice at Saqqara and in the provinces of el Hagârsa, Dendera and twice at Edfu. This may indicate the emergence of a new development in family relationships.

8.3.2 Titles

The titles held by the polygamists were:-

Chief Justice and Vizier: S 056, S 142, S 146; P 130.

Nomarch: P 106, P 129, P 130 .

Sealbearer of King of Upper Egypt: P 112.

Elder of the Hall: G 272, G 346.

⁶⁹⁴ Valloggia (1998: 14)

Overseer of the ten craftsmen, inspector of the craftsmen of the *wʿbt*: S 140.

Overseer of the department of the *hnty-š*, overseer of the king's repast, overseer of the august places, overseer of the two cool chambers of the palace, overseer of all vegetation, overseer of what heaven gives and earth produces, one who is privy to the secrets of the king in all his places, royal chamberlain, sole companion: S 103

The first two titles, held by six polygamists, are positions of immense importance and place these officials close to the king. As there are a number of instances of polygamy practiced by kings, it is not so surprising that men of the highest social and economic ranking, with positions such as Chief Justice and Vizier also began to practice polygamy. These range in date from Dynasty V.6-8E to Dynasty VI.2-3. In the provinces, men in the position of nomarch began to practice polygamy from Dynasty VI.1-2 to VI.6-7, soon after the introduction of the position. The examples of men with lesser titles are from Dynasty V-VI, V.6-9, VI.4-7 and Dynasties V-VI but the reason for them practicing polygamy may be linked to an infertile wife rather than a position of power and wealth (see discussion below).

8.3.3 Children

Of the eleven probable cases of polygamy, the positioning of children usually clearly indicates who their mother was. The use of the term *s3=f* – 'his son', *s3=f smsw* – 'his eldest son' or *s3.t=f* 'his daughter' designates paternity. The use of *sn.t=s* – 'her sister' is used in groups of children, along with iconographic measures to delineate maternal and filial relationships.

G 272: *K3.j-dw3* – his wife *Nfr-rs* is linked to four sons, his eldest *ʿnh-wd=s*, *Hmw*, *Pth-špss* and *Nfr-m3ʿt*. They are shown in two registers directly below the tomb owner and this wife. His wife *Nbtj* is not linked to any children.

G 346: *Stw* – his wife *Ppj* is shown with three son and two daughters, his eldest *Jr-n*, *Mn-k3.w-Rʿ-ʿnh*, *Stw*, and daughters *Nfr.t-h3-Mn-k3.w-Rʿ* and *Hn.t-wt*. They are shown in two registers directly behind, but not separated from the tomb owner and this wife. The wife *Hnt-wt* is not shown with any children. While Kanawati notes that the scenes are incomplete⁶⁹⁵ *Stw* is shown with his wife behind him north of the false door in the south room. The false door is incomplete but

Lepsius clearly shows that the area around the tomb owner and his wife as delineated by the inscriptions and joints, could not accommodate children.

S 056: *Pḥn-w.j-k3.j* – The wife *Df3.t-sn* is shown behind the tomb owner with ‘his son ... *Jtj*’ in front. In the registers facing them are ‘his brother’ and below him ‘his eldest son, ..., *Pth-ḥww*’. This may be the eldest son of the tomb owner, or of his brother. The wife, *Ḥtp-ḥr.s* is shown kneeling in front of the tomb owner, no children are in the near vicinity, although ‘his son ...*Jtj*’ is shown kneeling in a register above but he is separated from the couple by the angled staff. This is one of the few instances where the same son is shown with both wives but he is clearly a part of one family group but not the other where he is shown in his official capacity.

S 103: *Rmnj/Mr-wj* - The wife *Jrt-n-3ḥt/Jrjj* is shown with the eldest son [*M*]r-[w]j, while the wife *Sšsšt* was probably the mother of the scribe, the eldest son *Rdj-n[j]-Pth* and possibly two daughters named after her.

S 140: *Nsw-wsr.t* - The wife *Mstj* is not shown with children while a small girl has her hand outstretched towards the space for the figure of the wife *Jn-nfr-Ḥwt-ḥr*.

S 142: *Mr.f-nb.f* – The wife *Sšsšt* is shown with two sons *M3-nfr* (chipped out) and *Fff*. *M3-nfr* is also shown in the fowling scene where *Sšsšt* is shown with another wife, *Mttw*. The wife *Jrt* is shown twice with the son *M3-nfr* (chipped out). It is possible that more than one son had the same name.

S 146: *Mḥw* – the wife *Nfr-k3ws* is shown on the west wall and in the fishing scene with the eldest son [*Mr.j*], while the wife *Nbt* is shown in the fowling scene with ‘his eldest son ...’ and ‘his son, *Ḥtp-k3*’. While Altenmüller says the same eldest son is shown with both wives⁶⁹⁶ as the name is destroyed in all cases it is possible that there are two different eldest sons.

P 106 *Mrjj-ꜥ3* – the wife *Jsj* is shown three, possibly five, times but is not linked to any children. When children occur on the north wall their maternal link is clearly

⁶⁹⁵ Kanawati (1976b: 154)

stated. Either the term *ms/ms.t n[.t] –* ‘born to’ or *sn.t=s* – ‘her sister’ is used. The wife *Nfr-tntt* is linked to the son *Nnw* and the daughters *Šmꜥt*, *Dbn* and possibly another also called *Šmꜥt*. The wife *Nhj* has a son *Nnw* and daughters *Šmꜥt* and *Šmꜥt*. The wife *Wntšj* has a son *Nnw*. The wife *Hsjjt* has ‘his eldest daughter’ *Nnw* and another *Bbj*. The wife *Tp-pw* has one daughter *Šmꜥt*. The maternity of the son *J3s* is unclear due to damage to the tomb.

P 112 *Mrrj/ Mrr-jkr* – neither wife *Shtj* nor *Bbj* are shown with children. A block shows two girls standing, the second is *s3.t=f ꜥwj.j-rdjts.j* – ‘his daughter, ꜥwj.j-rdjts.j’ the one in front only has her name *Bbj* remaining. If she is also a daughter they are probably both the daughters of the wife *Bbj*, due to the similarity of name and their proximity on the relief. A son is also named in the tomb, *Sn-ndsw.j*, probably the son of the wife *Ttj*, for whom he provided a stela.

P 129: *K3r/ Mrjj-Rꜥ-nfr* – the wife *S3..n-htk* is shown on the architrave with five sons, the eldest, *Ppjj-ꜥnh* and *J3s*, *Ppjj-ꜥnh-Mn-nfr*, *Hwj-wj* and *Ppjj-m-ḥ3t*. The wife *Hntj* is shown on the slab stela with three sons and a daughter, the eldest son *Jsj*, *K3r*, *Hr-ḥtp* and the daughter *Twj*. She is also shown on the lintel of the false door with the same eldest son *Jsj*. The wife *Jntj* is shown on both the slab stela and the right outer jamb with her son *Jsj*. This is a different son as he is shown as a smaller figure than the eldest son *Jsj* on the slab stela and his only title is *hr-tp nswt* while the other eldest son *Jsj* is *ḥk3 ḥwt hrj-tp nswt pr-ꜥ3*. He is also referred to as ‘eldest son’ and his diminutive size may indicate that he is the youngest of all the children.

P 130: *Jsj* – the wife *Sšsšt* is shown with the sons *Jdw*, *K3r* and with three daughters, *Hnwt*, *Hpn-m3ꜥt* and an unnamed third. A woman of the same name is also shown with a different son, *Hr-n-ḥt*. This is possibly the same woman. Inscriptions in the tomb link three more sons to different wives. *K3r* is born to *Jnt*, *K3r* born to *Jbj* and *T3wjj* born to *Nfr-ꜥnkt*. The wife *S3.t-hr* is shown with two sons *K3r* and *Hrwj* and daughters *Hpw-ꜥb-n-mꜥ3t* and *Hnt*.

⁶⁹⁶ Altenmüller (1988:78)

Very clearly, where polygamy was practiced, tomb owners went to great lengths to identify the maternal links of their children. Children are usually shown in close proximity to only their mothers but if they are shown near a wife who is not their mother, then their maternity is stated.

8.3.4 More than one wife but one with no apparent children

G 272: *K3.j-dw3* – one wife *Nbtj* (designated as ‘his beloved’) is not linked to any children, his other wife is linked to four sons.

G 346: *Stw* – one wife *Hnwt* is not linked to any children, the other wife (designated as ‘his beloved’) is shown with three sons and two daughters.

S 056: *Phn-w.j-k3.j* – one wife *Htp-hrs* is not linked to any children while the other wife is linked to one and possibly two sons.

S 140: *Nsw-wsrt* – one wife *Mstj* is not linked to any children, the other wife *Jn-nfr-Hwt-hr* is linked to a daughter.

S 142: *Mr.f-nb.f* – one wife *Nbt* is not linked to any children, while the other three are possibly linked to children.

P 106: *Mrjj-3* – one wife *Jsj* is not linked to any children while the other five wives all have children.

P 112: *Mrrj/Mrr-jkr* – one wife *Shtj* is not linked to any children while the other two are tentatively linked to children.

In seven of the eleven cases of polygamy, one wife is not linked to any children. The infertility of a wife leading to a second marriage without divorce can only be surmised in the cases of G 272, G 346 and S 056, S 140 as in the other instances a larger number of wives existed (S 142, P 106, P 112). Interestingly, this apparent infertility of one wife covers the three instances where polygamy was practiced by tomb owners who did not have high titles – G 272, G 346 and S 140. It is possible then, that while polygamy was practiced by a limited number of Viziers and Nomarchs as a privilege of rank, influence and wealth, it may have been practiced by three lesser officials as a necessity to produce an heir.

8.3.5 Parallel scenes

Parallel scenes were used in the tomb of *Mhw* (S 146) where one wife is shown in the fishing scene while the other is in the same position in the fowling scene. However, *Nfr-k3w.s*, who held the title *s3.t nswt* – ‘king’s daughter’, is shown in an additional scene in the tomb.

In the tomb of *Mrrj/Mrr-jkr* (P 112) both wives are shown in the same position standing behind their husband with their hand over his wrist.

In all other cases there are differences in the positions and sizes of the wives shown, although *Mrjj-3* (P 106) shows a row of five wives in the same manner, but the sixth is much more prominent. Similarly *Mr.f-nb.f* (S 142) shows four wives as musicians in three scenes, two of them are also kneeling together in the fowling scene.

8.3.6 Possible hierarchy of wives

In some instances the scenes distinguish a possible hierarchy amongst the wives. This is achieved through variation in size, the addition of terms such as *mr.t=f* or *hs.t=f* – ‘beloved of him’ or ‘one praised/favoured by him’⁶⁹⁷, the number of depictions, and whether the wives touch their husbands. Analysis of these factors shows that some tomb owners try to keep a balance amongst their wives, or a group of their wives, while others give one wife a more dominant position. This is typified in the tomb of *Mrjj-3* (P 106) where he gives a dominant position to one wife *Jsj*, by representing her more often, by her touching him, by her larger size and by the additional terms *mr.t=f hj=s jm3[hw].t* – ‘his beloved, her husband, the revered one’. The other five wives shown in the tomb are only represented once, are much smaller, are separated physically from their husband and are merely *hm.t=f* – ‘his wife’.

8.3.7 Hierarchy of wives

K3.j-dw3 (G 272) shows the wife *Nfr-rs* as much larger and on the doorway thickness, but the other wife who does not have children is *mr.t=f*.

⁶⁹⁷ Jones (2000: entry 2402) defines the term *hzy* as ‘one praised by his mother’ and ‘one favoured by his siblings’ (entry 2406)

Sṯw (G 346) shows *Hnw-wt* as much larger than the other wife, but she does not have children. The wife with children, while smaller, has the term *mr.t=f*.

Phn-wj-k3.j (S 056) shows the wife *Df3t-sn* as much larger than the other wife. She has children.

Mr.f-nb.f (S 142) all four wives are shown as equal size in the four scenes where they are harpists but *Sšsšt* is always placed first. *Mṯwt* and *Sšsšt* are shown as equal size in the fowling scene, where they are accompanied by the eldest son *M3-nfr*. In all these scenes the women are shown as small figures. But only *Sšsšt* is shown as almost equal in size to her husband on the doorway thickness with two sons and she also has the additional epithet *hs.t=f* - ‘one praised by him’. This is probably explained by her being a daughter of King Teti.

Mḥw (S 146) while both wives are shown in parallel scenes, *Nfr-k3w.s* is shown in an additional scene, in a larger size and with additional terms *s3.t nswt ḥm.t=f mr.t=f* - ‘king’s daughter, his beloved wife’. Her royal status may account for this treatment.

Mrjj-ḥ3 (P 106) the wife *Jsj* is shown more frequently, is in a larger size and has additional terms - *mr.t=f ḥj=s jm3[ḥw].t* - ‘his beloved, her husband, the revered one’. However, she does not have children and the other wives do.

Jsj (P 130) the wife *Sšsšt* is shown more frequently, as a larger figure, and she also has children where the other wife does not. She is probably a daughter of King Teti.

8.3.8 Wives as equals

In three tombs wives were shown as being the same size, in the same position and having the same terms used to describe their relationship to the tomb owner. These were *Mḥw* (S 146) – two wives; *Mrjj-ḥ3* (P 106) – five wives; *Mrrj/Mrr-jkr* (P112) – two wives.

Whether the wife had children or not, does not seem to affect her position within the polygamous marriage. Perhaps the trends noted above reflect personal preferences rather than a social attitude.

8.4 Possible Cases of Polygamy: One wife and possibly a second (TABLE R: POSSIBLY MORE THAN ONE WIFE)

CAPITAL

GIZA

G 064: *K3(.j)nfr*

See discussion in Section 4.4 Possible Mothers Without Designations, page 96.

G 069: *J3-sn*

Hntj-š official, inspector of *wꜥb*-priests, secretary⁶⁹⁸, *hm-ntr*-priest of Khufu, royal acquaintance.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty V or VI; *Harpur* – Dynasty VI.1M-2M; *Swinton* - Dyn. V late Isesi to Unas.

Suggested dating: V-VI.2.

The lintel above the entrance shows *J3sn* seated with a wife behind him on the same chair. She is *hm.t=f mr.t=f Mrt* – ‘his beloved wife, *Mrt*’.⁶⁹⁹ The east wall of the chapel shows *J3sn*, *hm.t=f Mrt-jt.s* – ‘his wife, *Mrt-jt.s*’ and their son viewing registers of animals.⁷⁰⁰ She is again standing behind *J3sn* on the left thickness of the doorway. Here she loops her arm through his, reaches only to his mid chest and is described as *hm.t=f jrj.t ht nswt Mrt-jt.s* – ‘his wife, the royal acquaintance, *Mrt-jt.s*’.⁷⁰¹ On the opposite doorway thickness is a similar scene with a man (unidentified) and a woman with her arm looped through his, reaching to his mid chest. She is *jrj.t ht nswt Nbwt-htp* – ‘the royal acquaintance, *Nbwt-htp*’.⁷⁰² Simpson states that ‘she may be his daughter. It is conceivable that Iasen usurped an earlier tomb, and this is the name of the wife of the previous owner, left undamaged. Alternatively she may be his mother or a second wife.’⁷⁰³ Photographs of the door jamb show that it has been reconstructed rather than damaged.⁷⁰⁴

⁶⁹⁸ Simpson (1980: 17) translates *hry sšt3* as counsellor.

⁶⁹⁹ Simpson (1980: fig. 29) although Simpson (1980: 7) records it as *Mrt-jt[s]*.

⁷⁰⁰ Simpson (1980: fig. 31)

⁷⁰¹ Simpson (1980: fig. 36)

⁷⁰² Simpson (1980: fig 36)

⁷⁰³ Simpson (1980: 17)

⁷⁰⁴ http://gizapyramids.org/media/studies/A8/A8311_NS.jpg.

It would be unusual for a daughter to be shown in the same manner and size as her mother. Examination of mothers showed that they do not touch their sons when a wife is present, so this is unlikely to be the mother of *J3sn* shown with her son. If the tomb had been usurped, why would the name of the former owner be removed⁷⁰⁵ but not that of his wife, and why would *J3sn* copy the unusual stance of the wife on the opposite doorway thickness?

The most probable solution is that this is a second wife, or that the couple on the right doorway thickness, represent *J3sn*'s parents. While the female figures are identical in size, the unidentified male is fractionally larger. If *J3sn* is showing his parents in his tomb, it is likely that he would be shown in their tomb. The only tomb at Giza showing a man called *J3sn*, is G 4920 in the west field. It belongs to a man called *Tntj* but his wife is *Nfwt-k3w*, not *Nbw-htp*. This tomb is dated to early Dynasty V or later by Porter and Moss⁷⁰⁶ and the tomb owner holds the titles, Director of the Palace, Secretary of the Toilet-house, Chief of *bat*. As *J3sn* does not hold any of these titles, this is not likely to be the tomb of his parents. The only tomb at Saqqara which shows a man called *J3sn* is B 3 belonging to *Šrjj*, Overseer of *wꜥb* priests of Peribsen, and *k3*-servants of Send, in the Necropolis. This tomb is dated to Dynasty IV and the wife is '(almost certainly) Khentetka'.⁷⁰⁷ As neither of these tombs appear to belong to the parents of *J3sn* they can throw no light on the name of his mother and father.

This is likely to be either a case of polygamy or the couple shown on the right doorway thickness are the parents of the tomb owner.

G 094: *Ht j*

Royal acquaintance

Dating: *Harpur* – VI?

Suggested dating: VI.

The lintel shows the tomb owner seated at an offering table with two women also seated at offering tables, one behind and one facing him.⁷⁰⁸ All three figures are the same size. The woman behind is *mjtrt ḥm.t-ntr Nt Nbḥ* – 'the lady, the *ḥm.t-ntr*-priestess of Neith,

⁷⁰⁵ Simpson (1980: 17) notes 'no text remains with the male figure'.

⁷⁰⁶ Porter & Moss (1974: 141)

⁷⁰⁷ Porter & Moss (1974: 490); (S 054).

⁷⁰⁸ Fisher (1924: pl. 49[1])

Nbh' and the one facing is *mjtrt hm.t-ntr Hwt-hr Hrjj-k3[j]* – ‘the lady, the *hm.t-ntr*-priestess of Hathor, *Hrjj-k3[j]*’.

While it is possible that these two women are both wives, as no two named wives are shown in a comparable scene, where one wife is seated behind and the other in front at their own offering tables, it is more likely that the woman seated opposite the tomb owner is a mother. This would be similar to G 063 and P 045 where the mother is seated facing her son at a separate offering table.

G 167: *Sš3t-ḥtp/Ht j*

He of the curtain, chief justice and vizier, King’s eldest son of his body.

Dating: *PM* –Dynasty V early; *Harpur* – V.1-2; *Kanawati* – V.2; *Strudwick* – V early.

Suggested dating: V.1-2.

Two women, *Htp-k3* and *Mrt-jt.s*, possibly both wives, are shown in identical positions on the two false doors in the tomb of *Sš3t-ḥtp*.⁷⁰⁹ Both are shown in the same position on different false doors - seated opposite the tomb owner at an offering table on the panel and standing with one arm across their chest on the right outer jamb. *Htp-k3* is on the southern false door and *Mrt-jt.s* is on the northern false door.⁷¹⁰

On the east wall the tomb owner is shown seated with a woman behind on the same chair and at the southern end of this wall he is standing with a woman behind him and a naked boy in front. Both of these are damaged where the inscriptions for the women would have been. The standing figure of the woman, while damaged with most of the head missing, does show her shoulders and the beginning of her jaw line, in the Lepsius drawing, indicating that she wore a short wig.⁷¹¹

On the southern doorway thickness the tomb owner is again seated with a woman behind on the same chair and a naked boy in front. It no longer retains the inscription above the woman.⁷¹²

⁷⁰⁹ Kanawati (2002: fig. 45), Kanawati p. 12 notes the name is written as *Mrt-tt.s*, perhaps as a result of the silent *f* in *jt[f]* and that a daughter has the same two spellings.

⁷¹⁰ both Junker (1934: fig.28) and Kanawati (2002: fig. 45) show the southern panel as missing but Lepsius (1850: fig. 23) shows it in situ.

⁷¹¹ Lepsius (1850: fig. 24)

⁷¹² Kanawati (2002: figs. 43, 44)

A similar scene on the north wall, with the tomb owner and a woman seated behind on the same chair and a naked boy in front, originally had remains of *jrj.t ht nswt ...fs* – ‘the royal acquaintance, ...fs’⁷¹³ possibly indicating that this was the woman *Mrt-jt.s*. This woman wears a short wig.

Junker suggests that *Htp-k3* was possibly the mother of *Sš3t-htp*.⁷¹⁴ Vachala, however, notes that this is not a parent.⁷¹⁵ Examination of the iconography of mothers in Chapter 4 revealed that if they were shown in the tomb where a wife was present, they would not touch their son and if on a false door, would be shown on the northern one, not the southern. As *Htp-k3* is on the southern false door, she is unlikely to be the tomb owner’s mother, and as *Mrt-jt.s* is shown touching the tomb owner on the north wall with a child present, she is also unlikely to be the mother of the tomb owner.

Analysis of the children by Kanawati, reveals two distinct groups of children based on age.⁷¹⁶ All the sons and daughters shown with *Sš3t-htp* near his joint false door with *Mrt-jt.s* are shown as naked children. This may indicate that *Mrt-jt.s* was the younger wife. This is also reflected in the fact that on the north wall the couple are accompanied by a naked child and she wears a short wig. The woman on the southern doorway thickness, presumably *Htp-k3*, wears the more conservative long tripartite wig.

The positioning of these women within the tomb indicates that neither is likely to be the mother of the tomb owner and that both were probably married to the tomb owner at the same time. This is not unexpected for a man holding the positions of Chief Justice, Vizier and King’s eldest son of his body.

SAQQARA

S 049: *Tp-m-‘nh*’s son *Hm-mn*

Sealer of the god.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty V; *Strudwick* – perhaps middle Dynasty VI;; *Harpur* – Dynasty V Raneferef to Neuserre?

Suggested dating: V.5-6.

⁷¹³ Junker (1934: fig. 29) and Lepsius (1850: fig. 25)

⁷¹⁴ Junker (1934: 193)

⁷¹⁵ Vachala (1979: 88)

⁷¹⁶ Kanawati (2002: 13-5)

In the chapel of *Tp-m-ḥnh* is a false door for his eldest son *Hm-mn*, CG 1417, who appears seated at an offering table on the panel.⁷¹⁷ To the left and right on the panel are two men seated at offering tables and beneath them are two women, who are both described as *hm.t=f* – ‘his wife’, also seated at offering tables. Kanawati points out that ‘it remains uncertain whether these are the wives of *Hm-mn* or of the two men represented above the two women, and whose connection with *Hm-mn* is not stated.’⁷¹⁸ However, both women are similar in size to the men above, and have bread loaves of similar shapes to those on the men’s offering tables, as distinct from the elongated loaves on the table of *Hm-mn*.⁷¹⁹ Both women have one arm stretched out and the other resting on their leg, as do the men above, while *Hm-mn* has one stretched out and one to his chest. Neither woman is shown on the jambs with the striding figure of *Hm-mn*. It seems most likely that they are the wives of the men seated above them, whose stances they imitate.

S 054: Šrjj

Overseer of the *wḥb*-priests of Peribsen in the necropolis in the funerary-temple of *Sened* (and) in all his (cult) places.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty IV; *Smith* – IV.M.

Suggested dating: IV.

The tomb of Šrjj contained a false door the lower part of which is CG 1384 and two panels, Ashmolean Mus. 1836.479 and Florence Mus. 2554. The two panels show Šrjj seated at an offering table opposite a woman, *mjtrt Hnt-ktt*.⁷²⁰

The false door shows two large figures of Šrjj on the jambs and two large figures of women facing him on the thicknesses of the jambs. They are *jrj.t ht nswt mjtrt Jntj* – ‘the royal acquaintance, the lady, *Jntj*’ on the left and *jrj.t ht nswt mjtrt Hnt ..t* – ‘the royal acquaintance, the lady, *Hnt-..t*’.⁷²¹ *Jntj* is shown with two small figures, probably daughters, *Hnwt* and *mjtrt Šrjtt*. They are facing the tomb owner who has a small female standing on a baseline above his foot. She is *Hnt-k3w.s*, whom Kanawati

⁷¹⁷ Borchardt (1937: 89-91)


⁷¹⁸ Kanawati (1976b: 159)

⁷¹⁹ Mariette (1976: 200.

⁷²⁰ Lepsius (1842: fig. 9); Schiaparelli (1887: 230); Petrie, Italian Photos 1 – Griffith Institute, personal examination.

⁷²¹ Borchardt (1937: 1384, pl. 10); Mariette (1976: 92-4)

identifies with the other large figure of the *mjtrt Hnt..t*.⁷²² This is unlikely, as wives are not shown on this diminutive scale in this position, nor are they shown with short cap hair, only children are.⁷²³ More likely this is another daughter, as she is exactly the same size, with the same hair as the small figure of the daughter *Hnw-sn*, whom she faces.

The inscription identifying the large female on the right jamb thickness is damaged – both Mariette and Borchardt record it as  although it is possible that it was a *k* rather than an *r* which would, with the addition of a second *t* in the damaged section, accord with the name, *Hnt-ktt*, given to the woman on the two separate panels. She is shown in the same pose as the woman opposite but she only has one child, a girl *mjtrt Tntt* standing in front of her. She also faces the tomb owner, *Šrjj*, but on the right jamb he is shown standing with a vertical staff. On the left, the staff is angled. According to Kanawati, the upright staff is used to separate the living from the dead.⁷²⁴ This would indicate that when the false door was made, one wife probably called *Hnt-ktt* and possibly also her daughter *Tntt* were dead, and another wife *Jntj* had borne three daughters *Šrjyt*, *Hnw-sn*, *Hnt-k3w.s* and possibly also a son *Jw-n-k3.f* (he is shown as a naked child holding his father's staff on the central area between the jambs, but the orientation is the same as on the left side of the false door).

The imbalance, in the positioning of the figures on the jambs and thicknesses, results not from a lack of symmetry (three daughters shown on the left and only one on the right) but from a desire to link the tomb owner's children to their respective mothers, and possibly a desire to separate the living from the dead.

S 171: *Jrn-k3-Pth*

Master Butcher of the Great House, Overseer of beef fat.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty V.M-L; *Moussa / Altenmüller* – V Temp. Neuserre -Unis.

Suggested dating: V.6-9

One wife of *Jrn-k3-Pth* is known from a number of instances in his tomb. She is *hm.t=f mr.t=f jrj.t [ht] nswt hm-ntr Hw.t-hr Hnw.t* – ‘his beloved wife, the royal acquaintance, Priestess of Hathor, *Hnw.t*’, who is shown standing behind the tomb owner on the east

⁷²² Kanawati (1976b: 155)

⁷²³ See *Chapter 3: The Wife of the Tomb Owner*, p. 15

wall.⁷²⁵ She is possibly also shown behind the tomb owner on the right inner jamb of the false door but all that remains of the inscription is *ḥm.t=f jrj.t ḥt nswt H...* - ‘his wife, the royal acquaintance, *H...*’.⁷²⁶ An offering list on the west wall also mentions *ḥm.t=f jrj.t ḥt [nswt] ḥm[.t]-ntr [Hwt-ḥr nb.t] nht Hnw[t]* - ‘his wife, *ḥm[.t]-ntr*-priestess of [Hathor, Mistress] of the Sycamore, *Hnw[t]*’.⁷²⁷

On the south wall, in both the fishing and fowling scenes, two women are shown with *Jrn-k3-Pth*.⁷²⁸ In the fowling scene a woman in front of *Jrn-k3-Pth* is described as *[ḥm].t=f [jrj.t] ḥt nswt Hnwt* - ‘his [wife], the royal acquaintance, *Hnwt*’, while behind *Jrn-k3-Pth* is another similar sized woman, touching his leg, she is described as *[ḥm].t=f ...w* - ‘his [wife], ...w’. Moussa and Junge state ‘Behind him, there she is likewise, and as far as recognizable in the same dress’.⁷²⁹ However, only a *w* in her name is visible and the designation is missing.

In the fishing scene there are two inscriptions which clearly state *ḥm.t=f* - ‘his wife’, one with the woman in front of *Jrn-k3-Pth* and the other behind him, under his right arm, presumably where a second figure was placed. This is not mentioned in the text by Moussa and Junge but is clearly shown in the figure.⁷³⁰ Where the damage is, it would appear to be a parallel scene with another figure of a woman behind the tomb owner.⁷³¹

If these represent the same wife of *Jrn-k3-Pth* shown twice in each scene, as suggested by Moussa and Junge, there is no other instance where this occurs in either a fishing or fowling scene. However, in the tomb of *Mr.f-nb.f* (S 142) two wives are shown in the fowling scene, here they both kneel beneath the tomb owner. With two women described as ‘his wife’ in the same scene, it is most likely that the tomb owner had two wives simultaneously.

⁷²⁴ Kanawati (1981a: 223)

⁷²⁵ Moussa & Junge (1975: pl. 10)

⁷²⁶ Moussa & Junge (1975: 43, pl. 3)

⁷²⁷ Moussa & Junge (1975: 44)

⁷²⁸ Moussa & Junge (1975: pl. 12)

⁷²⁹ Moussa & Junge (1975: 42)

⁷³⁰ Moussa & Junge (1975: pl. 12)

⁷³¹ Both women who stand in front of the tomb owner in these scenes point with one arm and turn their head back towards the tomb owner.

S 216: *Ntr-nfr*

Overseer of the ten of the great bark, overseer of the king's *w^cbt*-chamber, overseer of the weaving houses, royal acquaintance.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI.

Suggested dating: VI.

The false door of *Ntr-nfr* CG 1447 shows him seated opposite a woman on the panel.⁷³²

The inscription above her head is *Wršt-šwt* ...⁷³³

On the right jamb a woman is shown standing with one arm across her chest. She is *jrj.t ht nswt Nfr-htp.s* - 'royal acquaintance, *Nfr-htp.s*'.⁷³⁴ While neither woman is described as his wife in the inscriptions, Porter and Moss record the wife as *Nfr-htp.s*.⁷³⁵ Standing in front of her is a son, while the eldest son stands in front of the tomb owner on the left jamb.

While Porter and Moss record this false door under 'Objects from Tombs: False-doors and Stelae' from Saqqara⁷³⁶, Borchardt records it as Abusir 1888.⁷³⁷ We have no way of knowing if it was the main false door or the northern one. However, G 063 which is a northern false door, depicts the mother not only seated opposite her son on the panel but she is also shown seated alone on both the upper and lower lintels. G 286 another northern false door has the mother seated at an offering table with her name and titles also inscribed on the lower lintel. G 309 has the mother's name and titles on the lintel and again with a depiction of her on the right jamb. As the woman shown on the panel is not depicted or mentioned anywhere else on the false door it is more likely to be a main or southern false door belonging to the tomb owner *Ntr-nfr* whose names and titles appear above the panel, on the lintel, the drum and on the left hand jamb. While mothers shown on the northern false door may also be shown on the jambs of their son's southern false door, no mothers are shown on the panel of their son's false door so the woman on the panel would appear to be another wife.⁷³⁸ Two wives are shown on the false door of *Pḥn-w[j]-k3[j]* (S 056).

⁷³² Borchardt (1937: pl. 1447)

⁷³³ Borchardt (1937: 131)

⁷³⁴ Borchardt (1937: 131)

⁷³⁵ Porter & Moss (1974: 736)

⁷³⁶ Porter & Moss (1974: 736)

⁷³⁷ Borchardt (1937: 130)

⁷³⁸ S 111 which is false door that we also do not know its position in the tomb, shows the tomb owner's mother not only on the panel but also on the right inner jamb, with her husband behind her, the son is

S 250 (Meidum): *Nfr-m3ꜥt*

He of the curtain, chief justice and vizier, king's eldest son

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty IV.E; *Harpur* – IV.E.

Suggested dating: IV.E.

Most likely the woman *Jtt*, who was granted a chapel in the north of *Nfr-m3ꜥt*'s tomb was his wife, although she is not designated as such. *Jtt* is shown on the same scale as her husband in his own niche-chapel, and possibly also in his painted corridor.⁷³⁹ She is associated with a number a children although they are not designated as her children.⁷⁴⁰

In her chapel *Nfr-m3ꜥt* features prominently, he is shown with *Jtt* on the north jamb of the niche, where she is seated in the register below and also on the false door.⁷⁴¹ *Nfr-m3ꜥt* is shown catching birds which are presented to her by three of their probable children.⁷⁴²

In the chapel of *Nfr-m3ꜥt*, she stands behind him with her arm looped through his on the south jamb of the niche and on the north jamb she stands in the register below *Nfr-m3ꜥt*.⁷⁴³ She is also facing him on the right jamb of his false door.⁷⁴⁴

However, the south wall of the niche shows him standing with staff and sceptre with a woman kneeling behind him with one arm looped around his leg. She reaches to his mid thigh and is *jrj.t ht nswt Nb[w]* – ‘the royal acquaintance, *Nb[w]*’.⁷⁴⁵ She is also probably shown in the northern chapel of *Jtt* on the north wall of the niche, where she stands behind *Nfr-m3ꜥt*, he holds her hand and she reaches approximately to his armpit. ‘All that might remain of Neb’s name is the right side of the *nb*-sign, well above her head’.⁷⁴⁶ While Harpur states that, ‘perhaps she was an adult daughter of Nefermaat, or

shown on the left inner jamb and again with his wife embracing him on the left outer jamb, but the inscription says the father made it for his children together with their mother and my son.

⁷³⁹ Harpur (2000: 29)

⁷⁴⁰ Harpur (2000: 28) states ‘If all the children depicted in the niche-chapels of Nefermaat and Atet were their own children, rather than an illdefined mixture of children and grandchildren, ..., an impressive total of 15 children.’

⁷⁴¹ Harpur (2000: figs. 84, 89)

⁷⁴² Harpur (2000: fig. 82)

⁷⁴³ Harpur (2000: figs. 72, 73)

⁷⁴⁴ Harpur (2000: fig. 78)

⁷⁴⁵ Harpur (2000: fig. 76)

⁷⁴⁶ Harpur (2000: 89)

even his sister or secondary wife⁷⁴⁷ or ‘perhaps she was a childless wife, an unmarried sister, or even a sister-in-law wife’⁷⁴⁸, Kanawati asks ‘Could she be a second wife? No children appear here.’⁷⁴⁹ Of the woman in *Jtt*’s chapel he asks ‘Was she *Nb* or a third wife?’⁷⁵⁰ However, Harpur identifies her as *Nb*.⁷⁵¹

Nb is only shown in a direct relationship to *Nfr-m3ʿt*, but she is shown in both his chapel and the northern one belonging to *Jtt*. There are no instances where a wife has her own chapel and another wife is shown in it, and it seems unlikely. As she is touching the tomb owner, and there appears to be a wife present, she is not his mother. As all other ‘children’ are shown with either the couple, or *Jtt* alone, and no other children are shown on this scale, exclusively with their father, it is unlikely that this is a daughter of the couple *Nfr-m3ʿt* and *Jtt*. It is possible that this is a sister of *Nfr-m3ʿt*. Sisters are shown in the tombs of their brothers a number of times however, they generally do not touch their brothers⁷⁵² but the statue of *Htj* (G 179) shows him standing hand in hand with his sister. Another possibility is that she could be a daughter of a second wife who is not shown in either chapel.

PROVINCES

DEIR EL GEBRAWI

P 038a and b: *Ḏʿw/Ḏʿw-Šm3j*

Hereditary nobleman, count, overseer of Upper Egypt, great overlord of This, great overlord of Nekheb.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty VI; *Kanawati* – Dynasty VI Temp. Pepy II middle to late.

Suggested dating: VI.3-4 for father; VI.5-6 for son.

The tomb is a joint tomb for *Ḏʿw* and his father, *Ḏʿw-Šm3j*. Two different women are named as wives in the chapel. On the north wall the younger *Ḏʿw* is shown standing in a register above his father at an offering table. Behind him is a woman *ḥm.t=f mr.t=f ḥkrt nswt wʿtt Ppjj-ʿnh-ns* – ‘his beloved wife, the sole royal ornament, *Ppjj-ʿnh-ns*’.⁷⁵³ The same woman is shown as a small figure standing behind *Ḏʿw* on the west wall.

⁷⁴⁷ Harpur (2000: 64)

⁷⁴⁸ Harpur (2000: 30)

⁷⁴⁹ Kanawati (1976b: 155)

⁷⁵⁰ Kanawati (1976b: 155)

⁷⁵¹ Harpur (2001: 89)

⁷⁵² See *Chapter 5: Sisters of the Tomb Owner*, p. 117.

⁷⁵³ Davies (1902b: pl. 9)

Here she stands holding a lotus staff and reaches to just above \underline{D}^w 's knee. She is designated as $hm.t=f mr.t=f \underline{hkrt} nswt w^t \underline{jm} \underline{3hw.t} Ppjj-\epsilon nh-ns$ – 'his beloved wife, the sole royal ornament, $Ppjj-\epsilon nh-ns$ '.⁷⁵⁴

The second wife is shown standing behind \underline{D}^w on the north wall. She has one arm around his shoulder and is $hm.t=f mr.t=f [\underline{hkrt} nswt] w^t \underline{Hnt-ns}$ – 'his beloved wife, the sole [royal ornament], $\underline{Hnt-ns}$ '.⁷⁵⁵ By analysis of the titles of the two men and comparing the decoration with the tomb of \underline{Jbj} , Kanawati tentatively distinguishes between the two men establishing that both wives are standing behind the younger man \underline{D}^w .⁷⁵⁶ Neither woman is shown with children.

This is either a case of polygamy or of successive marriages but the high position of \underline{D}^w , as nomarch, would be in keeping with a case of polygamy.

Another female shown in the tomb is standing on a baseline above the foot of \underline{D}^w , the younger according to Kanawati.⁷⁵⁷ She is $\underline{hkrt} nswt w^t \underline{jm} \underline{3hw.t} \underline{Hnwt}$ – 'the sole royal ornament, the revered one, \underline{Hnwt} '.⁷⁵⁸ They are viewing boating scenes and if she was on the same level, she would reach to mid calf of \underline{D}^w . Kanawati states that 'women represented in such a position, if not wives or concubines, could only be mother, sister or daughter'. It is unlikely that she is his mother considering the conventional way of representing the mother in a revered position, and especially the disproportion between her figure and the dominating ones of the father in his tomb. If she was a mother we would expect her to be shown with her husband $\underline{D}^w/\check{Sm} \underline{3j}$, but she is not. That she is a sister seems also unlikely since she is not represented in the family scene on the north wall where the \underline{D}^w and his brothers and one sister, $Ppjj-\epsilon nh-ns$, are lined up in front of $\underline{D}^w-\check{Sm} \underline{3j}$ in two registers.

While it is possible that she is a third wife, the fact that both other wives are designated as such, that she is on a baseline and is also fractionally smaller than the image on the west wall, may indicate that this is a daughter of \underline{D}^w .

⁷⁵⁴ Davies (1902b: pl. 6)

⁷⁵⁵ Davies (1902b: pl. 12)

⁷⁵⁶ Kanawati (1977a: 59-62)

⁷⁵⁷ Kanawati (1976b: 153)


⁷⁵⁸ Davies (1902b: pl. 5)

P 067 : Špsj-pw-Mnw/ Hnj

Count, treasurer of the king of Lower Egypt

Dating: *Kanawati* – Dynasty VI late Pepy II; *Harpur* – VI.7.

Suggested dating: VI.6-7.

One woman who is designated as wife appears a number of times in the tomb of Špsj-pw-Mnw. Her name is written variously as Htpj, Htpj and Htp, consistently with the determinative .⁷⁵⁹ On the north wall of the shrine she is seated at her own small offering table facing her husband, with a son and two daughters behind. She is hm.t=f mr.t=f hkrt nswt w^ctt hm[.t]-ntr Hwt-ḥr Htpj – ‘His beloved wife, sole royal ornament, hm[.t]-ntr-priestess of Hathor, Htpj’.⁷⁶⁰ She has her own false door on the north wall and is also shown seated alone at an offering table, smelling a unguent jar.⁷⁶¹ She is also shown standing on three faces of pillar four with her name and titles.⁷⁶²

A wife kneels under the tomb owner in the fishing scene but her name is missing. She is hm.t=f mr.t=f hkrt nswt – ‘his beloved wife, [sole] royal ornament’.⁷⁶³ Kanawati says the presence of s3.t=s Htp – ‘her daughter, Htp’, presumably named after her mother, means that ‘we are dealing with the same wife’.⁷⁶⁴ However, the daughter who stands behind a woman holding a bird, nt dt=f Jh-nht – ‘of his estate, Jh-nht’, and is labelled as ‘her daughter’, along with another female behind her ‘her daughter, Hnmt-Mnw’. Neither of these children is shown with the tomb owner and the wife Htpj on the north wall of the shrine – here the children are a son Tj and two daughters Shjht and Hnj. They are described as ‘his son/daughter’ although the son also has ‘her son, her beloved’ inscribed in front of him. It seems strange that in this scene where they are closer to the wife, that they are ‘his’ children, and in the fowling scene, where Špsj-pw-Mnw is closer, they are labelled as ‘her daughters’. The only reasonable explanation is that they are both the daughters of the woman, Jh-nht. who is standing in front of them. This would parallel the situation in the register above where Snj is followed by s3=f Jssj

⁷⁵⁹ Kanawati (1981b: 9)

⁷⁶⁰ Kanawati (1981b: fig. 25)

⁷⁶¹ Kanawati (1981b: fig. 23)

⁷⁶² Kanawati (1981b: figs. 13, 14[a])

⁷⁶³ Kanawati (1981b: fig. 18)

⁷⁶⁴ Kanawati (1981b: 9)

- ‘his brother, *Jssj*’.⁷⁶⁵ The ‘his brother’ does not refer to the tomb owner but to the first figure. They are clearly brothers, as both are also shown in the tomb of *K3-ḥp*.⁷⁶⁶

The only other reason for assuming that the wife in the fishing scene is *Htpj* is the presence of a son with the same name as the son *Tj*, shown with her on the north wall of the shrine. However, in the fishing scene, the son is described as *s3=f smsw mrj=f sd3wj-bitj smr wḥtj sm3 Mnw* - ‘his eldest son, his beloved, treasurer of the king of Lower Egypt, sole companion, Stolist of Min’ while the other figure is merely *s3=f mrj=f smr šḥd ḥm-ntr* - ‘his son, his beloved, companion, superintendent of *ḥm-ntr*-priests’.⁷⁶⁷ Clearly the tomb owner appears to have two different sons with the same name - probably from different wives as only one is shown with *Htpj*.

Unfortunately the name of the wife shown in the fowling scene is not given but it may be *Hnjj*, sole royal ornament and priestess of Hathor, for whom the false door and offering scene on the west wall were made. She is *ḥkrt nswt wḥtt ḥm[.t]-ntr Hwt-ḥr Hnjj* – ‘sole royal ornament, priestess of Hathor, *Hnjj*’.⁷⁶⁸

Kanawati says of this woman and the daughter named *Hnjj*, shown on the north wall of the shrine, ‘it is possible that the two women are one and the same person, but it is equally possible that the owner of the false door is Kheni’s wife and that the daughter in this case is named after her mother. ... We should notice that his father/son(?) Ka-hep of H26 was also married twice’.⁷⁶⁹ The daughter only holds the title of sole royal ornament, not *ḥm-ntr*-priestess of Hathor as on the false door. This title was held also by the wife *Htpj*.

The wife *Htpj* is shown more frequently, this may be as a result of the death of the wife *Hnjj*, whose false door and offering scene are in the earlier part of the tomb⁷⁷⁰. It is not possible to determine if this is a case of polygamy or of successive wives, but *Hnjj* clearly died first.

⁷⁶⁵ Kanawati (1981b: fig. 18)

⁷⁶⁶ Kanawati (1981b: 11)

⁷⁶⁷ Kanawati (1981b: figs. 18 & 25)

⁷⁶⁸ Kanawati (1981b: fig. 4)

⁷⁶⁹ Kanawati (1981b: 10)

⁷⁷⁰ Kanawati (1981b: 16)

P 097: *Tmrrj*

Great overlord of Tawer, sole companion, overseer of *hm[.w]-ntr*-priests

Dating: *Peck* – 1st Intermediate Period; *Kanawati* – VI.1-2; *Harpur* – VI.7 late.

Suggested dating: VI.1-FIP.

On the west wall the tomb owner is shown seated with a woman behind on the same chair, who is described as *hm.t=f jrj.t ht nswt hm[.t]-ntr Hwt-hr [T3-wr]-jnt* – ‘his wife, the royal acquaintance, priestess of Hathor, [T3-wr]-jnt’.⁷⁷¹

The tomb owner and his wife are also shown on the north wall receiving reports and at an offering table in the centre of the east wall, but the damage to the walls has resulted in illegible inscription that may have given any clue as to the identity of the woman.

The northern end of the east wall shows a large figure of a woman seated at an offering table. To the north is an inscription stating that *hk3-h[w]t smr wct[j] Sfh dd=f jr.n[=j] sš pn n mw.t[=j] jrj.t ht nswt hkr t nswt jm3hw.t hr Nt m-šw jm3h[w.t=s nfr] hr nswt* – ‘the estate manager, sole companion *Sfh*, he says: [I] made this inscription for [my] mother – the royal acquaintance, the royal ornament, revered with Neith, in consequence of [her good] repute before the king’.⁷⁷²

To the south are two inscriptions, the first an offering formula for *[Kmt]-jn.t*⁷⁷³, the second gives titles then *Tmrrjj dd=f rdj.n[=j] js [pn n ..=j] jrj.t ht nswt hm[.t]-ntr Hwt-hr jm3hw.t [Kmt]-jn.t mrw[.t] m3c hr jb[=j] m-šw jm3hw.t=s nfr hr[=j]* – ‘*Tmrrjj*, he says [I] gave [this] (burial) chamber [to my], the royal acquaintance, priestess of Hathor, the revered one *[Kmt]-jn.t*, who was truly beloved in [my] heart in consequence of her good repute before [me]’.⁷⁷⁴

Peck states that while the surface is missing where we would expect ‘his wife’, ‘his mother’, ‘his sister’ or ‘his daughter’, that ‘the simplest explanation is that she was a second wife... And if he died having allotted space for her but before having it

⁷⁷¹ Peck (1958: 70, pl. 5) states ‘Davies and Smith agree on this reading. Caminos in 1955 could see nothing below *Ht-hr*, but he was unable to get close to the wall because of the shaft just in front of the scene’.

⁷⁷² Peck (1958: 61)

⁷⁷³ Peck (1958: 60) Peck restores the name from Nestor l’Hôte.

⁷⁷⁴ Peck (1958: 56-9)

decorated, it was the duty of her son to assume responsibility for such paintings and inscriptions as had not been completed.⁷⁷⁵ It should be noted that both women have identical ends of their names remaining – *jnt*, however the three representations of funerary meals are above the three rear burial chambers and presumably the observations of Davies, Smith and Nestor are to be trusted. This leaves us with a possible case of polygamy. The fact that *Tmrrjj* was a nomarch in Dynasty VI, would be consistent with the data from the tombs of known polygamists.

EL HAGARSA

P 105: *Mrjj*[II]

Royal chamberlain, sole companion.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty VI, Temp. Pepy II; *Kanawati* - Temp Pepy II, 2nd half of reign; *Fischer* – Pepy II; *Harpur* - VI.4-7.

Suggested dating: VI.4-7.

On the south wall *Mrjj* is shown standing watching animals, bull fighting and offering bringers, behind him is his wife with her arm to his shoulder. She is *hm.t=f mr.t=f šps.t nswt Jm3..* – ‘his beloved wife, noblewoman of the king, *Jm3..*’.⁷⁷⁶

On the centre of the west wall is a false door for *Mrjj* and to the south is another for a woman *Jbj*.⁷⁷⁷ On the panel she is seated at an offering table smelling unguent and the offerings are *n jm3hw.t Jbj* – ‘for the revered one, *Jbj*’. On the right jamb she is standing smelling a lotus flower and is described as *jm3hw.t hr Hwt-hr [J]bj* – ‘revered with Hathor, [*J*]bj’. She is not designated as a wife but Kanawati suggests that ‘the proximity of this false door to the figure of the wife, whose name is damaged, on the south wall, may suggest that the two women were the same individual. ... But it remains possible that the sign *jm3* before her figure represents part of her name and not part of the epithet *jm3hw.t*’.⁷⁷⁸

However, it should be noted that if these women are different, only *Jbj* appears to have been buried in this tomb, as two burial apartments are beneath the west wall and the two false doors. As *Jbj* has the epithet *jm3hw.t* on both the panel and jamb of her false door,

⁷⁷⁵ Peck (1958: 79)

⁷⁷⁶ Kanawati (1993: pl. 43)

⁷⁷⁷ Kanawati (1993: pl. 44)

⁷⁷⁸ Kanawati (1993: 55)

it seems highly likely that the inscription *jm3* on the south wall is the beginning of this same epithet, and this wife is also *Jbj*.

EL KHOKHA

P 125: *Jhjj*

Great overlord of the nome, juridicial *ꜥd-mr* official of pre-eminent place, overseer of the phyles of the nome, overseer of granaries, sole companion.

Dating: *Kanawati* – Dynasty VI, Temp. Pepy II early to middle; *Harpur* – VI Temp. Merenre – Pepy II.E.

Suggested dating: VI.3-5.

One woman is clearly identified as the wife of *Jhjj*. On the west wall she stands behind *Jhjj*, with one arm to his shoulder and the other to his upper arm⁷⁷⁹, she is *jrj.t ht nswt hm.t=f mr.t=f hm[.t]-ntr Hwt-hr nb.t Jwnt jm3hw.t ntr-ꜥ3 rn=s nfr[.t] Jmjj* – ‘the royal acquaintance, his beloved wife, *hm[.t]-ntr*-priestess of Hathor, mistress of Denderah, revered with the great god, her good name, *Jmjj*’.⁷⁸⁰ They are accompanied by three sons. The same woman is shown on the back of the right hand pillar where she stands shaking a sistrum and is accompanied by three daughters and a son.⁷⁸¹ Here she is not designated as wife but is described as *jrj.t ht nswt hm[.t]-ntr Hwt-hr nb.t Jwnt jm3hw.t hr Pth-Skr jm3hw.t hr ntr-ꜥ3 jm3hw.t hr Wsjr nb Ddw jm3hw.t hr ntr-ꜥ3 Jmjj* – ‘the royal acquaintance, *hm[.t]-ntr*-priestess of Hathor, mistress of Denderah, revered with Ptah-Sokar, revered with the great god, revered with Osiris, lord of Abydos, revered with the great god, *Jmjj*’.⁷⁸²

Another woman is shown on the north wall. Salah says ‘her relationship to *Ihj* was not mentioned although she was probably his second wife’.⁷⁸³ She is shown seated holding a mirror, with a small naked girl, presumably a daughter behind.⁷⁸⁴ Above her is *jm3hw.t ... jm3hw.t [hr] Wsjr nb [Dd]w rn=s nfr[.t] Jnt-jt.s* – ‘revered ..., revered with Osiris, lord of Abydos, her good name, *Jnt-jt.s*’.⁷⁸⁵ She is also shown kneeling beneath

⁷⁷⁹ Salah (1977: figs. 62, 63)

⁷⁸⁰ Newberry (1903: 98)

⁷⁸¹ Salah (1977: fig. 59)

⁷⁸² Newberry (1903: 98)

⁷⁸³ Salah (1977: 24)

⁷⁸⁴ Salah (1977: fig. 56)

⁷⁸⁵ Salah (1977: fig. 56)

Jhjj in the fishing scene, although Salah states ‘sitting between his legs is the small figure of a girl who is probably his daughter’.⁷⁸⁶ However, the inscription above her figure, recorded by Newberry, is *jm3hw.t hr Wsjr nb Ddw rn=s nfr[.t] Jnt-jt.s* – ‘revered with Osiris, lord of Abydos, *Jnt-jt.s*’.⁷⁸⁷ Standing behind on a baseline, holding a harpoon, is a man, presumably a son.

It seems unlikely that the same woman would be shown in the fowling scene and seated with a mirror (a very rare scene) if she was not a wife. The presence of the naked girl behind her and the boy with the harpoon, would seem to indicate that she had children. Whether this was a case of polygamy or of consecutive marriages after the death of one wife, is difficult to determine. Newberry states that the fishing scene is in the outer part of the tomb, but he does not mention the scene with the mirror, which is on the inner part of the north wall. Both women are shown with small figures, but they are not designated as their children. *Jmjj* is shown with three boys in one scene and three girls and a boy in another – if the boy is the same one, this gives him at least three sons and three daughters - possibly four sons. *Jnt-jt.s* is shown with one daughter and one son. The only place where children are named, there are four boys presenting offerings, but only the first is designated as a son, being *s3=f smsw mrj=f* – ‘his beloved eldest son’.⁷⁸⁸ It is possible that these four sons are the three of *Jmjj* and the one of *Jnt-jt.s*, but only the first is designated as a son. The high status of *Jhjj* as a nomarch, would make it conceivable that this may be a case of polygamy.

QUBBET EL-HÂWA

P 133a: *Mhw/Jntf*

Count, Sealer of the King of Lower Egypt, sole companion, lector priest.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty VI Temp. Pepy II.

Suggested dating: VI.4-6.

On the right doorway thickness are two registers, the top shows *Mhw* standing with staff and sceptre, facing him smelling a lotus is *hm.t=f mr.t=f hkrt nswt w^ctt hm[.t]-ntr Hwt-hr Jtj* – ‘his beloved wife, sole ornamented one of the king, priestess of Hathor, *Jtj*’.⁷⁸⁹ In the register below is a group of five offering bearers. Kanawati (who lists *Mhw* as

⁷⁸⁶ Salah (1997: 24, fig. 56)

⁷⁸⁷ Newberry (1903: 97)

⁷⁸⁸ Salah (1977: 26)

possible case of polygamy⁷⁹⁰) takes the son, wife and two daughters in the bottom register to belong to *Mhw*⁷⁹¹ but as the woman's name is *Jmj* and they follow the man *Jj-n-Hntj* with the designations =*f*, they are more likely to belong to him.

Kanawati also suggests that the probable wife *Jmj* is the person in two other scenes.⁷⁹² In the first, left of the doorway on the south wall, 'the last sign of her name, *j*, remains visible, and two of the aforementioned children, *Mhw* and *Hst* also accompany her'.⁷⁹³ Von Bissing records five offering bearers, a man *Hwwj* with a bird, followed by a boy *Mhw* with a leg of beef, a woman *Jnj*, a woman *Hst* and a third woman *Nfrt* all with bread.⁷⁹⁴ While no relationship is stated, the boy's name has the first two signs reversed (although the tomb owner also does this in one instance⁷⁹⁵), and the woman's name is *Jnj* (the fish sign) rather than *Jmj*, they are probably a family group.

In the second scene, on one of the pillars, Kanawati states 'she bears the title *hm.t=f* and is followed by her daughter *Rwj*',⁷⁹⁶ as recorded by de Morgan.⁷⁹⁷ However, von Bissing⁷⁹⁸ records, and personal examination confirms, that she is *hm.t=f Mttj* – 'his wife, *Mttj*' and she is standing behind *Jmpj* and is followed by *s3.t=f Rwj* – 'his daughter, *Rwj*' and *s3.t=f Jbjb* – 'his daughter, *Jbjb*'. Presumably they are the wife and daughters of the man, *Jmpj* rather than *Mhw*.

The second wife suggested by Kanawati is shown on one of the pillars 'with the inscription: *hm.t=f Snt*'.⁷⁹⁹ The pillar shows a man censing with a slightly smaller male behind carrying a leg of beef and a woman of similar size behind him carrying bread. While de Morgan records no inscription for the second male, von Bissing records *s3=f hm-k3 Mhw* – 'his son, *k3*-priest, *Mhw*'.⁸⁰⁰ As the woman with the inscription is behind this man and of a similar size it seems probable that she is his wife.

⁷⁸⁹ von Bissing (1914: 4) confirmed by personal examination. Kanawati records it as *J.j* (probably *Jmj*) but it is clearly *Jtj*.

⁷⁹⁰ Kanawati (1976b: 149-150)

⁷⁹¹ Kanawati (1976b: 149)

⁷⁹² Kanawati (1976b: 149)

⁷⁹³ Kanawati (1976b: 149)

⁷⁹⁴ von Bissing (1914: 8) confirmed by personal examination.

⁷⁹⁵ Inscription around the false door, Budge (1888: 21)

⁷⁹⁶ Kanawati (1976b: 149)

⁷⁹⁷ de Morgan (1894: 145)

⁷⁹⁸ von Bissing (1914: 10)

⁷⁹⁹ Kanawati (1976b: 149)

⁸⁰⁰ von Bissing (1914: 11)

It appears that the only instance of a wife of *Mhw* is on the doorway entrance where she is shown facing her husband and her name is *Jtj*.

8.5 Data Summary

Of the fifteen cases where there was possibly more than one wife shown in the tomb, it was possible to establish that they fell into the following categories:-

Only one wife was present:	S 171; P 105, P 133a.
One of the women may be a mother:	G 069, G 094.
Possible case of polygamy:	G 064, G 069, G 167; S 049, S 171, S 216; P 038, P 067, P 097, P 125.
One wife living, possibly one dead:	S 054; P 067
One wife, possibly one sister:	S 250.

CHAPTER 9

CHILDREN:

DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA AND DATA SUMMARY



Of the 803 tombs and artefacts with provenances that show family members, children of the owner are shown, and described as such, in just over half.⁸⁰¹ In just over an eighth of the tombs, a child was shown in a position similar to children of the tomb owner but they were not described as such.⁸⁰² In just over a half all tombs that identified a child of the tomb owner, more than one child was shown.⁸⁰³

9.1 Eldest Children (TABLE S: ‘ELDEST’ CHILDREN)

The designation *s3=f smsw* is translated by Jones as ‘his eldest son’⁸⁰⁴ and *s3.t=s sms.t* as ‘her eldest daughter’⁸⁰⁵ although both eldest sons and daughters are referred to in relation to both mothers and fathers. Of the 244 instances where more than one child was identified, in only 119 of these was the term *smsw* used. In 125 tombs there were multiple children but none was designated as *smsw*. 203 children in 158 tombs were distinguished by the use of the term *smsw* or *sms.t* (TABLE S). In 39 cases where a child is described *smsw* eldest, they are the only child visible.⁸⁰⁶ Of the children described as *smsw* it was usually a son who was termed *smsw*. In only nine instances was a daughter described as *sms.t* and in eight of these cases a son was also described in this way. In 43 cases more than one child was designated as the eldest in the tomb.

Given that only the sons could follow their father’s career and seem to inherit their property, where one child was a son and the others were daughters, there would be no need to identify the son as ‘eldest’. This is supported by the small number (9) of daughters described as *sms.t* in all tombs. Clearly to describe a daughter as *sms.t* was unusual.

⁸⁰¹ 440 instances.

⁸⁰² 106 instances.

⁸⁰³ 243 instances.

⁸⁰⁴ Jones (2000: entry 2922)

⁸⁰⁵ Jones (2000: entry 3015)

In 101 tombs there was more than one son and no son was identified as *smsw*. Some of these cases may be explained by damage or objects which provide an incomplete record. For example the tomb of *Sndm-jb Jntj* (G 078) shows a number of sons, none of whom is described as *smsw*. While the son *Sndm-jb Mhj* (G 079) succeeded his father as vizier, Brovarski notes ‘in each case where his figure occurs, either the entire caption identifying his figure, or the beginning of the caption, where *z3.f smsw* would be expected, is destroyed.’⁸⁰⁷

What then was the purpose of normally identifying a child as the *smsw*? It has been suggested that ‘the normal way property was inherited was from the parent (mother or father) to the eldest son’⁸⁰⁸ and Janssen and Pesterman in reference to the New Kingdom state ‘the eldest son (*s3 smsw*) seems to have received double the portion of inheritance that his siblings received, presumably because he was responsible for the burial of his parents.’⁸⁰⁹

There are few texts from the Old Kingdom that refer to the inheritance situation but they may throw some light on these ideas. An inscription in the chapel of *Mrjj-3* (P 106) states ‘What his eldest son, his beloved, the holder of all his possessions, the count, Nenu, did for him, who says: I buried my father with an ‘offering which the king gives’; I interred him in the beautiful West; I embalmed him with *sft*-oil of the Residence and *jns*-linen of the ‘House of Life’; I inscribed/decorated his tomb; I erected his statues, as does a trustworthy heir, beloved of his father, who buries his father, his arm being strong’.⁸¹⁰ The son states that ‘trustworthy heirs’ bury their benefactor and that despite having three brothers and eight sisters, he is ‘holder of all his possessions’. Clearly the inheritance situation in the Old Kingdom is different to that in the New Kingdom - he is not to receive double the inheritance portion of his siblings.

An inscription in the chapel of *Nj-k3.w-Rc* (G 261) sets out the distribution of his estates between his wife *Nj-k3-nbtj* (4 estates), his son *Nj-k3.w-Rc* (3 estates) and his two daughters - *Htp-hr.s* (2 estates) and *Nj-k3-nbtj* the younger (5 estates). None of his

⁸⁰⁶ This can be explained in three instances where the name was on an artifact with a known provenance and another child may have been recorded elsewhere.

⁸⁰⁷ Brovarski (2000: 25 note 56)

⁸⁰⁸ Logan (2000: 69)

⁸⁰⁹ Janssen & Pesterman JESHO 11 (1968) quoted in Campagno (2009: 4)

⁸¹⁰ Kanawati (1995: 33)

children are referred to as eldest and his one mentioned son does not inherit all of his father's property.

Logan in his study of legal *jmjt-pr*⁸¹¹ documents looks at ten documents from the Old Kingdom and concludes 'in legal documents an *jmjt-pr* is never written on behalf of a man's eldest *smsw* son'⁸¹² - it is written to transfer property to someone other than the normal heir, the eldest *smsw* son. As a legal document the *jmjt-pr* are very precise in their form. They have four parts - a date, identifying label, text and witnesses, always three. Logan concludes that 'It is only written when the eldest son is not to receive the property. Thus if an *jmjt-pr* is not written, the property reverts to the state's designated beneficiary - the eldest (*smsw*) son.'⁸¹³ The *jmjt-pr* document transferred permanent legal right not only to own the property but also to bequeath the property.⁸¹⁴ They are used to transfer property to grandchildren, brothers, wives, daughters or to all children.

An inscription on the door architrave of *Tntj* (G 373) refers to his mother *Bbj* who had two plots of land to provide her funerary offerings, *jnk s3=s smsw jw"[w]=s jnk krs=s m hr[t]-ntr* - 'I am her eldest son and her heir; I am the one who buried her in the necropolis.'⁸¹⁵ He goes on to say that these are to belong to his wife who will carry on the provisioning of offerings for his mother, this may be because no children are mentioned in the tomb.

Tjj of El-Hawawish (P 080) states 'It was his daughter, the noblewoman of the king, Nefer-tjentet (and) his brother, the sole companion Tjeri, who made this for him when he had gone to the beautiful West.'⁸¹⁶ Again there is no son mentioned but there is no mention of inheritance and it is the daughter and brother who bury the tomb owner.

It appears then that the eldest *smsw* son buries his father and inherits but not necessarily all the property - an *jmjt-pr* may be written and witnessed to make exceptions.

⁸¹¹ Various translated as 'transfer-document', 'will' and other variations Logan (2000: 49-50)

⁸¹² Logan (2000: 67)

⁸¹³ Logan (200: 71)

⁸¹⁴ Logan (2000: 70)

⁸¹⁵ Sethe (1903: 163-5)

⁸¹⁶ Kanawati (1986: 54)

The question has recently been raised whether in the Old Kingdom the term *smsw* described the *eldest* surviving son or daughter or might apply to any child chosen as the heir of the tomb owner.⁸¹⁷ Allam implies that the Old Kingdom usage of the term *smsw* may refer to the designation ‘heir’ rather than the chronological position of the child as first born in the family.

In the present Old Kingdom study, 203 children in 158 tombs were distinguished by the designation *smsw*.⁸¹⁸ In 39 of these cases only one child was represented and there was therefore no real reason to use the term *smsw* to indicate they were to inherit.

Whether *smsw* could possibly indicate a chronologically younger child who was to inherit can be tested against the data from the Old Kingdom. Where more than one child is designated as eldest in a tomb, it may indicate that the first born ‘eldest’ died prematurely and the next born took on the responsibility, there are twin eldest sons, or that more than one ‘eldest’ child was to inherit due to multiple marriages - thus varying the iconography of the children due to varying ages. But if only one child is given the term *smsw* to indicate that they were to inherit, despite their chronological position amongst their siblings, this should be reflected in the iconography - they could be smaller or shown as a child while a chronologically older brother, who is not described as *smsw* could be shown as an adult or with titles.

In 64 instances only one of a group of children was designated as ‘eldest’ (TABLE T: ONE ELDEST CHILD). The relative sizes of children and whether they were shown as a naked child or an adult, when in a group was examined to determine whether the child designated as *smsw* could be chronologically younger than his siblings. When children described as *smsw* were shown with other children they were always depicted as larger or of equal size, never smaller - in 14 cases they were shown as larger than their siblings and therefore chronologically older.⁸¹⁹ In two instances they were distinguished from the siblings by wearing a beard,⁸²⁰ while in two cases they wore a sash⁸²¹ and in one a

⁸¹⁷ Allam (2010:33) In support he refers to the Hermopolis Law book and legal texts of the Late Period. Note in the Late Period the term is *šrj ʿ3/šrj.t ʿ3.t* rather than *s3 smsw/s3.t smsw.t*.

⁸¹⁸ Children appear in over half the tombs and artifacts used in this study. Of the 440 instances where children are identified, in 243 cases more than one child is shown.

⁸¹⁹ G 187, G 209, G 285a, G 352; S 043, S 073, S 074, S 131, S 163, S 164, S 168d, S 191, S 195, S 216.

⁸²⁰ G 152; S 194.

⁸²¹ G 178; S 163.

leopard skin.⁸²² When shown together, the eldest *smsw* child was always shown as an adult when other children were adults or he was only shown as a naked child when all other children were naked as well, with two exceptions. In the chapel of *W^{cr}t-ht-hr/Sšsšt* (S 086c), her eldest *smsw* son *Mrj-Ttj* is shown as a naked child, while his sister who is the same size as him, is shown clothed with a pigtail and disk. In the chapel of *Hnm.w-htp* (S 170b) the eldest *smsw* son *Pth-špss* is shown as a naked child, while his sister is also clothed with a pigtail. In both instances it is to be expected that the term ‘eldest’ would be applied to the son, even if he is born after his sister as the term *smsw* is rarely applied to daughters. The ‘eldest’ (*smsw*) son is shown as an adult with other siblings as naked children, thus clearly chronologically younger, in ten cases.⁸²³ In three instances the eldest *smsw* son was shown as an adult and all male siblings were shown as children.⁸²⁴ The iconography shows the ‘eldest’ *smsw* sons as either chronologically older than their siblings or as the same age, never younger except with sisters who are twice shown as older than the son designated *smsw*. The age of a sister, however would not affect the description of a son

Not only are sons designated *smsw* depicted as equal in size or older than their siblings, in all instances where the eldest *smsw* children were shown with other children they were the first in the group. The only exception is found in the tomb of *ʿnh-wd3/Jtj* (G 187) where the eldest *smsw* son is the second child of three behind his parents. The eldest son *Jbj* is shown as an adult the same size as his parents, whom he stands behind with his arm on his mother’s shoulder, between them is the small figure of his sister (reaching just to her mother’s bottom) and behind him is a small figure of his brother, fractionally smaller than the sister.⁸²⁵ While he is not positioned first he, *Jbj* is clearly shown as much larger than his sister and brother and therefore older in age. In all instances of sons designated as *smsw* depicted with siblings they were given prominent positions.

Titles inscribed for sons were investigated to identify whether there were differences in titles between sons designated *smsw* and other sons and whether this might bear on the question of chronological age. In 13 instances no titles were recorded for any of the

⁸²² S 168d.

⁸²³ G 190, G 210, G 274, G 285a, G 352; S 131, S 148, S 191, S 194, S 253.

⁸²⁴ G 274; S 191, S 253.

⁸²⁵ Junker (1947: fig. 59)

children.⁸²⁶ In 15 instances only one child in the tomb had a title recorded for them.⁸²⁷ Of these the title belonged to the eldest *smsw* son in all cases except one. In this exception, the wooden false door of *Jj-k3* (S 164) shows two sons. The eldest *smsw* son is shown standing in front of his father holding his staff on the central jamb of the false door.⁸²⁸ Due to the width of the central panel, the tomb owner's arm, holding his staff, is bent at a steep angle and the son's inscription is placed above his head rather than in front of him. It reads *s3=f smsw Tntj* 'his eldest son, *Tntj*'. On the left inner jamb another son stands in front of his father holding his staff, in front of him is the inscription *s3=f jmj-r3 hm[w]-k3 3bdw* - 'his son, overseer of *hm-k3*-priests, *3bdw*'. The eldest *smsw* son shown on the central panel, which is narrower than the jamb, is larger than his brother. Due to his larger size and the narrower surface there is no room to record any titles for him but his size clearly indicates he is the eldest chronologically.

Titles were given to the eldest *smsw* son and at least one other child in 36 instances.⁸²⁹ In 24 instances the eldest *smsw* son clearly held the highest title.⁸³⁰ In eight instances other sons held the same titles as the eldest son.⁸³¹ In the tomb of *Hnm.w-htp* (S 170b) a son *Pth-špss* is referred to twice as *s3=f smsw* and three times as *s3=f*. Two sons named *Pth-špss* are never shown together and Moussa and Altenmüller conclude that this is the same son.⁸³² In the chapel of *Nj-ḥnh-Ppjj/Nj-ḥnh-Ppjj-km/Nj-ḥnh-Mrjj-Rḥ-km/Sbk-htp/Hpj-km/Hpj* (P 042) Blackman lists the sons as *Hnj-km*, the eldest *smsw* son, and possibly three sons named *Ppjj-ḥnh* although he does state that two may be the same.⁸³³ A re-examination of the family by Kanawati⁸³⁴ suggests that the son *Ppjj-ḥnh/Hnj-km/Hnnj-km/Hnnjt-km* (P 043) is the successor of his father and it is likely that all the representations in the tomb are of the same son. Eldest *smsw* sons hold either, higher titles than their siblings or the same titles, never lower titles or no title.

⁸²⁶ G 187, G 209, G 257, G 285a; S 120, S 127, S 149, S 157, S 167, S 191, S 199; S 253; P 030.

⁸²⁷ G 152, G 210, G 262, G 274, G 352; S 061, S 079, S 086c, S 148, S 164, S 168d, S 194, S 196, S 235, S 239.

⁸²⁸ Saad (1940: pl. 73)

⁸²⁹ *Nfr/Jdw* (G 184) had damage to the name & title of the eldest son & to the designation of a son *Jdw* - possibly they were the same. *Dḥw* (P 038) also had damage to the inscription of the eldest son.

⁸³⁰ G 178, G 190, G 324, G 331; S 021, S 048, S 071, S 073, S 074, S 078a, S 086b, S 119, S 131, S 159, S 162, S 163, S 170a, S 175, S 216; P 002, P 029, P 043, P 115.

⁸³¹ G 063, G 305, G 358; S 039, S 043, S 062, S 097, S 195.

⁸³² Moussa & Altenmüller (1977: 41)

⁸³³ Blackman (1953: 3-4)

⁸³⁴ Kanawati (1989: 11-22)

It can be seen from an examination of the iconography, titles and positioning of children, when one son in a series of sons is designated as *smsw* in the Old Kingdom, the term *smsw* is never applied to a son who is represented as younger in years or seniority. Consistently the son designated as *smsw* is the largest or the same size, has the highest titles or the same and is prominent and senior in their positioning relative to other children. While Allam ‘detected through demotic texts that within a family any child could be equally qualified as *šrj ʿ3* ‘eldest’ - apparently as concerns successions rights,’⁸³⁵ this does not apply to the Old Kingdom. Therefore, the identification of more than one child as *smsw* is used to identify either children from step-families, the death of an eldest child or twins during the Old Kingdom rather than as a means of singling out children who are chronologically younger to inherit - *jmjt-pr* are used for this purpose.

An example of an *jmjt-pr* document is given in an inscription in the tomb of *Nj-k3.w-ʿnh* at Tehne (P 006) and states ‘Now as for all my children, I have made assets that they may eat, I do not empower any one of them [to dispose that which I have conveyed] to them by means of an *Jmyt-pr* or to give it away to any of his relatives except when a son of his exists, he will transfer (it) to him. They (all my children) are to perform (functions) under the authority of my eldest son just as they would perform bread and beer (rituals) for me myself; for I have appointed an heir against the day - the latest possible - when I shall go to the West.’⁸³⁶ While *Nj-k3.w-ʿnh* has an eldest son who is heir, this *jmjt-pr* document allows for some property to be transferred to his other children and they in turn are to pass it on to a son of theirs.

An interesting inscription in the chapel of *Hr-ḥw.f* (P 137) where he is stressing his positive attributes, he says ‘The king praised me. My father made an *jmyt-pr* for me. I was excellent...’⁸³⁷ While Logan states that what *Hr-ḥw.f* is really saying is that his father did not make an *jmjt-pr* for someone else,⁸³⁸ it is interesting that he does not say that his father made him his ‘eldest son’. If ‘eldest’ son was a term of favour, as Allam suggests, rather than a chronological indicator and could be bestowed on any child to

⁸³⁵ Allam (2010: 33)

⁸³⁶ Sethe (1903: 162/6-12); Edel (1964: 59)

⁸³⁷ Sethe (1903: 121/11-122/2)

⁸³⁸ Logan (2000: 71)

indicate that they were to inherit, then we could reasonably expect *Hr-hw.f* to use this term.

The term *s3 smsw/s3.t sms.t* used for eldest son/daughter in the Old Kingdom was a clear indicator that the child was the eldest chronologically, or was the chronological eldest child of a second marriage and was also to inherit. When an official wanted to transfer property and the rights of inheritance to some one other than the eldest child, a *jmyt-pr* document was inscribed in the tomb.

The use of ‘eldest’ to describe nine daughters also needs to be considered in the light of the fact that women could own property⁸³⁹ and divorced or widowed women usually retained what they brought to the marriage and if widowed one third of joint property. If they remarried they may want their property to go to the first male child of their first marriage - or a female child if there was no son, and hence described them as ‘eldest’. Similarly, males who were widowers and remarried may wish to pass on inheritance from their first wife to their children from that marriage along with a share of their own wealth.

In some instances tomb owners may wish to provide for an ‘eldest son’ from their second marriage, for example *Mrrw-k3j* (S 086a) names two sons as eldest. His son, born to his second wife, is the grandson of King Teti and while clearly younger than his half-brother is designated as ‘eldest’ to also inherit. The same situation applies to a number of Teti’s high officials who were married to his daughters late in their careers when they already had children.⁸⁴⁰ The Late Period marriage contracts could have adhesion clauses to provide for the sons of second marriages. In a court case from the Ptolemaic Period the eldest son from the first marriage was to inherit two thirds of the property and the eldest son from the second marriage was to inherit one third of the property. Johnson states that this law was ‘a formal solution to an ongoing problem already evident in New Kingdom documentation. Divorce and remarriage were common in Egypt in all periods; contention between siblings and between half siblings was frequent.’⁸⁴¹

⁸³⁹ The Dynasty IV tomb of *Mtn* refers to him being given 50 arouras of land from his mother *Nb-snt*. ‘She made an *jmyt-pr*-document thereof to my children’. Sethe (1903: 1-7)

⁸⁴⁰ This same situation is also applies to *Špsj-pw-Pth* (S 077), *Rmnj* (S 103) and *Jnw-Mnw* (S 091) under Pepi.

⁸⁴¹ Johnson (1996: 181-2)

While there is a paucity of documentation related to inheritance in the Old Kingdom, there is enough to indicate that the designation *smsw* related to inheritance - probably of all property, and an *jmjt-pr* document was used to transfer property to people other than ‘eldest’ sons, including all children. There is no evidence that the epithet *smsw* in the Old Kingdom ever refers to a younger son who has been chosen as heir, it refers to the chronological ‘eldest son’ or may refer to the ‘eldest son’ by a second wife. The nine instances, where daughters are described as *sms.t*, is clearly indicating an unusual family situation - probably relating to step-families.

As already observed when a tomb owner had more than one wife he attempted to make the maternity of children clear, either by directly associating the child with the mother or through the inscriptions.

While there is evidence of adoption in the Ramesside period⁸⁴², there is no evidence of it in the Old Kingdom. However, it can not be ruled out. An inscription in the tomb of Ššj says he ‘raised (*šdj*) their (i.e., his own parents) children (*hrdw*).’⁸⁴³ In a similar inscription in the tomb of *Hntj-k3* (S 073) he refers to his kind manner towards his mother and asserts that he ‘raised (*šdj*) children (*hrdw*).’⁸⁴⁴ Kóthay found that in the Sixth Dynasty ‘due to a father’s death the elder brother became the new head of the family and he had to take care of his minor siblings.’⁸⁴⁵ By the Heracleopolitan Period the responsibility for orphans had passed to the nomarchs and by mid Dynasty 12 it passed to the community, rather than the immediate family. The fact that in Dynasty VI the *s3 smsw* was heir and had responsibility for raising his orphaned siblings confirms that he was the first born and chronological ‘eldest’ son.

9.2 More than One Eldest Child (TABLE U: MORE THAN ONE ELDEST CHILD)

The designation of two eldest sons within the same tomb can be an indicator of either:

- the premature death of the first eldest son, the second son then taking on the designation ‘eldest’

⁸⁴² Gardiner (1940: 23-9, pls. 5-8)

⁸⁴³ Sethe (1903: 199/7)

⁸⁴⁴ James ((1973: pl. 6)

⁸⁴⁵ Kóthay (2006: 152)

- the existence of twin eldest sons⁸⁴⁶ or
- the existence of more than one wife, either concurrently (polygamy) or consecutively (due to death or divorce).

An examination of the representations of more than one eldest child, can sometimes shed light on the situation which caused more than one child to be described as ‘eldest’.

CAPITAL

GIZA

G 046: *K3.j-ḥn.t*

Royal acquaintance, inspector of tenants of the Great House.

Dating: *Roth* - latter part of Dynasty V; *Swinton* - V.6-8E.

Suggested dating: V.6-8E.

On the east wall the tomb owner sits at an offering table and a few lines of his wife's legs are visible.⁸⁴⁷ In front of them, in the bottom register, is a line of kneeling children. The first is *jrj ḥntj-š pr ʿ3 s3=f smsw* - ‘inspector of tenants of the Great House, his eldest son’, no name is visible but it is possible that this is the son *Pḥn-Pth*, who is recorded as ‘his son’ on the lintel. Behind this son are two harpists who are described as *s3[.t]=f* - ‘his daughters’. They have short hair. Behind them are two more daughters who wear pigtails. The first is *s3.t=f sms[.t] Nfr.t-sr* - ‘his eldest daughter, *Nfr.t-sr*’ and the second's name has been added in sunk relief which partly overlays the *sms[.t]* sign. She is called *Nj-ʿnh-Hwt-ḥr*.

The fact that the daughter described as eldest is fourth in a line of five children and that the last two wearing pigtails seem to be younger, may indicate that they belong to a second wife of the tomb owner. Presumably, the first wife either died or divorced.

G 072: *D3t jj*

Overseer of the estate, *dt*-servant of *Snḏm-jb*, juridicial director of scribes, inspector of scribes, he who sets right the judgement of the broad hall, scribe of the phyle of priests.

⁸⁴⁶ Baines (1988: 470) ‘the word *hrt* "twin" is first attested in an oracular amuletic decree of perhaps the 22nd Dynasty’. The stela of Suty and Hor from the reign of Amenhotep III is the first unambiguous reference to twin or multiple birth. Twins are usually shown together.

⁸⁴⁷ Roth (1995: pl. 147)

Dating: *Simpson* - Dynasty V, late.

Suggested dating: V.L.

While only one unnamed wife is shown in the tomb, four sons and two daughters are shown. Two of the sons are designated as eldest. In the top register of a block (Boston 25-7-21) two sons are shown slaughtering a cow, one is $s3=f\ smsw\ mr[jj]=f\ D3tjj$ – ‘his beloved eldest son, $D3tjj$ ’.⁸⁴⁸ In the bottom register of the same block another son is shown censing before the tomb owner and his wife. He is slightly taller in height⁸⁴⁹ and is $s3=f\ smsw\ n\ ht=f\ Rnpt-nfr.t$ – ‘his eldest son of his body, $Rnp.t-nfr.t$ ’.⁸⁵⁰ Presumably the unnamed wife is the mother of this son.

Both sons appear on the same block, so it is unlikely that one died prematurely, there is no indication that they are twins as they are not shown together and while one son is described as ‘his eldest son of his body’ it is unlikely that the other son is adopted as he bears the same name as his father. While *Simpson*⁸⁵¹ states that there may be two blocks missing from the small mastaba and another wife may have appeared here, the most likely scenario is the death or divorce of another wife, or polygamy with another wife who was the mother of the son named $D3tjj$.

G 077: *Nj-mstj*

Royal acquaintance, steward.

Dating: *PM* – Probably Dynasty VI.

Suggested dating: Dynasty VI.

Two eldest sons are shown on the false door of *Nj-mstj*. Censing in front of his father, on the panel, is $s3=f\ smsw\ Nfr-hnt$ – ‘his eldest son, $Nfr-hnt$ ’.⁸⁵² The same son is shown standing in front of his father and his wife $K3[j]-mrt.s$ on the left inner jamb and the right outer jamb. Here he is described as $s3=f\ smsw\ jmj-r3\ s3r\ Nfr-hnt$ – ‘his eldest son, overseer of cloth $Nfr-hnt$ ’.⁸⁵³ On the right inner jamb another son stands before the same couple, he is $s3=f\ smsw\ s3b\ s3\ Jr.n-3ht$ – ‘his eldest son, juridicial scribe, $Jr.n-3ht$ ’.⁸⁵⁴

⁸⁴⁸ *Simpson* (1980: fig. 41)

⁸⁴⁹ This is possibly due to a slight variation in the heights of the registers.

⁸⁵⁰ *Simpson* (1980: fig. 41)

⁸⁵¹ *Simpson* (1980: 28)

⁸⁵² *Simpson* (1980: fig. 40)

⁸⁵³ *Simpson* (1980: fig. 40)

The fact that both eldest sons are shown on the false door would indicate that neither has died, they are both shown with the same wife of the tomb owner and there is no attempt to distinguish their maternity, which may indicate that we have a case of twins. The left outer jamb is missing and the eldest son *Jr.n-3ht* may have been on this, giving a sense of symmetry. However, *Nfr-hnt* is given prominence by his position on the panel and his title seems to indicate that he followed in his father's career.⁸⁵⁵

G 144: *Mdw-nfr*

Lector priest.

Date: *PM* – Dynasty V; *Kanawati* – Dynasty V (?).

Suggested dating: V.

One son is shown standing in front of his parents on the panel of the false door. He is *s3=f ʿnh-jr.s* – ‘his son, *ʿnh-jr.s*’ although on the inscriptions on the lower lintel and inner jamb he is described as *s3=f smsw ʿnh-jr.s* – ‘his eldest son, *ʿnh-jr.s*’, and he holds the title *hrj-ḥbt* - ‘lector priest’ on the jamb.⁸⁵⁶ Behind the tomb owner and his wife *Nbw-k3[j]*, in the recess, is a standing woman described as *ḥm.t=f jrj.t ht nswt Tntt* - ‘his wife, royal acquaintance, *Tntt*’.

On the top register of the left jamb is a small figure of a male who is described as *s3=f smsw Mdw-nfr*.⁸⁵⁷ While Kanawati suggests that this is the son of the woman *Tntt* and the tomb owner *Mdw-nfr*,⁸⁵⁸ it is likely that *Tntt* is the wife of *ʿnh-jr.s* as they are the same size and flank *Mdw-nfr* and his wife *Nbw-k3.j*.

The eldest son *Mdw-nfr* is standing behind a vertical inscription of *ʿnh-jr.s*, and may be his eldest son, named after his grandfather. This is supported by the inscription on the northern false door of the eldest son *ʿnh-jr.s*, stating that it was made by his eldest son *Mdw-nfr*.⁸⁵⁹ While initially it appears that there are two eldest sons in this tomb, one is actually a grandson.

⁸⁵⁴ Simpson (1980: fig 40)

⁸⁵⁵ Simpson (1980: 33)

⁸⁵⁶ Curto (1903: fig. 32)

⁸⁵⁷ Curto (1903: fig. 32)

⁸⁵⁸ Kanawati (1976a: 242)

⁸⁵⁹ Curto (1903: fig. 33)

G 193: Špss-k3.f-ꜥnh

Steward, wꜥb-priest of the King

Dating: PM – Dynasty V, Temp. Neferirkare; Harpur – Dynasty V, Temp. Neferirkare.

Suggested dating: V.3.

While there is little remaining in the tomb of Špss-k3.f-ꜥnh, he is represented as the major figure in three scenes in the tomb of his son Jj-mrjj (G 190). On the south wall of the third chamber Špss-k3.f-ꜥnh is shown receiving a lotus from s3=f smsw jrj ht nswt jmj-r3 pr (n) hwt-ꜥ3t Jj-mrjj – ‘his eldest son, royal acquaintance, steward of the great estate, Jj-mrjj’.⁸⁶⁰ In the register below are four males described as ms.w=f – ‘his children’ and the first is s3=f smsw jmj-r3 pr Nfr-b3.w-Pth – ‘his eldest son, steward, Nfr-b3.w-Pth’.⁸⁶¹ Kanawati suggests that this is a second eldest son of Špss-k3.f-ꜥnh.⁸⁶² However, the designation ms.w=f before the row of four sons may indicate that they are the sons of Jj-mrjj in the register above. This is supported by the fact that the eldest son of Jj-mrjj is attested as Nfr-b3.w-Pth with the same title on the east and the north walls of the first chamber and the east wall of the third chamber.

The only known tomb for a Nfr-b3.w-Pth is G 189 where he shows both his father Jj-mrjj and his grandfather Špss-k3.f-ꜥnh on the pillars.⁸⁶³ Weeks, lists Nfr-b3.w-Pth as the son of Jj-mrjj.⁸⁶⁴ So again, while it appears that there are two eldest sons shown, one is actually a grandson.

G 231: Hꜥ.f-Rꜥ-ꜥnh

Inspector of the Great House, Inspector of wꜥb-priests of Khafra.

Dating: PM – Dynasty V or later; Harpur – Dynasty V Temp. Neuserre?

Suggested dating: V.6.

Hꜥ.f-Rꜥ-ꜥnh designates two children as ‘eldest’. But there appears to be three sets of children. On the left doorway thickness the tomb owner is shown with two naked boys in front, the first is described as s3 n ht=f smsw Wsr-k3.w-hꜥ.f-Rꜥ – ‘his eldest son of his body, Wsr-k3.w-hꜥ.f-Rꜥ’ the second is Hꜥ.f-Rꜥ-ꜥnh.⁸⁶⁵ The same two sons are shown as

⁸⁶⁰ Weeks (1994: fig. 43)

⁸⁶¹ Weeks (1994: fig. 43)

⁸⁶² Kanawati (1976a: 246)

⁸⁶³ Weeks (1994: 24)

⁸⁶⁴ Weeks (1994: 7)

⁸⁶⁵ Lepsius (1850: fig. 8[a])

scribes on both the east and west walls. They are in the same order, with the second being slightly smaller.

However, on the west wall they are preceded by another son $s3=f sš Nfr-k3.w$ – ‘his son, the scribe, $Nfr-k3.w$ ’.⁸⁶⁶ He holds the title of $sš$ – ‘scribe’ as does the third son. The positioning of this son first probably indicates that he is older. It is not possible that he died and the second son $Wsr-k3.w-h^c.f-R^c$ was then designated as eldest, as here they are shown as adults working as scribes and on the doorway thickness where the $Wsr-k3.w-h^c.f-R^c$ is shown as ‘eldest’ he is shown as a naked children. $Nfr-k3.w$ appears to be from an earlier marriage.

On the right doorway thickness the tomb owner is shown as a corpulent man and behind him holding his leg is $s3.t=f sms[.t] Df-k3[j]$ ⁸⁶⁷ – ‘his eldest daughter, $Df-k3[j]$ ’ while a small male Hmn stands on a baseline above his front foot.⁸⁶⁸ On the south wall she is shown as the last of his four daughters.

On the south wall the tomb owner is shown with a woman $Hr-n-k3[j]$, who is designated as his wife on his false door and the middle false door belongs to her. She is seated behind him and a daughter $s3.t=f Wr.t-k3[j]$ – ‘his daughter, $Wr.t-k3[j]$ ’ sits under the chair.⁸⁶⁹

In the top register is a damaged row of eleven children. Five males are visible but the damaged sections could accommodate two more males, making seven sons and four daughters. In the register $s3$ – ‘son’ is visible then a gap, the figure of a man with a flute and no inscription, the next is $sš Nfr$ – ‘the scribe Nfr ’, then $Wsr-k3.w s3=f$ – ‘ $Wsr-k3.w$, his son’, a male figure, a gap, and another male figure. Kanawati argues that that the third figure is the eldest son $Wsr-k3.w-h^c.f-R^c$ shown on the doorway thickness and the preceding figure, the scribe Nfr , is the son $Nfr-k3.w$.⁸⁷⁰ The scribe Nfr appears on the south wall seated behind $s3=f Kd-dmd$ – ‘his son, $Kd-dmd$ ’ who may be one of the figures in front of him here.⁸⁷¹ Behind the sons are four daughters with damage only to the name of the second daughter. The first is identified as $s3.t=f Wr.t-k3[j]$ – ‘his

⁸⁶⁶ Lepsius (1850: fig. 11)

⁸⁶⁷ The name is written as $Df-k3$ but Kormysheva 1999: 25, records it as ‘his eldest daughter $Djesefka$ ’.

⁸⁶⁸ Lepsius (1850: fig. 8[b])

⁸⁶⁹ Lepsius (1850: fig. 10)

⁸⁷⁰ Kanawati (1976a: 244)

⁸⁷¹ Lepsius (1850: fig. 9)

daughter, *Wr.t-k3[j]*’, who is also shown under the chair of the tomb owner and his wife *Hr-n-k3[j]*, the second’s name is missing, the third is *s3.t=f Hr-n-k3[j]* – ‘his daughter, *Hr-n-k3[j]*’, and the fourth is *s3.t=f Df-k3[j]* – ‘his daughter, *Df-k3[j]*’, who is identified as his eldest daughter on the doorway thickness.

The only conclusions that can be drawn are that *H^c.f-R^c-^cnh* was married to at least three women, the first, *Hr-n-k3[j]*, bore him three sons, the scribe *Nfr-k3.w*, *Ḳd-dmd* and another son (the first three sons in the row of seven) and the daughters *Wr.t-k3[j]* (shown under her chair), and *Hr-n-k3[j]* who is named after her. The second wife was the mother of the eldest son *Wsr-k3.w-h^c.f-R^c* and his brother *H^c.f-R^c-^cnh*. The third wife, probably a later marriage, produced the youngest of the tomb owner’s daughters, the eldest daughter *Df-k3[j]*. This is supported by the fact that she is shown with the tomb owner as an old man on the doorway thickness. The ages and positioning of the sons and daughters on the south wall indicate that this is probably a case of polygamy as all three sets of children are before the wife *Hr-n-k3[j]* who bore the eldest of the children. The positioning of *Nfr-k3.w* at the head of the line of children may be enough to show he is the chronological eldest, while the son *Wsr-k3.w-h^c.f-R^c* and the daughter *Df-k3[j]* are described as eldest to distinguish them as the chronological eldest of their respective mothers.

G 309: *Mrsw-^cnh*

Inspector of *R^c-wr*, overseer of young men of the Residence, overseer of all his properties of the Residence and those of the exterior.

Dating: *PM* – end Dynasty V; *Harpur* – Dynasty V Temp. Unis; *Swinton* – Dynasty V Temp. Neuserre to Izezi

Suggested dating: Dynasty V.6-9.

On the southern wall of the upper serdab three sons are shown kneeling with offerings before *Mrsw-^cnh*. The first is *s3=f smsw Hnw* – ‘his eldest son, *Hnw*’ followed by *s3=f* written above the next two figures *Hnm-ḥs.f* and *Snfr-Pth* – ‘his son, *Hnm-ḥs.f*’ and ‘his son *Snfr-Pth*’.⁸⁷²

A group statue represents *Mrsw-^cnh* with his two daughters, the taller of whom is described as *s3.t=f sms[t] Jj-mr.t* – ‘his eldest daughter, *Jj-mr.t*’, the smaller is *s3.t=f*

⁸⁷² Hassan (1932: fig. 185) The *s3=f* is written across the top of the figures of the two sons.

Hwt-ḥr-wr - ‘his daughter, *Hwt-ḥr-wr*’.⁸⁷³ It would appear that the eldest daughter, at least, was born of a different wife from the three sons shown in the tomb decoration.

A broken statue has a male and female with the inscription *Mrsw-ḥnh* on the plinth between the couple, directly under it on the base is *s3=f smsw*.⁸⁷⁴ Next to the woman is ...*f Hw.t-ḥr-wr*. Hassan describes it as a statue of *Mrsw-ḥnh* and his *Hw.t-ḥr-wr*.⁸⁷⁵ Fischer says it has been inaccurately described as a standing couple representing the tomb owner and his wife, and that it is in fact *Mrsw-ḥnh*’s eldest son, possibly also named *Mrsw-ḥnh*, and his sister.⁸⁷⁶

As the daughter *Hw.t-ḥr-wr* is shown with both the eldest son *Mrsw-ḥnh* on one statue and the eldest daughter *Jj-mr.t* on another, they were probably all born to the same wife, while the eldest son *Hnw* and his two brothers *Hnm-ḥs.f* and *Snfr-Pth* belong to another wife. It is not possible to determine whether the tomb owner was married to them at the same time but the fact that one group of children is only shown on statuary may suggest that the tomb decoration was complete before their births.

G 330: *Wp-m-nfr.t*

Sole companion, possessor of love, overlord of El-Kab, privy to the secret of the House of Morning.

Dating: *PM* – Middle to late Dynasty V; *Harpur* – Dynasty V Temp. Neuserre to Izezi.

Suggested dating: Dynasty V.6-8.

The doorway from the vestibule into the chapel of *Wp-m-nfr.t* has reliefs on both sides which show the tomb owner with his wife *Mrs-ḥnh*. On the left facing them is *s3=f smsw mrj=f hrj-ḥbt sš md3t-ntr Hw-Rʿ* – ‘his beloved eldest son, lector priest, scribe of the god’s book, *Hw-Rʿ*’.⁸⁷⁷

On the right side they are faced by a similar figure, except that he holds a papyrus scroll, with the remains of the inscription *s3=f smsw mr[jj=f] hrj-ḥbt sš md3t-ntr J[bjj]* –

⁸⁷³ Hassan (1932: 116)

⁸⁷⁴ Fischer (1977: fig. 4)

⁸⁷⁵ Hassan (1932: 117)

⁸⁷⁶ Fischer (1977: 80-1)

⁸⁷⁷ Hassan (1936: fig. 214)

‘his beloved eldest son, lector priest, scribe of the god’s book, ..*J[hjj]*’.⁸⁷⁸ Only the top of the ‘*J*’ is visible. However, the name can be reconstructed from the northern chamber where *Wp-m-nfr.t* is shown facing *s3=f smsw hrj-ḥbt hrj-sšt3 sš md3t-ntr jm3ḥw hr nb=f rꜥ nb Jbjj* - ‘his eldest son, lector priest, one who is privy to the secret, scribe of the god’s book, one revered with his lord every day, *Jbjj*’.⁸⁷⁹ To the right is an inscribed will, stating that he gave his eldest son *Jbjj* the northern burial chamber and the northern chapel. An interesting statement is ‘no brother has claim to it, no wife, no children have [the right] to it except my eldest son, the ritualist *Jbjj*, to whom I have given [them].’⁸⁸⁰

Hassan lists ‘ELDEST SON:- Iby (Khw-Re’), with three titles’⁸⁸¹, assuming that both sons are the same. Kanawati states that ‘the two sons have never been represented together or with the same mother. If Selim Hassan is correct in his conjecture that the damaged name of a son shown with *Wp-m-nfr.t* and *Mrs-ḥnh* is *Jbjj* (p. 188), then we would have depictions of both sons with *Mrs-ḥnh*. But this is too hypothetical.’⁸⁸²

Hassan does show the top of the feather in his line drawing of the doorway and in his translation records *J[hjj]* – indicating that the *J* can be read. The fact that *Jbjj* is shown prominently in the tomb, a will is written for him and he is buried in the tomb indicates he predeceased his father. However, the scene showing the other eldest son was presumably decorated at the same time as they are on either side of the doorway and the positioning of the word ‘eldest’ shows it was not a later addition. This may indicate that the two sons were both the children of *Wp-m-nfr.t* and *Mrs-ḥnh*, possibly being twins, as they are both shown in duplicate scenes with their father and his wife *Mrs-ḥnh*.

G 332: 3ḥtj-ḥtp

Overseer of the scribes of the pyramid of Khufu, Inspector of scribes of the Treasury, overseer of *k3*-servants of the king’s mother.

Dating: *PM* - early Dynasty V to early VI; *Harpur* – Userkaf to Sahure or Teti.

Suggested dating: V.1-VI.1.

⁸⁷⁸ Hassan (1936: fig. 214)

⁸⁷⁹ Hassan (1936: fig. 219)

⁸⁸⁰ Hassan (1936: 190)

⁸⁸¹ Hassan (1936: 179)

⁸⁸² Kanawati (1976a: 239)

3htj-htp records both an eldest son and an eldest daughter in his tomb. On the left hand doorway thickness he is shown seated on a chair with the small naked figure of a boy standing behind him, with his hand to his father's waist. He is described as *s3=f smsw Hmw-k3.j* – 'his eldest son, *Hmw-k3.j*'.⁸⁸³ On the opposite thickness a small girl stands behind the tomb owner's chair, she is *s3.t=f Nfr.t* – 'his daughter, *Nfr.t*'.⁸⁸⁴

On the southern face of the pillar a naked male child stands in front of his father holding his staff with the same inscription as the boy on the thickness.⁸⁸⁵

On the northern face of the pillar *3htj-htp* stands holding a staff and in front also holding the staff is a small naked female figure *s3.t=f sms[t] Nfr.t* – 'his eldest daughter, *Nfr.t*'.⁸⁸⁶

On the other two sides of the pillar are a son *R^c-wr* and an unnamed son. On the pillar *Hmw-k3.j* is clearly taller than the other three children. It is therefore likely that *Hmw-k3.j* is the eldest son from the first wife and he has two brothers, and *Nfr.t* is the eldest daughter from another wife.

The only mention of a possible wife is on a false door belonging to a woman named *Nj-k3.w-ḥr* on the external wall to the north, with a burial chamber directly behind it. However, no relationship is stated and she is not shown in the decoration of the chapel where at least four children are shown. It is possible that she was a wife but not the mother of the children, possibly 'a late marriage that took place after the decoration of the chapel was completed' as suggested by Kanawati.⁸⁸⁷ However, she holds the title of *k3*-servant of the King's mother and no children are shown on her false door, although the jambs are undecorated. Both the tomb owner and his probable mother *Ps-št* hold the title of overseer of the *k3*-priests of the King mother, so it is possible that she is the sister of the tomb owner, and daughter of *Ps-št* and that the mother passed her title on to her son and the daughter was also involved in the same cult.

⁸⁸³ Hassan (1932: figs. 133)

⁸⁸⁴ Hassan (1932: fig. 134)

⁸⁸⁵ Hassan (1932: fig. 140)

⁸⁸⁶ Hassan (1932: fig. 138)

⁸⁸⁷ Kanawati (1976a: 238)

G 359: *W3š-k3.j*

Overseer of the storehouse.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty V.

Suggested Dating: V.

The false door of *W3š-k3.j* shows him with his wife *Df3t-sn* on the panel, they are shown separately on either side of the inner jambs. On the left jamb, in the register below the tomb owner, is a man holding two pieces of cloth, he is described as *s3=f smsw Hnw* – ‘his eldest son, *Hnw*’.⁸⁸⁸ On the right jamb in the register below the wife is a man holding a leg of beef, he is described as *s3=f smsw Hm-Rʿ* – ‘his eldest son, *Hm-Rʿ*’.⁸⁸⁹

The same two eldest sons, with the same inscriptions, appear at the head of a row of five men kneeling and presenting offerings to *W3š-k3.j* and his wife *Df3t-sn* on an offering table. The son *Hnw* takes precedence over *Hm-Rʿ*.⁸⁹⁰

It may be that the son *Hm-Rʿ* is the son of the tomb owner and his wife *Df3t-sn*, as he is shown in the register below her. The fact that he is placed second at the offering table may indicate that he is younger than the son *Hnw*, who may be the son of the tomb owner and a previous wife, but as they are shown together presenting offerings, the possibility that they are twins can not be ruled out.

SAQQARA

S 001: *Pth-špss*

He of the curtain, chief justice and vizier, overseer of all the works of the king, count, sole companion, director of those who are among the gods, controller of the Great Ones.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V; *Harpur* - V.6-8E; *Swinton* - V.6L; *Verner* - late Neuserre.

Suggested dating: V.6L.

The doorway of the south wall of Room 4 in the chapel of *Pth-špss* shows six sons walking in two registers.⁸⁹¹ The bottom register shows a son whose figure has been chipped out *s3=f smsw Hʿf-jnj* - ‘his eldest son, *Hʿf-jnj*, he is followed by *s3=f K3-htp*

⁸⁸⁸ James (1961: pl. 27)

⁸⁸⁹ James (1961: pl. 27)

⁸⁹⁰ James (1961: pl. 27)

⁸⁹¹ Verner (1977: figs. 24-25)

and *s3=f Pth-špss* ‘his son *K3-htp* and his son *Pth-špss*’. In the top register is another three sons *s3=f smsw Pth-špss s3=f Hm-3htj s3=f Hnw* - ‘his eldest son *Pth-špss*, his son *Hm-3htj* and his son *Hnw*’. The bottom register and the figures in it are larger and Verner states ‘it clearly follows that the order of the registers is from bottom to top’.⁸⁹²

The eldest son *Pth-špss* and the son *Hm-3htj* are shown with their father on both the north and south walls of Room 4. On the south wall *Pth-špss* is shown as an adult while his brother is shown as younger, being both a naked child and smaller.⁸⁹³

On the north wall of Room 10 four sons follow behind *Pth-špss* who is being carried in a palanquin.⁸⁹⁴ The first figure has been chipped out and all that remains of the inscription is *s3=f smsw mr[j]=f ...* - ‘his beloved eldest son ...’, behind him is *s3=f smsw mr[j]=f Pth-špss s3=f jm3h[w]=f Hm-3htj s3=f mrj[=f] Nj-sw-kd* - ‘his beloved eldest son *Pth-špss*, his revered son *Hm-3htj* and his beloved son *Nj-sw-kd*’.

Pth-špss appears to have two groups of children, the eldest son *Hf-jnj*, and his brothers *K3-htp* and *Pth-špss*. These appear to be from his first marriage as on the doorway thickness they are shown in the bottom register and as larger in size. In Room 10 *Hf-jnj*, while chipped out was at the head of the brothers of the second wife. On the doorway thickness upper register is the oldest son *Pth-špss* and his brothers *Hm-3htj* and *Hnw*, in Room 10 *Nj-sw-kd* is added.

The only wife shown in the chapel is princess *Hr-mrr-nbtj*, a daughter of King Niuserre. An unidentified female is shown with an unnamed male child and possibly daughters *Hm.t-Rc* and *Mrt-jt-js*.⁸⁹⁵

Verner states that *Pth-špss* married *Hr-mrr-nbtj* ‘at an advanced age when he was at the peak of his official career. It is almost unimaginable that at that time he would not already have had a family for many years and that this family would not have had to give place to the new family, immediately related to the pharaoh. It was perhaps for

⁸⁹² Verner (1977: 43)

⁸⁹³ Verner (1977: figs. 32, 38-40)

⁸⁹⁴ Verner (1977: fig. 53)

⁸⁹⁵ Verner (1977: 33, 40)

this reason that the first-born son of the non-royal family had to yield to the first-born in whose veins ran royal blood.⁸⁹⁶

Pth-špss clearly indicates his two groups of children by describing two sons as eldest. The first born eldest son was obviously later disgraced and his name chipped out. The fact that his children, born later to *Hr-mrr-nbtj*, where grandchildren of the pharaoh, meant that the eldest needed to be identified to inherit. It is unclear whether *Pth-špss*'s first wife was dead, whether he divorced her or practised polygamy.

S 005: *Ḳ3r*

He of the curtain, chief justice and vizier, 'true' juridicial official and speaker of Nekhen.

Dating: *Verner* – Dynasty VI Temp. Pepy I to early Pepy II; *Bárta* - Dynasty VI Temp. Teti or a little later.

Suggested dating: VI.1-4.

On the north wall of Room 2 three sons, carrying legs of beef, head a row of offering bearers. They are identified as *s3=f smsw Ḳ3r s3=f smsw Sndm-jb s3=f s3b šš Tffj* – 'his eldest son, *Ḳ3r*, his eldest son, *Sndm-jb*, and his son, the juridicial scribe, *Tffj*'.⁸⁹⁷ In the register above is another eldest son *Jntjj* facing his father who is seated at an offering table.⁸⁹⁸ On the southern wall *Jntjj* alone makes an offering to his father.⁸⁹⁹

While the son *Ḳ3r* is *s3b jrj Nhn*, *Verner* states that he predeceased his father.⁹⁰⁰ The fact that the three eldest sons are shown on the same wall in close proximity would indicate that one did not die and the term 'eldest' was passed down. They are probably the sons of three different wives. *Jntjj*'s titles, in his own nearby tomb, indicate that he followed his father's career. There are no wives shown in the tomb so it is impossible to tell whether *Ḳ3r* practiced polygamy or whether his three marriages were consecutive.

⁸⁹⁶ *Verner* (2002: 166)

⁸⁹⁷ *Callender* (1996: 37-8, pl. on 37)

⁸⁹⁸ *Callender* (1996: 38) depiction not available.

⁸⁹⁹ *Callender* (1996: 38)

⁹⁰⁰ *Verner* (2002: 216-7) the shaft and burial chamber of the son are in the father's tomb.

S 024: *W3š-Pth/Jsj*

He of the curtain, chief justice and vizier.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty V Temp. Neferirkare; *Harpur* – Dynasty V Temp. Neferirkare; *Strudwick* – Dynasty V middle to late Neferirkare.

Suggested dating: V.3.

On the right façade the tomb owner is shown standing with three sons, all are described as his eldest son. The one in front of him, who is shown as the tallest, is *s3=f smsw s3b ʿd-mr hrj-ḥbt Jsj* – ‘his eldest son, ʿd-mr-official, lector priest, *Jsj*’.⁹⁰¹ Behind the tomb owner are two more sons, *s3=f smsw hrj-tp nswt [hrj]-ḥbt Nswt-mr-ntr* – ‘his eldest son, king’s liegeman, the lector priest *Nswt-mr-ntr*’, and *s3=f smsw hrj-tp nswt hrj-ḥbt Pth-špss* – ‘his eldest son, king’s liegeman, the lector priest, *Pth-špss*’.

On the right doorway thickness only two sons are shown, *hrj-ḥbt Js.* – ‘the lector priest, *Js[j]*’ who again stands in front, and *s3=f smsw hrj-ḥbt Pth-špss* – ‘his eldest son, the lector priest, *Pth-špss*’; here they are shown as the same size.⁹⁰²

On the left doorway thickness only the top of the relief remains – it has the designation *hrj-ḥbt* – ‘the lector priest’ in front of the tomb owner and behind is *s3=f smsw hrj-ḥbt* ... – ‘his eldest son, the lector priest, ...’.⁹⁰³

On the false door there are a number of representations of *W3š-Pth* and *Jsj*. Kanawati states that ‘Pirenne took the two names of this vizier, *W3š-Pth* and *Jsj*, to be those of two different persons and identified the latter with *W3š-Pth*’s eldest son, *Jsj*. Therefore, he concluded that both the vizier and his son had each two eldest sons, in both cases named *Jsj* and *Pth-špss*’.⁹⁰⁴ It is very unusual for the tomb owner to be shown seated on both sides of the offering table and analysis of the titles reveals that in the three representations of *Jsj* and his inscription on the drum, he never holds the titles of chief justice and vizier, while two of the three representations of *W3š-Pth* show these titles and it is also associated with his name on the upper and lower lintel.⁹⁰⁵ The order in which the children are shown with both men varies, and some names are different. It is

⁹⁰¹ Borchardt (1964: pl. 69[a])

⁹⁰² Borchardt (1964: pl. 69[b])

⁹⁰³ Borchardt (1964: pl. 70[b])

⁹⁰⁴ Kanawati (1976a: 238 note 4)

⁹⁰⁵ Mogensen (1918: 7-11, fig. 12)

possible therefore that we are dealing with father and son, particularly as the inscriptions state that *Jsj* buried his father *W3š-Pth*.

On the left inner jamb *W3š-Pth* is shown standing with a naked child *s3=f smsw hrj-tp nswt hrj-ḥbt Pth-špss* – ‘his eldest son, king’s liegeman, the lector priest, *Pth-špss*’. Standing behind him on the panel is *s3=f smsw hrj-tp nswt hrj-ḥbt Jsj* – ‘his eldest son, king’s liegeman, the lector priest *Jsj*’ on the top register, and on the one below *s3=f smsw hrj-tp nswt hrj-ḥbt Pth-špss* – ‘his eldest son, king’s liegeman, the lector priest *Pth-špss*’, he is followed by another son *s3=f s3b šš Mr-ḥr-n-Pth* – ‘his son, juridicial scribe, *Mr-ḥr-n-Pth*’.

When *Jsj* is shown on the right inner jamb he has the small naked figure of a child smelling a lotus in front of him. He is described as *s3=f smsw hrj-tp nswt hrj-ḥbt Jsj* – ‘his eldest son, king’s liegeman, the lector priest *Jsj*’. On the panel he is shown followed by *s3=f smsw hrj-tp nswt hrj-ḥbt Pth-špss* – ‘his eldest son, king’s liegeman, the lector priest *Pth-špss*’ on the top register, and *s3=f smsw hrj-tp nswt jwn knmwt hrj-ḥbt Jsj* – ‘his eldest son, king’s liegeman, support of *knmwt*, the lector priest *Jsj*’. He is followed by another son *s3=f W3š-Pth* – ‘his son, *W3š-Pth*’.

The fact that three eldest sons are shown together with the tomb owner on the façade would indicate that he was married to three different wives, either consecutively or at the same time. *Jsj* who buried his father, is the chronological eldest of these three sons as he is consistently shown in the first position and is larger on the façade. On both doorway thicknesses and the false door only two eldest sons are shown, and it may be that the middle son *Nswt-mr-ntr* had died after the initial decoration at the front of the tomb. The man identified as *W3š-Pth* on the false door is shown with a small, naked child *Pth-špss*, this would fit with him being the third son on the façade. On the panel, *Jsj* has the more prominent position on the top register, as he is the first born, and *Pth-špss* and another son *Mr-ḥr-n-Pth* are on the register below.

The man identified as *Jsj* on the false door is shown with a small naked child, *Jsj*. On the panel he is followed by *Pth-špss* in the prominent position on the top register, and below *Jsj*, his second eldest son who holds a title not shown with any of the other

depictions of children named *Jsj* and a third son *W3š-Pth*, probably named after his grandfather.

It appears that we are dealing with a tomb owner, *W3š-Pth* who was married to at least three wives with whom he had eldest sons in the order *Jsj*, *Nswt-mr-ntr*, *Pth-špss* and a fourth son *Mr-ḥr-n-Pth*. His eldest son *Jsj* married twice and had eldest sons in the order *Pth-špss*, *Jsj* and another son *W3š-Pth*, named after his grandfather. It is impossible to determine whether these marriages are simultaneous or consecutive.

S 038: *Df-3w*

Overseer of the Treasury of the Residence, overseer of the two treasuries, overseer of the two houses of gold.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty V middle or later.

Suggested dating: V.M-L.

The tomb owner is shown on the outer jambs of his false door with two eldest sons. On the right jamb standing in front is *s3=f smsw jrj ḥt nswt jmj-ḥt pr-ḥd Wn-nfr* – ‘his eldest son, royal acquaintance, under-supervisor of the Treasury, *Wn-nfr*’.⁹⁰⁶ In the corresponding position on the left jamb is *s3=f smsw jrj ḥt nswt šḥd sš pr-ḥd Šḥm-Pth* – ‘his eldest son, royal acquaintance, inspector of scribes of the Treasury, *Šḥm-Pth*’. They are both shown as the same size and are in identical positions on either side of the false door, they may be twins but as they are not shown together it is more likely that they are eldest sons of two different wives.

S 040: *Tjj*

Overseer of the pyramids of Neferirkare and Neuserre, overseer of the Sun-temples of Sahure, Neferirkare, Raneferef and Neuserre.

Dating: *PM* – Temp. Neuserre to end Dynasty V; *Strudwick* – Temp. late Neuserre; *Cherpion* – Neuserre; *Harpur* – Izezi to Unas.

Suggested Dating: Dynasty V.6-9

In the tomb of *Tjj* two sons, *Dmd* and *Tjj* are both described as *s3=f smsw* – ‘his eldest son’. They are shown together on the façade, twice on the west wall of the pillared hall, three times in the corridor and on the north wall of the storeroom.⁹⁰⁷

⁹⁰⁶ Petrie & Murray (1952: fig. 14)

⁹⁰⁷ Steindorff (1913: pls. 4, 23-5, 55-7, 88, 94-104, 115, 130); Epron, Daumas & Goyon (1939: pls. 6-10, 23-25, 55-7, 65, 88, 94-104, 115, 130)

On the façade, twice on the west wall and once in the corridor *Dmd* is described as *s3=f smsw* – ‘his eldest son’. In all of these cases *Tjj* is only described as *s3=f* – ‘his son’, and he is shown either in the less prominent top register⁹⁰⁸; as a naked child while his elder brother is shown as an adult;⁹⁰⁹ behind the tomb owner and his wife, while his brother is in front;⁹¹⁰ or standing second in the representation with his father.⁹¹¹ Very clearly *Dmd* is the first born eldest son and they are both sons of the same mother, as they are shown close to her three times.⁹¹² *Dmd* holds the title *jmj-r3 sš* – ‘overseer of the fowling pool’⁹¹³ while *Tjj* is referred to as *shd jr(w) šn pr-ʿ3* – ‘inspector of the hairdressers of the Great House’.⁹¹⁴

However, on the south wall of the storeroom *Tjj* is shown standing in front of his father and mother and he is described as *s3=f smsw jrj ht nswt pr-ʿ3 jmj-r3 sš Tjj* – ‘his eldest son, royal acquaintance of the Great House, overseer of the fowling pool, *Tjj*’.⁹¹⁵ His brother no longer appears and a daughter follows the couple. *Tjj* also appears in front of his parents in the inner room, although he is only described as *s3=f* – ‘his son’ there. *Dmd* does not appear in any of the inner part of the chapel and his false door is situated in the southern part of the west wall of the pillared hall. It would appear that that he died prematurely and that *Tjj*, his younger brother, was then designated as eldest son and took on his brother’s position of overseer of the fowling pool.

S 044: *Hr-mrr-Pth*

Royal chamberlain, overseer of all works of the king, overseer of scribes of the royal documents.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty V; *Strudwick* – late Dynasty V no later than Djedkare; *Harpur* – Dynasty V Temp. Neuserre?

Suggested dating: V.6-8.

On the panel of the false door *Hr-mrr-Pth* is seated at an offering table. Facing him, in two registers are two eldest sons.⁹¹⁶ The top one offers a goose and is described as *s3=f smsw s3b shd sš Spd-htp* – ‘his eldest son, juridicial inspector of scribes, *Spd-htp*’. The

⁹⁰⁸ On the façade, on southern depiction on west wall of the pillared hall.

⁹⁰⁹ Northern depiction on west wall of the pillared hall.

⁹¹⁰ North wall of the store room.

⁹¹¹ Twice in the corridor.

⁹¹² Twice on west wall of the pillared hall and also on the north wall of the store room.

⁹¹³ Twice on the west wall of the pillared hall.

⁹¹⁴ On both the façade and the west wall of the pillared hall.

⁹¹⁵ Steindorff (1913: pl. 94)

figure beneath is censing before his father, he is $s3=f\ smsw\ sš\ [w\ nw]\ nswt\ Hr-mrr-Pth$ – ‘his eldest son, scribe of the royal documents, *Hr-mrr-Pth*’.

The fact that both sons are shown together indicates that one did not die prematurely. The sons are both the same size and their titles⁹¹⁷ do not help in determining which was born first, although *Spd-htp* is in the top more prominent position. They are either sons of different wives or twins. No wife is shown in the tomb.

S 049: *Tp-m-ḥnh* [III]

$wḥb$ -priest of (the pyramid), ‘The $b3$ -of-Sahure-Appears-in-Splendour’, one who is privy to the secret, priest of Khufu, overseer of seal bearers, $wḥb$ -priest of (the pyramid), ‘Senefru-Appears-in-Splendour’, $wḥb$ -priest of (the pyramid), ‘Divine-is-Menkaure’, $wḥb$ -priest of (the pyramid of) ‘Great-is-Khafra’, $wḥb$ -priest of (the pyramid) ‘Pure-are-the-Places-of-Userkaf’, secretary of the Great House, inspector of sealers of the archive of the god.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty V; *Strudwick* – perhaps middle Dynasty VI; *Smith* – first half of Dynasty V; *Harpur* – Dynasty V Raneferef to Neuserre?

Suggested Dating: V.1-6.

Tp-m-ḥnh shows two eldest sons on the jambs of his false door. On the right jamb, standing in front of him holding his staff is $s3=f\ smsw\ Hm-Mn(.w)$ – ‘his eldest son, *Hm-Mn(.w)*’.⁹¹⁸ He is shown as an adult while the other eldest son on the left jamb is shown as a naked child holding his father’s staff and a lotus, indicating that he was from a later marriage. He is described as $s3=f\ smsw\ ḥnh-mḥ-ntr$ – ‘his eldest son, *ḥnh-mḥ-ntr*’.

Only one wife is identified in the tomb. She is *Nbw-htp* and on her false door, *Hm-Mn(.w)* is named as $s3=s$ – ‘her son’. Also shown are five daughters who are all identified as $s3.t=s$ – ‘her daughter’, thus clearly showing their maternity. The son, *Hm-Mn(.w)* also has a false door in the tomb where he identifies two wives.⁹¹⁹

⁹¹⁶ Mariette (1976: 118)

⁹¹⁷ Kanawati (1976a: 245) ‘The title $z3b\ sḥd\ zš$... follows instead of out-ranks that of $zš\ ḥ\ nswt$ in Period V B, to which Baer dates the tomb. The ranking of the two titles was reversed in the succeeding period.’

⁹¹⁸ Borchardt (1937: 30, pl. 64)

⁹¹⁹ Borchardt (1937: 89-90, pl. 20)

While *Tp-m-ḥnh* may have practiced polygamy, his first wife *Nbw-ḥtp*, the mother of his son *Ḥm-Mn(.w)* and five daughters is only shown on her false door and it is possible she died and was buried in the tomb and *Tp-m-ḥnh* remarried, as *ḥnh-m-ḥntr* is clearly shown as being younger than the other children.

S 075: *ḥnh-m-ḥ-hr/Ššj*

He of the curtain, chief justice and vizier, overseer of all the works of the king in the entire land.

Dating: *PM* – early Dynasty VI; *Strudwick* – middle to late Teti; *Harpur* – late Teti to early Pepy I; *Kanawati* – middle Teti.

Suggested dating: VI.1M-2.E.

ḥnh-m-ḥ-hr shows a number of sons called *Ššj* in his tomb and at least one, possibly two, have had their names chipped out.⁹²⁰ Two are designated as eldest, and while they have the same name they have different titles.

On the west wall of Room 2 two sons present birds to the tomb owner. The first man in the lower register is *s3=f* – ‘his son’ – the rest of his inscription is damaged.⁹²¹ The first man in the middle register is *s3=f n ḥt=f smsw mrjj=f šḥd ḥntj(.w)-š pr-ḥ Ššj* – ‘his eldest son of his body, inspector of *ḥntj(.w)-š* of the Great House’, *Ššj*. It is possible that the son whose inscription is destroyed is also an eldest son as the registers are to be read from the bottom for the fowling scenes behind the offering bearers and it seems the bottom register was usually given precedence over others.⁹²²

On the east wall of Room 6 a number of sons stand behind the large figure of the tomb owner. The first in the bottom register is *s3=f n ḥt=f smsw smr-wḥtj Ššj* – ‘his eldest son of his body, sole companion, *Ššj*’.⁹²³

No wife is shown in the tomb but it would appear that *ḥnh-m-ḥ-hr* had at least two, possibly three eldest sons. Whether this was from death, divorce or polygamy is uncertain, but as he was a vizier in the reign of Teti it is possible that he had a late marriage to one of Teti’s daughters, as did the viziers *Mrr-w-k3.j* and *K3-gm-nj*.⁹²⁴

⁹²⁰ Kanawati (1997: 12-15)

⁹²¹ Kanawati (1997: pl. 42)

⁹²² Kanawati (1997: 14)

⁹²³ Kanawati (1997: pl. 59[a])

⁹²⁴ Kanawati (2003: 39-59) for a discussion on nepotism in the reigns of Teti and Pepy I.

S 077: Špsj-pw-Pth⁹²⁵

Overseer of the two treasuries, keeper of the head ornaments, inspector of ḥm-ntr priests of the pyramid ‘Steadfast-are-the-Places-of-the-Son-of-Ra-Teti’.

Dating: PM – middle Dynasty VI or later; Kanawati – Dynasty VI Temp. Teti middle to late.

Suggested dating: VI.1M-L.

On the south wall of Room 4 the tomb owner is seated at an offering table, a line of offering bearers is led by s3.t nswt n.t ht=f mr.t=f ḥm.t=f Šsšt – ‘King’s daughter of his body, his beloved wife Šsšt.’⁹²⁶ Behind her carrying legs of beef are s3=f smsw mrj=f hrj-ḥbt R^c-wr – ‘his beloved eldest son, the lector priest, R^c-wr’ and s3=f smsw mrj[=f] šḥd ḥm(.w)-k3 pr-ʿ3 J3r.t – ‘his beloved, eldest son, inspector of k3-priests of the Great House, J3r.t’.

As the sons are shown one behind the other, clearly one has not died prematurely. They are the sons of different wives but there is no identification of their mothers. The fact that the only wife shown in the tomb precedes them is probably explained by the fact that she is a King’s daughter. She is shown wearing a pigtail, indicating that she is young, probably too young to be the mother of either of the sons, who both hold titles.

It appears that Špsj-pw-Pth was probably married three times, the last to a daughter of king Teti. There is no indication of what happened to his former wives.

S 086a: Mrrw-k3.j/Mrj

He of the curtain, chief justice and vizier, hereditary prince, count, treasurer of the king of Lower Egypt, inspector of ḥm-ntr priests of the pyramid ‘Steadfast-are-the-Places-of-the-Son-of-Ra-Teti’.

Dating: PM – Dynasty VI Temp. Teti; Strudwick – end Teti; Harpur – middle to late Teti.

Suggested dating: VI.1M-L.

Mrrw-k3.j shows two sons, who are described as eldest, in his tomb. Mmj is shown standing behind his father and his wife, W^ctt-ht-Hr/Šsšt, on the south walls of Room 3 and Room 10, but he is in a register and separated from them a barrier of hieroglyphs.⁹²⁷

⁹²⁵ Recorded by Quibell and Hayter as Pth-šps.

⁹²⁶ Kanawati (2001b: pl. 37)

⁹²⁷ Duell (1938: pls. 23, 88-90)

He is described as *s3=f smsw mrjj=f smr w^ctj hrj-hbt Mmj* – ‘his beloved eldest son, sole companion, lector priest, *Mmj*’. Similarly he is placed on a baseline with a barrier of hieroglyphs separating him from the family grouping in the papyrus pulling scene on the south wall of Room 13.⁹²⁸ Only when *Mmj*⁹²⁹ is shown with his father alone, is he part of the grouping and he along with the official *Aperef* supports his father on the north wall of Room 13.⁹³⁰

Mrjj-Ttj good name *Mrj*, is shown ten times in the chapel of his mother *W^ctt-h^t-Hr/Sšsšt*, where he is described as *s3=s smsw mrjj=s Mrrj-Ttj rn=f nfr Mrj* – ‘her beloved, eldest son, *Mrrj-Ttj* his beautiful name, *Mrj*’.⁹³¹ In his father’s tomb he is shown standing in front of his father and mother four times and in front of his father once (west wall Room 1, north wall Room 3, east wall Room 4, north wall Room 6 and on the pillar of Room 13).⁹³² He is described as *s3 nswt smsw n ht=f mrjj=f* – ‘king’s eldest son of his body, his beloved’ except for the north wall of room 6 where there is damage. In all of these instances he is shown as a youth wearing a pigtail and disk and is part of a family grouping and the figures and inscriptions for *Mrjj-Ttj* have been added later.⁹³³ He also has a chapel in the tomb.

The only instance where both eldest sons are shown together is on the south wall of room 10.⁹³⁴ *Mrrw-k3.j* is seated with his wife kneeling in front. Both sons are shown in the bottom of four registers behind *Mrrw-k3.j*. The first is *s3=f smsw smr w^ctj Mmj* – ‘his eldest son, sole companion, *Mmj*’ and he is followed by *s3=f smsw Mrjj-Ttj* – ‘his eldest son, *Mrjj-Ttj*’ but they are separated from the main grouping by a border. This is the only instance where *Mrjj-Ttj* is shown as an adult and is part of the original decoration, but in no instance does he hold titles.⁹³⁵ His placement behind *Mmj* indicates his relative age.

⁹²⁸ Duell (1938: pl. 128)

⁹²⁹ Nims (1938: 641) Nims concludes that *Ppjj-^cnh* was a later appellation of *Mmj* who changed his name for political purposes.

⁹³⁰ Nims (1938: pl. 104); Kanawati (2007: fig. 121)

⁹³¹ Kanawati (2007: fig. 92)

⁹³² Duell (1938: pls. 8, 23, 46, 48)

⁹³³ Kanawati (2004: 11)

⁹³⁴ Kanawati (2007: fig. 93)

⁹³⁵ Except in his own chapel where he holds 41 titles his father held, as well as lector priest of his father and inspector of priests of the pyramid of Pepi I.

There is a clear attempt to display the fact that *W^ctt-ht-Hr/Sšsšt*, the mother of *Mrjj-Ttj*, is not *Mmj*'s mother. He is from an earlier marriage, he holds titles and precedes *Mrjj-Ttj* in the only instance they are shown together. Whether *Mrrw-k3.j*'s first wife had died or he divorced her upon marrying king Teti's daughter or practiced polygamy is unable to be determined. His other sons, *Hnw*, *Hntj* and *Nfr* are also from his first marriage.

S 090: *Nj-k3.w-Jssj*

Overseer of Upper Egypt, overseer of all the works of the king, treasurer of the king of Lower Egypt.

Suggested dating: *Strudwick* – Dynasty VI middle Teti to early Pepy I, *Kanawati* – Dynasty VI Temp. Teti.

Suggested dating: VI.1.

At least two eldest sons are shown in this tomb. A son called *Nj-k3.w-Jssj* is shown standing in front of his father holding his staff twice⁹³⁶ and censuring before his father once.⁹³⁷ He is always described as *s3=f smsw mrjj=f smr w^ctj Nj-k3.w-Jssj* – 'his beloved eldest son, sole companion, *Nj-k3.w-Jssj*'.

On the east entrance façade and doorway thickness there are two depictions of a son with the same title but whose name is *Nj-k3.w-Jssj-smw*.⁹³⁸

On the west façade is a son with the same title but his name is *Nj-k3.w-Jssj-km-smw*,⁹³⁹ while on the west doorway thickness it is *Nj-k3.w-Ttj-km-smw*.⁹⁴⁰

Kanawati in his discussion of the sons in the tomb concluded that 'the four names appear to belong to the one son'.⁹⁴¹

On the north wall of Room 1, the tomb owner stands with another son in front holding his staff. He is described as *s3=f smsw mrjj=f smr w^ctj hrj-ḥbt smsw hrj-sšt3 n pr dw3t Mrjj-Jssj* – 'his beloved, eldest son, sole companion, senior lector priest, privy to the

⁹³⁶ On the east and west walls of room 2; Kanawati (2000: pls. 49, 52, 54)

⁹³⁷ West wall of room 1, Kanawati (2000: pl. 48)

⁹³⁸ Kanawati (2000: pls. 44, 46)

⁹³⁹ Kanawati (2000: pl. 43)

⁹⁴⁰ Kanawati (2000: pl. 45)

⁹⁴¹ Kanawati (2000: 14)

secrets of the house of morning, *Mrjj-Jssj*'.⁹⁴² He is also shown on the east wall of Room 1 standing in front of his father in the fowling scene, although here he is only described as 'his son' and only carries the title of lector priest.⁹⁴³

The possible explanations are either the premature death of the first eldest son or marriage to different women. The son *Mrjj-Jssj* holds more titles and is shown twice in Room 1 but not in Room 2. The addition of two figures (the first of whom is [*Nj*]-*k3.w-Jssj*), between the legs of the tomb owner in the fowling scene and the inscription below about the tomb owner's burial, probably indicates that he was responsible for his father's burial. If the eldest son died prematurely, then this son would have to be *Mrjj-Jssj*. However, the two sons are never shown together, apart from the addition to the fowling scene, and full blooded siblings are usually shown in family groupings. Kanawati notes the difference in the writing of *mrjj=f* from the entrance to the actual tomb.⁹⁴⁴ Comparisons to spellings in other tombs in the cemetery indicate that the decoration of *Nj-k3.w-Jssj*'s tomb proceeded from the entrance to the interior. The prominence of the eldest son *Nj-k3.w-Jssj* on the entrance⁹⁴⁵, his three depictions in Rooms 1 and 2 and the fact that he probably was responsible for the burial of his father, would seem to indicate that he was the first born of the two eldest sons and *Mrjj-Jssj* must be the son of a different mother.

No wife is shown in the tomb. Whether one or both of the wives had died or divorced, or whether it is a case of polygamy is impossible to tell.

S 091: *Jnw-Mnw*

Vizier, Overseer of Upper Egypt, *hm-ntr* priest of the pyramid of Pepy I.

Dating: *Kanawati* - early in reign of Pepy I.

Suggested dating: VI.2.

On both the east and west entrance thicknesses a son is shown censing in front of *Jnw-Mnw*. In both instances he is described as *s3=f smsw mrr=f n ht=f smr w^ctj hrj-hbt jm3hw Nfrj* - 'his beloved, eldest son of his body, the sole companion, the lector priest, the revered one, *Nfrj*'.⁹⁴⁶ The same son is also shown on the north wall of Room 3

⁹⁴² Kanawati (2000: pl. 49)

⁹⁴³ Kanawati (2000: pl. 50)

⁹⁴⁴ Kanawati (2000: 13)

⁹⁴⁵ Assuming the three names are all variations on his.

⁹⁴⁶ Kanawati (2006: pl. 42)

where he is in front of his seated father. The inscription is damaged but his name ‘*Nfrj*’ is visible.

A second eldest son is shown on the north wall of Room 2. He stands in front with his hand around the leg of *Jnw-Mnw*, and holds a small gazelle. He is described as *s3=f smsw mr=f jmj-r3 st hntj[w]-š pr-ḥ Hwj* - ‘his eldest son, his beloved, overseer of the department of the *hntj[w]-š Hwj*’.⁹⁴⁷ He is probably also the offering bearer of the same name on the west wall of Room 3⁹⁴⁸.

The fact that *Nfrj* is shown on the doorway thicknesses of the entrance and on the north wall of Room 3 (the inner most room) indicates that he did not die during the building of the tomb causing another son to be given that term. Both eldest sons are shown only with their father but only *Nfrj* is referred to as ‘his eldest son of his body’. This and the fact that he is shown in the prominent position of the doorway thicknesses of the entrance to the tomb, may indicate that he was the eldest son of the first wife.

The only wife shown in the tomb is *Bndt*, who appears on the south of the west wall of Room 3, the east (and possibly west) wall of Room 2, and the west wall of Room 1.⁹⁴⁹ Her youthful appearance, indicated by the pigtail and disk, indicates that she is probably not the mother of either eldest sons, who are old enough to hold official positions. It is more likely that *Jnw-Mnw* had two previous wives, either consecutively or at the same time.

S 099: *Jrj.s/Jjj*

Juridicial book keeper, royal chamberlain of the palace, priest of Maḥt.

Dating: *Kanawati* - Dynasty VI middle (or later).

Suggested dating: VI.M-L.

The west wall of the main chapel contains three false doors, two for *Jrj.s* and one for *Ḳdj* who is probably shown as his wife on the lintel.⁹⁵⁰ To the left of the northern false door two eldest sons are shown as offering bearers, the first’s name is erased merely leaving *s3=f smsw* - ‘his eldest son ...’ and the second is *s3=f smsw Jsḳ-ḥnḥ* - ‘his eldest

⁹⁴⁷ Kanawati (2006: pl. 47)

⁹⁴⁸ Kanawati (2006: pl. 50[a])

⁹⁴⁹ Kanawati (2006: pls. 44, 46, 48 & 50)

⁹⁵⁰ Kanawati (2001b: 59) ‘although the decoration on the architrave make the suggested husband-wife relationship likely, the absence in the preserved inscription of the designation *hmt.f* does not make it certain.’ pl. 51. However *mr.t=f* does remain and this excludes her from being a mother.

son, *Jsj-ḥnh*'.⁹⁵¹ To the left of *Kdj*'s false door four children are shown as offering bearers, *s3.t mrj.t Hkrt.j-ḥwt.j*, *s3 smsw mrj Nfr-ḥwt.jj*, *s3.t mrj.t H3t-k3.w*, *s3 mrj Jsj-ḥnh* - 'the beloved daughter, *Hkrt.j*, the beloved eldest son, *Nfr-ḥwt.jj*, the beloved daughter, *H3t-k3.w*, the beloved son, *Jsj-ḥnh*'.⁹⁵² Their relationship to *Kdj* is made unclear by the lack of the term 'his/her' but Kanawati states that 'in similar scenes children carry offerings only to their own mothers'.⁹⁵³ If her second son, *Jsj-ḥnh*, is the same as the second eldest son *Jsj-ḥnh* to the left of the northern false door, it would appear to be a second marriage for both *Jrj.s* and his wife *Kdj*. *Jrj.s* having the unnamed eldest son to his first wife; and *Kdj* having the daughters *Hkrt.j*, *H3t-k3.w* and the eldest son *Nfr-ḥwt.jj* to her first husband. The eldest son *Jsj-ḥnh*, being the product of the later marriage.

S 103: *Rmnj/Mr-wj*

Overseer of the department of the *ḥnty-š*, overseer of the king's repast and of that which heaven gives and earth produces, overseer of the two cool rooms of the palace, privy to the secrets of the king in his every place.

Dating: Kanawati - Dynasty VI Temp. late Teti - early Pepy I.

Suggested dating: VI.1L-2E.

On the east wall an eldest son is shown standing in front of the tomb owner in both the fishing and fowling scenes. He is referred to as *s3=f smsw mr=f jm3ḥw* - 'his beloved eldest son, the revered one' additionally in the fowling scene the end of his name, *...rj*, is visible.⁹⁵⁴

Also on the east wall, just to the south, another eldest son is shown as a seated scribe. He is referred to as *s3=f smsw Rdj-n[j]-Pth* - 'his eldest son, *Rdj-n[j]-Pth*'.⁹⁵⁵ As the spelling of his name does not contain an *j* and the *r* comes at the beginning of his name not the end, he can not be the same eldest son.

Two wives are named in the tomb. On the west wall is *ḥm.t=f mr.t=f Jrtn-3ḥt rn=s nfr[t] Jrjj* - 'his beloved wife, *Jrtn-3ḥt*, her good name, *Jrjj*'.⁹⁵⁶ The depictions of the wife in the fishing and fowling scenes are damaged but are clearly of *Jrtn-3ḥt rn=s*

⁹⁵¹ Kanawati (1984: 54 register 5)

⁹⁵² Kanawati (1984: 56 register 5)

⁹⁵³ Kanawati (1984: 47, note 12)

⁹⁵⁴ Excavated by Macquarie University in 2001, personally recorded; Woods (2006: fig 1)

⁹⁵⁵ personally recorded.

nfr[.t] Jrjj, with the top of the *Jr* and the *n* are clearly visible in red and black paint in the fishing scene, and the tops of *jj* - part of her good name is also visible.⁹⁵⁷ We can assume she is the mother of the eldest son also shown in these scenes, whose name ends in *..rj*.

The small size of the tomb and the fact that the eldest son *Rdj-n[j]-Pth* is shown on the same east wall as the other eldest son, makes it unlikely that he died and the designation was passed on. It is most likely that *Rdj-n[j]-Pth* was the son of the wife *hm.t=f Sš...* - 'his wife, *Sš...*' shown on the south wall.⁹⁵⁸

As both wives are shown in the tomb this is a clear case of polygamy.

S 121: *Nn-hft-k3[j]*

Companion, director of the 'h-Palace, privy to the secret of the House of the Morning, overseer of the cool chambers of the Great House, wꜥb-priest of (the pyramid) 'Pure-are-the-Places-of-Userkaf'.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V Temp. Sahure or later; *Harpur* - Dynasty V Temp. Neuserre ?

Suggested dating: V.2-6.

On either side of the façade of the tomb, *Nn-hft-k3[j]* is shown with two different eldest sons. On the right he is shown with *s3=f smsw sš Nn-hft-k3[j]* - 'his eldest son, the scribe, *Nn-hft-k3[j]*' and on the left with *s3=f smsw sš Kd-ns* - 'his eldest son, the scribe, *Kd-ns*'.⁹⁵⁹ No depiction of the façade is available. Standing in front of the tomb owner on the right inner jamb of the false door is *s3=f smsw sš Nn-hft-k3[j]* - 'his eldest son, the scribe, *Nn-hft-k3[j]*'.⁹⁶⁰ On the left inner jamb the tomb owner is shown with another son *s3=f sš smsw Jr-nds* - 'his son, senior scribe, *Jr-nds*'.

Either the eldest son *Kd-ns* died prematurely and was not included on the decoration of the false door and 'eldest' was added to the other son's inscription on the façade; or he

⁹⁵⁶ She is named on her false door and two depictions on the west wall. On the south wall the name is missing Kanawati (2007: fig. 82) and on the east it is damaged (personally recorded).

⁹⁵⁷ Personally recorded; Woods (2006: fig.1)

⁹⁵⁸ Kanawati (2009a: fig on 1)

⁹⁵⁹ Mariette (1976: 305)

⁹⁶⁰ Borchardt (1937: 177-180, pl. 40)

is not shown on the false door because of the presence of the wife *Nfr-ḥtp.s* who presumably is not his mother.

S 128: *Ḥtp-ḥr-3ḥt j*

Juridicial official and mouth of Nekhen, elder of the domain, *ḥm-ntr*-priest of Maʿt.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V Temp. Neuserre or later; *Harpur* - Dynasty V Temp. Neuserre to Isesi.

Suggested dating: V.6-8.

Ḥtp-ḥr-3ḥt j has at least one, possibly two eldest sons named *Nj-ʿnh-Pth*. A son of this name is shown on either side of the façade, and in a register behind his father who is viewing agricultural scenes.⁹⁶¹ However, in the fishing scene on the north wall, two sons of the same name appear one in the front of the boat, the other behind.⁹⁶² Mohr states that it is ‘his son who is represented twice’.⁹⁶³ While they have the same name and titles, it is unusual for a person to be represented twice in the same scene and the son in the front of the boat is clearly older, standing a full head taller than the son behind. It seems more likely that the tomb owner had two eldest sons by different wives who held the same name and titles.

No wives are represented in the tomb.

S 133a: *3ḥt-ḥtp*

He of the curtain, chief justice and vizier, overseer of the pyramid towns.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V Temp. Isesi to Unas; *Strudwick* - early Unas; *Cherphon* - Isesi; *Harpur* - middle to late Unas.

Suggested dating: V.8-9.

Davies concluded that *3ḥt-ḥtp* had only one eldest son named *Pth-ḥtp*,⁹⁶⁴ but Kanawati clearly identifies two eldest sons of the same name.⁹⁶⁵ They are distinguished by their differing titles and one has the good name *Tfw*.

⁹⁶¹ Mohr (1943: figs. on 34, 35, fig. 44)

⁹⁶² Mohr (1943: fig. 34)

⁹⁶³ Mohr (1943: 64-5)

⁹⁶⁴ Davies (1901a: 12-23)

⁹⁶⁵ Kanawati (1976a: 235-7)

The most prominent of the eldest sons is *Pth-ḥtp* with the titles *s3b jmj-r3 sš s3b ʕd-mr* - ‘juridicial overseer of scribes, juridicial ʕd-mr official’.⁹⁶⁶ He is shown alone twice as a scribe on the east wall⁹⁶⁷, standing in front of his father and in a register behind on the west walls of the north and south bays⁹⁶⁸, and as an offering bearer in the bottom register on the south wall.⁹⁶⁹

The other eldest son, *Pth-ḥtp* holds the titles *jmj-r3 njwt Nfr-Jssj hrj-tp nswt mdw rhjt* - ‘overseer of the pyramid town of Isesi, king’s liegeman, staff of the Rekhjet-people’⁹⁷⁰ but is shown three times without titles. He is shown alone twice on the west wall of the corridor⁹⁷¹ and in the third register on the north wall where he is *Pth-ḥtp rn=f nfr Tfḥw* - ‘*Pth-ḥtp* his good name *Tfḥw*’.⁹⁷²

The two eldest sons are both shown in the bottom register on the north wall where the prominent *Pth-ḥtp* is the first offering bearer and *Pth-ḥtp/Tfḥw* is eighth.⁹⁷³ They also appear in the top register of the south wall where they are the only offering bearers to kneel. While the inscription is damaged, the prominent *Pth-ḥtp* can be identified by his titles and again is the first offering bearer, *Pth-ḥtp/Tfḥw* is the fourth offering bearer.⁹⁷⁴

The two eldest sons are clearly identifiable from their titles and relative positions but on the two occasions where they are both shown they are separated by other offering bearers. Clearly they are eldest sons of different wives, with *Pth-ḥtp* older than *Pth-ḥtp/Tfḥw*. This is supported by the higher titles and the more prominent position given to *Pth-ḥtp* and the fact that only *Pth-ḥtp/Tfḥw* is shown as a naked child. No light is thrown on the maternity of these two eldest sons as no wives are depicted in the tomb.

S 133b: *Pth-ḥtp* [II]/*Tfḥw*

Chief justice, vizier⁹⁷⁵, inspector of priests of the pyramids of Menkauhor and Isesi.

⁹⁶⁶ Designated [a] in the table.

⁹⁶⁷ Davies (1901a: pls. 15, 16)

⁹⁶⁸ Davies (1901a: pls. 18, 20)

⁹⁶⁹ Davies (1901a: pl. 33)

⁹⁷⁰ Designated [b] in the table.

⁹⁷¹ Davies (1901a: pls. 9, 10)

⁹⁷² Davies (1901a: pl. 24)

⁹⁷³ Davies (1901a: pl. 24) named as *Tfḥw*.

⁹⁷⁴ Davies (1901a: pl. 34)

⁹⁷⁵ Recorded by Hassan (1975: 60) on the sarcophagus only.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V Temp. Isesi to Unis; *Strudwick* - Dynasty V Temp. late Unis; *Swinton* - Dynasty V Temp. Unis.

Suggested dating: V.8-9.

On the east wall of the chapel the tomb owner is shown separately with two eldest sons. They are both shown as naked children with side locks and have the same titles. They are *s3=f smsw mrj=f s3b ʕd-mr Pth-ḥtp* - ‘his beloved eldest son, juridicial ʕd-mr official, *Pth-ḥtp*’ and *s3=f smsw mrj=f s3b ʕd-mr 3ḥt-ḥtp* - ‘his beloved eldest son, juridicial ʕd-mr official, *3ḥt-ḥtp*’.⁹⁷⁶

As both sons are shown separately they are unlikely to be twins, and as they are both on the east wall it is unlikely one died prematurely. Most likely they are sons of different wives, although none is shown in the tomb.

S 136: *Pth-ḥtp/Jj-n-ʕnh*

Judicial overseer of scribes.

Dating: *PM* - late Dynasty V- early VI; *Harpur* - Dynasty V Temp. Unis to Dynasty VI Temp. Teti.

Suggested dating: V.9-VI.1.

On the south wall the tomb owner sits with a woman, presumably his wife, at his feet. In front are two men kneeling behind offering piles.⁹⁷⁷ The first is *s3=f smsw Pth-ḥtp* - ‘his eldest son, *Pth-ḥtp*’ and the second is also designated as *s3=f smsw* but the name is damaged. The fact that they are shown together in the presence of a possible wife may suggest that these two sons are twins.

S 138: *Dw3-n-Rʕ*

Overseer of the land-scribes in the two houses, *ḥm-ntr*-priest in the sun-temple of Neferirkare.

Dating: *PM* - middle Dynasty V or later; *Harpur* - Dynasty V Temp. Neuserre to Unas.

Suggested dating: V.6-9.

The false door of *Dw3-n-Rʕ* has a large male figure on each jamb. In front of them are inscriptions for two eldest sons but there are no depicted children. Both are described as *s3=f smsw šḥd sš pr ḥrj wdb* - ‘his eldest son, inspector of scribes of the department

⁹⁷⁶ Davies (1900a: fig. 21)

of those in charge of reversions'.⁹⁷⁸ The right jamb has the name *Wnwt-R^c-wr* while the left is *Pth-špss*.

Only one wife, *Tntt*, is shown in the marsh scene and no children are present. She may be the mother of one of the eldest sons, the other mother having died or divorced, or she may be childless.

S 151: *Hnw*

hntj-š official of the pyramid of Unas, sole companion, lector priest.

Dating: *PM* - late Dynasty VI or Middle Kingdom; this tomb north of the Unas causeway is among late Dynasty V and Dynasty VI tombs and the style of decoration is similar.

Suggested dating: VI.L.

Hnw is shown with the gesture of adoration on the pillar with a son in the same pose in front. He is described as *smr w^ctj hrj-ḥbt jm3ḥw hr nb=f r^c nb Sjn-Wnjs s3=f smsw* - 'sole companion, lector priest, revered with his lord every day *Sjn-Wnjs*, his eldest son'.⁹⁷⁹ This same son also appears on the west wall where he stands in front of his father, holding his leg and birds. He is described as *s3=f smsw mrj=f Sjn-Wnjs* - 'his beloved eldest son, *Sjn-Wnjs*'.⁹⁸⁰ Directly behind this the tomb owner is seated at an offering table and in front holding his leg and birds is another son described as *s3=f smsw mrj=f Jhjj* - 'his beloved eldest son, *Jhjj*'.

The false door of the son *Sjn-Wnjs* is in the outer part of the chapel and it is likely that he died prematurely and the designation of eldest was added to the inscription for the son *Jhjj*. This is supported by the position of the word *smsw*, which is on the second line in front of the *mrj=f*, rather than behind the *s3=f*. It is also fractionally too close to the next sign. No wife is shown in the tomb.

⁹⁷⁷ Hassan (1975: fig. 35)

⁹⁷⁸ Mariette (1976: 455)

⁹⁷⁹ David (1975: fig on 52)

⁹⁸⁰ Helck (1981: fig. 7)

S 173: *Mttj* j

Overseer of the department of *hntj*-š officials of the Great House.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI Temp. Teti; *Zeigler* - probably Dynasty VI; *Harpur* - Dynasty VI Temp. Pepy I?

Suggested dating: VI.1-2.

This tomb has been dismantled and is in various museums. Two different eldest sons are shown standing in front of *Mttj* on either side of the entrance doorway thicknesses. On the right is *s3=f smsw jm3hw hr ... Pth-htp* - 'his eldest son, revered with ... *Pth-htp*' with another son *Jhjj* behind, and on the left thickness is *s3=f smsw mrjj=f Hwn-sbk* - 'his eldest son *Hwn-sbk*' with a daughter *Jr.t-sbk* behind the tomb owner.⁹⁸¹ On the right façade *Jhjj* is shown again, while on the left façade another son *Pth-sbk* is shown. Kaplony concluded that the eldest son *Hwn-sbk* died prematurely, as he is not shown anywhere else or designated as a *ka*-priest of his father.⁹⁸² He also concludes that the son *Pth-sbk* dies prematurely for the same reasons. However, only fragments remain of the tomb and the block where he says *Pth-htp* and *Jhjj* are *ka*-priests, merely has the title *shd hm-k3* in front of *Pth-htp*, there is no title or filiation for *Jhjj*.⁹⁸³

Pth-htp is shown and also named as eldest son a number of times - on the lintel, on a block where he records birds and in the fowling scene where the daughter *Jr.t-sbk* appears in a register behind the scene. Where he is shown censuring, before his seated father, he is not described as eldest and the head of another figure, possibly another son is in the register below.

If, as Kaplony surmised, both *Hwn-sbk* and *Pth-sbk* died before the tomb was decorated, but after the decoration of the façade and doorway thicknesses was completed, then *Pth-htp* would not be referred to as eldest son on the thickness, only further in the tomb would this occur.⁹⁸⁴

More likely, the three children shown on the left façade and doorway thickness were born to one wife, while the two children shown on the right façade and thickness were born to another. On the right *Jhjj* is possibly shown twice to preserve the symmetry or

⁹⁸¹ Kaplony (1976: pls. 5, 6)

⁹⁸² Kaplony (1976: 82-5)

⁹⁸³ E 25 508 Zeigler (1990: 128)

⁹⁸⁴ As in the case of *Tjj* Case S 040.

there were two sons with this name. Of these children shown on the entrance only the son *Pth-sbw* is shown as naked, indicating that he was the youngest of these children.

The only wife shown in the tomb is *Jntj* who crouches beneath the tomb owner, with her hand on his back leg, in the fowling scene.⁹⁸⁵ The eldest son, *Pth-htp* stands in front of the tomb owner with his arm around his front leg. Clearly *Jntj* is the mother of *Pth-htp* and by association also the mother of *Jhjj*⁹⁸⁶. The daughter *Jr.t-sbk* is separated from the family group standing on a baseline behind. Only her name is given. Both children are shown as naked, while the daughter is larger, indicating she was born before *Jhjj*.

If the children on the façade are in family groups then an unknown wife had the daughter *Jr.t-sbk* before the wife *Jntj* had the eldest son *Pth-htp*. She also had the eldest son *Hnw-sbk*⁹⁸⁷ and the youngest of the sons *Pth-sbw*, who was born after the wife *Jntj* had her second son *Jhjj*. We have a clear case of polygamy with the unknown wife having both the first and last of the five children shown at the entrance to the tomb.⁹⁸⁸

It should be noted that in Kaplony's work he assumes that all children belong to *Jntj* and therefore the eldest son *Hwn-sbk* must have died before the decoration was done. He links the children on the thickness and façade through *Jhjj* being shown on both the left and right. But this is incorrect as Kaplony reversed the left and right thicknesses⁹⁸⁹ that would have the tomb owner and his children facing into the tomb instead of facing out, as is more normal.⁹⁹⁰ The correct labelling is given in Porter and Moss.⁹⁹¹

S 204: *Nj-ḥnḥ-R*

Sole companion, director of the ḥ-palace, administrator of (the royal domain) 'Star-of-Horus-Foremost-of-Heaven', secretary of the estates of Neith, secretary of the secret of the House of Morning, he who belongs to the heart of his lord, master of the largess in the Mansion-of-Life.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V Temp. Neferirkare or later.

⁹⁸⁵ Kaplony (1976: fig. 1)

⁹⁸⁶ The two sons are shown together on the thickness and also on the fragment E 25 508 - E 25 510.

⁹⁸⁷ He may have been born before or after his sister, they are shown as the same size on the thickness but it was most probably after as *Pth-htp* is named as the eldest son on the lintel.

⁹⁸⁸ Three daughters are shown as harpists.

⁹⁸⁹ Also reversed in *Egyptian Art in the Age of the Pyramids*, 412-3.

⁹⁹⁰ Harpur (1987: 53) 'Major figures here ... nearly always face outwards from the offering room'.

⁹⁹¹ Porter and Moss (1974: 646)

Suggested dating: V. 3-5.

The statue of *Nj-ḥnh-Rḥ* shows him seated with his wife *Jr.t-nb* standing to his right and his eldest son *Rḥ-špss* is standing further to his right.⁹⁹² Both the wife and son are standing further back than the tomb owner's legs, in line with his body. To the tomb owner's left stands another eldest son, *Nj-ḥnh-Rḥ* the younger. Both are designated as *s3=f smsw* - 'his eldest son', and both are naked with a finger to their mouth. However, *Rḥ-špss* is considerably taller and wears a curled wig, while *Nj-ḥnh-Rḥ* the younger wears the side lock of youth. *Rḥ-špss* also holds more titles than his obviously younger brother⁹⁹³.

As both eldest sons are shown together, one has not died; the variation in size indicates they are not twins. The fact that *Rḥ-špss* is next to the wife *Jr.t-nb* indicates that she is his mother. The smaller, eldest son, *Nj-ḥnh-Rḥ* the younger, must be the offspring of a second wife. The placement of the wife and son slightly behind the tomb owner separates them from the second younger eldest son, who is not only on the other side but is further forward next to the tomb owner's leg. This must be a case of polygamy.

PROVINCES

ZAWIYET EL-MAIYITIN

P 010: *Hw-ns*

Overseer of commissions in U.E.16.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI; *Kanawati* - Dynasty V Temp. Unas.

Suggested dating: V.9 -VI.

On the south wall of the outer room, east of the doorway *Hw-ns* is shown standing in a pavilion watching agricultural scenes. In front of him holding his staff is *s3=f smsw ḥm-ntr s3b sš Ndm-ḥnh* - 'his eldest son, *ḥm-ntr*-priest, juridicial scribe, *Ndm-ḥnh*'.⁹⁹⁴ He is shown as an adult wearing a kilt.

On the west side of the doorway *Hw-ns* is shown with his wife *Smr.t-k3(.j)* standing behind him, and another eldest son in front holding his staff.⁹⁹⁵ He is described as *s3=f smsw Sphw-k3(.j)* - 'his eldest son, *Sphw-k3(.j)*'. He is naked and holds a bird. Behind

⁹⁹² Borchardt 1911: (48-9, pl. 11)

⁹⁹³ See table I.

⁹⁹⁴ Lepsius (1850: fig. 107)

him is another naked smaller son, *Whm-k3(.j)*, whose head turns towards the tomb owner. Following the group holding her mother's leg is *s3.t=f sms(.t) Rpt-k3(.j)* - 'his eldest daughter, *Rpt-k3(.j)*'. The same eldest daughter is shown kneeling in a register before her mother, *Smr.t-k3(.j)* who is seated at an offering table.⁹⁹⁶ The daughter heads a row of five daughters.

Kanawati interprets the head turn on the son *Whm-k3(.j)* as indicating that the eldest son *Sphw-k3(.j)* may be the son of a different wife to the son *Whm-k3(.j)* and the daughter *Rpt-k3(.j)*.⁹⁹⁷ However, if that were the case *Whm-k3(.j)* would be designated as the eldest son of the wife shown, not the daughter. Very few daughters are designated as eldest, and when they are, it is usually to help delineate the order of children from multiple marriages.⁹⁹⁸

Clearly the eldest son *Ndm-ꜥnh* is the first born of the three sons as he is shown as an adult and has titles, while the other sons are naked and hold no titles. His mother is unknown. The three children shown with *Hw-ns* and his wife *Smr.t-k3(.j)* are her children. Possibly her daughter *Rpt-k3(.j)* was born before the son *Ndm-ꜥnh* was born to the unknown wife, and she is therefore designated as eldest daughter to show the order of the families of children. When her brother *Sphw-k3(.j)* was born he was the eldest son of *Smr.t-k3(.j)* and so is given that designation. His younger brother *Whm-k3(.j)*, who stands behind him and is fractionally smaller, is merely described as 'his son'. It is probably not coincidence that the *k3(.j)* element in the name of the wife shown is also present in the names of the three children shown with her and her husband.

It appears that *Hw-ns* had two wives, possibly at the same time, constituting polygamy. This would not be out of keeping with his high position of nomarch.

SHEIKH SEID

P 023: *Mrw/Bbj*

Overseer of Upper Egypt, sealer of the king of Lower Egypt.

⁹⁹⁵ Lepsius (1850: fig. 105)

⁹⁹⁶ Lepsius (1850: fig. 109)

⁹⁹⁷ Kanawati (1976a: 245-5) In G 167 the son is shown in two reliefs with his head faced towards and away from his father.

⁹⁹⁸ G 231, G 309, G 332; P 105.

Dating: *PM* - Old Kingdom; *Harpur* - Dynasty VI Temp. middle Pepy II; *Kanawati* - Teti to Pepy I.

Suggested dating: VI.1-5.

On the north wall *Mrw* is shown standing with his wife whose good name is *Ttj*, while in front of him, holding his staff, is *s3=f smsw smr w^ctj jmj-r3 Šm^c jm3hw Wjw* - ‘his eldest son, sole companion, overseer of Upper Egypt, the revered one, *Wjw*’.⁹⁹⁹ He is dressed in a kilt. Between the tomb owner and his wife is another, smaller son who is described as *s3=f smsw hrj-tp nswt pr-^c3 Mrw* - ‘his eldest son, king’s liegeman of the Great House, *Mrw*’.

It is unusual to have two sons, both designated as eldest, shown with the same wife. The second is depicted as slightly smaller and with lesser titles, indicating that *Wjw* was the first born. Kanawati notes that *Mrw* is naked¹⁰⁰⁰ but there is damage to the area and it is quite possible that he wore a kilt and held a kerchief like his brother. If one of these sons was born to another woman, it would be expected to be noted in the inscription. It is possible that they were twins with *Wjw* being the first born.

DEIR EL-GEBAWI

P 033: *Hnkw/Jj..f*

He of the curtain, chief justice and vizier, great overlord of U.E. 12.

Dating: *PM* - Old Kingdom; *Kanawati* - Dynasty VI Early-middle Pepy I.

Suggested dating: VI.2.

Hnkw depicts two wives and two eldest sons in his chapel. On the east wall a son is shown holding an unguent jar to the nose of the seated tomb owner. He is described as *s3=f smsw mrjj=f Tmj jm3hw hr[M3tj]t hrw nb* - ‘his beloved eldest son, *Tmjj*, revered with *Matit*, every day’.¹⁰⁰¹

On the north wall in the fishing scene, another eldest son stands behind *Hnkw* in the boat. He is described as *s3=f smsw mrjj[=f] smr-w^ctj jm3hw hr nb Js^j* - ‘his eldest son, [his] beloved, sole companion, revered with [his] lord, *Js^j*’.¹⁰⁰² A woman following in a separate boat is thought to be one of *Hnkw*’s wives. Due to the colour of her skin (red-

⁹⁹⁹ Davies (1901b: pl. 17)

¹⁰⁰⁰ Kanawati (1976a: 241)

¹⁰⁰¹ Kanawati (2005: 71, pl. 56)

¹⁰⁰² Kanawati (2005: pl. 23)

brown) Kanawati suggests that it is possibly the wife *Nbt*, who is shown this colour on the south wall.¹⁰⁰³ To the far right of the marsh scene is the same eldest son *s3=f smsw mrj[j=f .. smr] wꜥtj [Js]j* - ‘his eldest son, his beloved, ... sole companion, *Jsj*’

Both eldest sons are shown as adults and both are just shorter than their father. They are not shown together and are presumably sons of different wives, two are shown in the tomb. *Jsj* may be the son of *Nbt* - she is possibly also in the fishing scene and a lector priest with the name *Jsj* is shown offering to her on the south wall. Three other males and two females are also possible children of the tomb owner and his wife *Nbt*.¹⁰⁰⁴ The eldest son *Tmjj* is shown with another possible son *Hn[kw]* on the east wall, he is shown as a small figure wearing a kilt and holding the tomb owner’s staff.¹⁰⁰⁵ While they are not shown with their mother, it is probable that she is the wife *Hntjt-k3/Jjj*.

The wife *Nbt*’s death is recorded in the tomb but whether the tomb owner then remarried or already had two wives is unable to be determined, but polygamy would be consistent with *Hnkw*’s high position as nomarch..

P 037: *Jbj*

Overseer of Upper Egypt, great overlord of the Thinite nome (U.E. 8)

Dating: *PM* - Old Kingdom; *Harpur* - Dynasty 6 Temp. early Pepy II; *Kanawati* - Dynasty VI temp. Merenre - early Pepy II.

Suggested dating: VI.3-4E.

Two eldest sons are shown in the tomb of *Jbj*. Analysis of the tomb decoration by Kanawati¹⁰⁰⁶ shows that the row of sons on the north wall, are placed chronologically, while in the fishing scene they are placed in family groupings. *Dꜥw/Šm3j* is described as *s3=f smsw* - ‘his eldest son’ in the fishing and fowling scenes¹⁰⁰⁷, where he is prominently in front of his father and he is larger in size than his brothers. He also has the highest titles of any of the sons. He is *htmtj bjtj hk3 hwt smr wꜥtj hrj-ḥbt* - ‘Sealer of the King of Lower Egypt, estate manager, sole companion, lector priest’. No son is ever placed in front of him and on the north wall he is shown directly behind the wife *Hm-*

¹⁰⁰³ Kanawati (2005: 68-9)

¹⁰⁰⁴ Kanawati (2005: 62-3)

¹⁰⁰⁵ Kanawati (2005: pl. 56)

¹⁰⁰⁶ Kanawati (1977b: 123-129)

¹⁰⁰⁷ Davies (1902a: figs. 3 & 5)

R^c/Hmj who is also shown in the fowling scene.¹⁰⁰⁸ He is clearly chronologically the elder of the two eldest sons and he succeeded his father as nomarch of Deir el-Gebrawi.

The other eldest son *Jbj* [I] is consistently shown behind both *D^cw/Šm3j* and his brother *Hwj*. This occurs on the north wall and the west wall of the shrine, while in the fishing scene he and a brother *D^cw* [III] are placed above the grouping of *Hwj*, *D^cw* [II] and *Jdj*.¹⁰⁰⁹

The maternal link between *D^cw/Šm3j*, *Hwj*, *D^cw* [II]¹⁰¹⁰ and *Jdj* is stressed in the fishing scene where *D^cw* [II] who stands behind *Hwj* is described as *sn=f* - 'his brother'. The first three of these brothers appear as a group in three registers on the north wall of the shrine¹⁰¹¹ and probably also on the north wall where the top register is missing, *Hwj* is in the second register and *D^cw* [II] is in the third register where he is again described as 'his brother'.¹⁰¹²

There is clearly two family groupings of children with *D^cw/Šm3j*, *Hwj*, *D^cw* [II] and *Jdj* as the sons of the tomb owner and his wife *Hmj*. Their full sisters are *Thjtt*, *Hnwt* and *Srdjj.t* who are shown with their father and mother *Hmj* in the fishing and fowling scenes and on the north wall of the shrine. Here one daughter is unnamed and it may possibly be the other daughter *Mrt-jb*, or she may be the daughter of another wife.

The sons *Jbj* [I] and *D^cw* [III] are clearly sons of a different wife, they are separated in the fishing scene and do not appear with their half brothers on the north wall or the north wall of the shrine. Both *D^cw/Šm3j* and *Hwj* are older than *Jbj* [I] as they are consistently shown in front of *Jbj* [I]. However, the line of sons on the north wall shows that both *D^cw* [II] and *Jdj* were younger than *Jbj* [I], and in fact *Jdj* is younger than both of his half brothers *Jbj* [I] and *D^cw* [III].

The oldest of the two 'eldest sons' did not die prematurely, he went on to take over his father's position; they were not twins as they are not shown together in the same way or the same size; the relative ages of the sons means that the tomb owner must have been

¹⁰⁰⁸ Davies (1902a: figs. 15 & 16)

¹⁰⁰⁹ Davies (1902a: figs. 3, 7, 15 & 16)

¹⁰¹⁰ *D^cw* [II] is distinguished by the fact that he is the only one of the sons to bear the title *smsw h3jt pr-3*.

¹⁰¹¹ Davies (1902a: fig. 18)

¹⁰¹² Davies (1902a: fig. 11)

married to two wives at once. This is a clear case of polygamy, even though only one wife is shown in the tomb.

EL-HAWAWISH

P 068: *K3.j-ḥp/Ttj-jkr*

Sealbearer of the king of Lower Egypt, overseer of Upper Egyptian grain, great overlord of Akhmim, overseer of the two granaries of the divine offerings.

Dating: *Harpur* - Dynasty 6 Temp. Pepy II mid to late; *Kanawati* - Dynasty VI mid Pepy II, or slightly later.

Suggested dating: Dynasty VI.5-6.

The tomb of *K3.j-ḥp* shows two eldest sons in the one scene. On the north wall the tomb owner is shown standing with his wife behind him, in front is *s3=f smsw mrjj=f ḥtmtj-bjtj smr wḥtj jmj-r3 Šmḥ Hnj* - ‘his beloved eldest son, sealer of the King of Lower Egypt, sole companion, the overseer of Upper Egyptian grain, *Hnj*’.¹⁰¹³ The hieroglyphs are in two horizontal and one vertical column and they separate the figure of *Hnj* from the rest of the family. The wall is damaged and only traces of a shoulder and a foot remain. The horizontal hieroglyphs run left to right, while all others in the scene run right to left, possibly indicating that *Hnj* faced his father and his wife. Between the tomb owner and his wife *Rst*, another eldest son is shown, probably as a naked child as he has his hand to his mouth. He is *s3=f smsw mrjj[=f] ...f* - ‘his beloved eldest son, ...f’.¹⁰¹⁴ This son is clearly the child of the tomb owner and his wife *Rs.t*, whom he is shown between, while *Hnj* is probably the son of another wife, possibly deceased or divorced. He is obviously older as he holds titles while the other ‘eldest’ son does not.

While *Hnj* is shown as the smaller of the two sons this is caused by the extra row of hieroglyphs to accommodate his titles. He is clearly older as the other son is shown as a naked boy with his finger to his mouth and does not hold any titles. *Hnj* is also shown with his father on the east wall of the shrine and an inscription to the right of the doorway states that he completed the decoration of his father’s tomb. He is the chronologically older of the two ‘eldest sons’ but he clearly did not die prematurely but is the son of a different wife. His mother possibly died or was divorced.

¹⁰¹³ Kanawati (1980: fig. 13)

¹⁰¹⁴ Kanawati (1980: fig. 13)

P 086: *Ttj*

Treasurer of the king of Lower Egypt, count, sole companion, lector priest, stolist of Min, overseer of *hm-ntr*-priests.

Dating: *Kanawati* - Late Dynasty 6.

Suggested dating: VI.L.

The architrave of *Ttj* shows him standing with his wife behind him and three children, two sons and a daughter.¹⁰¹⁵ The first son is described as *s3=f smsw smr w^ctj sm3 Mnw jmj-r3 hm-ntr Hn-^cn^hw* - ‘his eldest son, sole companion, stolist of Min, overseer of *hm-ntr*-priests, *Hn-^cn^hw*’, the second is *s3=f smr w^ctj Špsj-pw-Mnw* - ‘his son, sole companion, *Špsj-pw-Mnw*’. Behind him is a female described as *s3.t=f sms[.t] Hmt-pw-ntrw* - ‘his eldest daughter, *Hmt-pw-ntrw*’. The last two figures are slightly smaller than the tomb owner, his wife and eldest son.

The eldest son *Hn-^cn^hw* follows his father’s career taking on the positions of stolist of Min and overseer of *hm-ntr*-priests. It is possible that the daughter is from a second wife as she is the smallest of all the figures and should therefore be the youngest. The positioning of the eldest son behind the wife *Nfr-tntt* seems to suggest that he is the first born son of the tomb owner and this wife. Unfortunately the architrave is broken and it is impossible to determine if any other figures were on it. However, the relative positions and sizes of the children seem to indicate that this daughter was the youngest daughter of the tomb owner and the use of the term *sms[.t]* seems to indicate that she is to inherit possibly from her mother, a secondary wife of the tomb owner.

P 090: *B3wj*

Inspector of Priests

Dating: *Kanawati* - Dynasty VI Teti - early Pepy I.

Suggested dating: VI. 1-2.

The stela of *B3wj* shows two eldest sons facing a daughter in a register below the tomb owner and his wife seated at an offering table. The first is *s3=f smsw Mmj* - ‘his eldest son, *Mmj*’, while the second is *s3=f smsw Mmj-km* - ‘his eldest son, *Mmj-km*’.¹⁰¹⁶ While *B3wj* is shown in the register above with a wife *Mrt-jt.s*, no relationship with the children can be determined. The daughter is *s3.t mr.t=f Smrt* - ‘his beloved daughter,

¹⁰¹⁵ Kanawati (1986: fig. 31)

¹⁰¹⁶ Kanawati (1988: fig. 34[a])

Smrt'. The similarity of the names of the sons and their placement together may indicate that they are twins.

EL-HAGÂRSA

P 105: *Mrjj* [II]

Royal chamberlain, sole companion.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI Temp. Pepy II; *Harpur* - Dynasty VI Temp. Pepy II-Dynasty VIII; *Kanawati* - Dynasty VI second half of Pepy II: *Harpur* - VI.4-7.

Suggested dating: VI.4-7.

On the north wall facing *Mrjj* are two rows of children, male and female. Both are led by an eldest child. In the top register is *s3=f smsw mrjj=f smr Dšr* - 'his beloved eldest son, the companion, *Dšr*'.¹⁰¹⁷ In the bottom register the females are led by *s3.t=f sms.t Jbꜥbꜥ* - 'his eldest daughter, *Jbꜥbꜥ*'. It is very unusual for a daughter to be described as 'eldest' and is clearly used to indicate differing maternity.

On the west wall is a false door for a female *Jbj*, and while she is not described as such, she is probably the wife of *Mrjj*.¹⁰¹⁸ *Mrjj* is shown on the south wall with his wife who is described as *hm.t=f mr.t=f šps.t nswt jm3...* - 'his beloved wife, the noblewoman of the king,' the *jm3* may be the beginning of 'the revered one' or it may be the beginning of her name. Whether these are the same wife or not, clearly *Mrjj* had two wives either consecutively or concurrently as he separates the two groups of children.

P 106: *Mrjj-ꜥ3*

Count, lector priest, sole companion.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty VI; *Harpur* – First Intermediate Period; *Kanawati* – Dynasty VIII probably early.

Suggested dating: VI.7-FIP.

Mrjj-ꜥ3 shows six wives, four sons and eight daughters in his chapel. As discussed in Chapter 8.1 he clearly tries to identify the maternity of his children. An inscription on the east wall states that one of the three sons named *Nnw* who is described as *s3=f smsw mrjj=f* - 'his beloved eldest son', buries his father and is 'the holder of all his possessions'.¹⁰¹⁹ On the north wall one his daughters is also described as *s3.t=f sms.t*

¹⁰¹⁷ Kanawati (1993: 62, fig 43)

¹⁰¹⁸ Kanawati (1993: fig. 44)

¹⁰¹⁹ Kanawati (1995: 33, pl. 35)

Nnw mst n Hsjjt - ‘his eldest daughter, *Nnw*, born to *Hsjjt*.’¹⁰²⁰ This may be because there is no known son for this wife and it may indicate that *Nnw* who is shown standing in front of her sister *Bbj* is to inherit what her mother brought to the marriage.

EDFU

P 129: *Mrjj-R^c-nfr/K3r*

Great overlord of the Throne-of-Horus-Name, overseer of the *hnty(w)-š*-officials of Pepy, count, overseer of Upper Egypt, privy to the secrets of the House of Morning.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI Temp. Teti to Merenre; *Harpur* - Dynasty VI Temp. Merenre; *Kanawati* - Dynasty VI Temp. Merenre; *El-Khadragy* - Dynasty VI Temp. Merenre to Pepy II.

Suggested dating: VI.1-6.

As already discussed under multiple wives, *K3r* had three wives shown in his tomb and three sons are designated as eldest. On the architrave *Ppjj-^cnh* offers birds to his father and the wife ...*tk*.¹⁰²¹ He is described as *s3=f smsw smr w^ctj Ppjj-^cnh* - ‘his eldest son, sole companion, *Ppjj-^cnh*’ and is clearly the son of the tomb owner and his wife *S3[.t]-n-hk.t*.¹⁰²² He is followed by four other sons, presumably his brothers *J3s*, *^cnh-Ppjj-m-Mn-nfr*, *Hwj-wj* and *Ppjj-m-h3t*.

On the lintel of the false door *Jsj* squats before the tomb owner and his wife *Jntj*. He is described as *s3=f smsw mrjj=f h3 hwt smr w^ctj Jsj* - ‘his beloved eldest son, estate manager, sole companion, *Jsj*’.¹⁰²³ He is clearly the son of the tomb owner and his wife *Jntj*. They are also shown on the slab stela where they appear to have been added to the scene. Both float without a baseline between the tomb owner and his staff, and are smaller than the other named figures. Here *Jsj* is described as *s3=f mrjj=f hrj-tp nswt* - ‘his beloved son, royal chamberlain’.¹⁰²⁴ El-Khadragy attributes this lesser title on the slab stela to that on the false door to the fact that the false door was carved later than the rest of the decoration.¹⁰²⁵

¹⁰²⁰ Kanawati (1995: 39, pl. 42)

¹⁰²¹ Daressy (1917: 138) records the name as *S3-n-hk.t*.

¹⁰²² El-Khadragy (2002: fig. 2)

¹⁰²³ El-Khadragy (2002: fig. 7)

¹⁰²⁴ El-Khadragy (2002: fig. 6)

¹⁰²⁵ El-Khadragy (2002: 227) The tomb owner’s highest titles *h3tj-^c* and *imy-r3 Šm^cw* are only found on the false door.

Another son, also named *Jsj* is shown on the right jamb of the false door standing with the tomb owner and his wife *Hntj*. He is described as *s3=f mrjj=f hrj-tp nswt Jsj* - ‘his beloved son, royal chamberlain, *Jsj*’.¹⁰²⁶ On the left jamb are two more sons, with one named as *K3r*. On the slab stela three sons and a daughter face the tomb owner. The top two are named as *Jsj* and *K3r*, the third is *Hr-htp*, presumably the same as the unnamed son on the false door jamb. The daughter is *Twj* and she is shown as the same size as these children’s mother, *Hntj* who sits under the chair.¹⁰²⁷ The son in the top register is described as *s3=f smsw hk3 hwt hrj-tp nswt pr-3 Jsj* - ‘his eldest son, estate manager, royal chamberlain of the palace, *Jsj*’.

Three sons *Ppjj-3nh*, *Jsj* and *Jsj* are described as eldest and are all clearly identified with their mothers and siblings. Only on the slab stela are two groupings mixed and the difference in size and style makes them distinguishable.

9.2.1 Data summary

Of the 803 tombs or objects with provenances which recorded family members, more than one eldest child was recorded in just 43 cases, although it appears that in two of these (G 144 and G 193) that only one eldest son appears, the other being a grandson. This means that more than one eldest child occurs in only 5% of tombs and objects. Of the 41 cases where more than one eldest child was shown, eight occurred at Giza, 23 at Saqqara and ten in provincial tombs. As a proportion of the number of tombs in each cemetery, more than one eldest child was shown in 2.6% at Giza, 9% at Saqqara and 6.7% at the provinces. The high figure at Saqqara can be accounted for by six instances in the Teti Cemetery, a rate of 13.3% for this cemetery and this may have been influenced by Teti’s policy of marrying his daughters to high officials, such as Mereruka, Neferseshemptah, Kagemni, and Shepsipuptah who were probably already married.¹⁰²⁸

In 19 cases tomb owners showed one wife;¹⁰²⁹ in six cases there was a woman present who was a possible wife;¹⁰³⁰ and in ten cases, all from Saqqara there was no wife

¹⁰²⁶ El-Khadragy (2002: fig. 7)

¹⁰²⁷ El-Khadragy (2002: fig. 6)

¹⁰²⁸ Kanawati (2003: 39-47)

¹⁰²⁹ G 072, G 077, G 231, G 330, G 359; S 001, S 040, S 049, S 077, S 086a, S 091, S 121, S 138, S 173, S 204; P 010, P 037, P 090, P 105.

¹⁰³⁰ G 046, G 309, G 332; S 099, S 136; P 023.

present.¹⁰³¹ In three instances more than one wife was represented, S 103 (2 wives), P 106 (6 wives) and P 129 (3 wives). In three cases there was a wife present and another woman who was probably a second wife (P 033, P 067, P 068).

The eldest sons and/or eldest daughters are depicted separately¹⁰³² or if in the same scene, they generally do not follow each other.¹⁰³³ In only eight instances are the eldest children in close contact with each other.¹⁰³⁴

The examination of more than one wife (see Chapter 8) revealed that children were usually shown with only one wife. They were depicted in family scenes only with their own mother or if with another wife they were in registers or in some way separated from the main family scene. Of the eldest children examined this also was the case. In ten instances only one of the eldest children was shown with the wife.¹⁰³⁵ Eldest children by a different wife, who were depicted in front of or behind their father and another wife, were separated in five instances.¹⁰³⁶ In only seven instances were two eldest children shown with the same wife.¹⁰³⁷

The representation of more than one eldest child can be an indicator of twins, the death of the eldest child during the decoration of the tomb, the death or divorce of a wife and remarriage or polygamy. Not all give a clear indication of the circumstances leading to these phenomena, but some do.

In seven cases it was possible that the two eldest children were twins.¹⁰³⁸

In three cases the death of the first eldest child occurred during the decorating of the tomb.¹⁰³⁹

¹⁰³¹ S 005, S 024, S 038, S 044, S 075, S 090, S 128, S133a, S 133b, S 151.

¹⁰³² G 072, G 231, G 309, G 332, G 359; S 005, S 038, S 049, S 086, S 090, S 091, S 099, S 103, S121, S 133a, S 133b, S 138, S 173, P 010, P 033, P 037, P 129.

¹⁰³³ S 044, S 075, S 086, S 128, S 133a, S 151, S 204, P 010, P 033, P 068, P 105.

¹⁰³⁴ G 359, S 005, S 024, S 077, S 099, S 136, P 023, P 090.

¹⁰³⁵ G 072, G 359, S 086, S 099, S 103, S 173, P 010, P 033, P 037, P 129.

¹⁰³⁶ S 086, S 204, P 037, P 068, P 129.

¹⁰³⁷ G 077, G 330, S 040, S 077, S 136, P 023, P 105.

¹⁰³⁸ G 077, G 330, G359; S 044, S 136; P 023, P 090.

¹⁰³⁹ S 040, S 121, S 151.

In 27 cases where there was more than one wife, it was not possible to determine whether it was due to the death or divorce of a wife or to the practice of polygamy.¹⁰⁴⁰

Definite cases of polygamy were indicated in six cases.¹⁰⁴¹

In keeping with the findings of the earlier chapter, many of the definite cases of polygamy were practiced by high officials - three were nomarchs in the provinces *Hwns* (P 010), *Jbj* (P 037) and *Mrjj-R^c-nfr/K3r* (P 129). *Nj-^cnh R^c* (S 204) was director of the *ḥ*-palace and administrator of the royal domain while *Mrjj-^c3* (P 106) was *ḥ3tj-^c* - ‘count’ and *Rmnj* (S 103) was married to two royal women.

Of the possible cases of polygamy two were also provincial nomarchs - *Mrw/Bbj* (P 023) and *Hnk^w/Httj* (P 033). In seven cases they were Chief Justice and Vizier and their high position also makes it possible that they also practiced polygamy.¹⁰⁴² Additionally, two of these, *Špsj-pw-Pth* (S 077) and *Mrrw-k3.j* (S 086a), were married to daughters of King Teti (as were the polygamists *Mr.f-nb.f* (S 142) and *Jsj* (P130)).

Other high positions were held by *Df-3w* (S 038) who was overseer of the treasury and overseer of the Two Houses of Gold; *Htp-ḥr-3ḥtj* (S 128) and *Pth-ḥtp* (S 136) were both Judge; and *H^c-mrr-Pth* (S 044) was overseer of all works of the King. Their high positions also make it highly likely that they practiced polygamy, although death or divorce of a first wife can not be ruled out.

9.3 Children Designated as ‘her son/her daughter’ (TABLE V: ‘HER’ SON OR ‘HER’ DAUGHTER)

While the use of the term *s3=s/s3.t=s* – ‘her son/her daughter’ is to be expected in the tombs of women, such as G 150, G 166 and G 178¹⁰⁴³, the use of this term in the tombs of males is fairly rare, occurring only 25 times. In all other instances the children are

¹⁰⁴⁰ G 046, G 072, G 231; G 309, G 330, G 332, G 359; S 005, S 024, S 038, S 044, S 049; S 075, S 077, S 086, S 090, S 091, S 099, S 128, S 133a, S 133b, S 138, S 173; P 033, P 068, P 105.

¹⁰⁴¹ S 103, S 204; P 010, P 037, P 106, P 129.

¹⁰⁴² S 005, S 024, S 075, S 086a, S 091, S 133a, S 133b.

¹⁰⁴³ P 083 and P 084 also refer to ‘her son’ but both are on stela found at el Hawawish, and a lack of any more specific provenance prevents further analysis.

referred to as $s3=f/s3.t=f$ – ‘his son/his daughter’ whether they are shown with the father or with the mother.

Fischer states that ‘Depending on the context, children are called “his son/daughter,” less commonly, when the children are isolated in the presence of the mother, “her son/daughter,” but never “their son/daughter”’.¹⁰⁴⁴ However, examination of the use of ‘her son/daughter’ shows that it is not always used when the children are isolated with their mothers and there are many instances where children are shown with only their mother but are still referred to as ‘his son/daughter’. In three cases the tomb owner and his wife are together when the child is referred to as ‘her son/daughter’¹⁰⁴⁵ and in four instances some accompanying children are ‘his son/daughter’ and other children in the same scene are ‘her son/daughter’.¹⁰⁴⁶ In G 314 the sons are referred to as ‘his sons of his body’, while the daughter is ‘his/her daughter’. Fischer says that this use of ‘his/her’ is ‘a more explicit substitution for the third person plural’¹⁰⁴⁷. But it is only used on the daughter who touches her mother, while the sons are specifically referred to as ‘sons of his body’. Clearly the terminology is indicating something more.

In her study of the family during Dynasty XVIII, Whale concluded that ‘it is possible that where children were referred to as ‘ $s3.s$ ’ or ‘ $s3t.s$ ’, this implied that they were her children by a previous marriage, but I think it more likely to indicate that they were her children by her husband, the tomb owner, and that relating them to the mother distinguished them from other children of the tomb owner in the household’.¹⁰⁴⁸

It is possible that the term $s3=s/s3.t=s$ was used to indicate both situations, a child of the wife from a previous marriage or a child of that particular wife and the tomb owner, as distinct from his children by another wife. In instances of polygamy already noted, the inscription or the positioning of the children is often an indicator of their maternity. Often the children are only shown with their respective mothers, for example in the chapel of $S\bar{t}w$ (G 346) all five children are shown with the tomb owner $S\bar{t}w$ and his wife Ppj . When $S\bar{t}w$ is shown with his wife $Hnt.wt$ no children are present. Similarly in the chapel of $M\bar{h}w$ (S 146) when he is shown with his wife Nbt two sons, one whose name

¹⁰⁴⁴ Fischer (1989: 3)

¹⁰⁴⁵ S 059; P 138, P 140.

¹⁰⁴⁶ G 079, G 314, G 376; P 029.

¹⁰⁴⁷ Fischer (1976a: 11)

¹⁰⁴⁸ Whale 1989: 271-2.

has been chipped out and *Htp-k3* are shown. The twice he is shown with the wife *Nfr-k3.w.s* a son whose name is chipped out and the daughter *Mrw.t* are shown.

Where children are shown with their father and a wife who is not their mother they are separated from the couple in some way. In the chapel of *Phn-wj-k3.j* (S 056) the son *Jtj* is shown holding the staff of his father who is followed by his wife *Df3.t-sn*. But in the depiction of the tomb owner with his other wife, *Htp-hr.s*, the same son *Jtj* is separated from the couple by the staff and faces them. While present in the relief he is not part of the immediate family grouping. In the tomb of *Mrjj-ʕ3* (P 106) where six wives are shown, the wife *Jsj* is consistently shown with her husband but with no children in the immediate grouping. The ten children of *Mrjj-ʕ3* who face the couple in two registers, all have their maternity clearly stated. Only in the fowling scene is a child seen standing in a family grouping, she is between *Mrjj-ʕ3* and a woman whose name is badly damaged. It has been suggested that this may again be *Jsj* but this is uncertain. The child is clearly labelled as the daughter of *Tp-pw*.

When a man has a wife who has a child from a previous marriage, he may show the child in his tomb with his wife, but he is unlikely to state her paternity. He may however, try to make it clear that he is not the father by using the term ‘her son/daughter’. Similarly if he has a child from his own previous marriage he would use the term ‘his son/ daughter’ but he may try to show them separately from his new wife, or at least facing towards the couple rather than as part of the family grouping. Additionally any new children with his second wife may be referred to as ‘her son/daughter’ to distinguish them further. This may also be used in instances where a tomb owner practices polygamy. An examination of the terminology used and the relative sizes of the children and their positions in relation to the tomb owner and his wife may help determine the circumstances of their parentage.

CAPITAL

GIZA

G 011: 3bdw

Overseer of the great estate, scribe of the new settlements of the great estate,
wʕb-priest of the king.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI.

Suggested dating: Dynasty VI.

On the northern side of the north pillar *3bdw*'s wife *Rpwt-k3[j]* is shown with a small male, *Nfr-k3.w-km*; two daughters are in the register below.¹⁰⁴⁹ They are described as *s3.t=s* - 'her daughter, *Nj-m3^ct-Hwt-hr*' and 'her daughter, *Nbt-m-pt*'. On the southern face a small daughter is on a baseline above her foot. She is described as *s3.t=s Hnwt-sn* - 'her daughter *Hnwt-sn*'. On the eastern and western face of this pillar *3bdw* is shown alone.¹⁰⁵⁰

On the southern pillar *3bdw* is again shown alone on the eastern and western side.¹⁰⁵¹ His wife *Rpwt-k3[j]* has a small daughter above her foot on a baseline, she is *s3.t=s Nj-k3.w-Hwt-hr* - 'her daughter, *Nj-k3.w-Hwt-hr*'.¹⁰⁵² On the southern side in a similar position is a small male *Nfr-k3.w*.¹⁰⁵³

The two daughters who are shown in the register below their mother are slightly larger than the other two daughters who are shown directly in front of their mother. Thus *Nj-m3^ct-Hwt-hr* and *Nbt-m-pt* are probably slightly older than *Hnwt-sn* and *Nj-k3.w-Hwt-hr*. The figure of the male *Nfr-k3.w* is fractionally smaller and *Nfr-k3.w-km* is smaller again.

The only daughter shown with the tomb owner is *Nj-k3.w-Hwt-hr*, who is shown on the top register on the right jamb of his false door. Here she is described as *s3.t=f* - 'his daughter'. Below her are two unnamed male figures and three unnamed male figures are on the left jamb. They are all of equal height. She is given prominence in the top register and is of a comparable size to the tomb owner.

While she has the same name as one of the daughters shown with the wife *Rpwt-k3[j]* on the pillar, she is most probably a daughter of the tomb owner from a different wife. If she was the same daughter as on the pillar we would expect her sisters to also be present. Even if *Rpwt-k3[j]* had the two elder girls from another marriage we would expect the daughter *Hnwt-sn* who is the same size as *Nj-k3.w-Hwt-hr* on the pillar to be on the false door.

¹⁰⁴⁹ Abu Bakr (1953: fig. 54)

¹⁰⁵⁰ Abu Bakr (1953: figs. 52 & 53)

¹⁰⁵¹ Abu Bakr (1953: figs. 56 & 57)

¹⁰⁵² Abu Bakr (1953: fig. 58)

¹⁰⁵³ Abu Bakr (1953: fig. 59)

3bdw is shown with his wife *Rpwt-k3[j]* on the lintel above the entrance door but they are not accompanied by any children.¹⁰⁵⁴

A block from the tomb shows *3bdw* accompanied by a woman who is described as his wife but her name is missing and no children are visible.¹⁰⁵⁵

The key to the identity of the children may be the two boys who accompany the wife, *Rpwt-k3[j]* on the pillars. They are *jrj ht nswt Nfr-k3.w-km* - ‘the royal acquaintance, *Nfr-k3.w-km*’ and *jrj ht nswt sš Nfr-k3.w* - ‘the royal acquaintance, scribe, *Nfr-k3.w*’¹⁰⁵⁶ They stand on a baseline above her foot in an identical position to two of the daughters. While they are not designated as sons, their positioning indicates that they were sons. The addition of their titles means there is not enough room under *Rpwt-k3[j]*’s arm to include ‘his or her son’.

On the west wall the tomb owner, seated in a high backed chair holding a fly whisk, leans forward to accept a lotus presented by *sš hwt-ʿ3t Nfr-k3.w* - ‘scribe of the great estate, *Nfr-k3.w*’.¹⁰⁵⁷ While he is not described as ‘his son’, this scene is identical to the one on the south wall of the tomb of *Sšm-nfr* II, where the lotus is presented by his son,¹⁰⁵⁸ and on the south wall of the tomb of *Sšm-nfr* III, where it is presented by his eldest son.¹⁰⁵⁹ Harpur states that ‘texts indicate that the presentation is made by the son of the deceased, although in some scenes this figure is unnamed, and could perhaps be identified as an official or another male relative.’¹⁰⁶⁰ It seems likely that the figure of *Nfr-k3.w* presenting the lotus to *3bd.w* is his son, and also the son of his wife *Rpwt-k3* who he stands in front of on the pillar.

The iconography seems to indicate that *3bdw* and his wife *Rpwt-k3[j]* had four daughters and two sons. The link between the children shown with their mother, where the girls are described as ‘her daughters’, is the boy *Nfr-k3.w* who offers the lotus to his father. Another possibility is that the four girls described as ‘her daughters’ are from a previous marriage and the two boys who are not given a designation are from the

¹⁰⁵⁴ Abu Bakr (1953: fig. 46)

¹⁰⁵⁵ Allen (1923: 20.266 on 27)

¹⁰⁵⁶ Abu Bakr (1953: figs. 54 & 59)

¹⁰⁵⁷ Abu Bakr (1953: fig. 61)

¹⁰⁵⁸ Kanawati (2002: fig. 64)

¹⁰⁵⁹ Brunner-Traut (1977: fig. 4)

current marriage. This would fit with both the boys being shown as smaller than the girls. The daughter, *Nj-k3.w-Hwt-hr* shown on her father's false door, is probably from his previous marriage.

G 047: *K3pj*

Overseer of ten men of the great house, inspector of the great house, royal acquaintance, secretary of the great house, overseer of the department of *hntj(w)-š* officials of the great house, *wꜥb*-priest of the king.

Dating: *PM* - Late Dynasty V or VI; *Roth* - Dynasty V Temp Niuserre.

Suggested Dating: V.6-9.

On the north face of the central pillar *K3pj*'s wife *Hꜥ-mrrj-Nbtj* is shown standing smelling a lotus¹⁰⁶¹. In front of her is a girl *s3.t=s Tsst* - 'her daughter, *Tsst*', while behind her a smaller naked girl who touches her leg. She is described as *s3.t=f Mrt-sf* - 'his daughter, *Mrt-sf*'. This variation in description clearly identifies the first girl as a daughter from the wife's previous marriage, and the second younger girl as a daughter of *Hꜥ-mrrj-Nbtj* and *K3pj*.

On the east wall the tomb owner is shown standing with a woman behind him. The top including their inscriptions is missing but in front is a small male figure holding the staff, probably a son, and behind are two girls described as *s3.t=f Mrt-sf*, *s3.t=f Nfr-hw-Hwt-hr* - 'his daughter, *Mrt-sf*' and 'his daughter, *Nfr-hw-Hwt-hr*'¹⁰⁶². The first of these is the same daughter of the couple identified on the central pillar. The remains of another small female figure is above but her text is missing, and it is impossible to tell if this is *Tss.t*, the daughter of *Hꜥ-mrrj-Nbtj* by a previous marriage, or another daughter of this couple.

Clearly *Hꜥ-mrrj-Nbtj* had a daughter, *Tsst*, from a previous marriage, and had at least two daughters *Mrt-sf* and *Nfr-hw-Hwt-hr* and probably also a son from her marriage to *K3pj*.

G 079: *Snḏm-jb/Mhj*

Chief Justice, Vizier.

¹⁰⁶⁰ Harpur (1987: 135) her footnote states that *Hzzj-Mnw* is probably a son because of the type of necklace he is wearing, and other sons presenting lotus are shown in the tombs of *Nfr I*, *Nianchnum* and *Ptahhetep I*.

¹⁰⁶¹ Roth (1995: fig. 161[a])

¹⁰⁶² Roth (1995: fig. 159)

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V Temp. Unis.

Suggested dating: V.9.

On the north wall of the outer hall *Sndm-jb* is shown standing with his wife *Hnt-k3w.s* and a group of three children.¹⁰⁶³ In front holding his father's staff is *s3=f smsw ... Sndm-jb* - 'his eldest son, *Sndm-jb*', between the husband and wife is *s3=f Mhj* - 'his son, *Mhj*'. Behind the wife touching her leg is *s3.t=s Hnt-k3w.s* - 'her daughter, *Hnt-k3w.s*'. This suggests that the two sons who are shown in the family grouping are sons of the tomb owner and his wife but that the daughter belongs to the wife alone not the tomb owner. This position may also be reflected in the relative sizes of the children, the daughter while clothed in a long sheath and tripartite wig of an adult is shown as the smallest, despite the fact that the second son is shown as a naked child with the side lock of youth. *Sndm-jb* is shown in several other scenes with his eldest son *Sndm-jb* and his son *Mhj* and they are always referred to as 'his son'.¹⁰⁶⁴ The daughter does not appear anywhere else in the tomb with *Sdm-jb*.

G 157: *Sšm-nfr* [I]

Overseer of the portfolios of the king, overseer of the two places of provisions, overseer of works of the king, greatest of the tens of Upper Egypt, royal acquaintance.

Dating: *PM* - Dyn. V Temp. Sahure or Neferirkare; Harpur - V.1-3; Strudwick - early V; Kanawati - Dynasty 5, probably Sahure-Niuserre.

Suggested dating: V.2-6.

On the west wall of the chapel between the two false doors *Sšm-nfr* [I] is shown with his wife *Jmn-df3.s* and a number of children.¹⁰⁶⁵ Facing them in two registers are four daughters and three naked sons who are described respectively as *ms[.t]=f* - 'his children' and *ms=f n ht=f* - 'his children of his body'. There is not room for 'of his body' above the girls as the lintel of the northern false door extends partly across the top of the register. Standing in front of the tomb owner is a small naked boy holding his staff and touching his leg. He is described as *s3=f n ht=f R^c-wr* - 'his son of his body, *R^c-wr*'. Behind the wife is daughter who holds her mother's leg. The inscription above

¹⁰⁶³ Lepsius (1897: fig. 73); Brovarski (2003: pl. 35)

¹⁰⁶⁴ Lepsius (1897: fig. 74); Lepsius (1913: fig. 13); Brovarski (2003: pls. 61 & 65)

¹⁰⁶⁵ Kanawati (2001a: pl. 42)

is damaged but is ...s *Nfr-Hwt-hr*. Kanawati states that ‘the ...s may refer to [z3t].s ‘her daughter’’.¹⁰⁶⁶

On the north wall another son is shown standing in front of the tomb owner and his wife, he is holding the staff but his body is turned to face the tomb owner. He is described as *s3=f n ht=f Hwfw-ꜥnh* - ‘his son of his body, *Hwfw-ꜥnh*’.¹⁰⁶⁷

The proximity of the daughter, described as her daughter, to her mother and the reference to all other children as ‘his children’ or ‘his children of his body’ in the case of the boys may indicate different parents. On the west wall, the first of the four daughters shown in the register, *Nfr-h3-Hwfw*, wears a long tripartite wig and is a full head taller than the other three who are shown with short hair. The daughter behind the wife also has short hair and is smaller than *Nfr-h3-Hwfw*, indicating she is younger.

Due to the relative sizes of the daughters, it is possible that the daughter holding the mother’s leg may be the child of this couple while the other children may be the tomb owner’s from a previous marriage.

G 314: *W3š-Pth*

Overseer of craftsmen of the wa’bet, *ḥm-ntr*-priest of Ptah, *ḥm-ntr*-priest of Sokar, *ḥm-ntr*-priest of *Hwfw*, overseer of *k3*-servants, supervisor of the ornaments.

Dating: *PM* - end Dynasty IV or early V.

Suggested dating: IV.L- V.E.

The thickness of the left jamb of the chapel doorway shows the tomb owner with his wife and two children. The son *W3š-Pth*, who is shown naked on a baseline in front of his father and holding his staff and is described as *s3=f n ht=f jm3ḥw hr jt=f* - ‘his son of his body, revered with his father’.¹⁰⁶⁸ The daughter who stands behind the tomb owner and his wife, *Wmtt-k3[j]* is described as *s3.t=f/s jrj ht nswt Wmtt-k3[j]* - ‘his/her daughter, Royal acquaintance, *Wmtt-k3[j]*.’ On the right façade *W3š-Pth* is shown with another son *Pth-špss* who is described as *s3=f n ht=f* - ‘his son of his body’.¹⁰⁶⁹

¹⁰⁶⁶ Kanawati (2001a: 52)

¹⁰⁶⁷ Kanawati (2001a: pl. 510)

¹⁰⁶⁸ Hassan (1936: fig. 12)

¹⁰⁶⁹ Hassan (1936: fig. 70)

The distinction in the description of the children stresses that the daughter is the child of the tomb owner and his wife *Wmtt-k3[j]*. This is reinforced by the fact that both mother and daughter have the same name and the daughter touches her mother's leg. The two sons are described as 'his son of his body' stressing their relationship with their father. The unusual use of these terms means that it is probable that the two sons are from a previous marriage of *W3š-Pth*, or to a secondary wife, as the son *W3š-Pth* is shown as a naked child, fractionally smaller than the daughter.

G 336: *Hsj*

Overseer of the department of *hntj(w)-š* officials of the Great House, inspector of *hntj(w)-š* officials of the Great House.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.

The tomb of *Hsj* contains two false doors, and while the relationship between *Hsj* and the woman, *Nj-ḥh-Hwt-ḥr*, who owns the northern false door, is not stated, it is likely that she is his wife. The southern false door of *Hsj* shows his two sons, *Dw3-Rḥ* and *Dw3-k3.j* and both are described as *s3=f* - 'his son'.¹⁰⁷⁰ An inscription on the lintel states 'it is his son *Dw3-Rḥ*.. who made it'.¹⁰⁷¹

The northern false door shows *Nj-ḥh-Hwt-ḥr* on the outer jambs with two daughters beneath. They are *s3.t=s Nb-jrj.t* - 'her daughter, *Nb-jrj.t*' and *s3.t=s Nfr-ḥtp.s* - 'her daughter, *Nfr-ḥtp.s*'; on the inner jamb is *s3=s Sbḳ-ḥtp* - 'her son, *Sbḳ-ḥtp*'.¹⁰⁷²

While there is no definitive link between the man and woman on the two false doors, if she was his mother we would expect him to be shown as a son on her false door, along with her three other children. However, the inner left jamb is undecorated. If she is his wife then the son and two daughters represented on her false door are probably from an earlier marriage. Another possibility is that she is his sister, although having children it would be expected that she would be buried in the tomb of her husband and none of the sisters shown in the tombs of their brothers are shown with children.¹⁰⁷³ It is more likely that she is the wife of the tomb owner, with children from a previous marriage.

¹⁰⁷⁰ Hassan (1941: fig. 221)

¹⁰⁷¹ Hassan (1941: fig. 220)

¹⁰⁷² Hassan (1941: fig. 222)

¹⁰⁷³ See Chapter 5: *Sisters of the Tomb Owner*.

G 358: *Ttj*

Inspector of a phyle of (the pyramid) ‘Great-is-Khafa’, overseer of commissions of the Great House, secretary of the king’s house, *hm-ntr*-priest of Khafa, director of the members of the phyle(s) of (the pyramid) ‘Great-is-Khafa’.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V or VI.

Suggested dating: V-VI.

Two false doors belonging to *Ttj* and his wife *Dbt* show two separate groups of children. On both false doors *Ttj* is shown on the left jamb accompanied by two sons *wꜥb nswt sꜣ=f smsw Wr-jr.n(j) sꜣ=f Wꜣš-Hꜥf-Rꜥ* and *sꜣ sꜣ=f Pth-wsr* - ‘*wꜥb*-priest of the king, his eldest son, *Wr-jr.n(j)*, his son, *Wꜣš-Hꜥf-Rꜥ* and his son of his son *Pth-wsr*’.

On the right hand jambs of the tomb owner’s false door his wife is accompanied by two daughters who are both described as *sꜣ.t=s Nfr.t-hꜣ-Hꜥf-Rꜥ* - ‘her daughter, *Nfr.t-hꜣ-Hꜥf-Rꜥ*’ and a granddaughter and grandson, and a boy who may be either a son or a grandson, as his designation is missing.¹⁰⁷⁴

On *Dbt*’s northern false door only part of the right jamb is preserved, and only one daughter remains *sꜣ.t=s Nfr.t-hꜣ-Hꜥf-Rꜥ* - ‘her daughter, *Nfr.t-hꜣ-Hꜥf-Rꜥ*’.¹⁰⁷⁵

The separation of the children and the use of ‘her daughter’ probably indicates that the two daughters of *Dbt*, were from a previous marriage as they were not shown with the tomb owner, *Ttj*. This is further stressed by the fact that the two daughters and a granddaughter of *Dbt* are shown as adults, in long V strap sheath dresses with long tripartite wigs, while the two sons and a grandson shown with *Ttj* are all shown as naked youths with side locks, indicating that they are much younger than the daughters and granddaughters of *Dbt* from her first marriage.

G 376: *Nfr-tsꜣs*

Chief baker.

Dating: *Hawass* - Dynasty V.3-4.

Suggested dating: V.3-4.

¹⁰⁷⁴ James (1961: figs. 6 & 7)

¹⁰⁷⁵ James (1961: fig. 70)

The tomb of *Nfr-tsts*, discovered in the upper workmen's cemetery at Giza has not been fully published. There are three false doors and two wives are shown, *Nj-ᵑḥ-Hwt-ḥr* and *Nfr-ḥtp.s*.¹⁰⁷⁶ On the central false door of *Nfr-ḥtp.s* she is shown on the top register of the right outer jamb. Beneath her in separate registers, are four children who are designated as *s3.t=s Hwt-ḥr-ᵑḥ*; *s3=s sš Pth-špss*; *s3.t=s Htp-ḥr.s* and *s3=s Rᵑ-ᵑḥ* - 'her daughter *Hwt-ḥr-ᵑḥ*; her son, the scribe, *Pth-špss*; her daughter *Htp-ḥr.s* and her son *Rᵑ-ᵑḥ*'.¹⁰⁷⁷ Facing them on the inner right jamb are the tomb owner in the top register and four children in separate registers beneath. They are designated as *[s3].t=f Hwt-ḥr*; *s3=f smsw Jr-n-Pth*; *s3[.t]=f Nfr-ḥtp.s-wr* and *s3=f Mnw-ᵑḥ* - 'his daughter *Hwt-ḥr*; his eldest son *Jr-n-Pth*; his daughter *Nfr-ḥtp.s-wr* and his son *Mnw-ᵑḥ*'. Hawass states that this wife has eleven children while the other wife has seven.¹⁰⁷⁸

The fact that the children are clearly identified with either the mother or father, may mean that the four children shown with the father are from his previous marriage to *Nj-ᵑḥ-Hwt-ḥr*, however the lack of publication does not allow the comparisons of names with those on the false door of *Nj-ᵑḥ-Hwt-ḥr*.

SAQQARA

S 049: *Tp-m-ᵑḥ*

wᵑb-priest of (the pyramid), 'The *b3*-of-Sahure-Appears-in-Splendour', one who is privy to the secret, priest of Khufu, overseer of seal bearers, *wᵑb*-priest of (the pyramid), 'Senefru-Appears-in-Splendour', *wᵑb*-priest of (the pyramid), 'Divine-is-Menkaure', *wᵑb*-priest of (the pyramid of) 'Great-is-Khafa', *wᵑb*-priest of (the pyramid) 'Pure-are-the-Places-of-Userkaf', secretary of the Great House, inspector of sealers of the archive of the god.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty V, *Strudwick* – perhaps middle Dynasty VI, *Smith* – first half of Dynasty V, *Harpur* – Dynasty V Raneferet to Neuserre?

Suggested Dating: V.1-6.

The wife of *Tp-m-ᵑḥ*, *Nbw-ḥtp* clearly states the maternity of five daughters and a son on the left outer jamb of her false door. They are described as *s3.t=s Tp-m-nfr(.t)*, *s3=s Ḥm-Mnw*, *s3.t=s Ḥmt-Rᵑ*, *s3.t=s Htp-ḥr-nbtj*, *s3.t=s 3ḥ-ḥmt*, and *s3.t=s Ḥnwt* - 'her

¹⁰⁷⁶ Hawass (1998: 164-5)

¹⁰⁷⁷ Photographed by L. Donovan.

¹⁰⁷⁸ Hawass (2006: 169)

daughter, *Tp-m-nfr(.t)*; her son, *Hm-Mnw*; her daughter, *Hmt-R^c*; her daughter *Htp-hr-nbtj*; her daughter *3h-hmt*; and her daughter *Hnwt*'.¹⁰⁷⁹

The need to state maternity is probably because *Tp-m-^cnh* had two wives, he shows two eldest sons on his false door, and *Hm-Mnw* (the son of *Nbw-htp*) is the oldest of these, the younger one being *^cnh-m^c-ntr*.¹⁰⁸⁰

S 059: *K3.j-m-ḳd*

Overseer of the treasury, one who is privy to the secrets, *hm-ntr*-priest of Re in the Sun-Temple of Neferirkare.

Dating: *PM* - Middle Dynasty V or later; *Strudwick* - perhaps early to Middle Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.3-7.

On the panel of the false door, *K3.j-m-ḳd* sits to the left of the offering table while his wife *Nbw-ḳ3[j]* sits to the right. Behind her is a woman described as *s3.t=s Wn-nfr.t* - 'her daughter, *Wn-nfr.t*'.¹⁰⁸¹ Only the upper part of the false door was recorded by Lepsius and it is uncertain whether any other children were identified on the jambs of the false door or in the tomb. If there are no other children identified as 'his child' then *Wn-nfr.t* is probably the daughter of his wife by a previous marriage. Behind the tomb owner is another woman but only her name, *Hn.t-ḳ3wj*, is given and it is unclear whether she is another daughter.

S 127: *Mnw-nfr*

Elder of the domain.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V-VI; *Borchardt* - Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.

Only the top of this false door remains. On the panel of the false door *Mnw-nfr* sits to the left of the offering table with his wife *Hr-hr-^cnh* to the right. Behind her are *s3=s Pw-3n* and *s3.t=s Nfr-Hwt-hr* - 'her son, *Pw-3n*' and 'her daughter, *Nfr-Hwt-hr*'.¹⁰⁸² These two children are distinguished from the two sons who stand behind *Mnw-nfr*, who are described as *s3=f smsw Nb-Mnw* and *s3=f Jštj* - 'his eldest son, *Nb-Mnw* and 'his son, *Jštj*'.¹⁰⁸³

¹⁰⁷⁹ Borchardt (1937: 84-7, fig. 19)

¹⁰⁸⁰ Borchardt (1964: 28-30, fig. 64)

¹⁰⁸¹ Lepsius (1897: 162); Lepsius:(1850: 100[c])

¹⁰⁸² Borchardt (1937: 219-220)

¹⁰⁸³ Borchardt (1937: 219-220)

The son and daughter may belong to the wife from a previous marriage, or they may be a product of this marriage, with the other children from the tomb owner's previous marriage. Unfortunately no depiction is available and it is not possible to compare the sizes of the two groups of children.

Porter and Moss include in their entry 'Drum, and upper parts of jambs with names of sons' which was recorded as an object by Mariette.¹⁰⁸⁴ While the drum has 'Elder of the domain, *Mnw-nfr*', the names of the two sons, on either side are completely different. To the left is *s3=f Tfrj* - 'his son, *Tfrj*' and to the right is *s3=s Hr-w^c-w3-sb3* - 'her son, *Hr-w^c-w3-sb3*'.¹⁰⁸⁵ It is probable that this drum and upper part of the jambs belongs under the panel and continued the separation of the two groups of children. Those belonging to the wife are shown on the right side of the false door.

S 191: *K3.j-m-tnnt*

Judge and overseer of the storehouse, secretary, royal acquaintance.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V; *Harpur* - V.

Suggested dating: V.

The false door of *K3.j-m-tnnt* is unusual in that his name is on the upper and lower lintels, the panel (where he is accompanied by his sons) and on the drum; while the figure of a man named *Wt-k3[j]*, Judge and elder of the dockyard/workshop, is on the left jamb, and that of a woman described as 'his wife, *Mrt-jt.s*' is on the right jamb.¹⁰⁸⁶ Porter and Moss state that *Mr.t-jt.s* is the 'wife (of deceased rather than of Wetka)¹⁰⁸⁷ but no reason is given for this.

Mrt-jt.s is accompanied by two sons who are described as *s3=s Nt-nnt-k3.w* and *s3=s Hpt-wns* - 'her son, *Nt-nnt-k3.w*' and 'her son, *Hpt-wns*'. On the panel *K3.j-m-tnnt* is flanked by three sons who all have different names. They are *s3=f smsw St-jrj-m3^ct*, *s3=f Jnjj* and *s3=f Wrt-k3[j]* - 'his eldest son, *St-jrj-m3^ct*, his son, *Jnjj*' and 'his son, *Wrt-k3[j]*'.¹⁰⁸⁸

¹⁰⁸⁴ Porter & Moss (1974: 586)

¹⁰⁸⁵ Mariette (1976: 457)

¹⁰⁸⁶ Borchardt (1937: 144-5, fig. 35)

¹⁰⁸⁷ Porter & Moss (1974: 692)

¹⁰⁸⁸ Borchardt (1937: 144-5, fig. 35)

A similar iconography is used on the offering table where the inscriptions for *Wt-k3[j]* and *Mrt-jt.s* run across the top and down the sides, while that of *K3.j-m-tnnt* is centred across the bottom.

The relationship between these three is unclear, while the two males hold similar titles, *Mrt-jt.s* is not *K3.j-m-tnnt*'s mother, as his mother, *Hnwt-sn*, is known from a lintel dedicated to her by her son.¹⁰⁸⁹ The parallel positioning of *Wt-k3[j]* and *Mrt-jt.s* on the jambs of the false door and in the positioning of their inscriptions on the offering table seems to indicate a close relationship. Porter and Moss give no reason for stating that *Mrt-jt.s* is the wife of *K3.j-m-tnnt*. Her inscription on the false door jamb states that she is *hm.t=f Mrt-jt.s nb[.t] jm3hw.t hr Hwt-hr ntr[.t]-3.t [jm]3hw.t [hr] hj=s r nb* - 'his wife, *Mr.t-jt.s*, possessor of reverence with Hathor the great goddess, revered with her husband every day'.

Whether her husband is *K3.j-m-tnnt* on whose false door and offering table she is commemorated, or whether it is *Wt-k3[j]* who she faces on the other jamb, and her inscription parallels on the offering table, she appears to have two sons from a previous marriage who are designated as 'hers' and do not appear with either male. However, on the jambs *Wt-k3[j]* is smaller than her, reaching to about the level of her nose, so he is unlikely to be her husband.

S 254: *Hnm.w-ndm(w)*

Sealer of the king of Lower Egypt, overseer of the work centre, inspector of the estate, sole companion and [liegeman] of the king.

Dating: *Fischer* - late Dynasty VI to Dynasty VIII.

Suggested dating: VI.7.

On the architrave the tomb owner *Hnm.w-ndm(w)* and a woman, presumably his wife, are shown in a fairly rare, face to face embrace.¹⁰⁹⁰ She is described as *šps.t nswt hm-ntr Hwt-hr Rwj*- 'noblewoman of the king, *hm-ntr*-priestess of *Hwt-hr*, *Rwj*'. Behind her is a son holding birds. He is described as *s3=f/s mrjj=f/s hrj-tp nswt 3m*- 'his/her beloved son, king's liegeman, *3m*'. Behind the tomb owner is a second son who holds birds and a jar. He is described as *s3=f [hd] hwt smr Sd-rtn-nw* - 'his son, inspector of the estate, companion, *Sd-rtn-nw*'.

¹⁰⁸⁹ Borchartd (1964: 137)

The son ʿ3m, behind the wife, is clearly the son of the tomb owner and his wife *Rwj*. The other son *Sd-rtnnw*, stands behind his father but the lack of the double possessive, indicates that this wife is probably not his mother. While both sons are shown as almost the same size (to the tomb owner's shoulder), *Sd-rtnnw* is fractionally taller and his titles indicate that he is probably older than his half-brother. Presumably his mother had died, divorced or this was a possible case of polygamy.

PROVINCES

TIHNA

P 005: *Nj-k3[j]-ʿnh*: (Tomb 1)

Overseer of the great estate, *hm-ntr*-priest of Hathor.

Dating: PM -Dynasty V Temp. Userkaf; *Harpur* - V.1-3; *Kanawati* - Dynasty V temp. Userkaf.

Suggested dating: V.1-3.

The southern niche on the west wall contains the rock cut figures of an unidentified man and woman holding hands and three naked children, one on either side and one between them.¹⁰⁹¹ Above the child to the side of the woman in the niche is the inscription *s3=s smsw jm3hw [hr] jt=f sš md3t nt nswt Hm-Hwt-hr* - 'her eldest son, revered with his father, document scribe of the king, *Hm-Hwt-hr*'.¹⁰⁹² A further inscription on the northern thickness of the niche states *sš md3t nt nswt Hm-Hw.t-hr jw^c pw hr nst nb n jšt nb* - 'Document scribe of the king, *Hm-Hwt-hr*, it is he who inherits, upon [my] seat, all, every possessions'.¹⁰⁹³ There is no inscription above the middle child and the one to the side of the man is referred to as *s3 pn jw^c .. hm ntr Hwt-hr Hm* - 'this son inherits ... *hm ntr* priest of Hathor, *Hm-Hwt-hr*'.¹⁰⁹⁴

Edel concluded that the same son is shown here three times, his titles varying according to whether he is associated with the mother or the father.¹⁰⁹⁵ However, it seems more likely that the two figures named *Hm-Hwt-hr*, who have different titles and designations, are two different sons.

¹⁰⁹⁰ Fischer (1976a: 7) See Chapter 3: *The Wife of the Tomb Owner* for face to face embrace.

¹⁰⁹¹ It is unclear whether this is the tomb owner and his wife or another couple. Fraser records the man's name as Awa, but it no longer remains. A son of the tomb owner with the same name *Hm-Hwt-hr* appears on both the northern and southern false doors.

¹⁰⁹² Edel (1981: fig. 15)

¹⁰⁹³ Edel (1981: fig 15)

¹⁰⁹⁴ Edel (1981: figs. 16 & 17)

The term ‘eldest’ only appears when *Hm-Hwt-hr* is associated with the wife. It is possible that he is the eldest son of the man and his wife, but that the man had an older child by a previous marriage. On the northern false door of the tomb owner’s wife *Hdt-hknw*, the scribe *Hm-Hwt-hr* appears on the right jamb with his mother and two siblings, while the tomb owner is on the left jamb with a child only identified as *P3f*.¹⁰⁹⁶

On the southern false door the woman appears again with three children on the right jamb and the tallest has the inscription *jw^c pw nb n jst nb* - ‘it is he who inherits all, every possession’.¹⁰⁹⁷ The man on the left jamb has a child in front but there is no inscription.

Both false doors show a woman, identified as *Hdt-hknw* on the northern false door, with three children, one of whom is *Hm-Hwt-hr*, referred to as ‘her eldest son’ in the niche. Similarly, on both false doors the man, identified as *Nj-k3-^cnh* on the northern false door, is shown with one child, identified on the northern false door as *P3f*. This suggests that the son who inherited, *Hm-Hwt-hr*, was the eldest son of *Hdt-hknw* and a son of *Nj-k3-^cnh* but the tomb owner may have had a son named *P3f* with a different wife.

P 006: *Nj-k3[j]-^cnh*: (Tomb 2)

Overseer of the great estate; *hm-ntr*-priest of Hathor.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty V Temp. Userkaf.

Suggested dating: V.1.

On the east wall are statues of the tomb owner’s parents, *Htj* and *Dbt* who are accompanied by three small children. The one closest to *Dbt* is *s3=s smsw jmj-r3 hwt ^c3t jrj ht nswt ..* - ‘her eldest son, overseer of the great estate, royal acquaintance ...’ and Lefebvre and Moret restore the name as *Nj-k3[j]-^cnh*.¹⁰⁹⁸ The inscription on the next child is destroyed and the third one, a female, is merely named as *jrj ht nswt Nfr.t-k3.w* - ‘Royal acquaintance, *Nfr.t-k3.w*’.¹⁰⁹⁹

¹⁰⁹⁵ Edel (1981: 48)

¹⁰⁹⁶ Edel (1981: fig. 3) as already noted, it is unclear if these unnamed statues belong to the tomb owner and his wife or another couple.

¹⁰⁹⁷ Edel (1981: fig. 1)

¹⁰⁹⁸ Lefebvre & Moret (1919: 32)

¹⁰⁹⁹ Lefebvre & Moret (1919: 32)

The lack of designation and inscription for the other two children and publication to show the relative sizes makes it impossible to compare the children, but as *Htj* and *Dbt* are named in inscription as the father and mother of the tomb owner, *Nj-k3[.j]-ḥnh* (who is described as ‘her eldest son’), then presumably the hacked out figure and the female *Nfr.t-k3.w* are from a previous marriage of the father *Htj*.

BENI HASSAN

P 020: *Jpjj*

Chief of the Town, Sole Companion.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI.

Suggested dating: VI.

The west wall contains two false doors, the southern belongs to *Jpj* and the northern to a woman named *Snt*. On the outer jambs of her false door are two women described as *s3.t=s Tt3*, *s3.t=s Tn3* - ‘her daughter, *Tt3*’ and ‘her daughter, *Tn3*’.¹¹⁰⁰ While no relationship is stated between *Jpj* and *Snt*, it is probable that she his wife. She is unlikely to be his mother as he is not shown amongst her children on her false door and if she was his sister, having children she would probably be buried with her husband, unless they had divorced. No sisters shown in tombs have children. Clearly, however, *Jpj* is not the father as no children are shown on his false door and the two daughters are not shown with him. Presumably, the two daughters are from *Snt*’s previous marriage.

QESIR EL-AMARNA

P 029: *Ḥwn-wh/Ttj*

Pillar of the red crown, overseer of priests at Qusiya, elder of the robing room, overseer of priests of Hathor, lady of Qusiya, overseer of the herd of *tnnt*-cattle.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI; *Kanawati* - Dynasty VI Temp. Pepy I late.

Suggested dating: VI.2L.

Ḥwn-wh and his wife *Mrrj* are shown on either side of the façade. On the left they are accompanied by *s3=f smsw špsj nswt Ḥwn-wh* - ‘his eldest son, nobleman of the king, *Ḥwn-wh*’ in front, and another child who stands behind touching his mother’s leg. He is *s3=s .. pr ʿ3 ..* - ‘her son, .. of the great house ...’.¹¹⁰¹ The eldest son *Ḥwn-wh* is also

¹¹⁰⁰ Garstang (1907: fig. 27)

¹¹⁰¹ Kanawati (1989: pl. 32)

shown on the east wall of the tomb where he is again referred to as ‘his eldest son’.¹¹⁰² He is first in a line of offering bearers who are followed by three women designated as *ms[.w]=f nw ht* - ‘children of his body’.

On the right side of the façade the tomb owner and his wife are accompanied by *s3=f mrjj=f hrj-ḥbt jmj-r3 tst nt jt=f Nfr-ḥtp-wh* - ‘his beloved son, lector priest, the overseer of the herd of his father, *Nfr-ḥtp-wh*’. He is also shown censuring on the north wall where he is referred to again as ‘his son’.¹¹⁰³

On the south wall, under the standing figure of the wife *Mrrj*, is a daughter seated at an offering table described as *s3.t=f S3tj* - ‘his daughter, *S3tj*’.¹¹⁰⁴ Her daughter, the granddaughter of the tomb owner stands beneath. It is possible that this daughter died prematurely.¹¹⁰⁵ The representation of three generations of females together indicates that the wife *Mrrj* is the mother of the daughter described here as ‘his daughter’.

It appears that there are three groups of children, referred to as either ‘his son/daughter’, ‘his children of his body’ and the child referred to as ‘her son’. Probably the child referred to as ‘her son’ on the left façade is a child from the wife’s previous marriage, this relationship is stressed by the fact that he is the only child to touch his mother. The daughter referred to as ‘his daughter’ clearly also belongs to the wife *Mrrj*, as shown on the south wall.

EL HAWAWISH

P 067: Špsj-pw-Mnw/ Hnj

Count, sealer of the king of Lower Egypt, overseer of upper Egypt, great overlord of the Panopolite nome, overlord of El-Kab.

Dating: *Kanawati* – Dynasty VI late Pepy II; *Harpur* – VI.7.

Suggested dating: VI.6-7.

On the north wall of the shrine *Špsj-pw-Mnw* is seated at an offering table and his wife *Htp-tj* is seated at her own small offering table facing her husband; a son and two

¹¹⁰² Kanawati (1989: pl. 41)

¹¹⁰³ Kanawati (1989: pl. 40)

¹¹⁰⁴ Kanawati (1989: pl. 46)

¹¹⁰⁵ Kanawati (1989: 56)

daughters stand behind her.¹¹⁰⁶ Above the son is the inscription *s3=f mrjj[=f] smr shd hm-ntr Ttj* - ‘his beloved son, the companion, the superintendent of *hm-ntr*-priests, *Ttj*’. While in front of him is the inscription *s3=s mrjj=s* - her beloved son’. The two girls who follow, *Shj-ht* and *Hnjj* both have two lines of inscription above them, *s3.t=f mr.t=f hkr t nswt* - ‘his beloved daughter, sole royal ornament’; although only the feet of the *s3* duck are visible in the first line above the second female. The addition of the extra inscription in front of the son distinguishes him from the two daughters - he is clearly the son of the tomb owner and his wife *Htp-tj*. The daughters belong to the tomb owner but their maternity is not stated.

It is interesting to note that this son is not designated as eldest, nor are his titles particularly high, as a son with the same name *Ttj* is shown in the fishing scene on the south wall.¹¹⁰⁷ The son in this scene is described as *s3=f smsw mrjj=f sd3wtj-bjtj smr wctj sm3 Mnw* - ‘his eldest son, his beloved, treasurer of the king of Lower Egypt, sole companion, Stolist of Min’. He also appears on the east wall of the shrine, standing in front of the tomb owner with the same titles. The tomb owner appears to have two sons with the same name - probably from different wives.

Unfortunately the name of the wife shown in the fowling scene is not given but it may be a second wife as a false door and offering scene on the west wall were made for *Hnjj*, sole royal ornament and priestess of Hathor. While the tomb owner has a daughter with this name she does not have the title ‘priestess of Hathor’ and it possible therefore that the false door was made for the wife *Hnjj*, and her daughter was named after her. Kanawati suggests that ‘Heny would have been Kheni’s first wife and perhaps the mother of his eldest son, Tjeti.’¹¹⁰⁸ The false door of *Hnjj* was built in the first stage of construction and that of *Htp-tj* in the second.¹¹⁰⁹

EL HAGARSA

P 099: *K3.j-m-nfr.t*

Overseer of the king’s people, *wctb*-priest of the king, manager of the great estate.

¹¹⁰⁶ Kanawati (1989: fig. 25)

¹¹⁰⁷ Kanawati (1989: fig. 18)

¹¹⁰⁸ Kanawati (1989: 10)

¹¹⁰⁹ Kanawati (1989: 10)

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty IV; *Fischer* - Dynasty V; *Kanawati* - Middle Dynasty V or later.

Suggested dating: IV-V.M-L.

The false door in the northern room shows *K3.j-m-nfr.t*'s wife, *Dbt*, on each jamb. On the left jamb a small male figure, the height of her chest, stands in front. There is no inscription. On the right jamb a male figure, reaching mid thigh, stands in front of her. He is described as *s3=s* - 'her son' - the name is missing.¹¹¹⁰

While *K3.j-m-nfr.t* and his wife are shown standing together on the entrance to the south burial chamber, no children are shown.¹¹¹¹ Similarly no children are shown on the southern false door of *K3.j-m-nfr.t*.¹¹¹²

This seems to suggest that the son designated as 'her son' is the child of *Dbt*, but not of her husband *K3.j-m-nfr*. Probably he is the son of a previous husband, either dead or divorced.

P 103: *Sbk-nfr*

Overseer of the *hm-ntr*-priests, sealer of the king of Lower Egypt, sole companion.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI; *Kanawati* - Dynasty VI Temp early Pepy II.

Suggested dating: VI.4.

A number of children are shown in this tomb. On the east wall three sons, *K3r*, *Jdj* and *Nj-hb-sd-Ppjj* are all described as *s3=f* - 'his son'.¹¹¹³ On the north wall to the right of the offering list are two figures described as *s3.t=f Mjw* - 'his daughter, *Mjw*' and *s3=f..* - 'his son, ...', the name is lost.¹¹¹⁴

To the left of the false door *Sbk-nfr*'s wife is shown smelling a lotus flower, in front of her are inscriptions for two daughters, although their figures are now destroyed. The first is described as *s3.t=f* - 'his daughter', while the second is *s3.t=s Mrjj..* - 'her daughter, *Mrjj..*'.¹¹¹⁵ This distinction possibly indicates that the daughter designated as

¹¹¹⁰ Kanawati (1993: fig. 21)

¹¹¹¹ Kanawati (1993: fig. 19)

¹¹¹² Kanawati (1993: fig. 20)

¹¹¹³ Kanawati (1993: fig. 26)

¹¹¹⁴ Kanawati (1993: fig. 28)

¹¹¹⁵ Kanawati (1993: fig. 27)

s3.t=f was the daughter of the tomb owner and his wife, while the daughter designated as *s3.t=s* is hers from a previous marriage, as they are both shown alone with the wife. Unfortunately, as the name of the first daughter is missing, so it is impossible to determine if this is the same daughter as *Mjw* shown on the north wall.

EL-QASR WA-'L-SAIYÂD

P 120:*Jdw/Snnj*

Count, the sealer of the king of Lower Egypt, overseer of the *hntj-š* of the great house, great overlord of a nome, inspector of (the pyramid) 'The-Life-of-Pepi (I)-Abides', inspector of (the pyramid) 'Perfection-of-Merenre-Abides', inspector of (the pyramid) 'The-Life-of -Neferkare-Abides'.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI; *Harpur* - Dynasty VI Temp. late Pepy II; *Säve-Söderberg* - Dynasty VI Temp. late Pepy II; *Kanawati* - early to middle Pepy II.

Suggested dating: VI.4-6.

On the west wall, facing the false door, a man offers a haunch of beef. He is described as *s3=s smsw mrjj J3w* - 'her eldest son, beloved, *J3w*'.¹¹¹⁶ He is standing beneath the figure of his mother and the biographical text where the tomb owner dedicates the shaft (in front of the wall) to his wife, *ḥ.s-n-k3.j*. Säve-Soderberg records the shaft text 'As to the burial shaft ... which I have given to my beloved wife A.s-n-ka.i, I shall prevail (in court) over anyone who will take it away from this A.s-n-ka.i. I shall win a lawsuit against them with the Great God ... I shall not permit anybody who violates it (the shaft) to take possession of it, because [I have buried A.s-n-ka.i] there (and) I am the owner of the tomb (testified as such) by [document]. I did this for A.s-n-ka.i because of her great esteem in my heart. She never uttered a sentence which was repulsive to my heart, and never was she angry in her lifetime.'¹¹¹⁷ A large figure of *Jdw* faces in the opposite direction, indicating that his wife *ḥ.s-n-k3.j* is deceased.

The only other children shown are in the fowling scene on the east wall, here the tomb owner is accompanied by *s3=f smsw mrjj=f..* - 'his eldest son, his beloved, ...' and by a girl *3h-Ḥwt-ḥr*, presumably a daughter, wearing a pigtail and disk who is slightly smaller than the son.¹¹¹⁸ Unfortunately the son's name is missing here.

¹¹¹⁶ Edel (1981: fig. 4); Säve-Soderberg (1994: fig. 9)

¹¹¹⁷ Säve-Soderberg (1994: 33)

The inscription on the west wall indicates a close relationship between the wife $\epsilon.s-n-k^{\epsilon}.j$ and her son $J\beta w$. He is either from a previous marriage or he is the son of the tomb owner and this wife, while the other children in the fowling scene belong to a different wife. This is may be supported by the unusual ‘shaft text’ - possibly warning another wife not to take it over.

QUBBET EL-HAWA - ASWAN

P 135: Hwj

Count, treasurer of the God, treasurer of the Two Barks, overseer of the Two Barks, overseer of the Residence, sole companion.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI; *Harpur* - Dynasty VI Temp. Merenre to early Pepy II.

Suggested dating: VI. 3-4.

In the top register on the pillar, Hwj is shown seated before a priest and $s3=f shd hm-k3 W..$ - ‘his son, inspector of $k3$ -priests, $W..$ ’.¹¹¹⁹ In the third register is $hm.t=f Sntj$ - ‘his wife, $Sntj$ ’ followed by $s3.t=s Hr-m-k3w.s s3.t=s Nb.t-kj-m33 s3=s Nfr-m33.f-hmw$ and $s3 Ttj$ - ‘her daughter, $Hr-m-k3.w.s$; her daughter, $Nb.t-kj-m33$; her son, $Nfr-m33.f-hmw$ and son, Ttj ’.¹¹²⁰ None of these children appear with the tomb owner, nor does the son whose name begins with $W..$ appear with the wife named $Sntj$. The two daughters and two sons shown with the wife are clearly distinguished from ‘his eldest son $W..$ ’ who is shown with the tomb owner.

An inscription in the Aswan tomb of Ttj (P 142) helps clarify the position. Ttj ’s wife is also named $Sntj$ and he refers to $s3.t=f nb.t pr Hr-m-k3w.s$ - ‘his daughter, mistress of the house, $Hr-m-k3w.s$ ’,¹¹²¹ - the same name as the first daughter of $Sntj$, the wife of Hwj . The last child described as ‘son’ in the tomb of Hwj was called Ttj , possibly after his father Ttj (P 142).

An inscription in the tomb of Hwj by $Hnm-htp$ refers to travelling to Byblos and to Punt with Ttj and Hwj .¹¹²² Possibly not only did Hwj take over the position of Ttj but he also took on the responsibility for his family, after his death, by marrying his wife $Sntj$ and including her children in the decoration of his tomb. Interestingly only the first three

¹¹¹⁸ Säve-Soderberg (1994: pl. 8)

¹¹¹⁹ de Morgan (1894: 157)

¹¹²⁰ de Morgan (1984: 157)

¹¹²¹ Newberry (1938: 182)

are referred to as ‘her children’. The last of her children *Ttj* is only described as ‘son’ - possibly he was a child of *Sntj* and *Hwj* named after her first husband or perhaps de Morgan’s drawing omits the *s* or it is damaged. *Hwj* appears to have a son who was an inspector of *k3*-priest *W...*, from his first marriage.

P 136: *Hw-ns*

Inspector of seal bearers of the king of Lower Egypt, sole companion, lector priest.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI; *Harpur* - Dynasty VI late - VIII.

Suggested dating: VI.6 - 7.

On the south wall *Hw-ns* is shown twice with a woman, presumably his wife, *ḥnh-sn*. She is standing behind him and also seated opposite him at an offering table.¹¹²³ In the fishing and fowling scenes he is accompanied by an unnamed woman standing in front, two unnamed women kneeling beneath his legs and behind him in the fishing scene a son designated as *s3=f smsw smr wḥtj hrj-ḥbt Šm3j* - ‘his eldest son, sole companion, lector priest, *Šm3j*’.¹¹²⁴

On the third pillar a woman called *Jwt* stands offering a bird with three children, a small female named as *Nn-tj*, and two boys *s3=s Jnj* and *s3=s Hk3-jb* - ‘her son, *Jnj*’ and ‘her son, *Hk3-jb*’.¹¹²⁵ There is no indication of the relationship of this woman to the tomb owner, and the pillar is damaged to the right of the relief where a male figure may have stood.¹¹²⁶ If it was the tomb owner, then she may be a second wife and the children may be designated as ‘hers’ to distinguish them from the eldest son *Šm3j*, presumably the son of *ḥnh-sn*. Neither the wife, *ḥnh-sn* or the eldest son, *Šm3j*, appear on any of the pillars. But it is equally possible that the woman *Nn-tj* on the pillar was the wife of an offering bearer who originally stood in front of her, with the children being from a previous marriage of hers.

¹¹²² Newberry (1938: 182)

¹¹²³ de Morgan (1894: 160)

¹¹²⁴ de Morgan (1894: 159)

¹¹²⁵ de Morgan (1894: 161)

¹¹²⁶ Personal observation.

P 138: *Ppjj-nḥt/Hk3-jb*

Scribe of a phyle of the *ḥntj-š* of (the pyramid) ‘The-Life-of-Neferkare-Abides’, sealbearer of the king of Upper Egypt, overseer of interpreters, sole companion.

Dating: *PM* - Dynasty VI Temp. Pepy II; *Harpur* - Dynasty VI late - Dynasty VIII.

Suggested dating: VI.4-7.

In the chapel of *Ppjj-nḥt/Hk3-jb* a male offering bearer on the pillar is named as *Hnm.w-nj*, behind him is a woman *Md3t-pttj*, followed by *s3.t=s sms.t Nmtj*, *s3.t=s Stt-ptj* - ‘her eldest daughter, *Nmtj*’ and ‘her daughter *Stt-ptj*’.¹¹²⁷

No relationship is stated between *Hnmw-nj* and the woman *Md3t-pttj*, but it is possible that she is his wife, but the children are associated with her only, possibly being from a previous marriage as no other children are shown with the couple.

It is possible that *Hnmw-nj* is a son of the tomb owner, another son *Sbnj* [II] is known from a nearby tomb (P 144).

P 140: *Sbk-ḥtp*

Sealbearer of the king of Upper Egypt, treasurer of the god, sole companion.

Dating: *PM* - listed under OK & MK tombs.

Suggested dating: probably VI-FIP.

In the chapel of *Sbk-ḥtp* on the fourth pillar, a man *Mkwt* who offers incense is followed by a woman *ʿnḳ.t* presenting with bread, and two girls with birds described as *s3.t=s Nfr-ʿnḳt* and *s3.t=s Hst* - ‘her daughter, *Nfr-ʿnḳt*’ and ‘her daughter, *Hst*’.¹¹²⁸ De Morgan states that it is ‘Quatre membres de Sebek-hotep viennent accomplir les cérémonies, l’un de ses fil’¹¹²⁹. The same man, *Mkwt*, is also shown offering a bird on the third pillar where he is described as *šḥd ḥm(w)-k3* - ‘inspector of funerary-priests’ but in neither place is he designated as son. As he does not appear on the first pillar where the tomb owner is shown with his wife, three sons and a daughter, it is unlikely that he is a son.

¹¹²⁷ de Morgan (1894: 174)

¹¹²⁸ de Morgan (1894: 197)

¹¹²⁹ de Morgan (1894: 197)

While no relationship is stated between the woman *ʕnkt* and the man preceding her, or the tomb owner, the two children are clearly associated with her alone. If she is the wife of *Mkwt*, then the children are possibly hers from a previous marriage as no other children are shown with couple.

9.3.1 Data summary

Of the twenty seven cases where children are designated as *s3=s/s3.t=s* - ‘her son/her daughter’, a number clearly identify the children as either belonging only to the wife shown with them (being from a previous marriage) or they belonging to this particular wife and the tomb owner as distinct from other children the tomb owner shows in his tomb.

While some children were designated as ‘his/hers’, those that were designated as ‘hers’ are consistently given this term, they are not referred to as ‘his’. In four instances more than one child had the same name.¹¹³⁰ In the chapels of *Hšm-nfr* [I] (G 157) and *Nj-k3-ʕnh* (P 005) children of the same name were in the same scene; in the cases of *Nj-k3-ʕnh* (P 005) and *Špsj-pw-Mnw* (P 067) they were distinguished by different titles. In the case of *3bdw* (G 011) their sizes distinguished them.

In the instances where the iconography indicated that the children designated as *s3/s3.t=s* were from a previous marriage of the wife, they were not shown with the tomb owner in six cases¹¹³¹ or they were distinguished from other children in the scene in five instances.¹¹³²

There were two instances where it was clear that children designated as *s3/s3.t=s* belong to the tomb owner and his wife shown in the tomb, and other children belong to the tomb owner and a different wife.¹¹³³ In the chapel of *Sšm-nfr* (G 157) the terms *s3=f n ht=f* - ‘his son of his body’ and *ms=f n ht=f* - ‘his children of his body’ are used to distinguish other children from the previous marriage of the tomb owner.

¹¹³⁰ G 011, G 157; P 005, P 067.

¹¹³¹ G 047, G 336, G 358; P 099, P 135.

¹¹³² G 047, G 079, G 157; P 029, P 103.

¹¹³³ G 157; P 006.

In only two instances, *W3š-Pth* (G 314) and *Hnm.w-ndm(w)* (S 254), the term *s3.t=f/s* - ‘his/her daughter’ and *s3=f/s* - ‘his/her son’ was used to indicate that they are the child of the tomb owner and this wife, in contrast to the other children who probably belong to a different wife, possibly dead or divorced. In G 314 the term *s3=f n ht=f* - ‘his son of his body’ is used to distinguish other children from previous marriages of the tomb owner.

CHAPTER 10

CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES:

DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA AND DATA SUMMARY

The existence of consanguineous marriages where the husband and wife are related by birth, especially between brothers and sisters, is attested widely for the Greco-Roman Period.¹¹³⁴ The Roman census returns, which began in AD 19/20, indicate that 15-21% of marriages were between brothers and sisters and Hopkins estimates that in Roman Egypt ‘one-third, and perhaps more, of all brothers with marriageable sisters married inside the family in preference to marrying a woman from outside the family.’¹¹³⁵ Černý found that ‘outside the royal families we know of the certain occurrence of consanguineous marriage in the Twenty-Second Dynasty’¹¹³⁶ and two examples from the Middle Kingdom, where ‘a marriage between a brother and sister, if not absolutely certain, is at least highly probable’.¹¹³⁷ However, he notes that while possible, these types of marriage were uncommon and ‘the best we can prove is that the married couple were half-brother and half-sister, that is, children of either the same father or of the same mother’.¹¹³⁸ Middleton notes that in both these cases ‘the names were common during that period and different individuals of the same name may have been involved.’¹¹³⁹ For the Old Kingdom (examining ten volumes of Junker, *Giza* and Borchardt, *Denkmaler*) Černý could find no examples of the use of *sn.t* where the woman may have also been the wife.¹¹⁴⁰

A fuller examination of Old Kingdom tombs identified eleven tombs with women identified as *sn.t=f* (TABLE N: SISTERS). Nine of these were from Giza¹¹⁴¹ one was from Saqqara (S 049) and one was from the province of Deshasha (P 002). Only the sisters in the tombs of *Mrjj-R^c-nfr/K3r* (G 205) and *Jttj/Šd.w* (P 049) were referred to as

¹¹³⁴ Hombert & Préaux (1949: 135) quoted by Černý (1954: 23)

¹¹³⁵ Hopkins (1980: 304)

¹¹³⁶ Černý (1954: 29)

¹¹³⁷ Černý (1954: 25-6)

¹¹³⁸ Černý (1954: 29)

¹¹³⁹ Middleton (1962: 605)

¹¹⁴⁰ Černý (1954: 24) only finds one example of the term *sn.t=f* ‘evidently his real sister, but not his wife’.

¹¹⁴¹ G 047, G 068, G 072, G 179, G 190, G 205, G 214, G 215 and G 260.

mr.t=f – ‘his beloved’. In one instance the figures had been largely destroyed, in nine of the remaining reliefs the sisters did not touching the tomb owner. The statue found in the tomb of *Htj* (G 179), shows the sister on his proper left, holding the hand of the tomb owner. In none of these tombs were the sisters also designated as *hm.t=f* – ‘his wife’ and none was shown with a child.

In the only instance where the tomb owner and his sister held hands, the statue of *Htj* (G 179), the inscription indicates that she is probably a step-sister. Unfortunately, the depiction of what is probably a wife, on the entrance thickness is not inscribed, but it is possible that this is an instance of brother-step sister marriage, as they are royalty.¹¹⁴² This is also one of only two depictions where the sister is almost the same size as the tomb owner. In the chapel of *Nb-m-3h.t* (G 260), the tomb owner and his sister face their mother, a queen. In the two instances where the sisters are almost the same size they are royalty.

In one instance, *Ntr-wsr* (S 050, the wife of the tomb owner was also designated as *sn.t dt* – ‘sister of the funerary estate’.¹¹⁴³ However, it is unclear whether this means she was sister or merely to benefit from the estates.¹¹⁴⁴

10.1 Possible Brother-Sister Marriages (TABLE W: BROTHERS AND SISTERS).

In the tomb reports and other published material only one instance was found where it is stated that a brother possibly married his sister.¹¹⁴⁵ The possibility of brother-sister marriages was explored. TABLE W lists all tombs where there are designated sons and daughters. The names of the sons were checked against the list of tomb owners, and their sisters’ names were checked against the tomb owners’ wives’ names. This process produced only two possibilities.

GIZA

G 278b: *Jn-k3.f* son of *Rwd-k3.j*

hm-ntr-priest of Khafra, inspector of *wcb*-priests, Royal acquaintance.

¹¹⁴² Černý (1954: 25-6)

¹¹⁴³ Murray (1904; fig. 24)

¹¹⁴⁴ A similar inscription occurs on CG 1417 the false door of *Hm-Mnw* in his father *Tpm-ꜥnh*’s chapel (S 049). Fischer (1976: 31) discusses other unusual uses of this term.

Dating: *PM* – early Dynasty V; *Harpur* – Dynasty V Userkaf - Sahure.

Suggested dating: V.1-2.

The upper lintel of the southern false door of *Rwd-k3.j*, identifies *s3=f gnwty w3b.t Jn-k3.f* – ‘his son, sculptor of the workshop, *Jn-k3.f*’.¹¹⁴⁶ To the left of the panel is the standing figure of the son *Jn-k.f* while to the right is the remains of an inscription for the woman *Wn-hr-3h.t* who is followed by a male figure ... *nwt*. She is known to be the wife of *Jn-k3.f*, from the northern false door where the couple are shown with their four sons and four daughters.¹¹⁴⁷

Hassan assumes that the female named on the southern false door is a daughter of *Rwd-k3.j* and states ‘as this name coincides with that of the wife of *Jn-k3.f*, the son of *Rwd-k3.j*, it is very probable that the latter married his sister, a usual custom in ancient Egypt’.¹¹⁴⁸ Not only is this not a usual custom, but there is no designation of ‘daughter’ to suggest that this is a brother-sister marriage. It is quite possible that *Wn-hr-3h.t* is shown on the southern false door in her capacity as wife of the tomb owner’s son, who is shown as an adult and has his titles listed. The male behind her may be their son *Hnw* shown on the northern false door - this would account for the *nw* sign but not the *t*.

G 369: *Snn-nw*’s son *Pth-špss*

Inspector of the department of stores (in the sun-temple) of Niuserre.

Dating: *PM* - Mid Dynasty V or later; *James* - Dynasty V.

Suggested dating: V.5-9.

Shown on the false door of *Snn-nw* are a number of children. To the right of the panel is the son *Pth-špss* followed by a woman *Nfr.t*.¹¹⁴⁹ His sisters are *Nfr.t-sdmt*, *3bd.w.t* and *Hnw.t*. *Hnw.t* is shown on the right outer jamb holding a bird. None of the children have titles.

A check of tomb owners’ and their wives’ names found a false door belonging to a *Pth-špss* whose wife was *Hnw.t* at Saqqara (S 072).¹¹⁵⁰ However, this was a double false door for *Jsbw* and *Pth-špss*, who both hold the title inspector of oils, royal distiller of

¹¹⁴⁵ G 278 Hassan (1954: 127)

¹¹⁴⁶ Hassan (1954: 127)

¹¹⁴⁷ Hassan (1954: fig. 119)

¹¹⁴⁸ Hassan (1954: 128)

¹¹⁴⁹ James (1961: 3, pl. 20)

¹¹⁵⁰ Martin (1979: pl. 240)

oils of the royal ornaments. Additionally, *Pth-špss* holds the titles undersupervisor of oils and overseer of oils who conducts every festival in the god's palace of Upper Egypt and is dated to late Dynasty V to VI. The wife *Hnw.t* holds the titles royal acquaintance, *hm-ntr*-priestess of Hathor.

While it is possible that this *Pth-špss* (S 072) is the same as the son shown in the tomb of *Snn-nw*, the facts that this is a double false door for two men with very specialised titles associated with oils and that the titles recorded for the father of *Pth-špss* (G 369) are very different (inspector of the department of stores (in the sun-temple) of Niuserre) make this unlikely. The two false doors are also in different cemeteries and the female shown behind *Pth-špss* on the false door in G 369 - *Nfr.t*, is possibly his wife.

10.1.1 Data summary

There is no definitive evidence of brother-sister marriages outside the royal family in the Old Kingdom.

10.2 Possible Father-Daughter Marriages

There were only two cases that presented the possibility of a father-daughter marriage.

GIZA

S 052: *K3.j-m-tnnt*

King's son, Overseer of the expedition.

Dating: *PM* – Dynasty V Temp. Isesi; *Strudwick* – V perhaps late Djedkare;

Harpur – V Temp. Izezi M-L.

Suggested dating: V.8.

On the architrave and pillars at the entrance are the tomb owner's name and titles. He is shown with a woman who is described as *jrj[.t] h[.t] nswt hm.t=f mr.t=f s3.t=f hm[.t]-k3=f jm3hw.t=f hs.t=f Hnw.t* – 'Royal acquaintance, his beloved wife, his daughter, his *k3*- priest[ess], his revered one, favoured by him, *Hnw.t*'.¹¹⁵¹ There is no depiction published but Mariette clearly states it is one woman 'une femme est près de lui'.¹¹⁵²

¹¹⁵¹ Mariette (1976: 188)

¹¹⁵² Mariette (1976: 188)

Further in the tomb there is another representation of the tomb owner with the same woman kneeling beside him ‘Au bas une femme agenouillée à côté de l’image du prince’.¹¹⁵³ She is described as *hm.t=f jm3hw.t=f jrj[.t] h[.t] nswt mr.t=f s3.t=f hm[.t]-k3=f Hnw.t* – ‘his wife, his revered one, Royal acquaintance, his beloved, his daughter, k3- priest[ess], favoured by him, *Hnw.t*’.

Unfortunately only the texts have been published but Mariette clearly states that it is one woman and the texts state that this woman is not only his wife but also his daughter. Sethe published the name and titles of the tomb owner but unfortunately not the inscriptions relating to the wife.¹¹⁵⁴ The inability to confirm Mariette’s record with published photos must throw doubt on this possibility.

S 238: *H^c-w-nfr*

Royal acquaintance, *hntj-š*-official, priest of the pyramid of Pepy I.

Dating: *Dobrev* – Dynasty VI Temp. Pepy I.

Suggested dating: VI.2.

This recently discovered tomb shows the tomb owner with his wife *Hwtj*, a priestess of Hathor, and nine sons and four daughters. On one of the entrance doorway thicknesses the tomb owner is shown standing with a woman named Hatek (possibly *H^ct.k* or *H3t.k*) who is Royal acquaintance and Priestess of Hathor. Dobrev states that the name is unattested but is also the name of the tomb owner’s eldest daughter, shown in the tomb standing between her parents.¹¹⁵⁵ On the doorway thickness *H^c-w-nfr* stand as a couple with a small girl also named Hatek between them.

There are eight representations of the tomb owner but only the one where he is standing with Hatek has his face chipped out, as is that of Hatek. Dobrev says that this ‘puts forth an embarrassing question of a possible incest’¹¹⁵⁶ and ‘We don’t know if it was a real marriage, or if she simply took the place of the mother in terms of duties, maybe after her death. Was she given a more dominant position in the family, or was she sharing her father’s bed?’¹¹⁵⁷

¹¹⁵³ Mariette (1976: 188)

¹¹⁵⁴ Sethe (1932: 180 [25 (116) Aa, Ab])

¹¹⁵⁵ Dobrev (2004: 1)

¹¹⁵⁶ Dobrev (2004: 1)

¹¹⁵⁷ Yakutchnik (2003: 2)

Without full publication (and possibly even with it) it is difficult to establish the relationships but it seems unlikely that the daughter took the place of her mother after her death, as the mother is shown both on the façade, inside the tomb, and on the opposite doorway thickness. It is possible that the two figures with the faces chipped out are the tomb owner and his wife, and that it was done for some other reason.

10.2.1 Data summary

Of the two possible instances of father-daughter marriages, only that of *K3.j-m-tnnt* (S 052) seems likely and without confirmation of the inscriptions it can not be confirmed. In the case of *H^c-w-nfr* (S 238) the fact that both mother and daughter have the same name confuses the issue and makes it less likely.

CHAPTER 11

DISCUSSION / ANALYSIS OF THE NATURE

OF OLD KINGDOM MARRIAGE

While the basic family unit was husband, wife and children, the analysis of tombs and objects with provenances shows that there were a number of variations within this unit. Not only did women often die in childbirth but divorce was socially acceptable, as was remarriage. In a small number of instances polygamy was practiced.

The iconography of wives, mothers and sisters has allowed for the exploration of the possibility of multiple wives when one wife is present and another woman is also shown in a prominent position in the tomb.

While death and divorce can account for many of the instances of multiple marriages, in some instances the iconography indicates that it was a case of polygamy with the wives shown together in the one scene. It appears that while polygamy was practiced by a limited number of Viziers and Nomarchs as a privilege of rank, influence and wealth, it may have been practiced by three lesser officials as a necessity to produce an heir. There is no evidence of polygamy in Dynasty IV, a few instances from Dynasty V but the majority are from Dynasty VI at Saqqara and the provinces. Likewise in Dynasty VI the number of wives taken in polygamous marriages also increases, particularly in the provinces. This may reflect a royal prerogative gradually being ‘democratised’ to the highest levels of officials, viziers and nomarchs.

Examination of the terminology and iconography of children of different wives showed that the tomb owner took great care to distinguish between the different groups of children.

In a small number of tombs more than one child was designated as *smsw* - ‘eldest’. The examination of the position of the inscription in the tomb, the relative sizes of the children and their relationship to each other allowed for some instances to be isolated as either as the death of an oldest child, the existence of twins, or the existence of more

than one wife. In several cases polygamy was again practiced by high officials mainly in the provinces from late Dynasty V to Dynasty VI.

The normal way to describe children is by the use of 'his son', 'his daughter' or 'his children'. These terms are used whether they are with the father alone, the father and mother or the mother alone. Very rarely the term 'her son' or 'her daughter' was used and even rarer was the use of the term 'his, her son' or 'his, her daughter'. Examination of the relative positions and sizes of children in tombs where these terms were used revealed the attempt by tomb owners to again distinguish between different groups of children with different parents.

The term 'her son' or 'her daughter' was used to distinguish children from the wife's previous marriage; or to distinguish her children with the tomb owner, from his children from a previous marriage. The addition of the term 'of his body' was also used to distinguish the tomb owner's children from a previous marriage. Again a large proportion of the cases where the use of this term identified multiple marriages were from the provinces and mainly from Dynasty VI.

There was no clear evidence of marriages between brothers and sisters or between fathers and daughters.

The examination of the nature of marriage in the tombs of the elite of the Old Kingdom reveals that while the basic family unit of male, wife and children continued to be practiced throughout the period, the pattern had begun to change with more multiple marriages occurring and high officials beginning to practice polygamy. This possibly indicates a greater acceptance of divorce within the society and the 'democratisation' of polygamy from a royal prerogative to the highest echelons of society.

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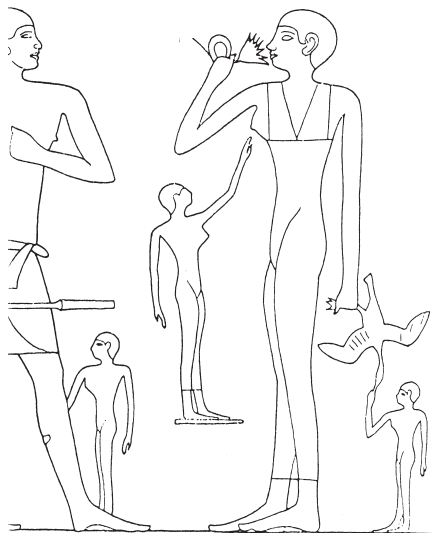
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REPRESENTATIONS OF THE FAMILY IN THE OLD KINGDOM

WOMEN AND MARRIAGE

VOLUME II

STANCES OF WOMEN AND TOMB OWNERS
TABLES — INDIVIDUAL REFERENCES



A thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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STANCES OF WOMEN AND TOMB OWNERS

A – CONTACT WITH ONE ARM

B – CONTACT WITH BOTH ARMS

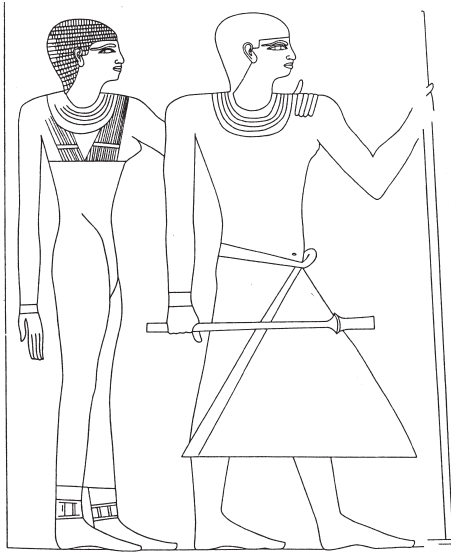
C – WOMAN PASSES HER ARMS THROUGH HIS

D – EMBRACE FACE TO FACE

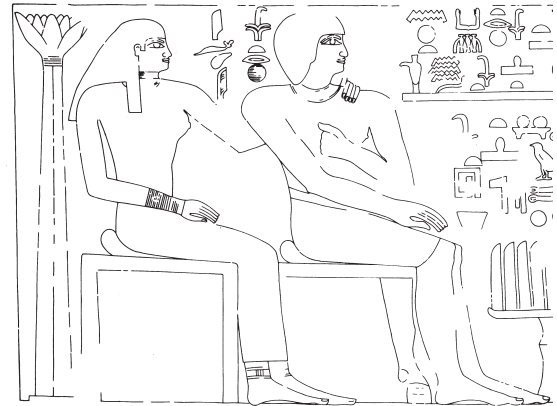
E – WOMEN AS A SMALL FIGURES

F – NO CONTACT AT ALL

SIZE GRID



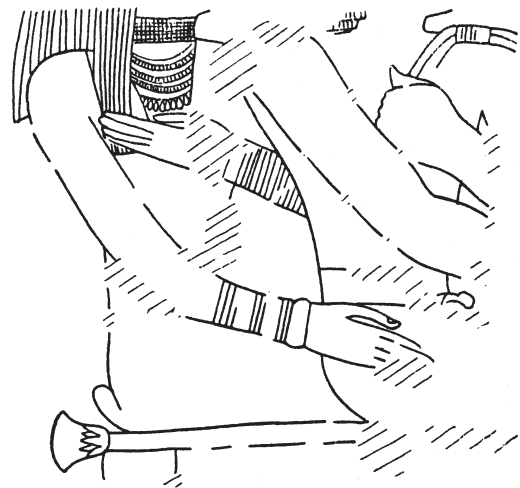
Aa both standing, woman behind tomb owner, with her one arm around his shoulder



Ab both seated, woman behind tomb owner, with one arm around his shoulder



Ac both standing, woman in front of tomb owner, holding his hand



Ad both seated, woman behind tomb owner, one arm across her chest, her other to his hip



Ae tomb owner seated, woman standing beside tomb owner, one arm around his shoulder



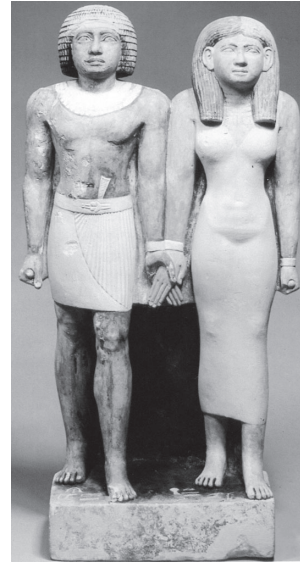
Af both standing, woman beside tomb owner, her one arm around his back to his chest

STANCES OF WOMEN AND TOMB OWNERS

A – Contact with one arm



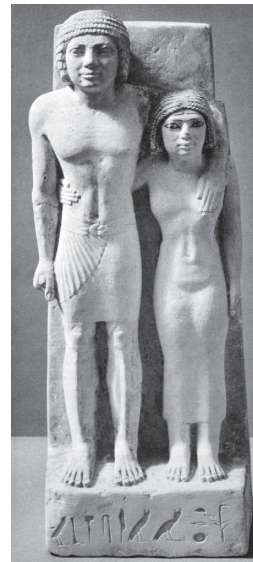
Ag tomb owner standing, woman seated behind, one hand to his upper arm, his hand to her knee



Ah both standing, woman beside tomb owner, they hold hands



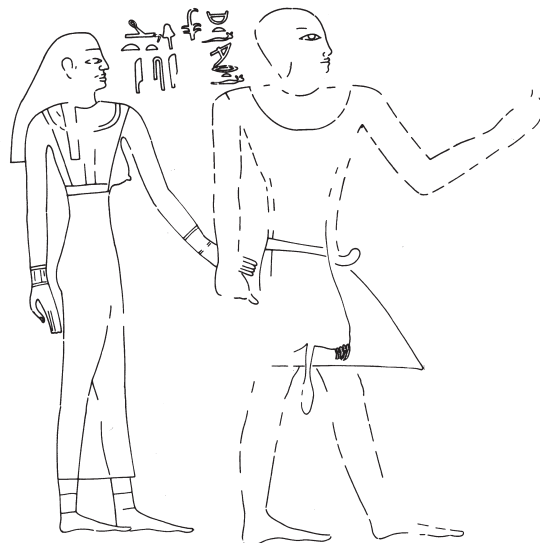
Ai both standing, woman behind tomb owner, her one arm around his back to his waist



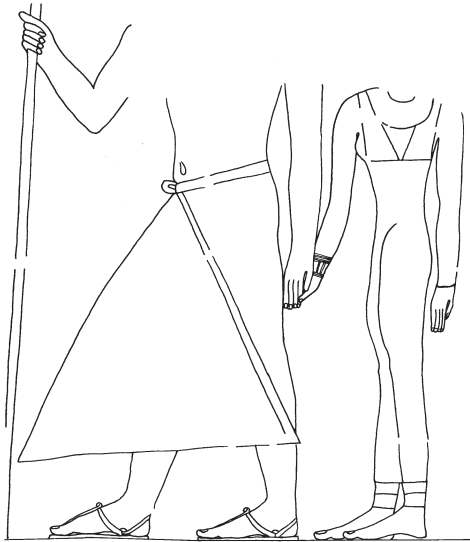
Aj both standing, her arm around his back to waist, his arm around her shoulders and down her breast



Ak both seated, woman beside, her arm around his back to his chest



Al both standing, woman behind tomb owner, she holds his wrist



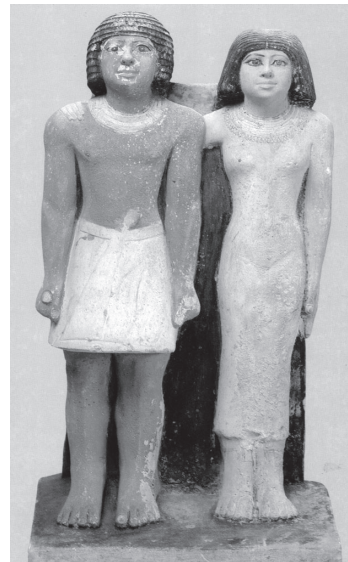
Am both standing, woman behind tomb owner, they hold hands



An tomb owner seated, woman standing behind, her arm around his back to his chest



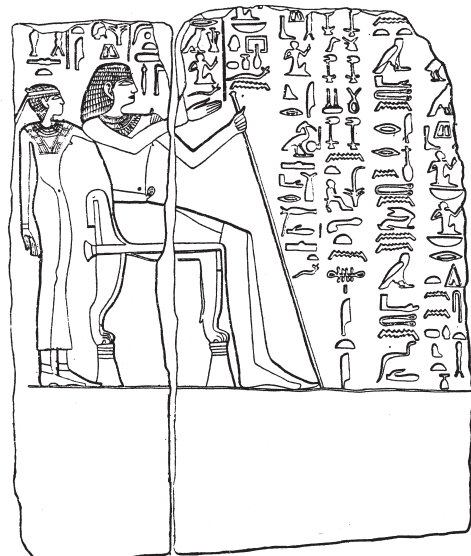
Ao both seated, woman beside tomb owner, her arm around his shoulder



Ap both stand, woman beside tomb owner, her arm around his shoulder

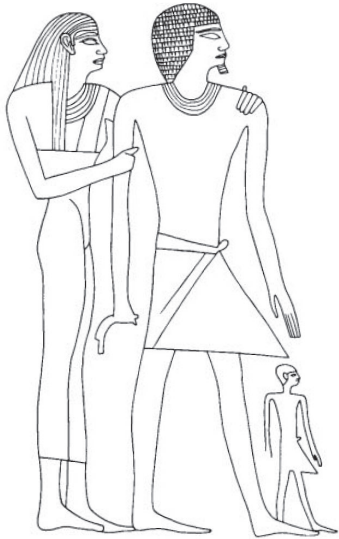


Aq both seated, woman behind tomb owner, her hand to his near shoulder

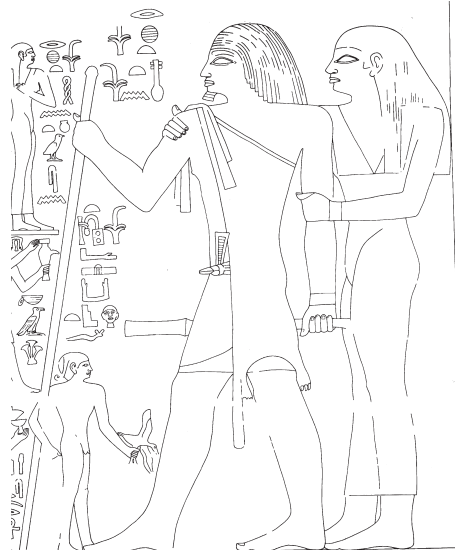


Ar tomb owner seated, woman stands behind, her one arm around his shoulder

B – Contact with both arms



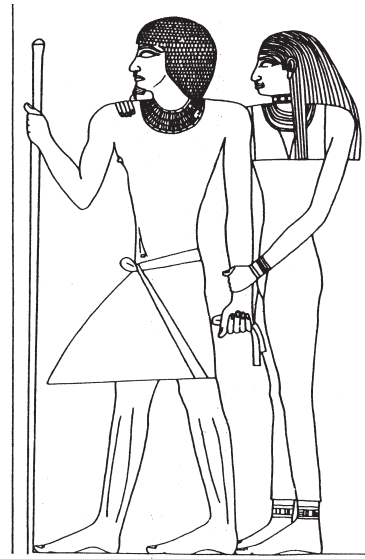
Ba both standing, woman behind, one arm around his shoulder, other to upper arm



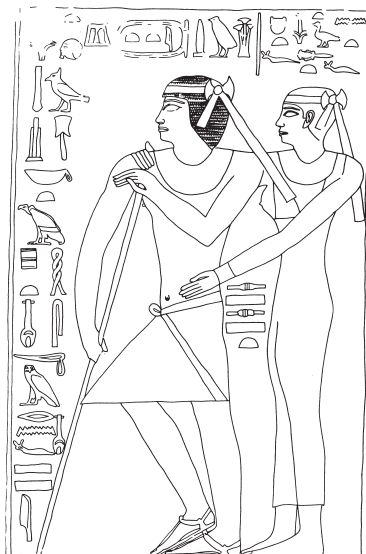
Bb both standing, woman behind, her one arm around his shoulder, her other to his elbow



Bc both standing, woman behind, her one arm around his shoulder, her other to his forearm



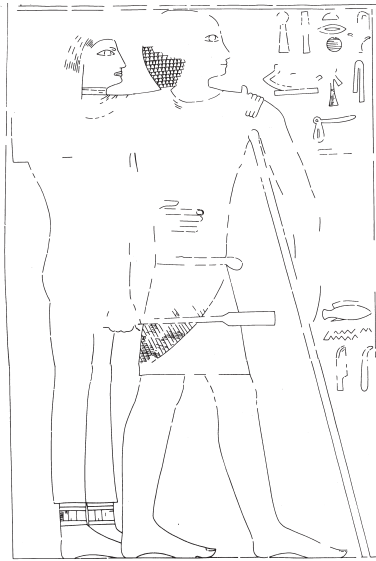
Bd both standing, woman behind, her one arm around his shoulder, her other to his wrist



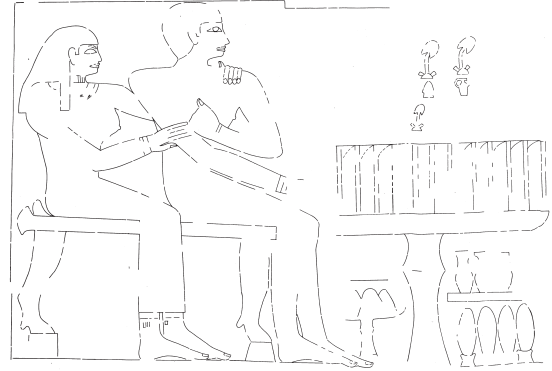
Be both standing, woman behind, her one arm around his shoulder, her other to his hip



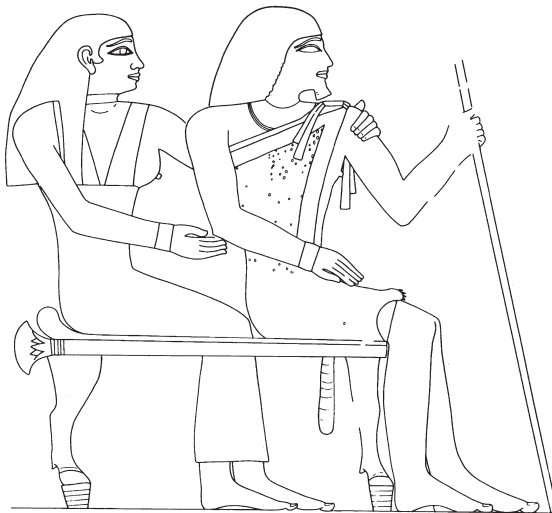
Bf both standing, woman beside, her one arm around his back to his chest, her other to his elbow



Bg both standing, woman behind, her one arm around his shoulder, her other to his waist



Bh both seated, woman behind, her one arm around his shoulder, her other to his upper arm



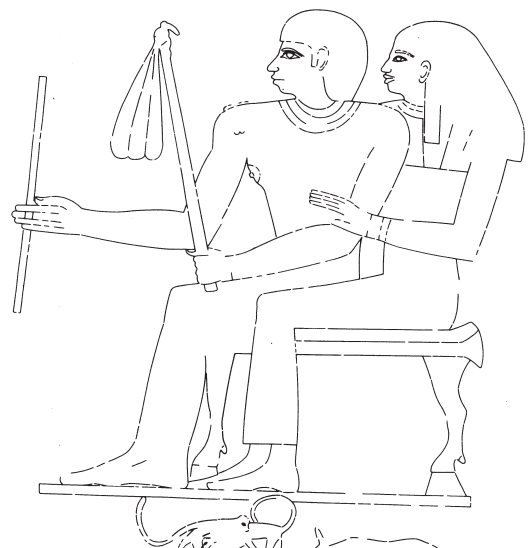
Bi both seated, woman behind, her one arm around his shoulder, her other to his elbow



Bj both seated, woman behind, her one arm around his shoulder, her other to his waist

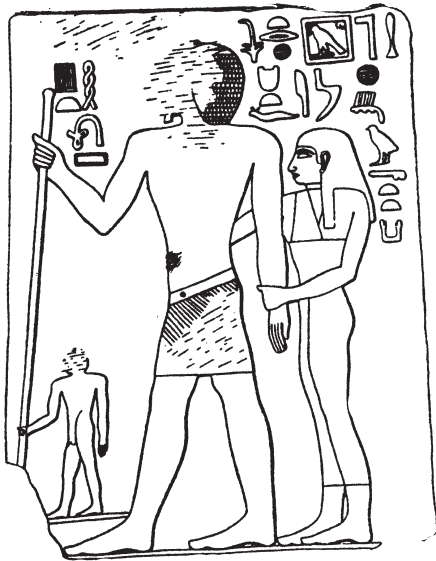


Bk both seated, woman behind, her one arm around his shoulder, her other to his hip



Bl both seated, woman behind, her one arm around his shoulder, her other across his chest

B – Contact with both arms



Bm both standing, woman behind, her one arm around his back to his waist, her other to his wrist



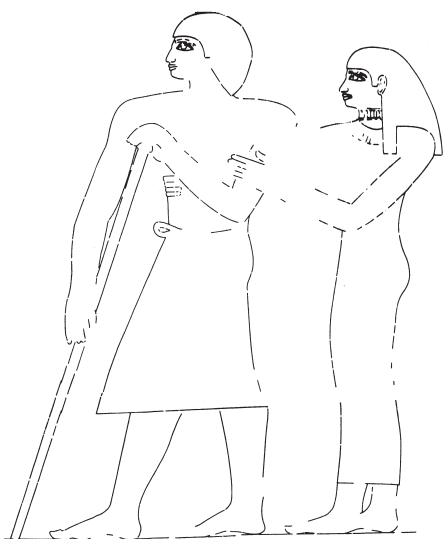
Bn TO standing, woman seated beside, her one arm around his shoulder, her other to his chest



Bo TO seated, woman standing beside, one arm around his shoulder, her other to his upper arm



Bp TO seated, woman standing beside, her one arm around to his chest, her other to his upper arm



Bq both standing, woman behind, her one arm around to his chest, her other to his upper arm

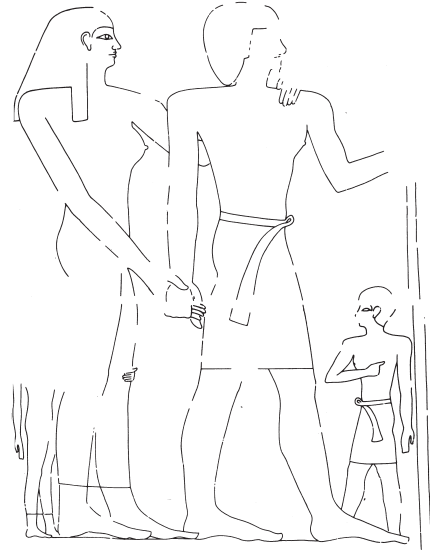


Br both standing, woman beside, her one arm around his shoulder, her other to his upper arm

B – Contact with both arms; C – Woman passes her arms through his



Bs both seated, woman behind, her joined arms wrapped around his shoulder and chest



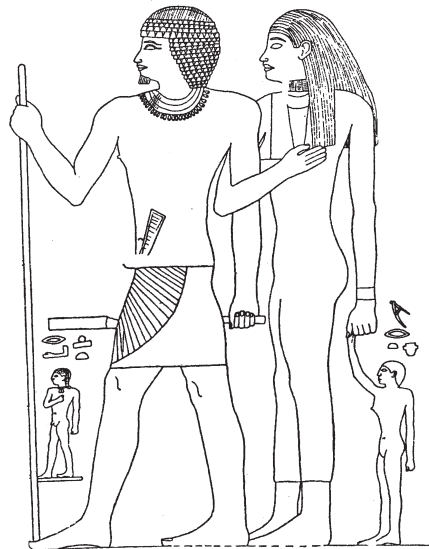
Bt both standing, woman behind, her one arm around his shoulder, her other holding his hand



Bu both seated, woman beside, her one arm around his shoulder, her other to his elbow



Bv both standing, woman behind, her one arm around his shoulder her other to his chest

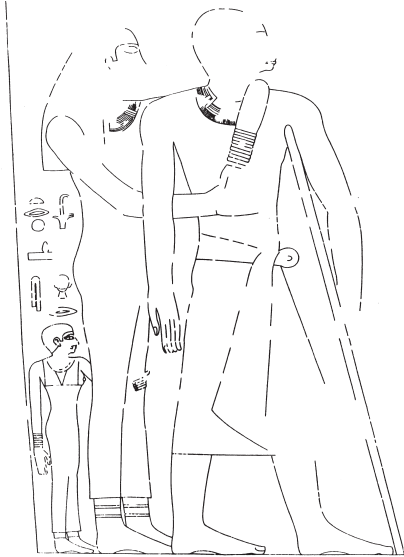


Ca both standing, woman behind, her arm looped through his upper arm and to her chest

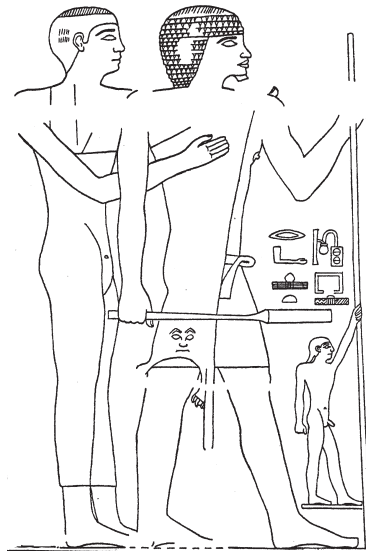


Cb both standing, woman behind, her arm looped through his upper arm, her other arm encircles

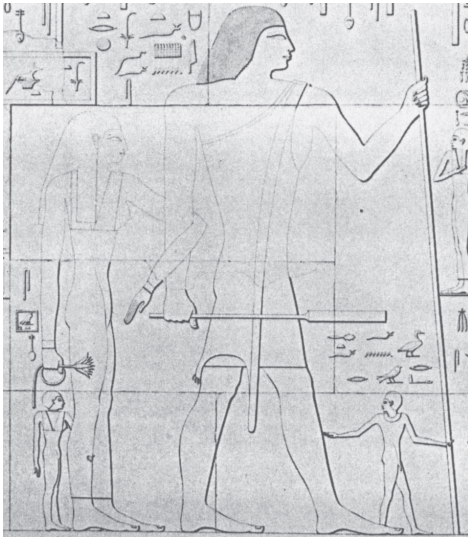
STANCES OF WOMEN AND TOMB OWNERS
C – Woman passes her arms through his



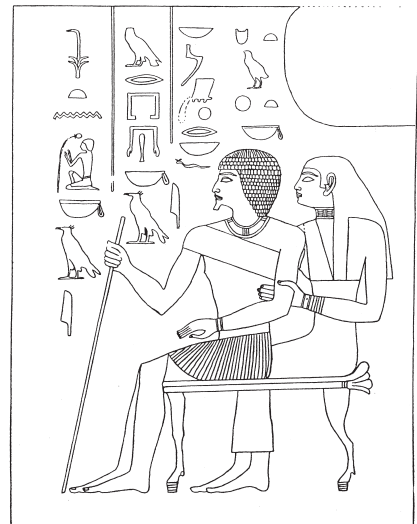
Cc both standing, woman behind, her arm looped through his upper arm, other arm encircles his neck



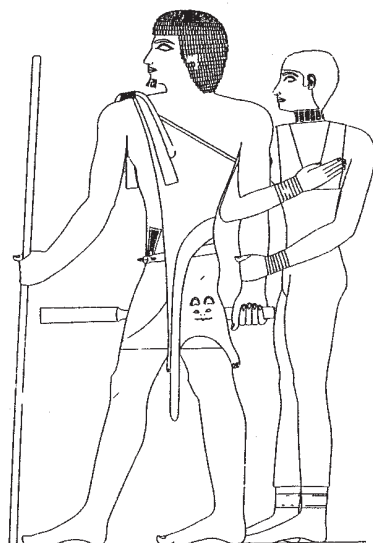
Cd both standing, woman behind, her arm looped through his upper arm, to his chest, her other arm to his shoulder



Ce both standing, woman behind, her arm looped through his elbow



Cf both seated, woman behind, her hand under his elbow, her thumb on top

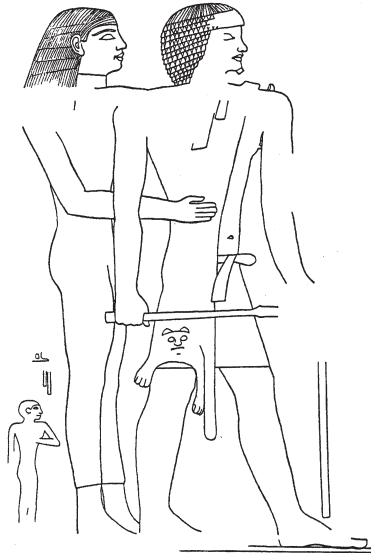


Cg both standing, woman behind, her arm looped through his upper arm, her other to his wrist

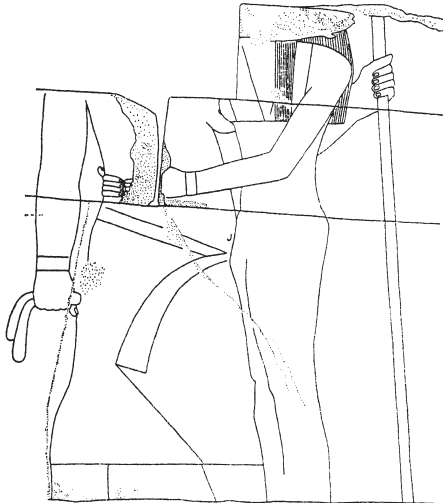


Ch tomb owner seated, woman kneeling in front, her arm looped around his legs

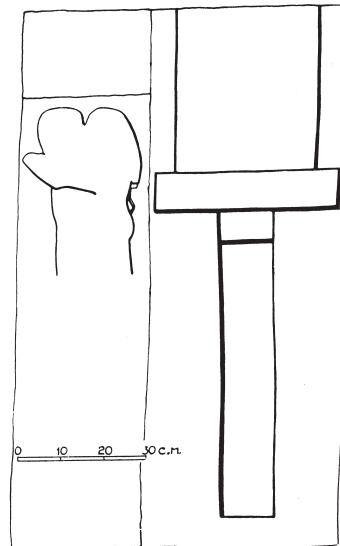
C – Woman passes her arms through his; D – Embrace face to face



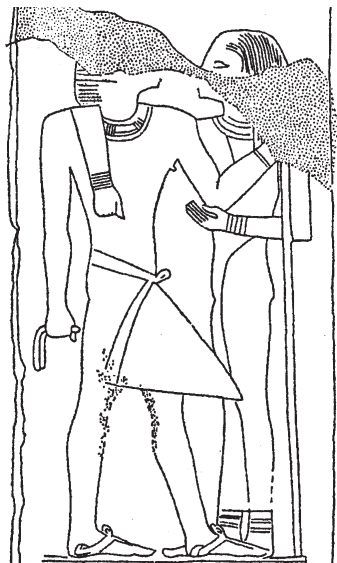
Ci both standing, woman behind, her arm looped through his arm to his waist, her other arm around his shoulder



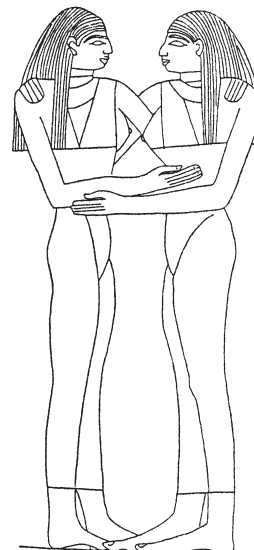
Da both standing, face to face, both her arms encircle his waist



Db both standing, face to face, both her arms encircle his shoulders



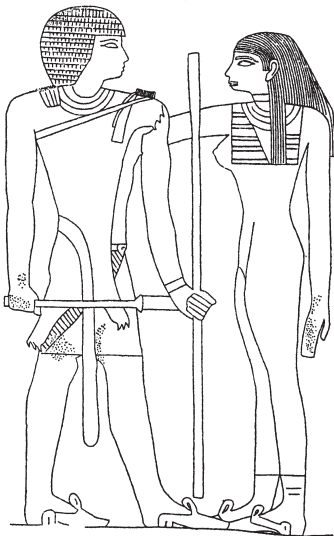
Dc both standing, face to face, her one arm around his shoulder and down his chest, her other arm to his elbow



Dd both standing, face to face, both have an arm around shoulders, other arms touch

STANCES OF WOMEN AND TOMB OWNERS

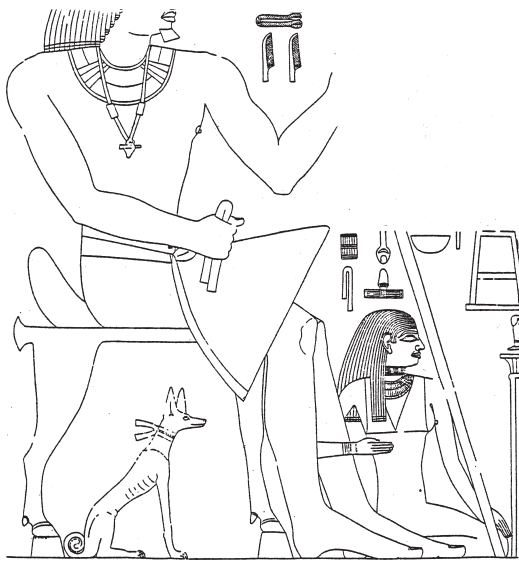
D – Embrace face to face; **E** – Women as small figures



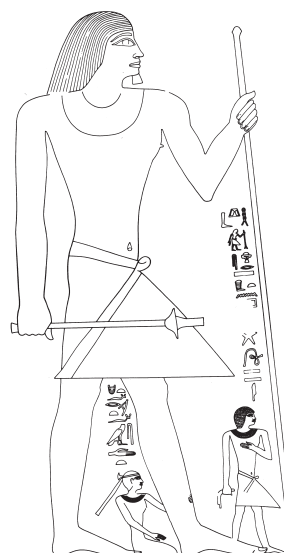
De both standing, face to face, her arm around his shoulder



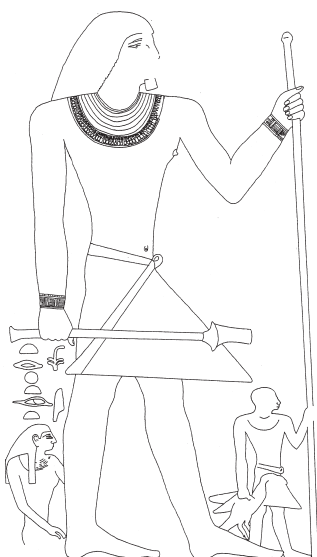
Df both standing, face to face, one arm around each other's waist



Ea tomb owner seated, woman kneeling in front, arm around his legs



Eb tomb owner standing, woman kneeling underneath, holding leg

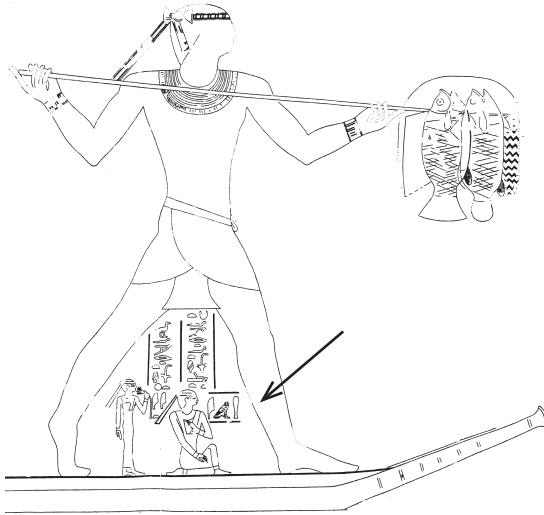


Ec tomb owner standing, woman kneeling behind, one arm around his back leg

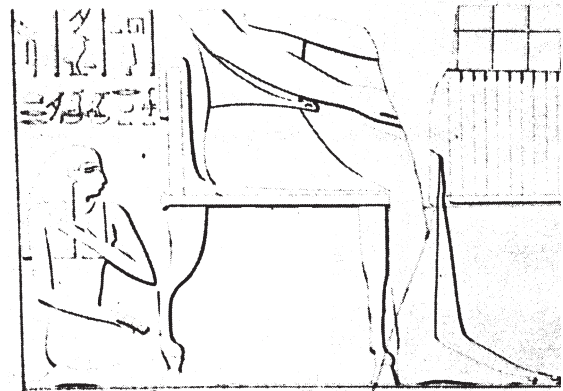


Ed tomb owner standing, woman kneeling in front, not touching

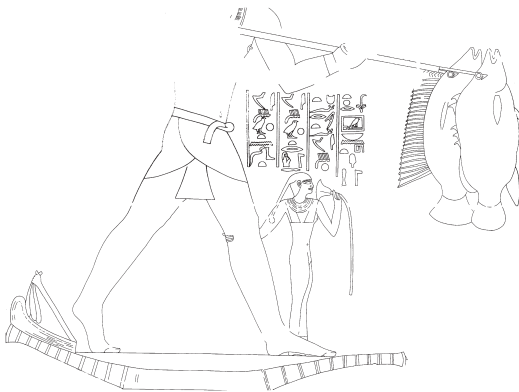
STANCES OF WOMEN AND TOMB OWNERS
E – Women as small figures



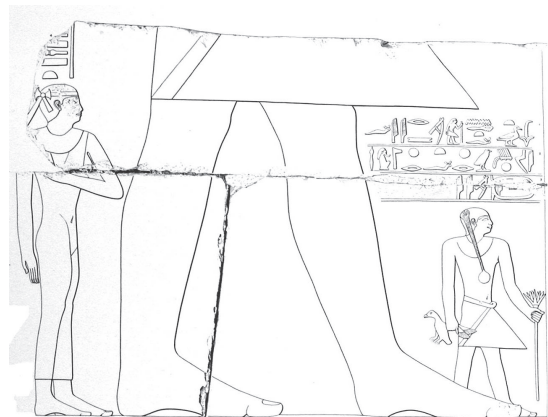
Ee tomb owner standing, woman kneeling underneath, not touching



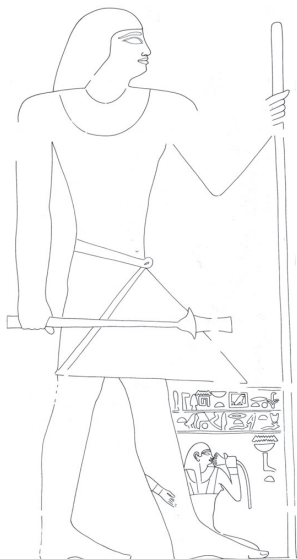
Ef tomb owner seated, woman kneeling behind, not touching



Eg both standing, woman in front, her arm around his leg



Eh both standing, woman behind, no contact

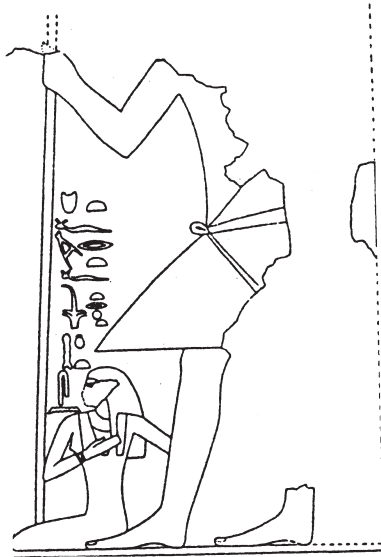


Ei tomb owner standing, woman kneeling in front, arm around his leg and with lotus

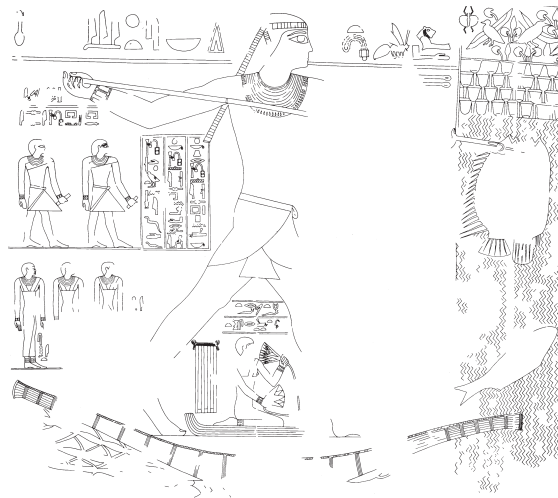


Ej tomb owner seated, woman behind on baseline, her hand to his upper arm

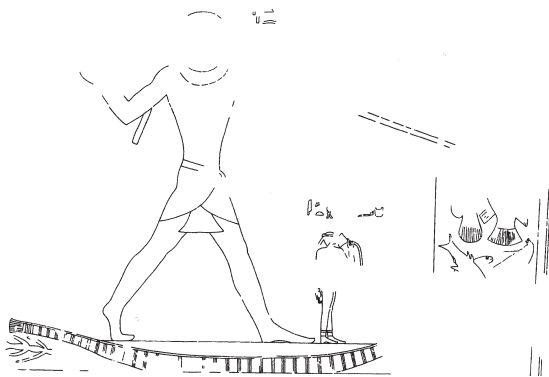
E – Women as small figures



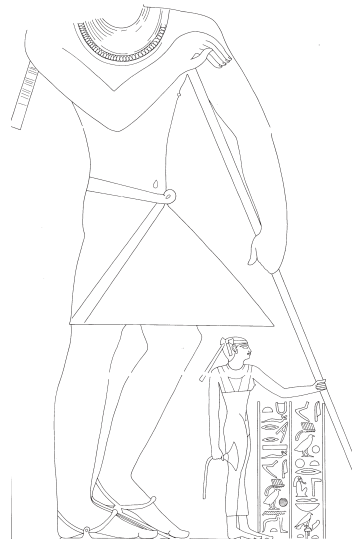
Ek tomb owner standing, woman kneeling in front, her arm around his leg



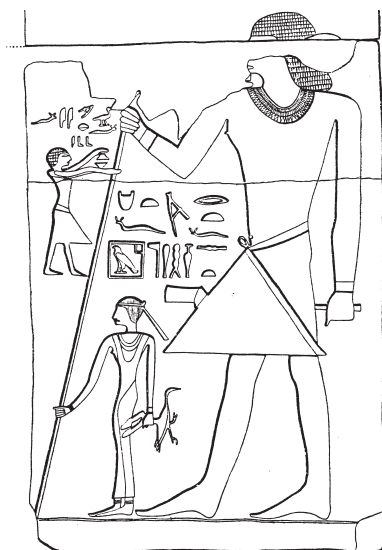
El tomb owner standing, woman kneeling underneath, with lotus



Em both standing, woman in front, not touching, woman smelling lotus



En both standing, woman in front holding his staff and a lotus

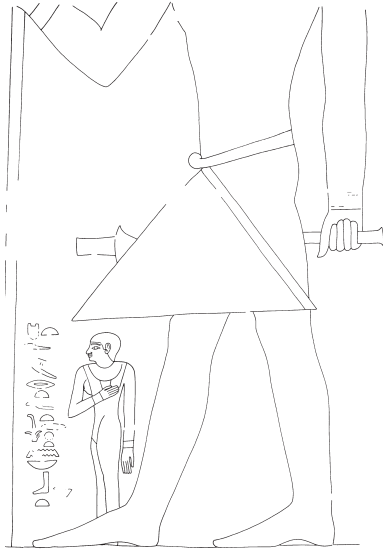


Eo both standing, woman in front holding his staff and a bird

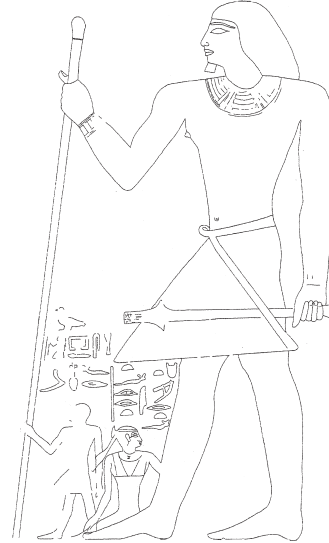


Ep both standing, woman behind, both her arms to his back leg

STANCES OF WOMEN AND TOMB OWNERS
E – Woman as small figures



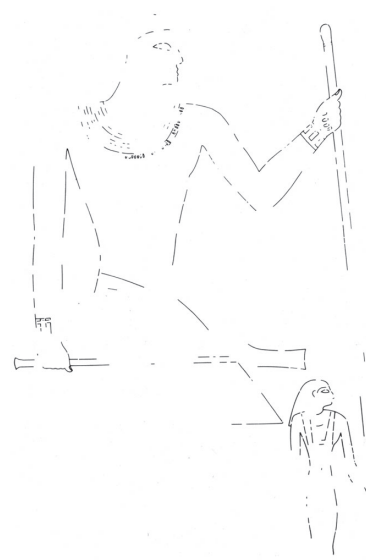
Eq both standing, woman in front, not touching



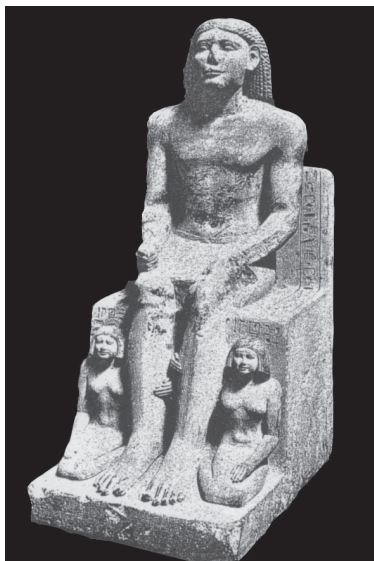
Er tomb owner standing, woman kneeling in front, her head turned to TO, her arm around his leg



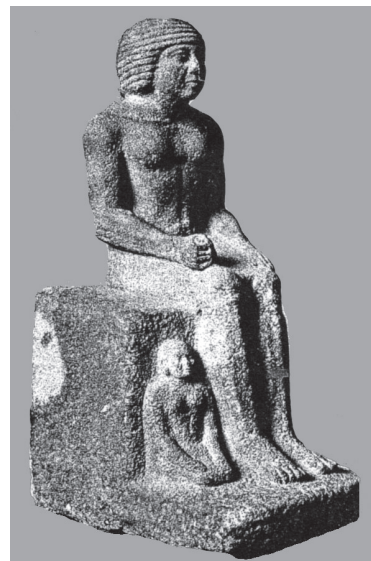
Es both standing, woman beneath holding his front leg and a bird



Et both standing, woman in front holding his staff



Eu tomb owner seated, woman kneeling beside, her arm around his leg

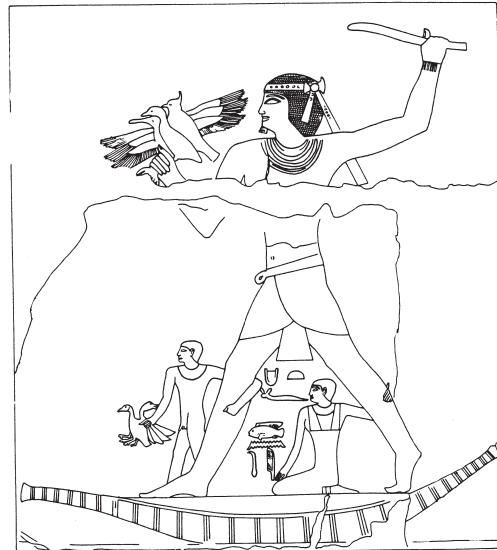


Ev tomb owner seated, woman kneeling beside, not touching

E – Women as small figures



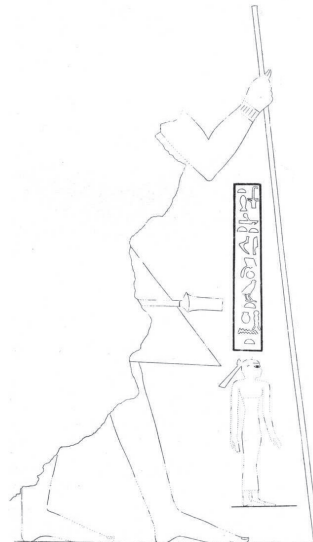
Ew both standing, woman in front, her head turned to TO, pointing her arm forward



Ex tomb owner standing, woman kneeling beneath, her arm to his back leg



Ey both standing, woman beneath holding his back leg and holding a bird



Ez both standing, woman in front on baseline, not touching



Eaa tomb owner seated, woman kneeling in front, her one hand to his knee, other holding his staff



Ebb both standing, woman in front pointing and holding bird

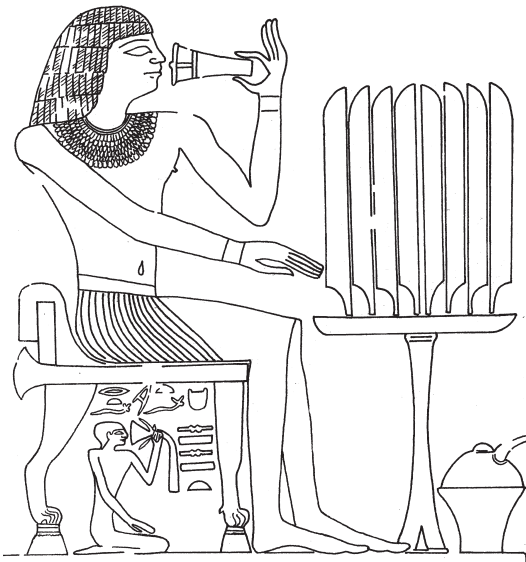
STANCES OF WOMEN AND TOMB OWNERS
E – Women as small figures



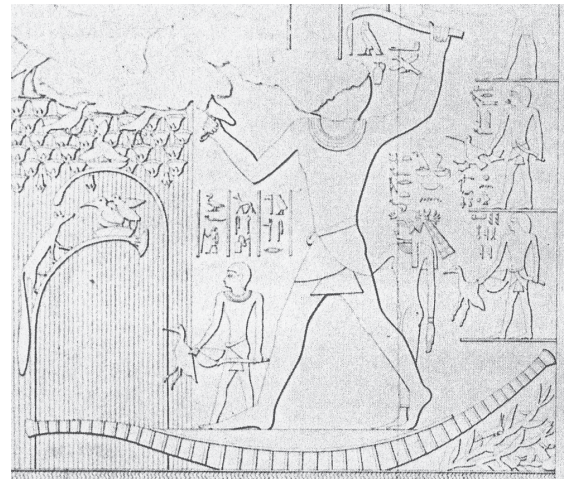
Ecc tomb owner standing, woman kneeling in front holding his leg and pointing



Edd both standing, woman behind, her arm to his leg and holding lotus



Eee tomb owner seated, woman kneeling under his chair



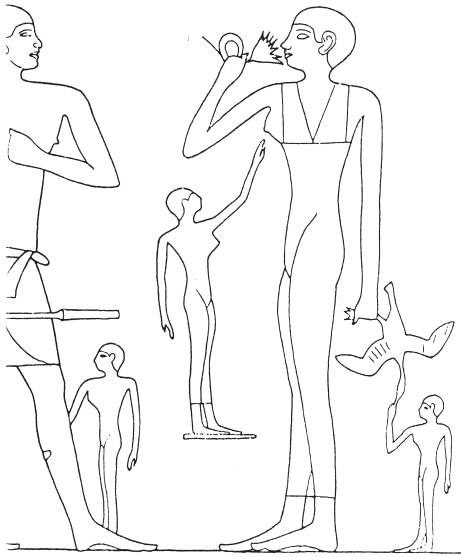
Eff both standing, woman behind, her hand to his back leg



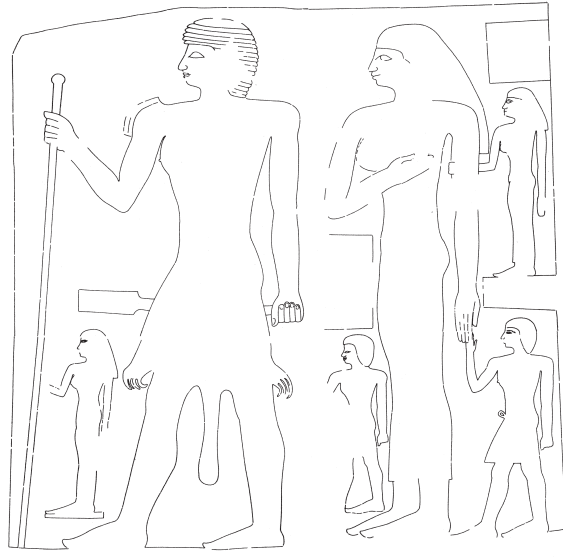
Egg tomb owner standing, woman kneeling beside, her one arm around his leg, her other to his leg

STANCES OF WOMEN AND TOMB OWNERS

F – No contact at all



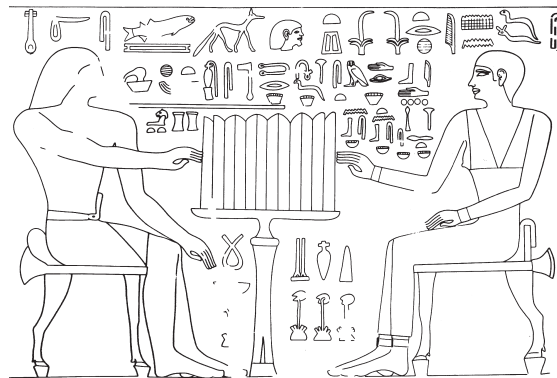
Fa both standing, woman facing



Fb both standing, woman behind, her hand to her chest



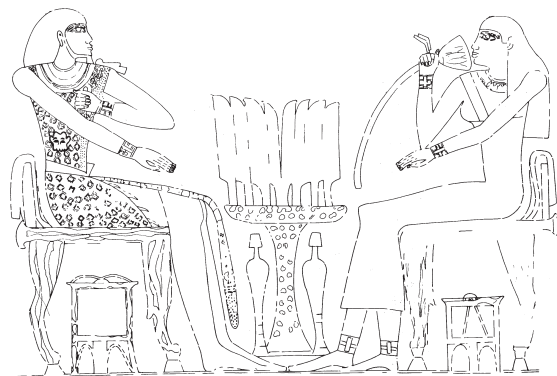
Fc both seated, woman behind, her hand to her chest



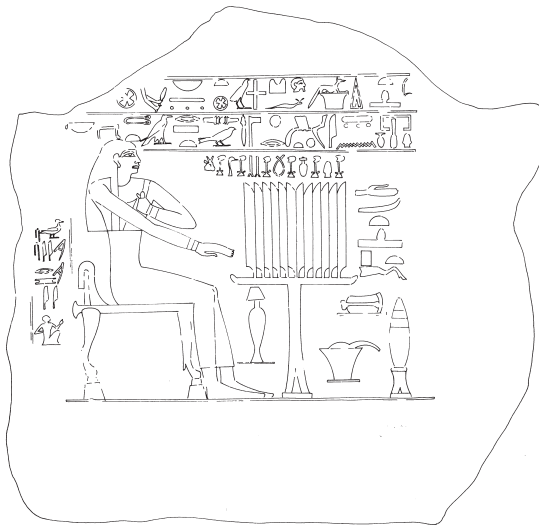
Fd both seated, woman on opposite side of offering table, her arm to table



Fe both seated, woman on opposite side of offering table, her one arm to table, her other to her chest



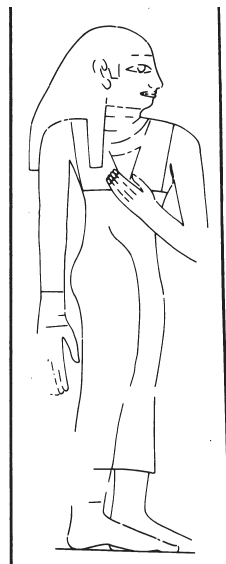
Ff both seated, woman on opposite side of offering table, her one arm to table, her other holding or smelling lotus



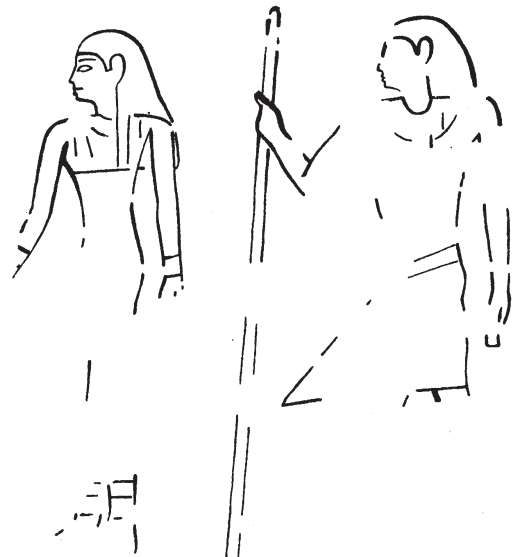
Fg woman seated, completely separate



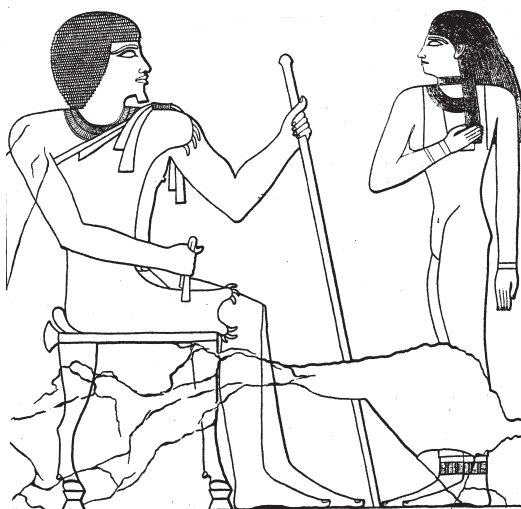
Fh both kneeling, woman facing tomb owner with lotus



Fi woman standing completely separate



Fj both standing and facing same direction, woman in front



Fk tomb owner seated, woman standing facing him



Fl woman kneeling, completely separate

STANCES OF WOMEN AND TOMB OWNERS

F – No contact at all



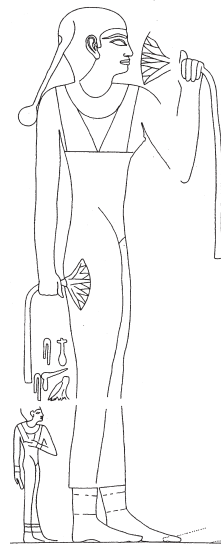
Fm both seated, woman beside



Fn both standing, woman beside



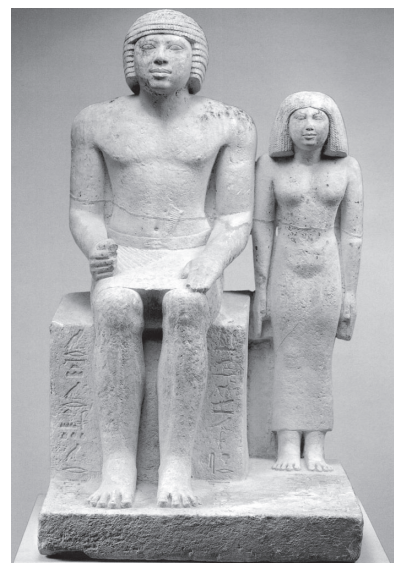
Fo woman as musician. completely separate



Fp woman standing alone and smelling lotus



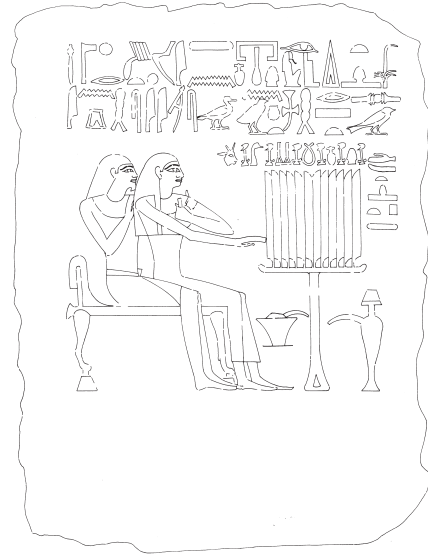
Fq tomb owner seated, woman standing behind



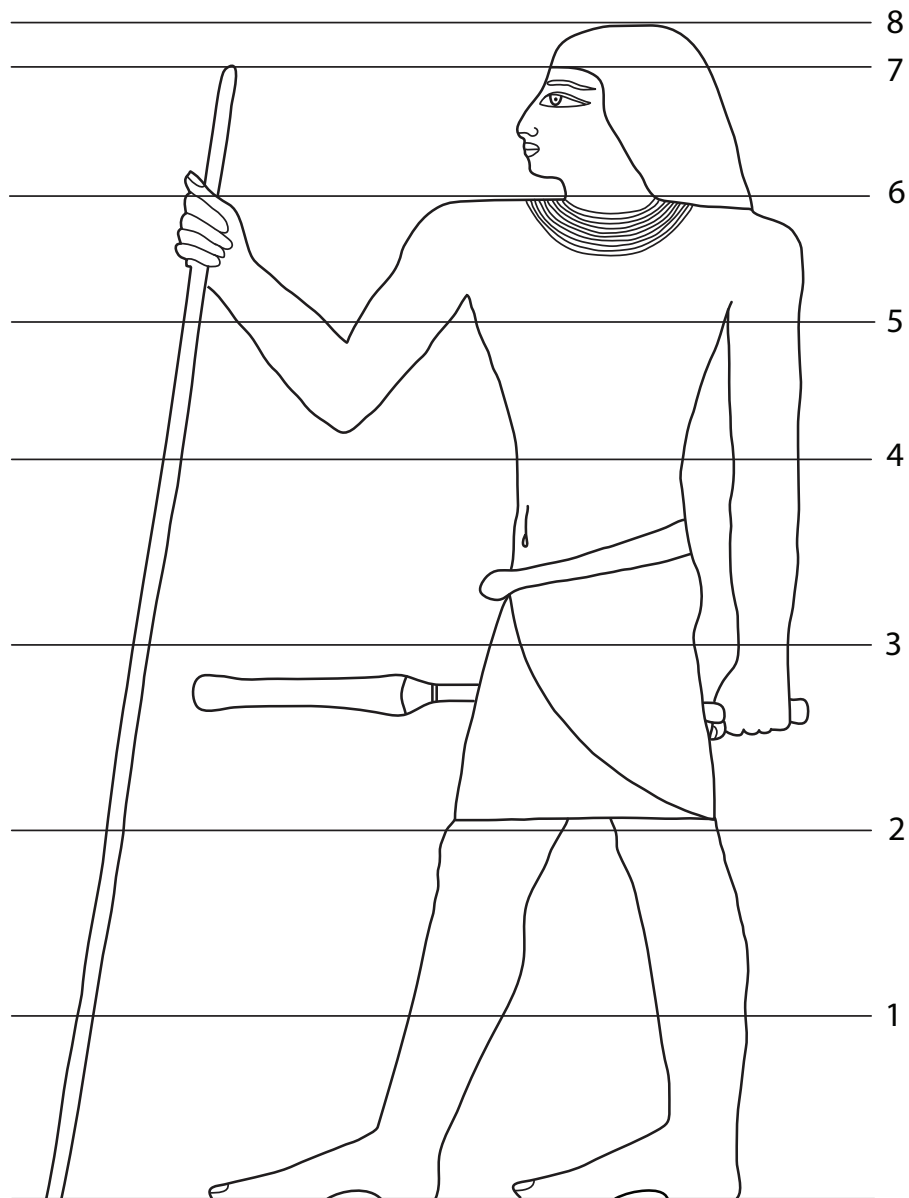
Fr tomb owner seated, woman standing beside



Fs tomb owner standing, woman seated beside, her hands on her lap, his one hand to her arm



Ft both seated, woman in front, his hands upon her shoulders, her one arm touches offerings



Size Grid

TABLES

A:	FAMILY MEMBERS
B:	DEPICTIONS OF WIVES
C:	INSCRIPTIONS OF WIVES
D:	WIVES ON FALSE DOORS
E:	DIMINUTIVE WIVES
F:	POSSIBLE WIVES
G:	ABSENT WIVES
H:	DEPICTIONS OF MOTHERS
I:	INSCRIPTIONS OF MOTHERS
J:	POSSIBLE MOTHERS
K:	MOTHERS-IN-LAW
L:	MOTHERS OF WOMEN WITH THEIR OWN TOMB
M:	INSCRIPTIONS OF MOTHERS OF WOMEN WITH THEIR OWN TOMBS
N:	SISTERS
O:	TOMBS AND FINDS OF WOMEN
P:	MORE THAN ONE WIFE
Q:	POLYGAMY
R:	POSSIBLY MORE THAN ONE WIFE
S:	'ELDEST' CHILDREN
T:	ONE 'ELDEST' CHILD
U:	MORE THAN ONE 'ELDEST' CHILD
V:	'HER' SON OR 'HER' DAUGHTER
W:	BROTHERS AND SISTERS

ABBREVIATIONS

*	number of wives
?	possible
N/A	not available
N/V	not visible
TO	tomb owner
br	broad
st	standing
se	seated
kn	kneeling
l tri	long tripartite
V st sh	V strap sheath

TABLE A: Family Members

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>Sons</i>	<i>Daughters</i>	<i>Mother/Father</i>	<i>Siblings</i>	<i>Grandchildren</i>
G 001	F. 12	1?					
G 002	F. 19	1?	1				
G 003	M. XVIII		1	3			
G 004	<i>Tp3-snb</i>	1?					
G 005	<i>Snw</i>	1?					
G 006	<i>Pr-sn / Jrw-Hwfw</i>	1					
G 007	<i>3htj-htp</i>	1	1				
G 008	<i>Nj-htp-Hnm.w</i>	1?	1?	1?			
G 009	<i>Sp-nj</i>	1?					
G 010	<i>Nfrj</i>		3?	1?			
G 011	<i>3bdw</i>	1	2?	4			
G 012	<i>Sn-nw</i>	1?	2	D-in-L + D-in-L?	M-in-L		1 GS
G 013	<i>K3-tp</i>	1?					
G 014	<i>Sd-3wg</i>	1?	2?	1 + 1?			
G 015	<i>Ms-s3</i>		1	D-in-L			
G 016	<i>M3</i>		1E				
G 017	<i>Shm-k3.j</i>	1	1				
G 018	<i>Htp-jb</i>	1?	2?				
G 019	G 1039	1?	1?				
G 020	G 1109	1?	1?	1 + 1?			
G 021	<i>Kd-nfr</i>	1?	1?				
G 022	<i>K3.j-m-tnnt</i>	1?					
G 023	<i>Jht-nb</i>	1?	1?				1 GS?
G 024	<i>3ht-htp</i>	1					
G 025	G 1214 (<i>K3-gsw?</i>)	1?					
G 026	<i>Jn-h3.f</i>	1					
G 027	<i>Mr-nswt</i>	1	2 + 1?	1			
G 028	<i>K3.j-h^c-R^c</i>		1				
G 029	<i>3hw</i>	1					
G 030	Mastaba C	1?					
G 031	<i>Nj-wd3-Pth</i>	1	3	3 + 1?	M? + F?		
G 032	<i>Nfr-hr-n-Pth</i>	1	1				
G 033	G 1402	1?	1				
G 034	<i>Pth-jr-^cnh</i>	1?					
G 035	<i>J^cn</i>	1?					
G 036	G 1903	1?	1?				
G 037	<i>Ttw / K3.j-nswt</i>	1?	2		M-in-L?	4B?	
G 038	<i>Pth-hnw</i>	1					
G 039	<i>Msj</i>	1?	1?				
G 040	<i>Grf</i>				F		
G 041	<i>Wh^c-sw</i>	1?	2?				
G 042	<i>Hstj-hf</i>			1?			
G 043	<i>Snnw-k3 / Kkj</i>	1?		2			
G 044	<i>Tf-nn</i>	1					
G 045	<i>Rdj</i>	1?	1 + 1?	1			
G 046	<i>K3-hn.t</i>	1?	1E	1E + 3			
G 047	<i>K3pj</i>	1		3		1B + 1S	
G 048	G 2097	1?	1 + 1?				
G 049	<i>Š3-jb</i>	1?	1	2 + 1?			
G 050	<i>Nj-m3^ct-R^c</i>		1?				
G 051	<i>Nfr-hwj</i>	1?	1?				
G 052	<i>Rrm</i>	1	1	1			
G 053	<i>Nfr-sd</i>			1 + 1?			
G 054	G 2240		1 + 1?				
G 055	<i>Mr-jb / K3-pw-nswt</i>		2 + 1?	1?	M		
G 056	<i>Nn-sdr-k3.j (woman)</i>				F		
G 057	<i>Nj-Pth / Hw-Pth</i>	1					
G 058	<i>Nfr</i>	1?					
G 059	<i>Tntj</i>	1?					
G 060	<i>Hntj...</i>	1?					
G 061	<i>Sn(j)-whm</i>	1?	1?				
G 062	<i>Nj-m^c3t-R^c</i>	1?					
G 063	<i>K3(j)-hj.f</i>	1	1E + 3		M		5GS + 1GD
G 064	<i>K3(j)-nfr</i>	1 + 1?	1	1	M?		
G 065	<i>K3(j)-nj-nswt [1]</i>	1?	2	1			

TABLE A: Family Members

Number	Name	Wife	Sons	Daughters	Mother/Father	Siblings	Grandchildren
G 066	<i>K3(.j)-nj-nswt</i> [II]		1				
G 067	<i>Hwj.j</i>	1?					
G 068	<i>3h-mrw.t-nswt</i>	1	1		M + F	4B + 3S	
G 069	<i>J3sn</i>	1	1?				
G 070	<i>Pn-mrw</i>	1	1	1			
G 071	G 2220	1?	1?				
G 072	<i>D3tjj</i>	1	2E + 2	2	M + F	4B + 3S	
G 073	<i>Trw</i> [II]		4				
G 074	<i>H3gj</i>	1?					
G 075	<i>Hrw-nfr</i>	1	1				
G 076	<i>Rwd</i>		1	1			
G 077	<i>Nj-mstj</i>	1	2E				
G 078	<i>Sndm-jb/Jntj</i>	1	5				
G 079	<i>Sndm-jb/Mhj</i>	1	2	1			
G 080	<i>Mrjj-R^c-mr.j-Pth-^cnh / Nhb.w</i>	1	1			2B	
G 081	<i>Wr-k3.w-b3/Jkw</i>	1?					
G 082	<i>Jrn-3htj/Jrj</i>	1	2 + 1?	1			3GS + 1GD
G 083	<i>Wrj</i>	1?					
G 084	<i>Ndm.w</i>		1				
G 085	<i>Mhw</i>	1	1?				
G 086	<i>Htp-nj-Pth</i>	1	2	2			
G 087	<i>H3t...</i>	1?					
G 088	<i>Snfrw-htp</i>	1?	1				
G 089	<i>S3b.f</i>			1			
G 090	<i>Tntj</i>	1					
G 091	^c nh	1?		2			
G 092	<i>Rwd</i>	1					
G 093	<i>Mddj</i>	1					
G 094	<i>Htj</i>	2?					
G 095	<i>Jj-mrjj</i>	1	1	D-in-L			
G 096	<i>Jrtt</i>	1					
G 097	^c nh	1?		1?			
G 098	S 4399/4507	1?	1?				
G 099	<i>Snb/....w-snb</i>	1	1	2			
G 100	<i>Jfw</i>	1?	1?	2?			
G 101	<i>S3-nhn</i>	1?					
G 102	S 4248/4321		1				
G 103	S 4419	1?					
G 104	<i>Hnm-htp</i> [II]	1?					
G 105	<i>Jjw</i>	1	1				
G 106	<i>Jnp.w-htp</i>	1	1 + 3?	4?	M + F		
G 107	<i>Mnj</i> [II]	1	2?	4?	M		
G 108	<i>Jn-k3.f</i>	1	1				
G 109	<i>Snfr</i>	1					
G 110	$\square bj$		1				
G 111	<i>Hr-h3t</i>	1?	1?	2?			
G 112	<i>Tp-m-^cnh</i>	1?	4				
G 113	<i>R^c-špss</i>				M		
G 114	<i>R^c-hr-k3(.j)</i>	1					
G 115	<i>D3-š3</i>	1?	2 + 1?				
G 116	<i>Nj-m3^ct-Pth</i>	1?					
G 117	<i>Nswt-nfr</i>	1?					
G 118	<i>Jr-k3(.j)-Pth</i>	1?					
G 119	<i>Sbh-nf</i>	1?	1				
G 120	<i>Whm-k3(.j)</i>	1?	1?	3?	M + F		1GD
G 121	<i>Snnw</i>	1?	1		M		
G 122	<i>Jj-nj</i>	1?					
G 123	<i>Nfr-jhjj</i>		1				
G 124	<i>Rwd-jb</i>	1?	5 children				
G 125	<i>Jm-htp(.w)</i>	1					
G 126	<i>Tsj</i>	1?	1				
G 127	<i>Sn-sn</i>	1	1?	4?			
G 128	<i>Mrw-k3.j</i>	1			F		
G 129	<i>Jwf</i>	1?					
G 130	<i>Nj-k3.w-hnm.w</i>	1?				1S	

TABLE A: Family Members

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>Sons</i>	<i>Daughters</i>	<i>Mother/Father</i>	<i>Siblings</i>	<i>Grandchildren</i>
G 131	<i>Hnw</i>		3	1			
G 132	<i>Nph-k3.w</i>	1?					
G 133	<i>Nfr-n</i>	1	2				
G 134	<i>Hnm.w</i>	1?	4	2	M? + F?		
G 135	<i>Wsr</i>				M		
G 136	<i>Špsj</i>	1	1	2			
G 137	<i>Hsjj</i>	1					
G 138	<i>Shm-k3(j)</i>		1	1			
G 139	<i>Ttw</i>	1?	1?				
G 140	<i>K3.j-pw-Pth</i>	1?					
G 141a	<i>Hwfw-ʿnh</i>	1	1	1 + 1?	M + F		
G 141b	<i>K3p</i>	1+1?					
G 142	<i>K3(j)-m-ʿnh</i>	1	1	3			
G 143	<i>Njw-t-jj</i>	1?	1?				
G 144	<i>Mdw-nfr</i>	1	2E				1GS + 2GS?
G 145	<i>K3(j)-pw-nswt / K3.j</i>	1	3	2 + 1?			
G 146	<i>Štw</i>	1?	1	1			
G 147	<i>3hj</i>		1?	1?			
G 148	<i>Nfr [I]</i>	1?	1		M + F		
G 149	<i>ʿnh-jr-Pth</i>	1?					
G 150	<i>Wnšt</i> (woman)		2	1 + 4?			1GS
G 151	<i>Whm-nfr:t</i> (woman)		3?	3?			2GS
G 152	<i>Wr-k3(j)</i>		1E + 1 + 1?	2 + 2?			
G 153	<i>Hp-tt</i>	1					
G 154	<i>Pth-wr</i>	1					
G 155	<i>ʿnh-tf</i>	1					
G 156	<i>Tntj</i>	1?					
G 157	<i>Sšm-nfr [I]</i>	1	5	4 + 1?			
G 158	<i>Nswt-nfr</i>	1?	8	9			
G 159	<i>Jr-n-R^c</i> (west part)		1		F		
G 160	G 5030	1?		1?			
G 161	<i>Rdj-ns</i>	1	2	1	F		
G 162	<i>K3.j-m-kd</i>	1?					
G 163	<i>Snfrw-nfr</i>					2B?	
G 164	<i>Sšm-nfr [III]</i>	1?	4 + 1?	2	M		1GS
G 165	<i>Dw3-n-R^c</i>		1				
G 166	<i>Hnt-k3w.s</i> (woman)		2	1	M? + F?	1B	
G 167	<i>Sš3t-htp / Htj</i>	2?	2 + 1?	1 + 5?			
G 168	<i>Pth-špss</i>	1?					
G 169	<i>Kd-ns [II]</i>		1				
G 170	S 359		1				
G 171	<i>Hwfw-snb [I]</i>	1?					
G 172	<i>Hwfw-snb [II]</i>		1				
G 173	<i>Sšm-nfr [III]</i>	1	4		M	1B	
G 174	<i>R^c-wr [I]</i>		1				
G 175	<i>Phn-Pth</i>				M		
G 176	<i>St-k3(j)</i>		1				
G 177	<i>D3tjj</i>	1?	1				
G 178	<i>Hntj</i> (woman)		1E	1			
G 179	<i>Htj</i>	1?	1?		M of sister	1S	
G 180	<i>Sšmw</i>		4?	1 + 3?	M + F		
G 181	<i>Jwf-n-Pth</i>	1?					
G 182	<i>Sʿnh-n-Pth</i>	1?					
G 183	<i>Hnm.w-htp</i>	1?					
G 184	<i>Nfr/Idw [I]</i>	1?	1E + 1?				
G 185	<i>Jdw [II]</i>	1?					
G 186	<i>K3(j)-hr-Pth/Ft-kt</i>	1					
G 187	<i>ʿnh-wd3 /Jtj</i>	1	1E + 1	1			
G 188	<i>Nswt-Pth/Nswt</i>		1				
G 189	<i>Nfr-b3.w-Pth</i>	1	1E		F + GF		
G 190	<i>Jj-mrjj</i>	1	1E + 2	2	F	1B + 1S	
G 191	<i>Jtj</i>	1				B-in-L?; S-in-L?; nephew ?	
G 192	G 6037	1?	1?	1			
G 193	<i>Špss-k3.f-ʿnh</i>	1?	2E		F?		

TABLE A: Family Members

Number	Name	Wife	Sons	Daughters	Mother/Father	Siblings	Grandchildren
G 194	G 6052		1				
G 195	<i>Dr-snd</i>	1?					
G 196	<i>Jm-nswt</i>	1?					
G 197	<i>Nn-spr(.j)</i>	1?					
G 198	<i>K3.j</i>	1?					
G 199	<i>H3b</i>	1?	1				
G 200	<i>P3-tn</i>			1			
G 201	<i>Msdrr</i>	1	1				
G 202	$\square 3m-k3$	1					
G 203	<i>Nfr-m3t</i>	1?	1		M		
G 204	<i>Snfrw-h^cf</i>		2?		F		
G 205	<i>Mrij-R^c-nfr/K3r</i>	1	1		M	1B + 2S	
G 206	<i>Jdw</i>	1	4	2			1GD
G 207	<i>K3-w^cb</i>	1?	2?		M		
G 208	<i>Hwfw-h^cf [I]</i>	1	2	1	M		
G 209	<i>Hwfw-h^cf [II]</i>	1	1E + 1				
G 210	<i>Shm-h^cnh-Pth</i>	1?	1E	1			
G 211	<i>Hwn-Pth</i>	1	1?		M + F?		
G 212	<i>Ms-tw</i>	1					
G 213	$\square tp-hrs$ [II] (woman)			1?			
G 214	<i>Jttj</i>	1?	3	1		1B + 1S	
G 215	<i>K3.j</i>	1?	6		M + F; M-in-L	3B + 1S; 1S-in-law?	
G 216	<i>K3.j-m-tmnt</i>	1	1				
G 217	<i>h^cnh-h3.f</i>	1?	1?				1GS
G 218	<i>Mrs-h^cnh</i> [III] (woman)		3 + 1?	1 + 2?	M + F	1B?	
G 219	<i>Dw3-n-hr</i>	1?	2?	1?			
G 220	<i>ht-htp</i>	1?		2?			
G 221	<i>K3.j-m-shm</i>	1?					
G 222	<i>Jbjj</i>	1?	2				
G 223	<i>K3-hr-Pth</i>	1?	2	1			
G 224	G 7750	1?					
G 225	<i>Tb3š</i>	1?					
G 226	<i>Mn-dd.f</i>	1?	1				
G 227	<i>D3tjj</i>	1?					
G 228	<i>K3.j-pr</i>	1?					
G 229	<i>Jjj-nfr</i>	1?					
G 230	<i>Nfw</i>	1?					
G 231	<i>H^cf-R^c-h^cnh</i>	1	1E + 4 + 1?	1E + 2	M? + F?		
G 232	<i>K3.j-m-nfr:t</i>	1	1	1?			
G 233	<i>Nsm-n3w</i>	1					
G 234	LG 66	1?					
G 235	Name uncertain	1?					
G 236	<i>Jttj</i>	1					
G 237	<i>Tntj</i>				M? + F?		
G 238	<i>Skr-htp</i>	1?					
G 239	<i>K3jj</i>	1					
G 240	<i>Dndnw</i>	1?	3				
G 241	<i>Hwfw-htp</i>	1	1E				
G 242	<i>Tntj</i>		1E				
G 243	<i>Pr-snb</i>	1?	1				
G 244	<i>Nfr-shf-Pth</i>	1	1?	1			
G 245	<i>h^cnh-wds</i>				M? + F?		
G 246	<i>Hnm.w-htp</i>	1?	1				
G 247	<i>Mrij-Hwfw</i>				F		
G 248	<i>Jn-k3.f</i>		2				
G 249	<i>Nfr-k3.j</i>	1		1?	M?; M-in-L; F-in-L		
G 250	<i>Jtr</i>	1?					
G 251	<i>Jtf</i>	1?	1?	1?			
G 252	<i>Nj-wj-ntr</i>	1	1?	1?			
G 253	Name unknown (Iymerv [II] of Junker)		1				
G 254	<i>Njsw-s^cnh</i>	1	1				
G 255	<i>Njsw-hnw</i>	1					
G 256	<i>Shm-k3</i>		2?				
G 257	<i>Shtpw/Tpw</i>		1E + 1				

TABLE A: Family Members

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>Sons</i>	<i>Daughters</i>	<i>Mother/Father</i>	<i>Siblings</i>	<i>Grandchildren</i>
G 258	<i>Sšm-nfr</i> [IV]	1?	1+3?				
G 259	<i>Sšm-nfr/Ttj</i>		1?				
G 260	<i>Nb-m-3h.t</i>	1	1?	1?	M	1B + 1S + 1B?	
G 261	<i>Nj-k3.w-R^c</i>	1	2	1?			
G 262	<i>Šhm-k3-R^c</i>	1	1E + 3		M?		
G 263	<i>Nj-wsr-R^c</i>		1?				
G 264	<i>Dbhn.j</i>		1?	1?	M		
G 265	<i>Jwn-mnw</i>	1					
G 266	<i>Hwj-n-Pth</i>	1		1			
G 267	<i>Nht-k3.j</i>	1					
G 268	<i>R^c-htp</i>	1?					
G 269	<i>Nj-...t-R^c</i>		1E + 1?				
G 270	<i>K3.j-sd3w</i>	1?	1?				
G 271	\square <i>m.t-R^c</i> (woman)		3	3			
G 272	<i>K3.j-dw3</i>	2	1E + 3	2?			
G 273	<i>Hmw</i>	1?	1?	1?			
G 274	<i>nh-m-š3.f</i>	1	1E + 1				
G 275	<i>Špss-nswt</i>	1?					
G 276	<i>Šhm-k3.j</i>		1	2?			
G 277	<i>Nj-k3.w-\squarewt-hr</i> (woman)	(1 husband?)	4?	4?			
G 278a	<i>Rwd-k3.j</i>		1 + 1?	1?			4GS + 4GD
G 278b	<i>Jn-k3.f</i>	1	4	4			
G 279	<i>Nj-^cnh-hnm.w</i>	1	2	1			
G 280	<i>K3.j-k3.j-^cnh</i>	1?	1?				
G 281	<i>Nfr-hww</i>	1					
G 282	Name Unknown (man)	1?	2?				
G 283	<i>Sšm-nfr</i>		1?				
G 284	<i>Sšm-nfr/Jfj</i>	1?	1?				
G 285a	<i>Jr-n-3h.t</i>		1E + 3	1 + 3?			
G 285b	<i>K3.j-m-nfr.t</i>	1?					
G 285c	<i>K3.j-k3.j-^cnh</i>	1?					
G 286	<i>Sm3-^cnh</i>		1		M + F?		
G 287	<i>S-hntj-k3.w</i>	1					
G 288	<i>Jtj-sn</i>	1?	1?	1?			
G 289	<i>Nfr-hr-nj-Pth / Ffj</i>	1	1?	1?			
G 290	<i>Swf</i>	1		1			1GS
G 291	<i>Ms-s3</i>	1?	1				
G 292	<i>Hww-wr</i>	1	2?	2	F?		
G 293	Tomb H (woman)			1?			
G 294	<i>Rnpt-nfr</i>	1					
G 295	<i>Tstj</i>	1?	1?	1?			
G 296	<i>^cnh-h3.f/K3r</i>		1E				
G 297	<i>Nj-s^cnh-3htj/Jtj</i>		1E		F		
G 298	<i>Nfr</i>	1	1				
G 299	<i>Sd-htp</i>	1?					
G 300	<i>K3-mnj</i>	1	1	1?			
G 301	<i>Špss-3htj</i>	1	2				2GS + 2 GrGD
G 302	<i>Sšmw</i>	1					
G 303	Mastaba E	1?	1?			1?	
G 304	<i>Hnw</i>	1					
G 305	<i>Rmnw-k3.j/Jmj</i>		1E + 1				
G 306	<i>K3.j-hr-st.f</i>	1?	1?				
G 307	<i>K3.j-m-nfr.t</i>	1	1	1?			
G 308	<i>R^c-wr</i>	1?	1	1	M + F		
G 309	<i>Mrsw-^cnh</i>	1?	1E + 2	1E + 1	M		
G 310	<i>K3.j-hr-nswt</i>		3 + 1?	3 + 3?			
G 311	<i>D3g</i>	1?					
G 312a	<i>Šhm-^cnh-Pth</i>	1					
G 312b	<i>Nswt-wsrt</i>	1					
G 312c	<i>Nj-^cnh-R^c</i>	1					
G 313	<i>Špss-k3.f-^cnh</i>	1	4	6	M + F	2B + S	
G 314	<i>W3š-Pth</i>	1	2 + 1?	1			
G 315	<i>H^cj-mrr(.w)-nbtj</i> [II] (woman)		1?		M		
G 316	<i>K3.w-nswt</i>	1?	1E				
G 317	<i>N3rjj</i>	1					
G 318	<i>^cnh-tjf</i>	1	3 + 1?	2			1GS

TABLE A: Family Members

Number	Name	Wife	Sons	Daughters	Mother/Father	Siblings	Grandchildren
G 319	<i>Kd-ns</i>	1					
G 320	<i>K3.j-dbhnj</i>	1?					
G 321	<i>K3.j</i>				M		
G 322	<i>Nswt-pw-ntr</i>	1?	1				
G 323	<i>Tr-rw</i>	1?					
G 324	<i>Mr-^cnh.f</i>	1	1E + 1				
G 325	<i>Hwt3</i>	1	1				
G 326	<i>Hnt</i>	1?	1				
G 327	<i>Jrrw</i>	1?	1E				
G 328	<i>Nfr.t-nswt</i>	1	3	2			1GS
G 329a	<i>Kd-ns</i>	1?		3		1B	
G 329b	<i>Tntj</i>	1					
G 330	<i>Wp-m-nfr.t/Wp</i>	1	2E				
G 331	<i>Nj-m3^c-R^c</i>	1	1E + 1				
G 332	<i>3htj-htp</i>	1?	1E + 1	1E	M? + F?		
G 333	<i>Jmbjj</i>	1					
G 334	<i>Jjj</i>	1	1E				
G 335	<i>Pth-sdf3/Fff</i>	1	1	1			
G 336	<i>Hsj</i>	1?	2	2?			
G 337	<i>K3.j-wsrt</i> (woman)				M		
G 338	<i>Nfr-htp</i>	1	3	3			
G 339	<i>Nstt-m3^ct</i>	1					
G 340	<i>Dw3-R^c</i>	1?	1E + 1?				
G 341	<i>W3s-dw3w</i>			1			
G 342	<i>Dw3w-hwf</i>	1?					
G 343	<i>N-j3-Pth</i>	1					
G 344	<i>K3.j-m-nfr.t</i>		1				
G 345	<i>Nb(.w)-hs.t</i> (woman)		1				
G 346	<i>Shw</i>	2					
G 347	<i>Hwn-R^c</i>				M		
G 348	<i>Nfr-hr-n-Pth</i>	1	4				
G 349	<i>Rdj-nj-Pth</i>	1					
G 350	<i>^cnh-wds</i>	1?					
G 351	<i>□tp.t</i> (woman)			2?	M + F		
G 352	<i>Jj-nfr.t</i>	1	1E + 2	3			
G 353	<i>Mmj-s3b.w</i>	1?					
G 354	<i>Nfr-n-Hwfw</i>	1	1		M? + F		
G 355	<i>Nj-k3.w-Jnpw</i>	1?					
G 356	<i>Ppjj-nfr/Mrjj-R^c-nfr/K3r</i>	1					
G 357	<i>Snb</i>	1	1?	1?			
G 358	<i>Ttj</i>	1	1E + 1	2	M + F	B	1GS + 2GD + 1GS?
G 359	<i>W3s-k3.j</i>	1	2E + 2 + 3?	4?			
G 360	Name unknown	1?					
G 361	<i>Jm3^c-Hwfw</i>	1?					
G 362	<i>Jm3-Hwfw</i>	1?	1?				
G 363	<i>^cnh-h3.f</i>	1	2				
G 364	<i>J(w)ff</i>	1?	1 + 2?	1?			
G 365	<i>Nfrj</i>	1?					
G 366	<i>Nfr-s3m-Hwfw/Ššj</i>	1?	1	1			
G 367	<i>Nfr-šmm</i>	1?					
G 368	<i>Nj-^cnh-nhb.t</i>	1?					
G 369	<i>Snn-nw</i>	1	3 + 1?	3 + 1?			
G 370	<i>^cnh-m-tnn.t</i>	1					
G 371	<i>Ntr-nfr</i>	1?		1?			
G 372	<i>S3mw</i>	1					
G 373	<i>Tntj</i>	1			M		
G 374	<i>Sjjj</i>	1?					
G 375	<i>Sndm-jb</i>				M + F + uncle		
G 376	<i>Nfr-šts</i>	2	1E + 11	6			
G 377	<i>Nfr-nsw.f</i>	1?					
G 378	<i>Nj-^cnh-^cntj/Njj</i>	1?	1E				
G 379	<i>3ht-mhw</i>	1?	2?				
S 001	<i>Pth-špss</i>	1	2E + 4	2			
S 002	<i>Nfr-Jnpw</i>		1E				
S 003	<i>Wsr-k3.f-^cnh</i>	1?					
S 004	<i>Ftk-tj</i>		1E				

TABLE A: Family Members

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>Sons</i>	<i>Daughters</i>	<i>Mother/Father</i>	<i>Siblings</i>	<i>Grandchildren</i>
S 005	<i>K3r</i>		3E				
S 006	$\square tpj$		2?				
S 007	<i>Jntj</i>	1	2				
S 008	<i>Sndm-jb</i>				M + F		
S 009	<i>K3.j-^cpr</i>	1	2+1?		M + F + GM + GF		
S 010	<i>Shpw</i>	1					
S 011	$\square tp-k3.j/tp-k3(.j)$		1				
S 012	<i>K3.j-hp</i>	1	5	5			8GS + 3GD
S 013	<i>Rdwj</i>	1?					
S 014	<i>Jffj</i>	1?					
S 015	<i>Hnm.w-htp</i>				M		
S 016	<i>H^c.b3.w-skr/Hts</i>	1?					
S 017	<i>Tjj</i> usurped by $\square m.t-R^c$ (woman)	1		1 of usurper			
S 018	<i>Sndm-jb/Bb-jb</i>	1?	1				
S 019	<i>Nfr-htp</i>	1?	1				
S 020	<i>^cnji-nfr</i>	1					
S 021	<i>Snmhw-Pth/Jrwš</i>	1	1E + 1				
S 022	<i>Nfr-sšm-Pth</i>	1					
S 023	<i>K3-pw-R^c</i>		1				
S 024	<i>Wšš-Pth/Js</i>		3E + 1				2GS
S 025	<i>M3-nfr</i>	1?			2?		
S 026	<i>Jj-k3.w</i>	1?	1	1			
S 027	<i>Špsj</i>	1	1				
S 028	<i>^cnh-k3-k3.j</i>	1	1	1			
S 029	<i>K3.j</i>				M		
S 030	<i>K3-^cpr</i>	1?					
S 031a	<i>S3bw</i>	1?	5 + 1 chipped out				
S 031b	<i>Pth-špss</i> [II]	1?	4?	1			2GS?
S 032	<i>S3bw</i>		1				
S 033	<i>R^c-nfr</i>	1?					
S 034a	<i>Pth-htp-dšr</i>	1?				B?	
S 034b	<i>Pth-htp</i>					B?	
S 035	<i>Pth-špss</i>	1					
S 036	<i>R^c-mrji-Pth</i>	1?	1				
S 037	<i>Shm-k3.j</i>	1	2				
S 038	<i>Df-šw</i>		2E + 2				
S 039	<i>Snfrw-nfr</i> [I]		1E + 2				
S 040	<i>Tjj</i>	1	2E + 1 + 1 chipped out		M? + F?		
S 041	<i>K3.j</i>		2				
S 042	<i>R^c-htp</i>		1E		M?		
S 043	<i>^cnh-m^c-k3.j</i>		1E + 1				
S 044	<i>H^c-mrr-Pth</i>		2E				
S 045	<i>Spd-htp</i>		1 or 2?				
S 046	<i>Tntj</i>	1					
S 047	<i>Špsj</i>	1	1				
S 048	<i>Nj-^cnh-šhmt</i>	1	1E + 1	2		3B	
S 049	<i>tp-m-^cnh</i> [II]	1	2E + 1	5	M? + F	2B + 2S + S-in-L & B-in-L	
S 050	<i>Ntr-wsr</i>	1	1E + 1?				
S 051	<i>R^c-m-k3.j</i>		2?				
S 052	<i>K3.j-m-tntt</i>	1					
S 053	<i>Hwtj</i>	1?					
S 054	<i>Šrjj</i>	2?	2 + 1?	4?			
S 055	<i>Šw</i>	1?	2?	1?			
S 056	<i>Phn-wj-k3.j</i>	2	2				
S 057	<i>Sšmw</i>	1	1				
S 058	<i>Mtn</i>				M + F		
S 059	<i>K3.j-m-<i>kd</i></i>	1		1 + 1?			
S 060	<i>R^c-špss</i>	1	1 + 1?				
S 061	<i>Pr-nb</i>	1	1E + 1 + 1?				
S 062	<i>Nj-k3w-Hr</i>	1	1E + 1?	2			
S 063	<i>šht.j-^c3</i>	1					
S 064	<i>Mrjj</i>	1?	1 or 2	1			
S 065	<i>Nfr</i>	1?					

TABLE A: Family Members

Number	Name	Wife	Sons	Daughters	Mother/Father	Siblings	Grandchildren
S 066	Ttj and Nfr-hrs				F		
S 067	Nj- ^c nh		1				
S 068	Jj-mrjj	1?					
S 069	Hssj		2				
S 070	Jnb3	1	4?	3?			
S 071	Name Lost		1E + 1	1			
S 072	Jsbwand	1					
	Pth-špss	1					
S 073	Hntj-k3		1E + 1				
S 074	Nfr-sšm-R ^c	1	1E + 1 + 1? + 1 chipped out	1			
S 075	^c nh-m- ^c hr		2E? + 2?			1B	
S 076	Nfr-sšm-Pth/Wd3-h3-Ttj/Ššj	1	1				
S 077	Špsj-pw-Pth	1	2E + 1				
S 078a	Mrrj	1?	1E + 1		M-in-L		
S 078b	Nb.t/Jbjj (woman)	1	children		M + F		
S 079	Wr-nw	1?	1E + 1 chipped out				
S 080	Hwj		2				
S 081	Tttw		1				
S 082	Dsj	1?	1				
S 083	Mrw/Ttj-snb		1?				
S 084	Name lost	1?				1B	
S 085	K3-gmnj/Mmj	1	3			1b + 1S	1GS
S 086a	Mrrw-k3.j/Mrj	1	2E + 3 + 1?	1	M	6B	
S 086b	Mrij-Ttj/Mrj	1	1E + 1				
S 086c	W ^c tt-ht-hr/Ššsšt (woman)		1E	1			
S 087a	Šhtpw		2				
S 087b	K3(.j)-m-snw	1	1		F	1B + 1B? + wife	
S 088a	K3(.j)-m-hst	1	1	1	F	4B + nephew	
S 088b	K3(.j)-pw-nswt	1?	1		F	4B	
S 089	Hsj	1?	1 + 1?	2			
S 090	Nj-k3.w-Jssj		2E?				
S 091	Jnw-Mnw	1	2E				
S 092	S ^c nh-wj-Pth/Htp-n(j)-Pth	1					
S 093	Ndt-m-pt (woman)			1 + D-in-L			
S 094	K3(.j)- ^c pr		1 + 1?				
S 095	□jj	1					
S 096	Grf/Jtj	1	1		M		
S 097	Ttw/Jnw-Mnw	1?	1E + 1	1?			
S 098	Ttj/K3-jn-n(j)	1	1				
S 099	Jrj.s/Jjj	1?	3E + 1 ?	2			
S 100	Ttj-snb	1?	1?			1B	
S 101	Mhj/Mh-ns	1?		1?	M		
S 102	Mssjj	1?	1				
S 103	Rmnj/Mr-wj	2	2E	2?			
S 104	Gmn.j	1	1	1 + 2?			
S 105	R ^c -htp/Jtj	1	1				
S 106	Šm3	1	1				
S 107	Jjj	1	1?				
S 108	Šd-3bd	1	1		M		
S 109	Kjj	1					
S 110	Nfr-hww	1?	1E		F?		
S 111	Wr-k3.j				M		
S 112	□pj		2				
S 113	S3t-□wt-hr (woman)			1			
S 114	Jmpjj/□nnj	1					
S 115	Snj	1	2				
S 116	Wsr-mwt	1					
S 117	Sndm-jb	1			M+F	B	
S 118	Šdd-snfrw	1					
S 119	Pr-sn	1	1E + 1 + 1?	2			
S 120	Hnm.w-htp	1	1E + 1 + 1chipped out	1 + 1?			
S 121	Nn-ht-k3[.j]	1	2E + 1	2			
S 122	Pth-htp	1?	3?	1			

TABLE A: Family Members

Number	Name	Wife	Sons	Daughters	Mother/Father	Siblings	Grandchildren
S 123	<i>Snnw-^cnh</i>		1				
S 124	<i>Nfr-jrt-Pth</i>		1				
S 125	<i>Nfr-jrt-nf</i>	1	4	1			
S 126	<i>Nj-^cnh-R^c</i>	1?	1E				
S 127	<i>Mnw-nfr</i>	1	1E + 4	1			
S 128	\square <i>tp-hr-3htj</i>		2E				
S 129	<i>Dw3-hp</i>	1	1E				
S 130	<i>Ppjj-ddj/Mrjj-R^c-ddj/Ddj</i>	1					
S 131	<i>Shm-k3,j</i>	1	1E + 1	2			1GS + 2GS?
S 132	<i>Pth-htp</i> [I]		1E				
S 133a	<i>3ht-htp</i>		2E	2			
S 133b	<i>Pth-htp</i> [II] / <i>Tfj</i>		2E				
S 134	<i>Tfw</i>		2				
S 135	<i>Tsmw</i>	1	1	1?			
S 136	<i>Pth-htp/Jj-n-^cnh</i>	1?	2E				
S 137	<i>Špsj-pw-Pth</i>		1?	D-in-L ?			
S 138	<i>Dw3-n-R^c</i>	1	2E				
S 139	<i>Ndm-jb</i>	1					
S 140	<i>Nsw-wsrt</i>	2	1E + 4	1	M + F?		
S 141	<i>Pr-ndw</i>	1	2	6			
S 142	<i>Mr-f-nb,f/Efj</i>	3 + 1?	1E + 6	2		1B	
S 143	<i>Nj-^cnh-nswt</i>		sons				
S 144	<i>Ssm-nfr/Jwfj</i>	1		1			
S 145	<i>Jj-nfrt/Š3n,f</i>	1?	1?				
S 146	<i>Mhw</i>	2	1E + 1	1			1GS
S 147	<i>J3rt</i>				F?		
S 148	<i>Bj3</i>	1	1E + 2	1 + 1?			
S 149	<i>Nb.t</i> (woman)		1E + 1 + 2?	1?			
S 150	<i>Jjj</i>	1	1E				
S 151	<i>Hnw</i>		2E				
S 152	\square <i>r-mrw/Mrrjj</i>	1	4 + 1?	2			
S 153	<i>Pth-šps/Jmpjj</i>	1	1E				
S 154	<i>Nj-^cnh-Pth</i>		6				
S 155	<i>Jdw</i>		1E				
S 156	<i>Nb-k3.w-hr/Jdw</i>		1?				
S 157	<i>Ttw</i>	1?	1E + 1?				
S 158	<i>Jj-n-hr/\squarer-jn</i>	1					
S 159	<i>Nj-^cnh-Ppjj/Nj-^cnh-mrjj-R^c</i>	1	1E + 2 + 2?				
S 160	<i>K3,j-jr</i>	1?	1?				
S 161	<i>Mjt-rj</i>	1?	1				
S 162	<i>3ht-htp</i>		1E + 1 + 1?				
S 163	<i>3ht-htp</i>		1E + 2				
S 164	<i>Jj-k3</i>	1	1E + 1	1?			
S 165	<i>Nfr-hr-n-Pth</i>		1?				
S 166	<i>3ht-htp</i>	1?					
S 167	<i>Jrw-k3-Pth/Hnw</i>	1?	1E + 1				
S 168a	<i>K3-h3,j</i>	1	4	1			
S 168b	<i>Nfr</i>	1?	4	1?	M + F	3B? + 1S?	
S 168c	<i>Wr-b3.w</i>	1	3	5			
S 168d	<i>Sn-jt,f</i>	1?	1E + 1				
S 169	<i>^cnh-jr-Pth</i>	1					
S 170a	<i>Nj-^cnh-Hnm.w</i>	1	1E	1+ D-in-L	M? + F?	5B? + 3S?	1GS
S 170b	<i>Hnm.w-htp</i>	1	1E + 1?	1	M? + F?	5B? + 3S? + 2 in-laws	
S 171	<i>Jr-n-k3-Pth</i>	1 + 1?					
S 172a	<i>Shn-t3</i>	1	1				
S 172b	<i>Nfr-šsm-Pth</i>	1	1?		F?		
S 173	<i>Mttj</i>	1	2E + 2	3			
S 174	<i>Jt-sn</i>	1?	2?	2?			
S 175	<i>Pth-htp</i>	1?	1E + 1				
S 176	<i>Jpj</i>	1		2			
S 177	<i>Nbw</i>	1?					
S 178	<i>J3rtj</i>	1	1E				
S 179	<i>Ppj</i>		1E			1B + 1 Nephew	
S 180	<i>Jbbj</i>	1?	1?				
S 181	\square <i>b-3j</i>		1E + 1?				

TABLE A: Family Members

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>Sons</i>	<i>Daughters</i>	<i>Mother/Father</i>	<i>Siblings</i>	<i>Grandchildren</i>
S 182	<i>Wnnj</i>		1 + 1?	1			GS?
S 183	<i>Šm3.j</i>	1	1?				
S 184	<i>Snj</i>	1?					
S 185	<i>3hj</i>	1		1			
S 186	<i>R^c-htp</i>	1					
S 187	<i>K3.j-rh.w</i>		1E				
S 188	<i>Jnpw-h^c</i>	1					
S 189	<i>Jrw-k3-Pth</i>	1?	1				
S 190	<i>Jrjj</i>	1?	6?	3?			
S 191	<i>K3.j-m-tnnt</i>	1	1E + 4		M		
S 192	<i>K3-hr-st.f</i>	1	6	6			2GS?
S 193	<i>K3(.j)-tp</i>	1?	1?				
S 194	<i>Nj-k3.w-R^c</i>	1	1E	1			
S 195	<i>Nj-k3.w-R^c</i>	1	1E + 2 + 1?	2	M + M-in-L		
S 196	<i>Snj-mn/R^c-nfr-^cnh</i>			1E + 1			
S 197	<i>Sbw</i>	1					
S 198	<i>Špss</i>	1?	1?				
S 199	<i>Wr-jr-n-Pth</i>	1	1E + 1	1			
S 200	<i>Nht-s3.s</i>	1?	2?				
S 201	<i>3h</i>	1?					
S 202	<i>^cnh-jr-Pth</i>	1	2	1			
S 203	<i>Nfr-jr.w</i>	1?					
S 204	<i>Nj-^cnh-R^c</i>	1	2E				
S 205	<i>S^cnh-wj-Pth</i>	1	1 + 1?				
S 206	<i>Skd-k3.w</i>	1?	1?				
S 207	<i>Jt-sn</i>	1?	1?				
S 208	<i>Dmd</i>	1	1				
S 209	<i>Shn-k3.j</i>	1?	1?				
S 210	<i>Mrw</i>	1					
S 211	<i>S3-mrjj</i>	1	1?	2?	F + M	1B + 2S?	
S 212	<i>Nfr-n</i>	1?					
S 213	<i>^cnh-m-^cntjj</i>		1 + 1?				
S 214	<i>K3-d3</i>	1	1E	1?			
S 215	<i>Ms-s3</i>			1			
S 216	<i>Ntr-nfr</i>	1?	1E + 1				
S 217	<i>S3b</i>	1	1E				
S 218	<i>Hnw-jb</i>	1?					
S 219	<i>^cnh-wds</i>		1?				
S 220	<i>Jj-wn/Shnt-k3</i>	1	2?	1 + 2?			1GS? + 3GD?
S 221	<i>Shtp</i>	1					
S 222	<i>Nj.t-nb (woman)</i>				M?		
S 223	<i>Mr-jb</i>		1?				
S 224	<i>3ht-htp</i>	1?					
S 225	<i>Sts-Pth</i>		1E				
S 226	<i>Nfr-sts...</i>	1?					
S 227	<i>Dw3-R^c</i>	1					
S 228	<i>Mr-ntr-nswt</i>			1			
S 229	<i>Tntj</i>	1					
S 230	<i>^cnh-k3-k3.j</i>		1?				
S 231	<i>Dd-špss</i>	1?	1?				
S 232	<i>K3(.j)-hnt/Khnt</i>	1					
S 233	<i>Prw</i>	1?					
S 234	<i>Sšw</i>		1				
S 235	<i>Ntr-nswt/Ntr-pw-nswt</i>	1	1E + 1	7 + 1?			
S 236	<i>Jj-nfr</i>	1	1E				
S 237	<i>Hntj-k3</i>		1E				
S 238	<i>H3w-nfr</i>	1	9	1E + 3			
S 239	<i>Jn-Snfrw-jštf</i>	1?	1E	1			
S 240	<i>Nfr-jrt-ns</i>	1?					
S 241	<i>Kd-špss</i>		2				
S 242	<i>K3(.j)-nfr</i>	1?	1	2?			
S 243	<i>Dw3-R^c</i>	1?	1E				
S 244	<i>K3(.j)-wd-^cnh</i>				F + M		
S 245	<i>Nfr-m3^ct</i>	1?			F	2B	
S 246	<i>Jij</i>	1?	2	2			
S 247	<i>K3.j-m-kd</i>				M		

TABLE A: Family Members

Number	Name	Wife	Sons	Daughters	Mother/Father	Siblings	Grandchildren
S 248	<i>K3-rs</i>	1?					
S 249	<i>R^c-h_{tp}</i>	1?					
S 250	<i>Nfr-m³t</i>	1?	12?	3?			
S 251	<i>Tij-^cnh-km</i>	1?					
S 252	<i>Pth-m-h_t/Pthj</i>	1?					
S 253	<i>^cnh-□wt-h_r</i> (woman)	(her husband)	1E + 1	2			
S 254	<i>Hnm.w-ndm(w)</i>	1?	2			1B	
P 001	<i>Jntj</i>	1	2?	2?			
P 002	<i>Jttj/Šdw</i>	1	1E + 1	1	M	1S	
P 003	<i>Nn-h_{ft}-k₃.j</i>	1	1				
P 004	<i>Ppjj-^cnh/Hwj</i>	1	1?				
P 005	<i>Nj-k₃-^cnh</i>	1	2 + 1E? + 1?				
P 006	<i>Nj-k₃-^cnh</i>		2		M + F		
P 007	Name unknown	1?					
P 008	<i>Jfj</i>	1?					
P 009	<i>Hnw-k₃.j</i>		1	1	F		
P 010	<i>Hw-ns</i>	1	2E	1E + 5			
P 011	<i>M₃.j</i>	1					
P 012	<i>Jtj</i>		1E				
P 013	<i>Whm-k₃.j</i>	1?					
P 014	Name destroyed	1?					
P 015	Name unknown		1				
P 016	<i>Špss-k₃.w</i>	1					
P 017	<i>Bjw</i>	1?					
P 018	<i>M₃</i>	1?					
P 019	<i>Nj-^cnh-Ppjj/Hnmw-h_{tp}-h_{pj}</i>	1					
P 020	<i>Jpjj</i>	1?		2			
P 021	<i>Srf-k₃.j</i>	1?	1E + 2?				
P 022	<i>Wr-jr-n.j</i>	1?	2				
P 023	<i>Mrw/Bbj</i>	1?	2E				
P 024	<i>Wjw/Jjw</i>	1	1				
P 025	<i>Mrw</i>	1					
P 026	<i>Tij-^cnh/Jj-m-h_{tp}</i>	1	1				
P 027	<i>□pj</i>		1?				
P 028	<i>Ppjj-^cnh-wr</i>	1	1E				
P 029	<i>Hwn-wh</i>	1	1E + 2	4		B	GD
P 030	<i>Nb-jb</i>	1?	1E + 1				
P 031	<i>Hnk_w/Httj</i>	1	5				2GS
P 032	<i>Jsj/R^c-hm</i>	1?	1E + 1				
P 033	<i>Hnk_w/Jj.f</i>	1 + 1?	2E				
P 034	<i>□m-R^c/Jsj</i>	1	1 + 2?				
P 035	Name lost		2				1GS
P 036	<i>□tp-nb</i>	1?					
P 037	<i>Jbj</i>	1	2E + 5	4			
P 038a	<i>D^cw</i>	1 + 1?	1E + 1				
P 038b	<i>D^cw/Šm₃j</i>		4	1			
P 039	<i>Nfr-nf-hwt</i>				F?		
P 040	<i>Snb-sn</i>	1?		1?			
P 041	<i>Nfr-tp-w₃</i>	1?					
P 042	<i>Nj-^cnh-Ppjj/Sbk-h_{tp}/Hpj-km</i>	1?	1E + 2				
P 043	<i>Ppjj-^cnh/Hnj-km</i>	1	1E + 2		F		
P 044	<i>Ppj</i>	1?					
P 045	<i>Ppjj-^cnh-h_{rj}-jb/Nfr-k₃.j/Hnj</i>	1			M + F		
P 046	<i>Mnjw</i>	1?					
P 047	<i>Ppjj-^cnh</i>	1?					
P 048	<i>Df₃(.j)-dd</i>	1?	1 + 1?	2?			
P 049	<i>K₃(.j)-hnt</i>	1?	2	2		1S?	
P 050	<i>K₃(.j)-hnt</i>	1	3	4			
P 051	<i>R^c-h_{tp}</i>		1				
P 052	<i>B₃wj</i>	1?					
P 053	<i>Mmj</i>	1					
P 054	Name lost		1E				
P 055	<i>B₃wj</i>	1					
P 056	<i>Jn-jt.f/Bhnt</i>	1?	1?				
P 057	Name lost (woman)		1E				
P 058	<i>Jjj/Mrjj/Jdjj</i>		1E				

TABLE A: Family Members

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>Sons</i>	<i>Daughters</i>	<i>Mother/Father</i>	<i>Siblings</i>	<i>Grandchildren</i>
P 059	<i>Mrrw...</i>	1					
P 060	<i>Hnj</i>		1				
P 061	<i>Hsij-Mnw/Ssj</i>	1?					
P 062	<i>Nhwt-dšr/Mrjj</i>	1?	4	3			
P 063	Name lost		1				
P 064	<i>B3wj(?)</i>	1	1?	1?			
P 065	<i>Ghs3/Nbjj</i>	1	1E				
P 066	<i>Hnj-ʕnhw</i>		1?				
P 067	<i>Špsj-pw-Mnw/Hnj/Hn-ʕnhw/Hn-ʕnh</i>	1 + 1?	1E + 3	2			
P 068	<i>K3-hp/Ttj-jkr</i>	1 + 1?	2E	3?			
P 069	Name lost	1?		2?			1GD
P 070	<i>B3wj</i>	1					
P 071	<i>Jr:t</i> (woman)	(husband?)					
P 072	<i>Dw3-Mnw</i>	2	1E + 2	1			
P 073	<i>K3r/Ppjj-nfr</i>	1?	2	1?			
P 074	<i>Ttj/K3.j-hp/Tt</i>		1	1?			
P 075	<i>ʕnhw</i>		1E				
P 076	\square <i>sij-Mnw</i>	1	5				
P 077	<i>Mmj</i>	1?	1?				
P 078	<i>Hm-Mnw</i>	1	1E + 1?				
P 079	Name lost	1					
P 080	<i>Ttj</i>			1		1B	
P 081	<i>W3h-...</i>	1?	1				
P 082	<i>Krrj</i>	1					
P 083	<i>3tt-k3(.j)</i> (woman)		1				
P 084	\square <i>nw:t</i> (woman)		1				
P 085	<i>Ttwtj</i> (woman)	(husband)	1				
P 086	<i>Ttj</i>	1	1E + 1	1E			
P 087	<i>Mmj</i>	1			F + M?		
P 088	<i>B3wj</i>	1					
P 089	Name lost	1?					
P 090	<i>B3wj</i>	1	2E	1			
P 091	<i>Mnw-m-h3.t</i>	1	1	1?			
P 092	<i>Nbj</i>	1	1				
P 093	<i>Jr:t</i> (woman)	(husband)					
P 094	<i>Tmrrj</i>	1					
P 095	<i>Špsš/Jmpjj</i>	1					
P 096	<i>Tw3w</i>	1					
P 097	<i>Tmrrj</i>	1+1?					
P 098	<i>Mrw/Jjj</i>	1	1E	1?			
P 099	<i>K3.j-m-nfr:t</i>	1	1				
P 100	<i>Nfr:t-hr</i>	1	2?	5			
P 101	<i>Jwf.w</i>	1?	1 + 1?	1?			
P 102	<i>ʕn-ʕnhj</i>	1	3	D-in-L			
P 103	<i>Sbk-nfr</i>	1	3	2			
P 104	<i>Hwj</i>	1					
P 105	<i>Mrjj</i> [III]	1	1E + 4	1E + 2			
P 106	<i>Mrjj-ʕ3</i>	6	1E + 3	1E + 7			
P 107	<i>Jdw</i> [I]	1	2	1?			
P 108	<i>Jdw</i> [II]	1					
P 109	<i>Nb.j-pw-Hr</i>	1?					
P 110	Name lost	1?					
P 111	<i>Nj-jb.w-nsw.t/Bbj</i>	1	1?	1?			
P 112	<i>Mrrj/Mrr-jkr</i>	2		1			
P 113	\square <i>tp-nb</i>	1					
P 114	\square <i>tp-nb</i>	1					
P 115	<i>Httj</i>	1	1E + 3				
P 116	<i>Njj-hb-sd-Ppjj</i>	1					
P 117	<i>Dff</i>	1					
P 118	<i>Jn-k3.f</i>	1					
P 119	\square <i>ntj</i>	1					
P 120	<i>Jdw/Snnj</i>	1	1E	1?			
P 121	<i>T3wtj/Rsj</i>	1	1E				
P 122	<i>Nfr-tj</i> (woman)			2			
P 123	<i>Jdw/Mns3</i>	1?	1E				

TABLE A: Family Members

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>Sons</i>	<i>Daughters</i>	<i>Mother/Father</i>	<i>Siblings</i>	<i>Grandchildren</i>
P 124	Name unknown	1?	1?				
P 125	<i>Jhjj</i>	1 + 1?	1E + 3?	3?			
P 126	<i>Wnjs-ⁿh</i>	1	1				
P 127	<i>Hntj</i>	1	1?	1?			
P 128	<i>Hnw</i>	1					
P 129	<i>Mrjj-R^c-nfr/K3r</i>	3	3E + 5	1		2B	
P 130	<i>Jsj</i>	3	5	4			
P 131	<i>Sbnj</i>	1					
P 132	<i>Nfr</i>	1	1				
P 133a	<i>Mhw</i>	1 + 1?	3	4			
P 133b	<i>S3bnj</i> [I]	1	3	3	F		
P 134	\square <i>k3-jb</i>	1					
P 135	<i>Hwj</i>	1	3	2			
P 136	<i>Hw-ns</i>	1?	2	2?			
P 137	\square <i>r-hw,f</i>	1?	1E				
P 138	<i>Ppjj-nht/ Hk3-jb</i>		1 + 1?				
P 139	<i>Sn-ms</i>	1		2		2B	
P 140	<i>Sbk-htp</i>	1	3	2			
P 141	<i>Hnw-Hnm.w</i>	1		2			
P 142	<i>Ttj</i>			1			
P 143	<i>Sn</i>		2	D-in-L			
P 144	<i>S3bnj</i> [II]		1?	1 + 1?			
P 145	<i>St-k3(.f)</i>	1	1				
P 146	<i>Jm3-Ppjj</i>	2					
P 147	<i>Mdw-nfr</i>	1?					
P 148	<i>Hwj/Ttj-jkr</i>	1	2 + 2?	3			

TABLE B: Wives of Tomb Owners

Tomb Detail				Figure of Wife			Scene		Accessories							
Number	Name	PM	Date	No. wives/stance	Term	Touching	Scene	Wall Position	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Head Gear	Sandals	Holding
G 006	<i>Pr-sn/jrw-Hwfw</i>	III.48-9	V.1-2	*, Fb-7; Fc-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; nil	no; no	standing behind; seated behind on separate chair	west wall; east wall above doorway	l tri; l tri	multiple; nil	nil; nil	br & dog; nil	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 007	<i>3htj-htp</i>	III.49	VI	*, Bi-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind;	lintel southern false door	long	yes	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 011	<i>3bd.w</i>	III.51	VI	*, Ab-7; Aa-7; Fi; Fi; Fi; Fi;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f</i> ; <i>jm3h[w.t] hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; <i>jm3h[w.t] hr hj=s hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; name; <i>hm.t=f ... mr.t=f</i>	yes; yes; no; no; no; no	seated behind on same chair legs behind; standing behind; standing alone; standing alone; standing alone; standing alone	entrance lintel; doorway thickness; northern pillar; northern pillar; southern pillar; southern pillar	l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; yes; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; broad; nil; broad; broad	sheath; V st sh; sheath; sheath; sheath; V st sh	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; coiled lotus
G 017	<i>Shm-k3(.j)</i>	III.53	V.7 - VI.1	*, Bi-6.5; Bk-7	<i>hm.t=f</i> ; nil	yes; yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind; seated behind on same chair legs behind	lintel false door; west wall	l tri; l tri	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; br & dog	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 027	<i>Mr-nswt</i>	III.61	V	*, Ba-7; Fd-8.5; Bb-7	<i>hm.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t</i> ; name	yes; no; yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind; seated opposite right of offering table; standing behind	west wall; panel false door; east wall	l tr; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	sheath; sheath; sheath	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil
G 031	<i>Nj-wd3-Pth</i>	III.62-3	V or later	*, Bb-7; Bh-7; Bb-7	<i>hm.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr[t]</i> ; name	yes; yes; yes	seated opposite left of offering table; seated behind on same chair legs in front; standing behind	panel false door west wall; west wall; east wall	l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	sheath; sheath; sheath	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil
G 038	<i>Pth-hnw</i>	III.67	V.M-L	*, Bb-6.5	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	yes	standing beside on TO's left	statue	shoulders	one visible	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 044	<i>Tj-nm</i>	III.69	VI	*, Fc-7	<i>hm.t</i>	no	seated behind on same chair legs in front	panel false door	l tri	yes	yes	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 047	<i>K3pj</i>	III.69-70	V.6-9	*, Fg	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	no	standing alone	pillar	l tri	nil	nil	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	smell lotus
G 052	<i>Rrm</i>	III.70	VI	*, Aa-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	standing beside on TO's right	statue	shoulders	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 057	<i>Nj-Pth / Hw-Pth</i>	III.72	late OK	*, Ab-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	lintel	l tri	nil	nil	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 063	<i>K3(.j)-hj(w).f</i>	III.76	VI.5	*, Aa-6.5; Aa-7; Ek-2; Ab-7	<i>hm.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; nil	yes; yes; yes; yes	standing behind; standing behind; kneeling in front; seated behind on same chair legs behind	doorway thickness; doorway thickness; east wall; south wall	l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; one visible; one visible	nil; nil; N/V; nil	dog; dog; broad; damage	V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; sheath	nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; N/V; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil
G 064	<i>K3(.j)-nfr</i>	III.78	V.1-3	*?*, Bv-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	standing behind	north wall	l tri	damage	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 068	<i>3h-mrw.t-nswt</i>	III.80-81	V.9-VI.1	*, Ab-7; 2; Bd-6.5; Fb-7	Er- <i>mr.t</i> ; name; <i>hm.t=f</i> ; nil	yes; yes; no; no	seated behind on same chair legs behind; kneeling in front - fishing scene; standing behind; standing behind	northern false door; outer chapel; doorway thickness; courtyard	shoulders; short; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; nil; one	nil; nil; nil; nil	broad; nil; nil; dog	V st sh; V st sh; V st st; V st sh	nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; lotus; nil; nil
G 069	<i>J3sn</i>	III.	V-VI.2	*?*, Ab-7; Ca-5; Aa-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f</i>	yes; yes; yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind; standing behind; standing behind viewing cattle	lintel; doorway thickness; east wall	l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; one; one visible	yes; yes; nil	nil; nil; broad	sheath; sheath; V st sh	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil
G 070	<i>Pn-mrw</i>	III.82-3	V.9	*, Aa-6.5	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	standing beside to TO's left	statue west wall	shoulders	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 072	<i>D3t.jj</i>		V.L	*, Aa-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	standing behind	west wall	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	lotus fillet	nil	kerchief
G 075	<i>Hrw-nfr</i>	III.85	V	*, Ca-5;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	yes	standing behind	doorway jamb	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 077	<i>Nj-mst.j</i>	III.85	VI	*, Ba-7; Bb-7; Bb-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s</i>	yes; yes; yes	standing behind; standing behind; standing behind	left jamb false door; right jamb false door; to right of false door	l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	broad; broad; broad	V st sh; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil
G 078	<i>Sndm-jb/Jntj</i>	III.85-7	V.8-9	*, Ei?-2; damage; Bc-7 Bd-7	<i>...=f mr[t]=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	damage; damage; yes; yes	kneeling in front - fishing; kneeling in front? - fowling; standing behind; standing behind	rear wall portico; rear wall portico; doorway thickness; doorway thickness	damage; damage; l tri; l tri	damage; damage; nil; nil	damage; damage; nil; nil	damage; damage; broad; nil	damage; damage; V st sh; V st sh	damage; damage; nil; nil	damage; damage; nil; nil	damage; damage; nil; nil
G 079	<i>Sndm-jb/Mhj</i>	III.87-9	V.9	*, Ei-1; Ei-1; Fb-7; Ei-1.5	name; name; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; <i>s3.t nswt nt ht=f hm[t]=f</i>	no; yes; no; yes	kneeling beneath - fishing; kneeling in front - fowling; standing behind; kneeling in front viewing activities	north wall forecourt; north wall forecourt; north wall; south wall	short; short; l tri; short	nil; nil; one; nil	nil; nil; yes; N/V	nil; nil; broad; broad	damage; damage; V st sh; V st sh	fillet; lotus fillet; fillet; fill & st	nil; nil; nil; N/V	smell lotus; smell lotus; nil; nil
G 080	<i>Mrjj-R'-mr.j-Pth- 5nh/Nhb.w</i>	III.89-91	VI.2	*, Ee?-1.5	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	damage	kneeling underneath? - fishing	forecourt	short	nil	yes	damage	V st sh	fill & st	nil	nil
G 082	<i>Jrn-3h.t.j/Jrj</i>	III.92	VI.1-2	*, Aa-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	yes	standing behind	lintel	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 085	<i>Mhw</i>	III.94	VI.1-2	*, Bb-7; Bb-7; Eb?-2?	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; damage; damage	yes; yes; yes	standing behind; standing behind; kneeling underneath	dorway thickness; doorway thickness; chapel - wall unknown	l tri; l tri; damage	nil; nil; damage	nil; nil; damage	broad; broad; damage	V st sh; V st sh; damage	nil; nil; damage	nil; nil; damage	nil; nil; damage
G 086	<i>Htp-nj-Pth</i>	III.94-5	VI.1	*, Bb-7; Ef-3; Ea-2	<i>[hm.t=f mr.t=f] jm3hw.t=f ... jm3hw.t hr hj=s</i> ; <i>... hj ...mrt ...=s name</i> ; name	yes; no; yes	standing behind; kneeling behind; kneeling infront	pillar; north wall; south wall	l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	broad; br & dog	V st sh; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; lotus fillet	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil
G 093	<i>Mddj</i>	III.98	VI	*, Fg; Fi-8+; Fi	name; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; name	no; no; no	seated alone at offering table; standing alone; standing alone	panel false door; left jamb false door; central jamb false door	l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; one; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	V st sh; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil
G 099	<i>Snb/.....w-snb</i>	III.101-3	VI.5-7	*, Bu-8; Fg; Fg	<i>hm.t=f</i> ; name; name	yes; no; yes	seated beside on TO's left; seated alone; seated alone at offering table	statue; right jamb false door; panel false door	shoulders; short; l tri	one visible; multiple; yes?	nil; yes; nil?	nil; broad; dog	sheath; V st sh; sheath?	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil?	nil; coiled lotus; nil
G 105	<i>Jjw</i>	III.106	V.L-VI	*, Bi-7	<i>hm.t</i>	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	architrave	l tri	multiple	nil	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 106	<i>Jnp.w-htp</i>	III.106-7	VI	*, Aa-7; 7	Aa- <i>hm.t</i> ; <i>hm.t=f</i>	yes; yes	standing behind; standing behind	door jamb; doorway thickness	l tri; l tri	nil; one visible	yes; yes	broad; dog	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 107	<i>Mnj [II]</i>	III.107-8	VI.L	*, Ba-7; Fh-7; Fa-8	name; <i>hm.t=f</i> ; name	yes; no; no	standing behind; kneeling facing in boat; standing facing	panel of false door; lintel false door; panel false door	l tri; short; short	one visible; N/V; nil	nil; nil; nil	br & dog; N/V; nil	V st sh; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; smell lotus; smell lotus + holding bird
G 109	<i>S.nfr</i>	IIII.08	VI	*, Aa-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	standing behind	doorway thickness	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 114	<i>R'-hr-k3(.j)</i>	III.111	V	*, Bg-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	standing beside on TO's left	statue	shoulders	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 125	<i>Jm-htp(.w)</i>	III.117	V.M	*, Ae-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	yes	standing beside seated TO on TO's right	statue	shoulders	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	kerchief?
G 127	<i>Sn-sn</i>	III.118	VI.L	*, Fe-8+	<i>hm.t=f nb.t jm3hw[t hr] hj=s</i>	no	seated opposite left of offering table	panel false door- west wall	l tri	yes	nil	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 128	<i>Mrw-k3.j</i>	III.118-9	V.L-VI.1	*, Ab-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	yes	seated behind legs behind	lintel false door west wall	l tri	one visible	yes	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 133	<i>Nfr-n</i>	III.120-1	VI	*, Fd-8; Ab-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; name	no; yes	seated opposite right of offering table; seated behind on same chair legs behind	lintel; right jamb southern false door	l tri; l tri	multiple; nil	nil; nil	dog; nil	V st sh; sheath	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil

Table B-1

TABLE B: Wives of Tomb Owners

Tomb Detail				Figure of Wife			Scene		Accessories							
Number	Name	PM	Date	No. wives/stance	Term	Touching	Scene	Wall Position	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Head Gear	Sandals	Holding
G 136	Špsj	III.121	VI	*, Fd-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel false door	l tri	yes	nil	dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 137	Hsjj	III.122	VI	*, Fd-7	hm.t=f	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel false door	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 141a	Hwfw-ʿnh	III.129-130	V	*, Fd-6.5;	name;	no;	seated opposite right of offering table;	panel false door;	l tri;	nil;	yes;	dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi-6.5;	name;	no;			l tri;	nil;	nil;	dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Bi-6?	name;	yes	seated beside on TO's right	statue	shoulders	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
				Inscription	hm.t=f mr.t=f											
G 141b	K3p	III.130	V.L	*, ?*; Ap-7?	hm.t=f jmʿh[w.t]	damage	seated beside on TO's right	statue	shoulders	damage	damage	nil	damage	nil	nil	damage
G 142	K3.j-m-ʿnh	III.131-3	V.L	*, Bi-7;	hm.t=f;	yes;	seated behind on same chair legs behind;	west wall corridor;	long;	nil;	nil;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fg;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;			long;	nil;	nil;	broad;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fa-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	no	standing alone	left jamb southern false door	long	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 144	Mdw-nfr	III.133-4	V	*, Ab-7	hm.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	panel false door	l tri	nil	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 145	K3(.j)-pw-nswt/K3.j	III.135	V.E-M	*, Bb-7;	name;	yes;	standing behind;	left jamb entrance;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Aa-7;	name;	yes;			l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Bj-7;	hm.t;	yes;	seated behind on same chair legs behind;	entrance lintel;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Cf-7;	hm.t;	yes;	seated behind on same chair legs behind;	doorway thickness;	l tri;	multiple;	nil;	dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Aa-7	hm.t=f	yes	standing behind	west wall	l tri	nil	yes	dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 154	Pth-wr	III.140	VI.7	*, B-no depiction	hm.t=f	yes	at table	lintel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	nil
G 155	ʿnh-tf	III.141	V-VI	*, Ba-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind	right jamb false door	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 157	Ssm-nfr [I]	III.142-3	V.2-6	*, Ce-5;	hm.t=f;	yes;	standing behind;	west wall;	damage;	yes;	nil;	damage;	damage;	damage;	nil;	coiled lotus;
				Fd-7;	name;	no;			short;	yes;	nil;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	
				Aa-7	name	yes	standing behind	north wall	l tri	one visible	yes	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 161	Rdj-ns	III.145	V.6-V.1	*, Fg	hm[.t]=f mr.t=f	no	standing arm across chest	right of panel false door	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 173	Ssm-nfr [III]	III.153-4	V.7-9	*, Bk-6.5	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	west wall	l tri	multiple	yes	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 187	ʿnh-wd3/ Jtj	III.167	VI	*, A?-7- damage	hm.t=f	yes?	standing behind	lintel	short	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 189	Nfr-b3.w-Pth	III.169-70	V.6	*, Ab-7;	hm.t=f;	yes;	seated behind on same chair legs behind;	doorway thickness;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Ab-7;	hm.t=f;	yes;			l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Aa-7	hm.t=f	yes	standing behind viewing animals	east wall	l tri	one visible	yes	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 190	Jj-mrjj	III.170-4	V.6-7	*, Aa-7	hm.t=f	yes	standing behind	east wall	long	nil	nil	damage	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 191	Jtj	III.174-5	V.6-7	*, Aa-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind	doorway thickness	l tri	damage	damage	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 202	□3m-k3	III.178	V	*, Bj-8	hm.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	lintel	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 205	Mrij-rʿ-nfr/K3r	III.184-5	VI.2-4	*, Fb-6	hm.t=f mr.t=f	no	standing behind	west wall	short	multiple	yes	broad	V st sh	fill & st	nil	nil
G 206	Jdw	III.185-6	VI.2 -4E	*, Eb-1;	Eb- hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	kneeling beneath chair TO at offering table;	west wall;	short;	one visible;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	nil;
				1	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes			short;							
G 208	Hwfw-hʿf [I]	III.188-190	IV.2-6	*, Fa-6;	[hm].t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing facing TO;	north wall;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	coiled lotus;
				Cg-6.5	name	yes			short	multiple	yes	dog	V st sh	nil	nil	
G 209	Hwfw-hʿf [II]	III.190-1	V.3-6	*, Fe-6.5;	nil;	no;	seated behind on same chair legs in front;	lintel chapel on north;	shoulders;	damage;	nil;	damage;	damage;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Aa-7;	name;	yes;			l tri;	damage;	yes;	nil;	damage;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Aa?-7?;	damage;	damage;	standing behind;	right jamb to exterior chapel;	damage;	nil;	yes;	damage;	V st sh;	damage;	nil;	damage;
				Bh-7	hm.t=f mr[.t]=f	yes			l tri	nil	yes	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 211	Hwn-ptḥ	III.192	V	*, Fi	hm.t=f mr.t=f	no	standing alone	north side of pillar	l tri	nil	nil	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 212	Ms-tw	III.192	V-VI	*, Bi-7	hm.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair legs not visible	stela	l tri	nil	nil	dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 216	K3.j-m-tmnt	III.195	V	*, Fg;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	seated alone at offering table;	panel false door;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fg;	hm.t=f mr.t=f jmʿhw.t hr hj=s;	yes;			l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Fi;	hm.t=f mr.t=f jmʿhw.t hr hj=s;	no;	standing alone;	left outer jamb false door;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Fi;	hm.t=f mr.t=f jmʿhw.t hr hj=s;	no;	standing alone;	left inner jamb false door;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Fi;	hm.t=f mr.t=f jmʿhw.t hr hj=s;	no;	standing alone;	right inner jamb false door;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Fi	hm.t=f mr.t=f jmʿhw.t hr hj=s	no	standing alone	right outer jamb false door	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	smell lotus
G 231	Rʿ-hʿ.f-ʿnh	III.207-8	V.6	*, Ab-7;	hm.t=f;	yes;	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind;	panel southern false door;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Ab-8	name;	yes;			l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					name	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind	panel central false door;	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 232	K3.j-m-nfr.t	III.208-9	V-VI	*, A?-7;	hm.t=f mr.t=f jmʿhw.t;	damage;	standing behind;	doorway thickness;	l tri;	damage;	damage;	broad;	sheath;	nil;	damage;	nil;
				Aa-7;	hm.t=f mr.t=f jmʿhw.t;	yes;			l tri;	nil;	damage;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	damage;	nil;
				Ab-7	nil	yes	seated behind on same chair legs in front	north wall	long	nil	nil	nil	damage	nil	nil	nil
G 233	Nsm-n3w	III.209	V.M or VI	*, Ff-7;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	seated opposite right of offering table;	west wall;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Bc-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind	north wall	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 236	Jttj	III.210	V-VI	*, Ab-7	hm.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	above doorway	damage	nil	nil	damage	sheath	damage	nil	nil
G 239	K3jj	III.211	V-VI	*, Aa-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind	west wall	damage	damage	damage	damage	damage	nil	damage	damage
G 241	Hwfw-htp	III.212	V or later	*, Aa-8	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind	right doorway thickness	l tri	nil	damage	nil	V st sh	nil	damage	nil
G 244	Nfr-shf-Pth	III.212	V-VI	*, Bb-7	hm.t=f	yes	standing behind	west wall	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 249	Nfr-k3[.j]		IV.L-V.M	*, Fe-8+;	jmʿh[.t]hr hnw.t=s;	no;	seated opposite left of offering table;	false door;	l tri;	multiple;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fa-4	nb.t jmʿhw[.t] hr ntr	no			l tri	yes	yes	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 252	Nj-wj-ntr	III.217	VI	*, Fl	hm.t=f	no	kneeling at separate offering table in register below TO	west wall	l tri	multiple	nil	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 254	Njsw-sʿnh	III.220	VI	*, Fi-7;	hm.t=f jmʿhw.t=f hm-k3 hm.t=f;	no;	standing facing;	right jamb southern false door;	l tri;	one;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi-8+	jmʿhw.t hj=s	no			l tri	nil	nil	damage	damage	nil	nil	nil
G 255	Njsw-hmw	III.220	VI	*, Fd-6.5	hm.t=f	no	seated opposite right of offering table	false door panel	damage	nil	nil	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 260	Nb-m-3ḥ.t	III.229-32	IV.4-V.1	*, Aa-6.5;	hm.t=f;	yes;	standing behind viewing crafts;	east wall;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	damage;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				A?- damage	hm.t=f	damage			l tri	damage	damage	damage	damage	nil	damage	damage
G 261	Nj-k3w-Rʿ	III.232-3	IV.4-6	*, Aa-7	hm.t=f	yes	standing behind viewing estates	north wall	l tri	nil	nil	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 262	Shm-k3-Rʿ	III.233-4	IV.4-V.2	*, Bh-7	hm[.t]	yes	seated behind on same chair viewing offerings legs behind	east wall	l tri	nil	N/V	broad	V st sh	nil	N/V	nil
G 265	Jwn-mnw	III.237	IV.6	*, Bi-7	hm.t	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind	entrance lintel	l tri	nil	nil	dog	sheath	nil	nil	nil

Table B-2

TABLE B: Wives of Tomb Owners

Tomb Detail				Figure of Wife		Scene			Accessories								
Number	Name	PM	Date	No. wives/stance	Term	Touching	Scene	Wall Position	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Head Gear	Sandals	Holding	
G 266	Hwj-n-Pth	III.237	V.8-VI	*; Aa-7; Aa-7; Ab-7; Ab-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f; name; hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes; yes; yes; yes	standing behind; standing behind; seated behind on same chair legs behind; seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind	right doorway thickness; left doorway thickness; lintel northern false door; lintel southern false door	l tri; l tri; l tri long	nil; yes; nil; nil	nil; damage; nil; nil	dog; damage; nil; damage	V st sh; damage; sheath; sheath	nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil	
G 267	Nht-k3.j	III.240	V.6-9	*; Fb-6; Ab-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f; nil	no; yes	standing behind; seated behind on same chair legs behind	doorway thickness; south wall;	long; l tri	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil	sheath; sheath	nil; nil	yes; nil	nil; nil	
G 272	K3.j-dw3	III.244-5	V.6-9	**; Fb-7; Fk-2	hm.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f;	no; no	standing behind; standing facing seated TO	left doorway thickness; east wall	l tri; long	one; damage	yes; nil	dog; damage	V st sh; damage	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; smell lotus	
G 274	ʕnh-m-š3.f	III.246	V.9-VI	*; Aa-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f[f]	yes	standing behind	entrance lintel	l tri	damage	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	
G 278 b	Jn-k3.f	III.247	V.1-2	*; Bh-7?; Fd-7	hm.t=f[mr].t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes; no	seated behind on same chair legs behind; seated opposite right of offering table	lintel northern false door; panel northern false door	l tri; l tri	nil; nil	nil; yes	broad; broad	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil	
G 279	Nj-ʕnh-hnmw	III.247-8	VI	*; Fi; Fi	hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f	no; no	standing alone in register below TO; standing alone	left jamb northern false door; right jamb northern false door	l tri; l tri	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; dog	sheath; sheath	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil	
G 281	Nfr-hww	III.248-9	V-VI	*; damage	hm.t=f	damage	seated behind damage	lintel of false door	damage	damage	damage	damage	damage	damage	damage	damage	
G 287	Shntj-k3.w	III.251-2	V-VI.E	*; Bh-7; Fi; Aa-7	hm.t=f; name; nil	yes; no; yes	seated behind on same chair damage; standing alone; standing behind	entrance lintel; pillar; pillar	l tri; l tri; l tri	multiple; nil; nil	damage; nil; nil	br & dog; nil; nil	V st sh; sheath; sheath	nil; nil; nil	damage; nil; nil	nil; kerchief + lotus; nil	
G 289	Nfr-hr-nj-Pth / Ffj	III.253	V-VI	*; Bh-7	hm.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	chapel lintel	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	
G 290	Swf	III.253	V-VI.E	*; Fg-7?	hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t=f	no	seated behind on separate chair separated by text	doorway lintel	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	
G 292	Hww-wr	III.254-5	V.8-9	*; Bb-7; Bb-7; B?; ?	hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f; damage; damage	yes; yes; yes; damage	standing behind; standing behind; standing behind; standing behind	left door jamb; right door jamb; east wall; east wall	l tri; l tri; damage; damage	nil; nil; nil; damage	nil; nil; nil; nil	broad; damage; damage; damage	V st sh; V st sh; damage; damage	nil; damage; nil; damage	nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; damage	
G 294	Rnpt-nfr	III.257	V-VI	*; Ba-7	hm[.t]	yes	standing behind	doorway thickness	l tri	nil	damage	broad	V st sh	nil	damage	nil	
G 298	Nfr	III.258-9	V.6-9	*; Fa-4; Aa-8?	hm.[t]; nil	no; yes	standing facing; standing behind	left doorway thickness; left door jamb	damage; damage	damage; one visible	damage; yes	damage; damage	damage; damage	damage; damage	damage; nil	damage; nil	nil; nil
G 300	K3-mnj	III.260	V	*; Bi-7; Aa-7; Fd-7; Fd-8; Bj-8	nil; hm.t=f; hm.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f	yes; yes; no; no; yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind standing behind; seated oppose right of offering table; seated oppose right of offering table; seated behind on same chair legs behind	entrance lintel; west wall; panel southern false door; panel northern false door; lintel northern false door	l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	broad; V st sh; nil; sheath; nil	V st sh; V st sh; nil; sheath; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil		
G 301	Špss-3htj	III.260	VI	*; Bi-7	hm.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs not visible	false door panel	long	nil	N/V	broad	sheath	nil	N/V	nil	
G 302	Sšmw	III.260	VI	*; Fg	nb.t jm3hw.t hj=s rʕ nb mr.t=f rʕ nb hs.t=f	no	seated alone at offering table	panel of northern false door with inscription on left outer jamb	long	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	
G 307	K3.j-m-nfr.t	III.263-4	V.M-L	*; A?-7?; Fa-4	damage; hm.t=f mr.[t=f]	damage; no	standing behind; standing in front facing	right doorway jamb; left inner doorway thickness	damage; damage	damage; damage	yes; damage	damage; damage	damage; damage	damage; damage	damage; damage	nil; damage	damage; damage
G 312a	Shm-ʕnh-Pth	III.272	VI	*; Eh-3	hm.t=f	no	standing behind	entrance right thickness	l tri	nil	one	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	
G 312b	Nsw.t-wsr.t	III.272	VI	*; Eh-3; Fi-8+	hm.t=f; hm.t=f	no; no	standing behind; standing alone	entrance left thickness; left jamb false door	l tri; l tri	nil; nil	yes; nil	dog; br & dog	V st sh; sheath	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil	
G312c	Nj-ʕnh-Rʕ	III.272	VI	*; Fi-8+	hm.t=f	no	standing alone	left jamb false door	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	
G 313	Špss-k3.f-ʕnh	III.272	V.9-VI.5	*; Fb-7	[jm3hw.t hr] ntr ʕ3 hr hj=s	no	standing behind	west wall	l tri	nil	nil	dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	
G 314	W3š-Pth	III.273	IV.L-V.1	*; Bm-6	hm.t=f jm3hw.t	yes	standing behind	entrance left thickness	l tri	nil	nil	dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	
G 317	N3rjj	III.275	V-VI	*; Ab-7?	hm.t=f	yes	seated to TO's left	statue	shoulders	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	
G 318	ʕnh-tjff	III.275	VI	*; Fi-2.5; Bd-7; Bd-7	hm.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f; nil	no; yes; yes	standing in register below; standing behind; standing behind	west wall; right of central false door; left of central false door	l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; damage; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; broad; damage	sheath; V st sh; damage	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	
G 319	Kd-ns	III.276	V-VI	*; Bi-7	hm.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair legs in front	entrance lintel	long	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	
G 324	Mr-ʕnh.f	III.278-9	VI.1-2	*; Fe-7; Bj?-7; Bg-7; Bg-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f; damage; hm.t=f mr[.t=f]; hm.t=f mr[.t=f]	no; yes; yes; yes	seated opposite right offering table; seated behind same chair legs behind; standing behind; standing behind	panel northern false door on façade; panel southern false door on façade; right doorway thickness; left doorway thickness	long; l tri; l tri; l tri	N/V; N/V; multiple; nil	N/V; N/V; nil; nil	N/V; N/V; dog; dog	sheath; sheath; sheath; sheath	nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil	
G 325	Hwt3	III.279	V.6-9	*; Ab-7	hm.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind	panel above entrance	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	
G 328	Nfr.t-nswt	III.281	V	*; Fe-8; Fi-6.5	hm.t=f; name	no; no	seated opposite right of offering table; standing alone	panel false door; right inner jamb false door	l tri; l tri;	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; broad	sheath; sheath	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil	
G 329 a	Tntj	III.281	V	*; Bh-7	hm.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind	panel false door	l tri	one visible	nil	dog	sheath	nil	nil	nil	
G 330	Wp-m-nfr.t/Wp	III.281-2	V.6-8	*; Ab?-7; Aa-7; Aa-7	hm.t=f mr.t[=f]; hm.t=f; hm.t=f	yes; yes; yes	seated behind on same chair legs not visible; standing behind; standing behind	doorway lintel; left door jamb Room 3; right door jamb Room 3	l tri; l tri; l tri	damage; nil; nil	damage; damage; damage	nil; br & dog; br & dog	damage; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil	damage; damage; damage	nil; nil; nil	
G 331	Nj-mʕt-Rʕ	III.282-4	V.9	*; Bd-7; Fg; Fg; Fg; Fi; Fi; Fi; Fi	name; jm3h.t hr hj=s mr.t; damage; jm3hw.t mr.t hj=s; name; name; name; name	yes; no; no; no; no; no; no; no	standing behind; seated alone; seated alone at offering table; seated alone; standing alone; standing alone; standing alone; standing alone	right doorway thickness; lintel false door; panel false door; lower lintel; left outer jamb; left inner jamb; right inner jamb; right outer jamb	l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri	one visible; nil; damage; N/V; no; no; no; multiple	yes; nil; nil; N/V; one; one; yes; yes	br & dog; N/V; damage; N/V; dog; br & dog; br & dog; dog	V st sh; sheath; sheath; sheath; V st sh; sheath; sheath; V st sh	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; smell lotus; nil; smell lotus; nil; nil; nil; nil	
G 333	Jmbjj	III.284-5	V.9-VI	*; Ab-7; Fg	hm.t=f; hm.t=f	yes; no	seated behind on same chair legs behind; seated separately	entrance lintel; lintel northern false door	l tri; l tri	nil; nil	nil; damage	nil; nil	V st sh; sheath	nil; nil	nil; damage	nil; nil	
G 334	Jjj	III.285	V.L-VI.R	*; Ab-8; Ab-7; Ab-7; Bd-7; Aa-7;	hm.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f; damage; hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes; yes; yes; yes; yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind; seated behind on same chair legs behind; seated behind - damage; standing behind; standing behind	entrance lintel; lintel false door; panel false door; left outer jamb false door; right outer jamb false door	l tri; l tri; damage; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; damage; nil; nil	nil; nil; damage; nil; nil	broad; nil; damage; dog; nil	V st sh; sheath; damage; V st sh; sheath	nil; nil; damage; nil; nil	nil; nil; damage; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	
G 335	Pth-sdf3/Ffj	III.285	V.M-L	*; damage; Fd-7; Fi-8	hm.t; hm.t=f; hm.t=f	damage; no; no	seated behind - damage; seated opposite right of offering table; standing alone	entrance lintel; panel false door; right outer jamb false door	l tri; l tri; l tri	damage; yes; yes	nil; yes; yes	damage; dog; dog	damage; V st sh; V st sh	damage; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	damage; nil; nil	

Table B-3

TABLE B: Wives of Tomb Owners

Tomb Detail				Figure of Wife		Scene		Accessories								
Number	Name	PM	Date	No. wives/stance	Term	Touching	Scene	Wall Position	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Head Gear	Sandals	Holding
G 338	Nfr-ḥtp	III.286-7	V.6-9	*; Fg; Fg; Ab-7	jm3hw.t hm.t=f; name; hm.t=f mr.t=f	no; no; yes	seated left of offering table; seated right of offering table; seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind	panel northern false door; panel northern false door; west wall	l tri; l tri; long	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	broad; broad; broad	V st sh; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil
G 339	Nstt-m3ct	III.287	V	*; Bi-7	hm.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	entrance lintel	l tri	yes	nil	br & dog	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 343	N-j3-Pth	III.292	IV-VI	*; Fe-7?	hm.t	no	seated opposite right of offering table	block	damage	nil	nil	damage	damage	nil	nil	damage
G 346	Spw	III.293	V-VI	**; Eq-3.5; Ai-6.5	hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f	no; yes	standing in front; standing behind	south wall north room; west wall south room	l tri; l tri	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 352	Jj-nfr.t	III.298	V-VI.4E	*; Bi-7; Aa-7; Aa-7; Ei-2.5	name; name; end of name; hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes; yes; yes; yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind; standing behind; standing behind; kneeling in front -fowling	entrance lintel; west wall; west wall; block	l tri; l tri; l tri; short	damage; nil; nil; one	nil; nil; nil; N/V	damage; dog; dog; br & dog	sheath; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil; fillet & st	nil; nil; nil; N/V	nil; nil; nil; smell lotus
G 354	Nfr-n-Ḥwfw	III.299	V	*; Ab-7	hm.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind	panel false door	l tri	nil	yes	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 356	Ppjj-nfr/ Mrjj-Rc-nfr/ K3r	III.301	V1.2-7	*; Bb-7; Fg; Fi; Fi; Fi; Fi	hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f; name; name; name	yes; no; no; no; no; no	standing behind; seated alone at offering table; standing alone; standing alone; standing alone; standing alone	right jamb entrance; panel false door; left outer jamb false door; right outer jamb; left inner jamb; right inner jamb	short; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; broad; broad; broad; broad	V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; damage; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; smelling ointment; nil; nil; nil; nil	
G 358	Ttj	III.302	V-VI	*; Fd-7; Fi-7; Fd-7; Fi-7	hm.t; end of name; name; hm.t=f mr.t=f;	no; no; no; no	seated opposite right of offering table; standing alone; seated opposite right of offering table; standing alone	panel false door; right jamb false door; panel false door; right jamb false door	l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri	one; nil; nil; damage	nil; yes; yes; damage	br & dog; br & dog; br & dog; br & dog	V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh;	nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; damage	nil; nil; nil; damage
G 359	Wš-k3.j	III.303	V	*; Fd-7; Fi; Bj-7	hmt=f; name; name	no; no; yes	seated opposite right of offering table; standing alone; seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind	panel false door; right inner jamb false door; offering basin	l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; yes; N/V	nil; yes; yes	nil; br & dog; nil	V st sh; V st sh; sheath	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil
G 363	Cnh-ḥ3.f	III.306	IV-VE	*; Fd-8; Aa-7	hmt=f; hmt=f	no; yes	seated opposite right of offering table; standing behind	panel false door; block	l tri; l tri	nil; one visible	no; yes	broad; damage	V st sh; damage	nil; nil	nil; nil	baton or cloth; nil
G 369	Snn-nw	III.307	V.5-9	*; Fd-8; Fi-8	hmt=f; hmt=f mr.t=f	no; no	seated opposite right of offering table; standing alone	panel false door; right inner jamb false door	l tri; l tri	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; broad	sheath; sheath	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 370	Cnh-m-tnn.t	III.308	V1	*; Fb-7	hmt=f mr.t=f	no	standing behind	lintel	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 376	Nfr-ṯṯ		V.3-4	**; Bc-8; Fi; Fi	hmt=f; name; jm3hw.t hr hj=s;	yes; no; no	standing behind; standing separately; standing separately	lintel false door; right inner jamb false door; left jamb false door	l tri; l tri; l tri	multiple; multiple; nil	yes; yes; damage	nil; broad; br & dog	V st sh; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; damage	nil; smell lotus; nil
S 001	Pth-špss		V.6L	*; Ek-2; Ek-2	hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t=f	no; no	kneeling facing; kneeling facing	doorway Room 3; doorway Room 4	l tri; l tri	multiple; one multiple	yes; yes	br & dog; broad	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
S 007	Jntj		V1.1-2	*; Ef-1	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	kneeling in front at offering table	west wall	short	yes	N/V	broad	V st sh	nil	N/V	smell lotus
S 009	K3-3pr	III.501	VE	*; Bg-7; Da	[hm.t=f] mr.t=f nb.t jm3h[w.t] hr hj=s; yes; damage yes	 yes	standing behind; embracing	west wall; north wall	l tri; l tri	yes; yes	damage; damage	broad; nil	V st sh; V st sh	nil; mage	damage; mage	nil; da
S 012	K3.j-ḥp	III.448	V	*; Fe-7; Aa-7; Aa-7	hm.t=f; hm.t=f; hm.t=f	no; yes; yes	seated opposite left of offering table; standing behind; standing behind	panel false door; left jamb false door; right jamb false door	l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; nil	yes; yes; yes	broad; br & dog; br & dog	sheath; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil
S 017	Ttj	III.450	V.2-3	*; Bn-7?	hmt=f mr.t=f	yes	seated beside standing TO to TO's left	statue	damage	nil	nil	damage	sheath	damage	nil	nil
S 020	Cntj-nfr	III.451	V-VI.E	*; Bo-8+; no depiction	hmt=f mr.t=f; jm3hw[t] hr hj=s	yes; N/A	standing beside seated TO to TO's left; N/A	statue; northern false door	shoulders; N/A	nil; N/A	nil; N/A	nil; N/A	sheath; N/A	nil; N/A	nil; N/A	nil; N/A
S 027	Špsj	III.457	V	*; Ae-7	hm.t=f	yes	standing beside seated TO to TO's left	statue	shoulders	nil	yes	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
S 028	Cnh-k3-k3.j	III.458	V.I-VI.E	*; Fi - no depiction	hm.t=f mr.t=f nb.t jm3h[w.t] hr hj=s	no	standing alone	right inner jamb false door	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S 037	Šhm-k3.j	III.465-6	V.6-VI.1	*; Eg-2	hm.t=f	yes	standing beside seated TO to TO's left	statue	shoulders	yes	yes	dog	sheath	nil	nil	nil
S 040	Ttj	III.468-78	V.6-9	*; A?-7?; N/A; Ef-2; Fb-4; A?-6?; Fg; Fg; Fi; Fi; Fi; Fi; Fi; Fi; Ek-2; Ec-2; Ec-2; Ea-2; Ec-2.5; Ea-2; Ec-3; Fb?-5?	nil; N/A; hm.t=f mr.t=f; name; nil; name; jm3hw.t hr ngr ʿ3 hr rmtw; jm3h[w]t hr hj=s mr.t hj=s jm3hw.t; bnr nt mrw.t lft hj; bnr nt mrw.t lft hj; jm3h[w].t hr hj=s; name; name; damage; jm3hw.t; name; nil; jm3hw.t hr hj=s; name; name; name; jm3hw.t hr hj=s; name; name; jm3hw.t hr hj=s;	 N/A; no; no; damage; no; no; no; no; no; no; no; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes;<										

Table B-4

TABLE B: Wives of Tomb Owners

Tomb Detail				Figure of Wife			Scene		Accessories							
Number	Name	PM	Date	No. wives/stance	Term	Touching	Scene	Wall Position	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Head Gear	Sandals	Holding
S 049	Tp-m- ⁵ nh	III.483	V.1-6	*, Fg;	name;	no;	seated alone at offering table;	panel middle false door;	l tri;	yes;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi;	hm.t=f;	no;	standing alone;	right jamb false door;	l tri;	yes;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
S 050	Ngr-wsr	III.485	V.6-7	*, Ea-2;	sn.t dt hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t;	yes;	kneeling in front;	right of false door;	l tri;	one visible;	N/V;	br & dog;	V st sh;	fill & st & lotuses;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Ea-2	sn.t dt [hmt]=f mr.t=f	yes	kneeling in front	left of false door west wall	l tri	no	N/V	broad	V st sh	nil	N/V	smell lotus
S 052	K3-j-m-tntt	III.489	V.8	*, no depiction;	hm.t=f mr.t=f s3.t=f hm[.t]-k3=f	N/A;	standing;	architrave;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;
				no depiction	jm3hw.t=f hs.t=f;	N/A	kneeling	doorway thicknesses	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S 056	Phn-wj-k3.j	III.491	V.6-8E	**;	hm.t=f;	yes;	kneeling in front viewing agriculture;	east wall;	l tri;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	lotus fillet;	N/V;	nil;
				Aa-7;	damage;	yes;	standing behind viewing offerings;	west wall;	l tri;	yes;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	lotus fillet;	nil;	nil;
S 057	Ssm.w	III.492	V.6-7	N/A;	hm.t=f;	N/A;	inscription;	false door of father;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;
				N/A	hm.t=f	N/A	inscription	false door of father	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S 059	K3-j-m-kd	III.494	V.3-7	*, Aa-7	jm3hw[.t] hr hj=s	yes	standing behind	left jamb false door	l tri	nil	nil	br & dog	V st sh	lotuses	nil	nil
S 059	K3-j-m-kd	III.494	V.3-7	*, Fe-7	hm.t=f	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel false door	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 060	Rc-špss	III.494-6	V.8M	*, Eft-3.5	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind - fowling	west wall forecourt	l tri	one visible	nil	br & dog	sheath	fill & st & lotuses	nil	nil
S 061	Pr-nb	III.497	V.8-9	*, Fl	hm.t=f	no	kneeling facing TO in litter	west wall forecourt	l tri	damage	nil	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	lotus
S 062	Nj-k3.w-Hr	III.498	V.9	*, Fg;	name;	no;	seated alone at offering table;	panel false door;	l tri;	one multiple;	one;	br & dog;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Be-7;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	standing behind;	left jamb false door;	l tri;	one multiple visible;	nil;	broad;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
S 070	Jnb3	III.506	V.L-VI	Be-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f nb.t jm3h[.wt] hr hj=s	yes	standing behind	right jamb false door	l tri	nil	nil	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil
				*, Fd-7	hm.t=f	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel false door	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
S 072	Jsb.w & Pth-špss	V.L-VI		**;	hm.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s;	yes;	standing behind;	right jamb false door;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	nil;	damage;	nil;
				Bg-7	hm.t=f jm3[hwt h]r hj[=s]	yes	standing behind;	left jamb false door	l tri	nil	damage;	broad;	V st sh	nil	damage;	nil
S 074	Nfr-sšm-Rc	III.511	VI.1	*, Eb-1;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	kneeling beneath;	pillar;	short;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	sheath;	fill & st;	N/V;	nil
				Eb-1;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	kneeling beneath;	pillar;	short;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	N/V;	nil;
S 076	Nfr-sšm-Pth / Wd3-hr-Ttj/Ššj	III.515-6	VI.1-2E	Eb-1	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	kneeling beneath	pillar	short	nil	N/V	N/V	sheath	fill & st	N/V	nil
				*, Be-7;	hm.t=f;	yes;	standing behind;	right doorway thickness;	l tri;	yes;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
S 077	Pth-špss/Špsj-pw-Pth	III.518	VI.M-L	Be-7;	hm.t=f;	yes;	standing behind;	left doorway thickness;	short;	yes;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	nil;
				Ed-1.5;	hm.t=f;	no;	kneeling in front seated TO at offering table;	east wall;	l tri;	nil;	N/V	broad	V st sh;	nil;	N/V;	smell lotus;
S 085	K3-gmnj/Mmj	III.521-5	VI.1	Ei-1.5	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	kneeling in front seated TO at offering table	north wall	hort	nil	N/V		V st sh	nil	N/V	smell lotus
				*, Fi	hm.t=f	no	standing facing TO presenting lotuses	east wall	pigtail & disk	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	lotuses
S 085	K3-gmnj/Mmj	III.521-5	VI.1	*, Eh-2	hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t=f	no	standing behind viewing fishing activities	east wall	pigtail & disk	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	bird
S 086a	Mrrw-k3.j/Mrj	III.525-37	VI.1M-L	*, Em-2;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing in front;	entrance;	short;	nil;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Em-2;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing in front;	entrance;	short;	nil;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Eh-2;	name;	no;	standing behind;	A1-west wall;	short;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	nil;
				Em-2;	name;	no;	standing in front -fishing;	A1-north wall;	short;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Am-6?;	name;	yes;	standing behind viewing offerings;	A1-east wall;	damage;	yes;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	damage;	nil;	nil;
				Ew-2;	....t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing in front pointing -fowling scene;	A1-south wall;	short;	nil;	N/V;	broad & pendant;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	bird;
				Em-2;	name;	no;	standing in front viewing offering bearers;	A3-south wall;	short;	one;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				A?-7?;	damage;	damage;	standing behind viewing hunting;	A3-west wall;	damage;	damage;	nil;	damage;	damage;	damage;	nil;	damage;
				A?-7?;	damage;	damage;	standing behind with female servants;	A3-north wall;	damage;	damage;	yes;	damage;	damage;	damage;	nil;	damage;
				Em-2;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing in front viewing craftsmen;	A3-east wall;	short;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	lotus;
				Aa?-7?;	damage;	yes?;	standing behind;	A4-south wall;	damage;	one visible;	one;	damage;	damage;	damage;	nil;	damage;
				Eh-2;	name;	no;	standing behind viewing statues;	A4-west wall;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	lotus;
				Eh-2.5;	damage;	no;	standing behind;	A4-west wall;	damage;	yes;	yes;	damage;	damage;	damage;	nil;	nil;
				Aa?-8?;	damage;	yes?;	standing behind;	A4-north wall;	damage;	damage;	nil;	damage;	damage;	damage;	nil;	damage;
				Bd?-8?;	damage;	yes;	standing behind receiving fish & birds;	A4-east wall;	damage;	one visible;	yes;	damage;	damage;	damage;	nil;	nil;
				Eh-2.5;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing behind with servants;	A4-east wall;	short;	yes;	no;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Eg-2;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	standing in front receiving fruits;	A6-south wall;	short;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Eg-2;	name;	yes;	standing in front receiving animals;	A6-south wall;	damage;	damage;	N/V;	damage;	damage;	damage;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				A?-7?;	damage;	yes?;	standing behind receiving fish;	A6-north wall;	damage;	damage;	yes;	damage;	damage;	damage;	nil;	damage;
				Eg-2;	damage;	yes;	standing in front;	A6-east wall;	damage;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	damage;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Ea-1;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	kneeling in front at offering table;	A8-south wall;	short;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Ea-1;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	kneeling in front at offering table;	A8-north wall;	short;	one visible;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Eg-1;	...t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	standing in front receiving offerings;	A9-west wall;	short;	one visible;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Eg-2;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	standing in front receiving offerings;	A9-east wall;	short;	one visible;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				damage;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	damage;	damage;	A9-north wall;	damage;	nil;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;
				Ea-1;	name;	yes;	kneeling in front viewing offerings;	A10-north wall;	short;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Em-2;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing in front viewing offering & dance;	A10-east wall;	short;	yes;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Ei-1;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	kneeling in front seated TO;	A10-south wall;	short;	yes;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Am-6?;	damage;	yes;	standing behind viewing bed preparation;	A10-west wall;	damage;	one;	yes;	damage;	damage;	damage;	nil;	nil;
				Fo-6;	part name;	no;	kneeling opposite TO;	A10-west wall;	short;	yes;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	harp;
				Ei-1;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	kneeling in front seated TO;	A10-west wall;	short;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Em?-2;	damage;	no;	standing in front;	A11-north wall;	damage;	one multiple;	N/V;	damage;	damage;	damage;	N/V;	damage;
				Em-2;	name;	no;	standing in front;	A12-west wall;	short;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Ea-1;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	kneeling in front viewing offerings;	A12-north wall;	short;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Ea-1;	hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t;	yes;	kneeling in front viewing offerings;	A12-south wall;	short;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	nil;
				Ed-2;	damage;	no;	kneeling in front;	A13-south wall;	l tri;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	damage;	N/V;	nil;
				Ea-2;	damage;	yes;	kneeling in front viewing boats;	A13-west wall;	damage;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	damage;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Em-2;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing in front viewing boats & animals;	A13-north wall;	short;	one;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Em-2;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing in front viewing children playing;	A13-north wall;	short;	one;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Em-2;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing in front viewing agriculture;	A13-east wall;	short;	one;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Ab?-8?	damage	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	A13-east wall	damage	no	yes	damage	damage	damage	nil	lotus
S 086b	Mrj-Ttj/Mrj	VI.1L-2E		*, Em-2;	hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t;	no;	standing in front viewing offering bearers;	north wall Room C1;	short;	one;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Eq-2;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing in front viewing offerings;	south wall Room C4;	short;	yes;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	N/V;	nil;
				Ei-1	hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t	yes	kneeling in front viewing offerings	north wall Room C4	l tri	yes	N/V	broad	V st sh	nil	N/V	smell lotus

Table B-5

TABLE B: Wives of Tomb Owners

Tomb Detail				Figure of Wife		Scene			Accessories							
Number	Name	PM	Date	No. wives/stance	Term	Touching	Scene	Wall Position	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Head Gear	Sandals	Holding
S 087b	K3(j)-m-snw & Wr-ddd-Pth	III.541-2	V.6-8E	*; Bc-7; Fd-7	*; hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f	yes; no	standing behind; seated opposite right of offering table	west wall; panel northern false door	l tri; l tri	nil; nil	nil; nil	br & dog; dog	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
S 088a	K3(j)-m-hst	III.542-3	V.6-VI.1	*; Fc-3.5; Fi-8; Ak-7	hm.t=f; damage; nil	no; damage; yes	seated behind on separate chair; standing behind; seated beside to TO's left	west wall; east wall; statue	l tri; damage; shoulders	multiple; damage; nil	yes; yes; nil	br & dog; damage; nil	V st sh; V st sh; sheath	nil; damage; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil
S 091	Jnw-Mnw	VI.2		*; Em-2.5;	hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw[.t];	yes;	standing in front -fishing;	west wall;	pigtail & disk;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				En-2; Ei-2	hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw[.t]; name	no; yes	standing in front viewing boating; kneeling in front at offering table	east wall; west wall	short; short	nil; nil	yes; N/V	broad;	V st sh; V st sh	l & st; fill & st	nil; N/V	lotus; lotus
S 092	S ^c nh-wj-Pth/Htp-n(j)-Pth	VI.1L		*; Eg-2; Eg-2	hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes; yes	standing in front - fishing; standing in front - fowling	east wall; east wall	short; damage	nil; damage	N/V; N/V	broad; damage	V st sh; damage	fill & st; damage	N/V; N/V	nil; nil
S 096	Grf/Jtj	VI.1L-2E		*; Ba-8 - No depiction	hm.t=f	yes	standing behind	lintel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S 098	Ttj/K3-jn-n(j))	VI.M		*; Fb-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	no	standing behind	left outer jamb false door	short	yes	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 103	Rmnj/Mr-wj	VI.1L-2E		**; Fg; Eb-1.5; Eb-1.5; Ab-7; Ab-7; Fg; Fg; Fg; Fi; Fi; Fi; Fi	hm.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f; name; name; name; name; name; name; name	no; yes; yes; yes; yes; no; no; no; no; no; no; no	seated alone viewing bed & linen; kneeling beneath -fishing; kneeling beneath -fowling; seated behind on same chair left of offering table; seated behind on same chair right of offering table; seated alone; seated alone; seated alone; standing alone; standing alone; standing alone; standing alone	south wall; east wall; east wall; west wall; west wall; upper lintel southern false door; panel false door; lower lintel false door; left outer jamb false door; left inner jamb false door; right inner jamb false door; right outer jamb false door	short; short; damage; short; short; l tri; l tri; l tri; short; short; short	yes; yes; yes; yes; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	yes; yes; yes; west wall; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	broad; broad; damage; broad; broad; broad; broad; nil; nil; nil; nil	V st sh; V st sh; damage; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; sheath; sheath; sheath; sheath	nil; nil; damage; fill & st; fill & st; nil; fill & st; fill & st; fill & st	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	smell lotus; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil
				*; Aa-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind	side piece false door	l tri	nil	nil	damage	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
				*; Eo-2.5; Ar-6.5	hm.t=f mr.t=f; name	no; yes	standing in front; standing behind seated TO	block; block	short; short	yes; one visible	yes	broad; broad	V st sh; V st sh	fill & st; fill & st	nil; nil	bird; nil
				*; N/A	jm3hw.t hm.t=f	N/A	standing behind	right side piece false door	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
				*; Fi; Fa-8	hm.t=f; hm.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s	no; no	standing alone; standing alone	central jamb false door; right jamb false door	l tri; l tri	yes; yes	yes	broad; broad	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
				*; Fb-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	no	standing behind	jamb piece	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
				*; Ff-8; Fi-8	hm.t=f mr.t=f; name	no; no	seated opposite right of separate offering table; standing behind	false door panel; false door jamb	N/A; N/A	N/V; N/V	N/A; N/A	N/A; N/A	N/A; N/A	N/A; N/A	N/A; N/A	smell lotus; nil
				*; Aa-7	hm[.t]=f[mr.t]=f jm[3w]h.t	yes	standing behind	block	l tri	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
				*; Fi - no depiction	hm.t=f mr.t=f	no	standing facing	right jamb of false door	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
				*; Aa-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind	block	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 119	Pr-sn	III.577-8	V.2-3	*; Fi; Fi; Fl	hm.t=f; hm.t=f; hm.t=f	no; no; no	standing alone; standing alone; kneeling facing TO	left inner jamb false door; right inner jamb false door; north wall	l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; multiple	nil; damage; yes	nil; damage; br & dog	sheath; sheath; V st-sh	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil
				*; Bb-7; damage; Bg-8	hm.t=f mr.t=f; damage; .. jm3h.wt	yes; damage; yes	standing behind; standing behind; standing behind	left jamb false door; right jamb false door; west wall	l tri; damage; l tri	one visible; damage; multiple	yes; damage; damage	br & dog; damage; br & dog	V st sh; damage; V st-sh	nil; damage; nil	nil; damage; damage	nil; damage; nil
				*; Fd-7; Bc-7; Bc-7; Bp-8+?	hm.t=f; hm.t=f jm3h.wt hr hj=s; hm.t=f jm3h.wt hr hj=s; hm.t=f mr[.t]=f jm[3h].wt]=f r...	no; yes; yes; yes	seated opposite right of offering table; standing behind; standing behind; standing beside seated TO to TO's left	panel false door; left outer jamb false door; right outer jamb false door; statue	l tri; l tri; l tri; damage	yes; nil; yes; N/V	nil; nil; nil; damage	broad; broad; broad; damage	V st sh; V st; sheath; damage	nil; nil; nil; damage	nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil
S 125	Nfr-jrt-nf	III.583-4	V.6-9	*; Fi; Eb-2;	hm.t=f; hm.t=f;	no; yes;	kneeling alone at offering table; kneeling beneath -fishing;	west wall; east wall;	l tri; l tri;	multiple; nil;	yes; nil;	br & dog; br & dog;	V st sh; V st sh;	nil; fill & st & lotuses;	nil; nil;	nil; lotus;
				Ep-4;	hm.t=f jm3h[w].t hr hj=s;	yes;	standing behind - fowling;	east wall;	l tri;	damage;	yes;	damage;	damage;	fill & st & lotuses;	nil;	nil;
				Aa-7; Aa-7; Bd-7; Bd-7; Bc-7; Egg-1	hm.t=f; hm.t=f; hm.t=f; hm.t=f; nil; name	yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes	standing behind; standing behind; standing behind; standing behind viewing agriculture; kneeling beside seated TO to TO's right	left jamb southern false door; right jamb southern false door; left jamb northern false door; right jamb northern false door; east wall; statue	l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; shoulders	yes; yes; nil; one visible; damage; nil	damage; yes; yes; yes; N/V	br & dog; br & dog; br & dog; damage; nil	sheath; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; sheath	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	
				*; no depiction-Fd?	hm.t=f	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel false door	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
				*; no depiction	hm.t=f jm3hw.t=f	N/A	fishing	south wall	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S 130	Ppjj-ddj/Mrrj-R ^c	III.596	VI.2-7	*; no depiction	hm.t=f mr.t=f	N/A	fowling	inner room	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S 131	Shm-k3.j	III.596	V.6-8E	*; Ch-3.5; Fc-6.5;	hm.t=f; damage;	yes; no;	kneeling in front of seated TO; seated behind on separate chair left of offering table;	west wall; panel false door;	l tri; damage;	yes; damage;	N/V; damage;	br & dog; damage;	V st sh; damage;	nil; damage;	nil; damage;	nil; lotus;
				Eq-3	hm.t=f	no	standing in front	right jamb false door	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 135	Tsm.w	III.606	VI	*; Bl-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	lintel	long	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
S 138	Dw3-n-R ^c	III.608	V.6-9	*; no depiction	hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t	N/A	kneeling at feet - fowling	hall	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S 139	Ndm-jb	III.611	VI	*; Ba-7	hm.t=f	yes	standing behind	lintel	short	nil	yes	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil
S 140	Nsw-wsr.t	III.611	V-VI	**; Fi	hm.t=f	no	standing	right false door jamb	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 141	Pr-ndw	III.611-2	VI	*; Fd-8	hm.t=f	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel false door	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil

Table B-6

TABLE B: Wives of Tomb Owners

Tomb Detail				Figure of Wife			Scene		Accessories							
Number	Name	PM	Date	No. wives/stance	Term	Touching	Scene	Wall Position	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Head Gear	Sandals	Holding
S 142	Mr:f-nb:f		VI.1-2	*****, Aa-7;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	standing behind;	doorway thickness;	l tri;	one visible;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Er-1;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	kneeling in front;	west wall;	short;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fillet & st;	N/V;	nil;
				Ed -1.5;	hm.t=f mr.t=f hsj.t=f;	no;	kneeling in front;	east wall;	l tri;	yes;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	N/V;	nil;
				Ed -1.5;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	kneeling in front;	east wall;	short;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	nil;
				Es-2;	hm.t=f mr.t=f hsj.t=f (2);	yes;	standing beneath -fishing (2);	east wall (2);	l tri;	one visible;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st & lotuses;	nil;	bird;
				Ey-2;		yes;			l tri;	one visible;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st & lotuses;	nil;	bird;
				Ec-1.5;	name;	yes;	kneeling behind;	west wall;	l tri;	nil;	yes;	broad;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Bl-7;	hm.t ... hsj.t=f;	yes;	seated behind on same chair legs in front but under TO;	south wall;	l tri;	nil;	one;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fo (4);	hm.t=f mr.t=f (4);	no (4);	harpists (4);	south wall (4);	short (2) + pigtail & disk (2);	nil (4);	yes (1) + nil (3);	broad (1) + nil (3);	sheath (4);	nil (4);	nil (4);	harp (4);
				Fo (6);	hm.t=f (6);	no (6);	harpists (6);	south wall (6);	short (2) + pigtail & disk (2);	yes (4) + damage (2);	yes (2) + damage (4);	broad (2) + damage (4);	sheath (3) + v st sh (1) + damage (2);	nil (6);	nil (3) + damage (3);	harp (6);
				Fo (4);	hm.t=f mr.t=f (4);	no (4);	harpists (4);	north wall (4);	short (4);	one visible (3) + nil (1);	yes (1) + nil (3);	broad (4);	V st sh (4);	nil (4);	nil (4);	harp (4);
				Fo (4)	hm.t=f mr.t=f (4)	no (4)	harpists (4)	west wall (4)	short (2) + pigtail & disk (2)	one visible (2) + nil (2)	nil (3) + one visible (1)	nil (3) + broad (1)	sheath (4)	nil (4)	nil (4)	harp (4)
S 144	Ssm-nfr/Jwff	III.614-5	VI	*; Ei;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	kneeling in front viewing birds, cattle & boats;	east wall;	short;	one;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell lotus;
				Fo	name	no	harpist	east wall	short;	damage	yes	damage	damage	nil	nil	harp
S 146	Mhw	III.619-22	VI.2-6	**;	hm.t=f;	yes;	kneeling beneath - fishing;	west wall;	l tri;	yes;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	lotus fill;	nil;	nil;
				Eb-2;	hm.t=f;	yes;	kneeling beneath - fowling;	west wall;	l tri;	yes;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	lotus fill;	nil;	bird;
				Bd-8	name	yes	standing behind watching bed making	west wall	l tri	nil	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 148	Bj3	III.623	VI.3-7	*; Bh-1;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind;	block;	l tri;	yes;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Ba-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind	block	l tri	nil	yes	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil
S 150	Jjj	III.625	VI.2-FIP	*; Aa-7;	hm.t=f;	yes;	standing behind;	entrance lintel;	l tri;	yes;	no;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Eg-2	hm.t=f	yes	standing behind	doorway thickness	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 152	□r-mrw/Mrrjj	III.626	VI.7	*; Aa-7;	hm.t=f;	yes;	standing behind;	entrance lintel;	short;	yes;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	nil;
				Eb-1.5;	hm.t=f;	yes;	kneeling beneath - fishing;	left doorway thickness;	short;	yes;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	nil;
				Fg;	name;	no;	seated alone offering table;	panel central false door;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Fg;	name;	no;	seated alone;	lintel central false door;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Fi;	name;	no;	standing alone;	left inner jamb;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Fi;	name;	no;	standing alone;	right inner jamb;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Fi	name	no	standing alone	right outer jamb	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	smell lotus;
S 158	Jj-n-hr/□r-jn	III.630	VI.7	*; Ba-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind	entrance lintel	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 159	Nj-ʕnh-Ppjj/Nj-ʕnh-mrjj-Rʕ	III.630-1	VI.7-FIP	*; Ec-1;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	kneeling beneath;	right doorway jamb;	short;	nil;	N/V;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	N/V;	nil;
				Ea-1	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	kneeling in front	left doorway jamb	l tri	nil	N/V	broad	V st sh	fill & st & lotuses	N/V	nil
S 164	Jj-k3.j	III.637	V	*; Fd-8;	name;	no;	seated opposite right of offering table;	panel false door;	l tri;	multiple;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fp-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t	no	standing alone	right jamb false door	l tri	multiple	yes	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	smell lotus
S 168a	K3-h3.j	III.639-41	V.6	*; De-7;	hm.t=f;	yes;	standing facing;	west wall;	l tri;	nil;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	yes;	nil;
				Fi-7;	hm.t=f;	no;	standing alone;	right jamb TO's false door;	l tri;	nil;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fg;	name;	no;	seated at offering table;	panel her false door;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi;	nb.t jm3h[w.t] hr hj=s;	no;	standing alone;	central jamb her false door;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Ff-8	name	no	seated opposite right of separate offering table	west wall	l tri	yes	nil	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 168c	Wr-b3.w	III.639-41	V.6	*; Fd-8;	hm.t=f;	no;	seated opposite right of offering table;	panel false door;	l tri;	yes;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi;	name;	no;	standing alone;	right jamb false door;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Aa-8	nil	yes	standing behind	right of false door	l tri	nil	nil;	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 169	ʕnh-jr-Pth	III.641	V	*; N/A	hm.t=f	N/A	seated behind	lintel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S 170a	Nj-ʕnh-Hnm.w	III.641-4	V.6L-7	*; Eg-2.5;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	standing in front -fowling;	right doorway jamb forecourt;	l tri;	nil;	N/V;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	N/V;	smell coiled lotus;
				Eq-3;	[hm].t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing in front viewing animals;	west wall vesibule;	l tri;	nil;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	staff;
				Eb-1.5	hm.t=f	yes	kneeling beneath - fowling	west wall	l tri	nil	nil	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 170b	Hnm.w-htp	III.641-4	V.6L-7	*; Eg-2.5;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	standing in front - fishing;	left doorway jamb forecourt;	l tri;	nil;	N/V;	dog;	V st sh;	nil;	N/V;	smell coiled lotus;
				Eq-3;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing in front viewing animals;	west wall;	l tri;	multiple;	yes;	br & damage;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Eb-2	hm.t=f	yes	kneeling beneath - fishing	west wall	l tri	nil	nil	& dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 171	Jrj.n-k3-Pth	III.644	V.6-9E	*?*; Aa-?;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes ?;	standing behind under canopy;	east wall;	damage;	damage;	yes;	broad & damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;
				Aa-7;	damage;	yes;	standing behind under canopy;	east wall;	l tri;	one visible;	yes;	damage;	V st sh;	streamers;	nil;	nil;
				Ew-4;	hm.t=f;	no;	standing in front -fishing;	south wall;	l tri;	nil;	damage;	br & dog;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	nil;
				E?;	hm.t=f;	damage;	standing behind - fishing;	south wall;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	fill & st;	damage;	damage;
				E?4;	[hm].t=f;	no;	standing behind - fowling;	south wall;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	nil;
				Aa-7	hm.t=f	yes	standing behind	right inner jamb false door	l tri	damage	damage	damage	damage	nil	damage	damage
S 172a	Shn-b	III.645	V.6-8	*; damage;	hm.t=f;	damage;	standing behind -fowling;	east wall;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;
				Fq-7	hm.t=f mr[.t=f] [jm3hw.t h]r hj=s	no	standing behind seated TO offering scene	east wall	l tri	damage	damage	br & damage	damage	lotuses;	damage	damage
S 173	Mttj	III.646-7	VI.1-2	*; Ex-2	hm.t=f	yes	kneeling beneath - fowling	block	short	nil	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 176	Jpj	III.671-2	VI.2-7	*; An-7;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	standing behind seated TO viewing agriculture;	block;	short;	yes;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Ea-1.5	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	kneeling in front of seated? TO viewing offering bearers & boats	block	short	yes	yes	broad	sheath	fill & st	nil	nil
S 178	J3rtj	III.674	VI.3-7	*; Fb	hm.t=f jm3hw.t	no	standing behind	lintel	short	yes	yes	broad	sheath	nil	nil	smell lotus
S 183	Šm3.j	III.687	VI.L	*; Fb-7	hm.t=f	no	standing behind	lintel	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
S 185	3hj	III.690	VI.L-VI	*; Eu-1.75	hm.t	yes	kneeling beside seated TO to TO's left	statue	shoulders	nil	N/V	nil	sheath	nil	N/V	nil
S 188	Jnpw-hʕ	III.691	V.6L-9	*; Fg-7	hm.t=f jm3hw.t	no	seated opposite right of TO	false door lintel	l tri	one	nil	dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 191	K3-j-m-tmnt	III.692	V	*; Fi	hm.t=f jm3hw.t [hr] hj=s rʕ nb	no	standing alone	right jamb false door	l tri	yes	no	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil
S 192	K3-hr-st.f	III.693	VI.L-VI.E	*; Fe-8	hm.t=f	no	seated opposite right of separate offering table	block	l tri	nil	nil	dog	sheath	nil	nil	nil
S 194	Nj-k3.w-Rʕ	III.696-7	V.5-7	*; Ae-7;	hm.t=f;	yes;	kneeling beside seated TO to TO's left;	statue;	shoulders;	nil;	nil;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Eu-2	hm.t=f	yes	standing beside seated TO to TO's left	statue	shoulders	nil	N/V	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil

Table B-7

TABLE B: Wives of Tomb Owners

Tomb Detail				Figure of Wife			Scene		Accessories							
Number	Name	PM	Date	No. wives/stance	Term	Touching	Scene	Wall Position	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Head Gear	Sandals	Holding
S 195	Nj-k3,w-R ^c	III.697	V.3-6	*, B1-7;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f nb.t jm3hw.t hr hj=s;</i>	yes;	seated behind on same chair legs in front;	upper lintel false door;	l tri;	N/V;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f nb.t;</i>	no;	seated opposite right of offering table;	panel false door;	l tri;	multiple;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw[.t];</i>		inscription;	lower lintel;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A
					<i>nb.t jm3hw[.t] hr hj=s;</i>		standing alone;	left inner jamb false door;	l tri;	one;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
S 197	Sbw	III.698	V	N/A	<i>hm.t=f;</i>	no	standing alone;	central jamb false door;	l tri;	yes;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					<i>hm.t=f;</i>		standing alone;	right outer jamb false door;	l tri;	yes;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
					name;		standing embracing mother;	left outer jamb false door;	l tri;	nil;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	embracing mother;
					<i>hm.t=f</i>		inscription	upper lintel TO's false door	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S 199	Wr-jr-n-Pth	III.699-700	V.3-5	*, Ea-2;	<i>hm.t=f;</i>	yes;	kneeling in front TO seated at offering table;	west wall left of southern false door;	l tri;	nil;	N/V;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
S 202	Snh-jr-Pth	III.722	V	*, damage	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	damage	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind;	west wall between false doors;	damage;	nil;	yes;	damage;	V st sh;	damage;	nil;	nil;
					<i>hm.t=f;</i>	no;	seated opposite right of offering table;	panel northern false door;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					<i>jm3hw.t hj=s;</i>	no;	standing alone;	left inner jamb northern false door;	l tri;	yes;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					name	no	standing alone	right inner jamb northern false door	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 204	Nj-Snh-R ^c	III.723	V.3-5	*, Bo-8	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	yes	standing beside seated TO to TO's right	statue	damage	yes	nil	damage	V st sh	damage	nil	nil
S 205	Snh-wj-Pth	III.723	V	*, Eu-1.5	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	yes	kneeling beside seated TO to TO's right	statue	shoulders	nil	N/V	nil	sheath	N/V	nil	nil
S 208	Dmd	III.729	V	*, Fr-6	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	standing beside seated TO to TO's left	statue	shoulders	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
S 211	S3-mrjj	III.734-5	V.9-VI.1	*, Dc-7	<i>[hm.t=f] mr.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s</i>	yes	face to face embrace	jamb false door	l tri	multiple	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 214	K3-d3	III.736	V	*, Fe-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel false door	l tri	yes	yes	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 217	S3b	III.736	VI.L	*, Fi-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	standing behind TO seated at offering table	left panel false door	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 220	Jj-wn/ Shnt-k3	III.739	V	*, Fd-7;	name;	no;	seated opposite right of offering table;	panel false door;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	standing alone	right jamb false door	l tri	yes	yes	dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 221	Shtp	III.740-1	VI.L	*, Fd-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel false door	l tri	nil	nil	N/V	sheath	nil	nil	nil
S 227	Dw3-R ^c	III.761	VI	*, Ab-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	seated behind on same chair legs in front	lintel fragment	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 229	Tntj	III.762	V	*, no depiction	'wife'	N/A	N/A	lintel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S 235	Ntr-nsw.t/Ntr-pw-nswt	V.6		*, Fe-7;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f;</i>	no;	seated opposite right of offering table;	false door panel;	l tri;	one;	nil;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw[.t] hr hj=s;</i>	no;	standing alone;	right inner jamb false door;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					name;	no;	seated alone at offering table;	panel her false door;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3h[w.t] hr hj=s;</i>	N/A;	inscription;	upper lintel her false door;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;
S 236	Jj-nfr	V.6-8		*, Fi;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f;</i>	no;	standing alone;	left outer jamb her false door;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f;</i>	no	standing alone	right inner jamb her false door	no	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
					name	no										
S 238	H3w-nfr	VI.2		*, Bc-7	<i>hm.t</i>	yes	standing behind	block	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	diadem of singers	nil	nil
P 001	Jntj	IV.121-2	V.8	*, Aa-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	standing behind	façade	short	one visible	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
					nil;	yes;	seated behind viewing crafts	east wall;	short;	damage;	yes;	br & dog;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Cc-7;	yes;	standing behind viewing dancers;	south wall;	l tri;	one multiple;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Bq?-7;	yes;	standing behind;	west wall;	l tri;	damage;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	yes;	nil;
P 002	Jttj/Šdv	IV.122-3	VI.1-2	*, Aa-7;	<i>hm.t=f;</i>	yes;	standing behind viewing offerings;	shrine south wall;	l tri;	multiple;	no;	broad ;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					name;	no;	seated opposite to right of separate offering table;	shrine west wall;	damage;	multiple;	damage;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	damage;	nil;
					<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	standing behind	shrine north wall	l tri	damage	yes	br & dog	damage	nil	nil	nil
P 003	Nn-hft-k3,j	IV.123	V.L-VI	*, Em-2;	<i>hm[.t]=f;</i>	no;	standing in front -fishing;	façade south;	short;	one;	yes;	nil;	sheath;	fillet;	nil;	lotus;
P 004	Ppjj-Snh/Hwj	IV.125	VI.E-M	Em-2	part of name	no	standing in front viewing crafts	south wall	short	damage	yes	damage	sheath	nil	nil	lotus
P 005	Nj-k3;-Snh	IV.131	V.1-3	*, Br-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	standing beside on TO's left	statue	to chin	nil	nil	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 010	Hw-ns	IV.134-5	V.9-VI	*, Aa-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3...</i>	yes	standing behind	east side of court	short	damage	damage	damage	V st sh	fillet & streamer	damage	nil
					*, Fi-7;	no;	standing alone;	jamb northern false door jamb;	short;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	lotus;
					Br-8;	yes;	standing beside to TO's left;	statue;	shoulders;	nil;	yes;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Bj-7;	yes;	seated behind on same chair legs behind;	east wall;	short;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
P 011	M3,j	IV.135	V.1-VI	*, Ah-7	<i>hm.t=f nb.t jm3hw[.t];</i>	yes;	seated behind on same chair legs behind;	east wall;	short;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					nil	yes	standing beside holding hand	statue west wall	damage	nil	nil	damage	damage	nil	nil	nil
P 019	Nj-Snh-Ppjj/Hnmw-htp-hpj	IV.137-8	VI.2-7	*, Ei?-3;	damaged/name;	yes;	kneeling in front - fowling;	west wall;	long;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	lotus;	nil;	nil;
					<i>hm.t=f;</i>	yes;	standing behind TO viewing animals & boats;	south wall;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s</i>	no	seated separately at offering table viewing dancers & food	west wall	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 024	Wjw/Jjjw	IV.189-191	VI.3-4	*, no depiction	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw[.t] h[r] hj=s</i>	N/A	viewing cattle	pillared hall	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P 025	Mrw	VI.4-5		*, Aa-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	yes	standing behind viewing harvest	west wall	l tri	damage	damage	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 029	Hwn-wh	IV.239-41	VI.2L	*, Aa-8	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	yes	standing behind viewing boats & offerings	south wall	short	nil	damage	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
					name;	no;	seated alone at offering table;	panel southern false door;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					name;	no;	standing alone;	left outer jamb;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
					name;	no;	standing alone;	left central jamb;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
P 031	HnkW/Httj	IV.242	VI.1L-2	*, Fi;	name;	no;	standing alone;	left inner jamb;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
					name;	no;	standing alone;	right inner jamb;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
					<i>jm3hw.t hr hnwT=s;</i>	no;	standing alone;	right central jamb;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
					<i>jm3hw.t hr nb=s</i>	no;	standing alone	right outer jamb	damage	damage	damage	damage	sheath	nil	nil	smell lotus
P 031	HnkW/Httj	IV.242	VI.1L-2	*, Bc-8;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f;</i>	yes;	standing behind;	facade right;	short;	nil;	yes;	broad;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					name only;	yes;	standing behind;	facade left;	short;	nil;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f;</i>	no;	standing alone;	south wall;	l tri;	one;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
					name	no	standing alone	right inner jamb false door	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	smell lotus

Table B-8

TABLE B: Wives of Tomb Owners

Tomb Detail					Figure of Wife			Scene		Accessories							
Number	Name	PM	Date		No. wives/stance	Term	Touching	Scene	Wall Position	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Head Gear	Sandals	Holding
P 033	Hnḳw/Jj.f Nbt	IV.242	VI.2		**; Ft-8;	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind;	north wall;	short;	one visible;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Fg	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	no	seated separately at offering table	south wall	short	one visible	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 034	□m-Rʿ/Jsj [T]	IV.243	VI.1L-2E		*; Ei-1.5;	ḥm.t mr.t=f;	yes;	kneeling in front;	entrance jamb;	damage;	damage;	N/V;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	N/V;	lotus;
					Bl-7;	name;	yes;	seated behind on same chair legs behind;	north wall;	l tri;	yes;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Ea-2;	name;	yes;	kneeling in front viewing scribes;	north wall;	short;	damage;	damage;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	damage;	damage;
					Ea-2;	nil;	yes;	kneeling in front viewing boats & scribes;	north wall;	damage;	yes;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	damage;	N/V;	nil;
					Eaa-1.5	nil	yes	kneeling in front viewing dancers	east wall	damage	one	N/V	damage	V st sh;	damage	N/V	staff
P 037	Jbj	IV.243	VI.3-4E		*; Fb-3;	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing behind;	thickness entrance;	short;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	staff;
					Ee-1;	ḥm.t=f;	no;	kneeling beneath - fowling;	south wall;	short;	one;	one;	broad;	V st sh;	fil & st;	nil;	nil;
					Ee-1;	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	kneeling beneath -fishing;	south wall;	short;	yes;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	nil;
					Ab-7;	name;	yes;	seated behind on same chair legs in front;	north wall;	short;	one;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	nil;
					Ed-1;	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	kneeling on baseline in front of shoulder viewing animals;	north wall;	short;	damage;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	nil;
					Aa-7;	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	standing behind;	east wall;	short;	one;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	nil;
					Aa-7	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f ḥs.t=f	yes	standing behind	offering recess north wall	short	damage	yes	broad	V st sh	fil & st	nil	nil
P 038a	Dʿw	IV.244-5	VI.5-6		**; Ez-1.5;	name;	no;	standing in front on baseline;	south wall;	short;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	fill & st;	damage;	nil;
					Eh-2;	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f jmʒḥw.t;	no;	standing behind viewing agriculture;	west wall;	short;	one;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	lotus staff;
					Fb-7;	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing behind;	north wall;	short;	yes;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	nil;
					Aa-7	ḥm.t=f mr.[t=f]	yes	standing behind	north wall	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 043	Ppjj-ʿnh/Hnjj-km	IV.247	VI.4-6		*; Ebb-2.5;	ḥm.t=f [mr].t=f;	no;	standing in front -fowling;	west wall;	short;	nil;	nil;	broad;	sheath;	streamers;	nil;	bird;
					Eq-2	nil	no	standing in front viewing offerings	west wall	short	nil	one	broad	V st sh	fill & st	nil	nil
P 045	Ppjj-ʿnh-ḥrj-jb/ Nfr-k3.j/Hnj	IV.254-5	VI.3-4		*; Aa-7;	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	standing behind;	west wall forecourt;	short;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Aa-7;	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	standing behind;	west wall forecourt;	short;	nil;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Fq-7;	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing behind;	frieze of forecourt;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
					Bj-8;	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs in front;	frieze of forecourt;	short;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Ecc-2;	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	kneeling in front -fishing;	east wall;	l tri;	nil;	N/V;	broad;	V st sh;	lotuses;	N/V;	nil;
					Ed-2;	name;	no;	kneeling in front -fowling;	east wall;	short;	yes;	N/V;	damage;	damage;	fill & st;	N/V;	smell & holding
					Ff-8;	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	seated opposite right of offering table;	north wall;	short;	yes;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	lotus;
					Fg;	name only;	no;	separate offering table;	west wall;	l tri;	yes;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Fq-8+	nil	no	standing behind kneeling TO	south wall	damage	yes	yes	damage	damage	damage	nil	nil
P 050	K3(j)-ḥnt		V.1		*; Fa-?;	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing facing TO;	east wall;	damage;	damage;	nil;	damage;	damage;	damage;	nil;	damage;
					Ab-7;	nil;	yes;	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs in front;	south wall;	l tri;	nil;	yes;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Aa-8;	nil;	yes;	standing behind;	south wall;	l tri;	nil;	one;	br & dog;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Ba-7;	jmjt jb=f nt st-jb;	yes;	standing behind;	west wall;	l tri;	nil;	yes;	br & dog;	sheath;	nil;	yes;	nil;
					Fa-7;	mr.t jb nt hj=s;	no;	standing alone;	right jamb southern false door;	l tri;	damage;	damage;	damage;	damage;	nil;	damage;	damage;
					Bl-7;	nil;	yes;	seated behind on same chair viewing offerings legs in front;	west wall;	l tri;	yes;	nil;	broad;	V st-sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Bc-7;	nil;	yes;	standing behind;	west wall;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	damage;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Fd-8;	nil;	no;	seated opposite right of offering table;	panel northern false door;	long;	nil;	damage;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	damage;	nil;
					Fi;	name;	no;	standing separately;	left jamb false door;	l tri;	damage;	damage;	dog;	sheath;	nil;	damage;	damage;
					Fi;	name;	no;	standing separately;	right jambs false door;	l tri;	damage;	damage;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	damage;	damage;
					Ab-7;	nil;	yes;	seated behind on same chair legs in front;	west wall;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Ab-7;	name;	yes;	seated behind on same chair viewing dancers legs in front;	east wall;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	br & dog;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Bq-7;	name;	yes;	standing behind viewing cattle;	east wall;	l tri;	damage;	nil;	br & dog;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Bc-7;	nil;	yes;	standing behind viewing boat building;	east wall;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Bh-7	nil	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs in front	east wall	l tri	yes	yes	br & dog	sheath	nil	nil	nil
P 053	Mmj		VI.2L		*; Fi	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f jmʒḥw.t	no	standing alone	east wall	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	coiled lotus
P 055	Bʒwj		VI.4-5		*; Fa-5?	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	no	standing facing	north wall	damage	damage	yes	damage	damage	damage	nil	nil
P 059	Mrrw..		VI.1E		*; Edd-2.5	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind	right entrance jamb	short	nil	yes	broad	V st sh	fillet	nil	lotus
P 064	Bʒwj(?)		VI.1L-2E		*; Aq-8;	ḥm.t=f;	yes;	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs in front;	north wall;	l tri;	yes;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Aa-7	name	yes	standing behind viewing offerings	north wall	l tri.	one visible	yes	broad	V st. sh	nil	nil	nil
P 065	Ghs3/Nbjj		VI.6-7		*; Ez-2	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	no	standing in front viewing offerings	south wall	l tri	nil	damage	broad	V st sh	nil	damage	nil
P 067	Špsj-pw-Mnw/Hnj/Hn-ʿnhw/Hn-ʿnh		VI.6-7		*?*; El-1.5;	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	kneeling beneath - fishing;	south wall;	short;	yes;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	fillet;	nil;	smell & holding
					Ff-1	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	no	seated opposite right of separate offering table	north wall	short	yes	yes	broad	V st. sh	nil	nil	lotus;
P 068	K3-ḥp/Ttj-jkr		VI.5-6		*; El-1.5;	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	kneeling beneath -fishing;	south wall;	short;	yes;	yes;	damage;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	smell & holding
					Fi-6	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	no	standing behind	north wall	short	damage	damage	broad	V st. sh	nil	damage	lotus;
P 070	Bʒwj		VI.4		*; Ab-8	ḥm.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair legs in front	north wall	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
P 072	Dw3-Mnw		V.5-6		**; Bj-7?;	ḥm.[t=f];	yes;	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind;	panel false door;	l tri;	multiple;	yes;	broad;	sheath;	damage;	nil;	nil;
					Bc-8;	..t;	yes;	standing behind;	left jamb false door;	l tri;	damage;	damage;	br & dog;	V st sh;	damage;	damage;	nil;
					Bc-8?	h.m.t=[f]	yes	standing behind	right jamb false door;	l tri	nil	damage	damage	V st sh	damage	damage	nil
P 076	□sjj-Mnw		V.8-9		**; Aa?-7;	ḥm.t..;	yes;	standing behind;	right entrance thickness;	damage;	damage;	yes;	damage;	damage;	damage;	nil;	nil;
					Aa-7?;	name;	yes;	standing behind;	left entrance thickness;	l tri;	damage;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
					Ab-7?;	ḥm.t=f;	yes;	seated behind on same chair both right of offering table legs behind;	south wall;	l tri;	one visible;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	damage;	nil;	nil;
					Eh?-3;	name;	damage;	standing behind - spear fishing;	west wall;	damage;	damage;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	damage;	nil;	damage;
					Fk-5;	name;	no;	standing facing;	panel false door;	l tri;	damage;	damage;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	damage;	lotus;
					Fi	name	no	standing alone	right jamb false door	damage	one visible	damage	broad	damage	damage	damage	lotus
P 078	Ḥm-Mnw		V.9-VI.1		*; Ab?-7	ḥm.t=[f] mr.[t=f]	damage	seated behind on same chair at offering table damage to legs	west wall	short	damage	yes	damage	damage	fill & st	nil	damage
P 079	Name lost		VI.3-4		*; Ab-8	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair legs in front	block	l tri	nil	damage	broad	V st sh	nil	damage	nil
P 082	Krrj		VI.2L		*; Ab-7	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs in front	west wall	l tri	nil	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 086	Ttj		VI.L		*; Fb-8	ḥm.t=f	no	standing behind	lintel	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 087	Mmj		VI		*; Aa-8	ḥm.t=f	yes	standing behind	lintel	short	one visible	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil

Table B-9

TABLE B: Wives of Tomb Owners

Tomb Detail				Figure of Wife		Scene			Accessories							
Number	Name	PM	Date	No. wives/stance	Term	Touching	Scene	Wall Position	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Head Gear	Sandals	Holding
P 088	B3wj		VI.2-4	*, Ff-8	hm.t=f mr.t=f	no	seated opposite right of offering table	lintel	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smell lotus
P 090	B3wj		VI.1-2	*, Bl-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs in front but under TO	block	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 091	Mnw-m-h3.t		VI.1-2	*, Bl-8	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs in front but under TO	block	l tri	nil	nil	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil
P 092	Nbj		VI.4-5	*, Bh-8	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	block	l tri	nil	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 095	Špss/Jmpjj	V.28	OK	*, damage	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table damage to legs	west wall	short	damage	damage	broad	sheath	nil	damage	damage
P 096	Tw3w		VI.2-FIP	*, Bi-7	hm.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs in front	south wall	l tri	multiple	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 097	Tmrrj		VI.1-FIP	*?*, Bh-7	hm.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs in front	west wall	short	one visible	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 098	Mrw/Jjj		VI.3-FIP	*, El-1; Fb-8	hm.t=f mr.t=f; damage	no; no	kneeling beneath -fowling; standing behind viewing animals	south wall; west wall	short; short	damage; yes	damage; damage	broad; broad	V st sh; V st sh	damage; fill & st &	damage; damage	smell lotus; smell & holding
P 099	K3.j-m-nfr.t	V. 35	IV-V.M-L	*, Bb-7; Bb-7; Fg; Fi; Fi	hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s; hm.t=f; name; name; name	yes; yes; no; no; no	standing behind; standing behind; seated alone at offering table; standing alone; standing alone	left doorway jamb; right doorway jamb; lintel northern false door; right jamb northern false door; left jamb northern fase door	l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri	multiple; multiple; nil; one visible; damage	yes; damage; nil; yes; damage	br & dog; br & dog; nil; br & dog; broad	V st sh; V st sh; sheath; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; damage; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil
P 100	Nfr.t-hr		V.M-L	*, Bl-7	hm.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs in front	lintel west wall	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
P 102	ʿn-nhj	V. 35	VI.4-5	*, Fb-7; Fq-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f	no; no	standing behind; standing behind TO seated at right of offering table	east wall; west wall	short; short	nil; nil	nil; nil	broad; damage	sheath; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	smell lotus; smell lotus
P 103	Sbk-nfr	V. 35	VI.4	*, Fi	hm.t=f	no	standing alone	west wall	short	nil	damage	broad	V st sh	nil	damage	smell lotus
P 104	Hwj		VI.4	*, Fa	hm.t=f mr.t=f	no	standing facing TO	west wall	short	nil	damage	broad	V st sh	nil	damage	smell lotus
P 105	Mrjj [II]	V.35	VI.4-7	*?*, Aa-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind viewing animals	south wall	short	one visible	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 106	Mrjj-ʿ3	V.34	VI.7-FIP	*****, Al-7; Bs-7; Bb-7; Fb-7; Bh-7; Fk-7; Fk-7; Fk-7; Fk-7; Fk-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f; mr.t hj=s jm3hw.t; hm.t=f mr.t=f; damage & name; nil; hm.t=f; hm.t=f; hm.t=f; hm.t=f; hm.t=f	yes; yes; yes; no; yes; no; no; no; no	standing behind receiving birds; seated behind on same chair legs behind; standing behind receiving birds; standing behind - fowling; seated behind on same chair at offering table legs damaged; 5 wives in a row facing TO & wife (Bh-7): one wife second wife in the row third wife in the row fourth wife in the row fifth wife in the row	west wall; west wall; north wall; north wall; north wall; north wall; north wall; north wall; north wall	l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri	yes; one visible; no; yes; one visible; yes; yes; yes; yes	west wall; broad; broad; broad; broad; broad; broad; broad; broad	V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; bird; nil; smells 2 lotuses; smell lotus; smell lotus; smell lotus; smell lotus	
P 107	Jdw [I]	V.111	VI.3-4	*, El-1	hm.t=f mr.t=f	no	kneeling beneath -fishing	1st hall	short	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smell lotus
P 108	Jdw [II]	V.111	VI.4-6	*, Fa-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	no	standing facing TO on right	block	long	one	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	smell lotus
P 111	Nj-jb.w-nswt/Bbj	V.112	VI.1-7	*, Bb-7; Ba-8	hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes; yes	standing behind; standing behind	block; block	short; short	one visible; one visible	yes; yes	broad; broad	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
P 112	Mrrj/Mrr-jkr	V.112	VI.4-FIP	**, Al-7; Al-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f	yes; yes	standing behind; standing behind	block; block	l tri; l tri	nil; nil	nil; nil	broad; broad	sheath; sheath	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
P 113	□tp-nb		VI.4-6	*, Aa-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind	block	short	one visible	nil	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil
P 114	□tp-nb		VI.4-6	*, Aa-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind	block	shoulders	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 115	Httjh	V.190	VI.4-6	*, Aa-8	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind	block	short	nil	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 116	Njj-hb-sd-Ppjj		VI.4-6	*, Aa-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind	block	short	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 117	djj		VI.4-6	*, Aa-8	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind	block	short	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 118	Jn-k3=f		VI.4-5	*, Bh-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind	block	short	one visible	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 119	Hntj		VI.4-5	*, Bb-8	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	standing behind	block	short	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 120	Jdw/Snnj	V.119-121	VI.4-6	*, Fi	hm.t=f mr.t=f	no	standing separately	stela west wall - damage	damage	damage	nil	damage	damage	damage	nil	damage
P 121	T3wtj/Rsj	V. 121-2	VI.3-5	*, Aa-8; Bj-7?	hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f hs.t=f rʿ nb jm3hw.t hr ...	yes; yes	standing behind; seated behind on same chair legs behind	stela; niche west wall	short; damage	one visible; nil	yes; damage	broad; damage	V st sh; damage	nil; damage	nil; damage	nil; nil
P 125	Jhjj	I ¹ .291	VI.3-5	*?*, Ba-7?; Fi	hm.t=f mr.t=f; name	yes; no	standing behind viewing animals; standing alone shaking sistrum	west wall; pillar	damage; shoulders	one visible; one	yes; yes	damage; broad, min.t necklace & scarf	V st sh; V st sh	damage; nil	nil; nil	nil; sistrum
P 126	Wnjs-ʿnh		VI.1L-7	*, Bh-8	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind	west wall	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
P 127	Hntj	I ¹ .445	VI.3-5	*, Bh?-8?; Bh-8	hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes; yes	seated behind on same chair damage to legs; seated behind on same chair legs behind	west wall; west wall	short; short	damage; yes	no; yes	broad; broad	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
P 128	Hnw		VI.L	*, Ab-7	hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	block	long	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
P 129	K3r/Mrij-Rʿ-nfr	V.200	VI.1-3	**, Ab-7; Eee-1; Ed-0.5; Ae-7; Eq-3.5	hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f	yes; no; no; yes; no	seated behind on same chair legs in front; kneeling beneath chair; kneeling in front; standing behind; standing in front	upper lintel of false door; slab stela above false door; slab stela above false door; false door lintel; right outer jamb false door	short; short; short; short; short	one visible; nil; nil; nil; nil	yes; nil; nil; nil; nil	broad; broad; nil; broad; nil	V st sh; sheath; sheath; V st sh; sheath	fill & st; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil
P 130	Jsj	V.201	V.8-VI.2	*****, Eee-1; Aa-7; Aa-7; no depiction	hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f; hm.t=f mr.t=f; ms n; ms n; ms n	no; yes; yes; N/A	kneeling beneath chair; standing behind; standing behind; kneeling at feet; inscription; inscription; inscription	lintel; left outer panel false door; right outer panel false door; northern false door	short; short; short; N/A	nil; nil; nil; N/A	nil; nil; nil; N/A	nil; broad; broad; N/A	sheath; V st sh; V st sh; N/A	nil; nil; nil; N/A	nil; nil; nil; N/A	nil; nil; nil; N/A
P 131	S3bnj		VI - FIP	*, Ab - no depiction	hm.t=f	yes	seated behind receiving offerings	east wall	short	yes	yes	broad	N/A	N/A	N/A	nil
P 132	Nfr		FIP	*, Bh-7	hm.t=f	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	stela	short	nil	N/V	broad	sheath	nil	N/V	nil
P 133a	Mhw	V.231	VI.4-6	*, Fa-5	hm.t=f mr.t=f	no	standing facing	doorway thickness	long	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smell lotus

Table B-10

TABLE B: Wives of Tomb Owners

Tomb Detail				Figure of Wife			Scene		Accessories							
Number	Name	PM	Date	No. wives/stance	Term	Touching	Scene	Wall Position	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Head Gear	Sandals	Holding
P 133b	Sbnj[l]	V.232	VI.4-6	*, Em-3	hm.t=f	no	standing in front on baseline - fowling	west wall	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	fill & st	nil	smell lotus
P 134	□k3-jb	V.232-3	VI.4-6	*, Fk-?	hm.t=f mr.t=f	no	standing facing seated TO	north wall	damage	damage	nil	damage	V st sh	damage	nil	nil
P 135	Hwj	V.235	VI.3-4	*, Fi	hm.t=f	no	standing in register below	pillar	short	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	bread
P 139	Sn-ms	V.237-8	VI-FIP	*, no depiction	hm.t=f	N/A	N/A	false door	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P 140	Sbk-htp	V.239	VI-FIP	*, Fb-7	hm.t=f	no	standing behind	pillar	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	bread
P 141	IInw-Hnm.w	V.240	VI.4-6	*, Fa-3;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	no;	standing facing;	pillar;	short;	yes;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
P 145	St-k3(j)	VI.L-FIP		Fa-3	hm.t=f mr.t=f	no	standing facing	pillar	long	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smell lotus
				*, Bc-8;	'his wife';	yes;	standing behind;	pillar;	l tri;	yes;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	lotus;
				no depiction;	damage;	N/A;	seated at offering table;	north wall;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;	N/A;
P 146	Jm}-Ppjj/Jm}-Mrjj-R	VI.L		no depiction	damage	N/A	standing behind	north wall	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
				**, Ao-7;	hm.t=f mr.t=f;	yes;	seated beside seated TO to TO's left;	statue;	shoulders;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
P 148	Hwj/Ttj-jkr	VI - VI.7		Fg	hm.t	no	seated alone at offering table	stela	shoulders	nil	damage	nil	V st sh	nil	damage	nil
				*, Ee-2	hm.[t]=f	no	kneeling beneath - fishing	north wall	l tri	nil	N/V	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	lotus & hoopoe

Table B-11

Table C: Inscriptions of Wives

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Wall Position</i>
G 024	3ht-htp	III.58	V.M or later	I	hm.t=f	entrance drum
G 026	Jn-h3.f	III.60	OK.L	I	hm.t	lintel
G 029	3hw	III.62	V or later	I	hm.t=f	drum of false door west wall
G 032	Nfr-hr-n-Pth	III.63	V or later	I	hm.t mr.t=f	west wall
G 090	Tntj	III.97	VI	I	hm.t=f	drum
G 092	Rds	III.98	VI	I	hm.t=f	offering basin
G 108	Jn-k3.f	III.108	VI	I	hm.t=f mr.t=f	west wall
G 141	Hwfw- ^c nh	III.129	V	I	hm.t=f mr.t=f	offering stone
G 153	Htp-tt	III.140	VI	I	hm.t=f	libation basin
G 186	K3(.j)-hr-Pth/Ft-kt	III.166-7	VI.1-3	I	hm.t=f mr.t=f	block
G 201	Msdr	III.178	V-VI	I	hm.t=f mr.t=f	offering table
G 239	K3jj	III.211	V-VI	R/I	hm.t=f	north wall
G 261	Nj-k3.w-R ^c	III.232-3	IV.4-6	R/I	hm.t=f	north wall
G 304	Hnw	III.261	VI	I	hm.t=f mr.t=f	jamb false door
G 313	Špss-k3.f- ^c nh	III.272	V.9-VI.5	R/I	hm.t=f mr.t=f	outer jamb false door west wall
G 348	Nfr-hr-n-Pth	III.295	V-VI	I	hm.t=f	lintel
G 349	Rdj-nj-Pth	III.295	V-VI	I	hm.t=f	lintel & drum
G 357	Snb	III.302	V - VI	I	hmt=f	lintel
G 372	Sšmw	III.VVVV3(V-VI)	V-VI	I	hmt=f	block
G 373	Tntj	III.308	VI	I	hmt=f	lintel
S 010	Shtpw	III.439	IV	I	'wife'	offering basin
S 021	Smnhw-Pth/Jtwš	III.452	V.8	I	hmt=f	fragment
S 022	Nfr-sšm-Pth	III.453	VI	I	jm3hw[.t] hr jt=s nb.t jm3hw hr h[j]=s	left jamb false door
S 035	Pth-špss	III.464	V.6	I	hm.t=f	false door
S 063	3ht.j- ^c 3	III.500	III-IV.1	I	hm.t=f	block
S 095	Hjj		VI	I	hm.t=f mr.t=f	false door
S 106	Šm3	III.558	VI.7-FIP	I	hm.t=f mr.t=f	false door fragments
S 117	Sndm-jb	III.570	VI-FIP	I	hm.t	offering basin
S 118	Šdd-snfrw	III.V570	VI-FIP	I	hm.t=f	offering table
S 153	Pth-špss/Jmpjj	III.626-7	VI	I	'and wife'	outer wall
S 171	Jrn-k3-Pth	III.644	V.6-9E	R/I	hm.t=f	offering list west wall
S 186	R ^c -htp	III.690	V.M-L	I	hm.t=f mr.t=f	lintel above door
S 191	K3.j-m-tnnt	III.692	V	R/I	hm.t=f	offering table
S 195	Nj-k3.w-R ^c	III.697	V.3-6?	R/I	hm.t=f mr.t=f nb.t jm3hw[.t]	lower lintel of false door west wall
S 210	Mr.w	III.732	V	I	hm.t=f mr.t=f	panel
S 232	K3(.j)-hnt/Khnt	III.768	V-VI	I	hm.t=f; hm.t=f	offering table
S 235	Ntr-nswt/Ntr-pw-nswt		V.6	R/I	hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw[.t] hr hj=s	lintel false door
P 016	Špss-k3.w	IV.137	VI.2	I	hm.t=f mr.t=f	façade
P 026	Ttj- ^c nh/Jj-m-htp	IV.191-2	VI.1-2	R/I	hm.t=f mr.t=f hs.t=f	east wall
P 028	Ppjj- ^c nh-wr	IV.239	VI.3-4E	I	hm.t=f mr.t=f	false door west wall
P 094	Tmrrj	V.28	VI.3-7	I	hm.t=f	east wall
P 139	Sn-ms	V.237-8	FIP?	I	hm.t=f	false door

TABLE D: Wives on False Doors

Tomb Details				Figure of Wife			Scene		Accessories							
<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. wives/stance</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Touching</i>	<i>Scene</i>	<i>False Door Position</i>	<i>Wig</i>	<i>Bracelets</i>	<i>Anklelets</i>	<i>Collars</i>	<i>Dress</i>	<i>Head Gear</i>	<i>Sandals</i>	<i>Holding</i>
G 007	<i>3ht.j-htp</i>	III.49	VI	*; Bi-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	lintel [southern - his]	long	yes	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 017	<i>Shm-k3.j</i>	III.53	V.L - V1.E	*; Bi-6.5	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	lintel [his]	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 027	<i>Mr-nswt</i>	III.61	V	*; Fd-8.5;	<i>hm.t</i> ;	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel [his]	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 044	<i>Tf-nn</i>	III.69	VI	*; Fc-7	<i>hm.t</i>	no	seated behind on same chair legs in front	panel [object]	l tri	yes	yes	broad & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 068	<i>3h-mrw.t-mswt</i>	III.80-81	V.9-V1.1	*; Ab-7	<i>mr.t</i>	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	panel [northern - his]	to shoulder	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 077	<i>Nj-mstj</i>	III.85	probably VI	*; Ba-7; Bb-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	yes; yes	standing behind; standing behind;	left jamb [his]; right jamb	l tri; l tri	nil; nil	nil; nil	broad; broad	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 093	<i>Mddj</i>	III.98	VI	*; Fg; Fi-8+; Fi	name; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; name	no; no; no	seated alone at offering table; standing alone; standing alone	panel [object]; left jamb; central jamb	l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; one; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	V st sh; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil
G 099	<i>Snb</i>	III.101	VI.5-VII	Fg; Fg	name; name	no; no	seated alone; seated alone	right jamb [his]; panel [hers]	short; l tri	multiple; yes	yes; no?	broad; dog	V st sh; sheath?	nil; nil	nil; nil?	smell coiled lotus; nil
G 107	<i>Mnj</i> [II]	III.107-8	VI.L	*; Ba-7; Fh-7; Fa-8	name; <i>hm.t=f</i> ; name	yes; no; no	standing behind; kneeling facing TO in boat; standing facing	panel [1st - object]; lower lintel; panel [2nd - object]	l tri; short; short	one visible; N/V; nil	nil; nil; nil	br & dog; N/V; nil	V st sh; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; smell lotus; smell lotus & holding bird
G 127	<i>Sn-sn</i>	III.118	late OK	*; Fe-8+	<i>hm.t=f nb.t jm3hw.t {t hr} hj=s</i>	no	seated opposite left of offering table	panel	l tri	yes	nil	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 128	<i>Mrw-k3.j</i>	III.118-9	VI	*; Ab-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	lintel [northern]	l tri	one visible	yes	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 133	<i>Nfr-n</i>	III.120-1	VI	*; Ab-7	name	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	right jamb [southern - his]	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 136	<i>Špsj</i>	III.121	VI	*; Fd-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel [his]	l tri	yes	nil	dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 137	<i>Hsjj</i>	III.122	VI	*; Fd-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel [his]	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 141a	<i>Hwfw-ʕnh</i>	III.129-130	V	*; Fd-6.5; Fi-6.5	name; name	no; no	seated opposite right of offering table; standing alone	panel [southern - his]; right outer jamb	l tri; l tri	nil; nil	yes; nil	dog; dog	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 142	<i>K3.j-m-ʕnh</i>	III.131-3	V.L	*; Fg; Fa-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	no; no	seated alone; standing alone	lintel [southern-hers]; left jamb [southern-hers]	long; long	nil; nil	nil; nil	broad; broad	sheath; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 144	<i>Mdw-nfr</i>	III.133-4	V	*; Ab-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	panel [southern - his]	l tri	nil	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 155	<i>ʕnh-tf</i>	III.141	V-VI	*; Ba-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	yes	standing behind	right jamb [his]	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 157	<i>Ssm-nfr</i> [I]	III.142-3	V.2-3	*; Fd-7	name	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel [northern]	short	yes	yes	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 216	<i>K3.j-m-tnnt</i>	III.195	V	*; Fg; Fg; Fi; Fi; Fi; Fi	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s</i>	no; no; no; no; no; no	seated alone at offering table; seated alone; standing alone; standing alone; standing alone; standing alone	panel [hers]; lower lintel; left outer jamb; left inner jamb; right inner jamb; right outer jamb	l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	V st sh; sheath; sheath; sheath; sheath; sheath	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; smell lotus; smell lotus; smell lotus; smell lotus; smell lotus;
G 231	<i>Rʕ-hʕ.f-ʕnh</i>	III.207-8	V.6	*; Ab-7; Ab-7	<i>hm.t=f</i> ; name	yes; yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind; seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind	panel [southern - his]; panel [central - hers]	l tri; l tri	nil; nil	nil; nil	broad; broad	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 249	<i>Nfr-k3[.j]</i>		VE	*; Fe-8+	<i>jm3h[.t]hr hnwt=s</i>	no	seated opposite left of offering table	panel [hers]	l tri	multiple	yes	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 254	<i>Njsw-sʕnh</i>	III.220	VI	*; Fi-7; Fi-8+	<i>hm.t=f jm3hw.t=f hm-k3</i> <i>hm.t=f</i> ; <i>jm3hw.t hj=s</i>	no; no	standing alone; standing alone	right jamb [southern - his]; right jamb [northern - hers]	l tri; l tri	one; nil	nil; nil	broad; damage	V st sh; damage	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 255	<i>Njsw-hnw</i>	III.220	VI	*; Fd-6.5	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel [object]	damage	nil	nil	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 266	<i>Hwj-n-Pth</i>	III.237	V.L or later	*; Ab-7; Ab-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	yes; yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind; seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind	lower lintel [northern]; lower lintel [southern]	l tri; long	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; damage	sheath; sheath	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 278 b	<i>Jn-k3.f</i>	III.247	VE	*; Bh-7?; Fd-7	<i>hm.t=f {mr}.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	yes; no	seated behind on same chair legs behind; seated opposite right of offering table	lintel [northern - his]; panel [northern - his]	l tri; l tri	nil; nil	nil; yes	broad; broad	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 279	<i>Nj-ʕnh-hnm.w</i>	III.247-8	VI	*; Fi; Fi	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	no; no	standing alone register below TO; standing alone register below TO	left jamb [northern his]; right jamb [northern - his]	l tri; l tri	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; dog	sheath; sheath	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 281	<i>Nfr-hww</i>	III.248-9	V-VI	*; damage	<i>hm.t=f</i>	damage	seated behind damage	lintel [his]	damage	damage	damage	damage	damage	damage	damage	damage
G 300	<i>K3-mnj</i>	III.260	V	*; Fd-7; Fd-8; Bj-8	<i>hm.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f</i>	no; no; yes	seated oppose right of offering table; seated oppose right of offering table; seated behind on same chair legs behind	panel [southern - his]; panel [northern - his]; lintel [northern]	l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	sheath; sheath; sheath	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil
G 301	<i>Špss-3htj</i>	III.260	VI	*; Bi-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs not visible	panel [his]	long	nil	N/V	broad	sheath	nil	N/V	nil
G 302	<i>Ssmw</i>	III.260	VI	*; Fg	<i>nb.t jm3hw.t hj=s rʕ nb mr.t=f</i> <i>rʕ nb hs.t=f</i>	no	seated alone at offering table	panel [northern - hers] with inscription on left outer jamb	long	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 312 b	<i>Nswt-wsrt</i>	III.272	VI	*; Fi-8+	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	standing alone	left jamb [central - his]	l tri	nil	nil	br & dog	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 312 c	<i>Nj-ʕnh-Rʕ</i>	III.272	VI	*; Fi-8+	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	standing alone	left jamb [southern - his]	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 324	<i>Mr-ʕnh.f</i>	III.278-9	VI.1-2	*; Bjʔ-7; Fe-7	damage; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	yes; no	seated behind on same chair legs behind; seated opposite right of offering table	panel [southern - his]; panel [northern - hers]	long; long	N/V; N/V	N/V; N/V	N/V; N/V	sheath; sheath	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 328	<i>Nfr.t-nswt</i>	III.281	V	*; Fe-8; Fi-6.5	<i>hm.t=f</i> ; name	no; no	seated opposite right of offering table; standing alone	panel [his]; right inner jamb	l tri; l tri	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; broad	sheath; sheath	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 329 a	<i>Tntj</i>	III.281	V	*; Bh-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind	panel	l tri	one visible	nil	dog	sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 331 a	<i>Nj-m3ʕt-Rʕ</i>	III.282-4	V.9	*; Fg; Fg; Fg; Fi; Fi; Fi; Fi	<i>jm3h.t hr hj=s mr.t</i> ; damage; <i>jm3hw.t mr.t hj=s</i> ; name; name; name; name	no; no; no; no; no; no	seated alone; seated alone at offering table; seated alone; standing alone; standing alone; standing alone	lintel [facade-hers]; panel; lower lintel; left outer jamb; left inner jamb; right inner jamb; right outer jamb	l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; damage; N/V; no; no; no	nil; nil; N/V; one; one; yes	N/V; damage; N/V; dog; br & dog; br & dog;	sheath; sheath; sheath; V st sh; sheath; sheath	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	smell lotus; nil; smell lotus; nil; nil; nil
G 333	<i>Jmbjj</i>	III.284-5	V.9-VI	*; Fg	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	seated separately	lintel [northern - hers]	l tri	nil	damage	nil	sheath	nil	damage	nil
G 334	<i>ʔjj</i>	III.285	V.L or later	*; Ab-7; Ab-7; Bd-7; Aa-7;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; damage; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	yes; yes; yes; yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind; seated behind - damage; standing behind; standing behind	lintel [his]; panel; left outer jamb; right outer jamb	l tri; damage; l tri; l tri	nil; damage; nil; nil	nil; damage; nil; nil	nil; damage; dog; nil	sheath; damage; V st sh; sheath	nil; damage; nil; nil	nil; damage; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil

Table D-1

TABLE D: Wives on False Doors

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. wives/stance</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Touching</i>	<i>Scene</i>	<i>False Door Position</i>	<i>Wig</i>	<i>Bracelets</i>	<i>Anklets</i>	<i>Collars</i>	<i>Dress</i>	<i>Head Gear</i>	<i>Sandals</i>	<i>Holding</i>
G 335	<i>Pth-sdβ/Fj</i>	III.285	V.M or later	*; Fd-7; Fi-8	<i>hm.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f</i>	no; no	seated opposite right of offering table; standing alone	panel [his]; right outer jamb	l tri; l tri	yes; yes	yes; yes	dog; dog	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 338	<i>Nfr-htp</i>	III.286-7	V.6-9	*; Fg; Fg	<i>jm3hw.t hm.t=f</i> ; name	no; no	seated left of offering table; seated right of offering table	panel [northern - hers]; panel [northern - hers]	l tri; l tri	nil; nil	nil; nil	broad; broad	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 354	<i>Nfr-n-Hwfw</i>	III.299	V	*; Ab-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	seated behind same chair at offering table legs behind	panel [object]	l tri	nil	yes	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 356	<i>Ppjj-nfr/ Mrij-R^c. nfr/ K3r</i>	III.301	VI.2-7	*; Fg;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ;	no;	seated alone at offering table;	panel [hers];	l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	damage;	smelling unguent;
				Fi;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ;	no;	standing alone;	left outer jamb;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi;	name;	no;	standing alone;	right outer jamb;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi;	name;	no;	standing alone;	left inner jamb;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
G 358	<i>Tj</i>	III.302	V or VI	Fi	name	no	standing alone	right inner jamb	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
				*; Fd-7;	<i>hm.t</i> ;	no;	seated opposite right of offering table;	panel [1 - central];	l tri;	one;	nil;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi-7;	end of name;	no;	standing alone;	right jamb [1];	l tri;	nil;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fd-7;	name;	no;	seated opposite right of offering table;	panel false [2 - southern];	l tri;	nil;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
G 359	<i>Wš-k3.j</i>	III.303	V	Fi-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ;	no	standing alone	right jamb [2]	l tri	damage	damage	br & dog	V st sh;	nil	damage	damage
				*; Fd-7;	<i>hm.t=f</i> ;	no;	seated opposite right of offering table;	panel [his];	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi	name	no	standing alone	right inner jamb	l tri	yes	yes	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
				*; Fd-8;	<i>hmt=f</i> ;	no;	seated opposite right of offering table;	panel [his];	l tri;	nil;	no;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	cloth;
G 363	<i>ḥh-ḥ3.f</i>	III.306	IV or later	Aa-8	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	standing behind	right jamb	l tri	yes	yes	damage	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
G 369	<i>Snn-nw</i>	III.307	V.M or later	*; Fd-8; Fi-8	<i>hmt=f</i> ; <i>hmt=f mr.t=f</i>	no; no	seated opposite right of offering table; standing alone	panel [object]; right inner jamb	l tri; l tri	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; broad	sheath; sheath	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
G 376	<i>Nfr-šts</i>	V.3-4		**; Bc-8;	<i>hmt=f</i> ;	yes;	standing behind;	lintel [central -hers];	l tri;	multiple;	yes;	nil	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi;	name;	no;	standing alone;	right inner jamb;	l tri;	multiple;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Fi	<i>jm3hw.t hr hj=s</i> ;	no	standing alone	left jamb [northern - hers]	l tri	nil	damage	br & dog	V st sh	nil	damage	nil
				*; Fe-7; Aa-7; Aa-7; Fi	<i>hm.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f</i> ; Name	no; yes; yes; no	seated opposite left of offering table; standing behind; standing behind; standing alone	panel [object]; left jamb; right jamb; left inner thickness	l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; nil; nil	yes; yes; yes; nil	broad; br & dog; br & dog; br & dog	sheath; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; lotus
S 020	<i>ḥntj-nfr</i>	III.451	V or later	*; no depiction	<i>jm3hw[.t] hr hj=s</i>	N/A	N/A	[northern - hers]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S 028	<i>ḥnh-k3k3.j</i>	III.458	VL	*; no depiction-Fi	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f nb.t jm3h[w.t] hr hj=s</i>	no	standing alone	right inner jamb [his]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S 040	<i>Tjj</i>	III.468-78	V.6-9	*; Fg;	name;	no;	seated alone at offering table;	panel [1st corridor - hers];	l tri;	nil;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fg;	<i>jm3hw.t hr ntr ʕ3 hr rmbw</i> ;	no;	seated alone at offering table;	lower lintel;	l tri;	damage;	no;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi;	<i>jm3h[.w]t hr hj=s mr.t hj=s jm3hw.t</i> ;	no;	standing alone;	left outer jamb;	l tri;	multiple;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi;	<i>bmr nt mrw.t hft hj</i> ;	no;	standing alone;	left inner jamb;	l tri;	multiple;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi;	<i>bmr nt mrw.t hft hj</i> ;	no;	standing alone;	right inner jamb;	l tri;	multiple;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi;	<i>jm3h[w].t hr hj=s</i> ;	no;	standing alone;	right outer jamb;	l tri;	multiple;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi;	name;	no;	standing alone;	central jamb;	l tri;	nil;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi;	name	no	standing alone;	central jamb	l tri	nil	no	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 046	<i>Tntj</i>	III.482	IV.4-V.E	*; Fd-7;	<i>hm.t=f</i> ;	no;	seated opposite right of offering table;	panel;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	standing alone	left jamb	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 048	<i>Nj-ḥnh-šhmt</i>	III.482	V.2	*; Fd-7;	<i>hm.t=f</i> ;	no;	seated opposite right of offering table;	panel [his];	l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fb-7;	<i>hmt=f</i> ;	no;	standing behind;	left jamb;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fb-7	<i>hmt=f</i>	no	standing behind	right jamb	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
				*; Fg;	Name;	no;	seated alone at offering table;	panel [central - hers];	l tri;	yes;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
S 049	<i>Tp-m-ḥnh</i>	III.483	V.1-6	Fi;	<i>hm.t=f</i> ;	no;	standing alone;	right jamb;	l tri;	yes;	yes;	br & dog;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi	name	no	standing alone	left jamb	l tri	yes	yes	br & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
				*; Aa-7	<i>jm3hw[.t] hr hj=s</i>	yes	standing behind	left jamb [his]	l tri	nil	nil	br & dog	V st sh	lotuses	nil	nil
S 057	<i>Sšm.w</i>	III.492	V.M	*; Aa-7	<i>jm3hw[.t] hr hj=s</i>	yes	standing behind	left jamb [his]	l tri	nil	nil	br & dog	V st sh	lotuses	nil	nil
S 059	<i>K3.j-m-ḳd</i>	III.494	V	*; Fe-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel [his]	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 062	<i>Nj-k3.w-Ḥr</i>	III.498	V.9	*; Fg;	name;	no;	seated alone at offering table;	panel [northern - hers];	l tri;	one multiple;	one;	br & dog;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Be-7;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ;	yes;	standing behind;	left jamb;	l tri;	one multiple visible;	nil;	broad;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Be-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f nb.t jm3h[.wt] hr hj=s</i>	yes	standing behind	right jamb	l tri	nil	nil	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil
S 070	<i>Jnb3</i>	III.506	V.L-VI	*; Fd-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel [object]	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
S 072a & b	<i>Jsb.w & Pth-špss</i>	V.L-VI		**; Bg?-7; Bg-7	<i>hm.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s</i> ; <i>hm.t=f jm3[hw.t h]r hj[=s]</i>	yes; yes	standing behind; standing behind;	right jamb [object]; left jamb	damage; l tri	damage; nil	damage; damage	damage; broad	damage; V st sh	nil; nil	damage; damage	nil; nil
S 087b	<i>K3(.j)-m-snw & Wr-ddd-Pth</i>	III.541-2	V.6-8	*; Fd-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel [northern - his]	l tri	nil	nil	dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 098	<i>Tij/K3-jn-n(.j))</i>	VI.M		*; Fb-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	no	standing behind	left outer jamb [his]	short	yes	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 103	<i>Rm-nj/Mr-wj</i>	VI.1L-2E		**; Fg;	name;	no;	seated alone;	upper lintel [southern - hers];	l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Fg;	name;	no;	seated alone;	panel;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fg;	name;	no;	seated alone;	lower lintel;	l tri;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Fi;	name;	no;	standing alone;	left outer jamb;	short;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	fill & st;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Fi;	name;	no;	standing alone;	left inner jamb;	short;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	fill & st;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Fi;	name;	no;	standing alone;	right inner jamb;	short;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	fill & st;	nil;	smell lotus;
				Fi	name	no	standing alone	right outer jamb	short	nil	nil	nil	sheath	fill & st	nil	smell lotus
				*; Aa-7	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	yes	standing behind	side piece false door [object]	l tri	nil	nil	damage	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 104	<i>Gmnj</i>	III.545	VI-FIP	*; N/A	<i>jm3hw.t hm.t=f</i>	N/A	standing behind	right side piece false door [object]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S 106	<i>Šm3</i>	III.558	VI.7-FIP	*; N/A	<i>jm3hw.t hm.t=f</i>	N/A	standing behind	right side piece false door [object]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S 107	<i>Jjj</i>	III.566	V.8	*; Fi;	<i>hm.t=f</i> ;	no;	standing alone;	central jamb [hers];	l tri;	yes;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fa-8	<i>hm.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s</i>	no	standing alone	right jamb	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 109	<i>Kjj</i>	III.567	VI.7-FIP	*; Ff-8 Fi-8	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; name	no; no	seated opposite right of separate offering table; standing behind	panel [object]; jamb	N/A; N/A	N/V; N/V	N/A; N/A	N/A; N/A	N/A; N/A	N/A; N/A	N/A; N/A	smell lotus; nil
				*; no depiction-Fi	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	no	standing facing	right jamb [object]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S 119	<i>Pr-sn</i>	III.577-8	V.2-3	*; Fi-2.5;	<i>hm.t=f</i> ;	no;	standing alone;	left inner jamb [his];	l tri;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Fi-2.5	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	standing alone	right inner jamb	l tri	nil	damage	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
S 120	<i>Ḥnm-htp</i>	III.578-9	V.6-8E	*; Bb-7; damage	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; damage	yes; damage	standing behind; standing behind	left jamb [his]; right jamb	l tri; damage	one visible; damage	yes; yes	br & dog; damage	V st sh; damage	nil; damage	nil; nil	nil; damage

Table D-2

TABLE D: Wives on False Doors

Number	Name	PM	Date	No. wives/stance	Term	Touching	Scene	False Door Position	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Head Gear	Sandals	Holding
S 121	<i>Nn-<u>h</u>ft-k3.j</i>	III.580-1	V.2-6	*, Fd-7; Bc-7; Bc-7	<i>hm.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f jm3h.wt hr hj=s</i> ; <i>hm.t=f jm3h.wt hr hj=s</i>	no; yes; yes	seated opposite right of offering table; standing behind; standing behind	panel [his]; left outer jamb; right outer jamb	l tri; l tri; l tri	yes; nil; yes	nil; nil; nil	broad; broad; broad	V st sh; V st; sheath	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil
S 125	<i>Nfr-jrt-nf</i>	III.583-4	V.6-9	*, Aa-7; Aa-7; Bd-7; Bd-7	<i>hm.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f</i>	yes; yes; yes; yes	standing behind; standing behind; standing behind; standing behind	left jamb [southern - his]; right jamb [southern]; left jamb [northern]; right jamb [northern]	l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri	yes; yes; nil; one visible	damage; yes; yes; yes	br & dog; br & dog; br & dog; br & dog	sheath; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil
S 127	<i>Mnw-nfr</i>	III.586	V-VI	*, no depiction-Fd?	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
S 131	<i>Shm-k3.j</i>	III.596	V.6-8E	*, Fc.6.5; Eq-3	damage; <i>hm.t=f</i>	no; no	seated behind on separate chair left of offering table; standing in front	panel [his]; right jamb	damage; l tri	damage; nil	damage; nil	damage; broad	damage; V st sh	damage; nil	damage; nil	lotus; nil
S 140	<i>Nsw-wsrt</i>	III.611	V-VI	**, Fi	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	standing alone	right jamb [his]	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 141	<i>Pr-ndw</i>	III.611-2	VI	*, Fd-8	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 152	\square <i>r-mrw/Mrrjj</i>	III.626	VI.7	*, Fg; Fg; Fi; Fi; Fi	name; name; name; name; name	no; no; no; no; no	seated alone at offering table; seated alone; standing alone; standing alone; standing alone	panel [central - hers]; lintel; left inner jamb; right inner jamb; right outer jamb	l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	smell lotus; smell lotus; smell lotus; smell lotus; smell lotus
S 164	<i>Jj-k3.j</i>	III.637	V	*, Fd-8; Fp-7	Name ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t</i>	no; no	seated opposite right of offering table; standing alone	panel [his]; right jamb	l tri; l tri	multiple; multiple	yes; yes	br & dog; br & dog	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; smell lotus
S 168a	<i>K3-<u>h</u>3.j</i>	III.639-41	V.6	*, Fi-7; Fg; Fi	<i>hm.t=f</i> ; name; <i>nb.t jm3h[w.t] hr hj=s</i> ;	no; no; no	standing alone; seated at offering table; standing alone	right jamb [1 central - his]; panel [2 central - hers]; central jamb [hers];	l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; nil	yes; nil; nil	broad; nil; nil	V st sh; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil
S 168c	<i>Wr-b3.w</i>	III.639-41	V.6	*, Fd-8; Fi	<i>hm.t=f</i> ; name	no; no	seated opposite right of offering table; standing alone	panel [his]; right jamb	l tri; l tri	yes; nil	yes; nil	br & dog; nil	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
S 171	<i>Jrj-n-k3-Pth</i>	III.644	V.6-9E	*?*, Aa-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	standing behind	right inner jamb [his]	l tri	damage	damage	damage	damage	nil	damage	damage
S 188	<i>Jnpw-<u>h</u>^c</i>	III.691	V.6L-9	*, Fr-7	<i>hm.t=f jm3hw.t</i>	no	seated opposite right of TO	lintel [object]	l tri	one	nil	dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 191	<i>K3.j-m-tmnt</i>	III.692	V	*, Fi	<i>hm.t=f jm3hw.t [hr] hj=s r^c nb</i>	no	standing alone	right jamb [his]	l tri	yes	no	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil
S 195	<i>Nj-k3.w-R^c</i>	III.697	V.3-6	*, Bl-7; Fe-7; N/A; Fi-7; Fi; Fi; Fp-7; N/A	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f nb.t jm3hw.t hr hj=s</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f nb.t</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw[t.t]</i> ; <i>nb.t jm3hw[t.t] hr hj=s</i> ; <i>nb.t jm3hw[t.t]</i> ; <i>hm.t=f</i> ; name; <i>hm.t=f</i>	yes; no; N/A; no; no; no; no; N/A	seated behind on same chair legs in front; seated opposite right of offering table; inscription; standing alone; standing alone; standing alone; standing embracing mother; inscription	upper lintel [hers]; panel; lower lintel; left inner jamb; central jamb; right outer jamb; left outer jamb;	l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; l tri; N/A	N/V; multiple; N/A; one; yes; yes; nil; N/A	yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; yes; N/A	br & dog; br & dog; br & dog; br & dog; br & dog; br & dog; N/A	V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; V st sh; N/A	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; N/A	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; N/A	nil; nil; nil; nil; smell lotus; embracing mother; N/A
S 199	<i>Wr-jr-n-Pth</i>	III.699-700	V.3-5	*, Fd-7; Fi-7; Fi-7	<i>hm.t=f</i> ; <i>jm3hw.t hj=s</i> ; name	no; no; no	seated opposite right of offering table; standing alone; standing alone	panel [northern - hers]; left inner jamb; right inner jamb	l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; yes; nil	nil; yes; nil	nil; br & dog; broad	sheath; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil
S 211	<i>S3-mrjj</i>	III.734-5	V.L	*, Dc-7	[<i>hm.t=f</i>] <i>mr.t=f jm3hw.t hr hj=s</i>	yes	face to face embrace	left outer jamb [his]	l tri	multiple	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 214	<i>K3-<u>d</u>3</i>	III.736	V	*, Fe-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel [his]	l tri	yes	yes	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 217	<i>S3b</i>	III.736	VI.L	*, Fi-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	standing behind TO seated at offering table	left of panel [his]	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 220	<i>Jj-wn/Shnt-k3</i>	III.739	V	*, Fd-7; Fi	name; <i>hm.t=f</i>	no; no	seated opposite right of offering table; standing alone	panel [object]; right jamb	l tri; l tri	nil; yes	nil; yes	broad; dog	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
S 221	<i>Shtp</i>	III.740-1	VI.L	*, Fd-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	no	seated opposite right of offering table	panel [object]	l tri	nil	nil	N/V	?V st sh	nil	nil	nil
S 235	<i>Ntr-nsw.t/Ntr-pw-nswt</i>		V.6	*, Fe-7; Fi-6.5;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw[t.t] hr hj=s</i> ;	no; no;	seated opposite right of offering table; standing alone;	panel [object - his]; right inner jamb;	l tri; l tri;	one; nil;	nil; nil;	nil; nil;	V st sh; sheath;	nil; nil;	nil; nil;	nil; nil;
				Fg; N/A;	name; <i>hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3h[w.t] hr hj=s</i> ;	no; N/A;	seated alone at offering table; inscription;	panel [hers]; upper lintel [hers];	l tri; N/A;	nil; N/A;	nil; N/A;	nil; N/A;	sheath; N/A;	nil; N/A;	nil; N/A;	nil; N/A;
				Fi; Fi	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ; name	no; no	standing alone; standing alone	left outer jamb [hers]; right inner jamb [hers]	l tri; no	nil; nil	nil; nil	broad; nil	V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil	nil; nil	nil; nil
P 005	<i>Nj-k3-<u>n</u>h</i>	IV.131	V.1-3	*, Fi-7	<i>hm[t.t]</i> ; name; damage	no; no; no	standing alone; seated opposite right of offering table; standing alone	right jamb [northern - hers]; panel [northern]; right jamb [southern - his]	short; l tri; l tri	nil; nil; one visible	nil; nil; nil	broad; nil; damage	V st sh; V st sh; damage	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	lotus; lotus; lotus
P 025	<i>Mrw</i>		VI.4-5	*, Fi; Fi; Fi; Fi; Fi; Fi; Fi	name; name; name; name; name; <i>jm3hw.t hr hnwt=s</i> ; <i>jm3hw.t hr nb=s</i>	no; no; no; no; no; no; no	seated alone at offering table; standing alone; standing alone; standing alone; standing alone; standing alone; standing alone	panel [southern - hers]; left outer jamb; left central jamb; left inner jamb; right inner jamb; right central jamb; right outer jamb	damage; damage; damage; damage; damage; damage; damage	damage; damage; damage; damage; damage; damage; damage	damage; damage; damage; damage; damage; damage; damage	sheath; sheath; sheath; sheath; sheath; sheath; sheath	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil; nil	nil; smell lotus; smell lotus; smell lotus; smell lotus; smell lotus; smell lotus	
P 029	<i>Hwn-wh</i>	IV.239-41	VI.2L	*, Fi	name	no	standing alone	right inner jamb [his]	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	smell lotus
P 050	<i>K3(j)-<u>h</u>nt</i>		V.E	*, Fa-7; Fd-8; Fi; Fi	<i>mr.t jb nt hj=s</i> ; nil; name; name	no; no; no; no	standing alone; seated opposite right of offering table; standing alone; standing alone	right jamb [southern - his]; panel [northern - hers]; left jamb [northern]; right jamb [northern]	l tri; long; l tri; l tri	damage; nil; damage; damage	damage; damage; damage; damage	damage; nil; dog; nil;	damage; sheath; sheath; sheath	nil; nil; nil; nil;	damage; damage; damage; damage;	damage; nil; damage; damage
P 072	<i>Dw3-Mnw</i>		V.8?	**, Bj-7?; Bc-8; Bc-8?	<i>hm.[t=f]</i> ; ...t; <i>h.m.t[=f]</i>	yes; yes; yes	seated behind on same chair at offering table legs behind; standing behind; standing behind	panel [his]; left jamb; right jamb	l tri; l tri; l tri	multiple; damage; nil	yes; damage; damage	broad; br & dog; damage	sheath; V st sh; V st sh	damage; damage; damage	nil; damage; damage	nil; nil; nil
P 076	\square <i>sjj-Mnw</i>		V.8-9	**, Fk-5; Fi	name; name	no; no	standing to right facing; standing alone	panel [northern - hers]; right jamb [northern]	l tri; damage	damage; one visible	damage; damage	br & dog; broad	V st sh; damage	nil; damage	damage; damage	lotus; lotus
P 099	<i>K3.j-m-nfr:t</i>	V. 35	IV-V.M-L	*, Fg; Fi; Fi; Fi	name; name; name	no; no; no	seated alone at offering table; standing alone; standing alone	lintel [northern - hers]; right jamb; left jamb	l tri; l tri; l tri	nil; one visible; damage	nil; yes; damage	nil; br & dog; broad	sheath; V st sh; V st sh	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil	nil; nil; nil

Table D-3

TABLE D: Wives on False Doors

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No. wives/stance</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Touching</i>	<i>Scene</i>	<i>False Door Position</i>	<i>Wig</i>	<i>Bracelets</i>	<i>Anklets</i>	<i>Collars</i>	<i>Dress</i>	<i>Head Gear</i>	<i>Sandals</i>	<i>Holding</i>
P 129	<i>K3r/Mrjj-R^c-nfr</i>	V.200	VI.1-6	**; Ab-7;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ;	yes;	seated behind same chair legs in front;	upper lintel [his];	short;	one visible;	yes;	broad;	V st sh;	fill & st;	nil;	nil;
				Eee-1;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ;	no;	kneeling beneath chair;	slab stela above false door;	short;	nil;	nil;	broad;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Ed-0.5;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ;	no;	kneeling in front;	slab stela above false door;	short;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Ae-7;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ;	yes;	standing behind;	lintel;	short;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
P 130	<i>Jsj</i>	V.201	V.8-VI.2	Fn-3.5	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i>	no	standing in front	right outer jamb	short	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil
				****; Eee-1;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ;	no;	kneeling beneath chair;	lintel [his];	short;	nil;	nil;	nil;	sheath;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Aa-7;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ;	yes;	standing behind;	left outer panel;	short;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
				Aa-7;	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ;	yes;	standing behind;	right outer panel;	short;	nil;	nil;	broad;	V st sh;	nil;	nil;	nil;
P 132	<i>Nfr</i>	FIP		no depiction	<i>hm.t=f mr.t=f</i> ;	N/A	kneeling at feet;	[northern] false door	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
				<i>ms n</i> ;			inscription;									
				<i>ms n</i> ;			inscription;									
				<i>ms n</i>			inscription									
P 139	<i>Sn-ms</i>	V.237-8	VI-FIP	*; Bh-7	<i>hm.t=f</i>	yes	seated behind on same chair legs behind	panel [his]	short	nil	N/V	broad	sheath	nil	N/V	nil
P 139	<i>Sn-ms</i>	V.237-8	VI-FIP	*; no depiction	<i>hm.t=f</i>	N/A	N/A	panel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P 146	<i>Jm3-Ppjj/Jm3-Mrjj-R^c</i>		VI.6-7	**; Fg	<i>hm.t</i>	no	seated alone at offering table	panel	shoulders	nil	damage	nil	V st sh	nil	damage	nil

Table D-4

TABLE E: Diminutive Wives

Tomb Detail			Scene	Figure		
Number	Name	Date	Scene	Position	Size	%
G 063	<i>K3(j)-hj.f</i>	VI.M	Viewing agriculture	St / Kn	2	48%
G 068	<i>3h-mrw-nswt</i>	V.9-VI.1	Fishing	St / Kn	2	50%
G 078	<i>Sndm-jb/Jntj</i>	V.8-9	Fishing; Fowling	St / Kn; St / Kn	2; ?	47?%; 29%
G 079	<i>Sndm-jb/Mhj</i>	V.9	Fishing; Fowling; Viewing musicians, punishment & cattle	St / Kn; St / Kn; Se / Kn	1; 1; 1.5	39%; 39%; 40%
G 080	<i>Mrjj-R^c-mr.j-^cnh- Pth/Nhb.w</i>	VI.2	Fishing	St / Kn	1.5	40%
G 085	<i>Mhw</i>	VI.1-2	Fishing	St / Kn?	2?	40%?
G 086	<i>Htp-nj-Pth</i>	VI.1	Offering table; Viewing agriculture	Se / Kn; Se / Kn	3; 2	63%; 50%
G 206	<i>Jdw</i>	VI.2-4E	Offering table; Offering table	Se / Kn; Se / Kn	1; 1	42%; 45%
G 312a	<i>Shm-^cnh-Pth</i>	VI	entrance thickness	St / St	3	54%
G 312 b	<i>Nswt-wsr.t</i>	VI	entrance thickness	St / St	3	51%
G 346	<i>Stw</i>	V-VI	children behind	St / St	3.5	60%
S 001	<i>Pth-špss</i>	V.6.L	Doorway thickness to Room 3; Doorway thickness to Room 4	Se / Kn; Se / Kn	2; 2	65%; 62%
S 007	<i>Jntj</i>	VI.1-2	Offering table	Se / Kn	1	28%
S 040	<i>Tij</i>	V.6-9	Viewing scribes; Dancers & Musicians below; Viewing offerings; Viewing offerings; Viewing agriculture; Viewing viticulture; Viewing crafts	St / Kn; Se / Kn; St / Kn; St / Kn; Se / Kn; St / Kn; Se / Kn	2; 2; 2; 2; 2; 2.5; 2	51%; 57%; 49%; 50%; 63%; 67%; 58%
S 050	<i>Ntr-wsr</i>	V.6-7	Right false door; Left of false door	Se / Kn; Se / Kn	2; 2	57%; 57%
S 056	<i>Phn-wj-k3.j</i>	V.6-8E	Viewing agriculture	Se / Kn	1.5	51%
S 060	<i>R^c.w-špss</i>	V.8	Fowling	St/ St	3.5	55%
S 074	<i>Nfr-sšm-R^c</i>	VI.1M-L	Pillar; Pillar; Pillar	St / Kn; St / Kn; St / Kn	1; 1; 1	26%; 26%; 28%
S 076	<i>Wd3-h3-Tij/ Nfr-sšm- Pth/Ššj</i>	VI.1-2	Offering table; Offering table	Se / Kn; Se / Kn	1.5; 1.5	39%; 40%
S 085	<i>K3.j-gmnj</i>	VI.1	Fishing; Fowling	St / St; St / St	2; 2	29%; 29%
S 086 a	<i>Mrrw-k3.j/Mrj</i>	VI.1M-L	Standing in front; Fowling; Fishing; Viewing calf & heron; Viewing crafts; Viewing offerings to statues; Couple standing; Couple standing with servants; Viewing animals; Viewing fruits; Couple standing; Offering table; Offering table; Viewing cloth & jars; Viewing cloth & jars; Viewing food offerings; Viewing cloth & jars; Viewing offerings; Viewing dancers; Couple standing; Couple standing; Viewing food offerings & chests; Viewing food offering & birds; Viewing boats; Viewing boats; Viewing boatmaking & feeding animals; Viewing children playing; Viewing agriculture	St / St; St / St; St / St; St / St; St / St; St / St; St / St; St / St; St / St; St / St; St / St; Se / Kn; Se / Kn; St / St; St / St; Se / Kn; Se / Kn; Se / Kn; St / St; St / St; St / St; St / St; Se / Kn; Se / Kn; Se / Kn; St / St; St / St; St / St; St / St; St / St; St / St; St / St	2; 2; 2; 2; 2; 2; 2.5; 2; 2; 2; 2; 1; 1; 2; 2; 1; 1; 1; 2; 2; 1; 1; 1; 2; 2; 2; 2; 2; 2; 2; 2; 2	36%; 35%; 32%; 29%; 32%; 34%; 45%; 45%; 26%; 26%; 32%; 35%; 36%; 28%; 28%; 37%; 38%; 37%; 26%; 33%; 27%; 36%; 33%; 43%; 40%; 31%; 31%; 32%

TABLE E: Diminutive Wives

Tomb Detail			Scene	Figure		
Number	Name	Date	Scene	Position	Size	%
S 086 b	<i>Mrjj-Tj/Mrj</i>	VI.1L-2	Viewing offering bearers; Viewing chests & jars; Viewing chests & jars	St / St; St / St; St / Kn	1.5; 2; 1	28%; 33%; 38%
S 088 a	<i>K3(j)-m-hst</i>	V.9	Seated behind separate chair	Se / Se	3.5	47%
S 091	<i>Jnw-Mnw</i>	VI.2	Fishing; Viewing boatmen fighting; At offering table	St / St; St / St; Se / Kn	2.5; 2; 2	45%; 38%; 57%
S 092	<i>S^cnh-wj-Pth/Htp-n(j)-Pth</i>	VI.1L	Fishing; Fowling	St / St; St / St	2; 2	34%; 33%
S 103	<i>Rm-nj/Mr-wj</i>	VI.1L-2E	Fishing; Fowling	St / Kn; St / Kn	1.5; 1.5	38%; 38%
S 105	<i>R^c-htp/Jtj</i>	VI-FIP	Block	St / St	2.5	43%
S 125	<i>Nfr-jrt-nf</i>	V.6-9	Fishing; Fowling	St / Kn; St/St	2; 2	50%; 60%
S 131	<i>Shm-k3.j</i>	V.6-8E	Right jamb false door	St / St	3	50%
S 142	<i>Mr.f-nb.f</i>	VI.1-2	Right of false door; Viewing butchers; Viewing butchers; Fowling; Fowling; Left of false door	St / Kn; St / Kn; St / Kn; St / St; St / St; St / Kn	1; 1.5; 1.5; 2; 2; 1.5	37%; 46%; 49%; 27%; 27%; 41%
S 144	<i>Ssm-nfr</i>	VI	Viewing bird trapping, cattle & boats	St / Kn	2	59%
S 146	<i>Mhw</i>	VI.2M-3	Fishing; Fowling	St / Kn; St / Kn	2; 2	44%; 47%
S 150	<i>Jjj</i>	VI.2-FIP	Left doorway thickness	St / St	2	33%
S 152	<i>Hr-mrw/Mrrjj</i>	VI.7	Fishing	St / Kn	2	44%
S 159	<i>Nj-^cnh-Ppjj/Nj-^cnh-mrjj-R^c</i>	VI.6-FIP	Right facade; Left facade	St / Kn ; St / Kn	1; 1	20%; 25%
S 170a	<i>Nj-^cnh-Hnmw</i>	V.6L-7	Fowling; Viewing desert animals; Fowling	St / St; St / St; St / Kn	2.5; 3; 1.5	40%; 38%; 40%
S 170b	<i>Hnm.w-htp</i>	V.6L-7	Fishing; Viewing desert animals; Fishing	St / St; St / St; St / Kn	2.5; 3; 2 44%	39%; 43%; 44%
S 171	<i>Jrj.n -k3-Pth</i>	V.6	Fishing	St / St	4	60%
S 172a	<i>Shnt3</i>	V.6-8	Fowling	St / St?	3.5?	max. 58%
S 173	<i>Mttj</i>	VI.1-2	Fowling	St / Kn	2	47%
S 176	<i>Jpj</i>	VI.2-7	Viewing offering bearers & boats	Se? / Kn	1.5	37%
P 002	<i>Jttj/S^cdw</i>	VI.1-2	Fishing; Viewing furniture making; Fowling; Viewing offerings	St / St; St / St; St / St; St / St	2; 2; 2; 2	33%; 24%; 44%; 26%
P 010	<i>Hw-ns</i>	V.9-VI	Fowling	St / Kn	3	63%
P 034	<i>Hm-R^c/Js^j [I]</i>	VI	Entrance jamb; Viewing scribes & rending of accounts; Viewing boats & scribes; Viewing boats & dancers	St / Kn; St / Kn; Se / Kn; Se / Kn	1.5; 2; 2; 1.5	40%; 47%; 62%; 45%
P 037	<i>Jbj</i>	VI.3-4E	Entrance thickness; Fowling; Fishing; Viewing animals	St / St; St / Kn; St / Kn; St / Kn	3; 1; 1; 1	48%; 30%; 30%; 30%
P 038 a	<i>D^cw</i>	VI.1-2	Viewing agriculture; Viewing boating	St / St; St / St	2; 1.5	33%; 30%
P 043	<i>Ppjj-^cnh/Hnjj-km</i>	VI.4-6	Fowling; Viewing offerings	St / St; St / St	2.5; 2	40%; 33%
P 045	<i>Ppjj-^cnh-hrj-jb/Nfr-k3.j-Hnj</i>	VI.4-6	Fishing; Fowling	St / Kn; St / Kn	2; 2	60%; 60%
P 059	<i>Mrrw...</i>	VIII	Entrance thickness	St / St	2.5	40%
P 065	<i>Ghs3/Nbjj</i>	VI.L-VIII.E	Viewing offerings	St / St	2	33%
P 067	<i>Spsj-pw-Mnw/Hnj</i>	VI.7	Fishing	St / Kn	1.5	33%
P 068	<i>K3.j-hp/Ttj-jkr</i>	VI.5-6	Fishing	St / Kn	1.5	33%
P 076	<i>Hs^j-Mnw</i>	V.8-9	Fishing	St / St	3	48%
P 098	<i>Mrw/Jjj</i>	VI.3-FIP	Fowling	St / Kn	1	30%
P 107	<i>Jdw [I]</i>	VI.3-4	Fishing	St / Kn	1	30%

TABLE E: Diminutive Wives

Tomb Detail			Scene	Figure		
<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Scene</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>%</i>
P 129	<i>K3r/Mrjj-R^c-nfr</i>	VI.1-6	Slab stela above false door;	Se / Kn;	1;	40%;
			Slab stela above false door;	Se / Kn;	0.5;	25%;
			Right jamb false door	St / St	3.5	47%
P 130	<i>Jsj</i>	V.8-VI.2	Lintel	Se / Kn	1	36%
P 133 b	<i>Sbnj</i> [I]	VI.4-6	Fowling	St / St	3	55%
P 148	<i>Hwj/Ttj-jkr</i>	VI.L-VIII	Fishing	St / Kn	2	37%

TABLE F: Possible Wives

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No. of Possible Wives and Stance</i>
G 001	F 12	V.L or later	Ins	1?
G 002	F19	V	R	1?; N/A
G 004	<i>Tp3-snb</i>	V-VI	Ins	1?;
G 005	<i>Sn-nw</i>	V-VI	R	1?; N/A
G 008	<i>Nj-htp-Hnmw</i>	V.M or later	R	1?; Fe-?; Fa-8
G 009	<i>Sp-nj</i>	V.L or later	S/R	1?; F
G 012	<i>Sn-nw</i>	V	R	1?; Fd-?; Fi
G 013	<i>K3.j-tp</i>	V	R	1?; Fd-?; Fg
G 014	<i>Sd-3wg</i>	V.M to VI	R	1?; Bi-?; Bb-?; Bb-?; Bc-8
G 018	<i>Htp-jb</i>	VI	S	1?; Aa-7
G 019	G 1039	V-VI	S	1?; Fg
G 020	G 1109	IV-V.E	S	1?; Ao-7
G 021	<i>Kd-nfr</i>	V.L or later	R/ S	1?; Ab-?; Ao-6
G 022	<i>K3.j-m-tmnt</i>	V-VI	R / S	1?; Aa-7.5
G 023	<i>Jht-nb</i>	V.M or later	S / Ins	1?; Aa-7
G 025	<i>K3-tsw</i>	V	S	1?; Fi
G 030	Mastaba C	V or later	R	1?; Db-8
G 033	G 1402	V	S	1?; Fg
G 034	<i>Pth-jr-^cnh</i>	V	S	1?; Ak-7
G 035	<i>J^cn</i>	IV.L	R	1?; Ad-7
G 036	G 1903	VI.L	S	1?; Fg
G 037	<i>Ttw / K3.j-nswt</i>	VI	R	1?; F?; Aa-8
G 039	<i>Msj</i>	V.M	S	1?; Bf-6.5
G 041	<i>Wh^c-sw</i>	V.L or VI	S	1?; Ab-7
G 043	<i>Snnw-k3.j/Kkj</i>	V.E	R	1?; Fd-?; Fd-7
G 045	<i>Rdj</i>	V.L	R	1?; Ab-?
G 046	<i>K3.j-hn.t</i>	V.6-8E	R	1?; Aa?-??
G 048	G 2097	V.L	R	1?; Fg
G 049	<i>S3-jb</i>	V.6-8.E	R	1?; Aa-6.5
G 051	<i>Nfr-hwj</i>	V.L	R	1?; Ea-2
G 058	<i>Nfr</i>	IV.4	R	1?; Bb-?; Fb-??; Bi-7
G 059	<i>Tntj</i>	OK.L	R	1?; N/A
G 060	<i>Hnjt...</i>	IV.2	R	1?; Fg?
G 061	<i>Sn.j-whm</i>	VI	R	1?; Fi
G 062	<i>Nj-m^c3t-R^c</i>	OK.L	S	1?; Bf-6.5
G 065	<i>K3(j)-nj-nswt [I]</i>	V.E	R	1?; Fb-6.?, Fg
G 067	<i>Hwj.j</i>	V	S	1?; Ab?
G 071	G 2220	IV.L or V.E	R	1?; Bb-7
G 074	<i>H3gj</i>	V.L or later	Ins	1?; F
G 081	<i>Wr-k3.w-b3/Jkw</i>	VI.4-7	R	1?; Fg
G 083	<i>Wrj</i>	V.L	R/S	1?; Aa-??; F?; F?; Bf-6.5
G 087	<i>H3t</i>	V-VI	R/I	1?; Fg
G 088	<i>Snfrw-htp</i>	VI.4	R	1?; Fg
G 091	<i>^cnh</i>	VI	R	1?; Fd-8
G 094	<i>Htj</i>	VI	R	2?; Fg-?; Fg-8
G 096	<i>Jrt.j</i>	late OK	R	1?; Fd-6.5
G 097	<i>^cnh</i>	late OK	R	1?; Aa-?; Fd-7
G 098	S 4399/4507	late OK	R	1?; Bc-7
G 100	<i>Jtw</i>	VI	R/S	1?; Fe-?; Fg
G 101	<i>S3-nhn</i>	VI or earlier	R	1?; Fd-7
G 103	S 4419	late OK	S	1?; Ap-7
G 104	<i>Hnm-htp [II]</i>	VI	R	1?; Fb?; Fb-?; Fe-4
G 111	<i>Hr-h3t</i>	V	S	1?; Bf-7
G 112	<i>Tp-m-^cnh</i>	V-VI	R	1?; Ab-7
G 115	<i>D3-š3</i>	V	S	1?; Fg
G 116	<i>Nj-m3^ct-Pth</i>	V-VI	R	1?; Ab-7
G 117	<i>Nswt-nfr</i>	V-VI	S	1?; Fd-8
G 118	<i>Jr-k3(j)-Pth</i>	V-VI	S	1?; Fg
G 119	<i>Sbh-nf</i>	VI	S	1?; Fi

TABLE F: Possible Wives

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No. of Possible Wives and Stance</i>
G 120	<i>Whm-k3(.j)</i>	V.1-3	R	1?; Bk-?; Bb-?; Bh-?; F?; Bk-?; Ca-?; Cd-7
G 121	<i>Snnw</i>	V-VI	R	1?; Fe-8
G 122	<i>Jf-nj</i>	V-VI	S	1?; N/A-standing beside
G 124	<i>Rwd-jb</i>	V-VI	R/Ins	1?; N/A; N/A
G 126	<i>Tsj</i>	V-VI	R	1?; N/A; N/A
G 129	<i>Jwf</i>	V.L-VI.E	S	1?; Ao-6.5
G 130	<i>Nj-k3.w-hnm.w</i>	V.L	S	1?; As-8
G 132	<i>Nph-k3.w</i>	VI	S	1?; Bf-6.5
G 134	<i>Hnm.w</i>	VI	R	1?; Bj-?; Bj-7
G 139	<i>Ttw</i>	V-VI	R	1?; Bh-7
G 140	<i>K3(.j)-pw-Pth</i>	V	S	1?; Bf-7
G 143	<i>Njw-t-jj</i>	V.L or later	R	1?; Fb-7
G 146	<i>Stw</i>	V	R	1?; Fa-?; Fa-8
G 148	<i>Nfr</i> [I]	V.9- VI.1	R	1?; Bh-7
G 149	<i>ʿnh-jr-Pth</i>	V.L-VI	R	1?; N/A
G 156	<i>Tnj</i>	V.1-5	R	1?; Fd-8
G 158	<i>Nswt-nfr</i>	V.E-M	R	1?; Bb-?; Fd-?; F?; Bb-?; Fd-?; F?; Bi-?; Fg
G 160	G 5030	IV.L-V.E	R	1?; Bc-7
G 162	<i>K3.j-m-ḳd</i>	V.L-VI	R	1?; N/A
G 164	<i>Sšm-nfr</i> [II]	V.6	R	1?; Bk-7
G 167	<i>Sš3.t-ḥtp / Ht.j</i>	V.1-2	R/S	2?; Bi-7?; Bi-7?; Aa?-7?; Fi-?; Bi-?; Af-7
G 168	<i>Pth-špss</i>	V.L	S	1?; Af-8
G 171	<i>Hwfw-snb</i> [I]	V.L or later	R	1?; seated behind/damage-7?
G 177	<i>D3tjj</i>	V.3	R	1?; N/A
G 179	<i>Htj</i>	V.9-VI.1	S	1?; Aa-7
G 181	<i>Jwf-n-Pth</i>	V-VI	Ins	1?
G 182	<i>Sʿnh-n-Pth</i>	V.L or VI	R	1?; Aa?-7? damage
G 183	<i>Hnm.w-ḥtp</i>	VI	R	1?; Aa?-7? damage
G 184	<i>Nfr/Jdw</i> [I]	VI.E	R	1?; Bi-7
G 185	<i>Jdw</i> [II]	VI	S	1?; N/A
G 192	G 6037	V-VI	R	1?; N/A
G 193	<i>Špss-k3-f-ʿnh</i>	V.3	R	1?; Bi-7
G 195	<i>Dr-snd</i>	V	S	1?; Ab-7
G 196	<i>Jm-nswt</i>	V-VI	S	1?; Br-7
G 197	<i>Nn-spr(.j)</i>	probably V	R	1?; Bj-7
G 198	<i>K3.j</i>	VI	R	1?; Fd-7
G 199	<i>H3b</i>	OK.L	R	1?; N/A
G 203	<i>Nfr-m3ʿt</i>	IV.2-4	R/Ins	1?; Aa-7
G 207	<i>K3-wʿb</i>	IV.2	R	1?; Aa?-7?; damage
G 210	<i>Šhm-ʿnh-Pth</i>	V.L or VI	R	1?; Aa?-8?; Fg
G 214	<i>Jttj</i>	V.L	R	1?; Cb-6.7;; Ab-6.5
G 215	<i>K3.j</i>	V-VI	R	1?; damage
G 217	<i>ʿnh-h3.f</i>	IV.4	Ins	1?
G 219	<i>Dw3-n-hr</i>	IV.2-5	R	1?; Bd-7?
G 220	<i>ʿht-ḥtp</i>	IV.2-4	R	1?; Aa?-7?; F?; F?; Fi
G 221	<i>K3.j-m-šhm</i>	IV.L	R	1?; Ba-8
G 222	<i>Jbjj</i>	V	R	1?; N/A
G 223	<i>K3.j-hr-Pth</i>	VI.M-L	S	1?; Ap-7?; Fi
G 224	G 7750	IV.M-L	R	1?; Bd-7?
G 225	<i>Tb3š</i>	IV	R	1?
G 225	<i>Tb3š</i>	OK	R	1?; Fi-7
G 226	<i>Mn-dd.f</i>	IV.2-5	R	1?; Ab-?; Cg-7
G 227	<i>D3tjj</i>	IV.6-V.I	R	1?; Ff-6.5
G 228	<i>K3.j-ʿpr</i>	V.M-VI	R	1?; N/A
G 229	<i>Jjj-nfr</i>	IV.L-V.E	R	1?; Fi-?
G 230	<i>Nfw</i>	V-VI	S	1?; Bf-6
G 234	LG 66	V-VI	R	1?; N/A
G 235	Name uncertain	V-VI	R	1?; N/A
G 238	<i>Skr-ḥtp</i>	V-VI	R	1?; Fd-?

TABLE F: Possible Wives

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No. of Possible Wives and Stance</i>
G 240	<i>Dndnw</i>	V-VI	R	1?; Bb-6.?, Bg-7
G 243	<i>Pr-snb</i>	V.M or VI	R	1?; Fi
G 246	<i>Hnm-htp</i>	V or later	S	1?; Fi?
G 250	<i>Jtr</i>	V-VI	R	1?; Fe-8+
G 251	<i>Jtf</i>	VI	R/S	1?; Ak-8
G 258	<i>Ssm-nfr</i> [IV]	V.L or VI	R	1?; Ee-1.?, Eq-3.?, Eq-3.5
G 268	<i>R^c-htp</i>	V.M-L	R	1? standing behind, damaged
G 270	<i>K3.j-sd3w</i>	V or later	R	1?; Fd-7
G 273	<i>□mw</i>	V.9-VI.1	R	1?; N/A
G 275	<i>Špss-nswt</i>	V or VI	S	1?; Fm-7?
G 280	<i>K3.j-k3.j-^cnh</i>	V	R	1?; Fg
G 282	Name Unknown	V-VI	R	1?; Fb-4
G 284a	<i>Ssm-nfr/Jff</i>	VI	R	1?; F?; Fi
G 285b	<i>K3.j-m-nfr.t</i>	VI	R	1?; Fd-7
G 285c	<i>K3.j-k3.j-^cnh</i>	VI	R	1?; Fd-8
G 288	<i>Jtj-sn</i>	V.M	R	1?; Aa-?; Aa-7
G 291	<i>Ms-s3</i>	V.M	R	1?; Ab-7
G 295	<i>Tstj</i>	V	R	1?; Aa-7
G 299	<i>Sd-htp.s</i>	V	S	1?; Fn-7.5
G 303	Mastaba E	V-VI	S	1?; Fn-7
G 306	<i>K3.j-hr-st.f</i>	V or VI.E	S	1?; Fn-7
G 308	<i>R^c-wr</i>	V.3-4	R/S	1?; Aa?-7?
G 309	<i>Mrsw-^cnh</i>	V.6-9	R/S	1?; Aa-7
G 311	<i>D3g</i>	VI	R/S	1?; F?; Fi-?; Aa-6.5
G 316	<i>K3.w-nswt</i>	IV.6-V.1	R	1?; Aa-?; Fd-7
G 320	<i>K3-dbhⁿ</i>	VI	R	1?; Aa?-7?
G 322	<i>Nswt-pw-ntr</i>	V.2	R	1?; N/A
G 323	<i>Tr-rw</i>	VI	R	1?; seated behind, damage
G 326	<i>Hnt</i>	V.L or later	R	1?; Fe-7
G 327	<i>Jrrw</i>	V.9-VIL	R	1?; Aa-7
G 329	<i>Kd-ns</i>	V	R	1?; Fd-?; Bh-7
G 332	<i>3ht-htp</i>	V.1-2	R	1?; F?; Fg
G 336	<i>Hsj</i>	V	R/Ins	1?; F?; Fg
G 340	<i>Dw3-R^c</i>	V	Ins	1?
G 342	<i>Dw3w-hwf</i>	V	S	1?; double standing-damaged
G 350	<i>^cnh-wds</i>	V-VI	S	1?; Fm-7
G 353	<i>Mmj-s3b.w</i>	V.L- VI.E	S	1?; Af-?; Fg
G 355	<i>Nj-k3.w-Jnpw</i>	V-VI	S	1?; Bf-7
G 360	Name unknown	V-VI	R	1?; Bb-7
G 361	<i>Jm3^c-Hwfw</i>	OK	S	1?; Ak-7
G 362	<i>Jm3-Hwfw</i>	V - VI	S	1?; Ap-7
G 364	<i>J(w)ff</i>	IV or later	R	1?; Fd-?; Bc-?; Bd-7
G 365	<i>Nfrj</i>	V	R	1?; Fd-7
G 366	<i>Nfr-sšm-Hwfw/Ššj</i>	IV or later	R	1?; Fd-?; Fi-8
G 367	<i>Nfr-šmm</i>	IV	R	1?; N/A
G 368	<i>Nj-^cnh-nhb.t</i>	OK	R	1?; N/A
G 371	<i>Ntr-nfr</i>	IV or later	R	1?; Fb-7
G 374	<i>Stjj</i>	OK	R	1?; Ej-2
G 377	<i>Nfr-nsw.f</i>	V.E	S	1?; Ao-7
G 378	<i>Nj-^cnh-^cntj/Njj</i>	V- VI;	R	1?; Fi
G 379	<i>3ht-mhw</i>	VI.3-6	R	1?; N/A-Ep?-3.5
S 003	<i>Wsr-k3.j-f-^cnh</i>	V.6	R	1?; Ap-6.5
S 013	<i>Rdwj</i>	V	R	1?; N/A
S 014	<i>Jffj</i>	V	R	1?; N/A
S 016	<i>H^c-b3.w-škr/Hts</i>	III-IV.E	R	1?; F?; F?; Fg
S 018	<i>Sndm-jb/Bb-jb</i>	V.3-6	R/S	1?; N/A; As-7
S 019	<i>Nfr-htp</i>	V	S	1?; Bf-7
S 025	<i>M3-nfr</i>	V.8-9	S	1?; Bo-7
S 026	<i>Jj-k3.w</i>	V	S	1?; Bf-7?

TABLE F: Possible Wives

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No. of Possible Wives and Stance</i>
S 030	<i>K3-ζpr</i>	IV.L-V.E	S	1?; Fi
S 031a	<i>S3bw/Jbbj</i>	VI.1	R	1?; N/A
S 031b	<i>Pth-ζps</i>	VI.1-4	R	1?; Fb-6.?; Fb-6.5
S 033	<i>Rζ-nfr</i>	V.E	S	1?; Fg
S 034a	<i>Pth-htp-dζr</i>	V.M	R	1?; Fg
S 036	<i>Rζ-mrjj-Pth</i>	V-VI.E	S	1?; Ao-7
S 053	<i>Hwtj</i>	IV.1-3	R	1?; Fd-8
S 054	<i>ζrjj</i>	IV	R	2?; F?; F?; Fd-7
S 055	<i>Stw</i>	IV	R	1?; Bd-7
S 064	<i>Mrjj</i>	IV.M	R	1?; F?; F?; Fi
S 065	<i>Nfr</i>	IV-V.1	Ins	1?;
S 068	<i>Jj-mrjj</i>	VI.1-2	S	1?; damage
S 078a	<i>Mrjj</i>	VI.2E-M	R	1?; Em?-2.5
S 079	<i>Wr-nw</i>	VI.2-6	R	1?; Eq?-?
S 082	<i>Dsj</i>	VI.4-5	Ins	1?
S 084	Name Lost	VI	R	1?; N/A - standing in front
S 088b	<i>K3(.j)-pw-nswt</i>	V.6L-VI.1	S	1?; Fi
S 089	\square <i>sj</i>	V.8-VI.2	R	1?; Ee?-2.5?
S 097	<i>Ttw/Jwn-Mmnw</i>	VI.2	R	1?; Eq-2
S 099	<i>Jrj.s/Jjj</i>	VI.M -L	R	1?; F?; F?; Fb-7
S 100	<i>Tj-snb</i>	VI.2	R	1?; Bb-7
S 101	<i>Mhj/Mn-ns</i>	VI.1L-2E	R	1?; Bi-7
S 102	<i>Mssjj</i>	VI.2L	R	1?; Fg
S 110	<i>Nfr-hww</i>	V.E-M	Ins	1?
S 122	<i>Pth-htp</i>	V.1-VI	R	1?; N/A
S 126	<i>Nj-ζnh-Rζ</i>	V.6	S	1?; Ev-1.5
S 136	<i>Pth-htp/Jj-n-ζnh</i>	V.9-VI.1	R	1?; Ea-2?
S 145	<i>Jj-nfr.t/ζ3nf</i>	V.9	R	1?; Bb-?; Aa-?; Ab-?; damage
S 157	<i>Ttw</i>	VI.2	R	1?; Fb-7
S 160	<i>K3.j-jr</i>	V.9-VI	R	1?; N/A
S 161	<i>Mjt-rj</i>	V.L-VI.E	S	1?; Fi
S 166	<i>3ht-htp</i>	V-VI	S	1?; Fi
S 167	<i>Jrw-k3-Pth/Hnw</i>	V.7-8	R/S	1?; Fj-4.?; Fi-7
S 168b	<i>Nfr</i>	V.6	R	1?; Bm-?; Fd-?; Eo-2.?; F?; Ej-?; En-?; Eo-2.5
S 168d	<i>Sn-jt.f</i>	V.6	R	1?; Fd-?; Fi
S 172b	<i>Nfr-sζm-Pth</i>	V. 6-7	R	1?; Eh?-3.5
S 174	<i>Jt-sn</i>	V	R	1?; Aa?-??
S 175	<i>Pth-htp</i>	VI.2	R	1?; Ei-2
S 177	<i>Nbw</i>	VI.3-6	R	1?; N/A
S 180	<i>Jbbj</i>	VI.L	Ins	1?
S 184	<i>Snj</i>	VI.L	R	1?; Fi-8
S 189	<i>Jr.w-k3.j-Pth</i>	V.E-M	S	1?; Egg-2
S 190	<i>Jrjj</i>	IV	R	1?; Fi-?; Fe-7
S 193	<i>K3.j-tp</i>	V	R/S	1?; Aa-7.?; Aa-7.?; Ak-7
S 198	<i>ζps</i>	VI	Ins	1?
S 200	<i>Nht-s3.s</i>	V.L or VI	S	1?; Fi-1.5
S 201	<i>3h</i>	V	S	1?; Ak-7.5
S 203	<i>Nfr-jr.w</i>	V	S	1?; Ae-?
S 206	<i>Skd-k3.w</i>	V.1-6	S	1?; Bu-7
S 207	<i>Jt-sn</i>	V.L	S	1?; Fi
S 209	<i>Shn-k3.j</i>	V.L	S	1?; Egg-2
S 212	<i>Nfr-n</i>	III	R	1?; Fi
S 216	<i>Ntr-nfr</i>	VI	R	1?; Fi-?; Fd-8
S 218	<i>Hnw-jb</i>	V-VI	R	1?; N/A
S 224	<i>3ht-htp</i>	V-VI	R	1?; Aa?-8
S 226	<i>Nrf-sts</i>	VI	R	1?; Aa-7
S 231	<i>Dd-ζps</i>	VI.E	R	1?; Ci-7
S 233	<i>Prw</i>	V	Ins	1?
S 239	<i>Jn-Snfrw-jstf</i>	V-VI	R	1?; Bh-??; Ap?-??; F?; Ep-?; Ep-4

TABLE F: Possible Wives

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No. of Possible Wives and Stance</i>
S 240	<i>Nfr-jrt-ns</i>	VI	Ins	1?
S 242	<i>K3(j)-nfr</i>	IV	R	1?; F?; F?; Fi
S 243	<i>Dw3-R^c</i>	V.2-5	Ins	1?
S 245	<i>Nfr-m3^ct</i>	V.M	R	1?; N/A
S 246	<i>Jtj</i>	IV-V	R	1?; N/A
S 248	<i>K3-rs</i>	IV-VI	R	1?; N/A
S 249	<i>R^c-htp</i>	IV.E	R	1?; Fb-?; Fb-5.7; Fd-8
S 250	<i>Nfr-m3^ct</i>	IV.E	R	2?; Ca-6.7; Fi-?; Ec-2/?; Fi-?; F?; F?; Fi-7?
S 251	<i>Ttj-^cnh-km</i>	VI.1	R	1?; N/A
S 252	<i>Pth-mht</i>	VI.2-7	R	1?; F?; F?; F?; F?; Fi
S 254	<i>Hnm.w-ndm(w)</i>	VI.7	R	1?; Df-8
P 007	Name Unknown	V	R	1?; N/A
P 008	<i>Jfj</i>	V	S	1?; N/A
P 013	<i>Whm-k3.j</i>	VI.1-2	R	1?; standing behind-damage-8
P 014	name destroyed	VI.2-4	R	1?; Bc-7
P 017	<i>Bjw</i>	VI.2-4	R	1?; N/A
P 018	<i>M3</i>	VI	R	1?; N/A
P 020	<i>Jpjj</i>	VI	R	1?; Fg
P 021	<i>Srf-k3.j</i>	V.9-VI.4E	R	1?; Bi-7
P 022	<i>Wr-jr.n.j</i>	V.8-9	R	1?; Aa-?; Ea?-1.5?-damage
P 023	<i>Mrw/Bbj</i>	VI.1-5	R	1?; Al-8
P 030	<i>Nb-jb</i>	VI.2M	R	1?; Bj-7?
P 032	<i>Jsj/R^c-hm</i>	VI.2	R	1?; Fb-8
P 036	<i>Htp-nb.j</i>	VI.4-5	R	1?; Fi
P 040	<i>Snb-sn</i>	VI	R	1?; Eq-2.5
P 041	<i>Nfr-tp-w3</i>	VI.L	R	1?; Fi
P 042	<i>Nj-^cnh-Ppjj/Sbk-htp/Hpj-km</i>	VI.4-6	R	1?; Fb-?; Fb-2
P 044	<i>Ppj</i>	OK	R	1?; Bb-?; Ff-7
P 046	<i>Mnjw</i>	VI.5-7	R	1?; Fj-7
P 047	<i>Ppjj-^cnh</i>	VI.4-6	R	1?; N/A
P 048	<i>Df3(j)-dd</i>	V.E	R	1?; Aa-?; Aa?-?; Aa-?; Fb-8
P 049	<i>K3(j)-hnt</i>	V.E	R	1?; F?; Fd-?; Ab-?; Fd-?; F?; Fd-?; F?; Ab-?; Bt-?; Ab-?; Fi
P 052	<i>B3wj</i>	V.7	R	1?; Fa-6.5
P 056	<i>Jn-jt.f/Bhnt</i>	VI.4-5	R	1?; Ez-2.5
P 061	<i>Hsjj-Mnw/Ssj</i>	VI.5	R	1?; Et-3
P 062	<i>Nhwt-dsr/Mrijj</i>	VI.1L-2E	R	1?; Fg
P 069	Name lost	VI.7E-M	R	1?; Fi
P 073	<i>K3r/Ppjj-nfr</i>	VI.2L-4	R	1?; Et-3
P 077	<i>Mmj</i>	V.8E	R	1?; Fk-?
P 081	<i>W3h-...</i>	VI.2L	R	1?; Ab-8
P 089	Name lost	VI.4-5	R	1?; Fe-?
P 101	<i>Jwf.w</i>	VI.5	R	1?; Fb-5
P 109	<i>Nb.j-pw-Hr</i>	VI	R	1?; N/A
P 110	Name lost	VI	R	1?; N/A
P 123	<i>Jdw/Mns3</i>	VI.4-6	R	1?; Fi
P 124	Name Unknown	VI	R	1?; Fa-?
P 136	<i>Hw-ns</i>	VI.6-7	R	1?; F?; Fe-7
P 137	\square <i>r-hwf</i>	VI.2-4	R	1?; Fi
P 147	<i>Mdw-nfr</i>	VI	R	1?; Eh-3

TABLE G: Absent Spouse

Tomb Detail			Family				
<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sons</i>	<i>Daughters</i>	<i>Mother/Father</i>	<i>Siblings</i>	<i>Grandchildren</i>
G 003	M. XVIII	V.M-L	1	3			
G 010	<i>Nfrj</i>	V.6-9	3?	1?			
G 015	<i>Ms-s3</i>	IV.L-V.5	1+wife				
G 016	<i>M3</i>	V-VI	1E				
G 028	<i>K3.j-h^c-R^c</i>	V.6-9	1				
G 050	<i>Nj-m3^ct-R^c</i>	V.8-9	1?				
G 054	G 2240	V.L	1+1?				
G 055	<i>Mr-jb / K3-pw-nswt</i>	IV.5-V.1	2+1?	1?	M		
G 066	<i>K3(.j)-nj-nswt</i> [II]	V.6	1				
G 073	<i>Ttw</i> [II]	V-VI	4				
G 076	<i>Rwd</i>	VI	1	1			
G 123	<i>Nfr-jhjj</i>	V-VI	1				
G 152	<i>Wr-k3(.j)</i>	V-VI	1E+1+1?	2+2?			
G 159	<i>Jr-n-R^c</i> (west part)	V.4-VI.1	1		F		
G 169	<i>Kd-ns</i> [II]	VI	1				
G 170	S 359	V-VI	1				
G 172	<i>Hwfw-snb</i> [II]	VI	1				
G 174	<i>R^c-wr</i> [I]	V.6	1				
G 176	<i>St(.j)-k3(.j)</i>	VI.1-2	1				
G 188	<i>Nsw-Pth/Nsw</i>	VI.1	1				
G 204	<i>Snfrw-h^c.f</i>	IV.4-V.E	2?		F		
G 242	<i>Tntj</i>	V-VI	1E				
G 248	<i>Jn-k3.f</i>	V	2				
G 253	Name unknown Iymery [II] of Junker	VI	1				
G 256	<i>Shm-k3</i>	V.L-VI.E	2?				
G 257	<i>Shtpw/Tpw</i>	V.9-VI.1	1E + 1				
G 259	<i>Ssm-nfr/Ttj</i>	VI.1	1?				
G 264	<i>Dbhnj</i>	IV.5	1?	1?	M		
G 269	<i>Nj-...t-R^c</i>	V.M-L	1E+1?				
G 278a	<i>Rwd-k3.j</i>	V.1-2	2?	1?			4GS + 4GD
G 283	<i>Ssm-nfr</i>	V.M-L	1?				
G 285a	<i>Jr-n-3ht</i>	VI	1E + 3	1+3?			
G 296	<i>nh-h3.f/K3r</i>	VI.E	1E				
G 297	<i>Njs-^cnh-3ht/Jtj</i>	VI.E-M	1E		F		
G 310	<i>K3.j-hr-nswt</i>	V	3 + 1?	3 + 3?			
G 341	<i>W3š-dw3w</i>	V		1			
S 002	<i>Nfr-Jnpw</i>	V.6L	1E				
S 005	<i>K3r</i>	VI.1-4	3E				
S 006	<i>Htpj</i>	IV.E	2?				
S 011	<i>Htp-k3.j</i>	V.L-VI.1	1				
S 023	<i>K3-pw-R^c</i>	V.8-9	1				
S 024	<i>W3š-Pth-Jsj</i>	V.3	2E + 2				2GS
S 032	<i>S3bw</i>	V-VI	1				
S 038	<i>Df-3w</i>	V.M-L	2E + 2				
S 039	<i>Snfrw-nfr</i>	V.8-VI.E	1E + 2				
S 041	<i>K3j</i>	V.M-L	2				
S 042	<i>R^c-htp</i>	V	1E		M?		
S 043	<i>nh-m^c-k3.j</i>	V.6-8E	1E + 1				
S 044	<i>H^c-mrr-Pth</i>	V.6-8	2E				
S 045	<i>Spd-htp</i>	V.6L-9	1 or 2?				
S 051	<i>R^c-m-k3.j</i>	V.6-9	2?				
S 073	<i>Hntj-k3.j</i>	VI.1-2M	1E + 1				
S 075	<i>nh-m-^c-hr</i>	VI.1M-2E	2E? + 2?			1B	
S 080	<i>Hwj</i>	VI.M-L	2				
S 081	<i>Tttw</i>	VI	1				
S 090	<i>Nj-k3w-Jssj</i>	VI.1	2E?				

TABLE G: Absent Spouse

Tomb Detail			Family				
<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sons</i>	<i>Daughters</i>	<i>Mother/Father</i>	<i>Siblings</i>	<i>Grandchildren</i>
S 094	<i>K3(.j)-^cpr(w)</i>	VI.1L-2E	1 + 1?				
S 123	<i>Snmw-^cnh</i>	V.2-6	1				
S 124	<i>Nfr-jr.t-Pth</i>	V.7-8	1				
S 128	<i>Htp-hr-3htj</i>	V.6-8E	2E				
S 132	<i>Pth-htp</i> [I]	V.8	1E				
S 133a	<i>3ht-htp</i>	V.8-9	2E	2			
S 133b	<i>Pth-htp</i> [II]	V.8-9	2				
S 137	<i>Špsj-pw-Pth</i>	V.9-VI	1? + wife				
S 143	<i>Nj-^cnh-nswt</i>	VI.1-2E	sons				
S 151	<i>Hnw</i>	VI.L	2E				
S 154	<i>Nj-^cnh-Pth</i>	VI	6				
S 155	<i>Jdw</i>	VI.2	1E				
S 156	<i>Nb-k3.w-hr/Jdw</i>	V.E-VI	1?				
S 162	<i>3htj-htp</i>	V.9-VI.7	1E + 1 + 1?				
S 163	<i>3htj-htp</i>	V.6-8E	1E + 2				
S 165	<i>Nfr-hrn-Pth</i>	V	1?				
S 179	<i>Ppj</i>	VI	1E + 1			1B	
P 006	<i>Nj-k3-^cnh</i>	V.1	2		M + F		
P 027	<i>Hpj</i>	VI.4-5	1?				
P 051	<i>R^c-htp</i>	V.E-M	1				
P 138	<i>Ppjj-nht/Hk3-jb</i>	VI.4-7	1 + 1?				
P 144	<i>S3bnj</i> [II]	VI.7-FIP	1	1			

TABLE H: Depictions of Mothers

Tomb Detail				Scene		Figure					Accessories							Wife	
Number	Name	PM	Date	Scene	Wall Position	Stance	Size	Touching	Term	Titles	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Headgear	Sandals	Holding	Present/Term
G 055	Mr-jb/K3(.j)-pw- nswt	71-2	IV.5-V.1	standing behind TO - offerings	east wall	MAa	7	yes	mw.t=f	s3.t nswt nt ht=f jm3hw.t hr ntr	l tri	one visible	no	broad & dog	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
				standing behind TO - offerings	south wall	MAa	7	yes	mw.t=f	s3.t nswt nt ht=f hm.t-ntr Nt mhtt jnb	l tri	one visible	yes	broad & dog	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
G 063	K3(.j)-hj.f	76	VI.4-5	seated at offering table	northern false door panel west wall	MFf	7	no	mw.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt jm3hw.t hr ntr-ʕ3	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V straps sheath	nil	nil	lotus	hm.t=f
G 068	3h-mrw.t-nswt	80-1	V.9-VI.1	standing behind Father	west doorway thickness	M + Father		no	jt=f + mw.t=f		l tri	nil	nil	broad	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	hm.t=f
G 072	D3tjj		V. L	mixed 5 registers	south of false door west wall	MFb	8	no	mw.t=f;	jrj.t ht nswt	shoulder length	nil	nil	nil	mid calf	nil	nil	birds	hm.t=f
				son censng in front - standing behind father	south of false door west wall	M + Father	8	no	F + hm.t=f		shoulder length	nil	nil	nil	long sheath	nil	nil	nil	hm.t=f
G 106	Jnpw-htp	106-7	VI	standing behind father	entrance doorway east jamb	M + Father		no	F + hm.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	hm.t=f
				son censng in front - standing behind father	entrance doorway east thickness	M + Father	8+	no	F + hm.t=f		l tri	yes	yes	dog	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	hm.t=f
G 113	Rʕ-špss	110	V.L	standing beside	statue	MBr	8+	yes	s3=s		shoulder length	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
G 120	Whm-k3(.j)	114-16	V.1-3	standing behind father - offering bringers	east wall	M+Father	8	no	mw.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt	l tri	nil	nil	dog	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes?
G 135	Wsr	121	V.L	seated	entrance doorway lintel	MBi	8	yes	mw.t=f		l tri	nil	nil	broad	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
G 141a	Hwfw-ʕnh	129-30	V	standing on inner jambs	false door	M + Father	4	no	mw.t=f;	hnty-š	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	hm.t=f mrr.t=f
				jamb	small false door in vestibule	M + Father		no	F + hm.t=f										
G 164	Sšm-nfr [II]	146-8	V.6	standing	west wall	MFi		no	mw.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt	long tripartite	nil	nil	broad & dog	long sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
G 173	Sšm-nfr [III]	153-4	V.7-9	standing	west wall	MFi		no	mw.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt nswt jm3hw[.t] hm[.t]-ntr Nt wp-w3wt hm[.t]-ntr Hwt-hr m swt=s nb(w.t)	l tri	multiple	yes	broad	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	hm.t=f mrr.t=f
G 175	Phn-Pth	158	V.M	double statue	serdab	MBd	7?	yes	mw.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt	damage	nil	nil	nil	long sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
				triad statue	serdab	MBi	7	yes	name only		shoulder length	nil	nil	nil	long sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
G 180	Sšmw	164	V - VI	seated behind F at offering table - facing TO at offering table	lintel in shaft	M+Father	7?	no	mw.t=f		l tri	yes	nil	broad	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	? broken
G 207	K3-wʕb	187-8	IV.2-3	standing facing mother	west wall	MFa	7?	no	[mw.t=f] ms[.t] n s3[.t] ntr=s [hrp jm3]t sšm[t]		damage	nil	nil				nil	nil	[hm.t=f m]r.t=f
G 208	Hʕ.f-Hwfw [I]	188-90	IV.2-6	standing behind	façade	MAc	7	yes	mw.t=f ms.t sw	m33t Hrr Sth	short	yes		broad	V straps sheath	nil		nil	hm.t=f mrr.t=f
G 211	Hwn-Pth	192	V	standing with TO as child in front	pillar south side	MFi	8+	no	mw.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt	l tri	nil	nil	broad & dog	V straps sheath	nil	nil	lotus	hm.t=f
G 237	Tntj	210	V-VI	rock cut statue	rock cut statue	M + Father		no	mw.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt jm3hw.t hr ntr-ʕ3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	yes
				inscription	above small false door - next to entrance														
G 260	Nb-m-3ht	230-2	IV.4-V.1	standing facing TO with his sister & probably brother	above door east side of Room 2	MFa	8	no	mw.t=f	m33t Hrr Sth [wr].t hts hsw.t hm.t nsw.t	long					nil		nil	hm.t=f
G 286	Sm3-ʕnh	251	VI	seated at offering table	northern false door, west wall of corridor-chapel	MFg		no	mw.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt	damage								no
G 308	Rʕ-wr	265-269	V.3-4	standing facing seated TO	east of vestibule	MFi	7	no	mw.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt	l tri	multiple	yes	broad & dog	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	remains of bottom of female fig. behind TO
				statue base of TO his parents & his two children	serdab	M + Father	6	yes	mw.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt	damage	damage	damage	damage	damage	damage	damage	damage	no
G 309	Mrsw-ʕnh	269-70	V.6-9	standing on jamb facing son	right jamb northern false door	MFi	7	no	mw.t=f	jmj-r3 mrw	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes?
				inscription	west wall														
				inscription	lintel of northern false door														
G 313	Špss-k3.f-ʕnh	272	V.9-VI.5	inscription	left jamb northern false door				jn s3=s jr n=s	jmj-r3 mrw n.t hnw jm3hw.t hr ntr-ʕ3									
				standing behind F	west wall between false doors														
G 347	Hwn-Rʕ	293-4	IV.5	seated, TO in front as child	south wall	MAg	8+	yes	mw.t=f	m33t Hrrw Sth wr.t jm3t ... hm.t nswt s3.t nswt smsw nb jm3h[w.t]	l tri	one	nil	broad & dog	V straps sheath	nil	nil	lotus	no
G 358	Ttj	302-3	V - VI	seated at offering table with F	panel of northern false door west wall	M + Father		no	F + hm.t=f	dw3.t Hwt-hr jrj.t ht nswt	l tri	on one arm	nil	broad & dog	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	hm.t=f mrr.t=f
				standing facing F	right jamb of northern false door west wall	M + Father		no	bottom of name		l tri	on one arm	yes	broad & dog	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	hm.t=f mrr.t=f
				inscription	west wall	M + Father			mw.t=f										

Table H-1

TABLE H: Depictions of Mothers

Tomb Detail				Scene		Figure					Accessories								Wife
Number	Name	PM	Date	Scene	Wall Position	Stance	Size	Touching	Term	Titles	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Headgear	Sandals	Holding	Present/Term
S 086	Mrrw-k3.j	525-37	VI.1	standing viewing boats & animals	north wall	MEh	2	no	mw.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt jm3hw.t hr ntr-ꜥ3 nswt jm3hw.t hr Jnpw tpj dw=f	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	hm.t=f mrr.t=f
				standing viewing acrobats	north wall	MEh	2	no	mw.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt jm3hw.t hr ntr-ꜥ3	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V staps sheath	nil	nil	nil	hm.t=f mrr.t=f
				standing viewing agricultural activities	east wall	MEh	2	no	Name only	... hr ntr-ꜥ3	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V staps sheath	nil	nil	lotus	hm.t=f mrr.t=f
S 111	Wr-k3.j	568	VI-VI.7	seated at offering table	panel of false door	MFe	7	no	mw.t=f		l tri	one	nil	broad & do	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
S 140	Nsw-wsrt	611	V-VI	seated at offering table	left of panel false door	M + Father?		no	mw.t=f		l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	hm.t=f
S 142	Mr.f-nb.f		VI.1-2	watching slaughtering	east wall	MEd	1	no	mw.t=f	jm3hw.t hr Wsjr nb pt	l tri	nil	?	broad	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	hm.t=f
				watching slaughtering	east wall	MEd	1	no	mw.t=f	jm3hw.t Jnpw	short + streamer	nil	?	broad	V straps sheath	fillet & streamer	nil	nil	hm.t=f
S 168	Nfr	639-41	V.6	standing	between false doors west wall	M + Father		no	F + hm.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt jm3hw.t hr Hwt-hr	l tri	nil	yes	broad & dog	V straps sheath	nil	sandals with husband	nil	yes?
				standing	her false door west wall	M + Father		no	F + hm.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt nb.t jm3hw.t hr ntr-ꜥ3 hm.t-ntr Hwt-hr nb.t nht m swt=s nbw.t nfrw.t hm.t-ntr Nt mhtt jnb nb.t jm3hw.t hr hj=s	l tri	nil	nil	broad & dog	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes?
				seated at offering table	above false door west wall	M + Father		no	F + hm.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt	l tri	yes	nil	broad & dog	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes?
				standing	right inner jamb of husband's false door west wall	M + Father		no	F + hm.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt	l tri	yes	yes	broad & dog	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes?
S 211	S3-mrijj	734-5	V.9-VI.1	seated	false door niche	MFe	8	no	name only	jrj.t ht nswt	l tri	yes	nil	nil	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	[hm.t=f]f jm3hw[.t] hr hj
				seated	false door panel	MFh	8	no	mw.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt	l tri	multiple	yes	broad	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	[hm.t=f]f jm3hw hr hj
				standing	false door jamb	M + Father		no	mw.t=f	jm3hw.t hr ntr-ꜥ3 hm.t-ntr Nt jrj.t ht nswt	l tri	nil	yes	broad & dog	V straps sheath	nil	nil	lotus	[hm.t=f]f jm3hw[.t] hr hj
P 006	Nj-k3.j-ꜥnh	IV.131	V.1	engaged statues	East wall	M + Father	8+	no	mw.t	jrj.t ht nswt	shoulders	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
P 045	Ppjj-ꜥnh-hrj-jb	V.254-5	VI.3-4	seated at offering table	South of outer hall	M + Father		no	mw.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt hm.t-ntr Hwt-hr jm3hw.t hr hj=s	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V straps sheath	nil	nil	nil	hm.t=f mrr.t=f

Table H-2

TABLE I: Inscriptions of Mothers

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Wife</i>
G 107	<i>Mnj</i> [II]	III.107-8	VI.L	<i>mw.t=f nt dt=f</i>		yes
G 205	<i>Mrjj-R^c-nfr /K3r</i>	III.230	VI.1-4	<i>jr n</i>		yes
G 264	<i>Dbhn.j</i>	III.235-6	IV.5	<i>hn^c mw.t[=f]</i>		no
G 321	<i>K3.j</i>	III.277	V.E-M	<i>mw.t=f</i>	<i>s3.t nswt</i>	no
G 375	<i>Sndm-jb</i>	III.310	IV-VI	<i>mw.t=f</i>		no
S 015	<i>Hnm.w-htp</i>	III.449	V-VI.E	<i>mw.t[=f]</i>	<i>jrj.t ht nswt</i>	no
S 029	<i>K3.j</i>	III.458	V.E	<i>s3=s</i>	<i>jrj.t ht nswt</i>	no
S 058	<i>Mtn</i>	III.493-4	IV.1-2	<i>mw.t[=f]</i>		no
S 096	<i>Grf</i>		VI.1L-2E	<i>jr n</i>		yes
S 101	<i>Mhj/Mh-ns</i>		VI.1L-2E	<i>jr n</i>		yes?
S 108	<i>Šd-3bd</i>	III.566	VI.6-FIP	<i>ms.[t] n</i>	<i>hkr.t nswt w^ct</i> <i>hm-ntr Hwt-hr</i>	yes
S 117	<i>Sndm-jb</i>	III.570	VI-FIP	<i>mw.t[=f]</i>	<i>jrj.t ht nswt</i>	yes
S 191	<i>K3.j-m-tmnt</i>	III.692-3	V	<i>jn s3=s</i>	<i>jrj.t ht nswt</i>	yes
S 195	<i>Nj-k3.w-R^c</i>	III.697	V.3-6	<i>ms n</i>		yes
S 247	<i>K3.j-m-kd</i>	III.895	V	<i>mw.t=f</i>	<i>s3.t nswt</i>	no?
P 002	<i>Jtj/Sdw</i>	IV.122-3	VI.1-2	<i>ms n; jr n</i>		yes

TABLE J: Possible Mothers

Tomb Details				Scene		Figure			Accessories							Wife	
Number	Name	PM/BC	Date	Scene		Stance	Size	Touching	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Headgear	Sandals	Holding	Present/Term
G 031	Nj-wd3-Pth	62-3	V or later	standing	rock-cut statues west wall	Mas	7	yes	shoulder length	nil	nil	nil	long sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
				seated offering table	panel northern false door west wall	MFd + Father		no	long tripartite	nil	nil	broad & dog	V strap sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
G 064	K3(.j)-nfr	77-8	V.1-3	standing	northern façade	MBb	7	yes	long tripartite	nil	nil	damage	V strap sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
G 100	Jtw	103	VI	double standing statue	in front of southern false door	M+F		no	shoulder length	nil	nil	nil	long sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
G 134	Hnm.w	121	VI	seated offering table	between false doors west wall	MFd + Father	7	no	long tripartite	nil	nil	broad	V strap sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
G 148	Nrf [I]	137-8	V.9-VI.1	seated offering table	northern end west wall	MFd + Father		no	long tripartite	nil	nil	nil	long sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
G 167	Sš3t-htp/Htj	149-150	V.2	double statue	serdab behind south false door	M+F?		no	shoulder length	nil	nil	nil	long sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
G 205	Mrjj-R ^c -nfr /K3r	184-5	VI.2-5	seated offering table	north wall	MBk	7	yes	short	one visible	nil	broad	sheath - one strap visible	nil	nil	nil	yes
G 215	K3.j	241	V-VI	standing on jamb	northern false door west wall	MFi		no	long tripartite	nil	nil	broad	long sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
G 231	H ^c .f-R ^c - ^c nh	207-8	V.6?	seated on panel	northern false doors west wall	M+F		no	long tripartite	nil	nil	broad	long sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
G 245	^c nh-wds	213	V-VI.E	standing right jamb	false door in side room	M+F		no	long tripartite	nil	yes	broad	V strap sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
G 262	Šhm-k3-R ^c	233-4	IV.4-V.2	seated	Room 1 west wall	MBi	8+	yes	long tripartite	nil	damage	nil	sheath	nil	damage	nil	yes
				seated	Room 2 east wall	damaged hands not visible	7	probably	long tripartite	nil	N/V	broad	V strap sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes?
G 332	3htj-htp	284	V.E-VI.E	seated on panel	northern false door west wall	MFe + Father		no	long tripartite	nil	nil	nil	long sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes?
				seated on lintel	northern false door west wall	MFg		no	long tripartite	nil	nil	broad	long sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes?
				standing left inner jamb	northern false door west wall	MFi		no	long tripartite	nil	nil	nil	long sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes?
				standing right outer jamb	northern false door west wall	MFi		no	long tripartite	nil	nil	nil	long sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes?
G 354	Nfr-n-Hwfw	299	V	false door panel	block	MFd	8+	no	long tripartite	yes	nil	broad	V strap sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
S 042	R ^c -htp	480	V	statue		MAh	6?	yes	damaged	nil	nil	nil	V strap sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
P 087	Mmj		VI	lintel		MFi	8	no	short	nil	nil	broad	V strap sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes

Table I

Table J

TABLE K: Mothers-in-Law

Tomb Details				Scene		Figure			Accessories								Wife
Number	Name	PM	Date	Scene	Wall Position	Stance	Size	Touching Term	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Headgear	Sandals	Holding	Present
G 012	Sn-nw	52	V	standing	false door west wall	no depiction	N/A	mw.t=s mw.t n[t] hm.t=f p[w]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	yes
G 249	Nfr-k3.j	215	IV.L-V.E	standing	northern false door west wall	MFi	6	no mw.t=s	long tripartite	yes	nil	nil	V strap sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
S 195	Nj-k3.w-R ^c	697	V.3-4	embracing daughter left jamb	false door west wall	MDd	8	yes mw.t=s	long tripartite	nil	nil	broad & dog	V strap sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
P 045	Ppjj- ^c nh-hrj-jb/ Nfr-k3.j/Hnj	V.254-5	V1.5-7	behind rendering accounts	south wall	MFg	2	no mw.t=s	short	nil	nil	broad	long sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes

TABLE L: Mothers of Women in their Own Tombs

Tomb Details				Scene		Figure			Accessories							
<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Scene</i>	<i>Wall Position</i>	<i>Stance</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Touching Term</i>	<i>Wig</i>	<i>Bracelets</i>	<i>Anklets</i>	<i>Collars</i>	<i>Dress</i>	<i>Headgear</i>	<i>Sandals</i>	<i>Holding</i>
G 218	<i>Mrs-^cnh</i> [III]	197-9	IV.2-6	standing	east wall	MFj	8+	no <i>mw.t=s</i>	short	nil	yes	broad & dog	long sheath pointed shoulders	nil	nil	nil
				pulling papyrus	west wall	Mai	8+	yes <i>mw.t=s</i>	long tripartite	yes	yes	broad & dog	sheath V straps	nil	nil	pulling papyrus
				double statue	found in debris	Maj	8+	yes <i>s3.t=s</i>	shoulders	nil	nil	nil	long sheath	nil	nil	nil
				rock-cut statues	north & west walls	MF	8+	no	shoulders	nil	nil	nil	long sheath	nil	nil	nil
G 315	<i>H^cj-mrr(.w)-nb.tj(w)</i> [II]	273-4	IV.4-6	standing in front of daughter inscription	northern jamb of doorway lintel	MFj	8+	no <i>mw.t=s s3t=s</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	papyrus wand
G 351	<i>Htp.t</i>		V-VI	standing	false door west wall	MFi	7	no <i>mw.t=s</i>	long tripartite	multiple	yes	nil	long sheath V straps	nil	nil	nil

TABLE M: Inscriptions of Mothers of Daughters

Number	Name	PM	Date	Term
G 337	<i>Wsr.t-k3</i>	286	V	<i>s3.t=s</i>

TABLE N: Sisters

Tomb Details					Scene		Figure					Accessories								Family Shown			
Number	Name	PM	Date	Name of Sister	Scene	Wall Position	Stance	Size	Touching Term	Title	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Headgear	Sandals	Holding	Wife	Children	Parent	Brothers	
G 047	K3pj	69-70	V.6-9	Wp.t	holding linen	jamb false door	Fi		no	sn.t=f	nil	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	damage	linen	Wpt	nil	nil	one
G 068	3h-mrw.t-nswt	80-81	V.9-VI.1	W	seated	east wall	Fl		no	[sn.t]=f	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	Nfr.t-sdm	nil	both	four
				Jnj	seated	east wall	Fl		no	sn.t=f	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	both	four	
				Hwfw-h3r.t	seated	east wall	Fl		no	sn.t=f	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	both	four	
G 072	D3t.ij	V.8-9	Ns-Pth	holding birds & baskets	left of false door	Fi		no	sn.t=f	hm-k3	shoulders	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	birds & basket	'his wife'	nil	both	four	
				Hnmw-hwt n	holding basket & tray	left of false door	Fi		no	sn.t=f	nil	shoulders	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	basket & tray		nil	both	four
				Hdrt	holding bird & tray	right of false door	Fi		no	sn.t=f	nil	l tri	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	bird & tray		nil	both	four
G 179	Htj	163-4	V.9-VI.1	Hmw.t	statue	sedab	As	7	yes	sn.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt	to chin	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	? woman with small male figure	nil	inscription her mother	nil	
G 190	Jj-mrjj	170-4	V.6	Ws.t-k[3,j]	standing	east wall above doorway	Fi	2	no	sn.t=f jm3hw[.t]	nil	l tri	yes	yes	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	Nj(t)-k3.w-Hwt-[	nil	father	one
G 205	Mrjj-Rc-nfr/K3r	184-5	VI.2-4	Trw.t	kneeling	north wall room IV	Fl	2	no	sn.t=f mr.t=f	nil	short	yes	nil	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil	Gff	nil	both	one
				Bndjj.t	kneeling	north wall room IV	Fl	2	no	sn.t=f mr.t=f	nil	short	yes	nil	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	both	one
G 214	Jtj	193	V.5-8	Rwd	standing	jamb external false door	Fi		no	sn.t=f	jrj.t ht nswt	short?	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	probably Snt-5nh	nil	nil	one	
G 215	K3.j	194	V-VI	Js.t	standing	jamb false door	Fi	3	no	sn.t=f	nil	l tri	one	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	Hwt-hr no designation	nil	both	two
G 260	Nb-m-3h.t	230-2	IV.4-V.1	[Spss.t-]k3.w	standing behind - damaged	above doorway east wall	Aa? or Fb?	7	possibly?	name only	s3.t [nswt] n ht=f	long	damage	damage	damage	damage	nil	damage	damage	Nb-htp	nil	mother	three
				Spss.t-k3.w	damaged - standing behind?	south wall	Fb?		?	sn.t=f	s3.t nswt n ht=f nb.t jm3h(w.t) hr ntr 53	?	damage	damage	damage	damage	damage	damage	damage		nil	mother	three
S 049	Tpm-5nh	483	V.1-6	Ppj	standing behind	east wall	Fi		no	sn.t	nil	l tri	nil	yes	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil	Nbw-htp	nil	nil	one
				Hm.t	standing behind	east wall	Fi		no	sn.t	nil	l tri	nil	yes	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil		nil	nil	one
P 002	Jtj/5dw	122-3	VI.1	Mr.t-jt=s	standing in front	north wall	Em	2	no	sn.t=f mr.t=f	Spss nswt [hm.t ntr] Hwt-hr	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	Nbw-htp Bbj	nil	inscription with name of mother	inscription 'his brothers'

Table K

Table L

Table M

Table N

TABLE O: Tombs and Finds of Women

Tomb Details				Family						
Number	Name	Tomb or Find	Date	Titles	Inscription of Husband	Sons	Daughters	Parents	Siblings	Grandchildren
G 056	Nn-sḏr-k3.j	tomb	V	s3.t nswt				F		
G 150	Wnšt	tomb	IV.M-L	s3.t nswt		2	1 + 4?			1
G 151	Whm-nfr.t	tomb	IV.L	s3.t nswt		3?	3?			2
G 166	Hnt-k3.w.s	tomb	VI	jrj.t ḥt nswt ḥm.t-ntr Hwt-ḥr m swt=s nb[w.t] ḥm.t-ntr Nt pt[t]-w3wt nb[w.t]		2	1	M + F		
G 178	Hntj	tomb	V.8	jrj.t ḥt nswt ḥm.t-ntr Hwt-ḥr		1E	1			
G 213	□tp-ḥrs [II]	tomb	IV.L	[s3.t nswt ḥm.t nswt]			1?			
G 218	Mrs-ᜀnh [III]	tomb	IV	s3.t nswt nt ḥt ḥm.t nswt		3 +1?	1 + 2?	M + F	1B?	
G 271	□m.t-Rᜀ	tomb	IV.4-V.E	s3.t nswt sms.t nt ḥt		3	3			
G 277	Nj-k3.w-Hwt-ḥr	tomb	V	jrj.t ḥt nswt		4?	4?			
G 293	Tomb H	tomb	V.M-L	[box shaped throne]			1?			
G 315	Hᜀj-mrr(.w)-nbtj [II]	tomb	IV.M-L	s3.t nswt nt ḥt ḥm.t nswt		1?		M		
G 337	K3.j-wsrt	tomb	V	ḥkrt nswt ḥm.t-ntr Nt				M		
G 345	Nb(.w)-ḥst	finds - libation basin	OK	N/A		1				
G 351	□tp.tj	unfinished tomb	V-VI	jrj.t ḥt nswt			2?	M + F		
S 078b	Nb.t/Jbjj	tomb	VI.1-3	jrj.t ḥt nswt ḥm.t-ntr Hwt-ḥr m swt=s nb[w.t] ḥm.t-ntr Nt wpt[t]- w3wt	mr.t ḥj=s	'her children'		M + F		
S 086c	Wᜀtt-ḥt-ḥr/Sšsšt	tomb	VI.1	s3.t nswt sms.t nt ḥt		1E	1			
S 093	Nḏt-m-pt	tomb	VI.1L	jrj.t ḥt nswt ḥm.t-ntr Hwt-ḥr nb[t] nht ḥm.t-ntr Nt mḥtt jnb wptt-w3wt			1E + D-in-L?			
S 113	S3t-ḥwt-ḥr	finds - side piece false door	VI or later				1			
S 149	Nb.t	tomb	V.8	ḥm.t nswt		1E + 1 + 2?	1?			
S 222	Nj.t-nb	finds - stela	II-III					M?		
S 253	ᜀnh-ḥwt-ḥr	finds - false door	Vor VI	jrj.t ḥt nswt ḥm.t-ntr Hwt-ḥr	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f ... nb.t jm3ḥw(.t) ḥr hn	2	2			
P 057	Name lost	find - stela	VI			1				
P 071	Jr.t	finds-stela	VI.2L-4	jrj.t ḥt nswt ḥm.t-ntr Hwt-ḥr	jn ḥj=s sš nswt B3wj jr nn n sš					
P 083	3tt-k3	finds - stela	VI.M	wršt Mnw		1				
P 084	□n-wt	finds - stela	VI.M	wršt Mnw		1				
P 085	Tḥwtj	finds - stela	VI.L		jn ḥj=s Bbj jr n=s nn	1				
P 093	Jr.t	finds - stela	VI.2-4	jrj.t ḥt nswt ḥm.t-ntr Hwt-ḥr	jn ḥj=s sš nswt B3wj jr nn n sš					
P 122	Nfr-tj/Jtj	tomb	VI	ḥkrt nswt wᜀt ḥm.t-ntr Hwt-ḥr šps.t nswt			2			

Table O

TABLE P: More than One Wife

Tomb Details					Scene		Figure				Accessories								Family
Number	Name	PMKK	Date	Names of Wives	Scene	Wall Position	Stance	Size	Touching	Term	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Headgear	Sandals	Holding	Children present
G 063	K3(j)-hj.f	76	VI.5	Hnwt-s	standing behind	doorway thickness	Aa	7	yes	hm.t=f	l tri	nil	nil	dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	no
				Hnwt-s	standing behind	doorway thickness	Aa	7	yes	hm.t=f	l tri	nil	nil	dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	no
				Hnwt-sn	kneeling in front	east wall	Ej	2	yes	hm.t= mr.t=f	l tri	yes	damage	broad	V st sh	nil	damage	nil	no ?
					seated behind on same chair	south wall	Ab	7	yes		l tri	yes	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	possibly
					kneeling in front seated TO	west wall	Ev	1.5	no		l tri	no	no	broad	sheath	nil	N/V	smelling lotus	no
G 141b	K3p	129	V.L	Hjj N(j)- ⁵ nh- Hwt-hr	standing statue double seated statue		Aa	7	yes	[hm.t=f m]r.t=f hm.t=f jm ³ hw.t	to shoulders ?	nil ?	nil nil	nil ?	sheath ?	nil ?	nil nil	nil ?	yes no
G 144	Mdw-nfr	133-4	V	Nbw-k3.j	seated behind	false door panel	Ab	7	yes	hm.t=f	l tri	nil	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Tntt	standing	false door side niche	Fi	6	no	hm.t=f	l tri	nil	yes	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
G 272	K3.j-dw3	244-5	V.6-9	Nfr-rs	standing behind	doorway thickness	Fb	7	no	hm.t=f	l tri	one	yes	dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Nbtj	standing facing seated TO	east wall	Fk	2	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	long	?	nil	?	sheath	nil	nil	lotus staff	no
G 346	Stw	293	V-VI	Ppj	standing in front	south wall	Fn	3.5	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Hntwt	standing behind	west wall	Fn	5.5	yes	hm.t=f	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	no
G 376	Nfr-ts ^{ts}		V.3-4	Nfr-h ^{tps}	standing behind	lintel false door	Bc	8	yes	hm.t=f	l tri	yes	yes	damage	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Nfr-h ^{tps}	standing	right jamb of false door	Fi		no	name only	l tri	multiple	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	yes
				Nj- ⁵ nh- Hwt-hr	standing	jamb of east false door	Fi		no	jm ³ hw.t hr hj=s	l tri	no	damage	broad & dog	V st sh	nil	damage	nil	yes
S 056	Phn-wj-k3.j	491	V.6-8E	Htp-hrs	kneeling in front	east wall	Ea	1.5	yes	hm.t=f	l tri	no	damage	broad	V st sh	lotus fill & st	damage	nil	possibly
				Df3.t-sn	standing behind	west wall	Aa	7	yes	name only	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	lotus fill & st	nil	nil	yes
				Htp-hrs	inscription	false door				hm.t=f									
				Df3.t-sn	inscription	false door				hm.t=f									
S 103	Rmnj/Mr-wj		VI.1-2	Jrt-n-3ht/Jrjj	seated behind	west wall	Ab	7	yes	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	fill & st	nil	nil	no
				Jrt-n-3ht/Jrjj	seated behind	west wall	Ab	7	yes	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	fill & st	nil	nil	no
				Jrt-n-3ht/Jrjj	seated alone	lintel above southern false door	Fg		no	name only	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	no
				Jrt-n-3ht/Jrjj	seated alone	upper lintel southern false door	Fg		no	name only	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	no
				Jrt-n-3ht/Jrjj	seated alone	panel southern false door	Fg		no	name only	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	no
				Jrt-n-3ht/Jrjj	seated alone	lower lintel southern false door	Fg		no	name only	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	no
				Jrt-n-3ht/Jrjj	standing alone	left outer jamb southern false door	Fi		no	name only	short	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	fill & st	nil	smelling lotus	no
				Jrt-n-3ht/Jrjj	standing alone	left inner jamb southern false door	Fi		no	name only	short	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	fill & st	nil	smelling lotus	no
				Jrt-n-3ht/Jrjj	standing alone	right inner jamb southern false door	Fi		no	name only	short	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	fill & st	nil	smelling lotus	no
				Jrt-n-3ht/Jrjj	standing alone	right outer jamb southern false door	Fi		no	name only	short	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	fill & st	nil	smelling lotus	no
				Sš....	seated alone	south wall	Fg		no	hm.t=f	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	no
S 140	Nsw-wsr.t	611	V-VI	Mstj	standing	right jambs false door	Fi		no	hm.t=f	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	no	
				Jn-nfr- Hwt-hr	figure missing	right jamb false door				hm.t=f								yes	
S 142	Mr.f-nb.f/Ffj		VI.1-2	Sšsšt	standing behind	doorway thickness	Aa	7	yes	hm.t=f mr.t=f	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Nbt	kneeling in front	east wall	Ed	2	no	hm.t mr.t=f	short	nil	N/V	broad	V st sh	fill & st	N/V	nil	no
				Sšsšt	kneeling in front	east wall	Ed	2	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f hs.t=f	l tri	yes	N/V	broad	V st sh	nil	N/V	nil	no
				Sšsšt	fowling	east wall	Ey	2	yes	hm.t=f hs.t=f	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	fill & st	nil	nil	yes
				Mttw	fowling	east wall	Es	2	yes	hm.t=f	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	fill & st	nil	nil	yes
				Jrt	kneeling in front	west wall	Er	1	yes	hm.t=f	short	nil	N/V	broad	V st sh	fill & st	N/V	nil	yes
				Sšsšt	playing harp	north wall	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f	short	yes	N/V	broad	V st sh	fill & st	nil	harp	no
				Jrt	playing harp	north wall	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f	short	nil	N/V	broad	V st sh	fill & st	nil	harp	no
				Nbt	playing harp	north wall	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f	short	yes	N/V	broad	V st sh	fill & st	nil	harp	no
				Mttw	playing harp	north wall	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	fill & st	nil	harp	no
				Jrt	kneeling behind	west wall	Ec	1.5	yes	name only	l tri	nil	N/V	broad	V st sh	nil	N/V	nil	yes
				Sšsšt	musician	west wall	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	yes	nil	damage	sheath	nil	nil	harp	no
				Jrt	musician	west wall	Fo	1	no	hs.t nb.t hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	yes	yes	broad	sheath	nil	nil	harp	no
				Nbt	musician	west wall	Fo	1	no	hs.t hm.t=f mr.t=f	pigtail	nil	N/V	damage	sheath	nil	nil	harp	no
				Mttw	musician	west wall	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	pigtail	nil	nil	damage	sheath	nil	nil	harp	no
				damaged	seated behind	south wall	Bl	7	yes	hm.t[=f] hsjj.t=f	l tri	nil	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	no
				Sšsšt	playing harp	south wall: 5th register	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	damage	yes	N/V	sheath	nil	nil	harp	no
				Jrt	playing harp	south wall: 5th register	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	pigtail	nil	nil	N/V	sheath	nil	nil	harp	no
				Nbt	playing harp	south wall: 5th register	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	pigtail	nil	nil	N/V	sheath	nil	nil	harp	no
				Mttw	playing harp	south wall: 5th register	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	nil	nil	N/V	sheath	nil	nil	harp	no
				Sšsšt	playing harp	south wall: 2nd register	Fo	1.5	no	hm.t=f mr[t=f]	pigtail	yes	yes	N/V	Vst sh	nil	nil	harp	no
				Nbt	playing harp	south wall: 2nd register	Fo	1.5	no	name only	short	yes	N/V	broad	sheath	nil	N/V	harp	no
				Jrt	playing harp	south wall: 3rd register	Fo	1.5	no	hs.t hm.t=f	pigtail	yes	N/V	N/V	sheath	nil	N/V	harp	no
				Nbt	playing harp	south wall: 3rd register	Fo	1.5	no	hm.t=f	pigtail	yes	yes	broad	sheath	nil	nil	harp	no
				Nbt	playing harp	south wall: 4th register	Fo	1.5	no	hm.t=f	short	damage	N/V	damage	?	nil	N/V	harp	no
				Mttw	playing harp	south wall: 4th register	Fo	1.5	no	hm.t=f	pigtail	damage	N/V	damage	?	nil	N/V	harp	no

Table P-1

TABLE P: More than One Wife

Tomb Details					Scene		Figure			Accessories								Family	
Number	Name	PM	Date	Names of Wives	Scene	Wall Position	Stance	Size	Touching Term	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Headgear	Sandals	Holding	Children present	
S 146	Mḥw	619-22	VI.2-6	Nḥr-k3w.s /Jkw	fishing	west wall	Eb	2	yes	ḥm.t=f	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	lotus fillet	nil	nil	yes
				Nḥr-k3w.s /Jkw	receiving offerings	west wall	Bd	7	yes	s3.t nswt ḥm.t=f jm3ḥw.t	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Nbt	fowling	east wall	Eb	2	yes	ḥm.t=f	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	lotus fillet	nil	bird	yes
P 033	Hnḳw/Jj...f	IV.242	VI.2	Ḥntt-k3/Jjj	seated behind	north wall	Bw	8	yes	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	short	one visible	damage	broad	V st sh	nil	damage	nil	no
				Nbt	seated separately	south wall	Fg		no	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	short	damage	damage	broard	V st sh	nil	damage	nil	no
P 072	D3w-Mnw	V.5-6	Ḥnwt		panel false door	west wall	Bj	7?	yes	ḥm.t=f r[h.t]nswt jm3ḥw.t ḥr ntr ʿ3	l tri	multiple	yes	broad	sheath?	?	nil	nil	no
				...t ...3	left jamb false door	west wall	Bd?	7	yes	ḥm.t=f	l tri	damage	damage	broad & dog	V st sh	damage	damage	nil	yes
				D[f]3t-s[n]	right jamb false door	west wall	Bc	7?	yes	ḥm.t=f	l tri	yes	damage	damage	V st sh	damage	damage	nil	yes
P 106	Mrjj-ʿ3	V.35	VI.7-FIP	Jsj	receiving birds	west wall	Al	7	yes	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	possibly
				Jsj	receiving offerings	west wall	Ch	7	yes	mr.t ḥj=s jm3[ḥw].t	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	no
				Jsi	receiving offerings	north wall	Bb	7	yes	ḥm.t=f mr.t[=f]	l tri	nil	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes but not hers
				Jsj	fowling	north wall	Fb	7	no	hieratic inscript. suggests Jsj	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	bird	yes but not hers
				...	seated behind on same chair	north wall	Bh	7	yes	...	l tri	yes	N/V	broad	V st sh	nil	N/V	nil	yes facing not hers
				Ḥsjjt	standing facing seated TO	north wall	Fp	8	no	ḥm.t=f	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	yes
				Nḥr-tntt	standing facing seated TO	north wall	Fp	8	no	ḥm.t=f	l tri	yes	poss	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	yes
				Tp-pw	standing facing seated TO	north wall	Fp	8	no	ḥm.t=f	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	yes but not hers
				Nhj	standing facing seated TO	north wall	Fp	8	no	ḥm.t=f	l tri	yes	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	yes
				Wntšj	standing facing seated TO	north wall	Fp	8	no	ḥm.t=f	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	yes but not hers
P 112	Mrrj/Mrr-jkr	V.112	VI.7-FIP	Šhtj	standing behind	block	Al	7	yes	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	l tri	nil	nil	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
				Bbj	behind	block	Al	7	yes	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	l tri	nil	nil	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
P 129	Ḳ3r/Mrjj-Rʿ-nḥr	V.200	VI.1-6	S3-nḥtk	seated behind	architrave	Ab	7	yes	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	streamer	nil	nil	yes
				Jntj	kneeling in front	slab stela	Ed	1	no	ḥmt=f mr.t=f	short	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Ḥntj	kneeling under chair	slab stela	Ee	1	no	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	short	nil	nil	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Jntj	standing behind seated TO	lintel of false door	Ae	7	yes	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	short	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Ḥntj	standing in front	right jamb false door	Eq	3	no	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	short	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
P 130	Jsj	V.201	V.8-VI.2	Sšsšt	kneeling under chair	lintel	Ee	1	no	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	short	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	smelling lotus	yes
				Sšsšt	right of panel false door	west wall				ḥm.t=f mr.t=f								yes	
				Sšsšt	false door	west wall				ḥm.t=f mr.t=f									
				S3t-ḥr	kneeling under TO's legs	slab				ḥm.t=f mr.t=f									
				Jnt	inscription					ms n									
				Jbj	inscription					ms n									
				Nḥr-ʿnkt	inscription					ms n									
P 146	Jm3-Ppjj/Jm3-Mrj-Rʿ		VI	Jswt	seated beside	statue	Ak	7	yes	ḥm.t=f mr.t=f	shoulders	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	
				Jgit	seated separately	stela	F		no	ḥm.t	shoulders	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	nil

Table P-2

TABLE Q: Polygamy

Tomb Details					Scene		Figure				Accessories								Family
Number	Name	PM	Date	Names of Wives	Scene	Wall Position	Stance	Size	Touching	Term	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Headgear	Sandals	Holding	Children present
G 272	K3.j-dw3	244-5	V.6-9	Nfr-rs	standing behind	doorway thickness	Fb	7	no	hm.t=f	l tri	one	yes	dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Nbtj	standing facing seated TO	east wall	Fk	2	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	long	damage	nil	damage	sheath	nil	nil	smelling lotus	no
G 346	Stw	293	V-VI	Ppjj	standing in front	south wall	Fn	3.5	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Hnt.wt	standing behind	west wall	Fn	5.5	yes	hm.t=f	l tri	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	no
S 056	Phn-wj-k3.j	491	V.6-8E	Htp-hrs	squatting in front	east wall	Ea	1.5	yes	hm.t=f	l tri	no	N/V	broad	V st sh	lotus fill & st	N/V	nil	possibly
				Dft-sn	standing behind	west wall	Aa	7	yes	name only	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	lotus fill & st	nil	nil	yes
				Htp-hrs	inscription	false door			hm.t=f										
				Dft-sn	inscription	false door			hm.t=f										
S 140	Nsw-wsr.t	611	V-VI	Mst.j	standing alone	right jamb false door	Fg		no	hm.t=f	l tri	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
				Jn-nfr-Hwt-hr	figure missing	right jamb false door			no	hm.t=f									yes
S 142	Mr.f-nb.f/Fff	VI.1-2	Ssst	standing behind	doorway thickness	Aa	7	yes	hm.t=f mr.t=f	l tri	one visible	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes	
			Nbt	kneeling in front	east wall	Ed	1.5	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	nil	N/V	broad	V st sh	fill & st	N/V	nil	no	
			Ssst	kneeling in front	east wall	Ed	1.5	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f hs.t=f	l tri	yes	N/V	broad	V st sh	nil	N/V	nil	no	
			Ssst	fowling	east wall	Es	2	yes	hm.t=f	l tri	one visible	yes	broad	V st sh	fill & st	nil	bird	yes	
			Mttw	fowling	east wall	Ey	2	yes	hm.t=f	l tri	one visible	yes	broad	V st sh	fill & st	nil	bird	yes	
			Jrt	kneeling behind	west wall	Ec	1.5	yes	name	l tri	nil	yes	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes	
			Jrt	kneeling in front	west wall	Er	1	yes	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	nil	N/V	broad	V st sh	fill & st	N/V	nil	yes	
			Ssst	playing harp	north wall	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	one visible	nil	broad	V st sh	fill & st	nil	harp	no	
			Jrt	playing harp	north wall	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	fill & st	nil	harp	no	
			Nbt	playing harp	north wall	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	one visible	nil	broad	V st sh	fill & st	nil	harp	no	
			Mttw	playing harp	north wall	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	one visible	yes	broad	V st sh	fill & st	nil	harp	no	
			Mttw	playing harp	west wall	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	one visible	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	harp	no	
			Nbt	playing harp	west wall	Fo	1	no	hs.t nb hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	one visible	yes	broad	sheath	nil	nil	harp	no	
			Jrt	playing harp	west wall	Fo	1	no	hs.t hm.t=f mr.t=f	pigtail	nil	damage	nil	sheath	nil	nil	harp	no	
			Ssst	playing harp	west wall	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	pigtail	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	harp	no	
			damage	seated behind on same chair	south wall	Bl	7	yes	hm.t ... hs.t=f	l tri	nil	yes	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil	no	
			Jrt	playing harp	south wall	Fo.	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	nil	yes	broad	sheath	nil	nil	harp	no	
			Ssst	playing harp	south wall	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	pigtail	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nili	nil	harp	no	
			Nbt	playing harp	south wall	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	pigtail	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	harp	no	
			Mttw	playing harp	south wall	Fo	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	harp	no	
			Ssst	playing harp	south wall	Fo	1.5	no	hm.t=f mr[.t=f]	pigtail	yes	yes	damage	V st sh	nil	nil	harp	no	
			Nbt	playing harp	south wall	Fo	1.5	no	name	short	yes	damage	broad	sheath	nil	damage	harp	no	
			Jrt	playing harp	south wall	Fo	1.5	no	hs.t hm.t=f mr.t=f	pigtail	yes	damage	damage	sheath	nil	damage	harp	no	
			Nbt	playing harp	south wall	Fo	1.5	no	hm.t=f	pigtail	yes	yes	broad	sheqath	nil	nil	harp	no	
			Nbt	playing harp	south wall	Fo	1.5	no	hm.t=f	short	damage	damage	damage	damage	nil	nil	harp	no	
			Mttw	playing harp	south wall	Fo	1.5	no	hm.t=f	pigtail	damage	damage	damage	damage	nil	damage	harp	no	
S 146	Mhw	619-22	VI.2-6	Nfr-k3w.s/Jkw	fishing	west wall	Eb	2	yes	hm.t=f	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	lotus fillet	nil	nil	yes
				Nfr-k3w.s/Jkw	receiving offerings	west wall	Bd	7	yes	s3.t nswt hm.t=f mr.t=f	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Nbt	fowling	east wall	Eb	2	yes	hm.t=f	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	lotus fillet	nil	bird	yes
P 106	Mrjj-ꜥ3	V.35	VI.7-FIP	Jsj	receiving birds	west wall	Al	7	yes	hm.t=f mr.t=f	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes but not hers
				Jsj	receiving offerings	west wall	Ch	7	yes	mr.t hj=s jm3[hw].t	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	no
				Jsi	receiving offerings	north wall	Bb	7	yes	hm.t=f mr.t[=f]	l tri	nil	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes but not hers
				Jsj	fowling	north wall	Fb	7	no	damage	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	bird	yes but not hers
				Hsjjt	facing seated TO	north wall	Fp		no	hm.t=f	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	yes
				Nfr-tntt	facing seated TO	north wall	Fp		no	hm.t=f	l tri	yes	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	yes
				Tp-pw	facing seated TO	north wall	Fp		no	hm.t=f	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	yes but not hers
				Nhj	facing seated TO	north wall	Fp		no	hm.t=f	l tri	yes	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	yes
				Wntsꜥ	facing seated TO	north wall	Fp		no	hm.t=f	l tri	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	yes but not hers
P 112	Mrrj/Mrr-jkr	V.112	VI.7-IX	Shtj	standing behind	block	Al	7	yes	hm.t=f mr.t=f	l tri	nil	nil	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
				Bbj	behind	block	Al	7	yes	hm.t=f mr.t=f	l tri	nil	nil	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil	no

Table Q-1

TABLE Q: Polygamy

Tomb Details					Scene		Figure				Accessories								Family
Number	Name	PM	Date	Names of Wives	Scene	Wall Position	Stance	Size	Touching	Term	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Headgear	Sandals	Holding	Children present
P 129	K3r/Mrjj-R ^c -nfr	V.200	VI.1-6	S3-nhtk	seated behind	architrave	Ab	7	yes	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	streamer	nil	nil	yes
				Jntj	kneeling in front	slab stela	Ed	1	no	hmt=f mr.t=f	short	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Hntj	kneeling under chair	slab stela	Ee	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	nil	nil	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Jntj	standing behind seated TO	lintel of false door	Ae	7	yes	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Hntj	standing in front	right jamb false door	Eq	3	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes
P 130	Jsj	V.201	V.8-VI.2	Sssst	kneeling under chair	lintel	Ee	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	smelling lotus	yes
				Sssst	false door	west wall	no depict.	8		hm.t=f mr.t=f									yes
				Sssst	false door	west wall	no depict.												
				S3-Hwt-hr	kneeling under TO's legs		no depict.	1?		hm.t=f mr.t=f									no

Table Q-2

TABLE R: Possibly More than One Wife

Tomb Details					Scene		Figure				Accessories								Family
Number	Name	PM	Date	Name	Scene	Wall Position	Stance	Size	Touching	Term	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Headgear	Sandals	Holding	Children present
G 064	K3(.j)-nfr	77-8	V.1-3	Šps-s-k3w	standing behind	north wall	Bv	7	yes	smr w ^c tj jrj.t ht nswt hm.t=f	long tripartite	?	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Mrs- ^c nh	standing behind	northern facade	Bb	7	yes	jrj.t ht nswt hm[.t]-ntr Hwt-hr	long tripartite	nil	nil	?	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
G 069	J3-sn	82	V-VI.2	Mrt	seated behind	lintel	Ab	7	yes	hm.t=f	long tripartite	?	yes	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
				Mrt-jts	standing behind	east wall	Aa	7	yes	hm.t=f	long tripartite	multiple	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Mrt-jts	standing behind	doorway thickness	Ca	5	yes	hm.t=f jrj.t ht nswt	long tripartite	one	yes	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
				Nbw-htp	standing behind	doorway thickness	Ca	5	yes	jrj.t ht nswt	long tripartite	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
G 094	Htj	99	VI?	Hr-k3	seated behind at separate offering table	lintel	F	8	no	mjtrt	to shoulders	nil	damage	nil	sheath	nil	damage	nil	no
				Nbh	seated opposite at separate offering table	lintel	F	8	no	mjtrt	to shoulders	nil	damage	nil	sheath	nil	damage	nil	no
G 167	S33.t-htp/Htj	149-150	V.1-2	Htp-k3	seated opposite at offering table	panel of southern false door	Fd	8	no		long tripartite	nil	?	nil	Vst sh	nil	nil	nil	no
				Htp-k3	standing	right jamb of southern false door	Fi	8	no	jrj.t ht nswt hm[.t]-ntr Nt hm[.t]-ntr Hwt-hr	long tripartite	yes	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	no
				Mrt-jts	seated opposite at offering table	panel of northern false door	Fd	8	no	jrj.t ht nswt	long tripartite	yes	nil	broad & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	no
				Mrt-jts	standing	right jamb of northern false door	Fi	8	no	jrj.t ht nswt hm[.t] ntr Nt hm[.t] ntr Hwt-hr	long tripartite	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	no
				damage	seated behind on same chair	east wall	Bi	7	yes		long tripartite	yes	nil	damage	Vst sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
				damage	standing behind	east wall	Bb	8?	yes		short	yes	nil	nil	V st sh	damage	nil	nil	yes
				damage	seated behind on same chair	southern doorway thickness	Bi	7?	yes		long tripartite	yes	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
S 049	Tp-m- ^c nh's son Hm-mn	483	V.5-6	Nbw-jrt-mrj	seated at offering table	right of panel of false door	Fg		no	hm.t=f	long tripartite	nil	nil	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
				Hm.t-3ht	seated at offering table	left of panel of false door	Fg		no	hm.t=f	long tripartite	nil	nil	broad	sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
S 054	Šrjj	490	IV.M	Hnt-kt	seated opposite offering table	panel	Fd	7	no	mjtrt	long tripartite	nil	nil	nil	off one shoulder	nil	nil	nil	no
				Hnt-kt	seated opposite offering table	panel	Fd	8	no	mjtrt									no
				Hnt-kt	standing behind	doorway thickness	F	7	no	mjtrt	long tripartite	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
				Jntj	standing behind	doorway thickness	F	7	no	mjtrt	long tripartite	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
S 171	Jrn-k3-Pth	644	V.6-9	Hnwt	standing behind	east wall	damage	7?	damage	hm.t=f mr.t=f	damage	damage	yes	broad	sheath	damage	nil	damage	no
				H...	standing behind	false door jamb	Aa?	7	yes	hm.t=f	long tripartite	damage	damage	damage	damage	nil	damage	damage	no
				Hnw...	inscription	offering list west wall				hm.t=f									
				Hnwt	standing in front fowling	south wall	Ew	4	no	[hm].t=f	long tripartite	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	fillet & streamers	nil	nil	no
				...w	standing behind fowling	south wall	Ep	4	yes	[hm].t=f	long tripartite	nil	damage	nil	sheath	fillet & streamers	damage	nil	no
				damage	standing in front fishing	south wall	Ew	4	no	hm.t=f	long tripartite	nil	damage	dog	V st sh	fillet & streamers	nil	nil	no
S 216	Ntr-nfr	736	VI	Wršt-šwt	seated opposite at offering table	false door panel	Fd	8	no		long tripartite	nil	nil	broad & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	no
				Nfr-htps	standing	right jamb of false door	Fi	8	no		long tripartite	nil	nil	broad & dog	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes
S 250	Nfr-m3 ^c t	IV.E		Jtt	standing beneath	north jamb of niche of south chapel	Fi	6	no	jrj.t ht nswt	long tripartite	yes	yes	damage	sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes?
				Jtt	standing behind	north jamb of niche of south chapel	Ca	6.5	yes		damage	damage	nil	damage	sheath	nil	nil	nil	yes?
				Jtt	standing facing	jamb of false door south chapel	Fi	8	no	jrj.t ht nswt	long tripartite	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	damage	nil	yes?
				Nb[w]	kneeling behind	south wall of niche of south chapel	Ec	2.5	yes		long tripartite	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	nil	no
				Jtt	seated birds being presented	architrave north chapel	Fg	8	no		long tripartite	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes?
				Jtt	seated beneath	north jamb of niche of north chapel	Fg	3	no		long tripartite	nil	nil	nil	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes?
				Jtt	standing facing	jamb of false door north chapel	Fi	6?	no		long tripartite	nil	damage	nil	V st sh	nil	damage	nil	yes?
				Nb[w]	standing behind	north wall of niche of north chapel	Am	5	yes		damage	nil	nil	nil	sheath	damage	nil	nil	no
P 038a	D ^c w	IV.244-5	VI.5-6	^c nh-ns-Ppjj	standing behind viewing agriculture	west wall	Ey	2.5	no	hm.t=f mrt.f	short	one	yes	broad	V st sh	fillet & streamers	nil	lotus staff	no
				^c nh-ns-Ppjj	standing behind above father-in-law at offering table	north wall	Fb	8	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	fillet & streamers	nil	nil	no
				Hnt-ns	standing behind	north wall	Aa	8	yes	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	no
				Hnwt	standing in front on baseline	south wall	Ez	1.5	no		short	damage	damage	damage	sheath	fillet & streamers	nil	nil	no
P 067	Špsj-pw-Mnw		VI.7	Htpj	seated at own offering table	north wall of shrine	Fg	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	yes

Table R-1

TABLE R: Possibly More than One Wife

Tomb Details				Scene		Figure				Accessories								Family	
Number	Name	PM	Date	Name	Scene	Wall Position	Stance	Size	Touching	Term	Wig	Bracelets	Anklets	Collars	Dress	Headgear	Sandals	Holding	Children present
P 097	Tmrrj	VI.1-FIP	[T3-wr]-jnt	Htp	spear fishing	south wall	El	1	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short?	yes	nil	broad	V st sh	streamers	nil	smelling lotus	yes
				Htp	false door	north wall	Fg & Fi		no		short	one on left	ja yes	broad		nil	nil	smelling ungent	no
				Htp	offering scene	north wall	Fg		no	jm3hw.t	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus on panel & outer jambs	no
				Htpj	standing	pillar 4 south face	Fi		no		short	damage	yes	broad	V st sh ?	nil	nil	damage	no
				Htpj	standing	pillar 4 west face	Fi		no		short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	no
				Htpj	standing	pillar 4 north face	Fi		no		short	damage	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	no
				Hnjj	false door	west wall	Fi		no	jm3hw.t hr ntrt=s	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	no
				Hnjj	offering scene	west wall	Fg		no		short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	no
					seated behind at offering table	west wall	Bh	7	yes	hm.t=f	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	?
					seated opposite at offering table	east wall	destroyed only feet & ankles remain						yes				nil		no
P 105	Mrrj [II]	V.35	VI.4-7	Jbj	seated at offering table	east wall	Fg		no	jm3hw.t mrw[.t] m3r hr jb[=j] m-sw jm3hw=s nfr hr[=j]	short	yes	damage	broad	V strap sheath	nil	damage	nil	no but inscription of son Sfr
					seated behind in pavilion receiving reports	north wall	only fragments remain												
P 105	Mrrj [II]	V.35	VI.4-7	Jbj	false door panel	west wall	Fg		no	jm3hw.t	short	yes	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling ungent	no
					jamb false door	west wall	Fi		no	jm3hw.t	short	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	no
				Jm3..	watching animals, receiving offerings	south wall	Aa	7	yes	hm.t=f mr.t=f	short	yes	yes	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	nil	no
P 125	Jhjj	VI.3-5	Jmjj		standing	pillar	Fi		no	jrj.t ht nswt hm-ntr Hwt-hr nb.t nt jm3hw.t hr Pth-skr jm3hw.t ntr 3 jm3hw.t Wsr nb ddw jm3hw.t hr ntr 3	long tripartite	one	yes	broad & min.t necklace	V st sh & scarf	nil	nil	shaking sistrum	yes?
				rn=s nfr[.t] Jmjj	standing behind watching animals	west wall	Ba	8?	yes	jrj.t ht nswt hm.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t ntr 3	long tripartite	yes	yes	damage	damage	damage	nil	nil	yes?
				rn=s nfr[.t] Jnt-jts	sitting with mirror	north wall	Fg		no	jm3hw.t Wsr nb Ddw	long	nil	damage	nil	sheath	nil	damage	mirror	yes?
					kneeling beneath fishing scene	north wall	Eb?	1.5	damage		damage	nil	damage	damage	damage	nil	damage	damage	yes?
P133a	Mhw	V.231	VI.4-6	Jtj	standing facing	doorway thickness	Fa	5	no	hm.t=f mr.t=f	long	nil	nil	broad	V st sh	nil	nil	smelling lotus	yes
				Snt	standing behind	pillar	Fb	7	no	hm.t=f	short	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	loaves bread	no
				Jmj	standing behind	doorway thickness	Fb	7	no	hm.t=f	short	nil	nil	nil	sheath	nil	nil	loaves bread	yes

Table R-2

TABLE S: Eldest Children

<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Suggested Dating</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>Sons</i>	<i>Daughters</i>
G 016	<i>M3</i>	V-VI		1E	
G 046	<i>K3-hn.t</i>	V.6-8E	1?	1E	1E + 3
G 063	<i>K3(j)-hj.f</i>	VI.5	1	1E + 3	
G 072	<i>D3tjj</i>	V.L	1	2E + 2	2
G 077	<i>Nj-mstj</i>	VI	1	2E	
G 144	<i>Mdw-nfr</i>	V	1	2E	
G 152	<i>Wr-k3(j)</i>	V-VI		1E + 1 + 1?	2 + 2?
G 178	<i>Hntj</i> (woman)	V.8		1E	1
G 184	<i>Nfr/I dw</i> [I]	VI.E	1?	1E + 1?	
G 187	<i>nh-wd3/Jtj</i>	VI	1	1E + 1 + 1?	1
G 189	<i>Nfr-b3.w-Pth</i>	V.6	1	1E	
G 190	<i>Jj-mrjj</i>	V.6-7	1	1E + 2	2
G 193	<i>špss-k3.f-eh</i>	V.3	1?	2E	
G 209	<i>Hwfw-eh.f</i> [II]	V.3-6	1	1E + 1	
G 210	<i>šhm-eh-Pth</i>	V.L-VI.E	1?	1E	1
G 231	<i>H^c.f-R^c-eh</i>	V.6	1	1E + 4 + 1?	1E + 2
G 241	<i>Hwfw-htp</i>	V or later	1	1E	
G 242	<i>Tntj</i>	V-VI		1E	
G 257	<i>šhtpw/Tpw</i>	VI		1E + 1	
G 262	<i>šhm-k3-R^c</i>	IV.4-V.2	1	1E + 3	
G 269	<i>Nj-...t-R^c</i>	V.M-L		1E + 1?	
G 272	<i>K3.j-dw3</i>	V.6-9	2	1E + 3	2?
G 274	<i>eh-m-š3.f</i>	V.9-VI	1	1E + 1	
G 285a	<i>Jr-n-3h.t</i>	VI		1E + 3	1 + 3?
G 296	<i>eh-h3.f/K3r</i>	VI.E		1E	
G 297	<i>Nj-s^ceh-3htj/Jtj</i>	VI.E-M		1E	
G 305	<i>Rmnw-k3.j/Jmj</i>	VI		1E + 1	
G 309	<i>Mrs^w-eh</i>	V.6-9	1?	1E + 2	1E + 1
G 316	<i>K3.w-nswt</i>	IV.6-V.1	1?	1E	
G 324	<i>Mr-eh.f</i>	VI.1-2	1	1E + 1	
G 327	<i>Jrrw</i>	V.9-VI	1?	1E	
G 330	<i>Wp-m-nfr.t/Wp</i>	V.6-8	1	2E	
G 331	<i>Nj-m³t-R^c</i>	V.9-VI	1	1E + 1	
G 332	<i>3htj-htp</i>	V.1-VI.1	1?	1E + 1	1E
G 334	<i>Jjj</i>	V.L-VI.E	1	1E	
G 340	<i>Dw3-R^c</i>	V.6-9	1?	1E + 1?	
G 352	<i>Jj-nfr.t</i>	V-VI.4E	1	1E + 2	3
G 358	<i>Ttj</i>	V-VI	1	1E + 1	2
G 359	<i>Wš-k3.j</i>	V	1	2E + 2 + 3?	4?
G 376	<i>Nfr-šš</i>	V.3-4	2	1E + 11	6
G 378	<i>Nj-eh-^cntj/Njj</i>	IV-VI	1?	1E	
S 001	<i>Pth-špss</i>	V.6L	1	2E + 4	2
S 002	<i>Nfr-Jnpw</i>	V.6		1E	
S 004	<i>Ftk-tj</i>	VI.E		1E	
S 005	<i>K3r</i>	VI.1-4		3E	
S 021	<i>Smnhw-Pth/Jtwš</i>	V.8	1	1E + 1	
S 024	<i>W3š-Pth/Js^j</i>	V.3		3E + 1	
S 038	<i>Df-3w</i>	V.M-L		2E + 2	
S 039	<i>Snfrw-nfr</i> [I]	V.8-VI.E		1E + 2	
S 040	<i>Tjj</i>	V.6-9	1	2E + 1 + 1 chipped out	
S 042	<i>R^c-htp</i>	V		1E	
S 043	<i>eh-m^c-k3.j</i>	V.6-8E		1E + 1	
S 044	<i>H^c-mrr-Pth</i>	V.6-8		2E	
S 048	<i>Nj-eh-šhmt</i>	V.2	1	1E + 1	
S 049	<i>Tp-m-eh</i> [II]	V.1-6	1	2E + 1	5
S 050	<i>Nr-wsr</i>	V.6-7	1	1E + 1?	
S 061	<i>Pr-nb</i>	V.8-9	1	1E + 1 + 1?	
S 062	<i>Nj-k3w-Hr</i>	V.9	1	1E + 1?	2
S 071	Name Lost	V-VI		1E + 1	1
S 073	<i>Hntj-k3</i>	VI.1-2M		1E + 1	
S 074	<i>Nfr-ššm-R^c</i>	VI.1	1	1E + 1 + 1? + 1 chipped out	1
S 075	<i>eh-m-^c-hr</i>	VI.1M-2E		2E? + 2?	
S 077	<i>špsj-pw-Pth</i>	VI.M-L	1	2E + 1	

TABLE S: Eldest Children

S 078a	<i>Mrrj</i>	VI.1-2	1?	1E + 1	
S 079	<i>Wr-nw</i>	VI.2-6	1?	1E + 1	chipped out
S 086a	<i>Mrrw-k3,j/Mrj</i>	VI.1M-L	1	2E + 3 + 1?	1
S 086b	<i>Mrjj-Ttj/Mrj</i>	VI.1L-2E	1	1E + 1	
S 086c	<i>Wtt-ht-hr/Sssst</i>	VI.1L-2E		1E	1
S 090	<i>Nj-k3.w-Jssj</i>	VI.1		2E?	
S 091	<i>Jnw-Mnw</i>	VI.2	1	2E	
S 097	<i>Ttw/Jnw-Mnw</i>	VI.2	1?	1E + 1	1?
S 099	<i>Jrj.s/Jjj</i>	VI.M-L	1?	3E + 1 ?	2
S 103	<i>Rmnj/Mr-wj</i>	VI.1L-2E	2	2E	2?
S 110	<i>Nfr-hww</i>	V.E-M	1?	1E	
S 119	<i>Pr-sn</i>	V.2-3	1	1E + 1 + 1?	2
S 120	<i>Hnm.w-htp</i>	V.6-8	1	1E + 1 + 1	chipped out 2
S 121	<i>Nn-hft-k3[j]</i>	V.2-6	1	2E + 1	2
S 126	<i>Nj-^cnh-R^c</i>	V.6	1?	1E	
S 127	<i>Mnw-nfr</i>	V	1	1E + 4	1
S 128	\square <i>tp-hr-3htj</i>	V.6-8E		2E	
S 129	<i>Dw3-hp</i>	VI-VI.7	1	1E	
S 131	<i>Shm-k3,j</i>	V.6-8E	1	1E + 1	2
S 132	<i>Pth-htp [I]</i>	V.8		1E	
S 133a	<i>3ht-htp</i>	V.8-9		2E	2
S 133b	<i>Pth-htp [III]/Tff</i>	V.8-9		2E	
S 136	<i>Pth-htp/Jj-n-^cnh</i>	V.9-VI.1	1?	2E	
S 138	<i>Dw3-n-R^c</i>	V.6-9	1	2E	
S 140	<i>Nsw-wsrt</i>	V-VI	2	1E + 4	1
S 142	<i>Mr.f-nb.f/Fff</i>	VI.1-2	3 + 1?	1E + 6	2
S 146	<i>Mhw</i>	VI.2-6	2	1E + 1	1
S 148	<i>Bj3</i>	VI.3-7	1	1E + 2	1 + 1?
S 149	<i>Nb.t</i> (woman)	V		1E + 1 + 2?	1?
S 150	<i>Jjj</i>	VI.2-FIP	1	1E	
S 151	<i>Hnw</i>	VI.L		2E	
S 153	<i>Pth-špss/Jmpjj</i>	VI	1	1E	
S 155	<i>Jdw</i>	VI.2		1E	
S 157	<i>Ttw</i>	VI.2	1?	1E + 1?	
S 159	<i>Nj-^cnh-Ppjj/Nj-^cnh-mrjj-R^c</i>	VI.7-FIP	1	1E + 2 + 1?	
S 162	<i>3ht-htp</i>	V.9-VI.7		1E + 1 + 1?	
S 163	<i>3ht-htp</i>	V.6-8E		1E + 2	
S 164	<i>Jj-k3</i>	V	1	1E + 1	1?
S 167	<i>Jrw-k3-Pth/Hnw</i>	V.7-8	1?	1E + 1	
S 168 d	<i>Sn-jt.f</i>	V.6	1?	1E + 1	
S 170a	<i>Nj-^cnh-Hnm.w</i>	V.6L-7	1	1E	1 + D-in-L
S 170b	<i>Hnm.w-htp</i>	V.6L-7	1	1E + 1?	1
S 173	<i>Mttj</i>	VI.1-2	1	2E + 2	3
S 175	<i>Pth-htp</i>	VI.2	1?	1E + 1	
S 178	<i>Jrtj</i>	VI.3-7	1	1E	
S 179	<i>Ppj</i>	VI		1E	
S 181	\square <i>b-3j</i>	VI.L		1E + 1?	
S 187	<i>K3.j-rh.w</i>	V.M-L		1E	
S 191	<i>K3.j-m-tmnt</i>	V	1	1E + 4	
S 194	<i>Nj-k3.w-R^c</i>	V.5-7	1	1E	1
S 195	<i>Nj-k3.w-R^c</i>	V.3-6	1	1E + 2 + 1?	2
S 196	<i>Snj-mn/R^c-nfr-^cnh</i>	V.5-9			1E + 1
S 199	<i>Wr-jr-n-Pth</i>	V.3-5	1	1E + 1	1
S 204	<i>Nj-^cnh-R^c</i>	V.3-5	1	2E	
S 214	<i>K3-d3</i>	V	1	1E	1?
S 216	<i>Ntr-nfr</i>	VI	1?	1E + 1	
S 217	<i>S3b</i>	VI.L	1	1E	
S 225	<i>Ss-Pth</i>	V		1E	
S 235	<i>Ntr-nswt/Ntr-pw-nswt</i>	V.6	1	1E + 1	7 + 1?
S 236	<i>Jj-nfr</i>	V.6-8	1	1E	
S 237	<i>Hntj-k3</i>	V.6-8		1E	
S 239	<i>Jn-Snfrw-jstf</i>	V-VI	1?	1E	1
S 243	<i>Dw3-R^c</i>	V.2-5	1?	1E	
S 253	<i>^cnh-\squarewt-hr</i> (woman)	V-VI	(her husband)	1E + 1	2

TABLE S: Eldest Children

P 002	<i>Jttj/Šdw</i>	VI.1-2	1	1E + 1	1
P 010	<i>Hw-ns</i>	V.9-VI	1	2E	1E + 5
P 012	<i>Jtj</i>	VI.2-4		1E	
P 021	<i>Srf-k3.j</i>	V.9-VI.4E	1?	1E+2?	
P 023	<i>Mrw/Bbj</i>	VI.1-5	1?	2E	
P 028	<i>Ppjj-ᵑḥ-wr</i>	VI.3-4	1	1E	
P 029	<i>Hwn-wh</i>	VI.2L	1	1E + 2	4
P 030	<i>Nb-jb</i>	VI.2M	1?	1E + 1	
P 033	<i>Hnkw/Jj.f</i>	VI.2	1 + 1?	2E	
P 037	<i>Jbj</i>	VI.3-4E	1	2E + 5	4
P 038a	<i>Dᵑw</i>	VI.5-6	1 + 1?	1E + 1	
P 042	<i>Nj-ᵑḥ-Ppjj/Sbk-ḥtp/Hpj-km</i>	VI.4-6	1?	1E + 2	
P 043	<i>Ppjj-ᵑḥ/Hnj-km</i>	VI.4-6	1	1E + 2	
P 054	Name lost	VI.5		1E	
P 057	Name lost (woman)	V-VI		1E	
P 058	<i>Jji/Mrjj/Jdjj</i>	VI.4		1E	
P 065	<i>Ghs3/Nbjj</i>	VI.6-7	1	1E	
P 067	<i>Špsj-pw-Mnw/Hnj/Hn-ᵑḥw/Hn-ᵑḥ</i>	VI.6-7	1 + 1?	2E + 2	2
P 068	<i>K3-ḥp/Ttj-jkr</i>	VI.5-6	1 + 1?	2E	3?
P 072	<i>Dw3-Mnw</i>	V.5-6	2	1E + 2	1
P 075	<i>ᵑḥw</i>	V.8E		1E	
P 078	<i>Hm-Mnw</i>	V.9-VI.1	1	1E + 1?	
P 086	<i>Ttj</i>	VI.L	1	1E + 1	1E
P 090	<i>B3wj</i>	VI.1-2	1	2E	1
P 098	<i>Mrw/Jjj</i>	VI.2-FIP	1	1E	1?
P 105	<i>Mrjj [II]</i>	VI.4-7	1	1E + 4	1E + 2
P 106	<i>Mrjj-ᵑ3</i>	VI.7-FIP	6	1E + 1E? + 2	1E + 8
P 115	<i>Httj</i>	VI.4-6	1	1E + 3	
P 120	<i>Jdw/Snnj</i>	VI.4-6	1	1E	1?
P 121	<i>T3wtj/Rsj</i>	VI.3-5	1	1E	
P 123	<i>Jdw/Mns3</i>	VI.4-6	1?	1E	
P 125	<i>Jhjj</i>	VI.3-5	1 + 1?	1E + 3?	3?
P 129	<i>Mrjj-Rᵑ-nfr/K3r</i>	VI.1-3	3	3E + 5	1
P 137	<i>□r-ḥw.f</i>	VI.2-4	1?	1E	

TABLE T: One Eldest Child

Tomb detail					Eldest Child		Scene		Figure				Relatives Present		
Number	Name	PM	Date	No. Wives	Child's Name	Term	Scene	Wall Position	Touching	Age	Size	Titles	Relative position	Father	Mother
G 063	K3(j)-h _j .f	III.76	VI.5	1	Dd-nfrt	s3=f smsw	facing offering list	west wall	no	adult		hntj-š pr-ʿ3		yes above	no
					Wrs-šmwj	s3=f	offering bearer	west wall	no	adult		hntj-š pr-ʿ3	1st	yes	no
					Snj-3htj	s3=f	offering bearer	west wall	no	adult		hntj-š pr-ʿ3	2nd	yes	no
					Jj-mrjj	s3=f	offering bearer	west wall	no	adult		s3b sš	3rd	yes	no
					Dd-nfrt	s3=f	standing behind	north wall	yes	naked child pigtail	2	hntj-š pr-ʿ3		yes	no
G 152	Wr-k3(j)	III.140	V-VI		Mrrj	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO	left jamb false door	no	adult with beard	4	jmj-r3 pr-ʿ3 ht hntj[w]-š		no	no
					Wr	s3=f mrj=f	standing alone	right jamb false door	no	adult			top	no	no
					Mrjj-3h	s3.t=f	standing alone	right jamb false door	no	adult			middle	no	no
					Ššjj	s3.t=f	standing alone	right jamb false door	no	adult			bottom	no	no
G 178	Hntj (woman)	III.162	V.8		B3.f-Jssj	s3=s smsw	facing mother	architrave	no	adult with sash		hrj-hbt	1st	no	yes
					Mr...ʿnh	s3.t[=s]	facing mother	architrave	no	damage		jrj.t ht nswt	2nd	no	yes
G 184	Nfr/Jdw [I]	III.165	VI.E	1?	...	s3=f smsw mrj=f rʿ nb jm3hw hr jt=f	facing parents seated at offering table	south wall	no	damage		... damage		yes	yes
					Jdw	damage	above parents seated at offering table	south wall	no	damage		... pr-ʿ3		yes	yes
G 187	ʿnh-wd3 /Jtj	III.167	VI	1	Jbbj	s3=f smsw	censing before TO	left outer jamb false door	no	adult	4			yes	no
					Jbbj	s3=f smsw	standing behind parents	architrave	touching mother	adult	7		2nd but taller	yes	yes
					□nwt-sn	s3.t=f	standing behind parents	architrave	no	adult	3		1st	yes	yes
					Jbbj	[s3=f]	standing behind parents	architrave	no	adult	3		3rd	yes	yes
G 190	Jj-mrjj	III.170-4	V.6-7	1	Nfr-b3.w-Pth	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO holding staff	Room 1 east wall	no	damage	2?	jmj-r3 pr		yes	no
					Nfr-b3.w-Pth	s3=f	standing behind TO	Room 1 north wall	no	adult	5.5	jrj ht nswt	1st	yes	no
					Špss-k3.f-ʿnh the younger	s3=f	standing behind TO	Room 1 north wall	no	adult	5.5	sš	2nd	yes	no
					...	s3=f	standing behind TO	Room 1 north wall	no	adult	5.5	sš	3rd	yes	no
					Špss-k3.f-[ʿnh the younger]	s3=f	standing in front parents [holding staff?]	Room 3 east wall	no	damage	1		1st	yes	yes
					Mrt-jt-s	s3.t=f	standing behind parents	Room 3 east wall	touching mother	naked child, pigtail	1.5		2nd	yes	yes
					Mjt	s3.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t	standing high register behind parents	Room 3 east wall above doorway	no	adult			1st	no	no
					Mrt-jt-s	s3.t=f mr.t=f jm3hw.t	standing in high register behind parents	Room 3 east wall above doorway	no	adult			2nd	no	no
					Nfr-b3.w-Pth	s3=f	standing in top register facing parents	Room 3 east wall	no	adult		jrj ht nswt	1st	no	no
G 209	Hwfw-ʿh.f [II]	III.190-1	V.3-6	1	Hʿ.f-Hwfw	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO holding staff	east wall	no	naked child	2.5			yes	no
					st(?) -Pth	s3=f	presenting lotus to parents	south wall	no	naked child	2			yes	yes
G 210	Šhm-ʿnh-Pth	III.191	V.I-VI.E	1?	Ššm-nfr	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO holding staff	west wall	no	adult	2	s3b jmj-r3 sšw sš md3t nswt hft hr			
					...	...	standing in front of parents holding staff	east wall	no	adult	2		1st	yes	yes
					Mrt-jt-s	(s3.t)=f mr.t=f	standing behind parents	east wall	touching mother	naked child	2		2nd	yes	yes
G 257	Šhtpw/TPw	III.222	V.9-VI.1		Šndm-jb/Jmš	s3=f smsw mrj=f hsw=f	standing behind TO	right outer jamb false door	no	adult				yes	no
					Hnw	s3=f	facing cattle	south wall	no	adult				no	no
G 262	Šhm-k3-Rʿ	III.223-4	IV.4-V.2	1	Šhm-k3-Rʿ	s3=f smsw	kneeling holding papyrus facing parents	east wall	no	adult		jrj ht nswt	1st	yes	yes
					□r-hʿ.f	s3=f	kneeling facing parents	east wall	no	adult			2nd	yes	yes
					S3.f-□ʿ.f-Rʿ	s3=f	kneeling facing parents	east wall	no	adult			3rd	yes	yes
					□ʿ.f-Rʿ-[ʿnh]	s3=f	kneeling facing parents	east wall	no	adult			4th	yes	yes
G 274	ʿnh-m-š3.f	III.246	V.9-VI	1	Mrr-k3.j	s3=f smsw mrj=f	standing in front TO holding staff	left doorway thickness	no	adult-2		s3b sš		yes	no
					□st-3ht-tj	s3[=f] mrj=f	standing in front TO holding staff & hoopoe	right doorway thickness	no	naked child with sidelock	2			yes	no
G 285a	Jr-n-3h.t	III.250-1	VI		Ššm	s3=f smsw mrj	presenting beef in register under TO at offering table	north wall	no	adult				yes	?
					Nb.t	s3.t=f	kneeling in front seated TO at offering table	north wall	yes	child with pigtail & disk	1			yes	?
					Ššm-nfr	ms.w[=f]	presenting beef to TO at offering table	south wall	no	adult	2		1st	yes	no
					Ššm-nfr	ms.w[=f]	presenting beef to TO at offering table	south wall	no	adult	2		2nd	yes	no
					no name	ms.w[=f]	presenting beef to TO at offering table	south wall	no	adult	2		3rd	yes	no
					Tt-jt	ms.w[=f]	presenting beef to TO at offering table	south wall	no	adult	2		4th	yes	no
G 305	Rmnw-k3.j/Jmj	III.261-2	VI		Šnw-ʿnh	s3=f smsw	presenting goose in register below TO	left jamb false door	no	adult		hntj-š pr-ʿ3	1st	yes	no
					Nj-jswt-Pth	s3=f	presenting beef in register below TO	left jamb false door	no	adult		hntj-š pr-ʿ3	2nd	yes	no
G 324	Mr-ʿnh.f	III.278-9	VI.1-2	1	Njsw-s-ʿnh	s3=f smsw	standing in front facing parents	left doorway thickness	no	adult	3	jrj ht nswt		yes	yes
					Nfr	s3=f	standing in front censing parents	right doorway thickness	no	adult	3	sš		yes	yes
G 331	Nj-m3ʿt-Rʿ	III.282-4	V.9	1	Pth-ʿpr.f	s3=f smsw	standing in front of parents holding staff	right doorway thickness	no	adult	2.5	hs(w) pr-ʿ3		yes	yes
					Nj-m3ʿt-Rʿ	s3[=f]..	standing in front of parents holding staff	left doorway thickness	no	adult	2.5	hntj-š		yes	yes
G 352	Jj-nfr.t	III.298	V-VI.4E	1	Tn-tj	s3=f smsw	as scribe in register behind TO	left of false door	no	adult	4	wʿb nswt	1st on left	yes	no
					Jn-nfrt	s3=f mrj=f	standing in front of parents holding staff	left of false door	no	naked child	1			yes	yes
					K3.j	s3=f	as scribe in register behind TO	right of false door	no	adult	3		1st on right	yes	no
					Nb.t	s3.t=f	presenting goose	right of false door	no	adult	3		2nd on right	yes	no
					Ššsšt	s3.t=f	presenting geese	right of false door	no	adult	3		3rd on right	yes	no
					Ššsšt	s3.t=s	standing in register below mother	left jamb false door	no	adult				no	yes
					□tp-hr.s	s3.t=s	standing in register below mother	right jamb false door	no	adult				no	yes

Table T-1

TABLE T: One Eldest Child

Tomb detail					Eldest Child		Scene		Figure				Relatives Present		
Number	Name	PM	Date	No. Wives	Child's Name	Term	Scene	Wall Position	Touching	Age	Size	Titles	Relative position	Father	Mother
G 358	Ttj	III.302	V-VI	1	Wr-jr-n[j]	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO	left jamb southern false door	no	naked child with sidelock holding hoopoe	1		1st	yes	no
					W3s-Hf-f-Rc	s3=f	standing beneath TO holding leg	left jamb southern false door	holding leg	naked child with sidelock holding hoopoe	1		2nd	yes	no
					Nfr.t-h3-Hf-f-Rc	s3.t=s	top register standing behind TO's wife	right jamb southern false door	no	adult	2			no	yes
					Wr-jr-n[j]	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO holding staff	left jamb central false door	no	naked child with sidelock holding hoopoe		sps nswt	1st	yes	no
					W3s-Hf-f-Rc	s3=f	standing in front TO	left jamb central false door	no	naked child with sidelock		sps nswt	2nd	yes	no
					...-s3.f	damage	standing in front of TO's wife	right jamb central false door	no	naked with sidelock holding hoopoe	2			no	yes
					Nfr.t-h3-Hf-f-Rc	s3.t=s	top register standing behind TO's wife	right jamb central false door	no	adult	2.5		top	no	yes
					Nfr.t-h3-Hf-f-Rc	s3.t=s	middle register standing behind TO's wife	right jamb central false door	no	adult	2		middle	no	yes
S 021	Smmhw-Pth/Jtwš	III.452	V.8	1	Mrrw-k3[j]	s3=f smsw mrjj=f jm3hw=f	with TO & wife	block		no depiction	jmj-r3 hkrw nswt ... bdtj m nswt prwjj hnkt		yes	yes	
					3h-hm	s3=f mrrj=f jm3hw hsj=f	with TO	block		no depiction	s3b ʕd-mr		yes	no	
S 039	Snfrw-nfr [I]	III.468	V.8-VI.E		Hnw	s3=f smsw	presenting offerings to TO	west wall		no depiction		pr ʕ3	1st	yes	no
					Snfrw-nfr	s3=f	presenting offerings to TO	west wall		no depiction		pr ʕ3	2nd	yes	no
					Ssm-sn	s3=f	presenting offerings to TO	west wall		no depiction		pr ʕ3	3rd	yes	no
S 043	ʕnh-mc-k3.j	III.481	V.6-8E		Ssm-nfr	s3=f smsw mrj=f	standing in front TO holding staff	right outer jamb false door	no	adult	2	s3b sš	yes	no	
					Jn-k.f	s3=f mrj=s	standing in front TO holding staff	left outer jamb false door	no	adult	1.5	s3b sš	yes	no	
S 048	Nj-ʕnh-shmt	III.482	V.2	1	...	s3=f smsw	standing	to left panel false door	no	adult		mdh ntr		yes	yes
					□tp-hr.s	s3.t=f	standing	to right panel false door	no	adult			top	yes	yes
					Mrs-ʕnh	s3.t=f	standing	to right panel false door	no	adult			bottom	yes	yes
					...	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO & wife holding staff	right inner jamb false door	no	adult				yes	yes
					Hwf	s3=f	standing in front TO & wife holding staff	left inner jamb false door	no	adult	2	s3b	yes	yes	
S 061	Pr-nb	III.497	V.8-9	1	Wsr-ntr	s3=f smsw	kneeling behind mother	3rd register vestibule	no	adult		wcb	1st	yes	yes
					Šps-Rc	s3=f	kneeling behind mother	3rd register vestibule	no	adult			2nd	yes	yes
S 062	Nj-k3w-Hr	III.498	V.9	1	K3-nfr	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO holding staff	left jamb southern false door	no	naked child holding hoopoe	2	s3b sš wcb nswt		yes	no
					Nj-k3.w-hr	s3=f	standing in front TO holding staff	right jamb southern false door	no	naked child holding hoopoe	2	s3b sš wcb nswt		yes	no
					□tp-hr.s	jm3hw.t s3.t=s	standing	right panel northern false door	no	naked child with sidelock		jrj.t ht nswt		no	yes
					...r	jm3hw.t s3.t=s	standing	left panel northern false door	no	naked child with sidelock		jrj.t ht nswt		no	yes
S 071	Name Lost	V-VI			Jj-nfrt-n-Pth	s3=f smsw	standing censing	block	no	adult		šhd nwd hkr(wt) nswt	1st	no	no
					Pth-gw.n	s3=f	standing presenting calf	block	no	adult		(jrj?) nwd hkr(wt) nswt	2nd	no	no
					Tst	s3.t=f	standing	block	no	adult		hmt-ntr □wt-hr	3rd	no	no
S 073	Hntj-k3	III.508-11	VI.1-2M		Ddj-Ttj	s3=f	bringing writing materials	Room 1 south wall	no			hrj-hbt smsw		yes	no
					Jbj	s3=f smsw mrj=f	standing in front TO	Room 6 south wall	no	adult	1.5	sm3 wctj	1st	yes	no
												hrj-hbt wr m3w			
					Ddj-Ttj	s3=f mrj=f	standing behind TO	Room 6 south wall	no	adult	1.5	hrj-hbt	2nd	yes	no
					Ddj-Ttj	s3=f	standing behind kneeling figure above offering table	Room 7 north wall	no	adult				yes	no
					Jbj	....	standing in front TO	Room 8 north wall	no	adult	1	sm3 wctj hrj-hbt	1st	yes	no
					Ddj-Ttj	s3[=f]	standing behind TO	Room 8 north wall	no	adult	1	hrj-hbt smsw	2nd	yes	no
					Jbj	...	standing in front TO	Room 8 north wall	no	adult	1.5	sm3 wctj hrj-hbt	1st	yes	no
					Ddj-Ttj	s3	standing in front TO	Room 8 north wall	no	adult	1	hrj-hbt smsw	2nd	yes	no
					Ddj-..jj	...	standing in front TO	Room 9 west wall	no	adult	2	... ... smsw		yes	no
					Jbj	...	standing in front TO	Room 9 north wall	no	adult	1.5	... hrj-hbt	1st	yes	no
					Ddj-...	...	standing behind TO	Room 9 north wall	no	adult	1.5	hrj ...	2nd	yes	no
					Jbj		standing in front TO	Room 9 south wall	no	.		smr wctj hrj-hbt	1st	yes	no
					Ddj-Ppj (Ddj-Ttj)		standing behind TO	Room 9 south wall	no	adult	1.5	hrj-hbt smsw	2nd	yes	no
					Jbj	...	standing in front TO	Room 9 east wall	no	adult	1	smr wctj hrj-hbt	1st	yes	no
					...	...	standing behind TO	Room 9 east wall	no	adult	1	...	2nd	yes	no
					S 074	Nfr-sšm-Rc	III.511	VI.1		□k3-jb	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO	Room 3 pillar 2 west face	no	adult	1.5	hntj-š dd-swT-Ttj s3b jmj-r3 sš[w]	1st	yes	no
Hnjt	s3.t=f mr.t=f	kneeling under standing TO	Room 3 pillar 2 west face	yes						adult	1		2nd	yes	no
Mttj	s3=f	standing in front TO holding staff	Room 3 pillar 5 north face	no						adult	1.5	jmj-ht hntj-š pr-ʕ3 hntj-š dd-swT Ttj		yes	no
□k3-jb	s3=f smsw mrf[j]=f	standing in front TO holding staff	Room 3 pillar 6 west face	no						adult	2	hntj-š dd-swT Ttj s3b jmj-r3 sš[w]		yes	no
S 078a	Mrrj	III.518	VI.1-2	1?	Mrrj	s3=f smsw	standing in top register behind TO	Room 1 north wall	no	adult	1.5	šhd hntj[w]-š pr-ʕ3	top	yes	no
					□3j-štf	s3=f	standing in bottom register behind TO	Room 1 north wall	no	adult	1.5	jmj-ht hntj-š pr-ʕ3	bottom	yes	no
					Mrrj	...=f smsw	standing behind TO fishing in middle register	Room 1 south wall	no	adult	1.5	šhd hntj[w]-š pr-ʕ3	1st	yes	yes
					□3j-štf	s3=f	standing behind TO fishing in middle register	Room 1 south wall	no	adult	1.5	jmj-ht hntj-š pr-ʕ3	2nd	yes	yes
					Mrrj	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO holding staff	Room 1 east wall	no	adult	2	šhd hntj[w]-š pr-ʕ3		yes	no
S 079	Wr-nw	III.519	VI.2-6	1?	Jntf	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO holding staff	west wall left panel	no	adult	2	hntj-š pr ʕ3		yes	no

Table T-2

TABLE T: One Eldest Child

Tomb detail					Eldest Child		Scene		Figure				Relatives Present							
Number	Name	PM	Date	No. Wives	Child's Name	Term	Scene	Wall Position	Touching	Age	Size	Titles	Relative position	Father	Mother					
					damage	damage	standing in front TO holding staff	west wall right panel	no	damage	2?	damage		yes	no					
S 086b	Mrjj-Ttj/Mrj	III.536-7	VI.1L-2E	1	Jhjj-m-s3,f	s3=f jm3hw jt	standing in front TO	Room 1 south wall	no	adult	1.5	hrj-hbt smsw		yes	no					
					Jhjj		standing in front TO holding staff	Room 1 west wall	no	adult	1.5	hrj-hbt		yes	no					
					Nj-5nh-Mnw	s3=f	as offering bearer in register beside TO in register below TO	Room 3 south wall	no	adult		sš md3t-ntr pr-53		yes	no					
					Jhjj	s3=f	as offering bearer in register below TO	Room 3 north wall	no	adult		hrj-hbt		yes	no					
					Jhjj/Jhjj-m-s3,f	s3=f smsw mrj=f	standing in front TO	Room 4 east wall	no	adult	1.5	hrj-hbt hrj-sš3 n pr-dw3t jm3hw hr ntr-53		yes	no					
S 086c	W5tt-ht-hr/Sšsšt	III.534-5	VI.1L-2E		Mrj-Ttj rn=f nfr Mrj	...=s smsw mrj=s	standing in front mother	Room 1 south wall	no	naked child with plait & disk	1.5			no	yes					
					Mrj-Ttj rn=f nfr Mrj	... smsw mrj=s	standing in front mother	Room 1 west wall	no	naked child with pigtail & disk	1.5		1st	no	yes					
					Jb-nbw	s3=s mr.t=s nt ht=s	standing behind mother	Room 1 west wall	no	adult with pigtail & disk	1.5		2nd	no	yes					
					[Mrj]-Ttj rn=f nfr Mrj	...=s smsw mrj=s	standing in front mother	Room 1 north wall	no	naked child with pigtail & disk	1.5			no	yes					
					Mrj-Ttj rn=f nfr Mrj	s3=s smsw mrj=s	standing in front mother	Room 3 south wall	no	adult with pigtail & disk	1.5			no	yes					
					Mrj-Ttj rn=f nfr Mrj	s3=s smsw mrj=s	standing in front mother	Room 3 west wall	no	naked child with pigtail & disk	1.5			no	yes					
					Mrj-Ttj rn=f nfr Mrj	s3=s smsw mrj=s	standing in front mother	Room 3 west wall	no	naked child with pigtail & disk	1.5			no	yes					
					Mrj-Ttj rn=f nfr Mrj	s3=s smsw mrj=s	standing in front mother	Room 3 east wall	no	naked child with pigtail & disk	1.5			no	yes					
					[Mrj]-Ttj rn=f nfr Mrj	...=s smsw mrj=s	standing in front mother	Room 5 south wall	no	naked child with pigtail & disk	1.5			no	yes					
					Mrj-Ttj rn=f nfr Mrj	s3=s smsw mrj=s	seated in front mother	Room 5 north wall	no	adult with pigtail & disk	1.5	jm3hw hr ntr-53		no	yes					
					Mrj-Ttj rn=f nfr Mrj	s3=s smsw mrj=s	standing in front mother	Room 5 east wall	no	naked child with pigtail & disk				no	yes					
					S 097	Ttw/Jwn-Mnw		VI.2	1?	Jn-jt,f	s3=f smsw	standing behind TO & woman	east wall	no	adult with beard	2	šps nswt hrj-hbt wr jdt	1st	yes	?
										Ttj-5nh	s3=f	standing behind TO & woman	east wall	no	adult with beard	2	šps nswt hrj-hbt wr jdt	2nd	yes	?
S 119	Pr-sn	III.557-8	V.2-3	1	Jrt-nfr-Pth	s3=f smsw	kneeling facing TO in bottom register	north wall	no	adult		hkr mrht nswt pr-53	1st	yes	yes					
					Hnw	s3.t=f	kneeling facing TO in bottom register	north wall	no	adult		jrj.t ht nswt	4th	yes	yes					
					□mt-R5	s3.t=f	kneeling facing TO in bottom register	north wall	no	adult		jrj.t ht nswt	5th	yes	yes					
					.rt-...	...	standing in font TO	left outer jamb false door	no	adult	2	... nswt		yes	yes					
					...-Pth	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO holding staff	right outer jamb false door	no	adult	2	... pr-53		yes	yes					
					Hnw	s3.t=f	standing	left inner jamb top register false door	no	adult		jrj ht nswt	top	yes	yes					
					Kpw-Pth	s3=f	standing	left inner jamb 2nd register	no	adult		s3b sš	middle	yes	yes					
					Jrt-nfr-Pth	s3=f smsw	standing	left inner jamb 3rd register	no	adult		hkr mrht nswt pr-53	bottom	yes	yes					
					□mt-R5	s3.t=f	standing	right inner jamb top register	no	adult		jrj ht nswt	top	yes	yes					
					Jrt-...	s3=f smws	standing	right inner jamb 3rd register	no	adult		hkr mrht nswt pr-53	bottom	yes	yes					
					S 120	Hnm.w-htp	III.578-9	V.6-8	1	Hnm-htp	s3=f smsw	standing in front parents holding staff	left outer jamb false door	no	naked child with sidelock	2			yes	yes
										Wsr-k3.f-5nh	s3=f	kneeling at offering table	block	no	adult with sidelock				no	no
Hnt-k3w.s	š3[.t]=f	kneeling at offering table	block	no						adult with sidelock				no	no					
S 127	Mnw-nfr	III.583	V-VI	1	Nb-Mnw	s3=f smsw	behind TO	left panel northern false door		no depiction			1st	yes	no					
					Jštj	s3=f	behind TO	left panel northern false door		no depiction			2nd	yes	no					
					Nfr-□wt-hr	s3.t=s	behind mother	right panel northern false door		no depiction			1st	no	yes					
					Pw-3n	s3=s	behind mother	right panel northern false door		no depiction			2nd	no	yes					
					Tfrj	s3=f	standing	left drum		adult				no	no					
					W3-sb3	s3=s	standing	right drum		adult				no	no					
S 131	Shm-k3.j	III.596	V.6-8E	1	Shm-k3-wr	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO holding staff	left jamb false door	no	adult	2.5	jm3hw s3b šhd sš[w] w5b nswt jrj ht nswt s3b sš		yes	no					
					K3.j	s3=f	standing in front parents holding staff	right jamb false door	no	naked child with sidelock	1			yes	yes					
					[K]3.j	...	standing between seated parents	panel false door	touching mother?	naked child	2.5	...		yes	yes					
					Shm-k3-wr	s3=f smsw	standing	top register left false door jamb	no	adult		w5b nswt s3b šhd sš[w]	1st	no	no					
					K3.j	s3=f	standing	top register left false door jamb	no	naked child with sidelock		s3b sš	2nd	no	no					
					Hnwt	s3.t=f	standing	top register left false door jamb	no	adult			3rd	no	no					
					Jntj	s3.t=f	standing	top register left false door jamb	no	adult			4th	no	no					
S 148	Bj3	III.623	VI.3-7	1	no name	s3=f smsw mrj=f	facing parents censing	block - left false door	no	adult	4	šhd hntj[w]-š pr-53		yes	yes					
					H3j	s3=f	standing in front parents	block - left false door	no	naked child with sidelock	2			yes	yes					
					Mhw	s3=f	standing behind father	block - above entrance?	no	adult	1.5			yes	no					
					H3j	s3=f	facing seated parents as offering bearer	block above false door	no	adult	2.5			yes	yes					
					□stj	s3.t=f	playing harp under parents seated at offering table	block above false door	no	adult	2			yes	yes					
					H3j	s3=f	inscription	left inner jamb false door						yes	no					
					□stj	s3=s	inscription	right outer jamb false door						no	yes					
S 149	Nb.t (woman)	III.624-5	V		Wnjs-5nh	s3=f smsw mrj=f	offering bearer	block north wall	no	adult			1st	yes?	no					
					Ssj	s3=f	offering bearer	block north wall	no	adult			4th	yes?	no					
S 157	Ttw		VI.2	1?	□jj	s3=f smsw	censing before TO	right of lintel	no	adult	2			yes	no					
					Rt	s3=f	offering bird to TO	centre of lintel	no	adult	2			yes	no					
					□jj	s3=f	offering goose to parents	left of lintel	no	adult	2			yes	yes					
S 159	Nj-5nh-Ppjj/Nj-5nh-mrjj-R5	III.630-1	VI.7-FIP	1	Tnn / Jn-nj-k3.j	s3=f smsw mr=f hsj=f	standing behind TO	lintel	no	adult	3	jmj-r3 st hntj[w]-š pr-53		yes	no					

Table T-3

TABLE T: One Eldest Child

Tomb detail					Eldest Child		Scene		Figure				Relatives Present		
Number	Name	PM	Date	No. Wives	Child's Name	Term	Scene	Wall Position	Touching	Age	Size	Titles	Relative position	Father	Mother
S 162	3ht-htp	III.633-4	V.9-V1.7		□njj	s3=f n ht=f mrj=f	standing in front parents	right of entrance	no	adult	1.5	jmj-r3 st pr-ε3		yes	yes
					Jjj	jm3hw=f s3=f	censing before TO	left of entrance	no	adult	1.5	shd hntj[w]-s pr-ε3		yes	yes
					Rc-hwf	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO holding staff	north wall	no	adult	2	s3b shd sš		yes	no
					Rc-hwf	s3...	standing in front TO	fishing	no	adult	2	... ... sš		yes	no
					Phr-nfr	s3=f mrj=f	standing in front TO	fowling	no	adult	2	s3b sš		yes	no
S 163	3ht-htp	III.634-7	V.6-8E		Snhw-Pth	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO	doorway thickness	no	adult with sash	2	smr wεtj hm-ntr □r-jmj-šnwt	1st	yes	no
					Rc-hwf	s3=f	standing behind TO	doorway thickness	no	adult	1	hrj-hbt jm3-ε wr swnw Šmεw Mhw hm-ntr	2nd	yes	no
					3ht-htp	s3=f	censing before statue of TO & TO	doorway thickness	no	adult	1.5	shd swnw		yes	no
S 164	Jj-k3	III.637	V	1	Tntj	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO holding staff	central inner jamb false door	no	adult	2.5			yes	no
					3bdw	s3=f	standing in front TO holding staff	left inner jamb	no	adult	1.5	jmj-r3 hm[w]-k3		yes	no
S 167	Jrw-k3-Pth/Hnw	III.639	V.7-8	1?	Pth-špss	s3=f smsw	standing in front holding staff	left jamb false door	no	naked child	2			yes	no
					Pth-špss	s3=f	standing in front holding staff	right jamb false door	no	naked child	2			yes	no
S 168d	Sn-jt.f	III.641	V.6	1?	Nj-k3w-Pth	s3=f smsw	standing behind TO seated at offering table	left of panel false door	no	adult wearing leopard skin	3	shd hsww		yes	no
					Pth-špss	s3=f	squatting before TO seated at offering table	right of panel false door	no	adult	2.5			yes	no
S 170a	Nj-εnh-Hnm.w	III.641-4	V.6L-7	1	□m-Rc	s3=f smsw mrj=f	standing in front parent fowling	south wall portico	no	naked child with pigtail	1	wεb nswt		yes	yes
					□m.t-Rc	s3.t=f mr.t=f	kneeling beneath TO & mother fowling	south wall	no	adult with pigtail	3	hmt-ntr Nt		yes	yes
					[□m]-Rc	s3=f	standing in front TO arm around staff	north wall	no	naked child with pigtail	3	wεb nswt		yes	no
					□m-Rc	s3=f jm3hw jt=f	standing in front TO holding staff	south wall	no	naked child with pigtail	2	s3b sš wεb nswt		yes	no
					□m-Rc	s3=f smsw jm3hw jt=f	standing in front TO holding staff	south wall vestibule	no	adult	2	s3b sš			
					□m-Rc	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO holding staff	south wall	no	naked child with pigtail	2	wεb nswt s3b sš			
S 170b	Hnm.w-htp	III.641	V.6L-7	1	Pth-špss	s3=f smsw jm3hw jt=f	standing in front TO holding staff	south wall vestibule	no	naked child with pigtail	2	s3b sš		yes	no
					Pth-špss	s3=f	standing in front TO holding staff	north wall	no	naked child with pigtail	2.5	s3b sš wεb nswt		yes	no
					Pth-špss	s3=f	standing in front holding staff	south wall	no	naked child with pigtail	2	s3b sš wεb nswt	1st	yes	no
					Pth-špss	s3=f	standing in front TO holding his leg	south wall	yes	naked child with pigtail	2	wεb nswt	2nd		
					Pth-špss	s3=f smsw mrj=f	standing in front parents fishing	south wall portico	no	naked child hand to mouth & pigtail	1	wεb nswt		yes	yes
					Rwd-s3w.s	s3.t=f	kneeling beneath TO & mother fishing	south wall portico	no	adult with pigtail	2.5			yes	yes
S 175	Pth-htp	III.653-4	V1.2	1?	Pth-htp	s3=f smsw mrj=f	standing in front TO holding staff	east wall pillared hall	no	adult	2.5	hrj-tp nswt d3		yes	no
					Pth-htp	s3=f mrj=f	standing in front TO holding staff	west wall pillared hall	no	adult	2	pr-ε3		yes	no
S 191	K3.j-m-tmnt	III.692	V	1	St-jr-mε3t	s3=f smsw	standing behind TO seated at offering table	left of panel false door	no	adult	3		1st	yes	no
					Jnjj	s3=f	standing behind seated TO at offering table	left of panel false door	no	naked child with pigtail	2.5		2nd	yes	no
					Wrt-k3	s3=f	standing facing TO seated at offering table	right of panel false door	no	naked child with pigtail	2.5			yes	no
					Ntmnt-k3w	s3=s	standing in front mother	right jamb false door	no	naked child	3		1st	no	yes
					□pt-wn.s	s3=s	standing behind mother	right jamb false door	no	naked child	3		2nd	no	yes
S 194	Nj-k3.w-Rc	III.696-7	V.5-7	1	εnh-m-ε-Rc	s3=f smsw	standing beside parents	statue	yes	naked child finger to mouth with sidelock		sš šnw.t		yes	yes
					εnh-m-ε-Rc	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO with staff	left jamb false door	no	adult with beard	2.5	jmj-r3 šnw.t		yes	no
					εnh-m-ε-Rc	s3=f smsw	standing in front TO holding staff	right jamb false door	no	adult	2.5	jmj-r3 šnw.t		yes	no
					Hwn-nbtj	s3.t=f	standing beside parents	statue	yes	naked child with sidelock	2			yes	yes
S 195	Nj-k3.w-Rc	III.697	V.3-6	1	Šhm-k3	s3=f smsw	standing behind TO & wife at offering table	left of panel northern false door	no	naked child with sidelock	3	s3b sš		yes	yes
					S3.t-mr.t	s3.t=f mr.t=f	standing behind mother & TO at offering table	right of panel northern false door	no	naked child with sidelock	3	jrj ht nswt		yes	yes
					Šhm-k3	s3=f smsw	standing in front mother	right outer jamb northern false door	yes	naked child with sidelock	2.5			no	yes
					Hnwt	s3=f	standing in front TO	right inner jamb northern false door	yes	naked with sidelock	2			yes	no
					S3.t-mr.t	s3.t=f	standing in front mother	left inner jamb false door	yes	naked child with sidelock	3			no	yes
					Pth-špss	s3=f	standing	register below left inner jamb false door	no	adult			1st	no	no
					W3š-Pth	s3=f	standing	register below left inner jamb false door	no	adult			2nd	no	no
					Nj-jr-εnh	s3=f	standing	register below right inner jamb false door	no	adult				no	no
					Šhm-k3	s3=f	standing	left of panel of southern false door	no	adult	3	s3b sš		yes	no
					Pth-špss	s3=f	standing	right of panel southern false door	no	adult	3	s3b sš		yes	no
S 196	Snj-mn/Rc-nfr-εnh	III.698	V.5-9		Tstw	s3.t=f sms.t mr.t=f	standing	left of panel false door	no	no depiction		jrj.t ht nswt		yes	no
					Hnwt	s3.t=f jm3hw.t mr.t=f	standing	right of panel of false door	no	no depiction				yes	no
S 199	Wrt-jr-n-Pth	III.699-700	V.3-5	1	M...wr	s3=f smsw	kneeling at offering table in register below parents	west wall	no	adult			facing	no	no
					Hntj	s3.t=f	kneeling at offering table in register below parents	west wall	no	adult			facing	no	no
					K3r.j	s3=f	kneeling at offering table 2nd register below parents	west wall	no	adult				no	no
S 216	Ntr-nfr	III.736	VI	1?	Hnm-htsw.f	s3 smsw n ht	standing in front holding staff	left jamb false door	no	adult	2.5	jmj-r3 pr.w jnεw.t jrj ht nswt		yes	no
					Wsrt-k3[j]	s3 n ht	standing in front mother	right jamb false door	no	adult	2	jrj ht nswt jmj-r3 pr jnεt		no	yes
S 235	Ntr-nswt/Ntr-pw-nswt		V.6	1	3bdw	s3=f smsw	standing	left of panel false door	no	adult	6	s3b r sš		yes	no
					Wnj-Pth	s3=f	standing	right of panel false door	no	adult	6			no	yes

Table T-4

TABLE T: One Eldest Child

Tomb detail					Eldest Child		Scene		Figure				Relatives Present		
Number	Name	PM	Date	No. Wives	Child's Name	Term	Scene	Wall Position	Touching	Age	Size	Titles	Relative position	Father	Mother
					Nswt-nfr	s3.t=f	standing	upper register left outer jamb false door	no	adult			1st	yes	no
					Nfr-Jhj	s3.t=f	standing	upper register left outer jamb false door	no	adult			2nd	yes	no
					Nfr-tp	s3t.=f	standing	upper register right outer jamb false door	no	adult			1st	no	yes
					□tp-□rw-hr	s3.t=f	standing	upper register right outer jamb false door	no	adult			2nd	no	yes
					Hnwt	s3.t=f	standing behind TO	lower register left outer jamb	no	adult	6		1st	yes	no
					Mrr-ts	s3.t=f	standing behind TO	lower register left outer jamb	no	adult	6		2nd	yes	no
					Nfr-□wt-hr	s3t=f	standing behind wife	lower register right outer jamb	no	adult	5.5		1st	no	yes
S 239	Jn-Snfrw-jštf	III.891-2	V-VI	1?	Jn-Snfw-jštf	s3=f smsw mrj=f	standing in front parents fishing		no	adult	3	hnty-š pr-ε3	1st	yes	yes
					Kd-fls	s3[.t]=f	kneeling beneath TO fishing	yes	adult with pigtail & disk	3		2nd	yes	yes	
					Jn-Snfw-jštf	s3=f smsw mrj=f	standing in front parents fowling	no	adult	3		1st	yes	yes	
					Kd-fls	s3.t=f	kneeling beneath TO fowling	yes	adult	3		2nd	yes	yes	
					Kd-fls	s3.t=f	kneeling playing harp behind mother?	no	adult	4			no	yes	
S 253	εnh-□wt-hr (woman)	III.746	V-VI	(her husband)	Wsr-k3.f-εnh	s3=f smsw	presenting linen to mother	right of the panel false door	no	adult	3			no	yes
					εnh-□wt-hr	s3.t mr.t=f	standing behing mother	panel false door	no	adult with pigtail	2.5		1st	no	yes
					Mr.s-εnh	s3.t mr.t=f	standing behind mother	left of the panel false door	no	adult	3		2nd	no	yes
					Ssm-k3	s3=f	standing in front mother	left outer jamb false door	yes	naked child with finger to mouth	3			no	yes
					Hnm[.t]-Wsr-k3.f	s3.t	standing in front mother	right outer jamb false door	yes	naked child				no	yes
P 002	Jttj/Šdw	IV.122-3	VI.1-2	1	Nnj/Dd.f-htp	s3=f smsw mrj=f	standing on baseline in front TO	south wall of entrance passage	no	adult with beard	1	hk3 hwt smr wεtj		yes	no
					Nnj/Dd.f-htp	s3=f smsw mrj=f	standing on baseline in front TO	entrance passage	no	adult	1	hk3 hwt smr wεtj		yes	no
					[Nnj]/Dd.f-htp	...	on baseline behind TO fowling	south wall	no	adult	2			yes	no
					H3-n-Sbk	s3=f	holding bull in bottom register	west wall	no	adult	1.5			yes	no
					Mrjj	s3.t=f mr.t=f	standing in front TO fowling	south wall	no	adult	2.5	hm[.t]-ntr □wt-hr špst nswt		yes	no
P 029	Hwn-wh	IV.239-41	VI.2L	1	Hwn-wh	s3=f smsw	standing in front parents holding staff	facade left of entrance	no	adult	2.5	špsj nswt	1st	yes	yes
					...	s3=s	standing behind parents	facade left of entrance	yes	adult?	2.5	...pr-ε3	2nd	yes	yes
					Nfr-htp-wh	s3=f mrj=f	standing in front parents holding staff	facade right of entrance	no	adult	2.5	hrj-hbt jmj-r3 tsnj jt=f		yes	yes
					Hwn-wh	s3=f smsw	offering bearer	east wall	no	adult		špsj nswt mtj s3	1st	above	no
					Dw3t	ms=f nw ht=f	standing behind offering bearers	east wall	no	adult		špst nswt	7th	above	no
					Nj-εnh-□wt-hr	ms=f nw ht=f	standing behind offering bearers	east wall	no	adult		špst nswt hm[.t]-ntr □wt-hr	8th	above	no
					□tp-□wt-hr	ms=f nw ht=f	standing behind offering bearers	east wall	no	adult		špst nswt hm[.t]-ntr □wt-hr	9th	above	no
					Nfr-htp-wh	s3=f [mrj=f]	censing before TO	north wall	no	adult	1	hrj-hbt		above	no
					S3tj	s3.t=f	seated at offering table	south wall	no	adult		šps.t nswt hm[.t]-ntr □wt-hr jm3hw.t hr hnwt.s hr Wsjr hr Jnpw tpj dw=f jmj wt		no	above
P 030	Nb-jb	IV.242	VI.2M	1?	..n-s3rt.f?	s3=f smsw mrj=f jm3hw	presenting ointment to TO & mother at offering table	north wall	no	adult	4		1st	yes	yes
					W3?	s3.... jm3hw hr nb=f	presenting beef to TO & mother at offering table	north wall	no	adult	4		2nd	yes	yes
P 038a	Dεw	IV.244-5	VI.5-6	1 + 1?	□...	s3=f smsw mrj=f	standing behind TO fowling	south wall		damage	< 5	damage		yes	no
					[Dε]w	s3=f mrj=f	standing facing TO fishing	south wall	no	adult	2	hrj-tp ε3...		yes	no
P 042	Nj-εnh-Ppjj/Sbk-htp/Hpj-km	IV.247	VI.4-6	1?	□nj-km	s3=f smsw mrj=f	censing before TO	east wall	no	adult	2	smr wεtj hrj-hbt jmj-r3 hm-ntr		yes	yes?
					Ppjj-εnh	s3=f	as offering bearer	top register west wall	no	adult		hrj-hbt	top	yes	no
						s3=f	as offering bearer	middle register west wall	no	adult		sš pr-md3t ntr pr-ε3	middle	yes	no
	Ppjj-εnh/□nj Km	s3=f mrj=f hsj=f	censing before TO	thickness of partition wall	no	adult	6	htm[tj]-bjtj smr wεtj jmj-r3 hm-ntr		yes	no				
P 043	Ppjj-εnh/Hnj-km	IV.247-9	VI.4-6	1	□nnjt/Nfr-k3	s3=f smsw mrj=f	standing behind TO	Room B west wall	no	adult	1	smr wεtj hrj tp Ndft		yes	no
					□nj	s3=s smsw mrj=f	standing behind TO & mother?	Room B west wall	no	adult	2	smr wεtj hrj-tp Ndft		yes	yes?
					□pj	s3=f mrj=f	standing behind TO	Room B east wall	no	adult	1.5	smr wεtj hrj-hbt		yes	no
P 067	Špsj-pw-Mnw/Hnj	VI.6-7	1 + 1?		Ttj	s3=f smsw mrj=f	facing TO fishing	south wall	no	adult	2	sd3wtj-bjtj smr wεtj sm3 Mnw jmj-r3 hm-ntr ht Mnw		yes	yes
					Ttj	s3=f smsw mrj=f	standing in front TO	east wall of shrine	no	adult	2	sd3wtj-bjtj smr wεtj sm3 Mnw jmj-r3 hm-ntr		yes	no
					...[Ttj]	... hsj ...	censing in front TO	west wall of shrine	no	adult	3	... sm3 Mnw ... ht Mnw		yes	no
					...	s3=f	offering bearer in register	west wall of shrine	no	adult		shd hm-k3		no	no
					D...	s3=f	offering bearer	east wall of shrine	no	adult		hm-k3		no	no
					Ttj	s3=f mrj=f s3=s mrj=s	offering bearer behind mother	north wall of the shrine	no	adult		smr shd hm-ntr	1st	yes	yes
					Shjht	s3.t=f mr.t=f	offering bearer behind mother	north wall of the shrine	no	adult		hkrt nswt wεtt	2nd	yes	yes
					□nj	s3[.t=f mr.t=f]	offering bearer behind mother	north wall of the shrine	no	adult		hkrt nswt wεtt	3rd	yes	yes
P 115	Httj	V.190	VI.4-6	1	Dfj	s3=f smsw	offering bearers before parents	architrave	no	adult	3.5	htm[tj]-bjtj	1st	yes	yes
					Dfj/the middle	s3=f	offering bearers before parents	architrave	no	adult	3.5	smr wεtj hrj-hbt	2nd	yes	yes
					Nfry	s3=f	offering bearers before parents	architrave	no	adult	3.5	smr wεtj	3rd	yes	yes
					Šm3j	s3=f	offering bearers before parents	architrave	no	adult	3.5	smr wεtj	4th	yes	yes

Table T-5

TABLE U: More Than One Eldest Child

Tomb Details				Scene		Figure					Present	
<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Scene</i>	<i>Wall Position</i>	<i>Name of Eldest Child</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Titles</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Touching</i>	<i>Mother</i>
G 046	<i>K3-j-ḥn.t</i>	69	V.6-8E	kneeling before TO & offering table	east wall	....	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>ḥntj-š pr-ꜥ3</i>	adult	1	no	yes
				kneeling before TO & offering table	east wall	<i>Nfr.t-sr</i>	<i>s3.t=f sms[.t]</i>		adult		no	yes
G 072	<i>D3tjj</i>		V.L	butchery	block	<i>D3tjj</i>	<i>s3=f smsw mr[j]=f</i>		adult		no	no
				censing before TO & wife	block	<i>Rnpt-nfr.t</i>	<i>s3=f n ḥt=f smsw</i>		adult	8+	no	yes
G 077	<i>Nj-mstj</i>	85	VI	censing before TO	panel of false door	<i>Nfr-ḥn.t</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>		adult	5	no	no
				standing in front of TO & wife	left inner jamb of false door	<i>Nfr-ḥn.t</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>jmj-r3 sšr</i>	adult	2	no	yes
				standing in front of TO & wife	right outer jamb of false door	<i>Nfr-ḥn.t</i>	<i>s3=f smsw mr[=f]</i>	<i>jmj-r3 sšr</i>	adult	2	no	yes
				standing in front of TO & wife	right inner jamb of false door	<i>Jr.n-3ḥ.t</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>sš s3b</i>	adult	2	no	yes
G 144	<i>Mdw-nfr</i>	133-4	V	standing in front of TO & wife	panel of false door	<i>ꜥnh-jr.s</i>	<i>s3=f</i>		adult	6	no	yes
				inscription	left inner jamb of false door	<i>ꜥnh-jr.s</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>hrj-ḥbt</i>				
G 193	<i>Špss-k3.f-ꜥnh</i>	175	V.3	standing	central jamb of false door	<i>Mdw-nfr</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>hrj-ḥbt</i>	adult		no	no
				presenting lotus	south wall	<i>Jj-mrjj</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>jrj ḥt nswt jmj-r3 pr (n) ḥwt-ꜥ3</i>	adult	2	no	no
G 231	<i>Ḥꜥ.f-Rꜥ-ꜥnh</i>	207-8	V.6	kneeing in front of TO	south wall	<i>Nfr-b3.w-Pth</i>	<i>ms.w=f s3=f smsw</i>	<i>jmj-r3 pr</i>	adult	1	no	no
				standing in front of TO	entrance thickness	<i>Wsr-k3.w-Ḥꜥ.f-Rꜥ</i>	<i>s3=f n ḥt=f smsw</i>		naked child	2	no	no
G 309	<i>Mrsw-ꜥnh</i>	269-70	V.6-9	standing behind TO	entrance thickness	<i>Df-k3[j]</i>	<i>s3.t=f sms[.t]</i>		adult	2.5	yes	no
				kneeling offering to TO	south wall of serdab	<i>Ḥnw</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>		adult	4	no	
G 330	<i>Wp-m-nfr.t</i>	281-2	V.6-8	standing beside TO	statue	<i>Jj-mr.t</i>	<i>s3.t=f sms[.t]</i>		adult	6.5	yes	no
				facing TO & wife	left of doorway	<i>Ḥw-Rꜥ</i>	<i>s3=f smsw mrjj=f</i>	<i>hrj-ḥbt sš md3t ntr</i>	adult	4	no	yes
G 332	<i>3ḥtj-ḥtp</i>	284	V.1-VI.1	facing TO & wife	right of doorway	<i>J[ḥjj]</i>	<i>s3=f smsw mrjj=f</i>	<i>hrj-ḥbt sš [md3t] ntr</i>	adult	3.5	no	yes
				facing TO	east wall of son's chapel	<i>Jbjj</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>hrj-ḥbt ḥr sršt sš md3t ntr jm3ḥw ḥr nb=f</i>	adult	3.5	no	no
G 359	<i>Wš-k3.j</i>	303	V	standing behind seated TO	left doorway thickness	<i>Ḥmw-k3.j</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>		naked child with sidelock	3.5	yes	no
				standing in front of TO holding staff	pillar	<i>Ḥmw-k3.j</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>		naked child	2	no	no
				standing behind seated TO	right doorway thickness	<i>Nfr.t</i>	<i>s3.t=f</i>		naked child	3.5	no	no
				standing in front of TO holding staff	pillar	<i>Nfr.t</i>	<i>s3.t=f sms[.t]</i>		naked child	2	no	no
G 359	<i>Wš-k3.j</i>	303	V	holding linen	left inner jamb of false door	<i>Ḥnw</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>		adult		no	no
				holding beef	right inner jamb of false door	<i>Ḥm-Rꜥ</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>		adult		no	yes
				offering bread	offering stone	<i>Ḥnw</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>		adult	4	no	yes
				offering milk	offering stone	<i>Ḥm-Rꜥ</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>		adult	4	no	yes
S 001	<i>Pth-špss</i>	340-2	V.6L	standing in bottom register	Room 4 doorway south wall	<i>Ḥꜥ.f-jnj</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>smr wꜥtj hrj-ḥbt</i>	adult		no	no
				standing in bottom register	Room 4 doorway south wall	<i>K3-ḥtp</i>	<i>s3=f</i>	<i>smr wꜥtj hrj-ḥbt ḥm jst</i>	adult		no	no
				standing in bottom register	Room 4 doorway south wall	<i>Pth-špss</i>	<i>s3=f</i>	<i>smr wꜥtj hrj-ḥbt ḥm jst</i>	adult		no	no
				standing in top register	Room 4 doorway south wall	<i>Pth-špss</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>smr wꜥtj hrj-ḥbt</i>	adult		no	no
				standing in top register	Room 4 doorway south wall	<i>Ḥm-3ḥtj</i>	<i>s3=f</i>	<i>smr wꜥtj hrj sšṯ3 n nb=f</i>	adult		no	no
				standing in top register	Room 4 doorway south wall	<i>Ḥnw</i>	<i>s3=f</i>	<i>smr wꜥtj hrj sšṯ3 n nb=f</i>	adult		no	no
				standing in front holding staff	north wall Room 4	<i>Pth-špss</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>nj jb nb=f smr wꜥtj jrj nfr-ḥ3t</i>	naked child	1	no	no
				standing in front holding bird & lotus	north wall Room 4	<i>Ḥm-3ḥty</i>	<i>s3=f</i>	<i>smr wꜥtj ḥrp ꜥḥ mrr nb=f rꜥ nb</i>	naked child	1	no	no
				standing in front arm around staff	south wall Room 4	<i>Pth-špss</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>nj jb nb=f smr wꜥtj jrj nfr-ḥ3t</i>	adult	1.5	no	no
				standing in front holding staff	south wall Room 4	<i>Ḥm-3ḥtj</i>	<i>s3=f</i>	<i>smr wꜥtj ḥrp ꜥḥ mrr nb=f</i>	naked child	1	no	no
				standing walking	north wall Room 10	...	<i>s3=f smsw mr[j]=f</i>	...	damage		no	no
				standing walking	north wall Room 10	<i>Pth-špss</i>	<i>s3=f smsw mr[j]=f</i>	<i>smr wꜥtj hrj-ḥbt ḥm jst</i>	adult		no	no
				standing walking	north wall Room 10	<i>Ḥm-3ḥtj</i>	<i>s3=f jm3ḥ[w]=f</i>	<i>smr wꜥtj hrj-ḥbt ḥm jst</i>	adult		no	no
				standing walking	north wall Room 10	<i>Nj-sw-kd</i>	<i>s3=f mr[j]=f</i>	<i>smr wꜥtj hrj-ḥbt ḥm jst</i>	adult		no	no
S 005	<i>K3r</i>		VI.1-4	offering bearer	north wall	<i>K3r</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>s3b jrj Nḥn</i>	adult		no	
				offering bearer	north wall	<i>Šndm-jb</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>		adult		no	
				offering to TO at offering table	north wall register above	<i>Jntjj</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>				no	
				offering to TO	south wall	<i>Jntjj</i>	no depiction				no	
S 024	<i>W3š-Pth/Jsj</i>	456	V.3	standing in front of TO	right façade	<i>Jsj</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>s3b ꜥd-mr hrj -ḥbt</i>	adult	4	no	no
				standing behind TO	right façade	<i>Mr-ḥr-n-Pth</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>hrj-tp nswt hrj-ḥbt</i>	adult	3.5	no	no
				standing behind TO	right façade	<i>Pth-špss</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>hrj-tp nswt hrj-ḥbt</i>	adult	3.5	no	no
				standing in front of TO	right doorway thickness	<i>Js[j]</i>		<i>hrj-ḥbt</i>	adult	4.5	no	no
				standing behind	right doorway thickness	<i>Pth-špss</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>hrj-ḥbt</i>	adult	4.5	no	no
				standing in front TO - damage inscription only	left doorway thickness	.....		<i>hrj-ḥbt</i>			no	no
				standing behind TO - damage inscription only	left doorway thickness	.....	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>hrj-ḥbt</i>			no	no
				standing in front of TO	left inner jamb of false door	<i>Pth-špss</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>hrj-tp nswt hrj-ḥbt</i>	naked child	2	no	no
				standing behind seated TO	left of panel	<i>Jsj</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>hrj-tp nswt hrj-ḥbt</i>	adult	6	no	no
				standing behind seated TO	left of panel	<i>Pth-špss</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>hrj-tp nswt hrj-ḥbt</i>	adult	6	no	no
				standing in front of TO smelling lotus	right inner jamb of false door	<i>Jsj</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>hrj-tp nswt hrj-ḥbt</i>	naked child	2	no	no
				standing behind seated TO	right of panel	<i>Pth-špss</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>hrj-tp nswt hrj-ḥbt</i>	adult	6	no	no
S 038	<i>Df-3w</i>	466	V.M-L	standing behind seated TO	right of panel	<i>Jsj</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>hrj-tp nswt jwn knmwt</i>	adult	6	no	no
				standing in front of TO	left outer jamb of false door	<i>Šḥm-Pth</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>jrj ḥt nswt šḥd sš pr-ḥd</i>	adult	2.5	no	no
S 040	<i>Tjj</i>	468-478	V.6-9	standing in front of TO	right outer jamb of false door	<i>Wn-nfr</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>jrj ḥt nswt jmj ḥt pr-ḥd</i>	adult	2.5	no	no
				standing behind TO	left façade	<i>Dmd</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	damage	adult	2	no	no
S 040	<i>Tjj</i>			standing behind	left façade	<i>Tjj</i>	<i>s3=f</i>	<i>jrj ḥt nswt pr-ꜥ3 jr[w] šn</i>	adult	2	no	no
				standing behind	west wall of court	<i>Dmd</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>jmj-r3 sš</i>	adult	2.5	no	yes
				standing behind	west wall of court	<i>Tjj</i>	<i>s3=f</i>	damaged	adult	2.5?	no	yes
				standing behind	west wall of court	<i>Tjj</i>	<i>s3=f</i>		adult		no	yes
				standing in front facing TO	west wall of court	<i>Dmd</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	<i>jm3ḥw=f jrj ḥt nswt pr-ꜥ3 jmj-r3 sš</i>	adult	2	no	yes

Table U-1

TABLE U: More Than One Eldest Child

Tomb Details				Scene		Figure					Present	
Number	Name	PM	Date	Scene	Wall Position	Name of Eldest Child	Term	Titles	Age	Size	Touching	Mother
S 044	Hr-mrr-Pth	481	V.6-8	standing in front of TO facing away	west wall of court	Tjj	s3=f mrjj=f	shd jr[.w] sn pr-ʕ3	naked child	2	no	yes
				kneeling	corridor	Dmd	s3=f smsw mrjj=f	jmj-r3 sš	adult		no	no
				kneeling	corridor	Tjj	s3=f mrjj nb=f		adult		no	no
				standing in front of TO	corridor	Dmd	s3=f	jmj-r3 sš	adult	2.5	no	no
				standing in front of TO	corridor	Tjj	s3=f	shd jr[.w] sn pr-ʕ3	adult	2.5	no	no
				standing in front of TO	corridor	Dmd	s3=f	jrj ht nswt pr-ʕ3	adult	2.5	no	no
				atanding in front of TO	corridor	Tjj	s3=f	shd jr[.w] sn pr-ʕ3	adult	2.5	no	no
				standing in front TO	north wall of store room	Dmd	s3=f	jrj ht nswt jmj-r3 sš pr-ʕ3	naked child	2	no	yes
				standing behind TO & wife	north wall of store room	damaged		damaged	naked child	2	no	yes
				standing in front TO	south wall of store room	Tjj	s3=f smsw	jrj ht nswt jmj-r3 sš	naked child	2	no	yes
				standing in front TO	north wall of inner hall	damaged			naked child	2	no	yes
				standing in front TO	south wall of inner hall	Tjj	s3=f mrjj nb=f	jrj ht nswt	naked child	2	no	yes
				S 044	Hr-mrr-Pth	481	V.6-8	offering bird to seated TO at offering table	panel of false door	Spd-htp	s3=f smsw	s3b shd sš	adult	5.5	no	no
				censing before seated TO at offering table	panel of false door	Hr-mrr-Pth	s3=f smsw	sš ʕ[w] [nw] nswt	adult	5.5	no	no
S 049	Tpm-ʕnh [II]	483	V.1-6	standing in front of TO	right jamb false door	Hm-Mn(.w)	s3=f smsw		adult	1.5	no	no
				standing in front of TO	left jamb of false door	ʕnh-mʕ-ntr	s3=f smsw		naked child	1.5	no	no
				standing	right jamb of mother's false door	Hm-Mn(.w)	s3=s		adult		no	yes
S 075	ʕnh-m-hr	512-5	VI.1M-2E	offering bird to TO	west wall room II	Jšfj	s3=f n ht=f smsw mrjj=f	shd hntj[w]-š pr-ʕ3	adult	1	no	no
				standing behind TO	east wall room VI	Jšfj	s3=f n ht=f smsw	smr wʕtj	adult	1	no	no
S 077	Špsj-pw-Pth	518	VI.1M-L	presenting offerings	south wall	Rʕ-wr	s3=f smsw mrjj=f	hrj-hbt	adult	2	no	yes
				presenting offerings	south wall	J3r.t	s3=f smsw mrjj=f	shd hm[w]-k3 pr-ʕ3	adult	2	no	yes
S 086	Mrrw-k3j/Mrj	525-37	VI.1M-L	standing in front TO	west wall room I	Mrjj-Ttj	s3 nswt n ht=f smsw mrjj=f jm3h.w hr jt=f hr ntr ʕ3		youth - pigtail & disk	1.5	no	yes
				standing in register behind	south wall room III	Mmj	s3=f smsw mrjj=f	smr wʕtj hrj-hbt	adult	1.5	no	yes but separated by inscription
				standing in front of TO	north wall room III	Mrjj-Ttj	s3 nswt n ht=f smsw mrjj=f jm3h.w hr jt=f hr ntr ʕ3		youth - pigtail & disk	1.5	no	yes
				standing in front of TO	east wall room IV	Mrjj-Ttj rn=f nfr Mrj	s3 nswt n ht=f smsw mrjj=f		youth - pigtail & disk	1.5	no	yes
				standing in front of TO	north wall room VI	Mrjj-Ttj	damaged		youth - pigtail & disk	1.5	no	yes
				standing in register behind	south wall room X	Mmj	s3=f smsw	smr wʕtj	adult	1	no	yes - separated by inscription
				standing in register behind	south wall room X	Mrjj-Ttj	s3=f smsw		adult	1	no	yes - separated by inscription
				leading TO	north wall room XIII	Mmj/Ppj-ʕnh	s3=f smsw		adult	6	yes	no
				standing in register behind	south wall room XIII	Mmj	s3=f	smr wʕtj hrj-hbt	adult	1.5	no	yes but separated by inscription
				standing in front of TO	pillar room XIII	Mrjj-Ttj	s3 nswt n ht smsw mrjj=f		youth - pigtail & disk	1.5	no	no
S 090	Nj-k3.w-Jssj		VI.1	standing in front of TO	right façade	Nj-k3.w-Jssj-smsw	s3=f smsw mrjj=f	smr wʕtj	adult	1.5	no	no
				standing in front of TO	right doorway thickness	Nj-k3.w-Jssj-smsw	s3=f smsw mrjj=f	smr wʕtj	adult	1.5	no	no
				standing in front of TO	left façade	Nj-k3.w-Jssj-km-smsw	s3=f smsw mrjj=f	smr wʕtj	adult	1.5	no	no
				standing in front of TO	left doorway thickness	Nj-k3.w-Ttj-km-smsw	s3=f smsw mrjj=f	smr wʕtj	adult	1.5	no	no
				censing before seated TO	west wall room I	Nj-k3.w-Jssj	s3=f smsw mrjj=f	smr wʕtj	adult	1.5	no	no
				standing in front of TO	north wall room I	Mrjj-Jssj	s3=f smsw mrjj=f	smr wʕtj hrj-hbt smsw hrj-sšt3 n pr dw3t	adult	1.5	no	no
				standing on baseline in front TO fowling scene	east wall room I	Mrjj-Jssj	s3=f mrjj	hrj-hbt smsw	adult	1.5	no	no
S 091	Jnw-Mnw		VI.2	facing TO censing	west entrance thickness	Nfrj	s3=f smsw mrr=f n ht=f	smr wʕtj hrj-hbt jm3hw	adult	2	no	no
				facing TO censing	east entrance thickness	Nfrj	s3=f smsw mrr=f n ht=f	smr wʕtj hrj-hbt jm3hw	adult	2	no	no
				in front seated TO	north wall room III	Nfrj	damaged					?
				standing in front holding small gazelle	north wall room II	Hwj	s3=f smsw mr=f	jmj-r st hntj[w]-š pr-ʕ3	adult		yes	no
S 099	Jrj.s/Jjj		VI.M-L	offering bearer	register below TO at offering table	chipped out	s3=f smsw		adult		no	no
				offering bearer	west wall	Js-ʕnh	s3=f smsw		adult		no	no
				offering bearer	register below TO at offering table	Js-ʕnh	s3=f smsw		adult		no	no
				standing in front	west wall	Jdjj	s3=f smsw mrjj=f		adult	2	no	no
				offering bearer	south of false door west wall	Nfr-hw.t	s3 smsw		adult		no	no
				offering bearer	register below woman at offering table west wall	Nfr-hw.t	s3 smsw		adult		no	no
S 103	Rm-nj/Mr-wj		VI.1-2	standing in front in fowling	east wall	....j	s3=f smsw mr=f jm3hw		no depiction	2	no	yes
				standing in front in fishing	east wall		s3=f smsw mr=f jm3hw		no depiction	2	no	yes
				as scribe	east wall	Rdj-nj-Pth	s3=f smsw		adult		no	no

Table U-2

TABLE U: More Than One Eldest Child

Tomb Details				Scene		Figure					Present	
Number	Name	PM	Date	Scene	Wall Position	Name of Eldest Child	Term	Titles	Age	Size	Touching	Mother
S 121	Nn-ḥft-k3[.j]	580-1	V.2-6	standing in front	façade	Nn-ḥft-k3	s3=f smsw	sš				no
				standing in front	façade	Kd-ns	s3=f smsw	sš				no
				standing in front	jamb false door, west wall	Nn-ḥft-k3	s3=f smsw	sš	adult	2	no	on outer jamb
S 128	Htp-ḥr-3ḥtj	593-5	V.6-8	standing in front in fishing	north wall	Nj-ʿnh-Pth	s3=f smsw	s3b sš	naked child	3	no	no
				standing behind in fishing	north wall	Nj-ʿnh-Pth	s3=f smsw	s3b sš	naked child	2.5	no	no
S 133a	3ḥt-ḥtp	598-600	V.8-9	standing in front watching fowling	west wall corridor	Pth-ḥtp [b]	s3=f smsw mrj=f jm3ḥw=f	jmj-r3 njwt Nfr Jssj ḥrj-tp nswt mdw rhjt	naked child	2	no	no
				standing in front watching agriculture	west wall corridor	Pth-ḥtp [b]	s3=f smsw mrj=f jm3ḥw=f	jmj-r3 njwt Nfr Jssj ḥrj-tp nswt mdw rhjt	adult	2	no	no
				as scribe	east wall	Pth-ḥtp [a]	s3=f smsw mrj=f	s3b ʿd-mr	adult	1	no	no
				as scribe	east wall	Pth-ḥtp [a]	s3=f smsw mrj=f	s3b ʿd-mr	adult	1	no	no
				standing in front	west wall of north bay	Pth-ḥtp [a]	s3=f smsw mrrw=f	s3b ʿd-mr	adult	2	no	no
				standing in register behind	west wall of north bay	Pth-ḥtp [a]	s3=f smsw mrj=f	s3b ʿd-mr	adult	1	no	no
				standing in front	west wall of south bay	Pth-ḥtp [a]	s3=f smsw mrj=f jm3ḥw=f	s3b ʿd-mr	adult	1.5	no	no
				standing in register behind	west wall of south bay	Pth-ḥtp [a]	s3=f smsw mrj=f	s3b ʿd-mr	adult	1	no	no
				offering bearer 3rd register	north wall	Pth-ḥtp rn=f nfr Tfww [b]	s3=f smsw		adult	1	no	no
				offering bearer in bottom register	north wall	Pth-ḥtp [a]	s3=f smsw mrj=f		adult	1	no	no
				offering bearer in bottom register	north wall	Tfww [b]	s3=f smsw mrj=f		adult	1	no	no
				kneeling offering bearer in top register	south wall	Pth-ḥtp [a]	...f	s3b jmj-r3 sš	adult	1	no	no
				kneeling offering bearer in top register	south wall	Pth-ḥtp [b]	... smsw mrj=f		adult	1	no	no
				offering bearer in bottom register	south wall	Pth-ḥtp [ʿ]	s3=f smsw	s3b jmj-r3 sš s3b ʿd-mr	adult	1	no	no
S 133b	Pth-ḥtp [II]/Tfj	600-604	V.8-9	standing in front TO	east wall	Pth-ḥtp	s3=f smsw mrj=f	s3b ʿd-mr	child		no	no
				standing in front of TO	east wall	3ḥt-ḥtp	s3=f smsw mrj=f	s3b ʿd-mr	child		no	no
S 136	Pth-ḥtp/Lj-n-ʿnh	606-7	V.9-VI.1	kneeling facing	south wall	Pth-ḥtp	s3=f smsw		adult	1	no	yes?
				kneeling facing	south wall	...	s3=f smsw		adult	1	no	yes?
S 138	Dw3-n-Rʿ	608	V.6-9	right jamb of false door	west wall	Wnwt-Rʿ-wr	s3=f smsw	shd sš pr ḥrj-wdb	adult		no	no
				left jamb of false door	west wall	Pth-špss	s3=f smsw	shd sš pr ḥrj-wdb	adult		no	no
S 151	Ḥnw	625	VI.L	in front adoring	pillar	Sjn-Wnjs	s3=f smsw	smr wʿtj ḥrj-ḥbt	adult	3	no	no
				in front adoring	west wall	Sjn-Wnjs	s3=f smsw mrj=f		adult	1.5	yes	no
				in front seated TO	west wall	Jhjj	s3=f smsw mrj=f		adult	1.5	yes	no
S 173	Mttj	646-7	VI.1-2	standing in front	right door thickness	[Pth]-ḥtp	s3=f smsw jm3ḥw		adult	2	no	no
				standing in front	left door thickness	Ḥwn-Sbk	s3=f smsw mrj=f		adult	2	no	no
				standing in front	lintel	Pth-ḥtp	s3=f smsw mrj=f		adult		no	no
				standing in front in fowling	block	Pth-ḥtp	s3=f smsw mrj=f		naked child	2	yes	yes
				as scribe	block	Pth-ḥtp	s3=f smsw mrj=f		adult		no	no
S 204	Nj-ʿnh-Rʿ	723	V.3-5	standing beside wife & TO	statue	Rʿ-špss	s3=f smsw	jr(w) šn nswt ḥm ntr Rʿ Ḥwt-ḥr m Nḥn-Rʿ Sst-jb-Rʿ jmj-ḥt n wʿb Wʿb-swt-Wsr-k3.f ḥm-ntr Nfr-jrt-k3.f sš ʿ(w) n(w) nswt m ḥtm(t) nb(t) ntt m Nḥn-Rʿ nht Ḥwt-ḥr Wʿb-swt-Wsr-k3.f	naked child with curled wig	3.5	no	yes
				standing beside TO & wife	statue	Nj-ʿnh-Rʿ the younger	s3=f smsw	jr(w) šn nswt ḥm-ntr Rʿ Ḥwt-ḥr m Nḥn-st-jb-Rʿ ḥm-ntr Wsr-k3.f ḥm-ntr Nfr-jr-k3-Rʿ	naked child with sidelock	2	no	yes
P 010	Ḥw-ns	IV.134-5	V.9-VI	standing in front of TO in pavillion	south wall east of door	Ndm-ʿnh	s3=f smsw	ḥm-ntr sš	adult	1.5	no	no
				standing in front of TO & wife, holding staff	south wall west of door	Spw-k3.j	s3=f smsw		naked child	1.5	no	yes
				standing behind TO & wife	south wall west of door	Rpt-k3	s3.t=f sms[.t]		adult	1.5	touching mother	yes
				kneeling before wife	west wall	Rpt-k3	s3.t=f sms[.t]		adult		no	yes
P 023	Mrw/Bbj	IV.189	VI.1-5	standing in front of TO & wife holding staff	north wall	Wjw	s3=f smsw jm3ḥw	smr wʿtj jmj-r3 Šmʿ	adult	2.5	no	yes
				standing between TO & wife	north wall	Mrw	s3=f smsw	ḥrj-tp nswt pr-ʿ3	adult	2	no	yes
P 033	Hnkww/Lj..f	IV.242	VI.2	standing behind in fishing	north wall	Jsj	s3=f smsw mrj=f jm3ḥw ḥr nb ...	smr wʿtj	adult	7	no	yes but in separate boat
				holding ungent jar to seated TO's nose	east wall	Tmjij	s3=f smsw mrj=f jm3ḥw ḥr .. nb..		adult	7	no	no
P 037	Jbj	IV.243	VI.3-4E	kneeling before TO	north wall	Dʿw	s3=f	ḥtmj bjtj ḥk3 ḥwt smr wʿtj ḥrj-ḥbt	adult	1	no	yes
				kneeling before TO	north wall	Jbj	s3=f mrj=f	ḥk3 ḥwt smr wʿtj	adult	1	no	yes
				in front of TO fishing	south wall	Dʿw Šm3j	s3=f smsw mrj=f	ḥtmj bjtj ḥk3 ḥwt smr wʿtj ḥrj-tp	adult	3	no	yes
				behind TO fishing	south wall	Jbj	s3=f smsw mrj=f	ḥk3 ḥwt smr-wʿtj ḥry-ḥbt	adult	2.5	no	yes
				in front of TO fowling	south wall	Dʿw Šm3j	s3=f smsw	ḥtmj bjtj ḥk3 ḥwt smr-wʿtj ḥrj-tp ʿ3 ḏw=f jmj-jb nb=f	adult	2	no	yes
				as offering bearer	east wall of shrine	Dʿw	..		adult	3	no	no
				as offering bearer	east wall of shrine	J..	s3=f ...		adult	3	no	no
				as offering bearer	west wall of shrine	Jbj	s3=f smsw mrj=f	smr-wʿtj	adult	3	no	no
				as offering bearer	north wall of shrine	Dʿw	s3=f mrjj=f	[..]pr-ʿ3 smsw	adult	2	no	yes
P 068	K3-ḥp/Ttj-jkr		VI.5-6	inscription	right of doorway	Ḥnj	s3=f smsw mrjj=f	ḥ3tj-ʿ [sd3wtj]-bjtj				
				standing in front of TO & wife	north wall	Ḥnj	s3=f smsw mrjj=f	ḥtmj-bjtj smr wʿtj jmj-r3 šmʿ	damage	1	no	yes but separated by hieroglyphs

Table U-3

TABLE U: More Than One Eldest Child

Tomb Details				Scene		Figure					Present	
Number	Name	PM	Date	Scene	Wall Position	Name of Eldest Child	Term	Titles	Age	Size	Touching	Mother
				standing between TO & wife	north wall	.f	s3=f smsw mrjj[=f]		naked child with finger to mouth	1.5	no	yes
P 086	Ttj		VI.L	standing behind TO & wife	architrave	Hn- ^c nhw	s3=f smsw	smr w ^c tj sm3 Mnw jmj-r3 hm-ntr	adult	8	no	yes
				standing behind TO & wife & 2 brothers	architrave	Hmt-pw-ntrw	s3.t=f sms[.t]		adult	7	no	yes
P 090	B3wj		VI.1-2	in register under TO & wife	stela	Mmj	s3=f smsw		adult	5	no	in register above
				in register under TO & wife	stela	Mmj-km	s3=f smsw		adult	5	no	in register above
P 105	Mrjj [II]	V.35	VI.4-7	ringing neck of goose facing TO	top register	Dsr	s3=f smsw mrjj=f	smr	adult	3?	no	no
				carrying lotus flower	bottom register	Jb ^c b ^c	s3.t=f sms.t		adult	3?	no	no
P 106	Mrjj- ^c 3		VI.7-FIP	inscription	east wall	Nnw	s3=f smsw mrjj=f	h3tj- ^c				
				facing TO & his wife Jsj	top register north wall	Šm ^c t born to Nfr-tntt	s3.t=f		adult	4	no	no
				facing TO & his wife Jsj	top register north wall	Nnw born to Nfr-tntt	s3=f		adult	7	no	no
				facing TO & his wife Jsj	top register north wall	Nnw born to Nhj	s3=f		adult	7	no	no
				facing TO & his wife Jsj	top register north wall	Nnw born to Wntšj	s3=f		adult	7	no	no
				making libations	south wall	J3s	s3=k		adult	1	no	no
				presenting birds to TO & wife Jsj	west wall	[J]3s	jw smsw ...		adult	7	no	no
				presenting lotus to TO & wife Jsj	middle register north wall	Nnw born to Hsjjt	s3.t=f sms.t		adult	5	no	behind
				presenting lotus to TO & wife Jsj	middle register north wall	Bbj	sn.t=s		adult	5	no	behind
				presenting lotus to TO & wife Jsj	middle register north wall	Šm ^c t born to Nfr-tntt	s3.t=f		adult	5	no	behind
				presenting lotus to TO & wife Jsj	middle register north wall	Dbn	sn.t=s		adult	3	no	behind
				presenting lotus to TO & wife Jsj	middle register north wall	Šm ^c t born to Nhj	s3.t=f		adult	5	no	behind
				presenting lotus to TO & wife Jsj	middle register north wall	Šm ^c t	sn.t=s		adult	3	no	behind
				standing behind TO fowling scene	top register north wall	Šm ^c t born to Tp-pw	s3.t=f		adult	2	no	no
P 129	Mrrj-R ^c -nfr/K3r	V.200	VI.1-3	offering geese to TO & wife	architrave	Ppjj- ^c nh	s3=f smsw	smr w ^c tj	adult	5	no	yes
				offering geese to TO & wife	slab stela	Jsj [a]	s3=f smsw	hk3 hwt hrj-tp nswt pr- ^c 3	adult	2	no	yes
				standing behind TO & wife	right jamb of false door	Jsj [a]	s3=f mrjj=f	hrj-tp nswt	adult	2.5	yes	yes
				squatting facing TO & wife	lintel of false door	Jsj [b]	s3=f smsw mrjj=f	hk3 hwt smr w ^c tj	adult	2	no	yes
				standing above TO wrist	slab stela	Jsj [b]	s3=f mrjj=f	hrj-tp nswt	adult	1	no	

Table U-4

TABLE V: 'Her son' or 'her daughter'

Tomb Details				Scene		Child				
Number	Name	PM	Date	Stance	Wall Position	Name of Child	Term	Size	With Father/Mother	Touching
G 011	3bdw	51	VI	standing in register below	west wall - false door	Nj-k3.w-Hwt-hr	s3.t=f		father	no
				standing in front	pillar	Hnw.t-sn	s3.t=s	2.5	mother	no
				standing in register below	pillar	Nj-m3 ^c t-Hwt-hr	s3.t=s	3	mother	no
				standing in register below	pillar	Nb.t-m-pt	s3.t=s	3	mother	no
				standing in front	pillar	Nj-k3.w-Hwt-hr	s3.t=s	2.5	mother	no
G 047	K3pj	69-70	V.6-9	standing in front	pillar	Tss.t	s3.t=s	3	mother	no
				standing behind	pillar	Mr.t-sf	s3.t=f	2	mother	yes
				standing behind	east wall	Nfr-hw-Hwt-hr	s3.t=f	2	father & mother	no
				standing behind	east wall	Mr.t-sf	s3.t=f	2	father & mother	no
G 079	Sndm-jb/Mhj	87-9	V.9	standing in front	north wall	Sndm-jb	s3=f smsw	3	father & mother	no
				standing between	north wall	Mhj	s3=f	3.5	father & mother	no
				standing behind	north wall	Hnt-k3.w.s	s3.t=s	2	father & mother	yes
G 157	Ssm-nfr [I]		V.2-6	standing behind	west wall	Nfr-Hwt-hr	[s3.t]=s	1.5	father & mother	yes
				standing in front	west wall	R ^c -wr	s3=f n ht=f	2	father & mother	yes
				standing facing in register	west wall	Nfr.t-h3-Hwfw	msw=f	2	facing father & mother	no
				standing facing in register	west wall	Wr.t-k3[j]	msw=f	1.5	facing father & mother	no
				standing facing in register	west wall	Sbk-rmt.s	msw=f	1.5	facing father & mother	no
				standing facing in register	west wall	Nfr-Hwt-hr	msw=f	1.5	facing father & mother	no
				standing facing in register	west wall	Ssm-nfr-srj	msw=f n[w] ht=f	2	facing father & mother	no
				standing facing in register	west wall	Phn-Pth	msw=f n[w] ht=f	2	facing father & mother	no
				standing facing in register	west wall	3b	msw=f n[w] ht=f	2	facing father & mother	no
				facing holding staff	north wall	Hwfw- ^c nh[w]	s3=f n ht=f	1	facing father & mother	no
G 314	W3š-Pth	273	IV.L-V.E	standing in front	right façade	W3š-Pth	s3=f n ht=f	2	father	holding staff
				standing in front	left thickness of jamb	W3š-Pth	s3=f n ht=f	2	father & mother	holding staff
				standing behind	left thickness of jamb	Wmtt-k3	s3.t=f/s	2	father & mother	yes
G 336	Hsj	286	V	standing alone	inner jamb northern false door	Sbk-htp	s3=s	5	mother	no
				standing beneath	outer jamb northern false door	Nb-jrj.t	s3.t=s	8	mother	no
				standing beneath	outer jamb northern false door	Nfr-htp.s	s3.t=s	8	mother	no
				inscription only	lintel	D3w-R ^c	s3=f		father	
				standing alone	inner jamb southern false door	D3w-R ^c	s3=f	N/A	father	no
				standing alone	inner jamb southern false door	D3w-k3.j	s3=f	N/A	father	no
G 358	Ttj	302	IV	standing behind	right jamb false door A	Nfr.t-h3-H ^c f-R ^c	s3.t=s	2	mother	no
				standing behind	right jamb false door A	Nfr.t-h3-H ^c f-R ^c	s3.t=s	1.5	mother	no
				standing in front	left jamb false door A	Wr-jr.n(j)	s3=f	1.5	father	holding staff
				standing in front	left jamb false door A	W3š-H ^c f	s3=f	1.5	father	no
				standing behind	right jamb false door B	Nfr.t-h3-H ^c f-R ^c	s3.t=s	2	mother	no
				standing in front	left jamb false door B	Wr-jr.n(j)	s3=f smsw	1.5	father	no
				standing between legs	left jamb false door B	W3š-H ^c f	s3=f	1.5	father	yes
G 376	Nfr-tsts		V.3-4	standing alone	right outer jamb false door	Hwt-hr- ^c nh	s3.t=s	N/A	beneath mother	no
				standing alone	right outer jamb false door	Pth-špss	s3(.t)=s	N/A	beneath mother	no
				standing alone	right outer jamb false door	Htp-hr.s	s3.t=s	N/A	beneath mother	no
				standing alone	right outer jamb false door	R ^c - ^c nh	s3=s	N/A	beneath mother	no
				standing alone	right inner jamb false door	Hwt-hr- ^c nh	[s3].t=f	N/A	beneath father	no
				standing alone	right inner jamb false door	Jr-n-Pth	s3=f smsw	N/A	beneath father	no
				standing alone	right inner jamb false door	Nfr-htp.s-wr	s3[.t]=f	N/A	beneath father	no
				standing alone	right inner jamb false door	Mnw- ^c nh	s3=f	N/A	beneath father	no

Table V-1

TABLE V: 'Her son' or 'her daughter'

Tomb Details				Scene		Child				
Number	Name	PM	Date	Stance	Wall Position	Name of Child	Term	Size	With Father/Mother	Touching
S 049	Tp-m- <i>ḥnh</i>	483	V.1-6	standing in front	right jamb false door A	<i>Ḥm-Mnw</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	1.5	father	holding staff
				standing in front	left jamb false door A	<i>ḥnh-m^c-ntr</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	1.5	father	holding staff
				standing alone	left outer jamb false door B	<i>Tp-m-nfr.t</i>	<i>s3.t=s</i>	2.5	mother	no
				standing alone	left outer jamb false door B	<i>Ḥm-Mnw</i>	<i>s3=s</i>	2	mother	no
				standing alone	left outer jamb false door B	<i>Ḥm.t-R^c</i>	<i>s3.t=s</i>	2	mother	no
				standing alone	left outer jamb false door B	<i>Ḥtp-ḥr-nbty</i>	<i>s3.t=s</i>	2	mother	no
				standing alone	left outer jamb false door B	<i>3ḥ-ḥm.t</i>	<i>s3.t=s</i>	2	mother	no
				standing alone	left outer jamb false door B	<i>Ḥnw.t</i>	<i>s3.t=s</i>	2	mother	no
S 059	K3.j-m- <i>ḳd</i>	494	V.3-7	behind mother	right of panel of false door	<i>Wn-nfr.t</i>	<i>s3.t=s</i>	8	mother & father	no
				behind father	left of panel of false door	<i>Ḥn.t-k3w.j</i>	nil	8	mother & father	no
S 127	Mnw- <i>nfr</i>	586	V	behind father	left of panel of false door	<i>Nb-Mnw</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	N/A	father & mother	N/A
				behind father	left of panel of false door	<i>Jstj</i>	<i>s3=f</i>	N/A	father & mother	N/A
				behind mother	right of panel of false door	<i>Pw-3n</i>	<i>s3=s</i>	N/A	father & mother	N/A
				behind mother	right of panel of false door	<i>Nfr-Ḥwt-ḥr</i>	<i>s3.t=s</i>	N/A	father & mother	N/A
				standing alone	left of drum	<i>Tfrj</i>	<i>s3=f</i>	N/A	father's name	no
				standing alone	right of drum	<i>Ḥr-w^c-w3-sb3</i>	<i>s3=s</i>	N/A	father's name	no
S 191	K3.j-m- <i>tnnt</i>	692	V	behind father	left of panel of false door	<i>St-jr-m3t</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	7	father	no
				behind father	left of panel of false door	<i>Jnjj</i>	<i>s3=f</i>	7	father	no
				facing father	right of panel of false door	<i>Wr-tk</i>	<i>s3=f</i>	7	father	no
				in front of mother	right jamb of false door	<i>Nt-nnt-k3.w</i>	<i>s3=s</i>	2.5	mother	no
				in front of mother	right jamb of false door	<i>Ḥpt-wns</i>	<i>s3=s</i>	2.5	mother	no
S 254	<i>Ḥnmw-ndm(w)</i>		VI.7	behind mother	architrave	<i>ḥ3m</i>	<i>s3=f/s</i>	5.5	mother & father	no
				behind father	architrave	<i>Sd-rtn-nw</i>	<i>s3=f</i>	5.75	mother & father	no
P 005	Nj-k3[.j]- <i>ḥnh</i>	IV.131	V.1	beside mother	southern niche west wall	<i>Ḥm-Ḥwt-ḥr</i>	<i>s3=s smsw</i>	2	mother & father	no
				beside father	southern niche west wall	<i>Ḥm-Ḥwt-ḥr</i>	<i>s3=f</i>	2	mother & father	no
P 006	Nj-k3[.j]- <i>ḥnh</i>	IV.131	V.1	with mother & father	east wall	<i>Nj-k3.j-ḥnh</i>	<i>s3=s smsw</i>	N/A	with mother & father of TO	N/A
				with mother & father	east wall	damage		N/A	with mother & father of TO	N/A
				with mother & father	east wall	<i>Nfr.t-k3.w</i>		N/A	with mother & father of TO	N/A
P 020	<i>Jpij</i>	IV.161	VI	alone	left outer jamb of northern false door	<i>Tt3</i>	<i>s3.t=s</i>	N/A	mother	no
				alone	right outer jamb of northern false door	<i>Tn3</i>	<i>s3.t=s</i>	N/A	mother	N/A
P 029	<i>Ḥwn-wh/Ttj</i>	IV.239-4	VI.2L	in front of father	façade left	<i>Ḥwn-wh</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>	2.5	father & mother	holding staff
				behind mother	façade left	damage	<i>s3=s</i>	2.5	father & mother	yes
				in front of father	façade right	<i>Nfr-Ḥtp-wh</i>	<i>s3=f mrjj=f</i>	2.5	father & mother	holding staff
				offering bearer	east wall	<i>Ḥwn-wh</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>		father	no
				smelling lotus behind offering bearers	east wall	<i>Dw3t-Ḥwt-ḥr</i>	<i>msw=f nw ht=f</i>		father	no
				smelling lotus behind offering bearers	east wall	<i>Nj-ḥnh-Ḥwt-ḥr</i>	<i>msw=f nw ht=f</i>		father	no
				smelling lotus behind offering bearers	east wall	<i>Ḥtp-Ḥwt-ḥr</i>	<i>msw=f nw ht=f</i>		father	no
				censing before TO	north wall	<i>Nfr-Ḥtp-wh</i>	<i>s3=f</i>		father	no
				seated at offering table	south wall	<i>S3tj/ḥn[s]</i>	<i>s3.t=f</i>		register below mother	no
P 067	<i>Špsj-pw-Mnw/Ḥnj</i>		VI.6	fishing scene	south wall	<i>Ttj</i>	<i>s3=f smsw</i>		mother & father	no
				standing in front	east wall of shrine	<i>Ttj</i>	<i>s3=f smsw mrjj=f</i>		father	no
				standing behind mother	north wall of shrine	<i>Ttj</i>	<i>s3=f mrjj=f/s3=s mrjj=s</i>		mother & father	no
				standing behind mother	north wall of shrine	<i>Shjht</i>	<i>s3.t=f mr.t=f</i>		mother & father	no
				standing behind mother	north wall of shrine	<i>Ḥnjj</i>	<i>s3.t=f mr.t=f</i>		mother & father	no
P 099	K3.j-m- <i>nfr.t</i>	V.35	V.M	in front of mother	false door	damage	<i>s3=s</i>	2.5	mother	no

Table V-2

TABLE V: 'Her son' or 'her daughter'

Tomb Details				Scene		Child				
<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Stance</i>	<i>Wall Position</i>	<i>Name of Child</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>With Father/Mother</i>	<i>Touching</i>
P 103	Sbk-nfr	V.35	VI.4	arm across chest	east wall	K3r	s3=f	N/A	alone	no
				standing	east wall	Jdj	s3=f	N/A	alone	no
				arm across chest	east wall	Nj-hb-sd-Ppjj	s3..	N/A	alone	no
				standing	north wall	Mjw	s3.t=f	N/A	alone	no
				arm across chest	north wall	damage	s3=f	N/A	alone	no
				in front mother	west wall	damage	s3.t=f	damaged - no bigger than 4	mother	damaged
				in front mother	west wall	Mr. ... damage	s3.t=s	damaged - no bigger than 4	mother	damaged
P 120	Jdw/Snnj	V.119	VI.6	below woman	west wall	Jdw	s3=s smsw	6?	mother	no
				fowling scene	east wall	damage	s3=f smsw	2.5	father	no
P 135	Hwj	V.235	VI.3-4	facing father presenting beef	pillar top register	W..	s3=f	3.5	father	no
				behind mother	pillar 3rd register	Hr-m-k3.w.s	s3.t=s	8 to mother	mother	no
				behind mother	pillar 3rd register	Nb.t-k.j-m33	s3.t=s	8 to mother	mother	no
				behind mother	pillar 3rd register	Nfr-m33.f-hmw	s3=s	8 to mother	mother	no
				behind mother	pillar 3rd register	Ttj	s3	7 to mother	mother	no
P 136	Hw-ns	V.235	VI.6-7	in front mother	3rd pillar left	Nn-tj	nil	3 to mother	mother	no
				behind mother	3rd pillar left	Jnj	s3=s	3.5 to mother	mother	no
				behind mother	3rd pillar left	Hk3-jb	s3=s	5 to mother	mother	no
P 138	Ppjj-nht	V.237	VI.4-7	behind mother	pillar	Nmtj	s3.t=s sms.t		man & mother	no depiction
				behind mother	pillar	Stt-ptj	s3.t=s		man & mother	no depiction
P 140	Sbk-htp	V.239	VI-FIP	behind mother	4th pillar	Nfr-nh.t	s3.t=s	5.5	man & mother	no
				behind mother	4th pillar	Hs.t	s3.t=s	5.5	man & mother	no

Table V-3

TABLE W: Brothers and Sisters

<i>Number</i>	<i>Tomb Owner</i>	<i>Sons</i>	<i>Daughters</i>
G 003	M. XVIII	<i>Šhṭpw</i>	<i>S3t-mr.t; Hṭp-ḥr.s; Mr.t-jb</i>
G 008	<i>Nj-ḥtp-Hnmw</i>	<i>Nfr-ḥr</i>	<i>Nfr.t-ḥ3-ḥwfw</i>
G 010	<i>Nfr.j</i>	<i>K3(j)-Mnw; Wḥm-k3(j); Jsḯ</i>	<i>Nfr.t-ḥ3 nswt</i>
G 011	<i>3bdw</i>	<i>Nfr-k3.w; Nfr-k3.w-km</i>	<i>Nj-k3.w-Hwt-ḥr; Hnwt-sn; Nj-m3^ct-Hwt-ḥr; Nbt-m-pt</i>
G 027	<i>Mr-nswt</i>	<i>Nj-k3.w-R^c; Nj-ktf</i>	<i>Hknw-Hwt-ḥr</i>
G 031	<i>Nj-wd3-Pth</i>	<i>R^c-wr; Rdj-n-Pth; Nj-ḥtp-Pth; Ssj</i>	<i>Nfr-ḥtp.s; K3.j-nj-Nbtj; Mrs-^cnh</i>
G 045	<i>Rdj</i>	<i>Nn-^cnh</i>	<i>Mrt</i>
G 046	<i>K3-ḥn.t</i>	<i>...ḥw'; Pn-Pth</i>	<i>St-kw; Nfr.t-sr; Nn-^cnh-Hwt-ḥr; Mr.t</i>
G 052	<i>Rrn.w</i>	<i>K3-ḥr-št.f</i>	<i>Ts-s</i>
G 055	<i>Mr-jb.j/K3-pw-nswt</i>	<i>Hwfw-mr-ntr.w; Mr-jb-nds</i>	<i>Nn-s3w-rk; Jdnt</i>
G 064	<i>K3.j-nfr</i>	<i>K3-sd3</i>	<i>Mrt-jt.s</i>
G 065	<i>K3.j-nj-nswt</i>	<i>Hr-wr; K3.j-nj-nswt</i>	<i>W3dt-ḥtp</i>
G 070	<i>Pn-mrw</i>	<i>Ssm-nfr</i>	<i>Nfr-ssm</i>
G 072	<i>D3tjj</i>	<i>D3tjj; ^cnh.w; Rnpt-nfrt; T3-phṭ</i>	<i>Hntj; Sssst</i>
G 076	<i>Rwd</i>	<i>Hwj-ḥnm</i>	<i>Jk3-Hr-mrw.t</i>
G 079	<i>Sndm-jb / Mhj</i>	<i>Sndm-jb; Mhj</i>	<i>Hnt-k3w.s</i>
G 082	<i>Jrj-n-3ḥtj / Jrj</i>	<i>Mhj; Sndm-jb</i>	<i>Šstj</i>
G 086	<i>Hṭp-nj-Pth</i>	<i>K3(j)-m-tnn.t; K3(j)-m-^cnh</i>	<i>Hnw-sn; Hṭp</i>
G 099	<i>Snb/ .....w-snb</i>	<i>^cnh-m^c-dd.f-R^c</i>	<i>Nḥ-m^c-dd.f-R^c; 3w-jbn-Hwfw</i>
G 107	<i>Mnj</i>	<i>^c3-Hwt-ḥr; K3j-m-pds</i>	<i>Ts-nfr-Hwt-ḥr; Nbw-ḥtp; Mrt-jt.s; Tnttj</i>
G 120	<i>Wḥm-k3.j</i>	<i>R^c-ḥtp</i>	<i>Mrtj</i>
G 131	<i>Hnw</i>	<i>Mrr.j; Bbj; Nḥ.f</i>	<i>Hmj</i>
G 134	<i>Hnm.w</i>	<i>Jḥjj-m-s3.f; Nfr-h3w; Hwfw-nfr; Nfr-wdnt</i>	<i>Jj-tj; Hwjit-n-ḥr</i>
G 136	<i>Špsj</i>	<i>Wr-k3-Pth</i>	<i>K3.j-m-mrw.t, Df3-jb-k3.j</i>
G 138	<i>Šhm-k3.j</i>	<i>Mnw-ḥ^c(f)</i>	<i>Hnt-k3w.s</i>
G 141	<i>Hwfw-^cnh</i>	<i>Mn-k3.w-R^c-^cnh</i>	<i>Mrt-jt.s</i>
G 145	<i>K3.j-pw-nswt</i>	<i>Hsjj-R^c; Hsjj-R^c; Tntj</i>	<i>Nfrj[^t], Hṭp-m3^ct</i>
G 146	<i>Stw</i>	<i>Stw</i>	<i>Pth-ḥp-k3</i>
G 147	<i>3ḥj</i>	<i>3ḥj the younger</i>	<i>S3b.t</i>
G 150	<i>Wnšt [woman]</i>	<i>K3-mnj; Jj-mrj</i>	<i>Mrt-jt.s</i>
G 152	<i>Wr-k3.j</i>	<i>Mrr.j; Wr</i>	<i>Mrij.[^t]-3ḥ[^t]; Ššjj</i>
G 157	<i>Ssm-nfr [I]</i>	<i>R^c-wr; Ssm-nfr-šrj; Phn-Pth, 3b; Hwfw-^cnh</i>	<i>Nfrt-h3-Hwfw, Wrt-k3, Nfr-Hwt-ḥr, Sbk-rmt.s; Nfr-Hwt-ḥr</i>
G 158	<i>Nswt-nfr</i>	<i>Wr-rwd.w; N-sdr-k3(j); Nfr-M3^ct; Špss-k3(j); K3(j)-wd-^cnh; K3(j)-m-jb(j); K3(j)-m-ḥst; K3(j)-ḥr-st.f</i>	<i>3tt-k3w.s; Bw-nfr; Mrt-jt.s; Msht; Nj-^cnh-Hwt-ḥr; Nb-k3; Nfrt-ḥr-nswt; Hnwt-sn; S3t-mrt</i>
G 161	<i>Rdi-ns</i>	<i>Hnm-ḥsw.f; R^c-ḥwj.f</i>	<i>^cnh-rpw.t</i>
G 164	<i>Ssm-nfr [II]</i>	<i>Phn-Pth; Nfr-ḥtp-R^c; R^c-wr; Stw; Ssm-nfr [III]</i>	<i>[M]rt-jt.s; Ndt-m-pt</i>
G 166	<i>Hntj-k3w.s [woman]</i>	<i>K3-nfr; Wsrt-k3; Jwn-k3</i>	<i>Wsrt-k3; Jwn-k3</i>
G 167	<i>S33t-ḥtp / Htj</i>	<i>Htj; S33t-ḥtp</i>	<i>Mrt-jt.s</i>
G 187	<i>^cnh-wd3 / Jtj</i>	<i>Jbbj; Jbbj</i>	<i>Hnwt-sn</i>
G 190	<i>Jj-mrjj</i>	<i>Nfr-b3w-Pth; Špss-k3.f-^cnhṭ the younger</i>	<i>Mjt; Mrt-jt.s</i>
G 206	<i>Jdw</i>	<i>K3r; Hmi</i>	<i>Jrjj; Bndt</i>
G 208	<i>H^c.f-Hwfw [I]</i>	<i>Wt-k3; Jwn-k3</i>	<i>[Nfrt?]-k3</i>
G 210	<i>Šhm-^cnh-pth</i>	<i>Ssm-nfr</i>	<i>Mrt-jt.s</i>
G 214	<i>Jtj</i>	<i>Jtj; W3š-k3-ḥ^c.f; Wr-k3.w-ḥ^c.f</i>	<i>3wt-jb</i>
G 231	<i>R^c-ḥ^c.f-^cnh</i>	<i>Wsr-k3.w-ḥ^c.f; H^c.f-^cnh; Dmdd; Wst-ph; Nfr-k3.w</i>	<i>D3tjj</i>
G 252	<i>Nj-wj-ntr</i>	<i>Nj-wj-ntr</i>	<i>Hnw.t-sn</i>
G 271	<i>Hmt-R^c [woman]</i>	<i>Špss-k3.w; 3ḥ-R^c; Špss-R^c-šrj</i>	<i>Hṭp-ḥr.s; Mr.s-^cnh; Hnt-k3w.s</i>
G 272	<i>K3.j-dw3</i>	<i>^cnh-wd.s; Hmw; Pth-špss; Nfr-m3^c.t</i>	<i>Nj-k3-nbtj; Nb-nbtj</i>
G 276	<i>Šhm-k3.j</i>	<i>Jwf.j</i>	<i>Jj-nfr.t; Mr-jt.s</i>
G 278	<i>Rwd-k3</i>	<i>Jn-K3.f</i>	<i>Wn-ḥr-3ḥ.t</i>
G 279	<i>Nj-^cnh-ḥnm.w</i>	<i>H3.t-nfr; K3.j-jr</i>	<i>Hnwt</i>
G 285	<i>Jr-n-3ḥ.t</i>	<i>Ssm-nfr; Ssm-nfr; Tt-jj; Jrj</i>	<i>Nbt</i>
G 289	<i>Nfr-ḥr-nj-Pth / Ffj</i>	<i>Jtj-sn</i>	<i>Mrt-jt.s</i>
G 308	<i>R^c-wr</i>	<i>R^c-wr</i>	<i>Hṭp-ḥr.s</i>

TABLE W: Brothers and Sisters

<i>Number</i>	<i>Tomb Owner</i>	<i>Sons</i>	<i>Daughters</i>
G 309	<i>Mr-sw-^εnh</i>	<i>Ḥnw</i> ; <i>Ḥs.f-Ḥnm</i> ; <i>Nfr-sšm-Pth</i>	<i>Jj-mr.t</i> ; <i>Ḥwt-ḥr-wr</i>
G 310	<i>K3.j-ḥr-nswt</i>	<i>Sn-sn</i>	<i>Tst</i> ; <i>Wd-phs</i>
G 313	<i>Špss-k3.f-^εnh</i>	<i>R^ε-wrjj</i> ; <i>Nj-^εnh-Ḥnm</i> ; <i>Jj-m-ḥtp</i> ; <i>Jj-df3</i>	<i>Nfr-ḥtp.s</i> ; <i>Ḥtp-ḥr.s</i> ; <i>Ḥkn</i> ; <i>Nfr.t</i> ; <i>Mr-jj</i> ; <i>Nfr-ḥtp.s</i> ; <i>Ḥwt-ḥr-nfr</i>
G 314	<i>W3š-Pth</i>	<i>Špss-Pth</i> ; <i>W3š-Pth</i>	<i>Wmtt-k3</i>
G 318	<i>^εnh-ti.fi</i>	<i>Rdi-n-Pth</i> ; <i>S.^εnh-Pth</i> ; <i>^εnh-tj.fi</i>	<i>Ḥnt-k3ws</i> ; <i>Ḥsj-Ḥwt-ḥr</i>
G 332	<i>3htj-ḥtp</i>	<i>Ḥ3m.w-k3</i> ; <i>R^ε-wr</i>	<i>Nfrt</i>
G 335	<i>Pth-sdf3/Fj</i>	<i>Wš-k3</i>	<i>Nfr-k3w.s</i>
G 336	<i>Ḥsj</i>	<i>D3w-R^ε</i> ; <i>D3w-k3</i> ; <i>Sbk-ḥtp</i>	<i>Nb-jr.t</i> ; <i>Nfr-ḥtp.s</i>
G 338	<i>Nfr-ḥtp</i>	<i>R^ε-ḥr-k3</i> ; <i>Sn-nw</i>	<i>Špss-Ḥwt-ḥr</i> ; <i>Nb-jr.t</i>
G 358	<i>Ttj</i>	<i>Wr-jrn</i> ; <i>Wsr-Pth</i> ; <i>W3š-Ḥ^ε.f</i> ; <i>Ndw-jb</i>	<i>Nfr-ḥ3-Ḥ^ε.f</i> ; <i>Nfr-ḥ3-Ḥ^ε.f</i>
G 366	<i>Nfr-sšm-Ḥwfw / Ššj</i>	<i>3bd.w</i>	<i>Nb.w-ḥs.t</i>
G 369	<i>Snn-nw</i>	<i>Ḥm-k3</i> ; <i>Pth-špss</i> ; <i>Bḥdw</i>	<i>Nfrt-sd-km.t</i> ; <i>3bdw.t</i> ; <i>Ḥnwt</i>
G 346	<i>Stw</i>	<i>...jrn</i> ; <i>Mn-k3.w-R^ε-^εnh</i> ; <i>Stw</i>	<i>Mn-k3.w-R^ε-ḥ3j-nfr.t</i> ; <i>Ḥnwt</i>
S 001	<i>Pth-špss</i>	<i>Ḥ3-fjn</i> ; <i>Pth-špss</i> ; <i>Pth-špss</i> ; <i>K3.j-ḥtp</i> ; <i>Ḥm-3htj</i> ; <i>Ḥnw</i>	<i>Mr.t-jt.s</i> ; <i>Ḥm.t-R^ε</i>
S 012	<i>K3.j-ḥp</i>	<i>Bb-jb</i> ; <i>Nfr-ts</i> ; <i>R^ε-wsr</i> ; <i>K3.j-ḥp</i> ; <i>Ḥtp-ḥr.f</i>	<i>Nfr-ḥtp.s</i> ; <i>Ḥnwt-sn</i> ; <i>3bdt</i> ; <i>Mrt-Mnw</i> ; <i>Mrt-jt.s</i>
S 028	<i>^εnh-k3-k3.j</i>	<i>R^εn-m3^εt</i>	<i>Nbm-nw.t</i>
S 048	<i>Nj-^εnh-Šhmt</i>	<i>Ḥwf</i>	<i>Ḥr.s-ḥtp</i> ; <i>Mr.s-^εnh</i>
S 049	<i>Tpm-^εnh</i> [II]	<i>Ḥm-Mnw</i> ; <i>Nḥ-ntr-m^ε</i> ; <i>Tp-m</i>	<i>Tp-m-nfr</i> ; <i>R^ε-ḥmt</i> ; <i>Nbtj-ḥtp-ḥr</i> ; <i>3h-ḥmt</i> ; <i>Ḥnwt</i>
S 062	<i>Nj-k3.w-Ḥr</i>	<i>K3-nfr</i> ; <i>Nj-k3.w-ḥr</i>	<i>Ḥtp-ḥr.s</i>
S 064	<i>Mrjj</i>	<i>Mrjj</i>	<i>Df3-jbw</i>
S 071	Name lost	<i>Jj-nfr.t-n-Pth</i> ; <i>Pth-tsw.n</i>	<i>Tst</i> (T3st)
S 074	<i>Nfr-sšm-R^ε/ Ššj</i>	<i>Ḥk3-jb</i> ; <i>Mtj</i>	<i>Ḥntj</i>
S 086a	<i>Mrrw-k3.j/Mrj</i>	<i>Mmj/Ppj-^εnh</i> ; <i>Ḥnw</i> ; <i>Ḥntj</i> ; <i>^εpr.f</i> ; <i>Nfr</i>	<i>Jb-nbw</i>
S 088a	<i>K3(j)-m-ḥst</i>	<i>...tn...wr</i>	<i>Tntt</i>
S 093	<i>Ndt-m-pt</i> [woman]	<i>Mrrw-k3.j</i>	<i>Ḥmt-R^ε</i>
S 099	<i>Jrj.s/Jjj</i>	<i>Nfr-ḥwtj</i> ; <i>Jsj-^εnh</i> ; <i>Jsj-^εnh</i>	<i>Ḥkr-tj</i> ; <i>Ḥ3t-k3.w</i>
S 119	<i>Pr-sn</i>	<i>Pth-nfr-jr.t</i> ; <i>Pth-k-pw</i>	<i>Ḥnwt</i> ; <i>Ḥmt-R^ε</i>
S 120	<i>Ḥnm-ḥtp</i>	<i>Ḥnm-ḥtp</i> ; <i>Ws-k3.f-^εnh</i>	<i>Nbtj-k3.w</i> ; <i>Ḥnt-k3w.s</i>
S 121	<i>Nn-ḥft-k3</i>	<i>Nn-ḥft-k3</i> ; <i>Ḳd-ns</i> ; <i>Jr-nds</i>	<i>Nbw-jrt</i> ; <i>3ḥt-ḥm.t</i>
S 122	<i>Pth-ḥtp</i>	<i>Pth-ḥtp-wr</i> ; <i>R^ε-wr</i> ; <i>Pth-nfr-ḥrn</i>	<i>Ḥnt-k3w.s</i>
S 125	<i>Nfr-jr.t.n.f</i>	<i>Wr-k3.w-Pth</i> ; <i>Nfr-jr.t.n.f</i> ; <i>Jpj</i> ; <i>M3j</i>	<i>Ḥnt.t-k3</i>
S 131	<i>Šhm-k3.j</i>	<i>Šhm-k3</i> ; <i>K3.j</i>	<i>Ḥnw.t</i> ; <i>Jnrj</i>
S 140	<i>Nsw-wsr.t</i>	<i>^εnh-Pth</i> ; <i>Nj-k3.w-Pth</i> ; <i>Tn-tj</i> ; <i>Ttj</i> ; <i>Nsw-wsr</i>	<i>Pth-ḥst</i>
S 141	<i>Pr-ndw</i>	<i>Nj-^εnh-Mnw</i> ; <i>Km-tmnt</i>	<i>Mrjjs-^εnh</i> ; <i>Ḥnwt-m-3ḥt</i> ; <i>Nbw-jr.t</i> ; <i>Dfdtj</i> ; <i>Mrtt.f.s</i> ; <i>Sšsšt</i>
S 146	<i>Mhw</i>	<i>Mrj</i> ; <i>Ḥtp-k3-^εnh-mrjj-R^ε</i>	<i>Mrwt</i>
S 148	<i>Bj3/ Jrjj</i>	<i>Mḥw</i> ; <i>Ḥ3j</i>	<i>Ḥstj</i>
S 152	<i>Ḥr-mrw /Mrrjj</i>	<i>...Nfj</i> ; <i>Wšbw</i> ; <i>Ḥr</i> ; <i>3bb</i>	<i>Jns.t</i> ; <i>Šps.t-k3w</i>
S 168a	<i>K3-ḥ3.j</i>	<i>Nfr</i> ; <i>Sn-jt.f</i> ; <i>Jḥj</i> ; <i>Wr-b3w</i>	<i>Sn.t-f.s?</i>
S 170a	<i>Nj-^εnh-Ḥnmw</i>	<i>Ḥm-R^ε</i> ; <i>Ḳd(w)n.s</i> ; <i>Ḥnm.dw-ḥsw.f</i>	<i>Ḥmt-R^ε</i> ; <i>Ḥwjtn-R^ε</i>
S 170b	<i>Ḥnmw-ḥtp</i>	<i>Špss-Pth</i> ; <i>Nj-^εnh-Ḥnm.w-nds</i> ; <i>Nfr-ḥw(w)-Pth</i> ; <i>K3(j)-sbj</i> ; <i>Ḥnm.w-ḥsw.f</i>	<i>Rwd-s3w.s</i>
S 173	<i>Mttj</i>	<i>Pth-ḥtp</i> ; <i>Ḥwn-Sbk</i> ; <i>Pth-sbw</i> ; <i>Jḥjj</i>	<i>Jrt-sbk</i> ; <i>Mrrt</i>
S 182	<i>Wnnj</i>	<i>Ḥrd-nj</i>	<i>Ḥrd-nj</i>
S 192	<i>K3-ḥr-st.f</i>	<i>Mrjj</i> ; <i>S.^εnh-f</i> ; <i>Stw</i> ; <i>Kj-ḥr-st.f</i> ; <i>Nj-^εnh-Pth</i> ; <i>Df3-Snfrw</i>	<i>Nbw-^εws</i> ; <i>Nbw-dw3.t</i> ; <i>Ḥs-wr.t</i> ; <i>Nbw-ḥntt</i> ; <i>Nbw-jr.t</i> ; <i>Wmtt-k</i>
S 194	<i>Nj-k3-R^ε</i>	<i>^εnh-m^ε-R^ε</i>	<i>Nj-k3.w-nbtj</i>
S 195	<i>Nj-k3.w-R^ε</i>	<i>Šhm-k3</i> ; <i>Pth-špss</i> ; <i>W3š-tn</i>	<i>S3t-mrt</i> ; <i>Ḥnw.t</i>
S 199	<i>Wr-jr.n-Pth</i>	<i>M...wr</i> ; <i>Ḳ3rj^ε</i>	<i>Ḥntj</i>
S 202	<i>^εnh-jr-Pth</i>	<i>^εnh-jr-Pth</i> the younger; <i>Wr-jr-nj</i>	<i>Ḥnt-k3.w.s</i>
S 235	<i>Nswt-Ntr</i>	<i>3bd</i> ; <i>Pth-wn</i>	<i>Nfr-nswt</i> ; <i>Nfr-jḥj</i> ; <i>Ḥnwt</i> ; <i>Mrt-jt.s</i> ; <i>Tp-nfr</i> ; <i>Ḥwt-ḥr-ḥtp.tj</i> ; <i>Nfr-Ḥwt-ḥr</i> ; <i>Sdnt-nj</i>
S 246	<i>Jtj</i>	2 (names N/A)	2 (names N/A)
S 253	<i>^εnh-Ḥw.t-ḥr</i>	<i>Wsr-k3.f-^εnh</i> ; <i>Sšm-k3</i>	<i>Mr.s-^εnh</i> ; <i>Ḥnm(t)-wsr-k3.f</i>
P 002	<i>Jttj/Šdw</i>	<i>Nnj/Dd.f-ḥtp</i> ; <i>Ḥ3-n-Sbk</i>	<i>Mrjj</i>
P 009	<i>Ḥnw-k3.j</i>	<i>Kp</i>	<i>Dbt</i>

TABLE W: Brothers and Sisters

<i>Number</i>	<i>Tomb Owner</i>	<i>Sons</i>	<i>Daughters</i>
P 010	<i>Hw-ns</i>	<i>Spw-k3.j; Whm-k3.j; Nds-m-^cnh</i>	<i>Rpt-k3; Nfr.t-h3; Nfr.t-nsw; ..n.ts; Nfr.t</i>
P 029	<i>Hw.n-wh</i>	<i>Hw.n-wh; Nfr-htp-wh</i>	<i>S3tj/^cn[s]; Dw3t-Hwt-hr; Nj-^cnh-Hwt-hr; Htp-Hwt-hr</i>
P 049	<i>K3(j)-hnt</i>	<i>R^c-htp; K3(j)-rs</i>	<i>Nfr.t-k3.w; ?Dj3</i>
P 050	<i>K3(j)-hnt</i>	<i>Jwn-k3; Shm-R^c; K3(j)-hnt</i>	<i>Jwjj; Mr.s-^cnh; Htp-hr.s; Hrd.t</i>
P 062	<i>Nhwt-dšr/Mrjj</i>	<i>Špsj-pw-Mnw; Špsj-pw-Mnw; Ttj; Mrjj</i>	<i>Shjhj; Jm3t; Jtj</i>
P 067	<i>Špsj-pw-Mnw/Hnj/ Hn-^cnhw/Hn-^cnh</i>	<i>Hnj; ...f</i>	<i>Jh[t]</i>
P 072	<i>Dw3-Mnw</i>	<i>Jbw-nswt; K...; B3f-Mnw</i>	<i>[Hmt?]-R^c</i>
P 086	<i>Ttj</i>	<i>Hn-^cnh.w; Špsj-pw-Mnw</i>	<i>Hm.t-pw-ntr.w</i>
P 090	<i>B3wj</i>	<i>Mmj; Mmj-km</i>	<i>Mr.t-Mnw</i>
P 105	<i>Mrjj [II]</i>	<i>Dšr; Sppj; Nnij; Hnij; Dmj; Hnij</i>	<i>Jb-^cb^c; Tftw; J3stj</i>
P 106	<i>Mrjj-^c3</i>	<i>Nnw; Nnw; Nnw; J3s</i>	<i>Nnw; Bbj; Sm^ct; Dbn; Šm^ct; Šm^ct; Šm^ct; Šm^ct</i>
P 120	<i>Jdw/Snnj</i>	<i>...3w</i>	<i>3ht-pr ?</i>
P 130	<i>Jsj</i>	<i>Hr-n-ht; K3r; Šps; Hrw.j; T3wj; Jdw; Ppjj-snb; T3wj</i>	<i>Hp-n-m3^ct; Hp-w^cb-n-m3^ct; Hnwt; Hr-n-Hr; Hnt</i>
P 133a	<i>Mhw/Jntf</i>	<i>Sbnj; Mhw; Mrjj</i>	<i>^cnh.t, ^cnh-tn-hs</i>
P 133b	<i>S3bnj</i>	<i>S3b(nj); Jntf</i>	<i>Jttj, St-k3</i>
P 135	<i>Hwj</i>	<i>W...; Nfr-m3^ct.f-hnw; Ttj</i>	<i>Hr-m-k3w.s; Nbt-k.j-m3^ct</i>
P 140	<i>Sbk-htp</i>	<i>B-nfr.w; Pb-m^cj; Sbk-htp</i>	<i>Hs.t</i>
P 143	<i>Sn</i>	<i>Snj; Snw</i>	<i>Nfr</i>
P 148	<i>Hwj/Ttj-jkr</i>	<i>Rsjtj</i>	<i>Nwtj; Jpwtj; Jbj</i>

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<i>Number</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>PM III, page no (Tomb no.)</i>	<i>Dating</i>	<i>Suggested Dating</i>	<i>Reference</i>
G 001	F. 12 (Abû Rawâsh)	4	PM - end Dyn. V or later Baud & Moeller - 1st 1/2 Dyn. IV	IV-V.5	Bisson de la Roque, <i>Abu Roasch</i> II, 21-8, fig. 7, pls. x [2] Zeigler, <i>stèles</i> , 154-6
G 002	F. 19 (Abû Rawâsh)	5	PM - Dyn. V Baud & Moeller - 1st 1/2 Dyn IV	IV-V.5	Bisson de la Roque, <i>Abu Roasch</i> I, 37-40, pl. iv ; ii, 43-53, pl. ii, figs. 11, 12
G 003	M. XVIII (Abû Rawâsh)	7	PM - middle Dyn. V or later Zeigler - Dyn. VI	V.M-L	Zeigler, <i>stèles</i> , 218-221 Montet (1946) in: <i>Kemi</i> , viii, 218-21
G 004	<i>Tp3-snb</i>	48	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Leclant (1954) in: <i>Orientalia</i> , N.S. 23, 72 [2.b]
G 005	<i>Snw</i>	48	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Leclant (1954) in: <i>Orientalia</i> , N.S. 23, 72 -3 [2.c]
G 006	<i>Pr-sn/Jrw-Hwfw</i>	48-9 (LG 20-21)	PM - probably early Dyn. V Harpur - V.1-2 Strudwick - early V	V.1-2	LD II, 83 [a,b], 17 [d]; LD <i>Erg.</i> viii Leclant (1952) in: <i>Orientalia</i> , N.S. 21, 240-241
G 007	<i>3htj-htp</i>	49	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Abu-Bakr, <i>Giza</i> , 1-9, fig. 5, pl. iv
G 008	<i>Nj-htp-Hnm.w</i>	50	PM - middle Dyn. V or later Harpur - V.6-VI	V.6-VI	Abu-Bakr, <i>Giza</i> , 11-25, fig. 10-15
G 009	<i>Sp-nj</i>	50	PM - end of Dyn. V or later	V.L-VI.E	Abu-Bakr, <i>Giza</i> , 31-7, figs. 27-31
G 010	<i>Nfrj</i>	50-51	PM - middle Dyn. V or later Harpur - V.8L-9M	V.6-9	Abu-Bakr, <i>Giza</i> , 39-67, figs. 35-40 Fischer, <i>Varia</i> , 31-2, fig. 8
G 011	<i>3bdw</i>	51	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Abu-Bakr, <i>Giza</i> , 69-82, pls. xxxvi-xxxviii, figs. 46-5, 52-9, 61-2 Allen, <i>Handbook</i> , 27
G 012	<i>Sn-nw</i>	52	PM - Dyn. V	V	Leclant (1953) in: <i>Orientalia</i> , N.S. 22, pl. xvii [31], 94 [2.b] Kaplony, <i>Inschriften</i> , Suppl. Taf. 24-6 [1057], 30-1 Fischer, <i>Varia</i> , 21 Handoussa (2005) in: <i>EA</i> , No. 27, 34-36
G 013	<i>K3-tp</i>	52	PM - Dyn. V	V	Leclant (1953) in: <i>Orientalia</i> , N.S. 22, 94 [2.a] pl. xvii [32]
G 014	<i>Sd-3wg</i>	52 (G 1012)	PM - mid Dyn. V to Dyn. VI Harpur - VI.5	V.M-VI.5	Junker, <i>Giza</i> IX, 107-18 Abb. 47a & b, 48
G 015	<i>Ms-s3</i>	53 (G 1020)	PM - late Dyn. IV or first half of Dyn. V	IV.L-V.5	Lutz, <i>Statues</i> , 20-1, pl. 32a 7 b
G 016	<i>M3</i>	53 (G 1026)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Dennis (1905) in: <i>PSBA</i> xxvii, 33 [6]
G 017	<i>Shm-k3.j</i>	53 (G 1029)	PM - end of Dyn. V or VI Reisner - Dyn. V after Niuserre Simpson - possibly later Harpur - V.9-VI.1?	V.7-VI.1	Simpson, <i>Western Cem.</i> , 1-6, pl. II-IX, figs. 3-6
G 018	<i>□tp-jb</i>	54 (G 1032)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Lutz, <i>Statues</i> , 20, 24-5, pls. 6[11], 31, 35 [b]
G 019	G 1039	54 (G 1039)	PM - late Dyn. V or VI	V-VI	Lutz, <i>Statues</i> , 25-6, pl. 36 Capel / Markoe, <i>Mistress</i> , 162
G 020	G 1109	55 (G 1109)	PM - late Dyn. IV or early V	IV.L-VE	Lutz, <i>Statues</i> , 22, pl. 33 [b]
G 021	<i>Kd-nfr</i>	56 (G 1151)	PM - end of Dyn. V or later Harpur - V.9-VI	V.L-VI.E	Dennis (1905) in: <i>PSBA</i> xxvii, 34 [10] Lutz, <i>Statues</i> , 21-2, pl. 33 [a]
G 022	<i>K3.j-m-tmt</i>	56 (G 1171)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	<i>HESPOK</i> , 64 Giza Archives Project C10556 OF.jpg
G 023	<i>Jht-nb</i>	57-8 (G 1206)	PM - middle Dyn. V or later	V.M-L	Lutz, <i>Stèles</i> , pl. 3 [4] Lutz, <i>Statues</i> , 22-4, pls. 34, 35 [a]
G 024	<i>3ht-htp</i>	58 (G 1208)	PM - middle Dyn. V or later	V.M-L	Reisner, <i>Giza</i> I, fig. 159 Fischer (1977) in: <i>MMJ</i> 8, 20, fig. 20
G 025	G 1214 possibly <i>K3-3w</i>	58 (G 1214)	PM - Dyn. V	V	Lutz, <i>Statues</i> , 12-13, 18-19, pls. 18, 28 [b], 29 [a]
G 026	<i>Jn-h3.f</i>	60 (Found near G1227)	PM - late OK	V.L	Fischer (1977) in: <i>MMJ</i> 8, 21, fig. 22
G 027	<i>Mr-nswt</i>	61 (G 1301)	PM - Dyn. V	V	Peck (1972) in: <i>BDA</i> , 51, 63-8, figs. 1-7 Fischer (1972) in: <i>BDA</i> , 51, 69-80, figs. 1, 2, 5, 6
G 028	<i>K3.j-h3-Rc</i>	61-2 (G 1314)	PM - second half of Dyn. V Harpur - V.6-9	V.6-9	Lutz, <i>Statues</i> , 14-5, pl. 21
G 029	<i>3hw</i>	62	PM - Dyn. V or later	V-VI.E	Abu-Bakr, <i>Giza</i> , 87-90, pl. xlvii, lii, figs. 72-74
G 030	Mastaba C	62	PM - Dyn. V or later	V-VI.E	Abu-Bakr, <i>Giza</i> , 91-3, pl. liii, fig. 77
G 031	<i>Nj-wd3-Pth</i>	62-3	PM - Dyn. V or later Harpur - V-VI	V-VI.E	Abu-Bakr, <i>Giza</i> , 103-20, pls. lviii, lix, lxii-lxiii, fig. 94-5a, b, c, d & e
G 032	<i>Nfr-hr-n-Pth</i>	63	PM - Dyn. V or later Harpur - V-VI	V-VI	Abu-Bakr, <i>Giza</i> , 121-3, pls. lxvi, lxvii, figs. 98-9
G 033	G 1402	64	PM - V	V	Lutz, <i>Statues</i> , 18-20, pls. 22, 27, 28
G 034	<i>Pth-jr-3nh</i>	64-5 (G 1501)	PM - Dyn. V	V	Hornemann, <i>Statuary</i> , part 6, v, pl. 1186 <i>HESPOK</i> , 74 MFA Online Collections Database: 12.1488 = http://www.mfa.org/collections/search_art.asp/
G 035	<i>Jn</i>	65 (G 1607)	PM - Possibly late Dyn. IV Harpur - IV.6	IV.L	<i>HESPOK</i> , 299, fig. 151
G 036	G 1903	65 (G 1903)	PM - Late Dyn. VI	V.L	<i>HESPOK</i> , 70-1, pl. 27
G 037	<i>Ttw / K3.j-nswt</i>	66 (G 2001)	PM - Dyn. V-VI Simpson - VI or later Harpur - VI	VI	Reisner, <i>Giza</i> I, 286, fig. 183 Simpson, <i>Western Cem.</i> , 7-15, figs. 14-25
G 038	<i>Pth-hnw</i>	67 (G 2004)	PM - Middle Dyn. V Boston Mus - mid to late Dyn. V	V.M-L	D'Auria et. al., <i>Mummies</i> , 87, No. 15
G 039	<i>Msj</i>	67 (G 2009)	PM - Middle Dyn. V	V.M	D'Auria et. al., <i>Mummies</i> , 88-90, No. 18
G 040	<i>Grf</i>	67 (G 2011)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Boston Mus. 06.1880 - no publication
G 041	<i>Wh3-sw</i>	68 (G 2035)	PM - Late V or VI	V.L-VI	Horneman, <i>Statuary</i> , part 6, pl. 1462 <i>HESPOK</i> 69-70
G 042	<i>Hstj-hf</i>	68 (G 2036)	PM - Late V or VI	V.L-VI	Hornemann, <i>Statuary</i> , part 6, v, pl. 1180 <i>HESPOK</i> , 70
G 043	<i>Snnw-k3.j/Kkj</i>	68 (G 2041)	PM - Early Dyn. V Harpur - V.1-3 Strudwick - early V Roth - IV	V.E	<i>HESPOK</i> 164, pl. 45 Capart, <i>L'Art ég.</i> iii, pl. 438 Giza Archives Project Photo AAW1658.jpg
G 044	<i>Tf-nm</i>	69 (Debris N of G 2041)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Bakir, <i>Slavery</i> , 68, pl. i
G 045	<i>Rdj</i>	69 (G 2086)	Roth - latter part of Dyn. V Swinton - V.6-8E	V.6-8E	Roth, <i>Palace Attendants</i> , 69-74, figs. 138, 143, 144
G 046	<i>K3.j-hn.t</i>	69 (G 2088)	Roth - latter part of Dyn. V Swinton - V.6-8E	V.6-8E	Roth, <i>Palace Attendants</i> , 80-91, figs. 147, 151, 152a
G 047	<i>K3pj</i>	69-70 (G 2091)	PM - Late Dyn. V or VI Roth - latter part of Dyn. V Harpur - V.9-VI Swinton - V.6-8E	V.6-9	Roth, <i>Palace Attendants</i> , 97-105, figs. 159, 161, 164
G 048	G 2097'	70	Roth - latter part of Dyn. V	V.L	Roth, <i>Palace Attendants</i> , 135-7, fig. 190

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G 049	<i>Š3-jb</i>	70 (G 2092+2093)	PM - Dyn. VI Roth - latter part of Dyn. V Swinton - V.6-8E	V.6-8E	Roth, <i>Palace Attendants</i> , 106-113, figs. 173a, b, c
G 050	<i>Nj-m3^{tr}-R^c</i>	70 (G 2097)	PM - Late Dyn. V or early VI Roth - latter part of Dyn. V Swinton - V.8L-9	V.8-9	Roth, <i>Palace Attendants</i> , 127-134, figs. 185-9
G 051	<i>Nfr-hwj</i>	70 (G 2098)	Roth - latter part of Dyn. V Swinton - V.8L-9	V.I	Roth, <i>Palace Attendants</i> , 142-9, figs. 191-3, 198
G 052	<i>Rrm</i>	70 (G 2099)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Roth, <i>Palace Attendants</i> , 150-4, fig. 80 Capel / Markoe, <i>Mistress</i> , 49-50 <i>Museum News, Toledo Museum of Art</i> , NS 14[1] Spring 1971 fig. 11
G 053	G 2230 + 2231	G 2230 + 2231	Roth - latter part of Dyn. V	V.L	Roth, <i>Palace Attendants</i> , 155-161, fig. 193
G 054	<i>Nfr-mšdr-Hwfw</i>	G 2240	Roth - latter part of Dyn. V	V.L	Roth, <i>Palace Attendants</i> , 162-6, figs. 202-3, 205
G 055	<i>Mr-jb / K3-pw-nswt</i>	71-2 (G 2100-I-annexe, LG 24)	PM - Dyn. IV Temp. Menkaure or Shepseskaf (Reisner) or early Dyn. V (Junker) Harpur - IV.6-V.1 Strudwick - Dyn. IV.5-6	IV.5-V.1	Junker, <i>Giza</i> II, 121-35 Schäfer / Andrae, <i>Kunst</i> , 219-220 LDII, 18, 22.
G 056	<i>Nn-sdr-k3,j</i> (woman)	72 (G 2101)	PM - Dyn. V Harpur - IV.4	IV.4-V	Junker, <i>Giza</i> II, 97-121, figs. 7-8
G 057	<i>Nj-Pth/Hw-Pth</i>	72 (Near G 2101)	PM - late Old Kingdom	IV.L	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VIII, 174-6, Taf. xxviii, fig. 91
G 058	<i>Nfr</i>	72-4 (G 2110)	PM - Dyn. IV Temp. Khephren Harpur - IV.4	IV.4	Reisner, <i>Giza</i> I, 422-425, figs. 241-2, pls. 32-3 Fischer, <i>Varia</i> , 31-2, fig. 8
G 059	<i>Tnjj</i>	74 (G 2113)	PM - late OK	V.LL	Cairo Mus. Ent. 72135, unpublished
G 060	<i>Hnjj...</i>	74 (G 2130)	PM - Dyn. IV probably temp. Khufu	IV.2	Reisner, <i>Giza</i> I, 430-3, fig. 248
G 061	<i>Sn(j)-whm</i>	75 (G 2132)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Fischer, <i>Varia</i> , fig. 14
G 062	<i>Nj-m3^{tr}-R^c</i>	75	PM - Late OK	V.LL	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VI, 154-5, Taf. xxiii [b]
G 063	<i>K3(j)-hj(w),f</i>	76 (G 2136, S of G 2140)	PM - middle Dyn. VI Harpur - V.L5	V.L5	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VI, 94-153, Abb. 29, 32, 34, 36, 38a & b, 40, 41
G 064	<i>K3(j)-nfr</i>	77-8 (G 2150)	PM - Early Dyn. V Harpur - V.1-3	V.1-3	Reisner, <i>Giza</i> I, 437-45, figs. 258, 263-4, 267
G 065	<i>K3(j)-nj-nswt[II]</i>	78-9 (G 2155)	PM - early Dyn. V Harpur - V.1-3	V.E	Junker, <i>Giza</i> II, 135-72, Abb. 18-19 Junker, <i>Die Kultkammer Des Prinzen Kanjinswt</i> , (Wien, 1925), 26-27, Abb. 11
G 066	<i>K3(j)-nj-nswt [III]</i>	79-80 (G 2156, E of G 2155)	PM - Middle Dyn. V Harpur - V.6	V.6	Junker, <i>Giza</i> III, Abb. 20-22
G 067	<i>Hwj,j</i>	80 (G 2178)	PM - Dyn. V	V	Fischer, <i>Varia</i> , fig. 5 MFA Online Collections Database: 12.1485
G 068	<i>3h-mrw:t-nswt</i>	80-1 (G 2184)	PM - end of Dyn. V or VI Harpur - V.9-VI.1	V.9-VI.1	D'Auria et al, <i>Mummies</i> , 83-7 Björkman, <i>Smithska</i> , 142-3, pl. xxii Giza Archives Project Photos AAW1873.jpg; B2040 NS.jpg
G 069	<i>J3sn</i>	82 (G 2196)	PM - Dyn. V or VI Harpur - VI.1M-2M Swinton - V.8L-9	V-VI.2	Simpson, <i>Western Cem.</i> , 16-23, figs. 28-32
G 070	<i>Pn-mrw</i>	82-3 (G 2197)	PM - end of Dyn. V Harpur - V.9	V.9	Simpson, <i>Western Cem.</i> , 24-7 MFA Online Collections Database: 12.1484
G 071	G 2220	83 (G 2220)	PM - Late Dyn. IV or early V	IV.L-V.E	Reisner, <i>Giza</i> I, 450-2, pl. 41a
G 072	<i>D3t,jj</i>	(G 2337-X)	Simpson - Dyn. V late	V.L	Simpson, <i>Western Cem.</i> , 28-31, pls. LIV, LV, fig. 41
G 073	<i>Tnw [III]</i>	(G 2343-G 5511)	Simpson - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Simpson, <i>Western Cem.</i> , 31-32, pls. LVIIa, LVIIa, fig. 42
G 074	<i>□3gi</i>	84 (G 2352)	PM - end Dyn. V or later	V.L-VI.E	Simpson, <i>Western Cem.</i> , 33-34, pl. LVIIa, fig. 44
G 075	<i>Hrw-nfr</i>	84 (G 2353)	PM - Dyn. V	V	Simpson, <i>Western Cem.</i> , 35-7, fig. 48
G 076	<i>Rwd</i>	84 (G 2362)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Boston Mus. 13.4334 - no publication
G 077	<i>Nj-mstj</i>	85 (G 2366)	PM - Probably Dyn. VI	VI	Simpson, <i>Western Cem.</i> , 32-3, fig. 40
G 078	<i>Sndm-jb/Jntj</i>	85-87 (G 2370, LG 27)	PM - Dyn. V Temp. Isesi Brovaski - V.8L Harpur - V.8 M-L Strudwick - late Djedkare Swinton - V.9E	V.8-9	Brovaski, <i>Senedjemib</i> , 37-110, figs. 16-73 LD Erg., xviii, xix LD II, 77-78
G 079	<i>Sndm-jb/Mhj</i>	87-89 (G 2378, LG 26)	PM - Dyn. V Temp. Unis Brovaski - V.9 Strudwick - middle Wenis Swinton - V.9E	V.9	Brovaski, <i>Senedjemib</i> , 133-159, figs. 96-131 LD Text I, 51-4
G 080	<i>Mrj-R^c-mrj-Pth-^cnh/Njb.w</i>	89-91 (G 2381 with shaft G 2382A)	PM - Dyn. VI Temp. Pepy I or Merenre I Harpur - VI.2 Strudwick - middle to late Pepy I Swinton - VI.2	VI.2	Reisner, <i>Giza</i> I, 266 Dunham (1988) in: <i>JEA</i> 24, 1-8 Smith in: <i>BMFA</i> , LVI 304, 56-63
G 081	<i>Wr-k3,w-b3/Jkw</i>	(G 2383)	Brovaski - Dvn. VI Pepy II or later	VI.4-7	Brovaski, <i>L'Égyptologie en 1979</i> , II, fig. 21
G 082	<i>Jrj-n-3htj / Jrj</i>	92 (G 2391)	PM - Dyn. VI Harpur - VI.1-2	VI.1-2	MFA Online Collections Database: 14.1714
G 083	<i>Wrj</i>	93 (G 2415)	PM - late Dyn. V	V.L	Reisner, <i>Giza</i> I, 74-5, 253 Reisner (1938) in: <i>BMFA XXXVI</i> , 27 Giza Archives Project Photos A6035_NS.jpg; A6036 NS.jpg; B3909 NS.jpg
G 084	<i>Ndm.w</i>	93 (G 2420)	PM - late Dyn. V	V.L	<i>HESPOK</i> , 75 Reisner (1938) in: <i>BMFA XXVI</i> , 214, 26, fig. 1.
G 085	<i>Mhw</i>	94 (G 2423)	PM - Dyn. V-VI Harpur - VI.1-2	VI.1-2	Smith (1958) in: <i>BMFA</i> LVI, 56-58, fig. on 57
G 086	<i>□tp-nj-Pth</i>	94-5 (G 2430)	PM - early Dyn. VI Altenmüller - end V early VI	VI.1	Altenmüller (1981) in: <i>SAK</i> 9, 9-56, Abb. 1-9 Badawy, <i>Nyhetep-Ptah</i> , 8, figs. 1-13
G 087	<i>H3t...</i>	96 (in debris between G 3003 and 3015)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Fisher, <i>Minor</i> , 153 [34]
G 088	<i>Snfrw-htp</i>	96 (G 3008)	PM - Dyn. VI Harpur - VI.4	VI.4	Fisher, <i>Minor</i> , 157-166, pls. 53-55
G 089	<i>S3b.f</i>	97 (G 3033)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Fisher, <i>Minor</i> , 147-8, 155
G 090	<i>Tntj</i>	97 (G 3035)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Fisher, <i>Minor</i> , 149
G 091	^c nh	97 (G 3050)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Fisher, <i>Minor</i> , 149-50, pl. 51
G 092	<i>Rwd</i>	98 (G 3086)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Fisher, <i>Minor</i> , 141-3, pls. 20, 46
G 092	<i>Mddj</i>	98 (G 3093)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Fisher, <i>Minor</i> , 136-8, pl. 44
G 094	<i>Htj</i>	99 (in debris N of G 3094)	Harpur - VI?	VI	Fisher, <i>Minor</i> , 146, pl. 49 [1]
G 095	<i>Jj-mrj</i>	99 (G 3098 with annexe)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Fisher, <i>Minor</i> , 143-5
G 096	<i>Jrtt</i>	100	PM - late Old Kingdom	V.LL	Kaiser, <i>Berlin</i> , 27, Abb 234 Junker, <i>Giza</i> V, 156-163, Abb. 48
G 097	^c nh	100	PM - late Old Kingdom	V.LL	Junker, <i>Giza</i> V, 151-5, Abb. 44-5 Eggebecht, <i>Das Alten Reich</i> , p.108, Ar. 44

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G 098	S 4399/4507	100 (S 4399/4507)	PM - late Old Kingdom	V.L	Junker, <i>Giza</i> V, 175, Abb. 54b
G 099	<i>Snb/ .....w-snb</i>	101-3	PM - mid Dyn. VI or later Cherpion - IV not later than Djedefre Harpur - VI.5-7	VI.5-7	Junker, <i>Giza</i> V, 37, 88-110, Abb. 5b, 22-9, Taf.IV-IX
G 100	<i>Jpw</i>	103	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> V, 137-145, Abb. 36, 40; <i>MMA Egyptian Art</i> , 293-6
G 101	<i>Sz-nhn</i>	103	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> V, 182-5, Abb. 57
G 102	S 4248/4321	104 (S 4248/4321)	PM - late Old Kingdom	V.L	Junker, <i>Giza</i> IX, 214-6, Abb. 98
G 103	S 4419	105 (S 4419)	PM - late Old Kingdom	V.L	Junker, <i>Giza</i> IX, 255-6 Giza Archives Project Photo AEOS 8019 50709.jpg
G 104	<i>Hnm-htp</i> [U]	105	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> IX, 199-208, Abb. 92-3
G 105	<i>Jpw</i>	106	PM - Dyn. VI / or earlier	VI-VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> IX, 226-231, Abb.104, Taf. Xd
G 106	<i>Jnpw-htp</i>	106-7	PM - Dyn. VI Harpur - VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> IX, 145-69, Abb. 73-75
G 107	<i>Mnj</i> [U]	107-8	PM - late Dyn. VI or earlier Harpur - VI.7	V.L	Junker, <i>Giza</i> IX, 148-150, Abb. 38-9 Munich, <i>Ägyptische Sammlungdes Bayerischen Staates</i> (1966) Abb. 14-5
G 108	<i>Jn-k3.f</i>	108 (near S 4031 /4033)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> IX, 170-8, Abb. 78-9
G 109	<i>Snfr</i>	108	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> IX, 127-34, Abb. 59 Eggebecht, <i>Das Alte Reich</i> , 102, fig. 41
G 110	[<i>bj</i>]	108	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> IX, 118-121, Abb. 52
G 111	<i>Hr-h't</i>	109 (D 12)	PM - Dyn. V	V	Hornemann, <i>Statuary</i> , part 6, 1483 Ippel / Roeder, <i>Denkmäler</i> , 54, No. 16
G 112	<i>Tp-m-nh</i>	109-10 (D 20)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Koefoed-Petersen, <i>Catalogue</i> , 23-4[16], pl. xxiii Ziegler, <i>stèles</i> , 243-261 Ns. 46-47
G 113	<i>R'-spss</i>	110 (D 23)	PM - Dyn. V	V	Satzinger (1998) in: Schulz / Seidel <i>World of the Pharaohs</i> , 96-7 Eggebecht, <i>Das Alten Reich</i> , 60, No. 12
G 114	<i>R'-hr-k3(j)</i>	111 (D 37)	PM - Dyn. V	V	Ziegler, <i>stèles</i> , 123-7, No. 34
G 115	<i>D3-s3</i>	111-2 (D 39/40)	PM - Dyn. V	V	Hornemann, <i>Statuary</i> , part 4, 1043.
G 116	<i>Nj-m3't-Pth</i>	112-3 (D 51)	PM - Dyn. V-VI Eggebecht - Dyn. VI	V-VI	Ippel / Roeder, <i>Denkmäler</i> , 59 Eggebecht, <i>Das Alten Reich</i> , 91,100-1, Nos. 36, 40
G 117	<i>Nswt-nfr</i>	113 (D 59)	PM - Dyn. V-VI Eggebecht - Dyn. VI	V-VI	Eggebecht, <i>Das Alten Reich</i> , 88-9, No. 34
G 118	<i>Jrj-k3(j)-Pth</i>	113 (D 61)	PM - Dyn. V-VI Ippel / Roeder - Dyn. VI	V-VI	Ippel / Roeder, <i>Denkmäler</i> , 50-1
G 119	<i>Sbh-nf</i>	113 (D 80/80 A)	Ippel / Roeder - Dyn. VI	VI	Ippel / Roeder, <i>Denkmäler</i> , 50
G 120	<i>Whm-k3(j)</i>	114-5 (D 117)	PM - early Dyn. V Harpur - V.1-3	V.1-3	Kayser, <i>Uhemka</i>
G 121	<i>Snmw</i>	115-6 (D 201)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	PiJoán, <i>Summa Artis</i> , fig. 283
G 122	<i>Jf-nj</i>	116 (D 205)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Cairo Mus. Ent. 36271, unpublished
G 123	<i>Nfr-jhij</i>	116 (D 208)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Drum of entrance doorway, unpublished
G 124	<i>Rwd-jb</i>	117 (D 213)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Cairo Museum 57133, unpublished Leipzig Mus. Inv. 1607, unpublished
G 125	<i>Jm-htp(w)</i>	117 (D 215)	PM - middle Dyn. V	V.M	Eggebecht, <i>Das Alten Reich</i> , 57-8, No. 13
G 126	<i>Tstj</i>	117 (D 220)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> IX, 52-53
G 127	<i>Sn-sn</i>	118	PM - late OK	V.L	Junker, <i>Giza</i> IX, 83-90, Abb. 36-7
G 128	<i>Mrw-k3.j</i>	118-9	PM - Dyn. VI Berman - late V Harpur - VI.1?	VI-VI.1	Berman <i>Egyptian Art</i> , 134-5 Junker, <i>Giza</i> IX, 70-83, Abb. 32
G 129	<i>Jwef</i>	119	PM - late Dyn. V or early VI	VI-VI.E	Junker, <i>Giza</i> IX, 67-8, Abb.27 <i>Anzeiger, Wien</i> , 63 (1926), Taf. vii [b]
G 130	<i>Nj-k3w-hnmw</i> and <i>Nfr-srs</i>	119	PM - late Dyn. V or early VI Harpur - V.9-VI.1	V.9-VI.1	Junker, <i>Giza</i> IX, 59-66, Abb. 24-6 <i>Anzeiger, Wien</i> , 100-1, Taf. viii [b]
G 131	<i>Hmw</i>	119	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> IX, 54-6, Abb. 21
G 132	<i>Nph-k3.w</i>	120 (Finds, south G 2015 and 2105b)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> IX, 38-9, Abb. 13 Hermann / Schwan, <i>Kleinkunst</i> , fig. on 32
G 133	<i>Nfr-n</i>	120-1	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VI, 198-204, Abb. 76, Taf. xvi[b] Ippel / Roeder, <i>Denkmäler</i> , 59.
G 134	<i>Hnm.w</i>	121	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VI, 190-4, Abb. 70, Taf. xvi [a]
G 135	<i>Wsr</i>	121	PM - late Dyn. V	V.L	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VI, 186-90, Abb. 69, Taf. xvii
G 136	<i>Spsj</i>	121	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VI, , 174-9, Abb. 62, Taf. xvii[b]
G 137	[<i>sj</i>]	122	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VI, , 164-8, Abb.58[a]
G 138	<i>Shm-k3(j)</i>	127 (G 4411, LG 51)	PM - middle Dyn. V or later Harpur - V.6-9?	V.6-9	Reisner, <i>Giza</i> I, 516-7 L. D. ii. 89[b,c] Steindorff, <i>Die Kunstder Ägypter; Bauten * Plastik * Kunstgewerbe</i> (Leipzig, 1928) fig. on 196
G 139	<i>Ttw</i>	128 (G 4420)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Reisner, <i>Giza</i> I, 502, fig. 308
G 140	<i>K3.j-pw-Pth</i>	129 (G 4461)	PM - Dyn. V	V	MMA, <i>Egyptian Art</i> , 380-1, No. 33
G 141a	<i>Hwfw-nh</i>	129 (G 4520)	PM - Dyn. V Reisner/Smith - Temp. Userkaf Baer - late V Harpur - V	V	Reisner, <i>Giza</i> I, 215-6, 503-7, pls. 65-7 Giza Archives Project Photos:A2063_NS.jpg; AAW1990.jpg; AAW832.jpg
G 141b	<i>K3p</i>	debris of G 4520	PM - Dyn V late	V.L	HESPOK, 71 Fischer, <i>MMJ</i> 8,13, fig.11
G 142	<i>K3(j)-m-nh</i>	131-3 (G 4561)	PM - Dyn. VI Kanawati - late V, most likely Djedkare/Isesi	V.L	Kanawati, <i>Giza</i> I, 13-50, pl. 31-3 Junker, <i>Giza</i> IV, 4-21
G 143	<i>Njw-jj</i>	133 (G 4611, LG 50)	PM - end Dyn. V or later Harpur - V.9-VI.1	VI-VI.E	LD Erg., x[c], xxx
G 144	<i>Mdw-nfr</i>	133-4 (G 4630)	PM - Dyn. V	V	Curto, <i>Gli Scavi italiani a el-Ghiza</i> , 78-83, fig. 32-3
G 145	<i>K3.j-pw-nswt / K3j</i>	135 (G 4651)	PM - early to middle Dyn. V Harpur - V.1-5	V.E-M	Junker, <i>Giza</i> III, 123-45, Abb. 14-16
G 146	<i>Sbw</i>	135-6 (G 4710)	PM - Dyn. V	V	Reisner, <i>Giza</i> I, 522-4; L. D. ii. 87
G 147	<i>3hj</i>	137 (G 4750, VIIIs)	PM - Dyn. IV Temp. Menkaure Harpur - IV.5 Strudwick - end IV or slightly later	IV.5-V.1	Junker, <i>Giza</i> I, 234-42, Abb. 55, Taf. xxxviii
G 148	<i>Nfr</i> [I]	137-8 (G 4761)	PM - end Dyn. V or VI Harpur - V.9-VI.1	V.9-VI.1	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VI, 26-74, Abb. 3-15
G 149	<i>n-h-jr-Pth</i>	138 (G 4811+4812)	PM - late Dyn. V or VI Harpur - V.9-VI.E-L Strudwick - early to middle VI	VI-VI	Curto, <i>Gli Scavi italiana el-Ghiza</i> , 74-77
G 150	<i>Wnst</i> (woman)	139 (G 4840, VIIIs)	PM - middle or late Dyn. IV Harpur - IV.4-6	IV.4-6	Junker, <i>Giza</i> , i, 249-55, Abb. 63 Smith (1942) in: <i>AJA</i> 46, 516-531 Der Manuelian, P., <i>Slab Stelae of the Giza Necropolis</i> , (New Haven and Philadelphia, 2003) 104-7, figs. 155, 162-3

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G 151	<i>Wḥm-nfr:t</i> (woman)	139-40	PM - late Dyn. IV or V Harpur - IV.6-V.1	IV.6-V.1	Curto, <i>Gli Scavi italiana el-Ghiza</i> , Taf. xviii, fig. 20
G 152	<i>Wr-k3,i</i>	140	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VI, 241-2, Abb. 103
G 153	<i>Hṗ-tt</i>	140	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VI, 231-2, Abb. 94
G 154	<i>Pṯḥ-wr</i>	140	PM - late OK Harpur - VI.7	VI.7	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VI, 242, 244
G 155	<i>ḥnh-tf</i>	141 (G 4911)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Curto, <i>Gli Scavi italiana El Ghiza</i> , 74, Taf. xix, fig. 24
G 156	<i>Tntj</i>	141-2 (G 4920, LG 47)	PM - early Dyn. V or later Harpur - V.1-5	V.1-5	Junker, <i>Giza</i> III, 38-9 LD II, 30, 31
G 157	<i>Sḥm-nfr</i> [I]	142-3 (G 4940, LG 45)	PM - Dyn. V Temp. Sahure or Neferirkare Harpur - V.1-3 Strudwick - early V Kanawati V - Sahure-Niuserre	V.2-6	Kanawati, <i>Giza</i> I, 51-65, pl. 42-51 LD II, 28-9
G 158	<i>Nswt-nfr</i>	143-4 (G 4970)	PM - early or middle Dyn. V Harpur - V.1-2	V.E-M	Kanawati, <i>Giza</i> II, 31-50, pl. 52-57 MMA, <i>Egyptian Art</i> , 286-8, No. 80 Junker, <i>Giza</i> III, 163-87, fig. 32
G 159	<i>Jrn-Rḥ</i>	144	PM - late Dyn. V or early VI Harpur - V.9-VI.1 Swinton - V.4-7	V.4-VI.1	Junker, <i>Giza</i> III, 159, Abb. 24
G 160	G 5030	145 (G 5030, LG 46)	PM - late Dyn. IV or V Harpur - IV.6-V.1	IV.I-V.E	LD <i>Erg.</i> xxix
G 161	<i>Rdj-ns</i>	145 (G 5032)	PM - Dyn. V I Der Manuelian - middle V (Neuserre)	V.6-VI	Der Manuelian (1994) in: Silverman, <i>For His Ka</i> , 55-78, fig. 4.6-4.13
G 162	<i>K3,j-m-kd</i>	145 (G 5040)	PM - late Dyn. V or VI	V.I-VI	Curto, <i>Gli Scavi italiani a el-Ghiza</i> , 51-55, fig. 16a
G 163	<i>Sḥfrw-nfr</i>	145-6	PM - end Dyn. V or VI	V-VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VII, 32-9, Abb. 12
G 164	<i>Sḥm-nfr</i> [II]	146-8 (G 5080)	PM - Dyn. V Temp. Neuserre Kanawati - V.6 Harpur - V.6 Strudwick - early Neueserre	V.6	Kanawati, <i>Giza</i> II, 51-63, pl. 62-4
G 165	<i>Dwt-n-Rḥ</i>	148 (G 5110, LG 44)	PM - Dyn. IV Temp. Khephren to Menkaure Harpur - IV.6 Strudwick - end IV	IV.4-6	Junker, <i>Giza</i> III, 36
G 166	<i>Hnt-k3w:s</i> (woman)	148-9	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VII, 68-85, Abb. 30b-32 Curto, <i>Gli Scavi italiani a El-Ghiza</i> , 58-60, fig. 19
G 167	<i>Sḥ3t-ḥtp / Htj</i>	149-50 (G 5150)	PM - early Dyn. V Kanawati - Temp. Sahura, probably middle of reign Harpur - V.1-2 Strudwick - early V	V.2	Kanawati, <i>Giza</i> II, 11-30, pl. 39-48 Junker, <i>Giza</i> II, 172-193, Abb. 25-31 LD II, 23-5
G 168	<i>Pṯḥ-špss</i>	151-2	PM - late Dyn. V	V.I	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VII, 92-102, Abb. 40, Taf. xxi[a]
G 169	<i>Kd-ns</i> [II]	152	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VII, 133-8, Abb. 51
G 170	S 359	152 (S 359)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VII, 138-140, Abb. 53
G 171	<i>Hwfw-snb</i> [I]	152-3	PM - end Dyn. V or later Harpur - V.9-VI	V.I-VI.E	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VII, 117-26, Abb. 45
G 172	<i>Hwfw-snb</i> [II]	153	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VII, 126-133, Abb. 48[a] Eggebecht, <i>Das Alten Reich</i> , No. 35
G 173	<i>Sḥm-nfr</i> [III]	153-4 (G 5170)	PM - Dyn. V Temp. Isesi (early) Harpur - V.8E Strudwick - Menkauhor to early/middle Djedkare Swinton - V.8	V.7-9	Brunner-Traut, <i>Seschemnofers III</i> Junker, <i>Giza</i> III, 192-214
G 174	<i>Rḥ-wr</i> [I]	158 (G 5270)	PM - middle Dyn. V Harpur - V.6	V.6	Junker, <i>Giza</i> III, 217-23, Abb. 43[lower]
G 175	<i>Phn-Pṯḥ</i>	158 (G 5280)	PM - middle Dyn. V	V.M	Brovaski (1997), 'A Triad for Pehenptah' in: Aksamit, J. et al (eds) <i>Warsaw Egyptological Studies I Essays in Honour of Prof. Dr. Jadwiga Lipinska</i> , 264-69, pls. xlvi.1-xlvi.2 Junker, <i>Giza</i> III, 223, Abb. 43[upper] Eaton-Krauss (2002) in: Eldamaty / Trad, <i>Collections</i> 1, 305, 312 Rzepka (1995) in: <i>SAK</i> 22 (1995) 231
G 176	<i>St-k3(j)</i>	160-1	PM - Dyn. VI Harpur - VI.1-2	VI.1-2	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VII, 192-228, Abb. 87
G 177	<i>D3tj</i>	161 (G 5370, LG 31)	PM - Dyn. V Temp. Neferirkare Harpur - V.3-6 Strudwick - perhaps Neferirkare or a little later	V.3	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VII, 230-1, Abb. 95
G 178	<i>Hntj</i> (woman)	162	PM - Dyn. V Temp. Isesi Harpur - V.8	V.8	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VII, 241-6, Abb. 95, 102
G 179	<i>Htj</i>	163-4 (G 5480, LG 29)	PM - late Dyn. V or VI Harpur - V.9-VI.1?	V.9-VI.1	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VIII, 22, Taf. iv, Abb. 4 Junker, <i>Giza</i> III, 34 [6]
G 180	<i>Sḥmw</i>	164 (Shaft 590)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VII, Abb. 6
G 181	<i>Jwfn-Pṯḥ</i>	164 (G 5482)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VIII, 22
G 182	<i>Sḥnh-n-Pṯḥ</i>	164 (G 5520, LG 28)	PM - late Dyn. V or VI Harpur - V.9-VI.1 Strudwick - late V to early VI	V.I-VI	LD <i>Text.</i> I, 58-9, fig. on 59
G 183	<i>Hnmw-htp</i>	164-5 (LG 38, W Field)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VIII, 60-5, Abb. 26
G 184	<i>NfrJdhw</i> [I]	165 (G 5550)	PM - early Dyn. VI Harpur - VI.1 Strudwick - mid VI perhaps later Pepy I to early Pepy II	VI.E	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VIII, 66-90, Abb. 35, 36 Eggebecht, <i>Das Alten Reich</i> , 96, No. 38
G 185	<i>Jdw</i> [II]	165-6 (G 5550)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VIII, 90-107, Taf. xvi.
G 186	<i>K3(j)-hr-Pṯḥ / Fr-kt</i>	166-7 (G 5560, LG 35)	PM - early Dyn. VI Harpur - VI.1-3 Strudwick - early to middle VI	VI.E-M	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VIII, 108-116, Abb. 49, 54
G 187	<i>ḥnh-wd3 / Jtj</i>	167	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VIII, 122-134, Abb. 58-9 Jaros-Deckert / Rogge, <i>Corpus</i> 18, 62-82
G 188	<i>Nsw-Pṯḥ/Nsw</i>	168 (found thrown away in shaft S 700)	PM - early Dyn. VI Harpur - VI.1	VI.1	Junker, <i>Giza</i> VIII, 172, Abb. 89
G 189	<i>Nfr-b3.w-Pṯḥ</i>	169-70 (G 6010, LG 15)	PM - Middle to end Dyn. V Weeks - Dyn. V latter part of Newserra Harpur - V.6 Swinton - V.6L	V.6	Weeks, <i>Cemetery G 6000</i> , 5-7, 23-9, figs. 16-24

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G 190	<i>Jf-mrjj</i>	170-4 (G 6020, LG 16)	PM - Dyn. V Temp. Neuserre or later Weeks - Dyn. V late Neuserre or early Menkauwhor Harpur - V.3L Swinton - V.6	V.6-7	Weeks, <i>Cemetery G 6000</i> , 31-51, figs. 26-43
G 191	<i>Jtj</i>	174-5 (G 6030, LG 17)	P&M - middle Dyn. V Weeks - Dyn. V late Neuserre or early Menkauwhor Harpur - V.6 Swinton - V.6	V.6-7	Weeks, <i>Cemetery G 6000</i> , 59-60, figs. 49-50
G 192	G 6037	174 (G 6037)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Curto, <i>Gli Scavi Italiani a el-Ghiza</i> , 91-3, fig. 39
G 193	<i>Špss-k3f-ḥnh</i>	175 (G 6040, LG 18)	PM - Dyn. V Temp. Neferirkare Weeks - Dyn. V Temp. Neferirkare or early Newserre Harpur - V.3	V.3	Weeks, <i>Cemetery G 6000</i> , 61-2, fig. 55-57
G 194	G 6052	(G 6052)	Weeks - later than G020	V.7-9	Weeks, <i>Cemetery G 6000</i> , 97, fig. 126c
G 195	<i>Dr-snd</i>	176 (Exact prov. unknown)	PM - Dyn. V	V	Schäfer / Andrae, <i>Kunst</i> , 238[right]
G 196	<i>Jm-nswt</i>	176 (Exact prov. unknown)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V	<i>HESPOK</i> , 68
G 197	<i>Nn-spr(j)</i>	176 (Exact prov. unknown)	PM - probably Dyn. V	V	Berman, <i>Egyptian Art</i> , 134-5, No. 75
G 198	<i>K3.j</i>	177 (Exact prov. unknown)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Curto, <i>Gli Scavi Italiani a el-Ghiza</i> , 96, Tav. xxvii [b]
G 199	<i>H3b</i>	177 (Exact prov. unknown)	PM- late OK	VI.L	<i>Urk.</i> 1, 230 [5(145), Q]
G 200	<i>Pt-m</i>	177 (Exact prov. unknown)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Lutz, <i>Statues</i> , 13-14, pls. 20-21
G 201	<i>Msd-r</i>	178 (Exact prov. unknown)	PM - V-VI	V-VI	Lutz, <i>Steles</i> , pl. 6
G 202	□3m-k3	178 (Exact prov. unknown)	PM - Dyn. V	V	Junker, <i>Giza VI</i> , 253-4, Abb.108 Jaros-Deckert / Rogge, <i>Corpus</i> , 101-6
G 203	<i>Nfr-m3t</i>	183 (G 7060, LG 57)	PM - Dyn. IV Temp. Khufu to Khephren Harpur - IV.2-4 Strudwick - early to middle Khafre	IV.2-4	LD II, 17 Reisner, <i>Giza II</i> , 11[a,b &c]
G 204	<i>Snf-rw-ḥf</i>	183-4 (G 7070, LG 56)	PM - middle Dyn. IV to early V Harpur - IV.4-V.1	IV.4-V.E	LD II, 16 Reisner, <i>Giza I</i> , 229
G 205	<i>Mrjj-Rc-nfr/K3r</i>	184-5 (G 7101)	PM - Dyn. VI Temp. Pepy I or later Harpur - VI.4 Simpson - Pepy I or later Strudwick - Merenre to early Pepy II	VI.2-4	Simpson, <i>Qar and Idu</i> , 1-18, figs. 15-32
G 206	<i>Jdw</i>	185-6 (G 7102)	PM - Dyn. VI Temp. Pepy I or later Harpur - VI.3-4E Strudwick - early to middle Pepy I Swinton - VI.2	VI.2-4E	Simpson, <i>Qar and Idu</i> , 19-31, figs. 33-43
G 207	<i>K3-w3b</i>	187-8 (G 7110+7120)	PM - Dyn. IV Temp. Khufu Harpur - IV.2-3 Strudwick - late Khufu or slightly later	IV.2-3	Simpson, <i>Kawab, Khafkhufu I & II</i> , 1-8, figs. 10-16
G 208	<i>Hwfw-ḥf</i> [I]	188-190 (G 7130+7140)	PM - Dyn. IV Khufu to end IV Harpur - IV.4 Strudwick - middle to late Khafre	IV.2-6	Simpson, <i>Kawab, Khafkhufu I & II</i> , 9-20, pls. xv-xxviii, xlvi[c], figs. 26-34
G 209	<i>Hwfw-ḥf</i> [II]	190-1 (G 7150)	PM - Dyn. V Harpur - V.6 Strudwick - Neferirkare to early Neweserre	V.3-6	Simpson, <i>Kawab, Khafkhufu I & II</i> , 21-27, pls. xxxii-xlv, figs.43-50
G 210	<i>Shm-ḥnh-Pth</i>	191 (G 7152)	PM - late Dyn. V or VI Harpur - V.9-VI.1? Badawy - VI.E	VI.L-VI.E	Badawy, <i>Iteṭi, Sekhem'ankh-Ptah and Kaemnofert</i> , 15-23, figs. 19-24
G 211	<i>Hwm-Pth</i>	192 (G 7244)	PM - Dyn. V	V	Personally recorded Giza Archives Project Photos A4204_NS; A5184_NS.jpg; A5194_NS.jpg; B6870_NS.jpg
G 212	<i>Ms-tw</i>	192 (from Shaft A G 7248)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	MFA Online Collections: 27.1117
G 213	□tp-ḥr:s [III] (woman)	193 (G 7350)	PM - end Dyn. IV	IV.L	<i>HESPOK</i> , 164, 302
G 214	<i>Jtj</i>	193 (G 7391)	PM - late Dyn. V Badawy - IV.L-V.E Fischer - Dyn V-1st 1/2 Harpur - V.7-8 Strudwick - perhaps middle V	V.5-8	Badawy, <i>Iteṭi, Sekhem'ankh-Ptah and Kaemnofert</i> , 1-13, figs. 914, pl. 3 Curto, <i>Gli Scavi Italiani a el-Ghiza</i> , 34-46, fig. 7 Harpur (1981) in: <i>JEA</i> , 67, 24-35
G 215	<i>K3.j</i>	194	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Curto, <i>Gli Scavi Italiani a el-Ghiza</i> , 46-50, figs. 12-13
G 216	<i>K3.j-m-tmt</i>	195 (G 7411)	PM - Dyn. V	V	Giza Archives Project Photo A7016_NS.jpg
G 217	<i>ḥnh-k3.f</i>	196 (G 7510)	PM - Dyn. IV Temp. Khephren Harpur - IV.2-4 Strudwick - middle Khufu	IV.2-4	Reisner, <i>Giza II</i> , 11, fig. 10 <i>HESPOK</i> , pl. 40 Brovarski (1989) in: <i>Newsletter of ARCE</i> , 145 (Spring 1989), 2
G 218	<i>Mr:s-ḥnh</i> [III] (woman)	197-9 (G 7530+7540)	PM - Dyn. IV Temp. Khufu to Shepseskaf	IV.2-6	Dunham / Simpson, <i>Mersyankh III</i> Capel / Marko, <i>Mistress</i> , 103-4
G 219	<i>Dwt-n-ḥr</i>	200 (G 7550, LG 58)	PM - Dyn. IV Temp. Khufu to Menkaure Harpur - IV.4-5	IV.2-5	LD II, 82 [b]
G 220	<i>ḥht-ḥtp</i>	200-1 (G 7650)	PM - Dyn. IV Temp. Khufu to Khephren Harpur - IV.2-4	IV.2-4	<i>HESPOK</i> , pl. 41
G 221	<i>K3.j-m-shm</i>	201-2 (G 7660, LG 59)	PM - late Dyn. IV Harpur - IV.4-5	IV.4-6	Reisner, <i>Giza I</i> , 318 LD II, 32
G 222	<i>Jbjj</i>	202	PM - Dyn. V	V	Giza Archives Project Photo A6506_NS.jpg
G 223	<i>K3.j-ḥr-Pth</i>	203 (G 7721)	PM - Dynasty V Kendall - Dyn VI M-L	V-VI	Kendall (1981) in: Simpson / Davis, <i>Studies</i> , 104-114, figs. 112
G 224	G 7750	203 (G 7750)	PM - Middle or late Dynasty IV	IV.M-L	<i>HESPOK</i> , 249 Giza Archives Project Photo A5166_NS.jpg
G 225	<i>Tb3s</i>	203 (from debris E of tomb G 7753); G 1123- Giza Archives	PM - Old Kingdom	IV-VI	Giza Archives Project Photo AAW888.jpg
G 226	<i>Mn-dd.f</i>	203-4 (G 7760, LG 60)	PM - Dyn. IV Temp. Khufu to Menkaure Harpur - IV.4-5	IV.2-5	LD II, 33
G 227	<i>D3tjj</i>	204-5 (G 7810)	PM - end Dyn. IV or early V Harpur - IV.6-V.1 Strudwick - end IV	IV.6-V.1	Reisner, <i>Giza I</i> , 335 Giza Archives Project Photo A6938_NS.jpg

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G 228	<i>K3-j-^cpr</i>	205 (G 7814)	PM - Dyn. V-VI Strudwick - Uncertain, perhaps mid V to early VI	V-VI	Petrie in Sayce <i>MSS</i> 21b
G 229	<i>Jij-nfr</i>	205 (G 7820)	PM - end Dyn. IV or early V	IV.1-V.E	Giza Archives Project Photo B8233 NS.jpg
G 230	<i>Nfw</i>	207 (G 7946)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	MFA Online Collections 31.777
G 231	<i>H^cf-R^c-^cnh</i>	207-8 (G 7948)	PM - Dyn. V or later Harpur - V.6?	V.6	Harpur (1981) in: <i>JEA</i> 67, 24-35 LD II, 8-11 Kormysheva (1999) in: <i>ASAE</i> LXXIV, 23-29
G 232	<i>K3-j-m-nfr.t</i>	208-9 (LG 63)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Badawy, <i>Iteiti, Sekhem'ankh-Ptah and Kaemnofert</i> , 25-33, pl. 27-8, figs. 27-9 LD II, 91
G 233	<i>Nsm-n^chw</i>	209 (LG 64)	PM - middle Dyn. V or VI	V.M-VI	LD II, 92 [d]; LD <i>Erg.</i> xxxiii.
G 234	LG 66	210 (LG 66)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	LD <i>Text</i> 1, 88
G 235	Name uncertain	210 (Tomb between LG 67 and 68, exact position unknown)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Petrie in Sayce <i>MSS</i> 21[c]
G 236	<i>Jttj</i>	210 (LG 68)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	LD II, 92 [c]
G 237	<i>Tntj</i>	210 (E of LG 68, exact position unknown)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	<i>HESPOK</i> , 189 Petrie in Sayce 21[d]
G 238	<i>Skr-htp</i>	210 (Tomb below LG 69)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Petrie in Sayce <i>MSS</i> 21[a]
G 239	<i>K3j</i>	211 (LG 69)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	LD II, 34 [a,b]
G 240	<i>Dndnw</i>	211 (LG 73)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	LD II, 93; L. D. <i>Text</i> , i, 90-1
G 241	<i>Hwfw-htp</i>	212 (LG 76)	PM - Dyn. V or later Strudwick - perhaps mid V or later	V or later	LD II, 34
G 242	<i>Tntj</i>	212 (LG 77)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	LD II, 34[d]
G 243	<i>Pr-snb</i>	212 (LG 78)	PM - middle Dyn. V or VI	V.M-VI	LD II, 94[c]
G 244	<i>Nfr-shf-Pth</i>	212 (LG 79)	PM - V-VI	V-VI	LD II, 94[e]
G 245	<i>^cnh-wds</i>	213 (Fakhry 1)	PM - Dyn. V or later	V-VI.E	Fakhry, <i>Sept Tombeaux</i> , 4-7, figs. 1 & 2
G 246	<i>Hnm.w-htp</i>	213 (Fakhry 4)	PM - Dyn. V or later	V or later	Fakhry, <i>Sept Tombeaux</i> , 11-16, fig. 7, pl. IV
G 247	<i>Mrjt-Hwfw</i>	213-4 (Fakhry 6)	PM - Dyn. V or later	V or later	Fakhry, <i>Sept Tombeaux</i> , 19-25, fig. 14
G 248	<i>Jn-k3.f</i>	214	PM - Dynasty V	V	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> , IX, 19-20
G 249	<i>Nfr-k3.f</i>	215 (Exact position and provenance unknown)	PM - late Dyn. IV or later Fischer - later than beginning Dyn. V	IV.L-V.M	Curto, <i>Gli Scavi italiani a el-Ghiza</i> , 13-31, fig. 12 Fischer (1977) <i>MMJ</i> 8, 7-25
G 250	<i>Jtr</i>	215-6 (Exact position and provenance unknown)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	<i>Turin Mus. Sup.</i> 1849 Curto, <i>Gli Scavi italiani a el-Ghiza</i> , 31-3
G 251	<i>Jtf</i>	216-7	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> X, Taf. xiii
G 252	<i>Nj-wj-ntr</i>	217	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> X, 116-136, Abb. 44
G 253	Name unknown lymery [II] of Junker	219	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> X, 153
G 254	<i>Njsw-s^cnh</i>	220	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> X, 178-181, Abb. 68-69
G 255	<i>Njsw-hnw</i>	220	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> X, 181, Abb. 69
G 256	<i>Shm-k3</i>	221-2	PM - end Dyn. V or later	V.L-VI.E	Junker, <i>Giza</i> XI, 30-6, Abb. 17-20
G 257	<i>Shtpw/Tpw</i>	222	PM - end Dyn. V or early VI Harpur - V.9-VI.1	V.9-VI.1	Junker, <i>Giza</i> XI, 48-66, Abb. 33, 36
G 258	<i>Ssm-nfr</i> [IV]	223-6 (LG 53)	PM - end Dyn. V or VI Harpur - V.9-VI.1	V.9-VI.1	Junker, <i>Giza</i> XI, 140-2, 174, 181-6, Abbs. 60, 70, 73a, 73b
G 259	<i>Ssm-nfr/Ttf</i>	227	PM - Dyn. VI Harpur - VI.1?	VI.1	Junker, <i>Giza</i> XI, 131-6, Taf xxiv [c], Abb. 99
G 260	<i>Nb-m-3ht</i>	230-2 (LG 12 & LG 86)	PM - Dyn. IV Temp. Khephren to Menkaure or a little later Harpur - IV.6-V.1 Strudwick - end IV	IV.4-V.1	LD II, 12-14 Hassan, <i>Giza</i> IV, 125-50, figs. 76, 81-2 Rzepka (1998) 'Hidden Statues and Reliefs in Old Kingdom Tombs: Some Remarks on the Tombs of Mersyankh III (G 7520-7540) and Nebemakhet', <i>GM</i> 164, 101-7, figs. 3-4
G 261	<i>Nj-k3.w-R^c</i>	232-3 (LG 87)	PM - Dyn. IV Temp. Khephren to end of IV Harpur - IV.4-6 Strudwick - end Menkaure or a little later	IV.4-6	LD II, 15 Goedicke, <i>Privaten, Rechtsinschriften</i> , fig. 3
G 262	<i>Shm-k3-R^c</i>	233-4 (LG 89)	PM - Dyn. IV Temp. Khephren to early V Harpur - V.2 Strudwick - Sahure and a little before	IV.4-V.2 V	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> IV, 103-120, figs. 55, 58, 61-3 LD <i>Erg.</i> fig. 37 LD II, 42
G 263	<i>Nj-wsr-R^c</i>	234	PM - middle to end Dyn. IV Harpur - IV.6-V.1	IV.6-V.1	Hassa, <i>Giza</i> IV, 185-8, fig. 133
G 264	<i>Dbhn.j</i>	235-6 (LG 90)	PM - Dyn. IV Temp. Menkaure Harpur - IV.5	IV.5	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> IV, 159-184, figs. 116-8 LD II, 36-7
G 265	<i>Jwn-mnw</i>	237 (LG 92)	PM - end Dyn. IV Harpur - IV.6 Strudwick - perhaps end IV	IV.6	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VII, 13-20, fig. 10 LD II, 34[g]
G 266	<i>Hwj-n-Pth</i>	237	PM - end Dyn. V or later Harpur - V.9-VI	V.8-VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VII, 35-41, figs. 28-31
G 267	<i>Nht-k3.j</i>	240	PM - middle Dyn. V or later Harpur - V.6-9?	V.6-9	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VII, 21-33, figs. 18-21
G 268	<i>R^c-htp</i>	241	PM - middle Dyn. V or later	V.M-L	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VII, 81-4, fig. 72
G 269	<i>Nj-...t-R^c</i>	241-2	PM - middle Dyn. V or later	V.M-L	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VII, 73-9, figs. 67-8
G 270	<i>K3.j-sd3w</i>	243	PM - Dyn. V or later Harpur - V-VI	V-VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3], 187-195, pl. lxxxii, fig. 192
G 271	□mt-R ^c (woman)	243-4	PM - middle to end Dyn. IV or V	IV-V	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3], 43-65, figs. 41-6
G 272	<i>K3.j-dw3</i>	244-5	PM - Dyn. V Temp. Neuserre or later Harpur - V.6-9?	V.6-9	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3], 93-110, pls. xxxviii[c], xl, xxxix[c], figs. 81, 83
G 273	□mw	245	PM - end Dyn. V or later Harpur - V.9-VI.1	V.9-VI.1	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3], 81-91, figs. 66-7
G 274	<i>^cnh-m-s3.f</i>	246	PM - End Dyn. V or later Harpur - V.9-VI	V.9-VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3] 147-53, figs. 142-6
G 275	<i>Spss-nswt</i>	246 (found in debris in tomb Ankhma're)	PM - Dyn. V or VI	V-VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3] 39-40, pl. xix, xx
G 276	<i>Shm-k3.j</i>	246	PM - end of Dyn. IV or later Harpur - IV.6-V	IV.6-V	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3] 143-6, fig. 139
G 277	<i>Nj-k3.w-Hwt-hr</i> (woman)	247	PM - Dyn. V	V	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3] 173-85, figs. 169-172
G 278a	<i>Rwd-k3.j</i>	247	PM - early Dyn. V Harpur - V.1-2	V.1-2	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3] 125-32, figs. 117-8
G 278b	<i>Jn-k3.f</i>	247	PM - early Dyn. V Harpur - V.1-2	V.1-2	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3] 125-32, figs. 117, 119
G 279	<i>Nj-^cnh-hnm.w</i>	247-8	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3] 133-142, figs. 127-130

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G 280	<i>K3.j-k3.j-^cnh</i>	248	PM - Dyn. V	V	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3] 111-16, fig. 97
G 281	<i>Nfr-hww</i>	248-9	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3] 158-62, pl. lxxviii
G 282	Name Unknown (man)	249	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3] 229-33, figs. 231-2
G 283	<i>Ssm-nfr</i>	249	PM - middle Dyn. V or later	V.M-L	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3] 201-6, fig. 200
G 284	<i>Ssm-nfr/Jfj</i>	250	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3] 217-24, figs. 216-220
G 285a	<i>Jr-n-3h.t</i>	250-1	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3] 9-17, figs. 10-11
G 285b	<i>K3.j-m-nfr.t</i>	251	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3] 20-3, figs. 14-17
G 285c	<i>K3.j-k3.j-^cnh</i>	251	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3] 24-6, figs. 18-20
G 286	<i>Sms-^cnh</i>	251	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3] 163-71, figs. 160-1
G 287	<i>S-hntj-k3.w</i>	251-2	PM - Dyn. V or later	V-VI.E	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> IV, 197-201, figs. 144-8
G 288	<i>Jtj-sn</i>	252-3	PM - middle Dyn. V or later	V.6-8	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> V, 261-78, figs. 121[a 7b]
G 289	<i>Nfr-hr-nj-Pth/Ffj</i>	253	PM - Dyn. V or later	V-VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> V, 279-87, pl. lii-lv, fig. 142
G 290	<i>Swf</i>	253	PM - Dyn. V or later	V-VI.E	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> V, 257-60, fig. 116
G 291	<i>Ms-s3</i>	254	PM - middle Dyn. V	V.6	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> V, 289-92, fig. 152
G 292	<i>Hww-wr</i>	254-5	PM - end Dyn. V	V.8-9	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> V, 237-56, figs. 101-5
G 293	Tomb H, Name unknown (woman)	257	PM - middle Dyn. V or later	V.M-L	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> III, 166-75, figs. 143-4
G 294	<i>Rnpt-nfr</i>	257	PM - Dyn. V or later	V-VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> III, 160-5, fig. 136
G 295	<i>Tstj</i>	257	PM - Dyn. V	V	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> III, 148-56, fig. 128
G 296	<i>^cnh-h3.f/K3r</i>	257-8	PM - Dyn. VI	VI.E	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> III, 130-47, fig. 114
G 297	<i>Nj-s^cnh-3htj/Jtj</i>	258	PM - Dyn. VI	VI.E-M	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> III, 119-127, fig. 109
G 298	<i>Nfr</i>	258-9	PM - middle Dyn. V or later	V.6-9	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> III, 200-18, figs. 168-171
G 299	<i>Sd-htp</i>	259	PM - Dyn. V	V	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> III, 108-114, pl. xxxi
G 300	<i>K3-mnj</i>	260	PM - Dyn. V	V	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> III, 98-107, figs. 88, 91
G 301	<i>Spss-3htj</i>	260	PM - probably Dyn. VI	VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> III, 93-7, fig. 84
G 302	<i>Ssmw</i>	260	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> III, 78-92, fig. 70
G 303	Mastaba E	261	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> III, 50-2, pl. 20
G 304	<i>Hmw</i>	261	PM - Dyn. VI	V-VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> II, 158-68, fig. 193
G 305	<i>Rmnw-k3.j/Jmj</i>	261-2	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> II, 169-78, figs. 204, 210
G 306	<i>K3.j-hr-st.f</i>	262	PM - Dyn. V or early VI	V-VI.E	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI, [3], 73-9, pl. xxi
G 307	<i>K3.j-m-nfr.t</i>	263-4	PM - middle Dyn. V or later	V.M-L	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> II, 104-38, figs. 114, 117, 118, 139
G 308	<i>R^c-wr</i>	265-9	PM - Dyn. V Temp. Neferirkere or a little later	V.3-4	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> I, 1-61, pl. xi, xxx, fig. 5 Cooney (1945) in: <i>JEA</i> 31, 54-6, pl. 1
G 309	<i>Mrsw-^cnh</i>	269-70	PM - end Dyn. V	V.6-9	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> I, 104-17, pls. lxxiii-lxxv, figs. 182, 184-5
G 310	<i>K3.j-hr-nswt</i>	271	PM - Dyn. V	V	Fischer, <i>Varia</i> , 80-1, fig. 4
G 311	<i>D3g</i>	271	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> II, 46-64, pls. xviii, xx, figs. 45-50
G 312a	<i>Shm-^cnh-Pth/Shm-Pth</i>	272	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> II, 32-45, figs. 32-35
G 312b	<i>Nswt-wsr.t</i>	272	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> II, 45, fig. 35, 37
G 312c	<i>Nj-^cnh-R^c</i>	272	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> II, 43, figs. 35, 38
G 313	<i>Spss-k3.f-^cnh</i>	272	PM - end Dyn. V to middle VI	V.9-VI.5	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> II, 15-31, figs. 19-27
G 314	<i>W3s-Pth</i>	273	PM - end Dyn. IV or early V	IV.L-V.E	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> II, 5-14, figs. 7-12
G 315	<i>Hfj-mrr(w)-nbtj [w]</i> (woman)	273-4	PM - middle to end Dyn. IV	IV.4-6	Daressy, <i>ASAE</i> X, 41-9 Boud (1998) in: <i>GM</i> 164, 7-14 Edel (1953) in: <i>MIO</i> 1, 327-336 Edel (1954) in: <i>MIO</i> 2, 183-8 Callender / Janosi (1997) in: <i>MDIAK</i> 53, 1-22, pl. 1
G 316	<i>K3.w-nswt</i>	274	PM - late Dyn. IV or V	IV.6-V.1	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> II, 75-86, figs. 85-8
G 317	<i>N3rj</i>	275	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> V, 299-302, pls. lx[a], lxi
G 318	<i>^cnh-tfj</i>	275	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> V, 225-35, figs. 85-88
G 319	<i>Kd-ns</i>	276	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> V, 203-11, figs. 42-3
G 320	<i>K3.j-dbhj</i>	276-7	PM - Dyn. VI	V.6-VI.E	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> V, 213-23, fig. 70
G 321	<i>K3.j</i>	277	PM - early or middle Dyn. V	V.E-M	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> III, 29-40, fig. 32
G 322	<i>Nswt-pw-nfr</i>	278	PM - Dyn. V Temp. Razedef to Sahure	V.2	Reisner, <i>Giza</i> , 314 no depictions
G 323	<i>Tr-rw</i>	278	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> III, 23-5, fig. 22
G 324	<i>Mr-^cnh.f</i>	278-9	PM - Dyn. VI	VI.1-2	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> III, 14-22, figs. 15-7
G 325	<i>Hwt3</i>	279	PM - middle Dyn. V or later	V.6-9	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> III, 41-6, fig. 39
G 326	<i>Hnt</i>	279	PM - end Dyn. V or later	VI-VI.E	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> VI [3], 197-200, fig. 195
G 327	<i>Jrrw</i>	280	PM - end Dyn. V or VI	V.9-VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> III, 57-71, figs. 54-5
G 328	<i>Nfr.t-nswt</i>	281	PM - Dyn. V	V	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> II, 87-95, fig. 94
G 329a	<i>Kd-ns</i>	281	PM - Dyn. V	V	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> II, 96-103, figs. 102-4, 106
G 329b	<i>Tntj</i>	281	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> II, 101, fig. 105
G 330	<i>Wp-m-nfr.t/Wp</i>	281-2	PM - middle to late Dyn. V	V.6-8	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> II, 54-6, figs. 214-9
G 331	<i>Nj-m3^c-R^c</i>	282-4	PM - late Dyn. V	V.9	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> II, 202-25, figs. 229-248
G 332	<i>3htj-htp</i>	284	PM - early Dyn. V to early VI	V.1-VI.1	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> I, 73-86, figs. 134-140, 143-4
G 333	<i>Jmbij</i>	284-5	PM - end Dyn. V or later	V.9-VI	Fischer, <i>Varia</i> , 70 Hassan, <i>Giza</i> I, 91-5, figs. 155-8

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G 334	<i>Jjj</i>	285	PM - end Dyn. V or later	VI-VI.E	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> I, 101-4, figs. 173-4
G 335	<i>Pth-sd3/Ffj</i>	285	PM - middle Dyn. V or later	V.M-L	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> I, 97-101, fig. 169
G 336	<i>□sj</i>	286	PM - Dyn. V	V	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> III, 245-56, figs. 221-2
G 337	<i>K3-j-wsrt</i> (woman)	286	PM - Dyn. V	V	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> IX, 43-7, fig. 15
G 338	<i>Nfr-htp</i>	286-7	PM - Dyn. V Harpur - V.6-9?	V.6-9	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> IX, 63-70, pl. xxvi, figs. 26, 29
G 339	<i>Nstf-m3't</i>	287	PM - Dyn. V	V	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> IX, 75-7, fig. 32
G 340	<i>Dw3-Rc</i>	287-8	PM - Dyn. V Harpur - V.6-9	V.6-9	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> IX, 59-62, pl. xxxiii, fig. 24[b]
G 341	<i>W3s-dw3w</i>	288	PM - Dyn. V	V	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> IX, 49-54, fig. 20
G 342	<i>Dw3w-hwf</i>	288 (nearby tomb of Washduau)	PM - Dyn. V	V	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> IX, 54-55, pl. xxxii[a]
G 343	<i>N-j3-Pth</i>	292 (Exact prov. unknown)	PM - Old Kingdom	IV-VI	Steindorf (1912) in: Holscher, <i>Grabdenkmal</i> , Abb.166
G 344	<i>K3-j-m-nfr.t</i>	293 (Exact prov. unknown)	PM - Old Kingdom	IV-VI	Hassan, <i>Giza</i> IX, 83-4, fig. 34
G 345	<i>Nb(w)-hs.t</i> (woman)	293 (Exact prov. unknown)	PM - Old Kingdom	IV-VI	Cairo Mus. Temp. No. 19.6.46.1 - no depiction
G 346	<i>Stw</i>	293 (LG 93)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	LD II, 38
G 347	<i>Hwn-Rc</i>	293-4 (MQ 1)	PM - Dyn. IV Temp. Menkaure Harpur - IV.5	IV.5	<i>Boston Museum Bulletin</i> , 189, xxxii (1934), 2-12, fig. 10 Giza Archives Project Photo A5459 NS.jpg
G 348	<i>Nfr-hr-n-Pth</i>	295	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Petrie, <i>Gizeh and Rifeh</i> , 9, pl. vii[a] Fischer, <i>Varia</i> , fig. 21
G 349	<i>Rdj-nj-Pth</i>	295	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Petrie, <i>Gizeh and Rifeh</i> , pl. viii[a] Fischer, <i>Varia</i> , 71
G 350	<i>nh-wds</i>	298 (Miscellaneous - tombs)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Zeigler, <i>Statues</i> , 82-6, No. 23
G 351	<i>□tp.t</i> (woman)	298 (Miscellaneous - tombs)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Gessler-Löhr, <i>Kunst</i> , No.1
G 352	<i>Jf-nfr.t</i>	298 (Miscellaneous - tombs)	PM - Dyn. V-VI Harpur - VI.3-4E	V-VI.4E	Schürmann, <i>Ii-nefret</i>
G 353	<i>Mmj-s3b.w</i>	299 (Miscellaneous - tombs)	PM - late Dyn. V or early VI	V.L-VI.E	Capel / Markoe, <i>Mistress</i> , 51-3, No. 3[a] MMA, <i>Egyptian Art</i> , 294-7
G 354	<i>Nfr-n-Hwfw</i>	299 (Miscellaneous - tombs)	PM - Dyn. V Fischer - V	V	Fischer (1960) in: <i>OMRO</i> , XLI, 1-13, pl. xv[a] Jaros-Deckert, B. / Rogge, <i>Corpus</i> , 56-61
G 355	<i>Nj-k3.w-Jnpw</i>	300 (Miscellaneous - tombs)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Hornemann, <i>Statuary</i> , part 5, 1158-9 KMT Vol. 10 No. 4, 45
G 356	<i>Ppjj-nfr/Mrjj-Rc-nfr/K3r</i>	301 (Miscellaneous - tombs)	PM - Dyn. VI Temp. Pepy I or later Harpur - VI.2-7	VI.2-7	<i>Hiero. Texts</i> I ² , 34-6 pl. xxxiii-iv
G 357	<i>Snb</i>	302 (Miscellaneous - tombs)	PM - Dyn. V - VI	V-VI	LD II 94 [a] Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> II, 166, 96
G 358	<i>Ttj</i>	302 (Miscellaneous - tombs)	PM - Dyn. V or VI	V-VI	<i>Hiero. Texts</i> I ² 6-7, 16, pls. vi-viii [1], xvi <i>Lancino, Annuaire</i> , fig. 8141
G 359	<i>Ws-k3.j</i>	303 (Miscellaneous - tombs)	PM - Dyn. V	V	<i>Hiero. Texts</i> I ² , 27-8, pls. xxvii
G 360	Name unknown	303 (Miscellaneous - tombs)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	<i>Hiero. Texts</i> I ² , 23-5, pls. xxxiii, xxiv
G 361	<i>Jm3'-Hwfw</i>	304 (Statues)	PM - Old Kingdom	IV-VI	Hornemann, <i>Statuary</i> , part 5, 1190-1191
G 362	<i>Jm3'-Hwfw</i>	304 (Statues)	PM - Dyn. V or VI	V-VI	Farina, <i>Il Regio museo</i> , pl. on 42 [lower]
G 363	<i>nh-h3.f</i>	306 (False-doors)	PM - Dyn. IV or later	IV-V.E	<i>Hiero. Texts</i> I ² 14, 16, pl. xv
G 364	<i>J(w)fi</i>	306 (False-doors)	PM - Dyn. IV or later	IV-V.E	<i>Hiero. Texts</i> I ² 14, pl. xii
G 365	<i>Nfri</i>	306 (False-doors)	PM - Dyn. V	V	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> II, 114, 86
G 366	<i>Nfr-s3m-Hwfw/Ššj</i>	306-7 (False-doors)	PM - Dyn. IV or later Harpur - IV-V?	IV-V.E	<i>Hiero. Texts</i> I ² , 11, pl. xi
G 367	<i>Nfr-šmm</i>	307 (False-doors, found near house at Nazlet el-Simmam)	PM - Dyn. IV	IV	Cairo Mus. Ent. 45972 - no depiction
G 368	<i>Nj-3nh-nhb.t</i>	307 (False-doors)	PM - Old Kingdom	IV-VI	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> , ii, 133 - no depiction
G 369	<i>Snn-nw</i>	307 (False-doors)	PM - middle Dyn. V or later	V.5-9	<i>Hiero. Texts</i> I ² 19, 20, pl. xx, 131
G 370	<i>3nh-m-3nn.t</i>	308 (Lintels, possibly from West Field)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Fischer (1960) in: MIO vii, 302-4, fig. 3
G 371	<i>Ntr-nfr</i>	308 (Jamb)	PM - Dyn. IV or later Harpur - IV-V?	IV-V.E	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 137, 34, No. 1451
G 372	<i>S3mw</i>	308 (Block)	PM - Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Speleers (1923) in: <i>Rec. inscr.</i> 6 [42]
G 373	<i>Tntj</i>	308 (Lintel)	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Goedicke, <i>Privaten Rechtsinschriften</i> , 122-130, Taf. xiii LD Text I, 127
G 374	<i>Stjj</i>	309 (Lintels, drums, blocks, etc.)	PM - Old Kingdom	IV-VI	Kaplony (1968) in: MIO XIV, 202-3, Taf.10 [7]
G 375	<i>Sndm-jb</i>	310 (Libation-basin)	PM - Old Kingdom	IV-VI	Kaplony (1968) in: MIO XIV, 202-3, Taf.10 [7]
G 376	<i>Nfr-šs</i>	(Upper Workmen's Cemetery)	Hawass - Dynasty V.3-4	V.3-4	Hawass, <i>Mountains</i> , 169-170 Friedman / Davies, <i>Egypt</i> , 87 personal inspection
G 377	<i>Nfr-nswt.f</i>	(Upper Workmen's Cemetery)	Hawass - V.E	V.E	Hawass (1999) in: Ziegler / Palayret, <i>L'Art</i> , 79-97, figs. 4-9
G 378	<i>Nj-3nh-3ntj/Njj</i>	(West Field, found re-used west of tomb G 4840)	PM - Dyn. VI Cherpion - IV	IV-VI	Junker, <i>Giza</i> , VI, 239-40, Abb. 101 Giza Archives Project Photo AEOS I 5838.jpg
G 379	<i>3ht-mhw</i>	87 West Field (G 2375)	PM - Dynasty VI Temp. Merenre I or Pepy II	VI.3-6	Giza Archives Project Photos AAW1536; A8401_NS.jpg

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S 001	<i>Pth-šps</i>	340-2, Abusir	PM Harper Swinton	Dyn. V V.6-8E V.6L	V.6L Verner, <i>Ptahshepses</i>
S 002	<i>Nfr-Jnpw</i>	Abusir	Bárta	V.6	Bárta, <i>Archaeological Diggings</i> , 11-13
S 003	<i>Wsr-k3.f-ḥnh</i>	344, Abusir	PM	Dyn. V Temp. Neuserre	V.6 Borchardt, <i>Ne-user-re</i> , 28, 112, Abb. 10
S 004	<i>Ftk-tj</i>	351, (LS 1) Abusir South	PM Verner	mid Dyn. V or VI early VI	V.I.E Verner, <i>Fetekta in: MDAIK</i> 50, 295-305 <i>LD Erg.</i> xl [B,H] Bárta, (2001) <i>Abusir V, The Cemeteries of Abusir South I</i>
S 005	<i>K3r</i>	Abusir south	Bárta Verner	Dyn. VI Teti or shortly after Dyn. VI Pepy I to early Pepy II	VI.1-4 Callender / Bárta (1996) in: <i>KMT</i> , Vol. 7 No. 2, 33-9 Verner, <i>Abusir</i> , 216-221 Bárta, 'The Sixth Dynasty Tombs in Abusir. Tomb Complex of the Vizier Qar and his Family' in: (2006) Bárta, (ed) <i>Proceedings of the Conference</i> , 47-53 Bárta, (2009) <i>Abusir XIII: Abusir South 2 Tomb Complex of the Vizier Qar, His Sons Qar Junior and Senedjemib and Iycai</i> , Prague.
S 006	<i>□tpj</i>	Abusir south	Bárta	early Dyn. IV	IV.E Bárta (2002) 'The Czech Institute's Ten Years of Excavations at Abusir South' in: <i>KMT</i> , Vol. 13 No. 1, 18-28
S 007	<i>Jntj</i>	Abusir south	Bárta	Dyn. VI Teti or shortly after	VI.1-2 Bárta (2002) in: <i>KMT</i> Vol. 13 No. 1, 25-7 Verner, <i>Abusir</i> , 219-220, pl. on 218 Bárta, (2006) in: Bárta, (ed) <i>Proceedings</i> 47-53 53-6 fig. 7-9
S 008	<i>Sndm-jb</i>	Abusir south	Bárta	Dyn. VI Pepy I To early Pepy II	VI.2-4 Bárta (2000) <i>Abusir</i> , Cairo, 331-346
S 009	<i>K3.j-ḥpr</i>	501, Abusir south	PM Strudwick Fischer Harpur	Early Dyn. V early V early V V.1-2 Userkaf - Sahure	V.E Fischer (1959) in: <i>JNES</i> xviii, 233-72 M. Bárta (2001) in: <i>KMT</i> , Vol. 13 No. 1, 9-28 Bárta (2001), <i>Abusir V, The Cemeteries of Abusir South I</i> , Prague
S 010	<i>Shtpw</i>	439 (S 2427)	PM	Dyn. VI	VI Quibell (1923) <i>Saqqara</i> VI, 39-40
S 011	<i>□tp-k3.(j)/Tp-k3.(j)</i>	447-8 (S 3509)	PM Martin Harpur	late Dyn. V or VI late Dyn. V V.9-VI.1 Unas to Teti	VI.L-VI.E Martin, <i>Hetepka</i> , 4-14, pls. 7-16 Malek (1980) in: <i>SAK</i> 8, 202-3, fif. 1 Emery (1965) in: <i>JE4</i> 51, 4
S 012	<i>K3.j-ḥp</i>	448 (S 3511)	PM Strudwick Harpur	Dyn. V middle V, perhaps early Neweserre Dyn. V	V Martin, <i>Hetepka</i> , No. 14, 20-21, fig. 21
S 013	<i>Rdwj</i>	448 (B 5)	PM	probably Dyn. V	V Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 96
S 014	<i>Jfff</i>	449 (No. 2 [B 10])	PM Strudwick	V or later early V, shortly after the reign of Weserkaf	V Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 99-101
S 015	<i>Hnm.w-ḥtp</i>	449 (No. 4 [B 11])	PM	Probably V or later	V-VI.E Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 102 Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 5, Bl. 2
S 016	<i>Hḥ-b3.w-Skr/Hḥ</i>	449 (No. 5 [A 2; S 3073])	PM Martin Harpur	Mid Dyn. III to early IV Dyn. III to early IV Dyn. III	III-IV.E Reisner, <i>Tomb Development</i> 169, 203, 261, 267-9, 280, 158-63 Murray, <i>Saqqara Mastabas</i> I, 2-4, pl. ii Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 75 -6 Martin, <i>Hetepka</i> , 18, No.s 6-8, pl. 19
S 017	<i>Tjj</i>	450 (No. 6 [C 15])	PM	Dyn. V Sahure or later	V.2-3 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 137-42 Weigall, <i>Anc. Eg. Works of Art</i> , 53
S 018	<i>Sndm-jb/Bb-jb</i>	451 (No. 11 [B 13])	PM Strudwick Borchardt VB	probably mid V reign of Neferirkare to middle Neweserre	V.3-6 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 104-6 Borchardt, <i>Statuen</i> I, 110, Bl. 34 Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> II, 98, 125-6
S 019	<i>Nfr-ḥtp</i>	451 (No. 12 [B 12])	PM	Probably V	V Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 103-4 Borchardt, <i>Statuen</i> I, 70-1, Bl. 20, 227-8, Bl. 46
S 020	<i>ḥntjj-nfr</i>	451 (No. 13 [D 44])	PM	V or later	V-VI.E Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 297-8 Borchardt, <i>Statuen</i> I, 93-4, Bl. 27
S 021	<i>Smnḥw-Pth/Jtwš</i>	452 (No. 14 [D 43])	PM Harpur	V Temp. Iseti V.8 Iseti	V.8 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 296-7
S 022	<i>Nfr-sšm-Pth</i>	No. 16 [E 4], 453	PM	Dyn. VI	VI Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 391-2
S 023	<i>K3-pw-Rḥ</i>	455 (No. 22 [D 39])	PM Strudwick Harpur	Dyn. V Temp. Iseti or later Dyn. V Djedkare to end V; V.8-9 Iseti-Unis	V.8-9 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 272-9 Dam (1927) in: <i>Penn. Mus. Journ.</i> xviii, 188-200, pls. on 188, 192, 195, 198
S 024	<i>Wšs-Pth/Jsḥ</i>	456 (No. 24 [D 38])	PM Strudwick Harpur	Dyn. V Temp. Neferirkare Middle to late Neferirkare Harpur - V.3 Neferirkare	V.3 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 267-71 Mogensen, <i>Inscriptions</i> , 7-11, pls. x, xi [12] Fischer, <i>Varia Nova</i> , 7-9, pl. 1
S 025	<i>M3-nfr</i>	456-7 (No. 26 [D 37])	PM Strudwick Harpur	late VI Later V Dyn. V.8-9? Iseti - Unas?	V.8-9 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 266-7 Shoukry, <i>Privategrabsstatue</i> , 8, Abb. 24
S 026	<i>Jj-k3.w</i>	457 (No. 27 [D 36])	PM	Dyn. V	V Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 264-5 Borchardt, <i>Statuen</i> I, 82-3, Bl. 23
S 027	<i>Špsj</i>	457 (No. 30 [D 33])	PM Harpur	Dyn. V Dyn. V	V Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 262 Borchardt, <i>Statuen</i> I, 23-4, Bl. 6 Robins, <i>Art</i> , pl. 70
S 028	<i>ḥnh-k3-k3.j</i>	458 (No. 32 [D 31])	PM	Advanced Dyn. V or later	VI.L-VI.E Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 261 Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> , I, 105-6
S 029	<i>K3.j</i>	458 (No. 35 [C 20])	PM Ziegler	early V Dyn. V	V.E Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 151 Capart (1921) in: <i>JE4</i> VII, pl. xxxi, 188-90 Ziegler, <i>Statues</i> , 105-8
S 030	<i>K3-ḥpr</i>	459	PM	Late Dyn. IV or early Dyn. V	IV.L-VE Saleh / H. Sourouzian, <i>Eg. Museum</i> , No. 41
S 031a	<i>S3bw/Jbbj</i>	460-1 (Nos. 37-38 [E 1,2 & H 3] - south chapel)	PM Strudwick Harpur Swinton	Dyn. VI Temp. Teti Middle to late Teti VI.1M Middle Teti VI.1	VI.1 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 373-85, 386-8, 444 Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 91-104, Bl. 21, Bl. 22; II, 31-34, Bl. 65
S 031b	<i>Pth-šps [II]</i>	460-1 (No. 37 [E 1,2] - north chapel)	PM Harpur Swinton	Dyn. VI Temp. Teti or later VI.3-4 Merenre - early Pepy II VI.1-2E	VI.1-4 Murray, <i>Saqqara Mastabas</i> I, 26-8, pl. xxxv Bienkowski / Tooley, <i>Gifts of the Nile</i> , 67, fig. 102.
S 032	<i>S3bw</i>	461 (No. 39 [C 16])	PM Harpur	Dyn. V-VI V?	V-VI Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 142-7 Moret, <i>Egyptian Civilization</i> , pl. 2
S 033	<i>Rḥ-nfr</i>	461-2 (No. 40 [C 5])	PM	early Dyn. V	V.E Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 121-3 Capart, <i>L'Art ég.</i> ii, pl. 115
S 034a	<i>Pth-ḥtp-dšr</i>	462-3 (Nos. 41-2 [C 6 & 7 & probably F 4 - built against this])	PM Strudwick	Middle V or later reign of Menkauhor or thereabouts	V.5-7 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 123-6 Murray, <i>Saqqara Mastabas</i> I, 5-7 pl. xxxv

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S 034b	<i>Pth-htp</i>	462-3 (Nos. 41-2 [C 6 & 7 & probably F 4- built against this])	PM Strudwick	Middle V or later early reign of Djedkare	V.5-8 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 123-6 Murray, <i>Saqqara Mastabas</i> I, 5-7, pl. xxxv
S 035	<i>Pth-špss</i>	464 No. 48 [C 1 & H 14 (incorrectly)],	PM	Dyn. V Temp. Neuserre	V.6 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 110-14, 451-4
S 036	<i>R^c-mrijj-Pth</i>	465 (No. 51 [C 22])	PM	Dyn. V or later	V-VIE Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 152-6 Borchardt, <i>Statuen</i> I, 78-9, Bl. 22
S 037	<i>Šhm-k3.j</i>	465-6 (No. 54 [C 19])	PM Harpur Zeigler	end Dyn. V or later V.9-VI Unis to VI Dyn. V reign of Niouserrê au plus tard	V.6-VI Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 150 Ziegler, <i>Statues</i> , 134-8, No. 37
S 038	<i>Df-3w</i>	466 (No. 55 [D 25])	PM	Middle Dyn. V or later	V.M-L Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 251-4 Petrie / Murray, <i>Seven Memphite Tomb Chapels</i> , 13-14, 23-4, pl. xiv
S 039	<i>Snfrw-nfr</i> [I]	468 (No. 58 [E6])	PM Harpur	end Dyn. V or VI V.8-VI Iseši - Dyn. VI	V.8-VI.E Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 394-5 de Rouge, <i>Inscript. hiero.</i> pl.lxxxviii [lower middle]
S 040	<i>Tijj</i>	468-478 (No. 60 [D 22])	PM Strudwick Cherpion Harpur	Temp. Neuserre to end of Dyn. V Dyn. V perhaps late Neweserre Temp. Neuserre V.8-9 Iseši -Unis	V.6-9 Steindorff, <i>Ti</i> Epron / Daumas, <i>Le Tombeau de Ti</i> , i; Wild, <i>Le Tombeau de Ti</i> , ii & iii
S 041	<i>K3.j</i>	479 (No. 63 [D19])	PM	Middle Dyn V or later	V.M-L Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 226-31 de Rouge, <i>Insc. Hiero.</i> pls. xcix [top] ciii [lower]
S 042	<i>R^c-htp</i>	480 (No. 66 [C 24])	PM	Dyn. V	V Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 157-9 Borchardt, <i>Statuen</i> I, 84, 181, Bl. 23
S 043	<i>Ṛnh-m-^c-k3.j</i>	481, No. 67 [D 16]	PM Strudwick Harpur	V Neuserre or later Mid V not long after Neweserre ? V.6-8 Neuserre -early Iseši	V.6-8E Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 213-20 Fechheimer (1923), <i>Plastik</i> , Taf. 119 Keimer (1931) in: <i>BIFA O XXX</i> , pl. iii, 310 Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 182-6, Bl. 40
S 044	<i>H^c-mrr-Pth</i>	481 (No. 68 [C 4])	PM Strudwick Harpur	Dyn. V late V, probably no later than Djedkare V.6? Neuserre?	V.6-8 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 117-120
S 045	<i>Spd-htp</i>	481-2 (No. 69 [D 15])	PM Harpur	V or later V.6L-9? late Nuiserre to Unis?	V.6L-9 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 209-12; Turin Mus. Sup. 1255-6 Farina, <i>Il Regio Museo</i> , pls. on 39-41
S 046	<i>Tntj</i>	482 (No. 71 [B 1])	PM Strudwick Harpur	Middle Dyn. IV or later mid IV or later IV.4-VE Rakhaef - Early V	IV.4-V.E Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 87-9 Fischer (1957) in: <i>JNES XVIII</i> , 233-72
S 047	<i>Špsj</i>	482 (No. 73 [D 13])	PM Harpur	Probably early Dyn. V V.3-5 Neferikare -Raneferef	V.1-5 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 206-7 Fisher (1979) in: <i>JEA</i> 65, 42-46
S 048	<i>Nj-^cnh-šhmt</i>	482 (No. 74 [D 12])	PM	Dyn V - Temp. Sahure	V.2 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 202-5 Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> , I, 169-73, Bl.39
S 049	<i>Tp-m-^cnh</i> [II]	483 (No. 76 [D 11])	PM Strudwick Stevenson Smith Harpur	Middle Dyn. V perhaps middle VI ? 1st 1/2 V V.5-6? Raneferef -Neuserre?	V.1-6 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 196-201 Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, Bl. 19, 84-7; II, 28-30, Bl. 64 Smith (1942) in: <i>AJA</i> xlvii (1942) fig. 5, 6-7 [9] Reconstruction Ziegler, <i>stèles</i> , 262-5 von Bissing, <i>Reliefs</i> , 5-6, fig 5
S 050	<i>Ntr-wsr</i>	485 (No. 78 [D 1; S 901])	PM Strudwick Harpur	Dyn. V Temp. Menkauhor to Iseši late Neweserre to Menkauhor V.6L-7 late Neuserre to Menkauhor	V.6-7 Murray, <i>Saqqara Mastabas</i> I, 19-24 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 164-75
S 051	<i>R^c-m-k3.j</i>	487-8 (No. 80 (prob) [D 3: S 903])	PM Harpur Haves	end Dyn. V V.6-7 V.8L-9	V.6-9 Hayes, <i>Sceptre</i> I, 94-102
S 052	<i>K3.j-m-tmnt</i>	489 (No. 84 [D 7; S 919])	PM Strudwick Harpur	Dyn. V Temp. Iseši Dyn. V perhaps late Djedkare V.8M-L Iseši Middle to late	V.8 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 187-9 Reisner, <i>Tomb Development</i> , 407 Quibell, <i>Saqqara III</i> (1907-8), pl. lxi [3-5], 82-7
S 053	□wtj	489 (No. 88 [B 9])	PM MMA	Dyn. V - VI IV Dynasty, no later than reign of Djedefre	IV.1-3 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 99 Borchardt, <i>Statuen</i> I, 56, Bl 16; 43-4, Bl. 12 MMA, <i>Egyptian Art</i> , 296-7.
S 054	<i>Šrjj</i>	490 (Mariette B)	PM Stevenson Smith Moorey	Dyn. IV middle Dyn. IV early Dyn. IV	IV Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 92-4 Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 42-4, Bl. 10, No. 1384 Moorey (1969) in: <i>Oxford Magazine</i> Nov. 7 1969, 48, pl. 3 Schiaparelli, <i>Firenze</i> , 230-2 Lepsius, <i>Auswahl</i> , fig. 9 (upper)
S 055	<i>Šhw</i>	490 (Mariette B 7)	PM	Dyn. IV (?)	IV Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 97-8 Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 199-200, Bl. 43
S 056	<i>Phn-wj-k3.j</i>	491 (Mariette D 70 [LS 15])	PM Strudwick Harpur	Middle Dyn. V or later later reign of Neuserre V.6-8E Neuserre - Unis early	V.6-8E Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 370-2 Fechheimer, <i>Plastik</i> (1914) Taf. 118 Fischer (1979) in: <i>JEA</i> 65, 42-4 LD II, 46
S 057	<i>Ššmw</i>	492 (Lepsius LS 5)	PM Strudwick	Middle Dyn. V or later middle V, perhaps Neweserre	V.6-7 LD Text, 142 LD II, 97
S 058	<i>Mtn</i>	493-4 (Lepsius LS 6)	PM Harpur	Early Dyn. IV IV.1-2 Snefru-Khufu	IV.1-2 LD Text I, 142-4 LD II, 3-7 Gödecken, <i>Inschriften des Meten</i>
S 059	<i>K3.j-m-kd</i>	494 (Lepsius LS 14)	PM Strudwick	Middle Dyn. V or later perhaps early to middle Dyn. V	V.3-7 LD Text I, 162 LD II, 100[c]
S 060	<i>R^c- špss</i>	494-6 (Lepsius LS 16 [S 902])	PM Strudwick Harpur Swinton	Dyn. V Temp. Iseši perhaps middle Djedkare V.8M middle Iseši V.8	V.8M LD Text I, 165-70; II, 60, 62, 63, 64 Quibell, <i>Saqqara III</i> (1907-1908), 23-4 Prisse, <i>L'Art ég. I, Architecture</i> , pls. 1, 7 Harpur, <i>Decoration</i> , figs. 120, 187
S 061	<i>Pr-nb</i>	497 (Quibell S 913)	PM MMA Harpur Swinton	End of Dyn. V Iseši or Unas V.8-9 Iseši to Unas V.8-9	V.8-9 Lythgoe / Ransom-Williams, <i>Perneb</i> Hayes, <i>Sceptre</i> I, 90-95 Quibell, <i>Saqqara III</i> (1907-1908), 25
S 062	<i>Nj-k3.w-Ḥr</i>	498 (Quibell S 915)	PM Harpur	Probably late Dyn. V V.9 Unas	V.9 Quibell, <i>Saqqara III</i> (1907-1908), 25; Lansing (1943) in: <i>MMA Bull.</i> n.s. i, May 1943, fig. on 268 [upper] Haves, <i>Sceptre</i> I, 102-3, fig. 58
S 063	<i>3ht.j-^c3</i>	500	PM Harpur	End Dyn. III or early Dyn. IV III-IV.1	III-IV.E LD Text I, 139 [top right]

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S 065	<i>Nfr</i>	502	PM	Dyn. IV or later	IV-V.1 Fischer (1960) in: <i>Orientalia</i> 29, 171
S 066	<i>Tij</i> and <i>Nfr-hrs</i>	503	PM Ziegler	Late Dyn. III or early Dyn. IV end Dyn. III beg. VI	III-IV.E <i>HESPOK</i> 143, 150 n. 1, 303 Kaplony, <i>Inschriften</i> I, 233[36], 546, 660[36]; II, 1194; III, taf. 138 [837] Ziegler, <i>stèles</i> , 268-9, No.50, pl. on 269, fig. on 269
S 067	<i>Nj-ꜥnh</i>	505	PM	Dyn. VI	VI Borchardt, <i>Statuen</i> , I, 58 with n.1
S 068	<i>Jj-mrjj</i>	505	PM Martin	late Old Kingdom late Dyn. V-VI	V.L-VI Martin, <i>Hetepka</i> , No. 84, 34, pl. 33 Martin (1974) in: <i>JEA</i> 60, 23
S 069	□ <i>ssj</i>	506	PM Strudwick Harpur	Dyn. VI late V or early VI V.9-VI Unas- Dyn. 6	V.9-VI.E Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, Bl.19, 78-80
S 070	<i>Jnh3</i>	506	PM	late Dyn. V-VI	V.L-VI Martin, <i>Hetepka</i> , No. 30, 24, pl.25
S 071	Name lost	Finds - block	Martin	Dyn. V-VI	V-VI Martin, <i>Hetepka</i> , No. 22, 22-3, pl. 23
S 072	<i>Jsbw</i> and <i>Pth-šps</i>	Finds - false door	Martin	Late Dyn. V-VI	V.L-VI Martin, <i>Hetepka</i> , No. 27, 23-4
S 073	<i>Hntj-k3</i>	508-11	PM Strudwick Kanawati Harpur	Dyn. VI Pepy I late Teti to E/M Pepy I late Teti early Pepy I VI.2M Pepy I Middle	VI.1-2M James / Apted, <i>Khentika</i> Fischer, <i>Varia Nova</i> , 1-6, fig. 1
S 074	<i>Nfr-sšm-Rꜥ/ Ššj</i>	511	PM Strudwick Harpur Swinton	early VI middle Teti VI.1M-L Teti M-L VI.1E-M	VI.1 Kanawati / Abder-Raziq, <i>Teti Cem.</i> III, 11-38, pls. 40-60 Capart, <i>Rue de Tombeaux</i> II, pls. ix-xvii, 17-26
S 075	<i>ꜥnh-m-ꜥ-hr/Šsj</i>	512-5	PM Strudwick Kanawati Harpur Swinton	Early Dyn. VI Middle to late Teti Middle Teti VI.1L-2E VI.1M-2E	VI.1M-2E Kanawati / Hassan, <i>Teti Cem.</i> II Badawy, <i>Nyhetep-Ptah and Ankhmahor</i> , 35-51, figs. 33, 41, 43, 45, 46 Firth / Gunn, <i>Teti Pyr. Cem.</i> I, 16-18
S 076	<i>Nfr-sšm-Pth/Wd3- h3-Ttj/Ššj</i>	515-6 (Around Teti pyramid, Saqqara 32)	PM Strudwick Lloyd	Early Dyn. VI Teti to early Pepi Teti-early Pepy I	VI.1-2E Capart, <i>Rue de Tombeaux</i> II, pls. lxxv-ci Lloyd et al., <i>Saqqara Tombs</i> III
S 077	<i>Špsj-pw-Pth</i>	518 (Around Teti pyramid, Saqqara 32)	PM Strudwick Harpur Kanawati	Middle Dyn. VI or later late reign of Pepy I or later VI.2L-4E Middle - late Teti	VI.M-L Quibell / Hayter, <i>Teti Pyramid North Side</i> , 20-3 Kanawati, <i>Teti Cem.</i> VII, 11-29, 41, fig. 37
S 078a	<i>Mrrj</i>	518 (Around Teti pyramid, Saqqara 32)	PM Strudwick Harpur Davies	Middle Dyn. VI early to middle Pepy I VI.2E V.1-2	VI.1-2 Davies et al., <i>Saqqara Tombs</i> I, 2-20, pl. 2-18 Drioton (1943) in: <i>ASAE</i> xliii, 488-496
S 078b	<i>Nb.t/Jbjj</i> (woman)	519	Saad	later than <i>Mrrj</i>	VI.1-3 Saad (1943) in: <i>ASAE</i> xliiii, 495-6, pl. xl
S 079	<i>Wr-nw</i>	519	PM Harpur Swinton Davies	Middle Dyn. VI or later VI.3-4? Merenre to Pepy II (Yr 1- 34) VI.2-4E VI.3-6	VI.2-6 Davies et al., <i>Saqqara Tombs</i> I, 21-29, pl. 24-3 Saad (1943) in: <i>ASAE</i> xliiii, 455
S 080	<i>Hwj</i>	519	PM Harpur	Middle Dyn. VI or later VI.4-5?	VI.M-L Lloyd et al., <i>Saqqara Tombs</i> II, 35-39, pls. 21-22 Saad (1943) in: <i>ASAE</i> xliiii, 455-6 Drioton (1943) in: <i>ASAE</i> xliiii, 502-4
S 081	<i>Ttww</i>	519-20	PM Harpur	Dyn. VI VI?	VI Lloyd et al., <i>Saqqara Tombs</i> II, 40-43, pl. 1 Drioton (1943) in: <i>ASAE</i> xliiii, 504-5
S 082	<i>Dsj</i>	520	PM Harpur	Dyn. VI VI.4-5? Early - Middle Pepy II	VI.4-5 Lloyd et al., <i>Saqqara Tombs</i> II, 44-45, pl. 26 Drioton (1943) in: <i>ASAE</i> xliiii, 505-6
S 083	<i>Mrw/Ttj-snb/Mrjj- Rꜥ-snb/Ppjj-snb</i>	520	P& M Strudwick Kanawati Harpur	Dyn. VI Pepy I or L Pepy IE-M end Pepy I - shortly after VI.3E-M?	VI.2-3 Lloyd et al., <i>Saqqara Tombs</i> II, 620, pl. 1-12 Drioton (1943) in: <i>ASAE</i> xliiii, 506-9
S 084	Name Lost	521	PM Harpur	Dyn. VI VI	VI Drioton (1943) in: <i>ASAE</i> xliiii, 512-13
S 085	<i>K3- gmj/Mmj/Gmnj</i>	521-5 (LS 10)	PM Strudwick Kanawati Harpur Swinton	Dyn. VI Temp. Teti Dyn. VI early Teti early Tet VI.1M Teti-M VI.1E-M	VI.1 von Bissing, <i>Gem-ni-kai</i> , I and II
S 086 a	<i>Mrrw-k3.j/Mrj</i>	525-7	PM Strudwick Harpur Kanawati	Dyn. VI Temp. Teti end reign Tet VI.1M-L Teti M-L VI.1M-L	VI.1M-L Duell, <i>Mereruka</i> , I and II Kanawati, <i>Mereruka and Teti</i>
S 086b	<i>Mrjj-ttj/Mrj</i>	536-7	Kanawati	VI.1L-2M	VI.1L-2E Kanawati / Abder-Raziq, <i>Mereruka</i> I
S 086c	<i>Wꜥtt-ht-hr/Ššsšt</i> (woman)	534-5	Kanawati	VI.1L-2E	VI.1L-2E Kanawati / Abder-Raziq, <i>Mereruka</i> II
S 087a	<i>Šhtpw</i>	541-2	PM Strudwick Cherpion McFarlane	Dyn. VI V-M or later, perhaps even Djedkare Niouserre V.6-7	V.6-8 Firth / Gunn, <i>Teti Pyr. Cem.</i> I, 31-6 Hayes, <i>Sceptre</i> I, 103-6, fig. 60 McFarlane, <i>Mastabas at Saqqara</i> , 90-95, pl. 62
S 087b	<i>K3(j)-m-smw</i>	541-2	PM Cherpion McFarlane	Dyn. VI Niouserre V.6M-8E	V.6-8E Firth / Gunn, <i>Teti Pyr. Cem.</i> I, 31-6 Hayes, <i>Sceptre</i> I, 103-6, fig. 60 McFarlane, <i>Mastabas at Saqqara</i> , 67-89, pls. 60-61
S 088a	<i>K3(j)-m-hst</i>	542-3	PM Harpur McFarlane	Probably early Dyn. VI V.9-VI.1? V.6L-8	V.6L-VI.1 Quibell / Hayter, <i>Teti Cemetery North Side</i> , 16-20 McFarlane, <i>Mastabas at Saqqara</i> , 15-49, pls. 42-51
S 088b	<i>K3(j)-pw-nswt</i>	542-3	PM Harpur McFarlane	Probably early Dyn. VI V.9-VI.1? V.6L-8	V.6L-VI.1 Quibell / Hayter, <i>Teti Cemetery North Side</i> , 16-20 McFarlane, <i>Mastabas at Saqqara</i> , 50-61, pls. 54-56
S 089	□ <i>sj</i>	Around Teti pyramid	Kanawati	Dyn. V Temp. Isesi, Unis & Dyn. VI Temp. Teti - early Pepy I	V.8-VI.2 Kanawati / Abder-Raziq, <i>Teti Cem.</i> V
S 090	<i>Nj-k3.w-Jssj</i>	Around Teti pyramid	Strudwick Kanawati	Middle Teti to early Pepy I Dyn. VI Temp. Teti	VI.1 Kanawati / Abder-Raziq, <i>Teti Cem.</i> VI
S 091	<i>Jnw-Mrw</i>	Around Teti pyramid	Kanawati	Dyn. VI Temp. Early Pepy I	VI.2 Kanawati / Abder-Raziq, <i>Teti Cem.</i> VIII

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S 093	<i>Ndt-m-pt/Tjt kr Tjtj</i> (woman)	Around Teti pyramid	Kanawati	Dyn. VI Temp. Teti, probably late	VI.1L	Kanawati / Hassan, <i>Teti Cem.</i> I, 11-30, pls. 39-42
S 094	<i>K3(j)-ṣpr(.w)</i>	Around Teti pyramid	Kanawati	Dyn. VI late Teti - early Pepy I	VI.1L-2E	Kanawati / Hassan, <i>Teti Cem.</i> I, 35-52, pls. 49-54 Kanawati, <i>Iconographic Peculiarities</i>
S 095	□ <i>jj</i>	finds - false door, around Teti pyramid	Kanawati	Dyn. VI	VI	Kanawati / Hassan, <i>Teti Cem.</i> I, 56-7, pl. 57
S 096	<i>Grf/Jtj</i>	NW Teti pyramid	Kanawati	Dyn. VI end Teti or early Pepy I	VI.1L-2E	Kanawati / Hassan, <i>Teti Cem.</i> I, 69-73, pl. 65
S 097	<i>Ttw/Jwn-Mmnw</i>	North of Teti pyramid	Kanawati Harpur	Dyn. VI Temp. Pepy I	VI.2	Kanawati et al, <i>Saqqara</i> I, 29-36, pls. 13-19
S 098	<i>Tjt/K3-jn-n(j)</i>	North-West of Teti pyramid	Kanawati Harpur	middle Dyn. VI	VI.M	Kanawati et al, <i>Saqqara</i> I, 37-42, pls. 20-24
S 099	<i>Jrj.s/Jjj</i>	North-west of Teti's pyramid	Kanawati	middle (or later) Dyn. VI	VI.M-L	Kanawati et al, <i>Saqqara</i> I, 58-60, pl. 51
S 100	<i>Tjt-snb/Jrj</i>	North- west of Teti's Pyramid	Kanawati	Dyn. VI Temp. Pepy I	VI.2	El-Khouli / Kanawati, <i>Saqqara</i> II, 7-11, pl. 2-4
S 101	<i>Mhj/Mh-n.s</i>	North-west of Teti's pyramid	Kanawati	Dyn. VI end Teti - early Pepy I	VI.1L-2E	El-Khouli / Kanawati, <i>Saqqara</i> II, 12-17, pls. 5-9
S 102	<i>Jṣfw/Jṣfj</i> reused by <i>Msjj</i>	North-West of Teti's pyramid	Kanawati	Middle Dyn. VI - Middle of Pepy I	VI.2L	El-Khouli / Kanawati, <i>Saqqara</i> II, 25-32, pls. 15-21
S 103	<i>Rm-nj/ Mr-wj</i>	North-West of Teti's pyramid	Kanawati	Dyn VI - Teti to early Pepi I	VI.1L-2E	Kanawati, <i>Teti Cem.</i> IX Woods (2006) in: <i>BACE</i> 17, 137-157
S 104	<i>Gmn.j</i>	545	PM	late Dyn. VI & 1st Intermediate Period	VI.6-FIP	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> , II, Bl. 71, 43-4
S 105	<i>Rṣ-ḥtp /Jtj</i>	546	Firth / Gunn Harpur Kanawati	1st Int. P. end Pepy II - 1st I.P. Dyn. VI - poss. early Pepy I	VI.2-FIP	Firth / Gunn, <i>Teti Pyr. Cem.</i> I, 39, 212; II, pl. 77
S 106	<i>Šm3</i>	558	PM Harpur	Dyn. VI or 1st Int. Period	VI.6-FIP	Gunn, <i>Notebook</i> 12, nos. 106-7, 110, 111 Gunn, <i>MSS</i> xiv, 61[1], [2] (photo in situ)
S 107	<i>Jjj</i>	565 (LS 20 [C 26])	PM Strudwick	Dyn. V or later mid to late Dyn. V perhaps Djedkare	V.8	Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 161-2 Petrie / Murray, <i>Seven Memphite Tomb Chapels</i> , 3-5, 17, pls. i, ii, xviii, fig. 3 Fischer (1959) in: <i>JNES</i> XXVIII, 254-5
S 108	<i>Šd-3bd</i>	566	PM Harpur	Dyn. VI or 1st int. Period	VI.6-FIP	Gunn, <i>MSS</i> R.1.13, 14; 6.1; xiv. 62; xv. 40-1 Gunn, <i>Notebook</i> 9, Nos. 29, 30; 12, No.116
S 109	<i>Kjj</i>	567	PM Harpur	Dyn. VI or 1st Int. period	VI.7-FIP	Gunn, <i>MSS</i> xiv 57; R.1.8; 13.4
S 110	<i>Nfr-ḥww</i>	568	PM Vandier Ziegler	Dyn. V or VI Dyn. V 1st 1/2 Dyn. V	V.E-M	Vandier (1948) in: <i>Musées de France</i> , April 1948, 56-8, figs. 5, 6 Ziegler, <i>stèles</i> , 176-186, No. 28, pls. on 177-9, 183, figs. on 184-6
S 111	<i>Wr-K3.j</i>	568	PM	Dyn. VI or 1st Int. period	VI-FIP	Gunn, <i>MSS</i> , R.1.6. and xiv 48 [1]
S 112	□ <i>pi</i>	567	PM	Dyn. VI or 1st Int. Period	VI-FIP	Gunn, <i>MSS</i> xv. 19; <i>Notebook</i> , 11, No. 70
S 113	<i>S3t-□wt-ḥr</i> [woman]	569	PM Peterson	Dyn. VI or 1st Int. period	VI-FIP	Peterson (1972) in: <i>Orientalia Suecana</i> , XXI, 3-8, pl. facing 4
S 114	<i>Jmpjj /Hnnj</i>	569	PM	Dyn. VI or 1st Int. period	VI-FIP	Gunn, <i>MSS</i> , xv. 44 Gunn, <i>Notebook</i> , 11, No. 80 (sketch)
S 115	<i>Snj</i>	570	PM	Dyn. VI or 1st Int. period	VI-FIP	Gunn, <i>MSS</i> , xv. 9, 9A Gunn, <i>Notebook</i> 9, Nos. 31-2
S 116	<i>Wsr-mwt</i>	570	PM Harpur	Dyn. VI or 1st Int. period	VI-FIP	Gunn, <i>MSS</i> , xiv 55[3], 56 [2, right] (photos), 55A Gunn, <i>Notebook</i> , 9, No. 14
S 117	<i>Sndm-jb</i>	570	PM	Dyn. VI or 1st Int. period	VI-FIP	Gunn, <i>Notebook</i> , 31, 65
S 118	<i>Šdd-snfrw</i>	570	PM	Dyn. VI or 1st Int. period	VI-FIP	Gunn, <i>Notebook</i> , 27, No. 4
S 119	<i>Pr-sn</i>	577-8 (D 45)	PM Strudwick Harpur	Dyn. V Temp. Sahure	V.2-3	Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 299-301 Petrie / Murray, <i>Seven Memphite Tomb Chapels</i> , 8-10, 20-22, pl. 9
S 120	<i>Hnm-ḥtp</i>	578-9 (D 49)	PM Harpur	Dyn. V V.6-8E?	V.6-8	Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 311-12 Petrie / Murray, <i>Seven Memphite Tomb Chapels</i> , 14-16, 24-26, pl. 15
S 121	<i>Nn-ḥft-k3(j)</i>	580-1 (D 47)	PM Harpur	Dyn. V Temp. Sahure or later	V.2-6	Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 304-9 Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 177-181, Bl. 40
S 122	<i>Pth-ḥtp</i>	581-2 (D 51)	PM Harpur	Dyn. V Temp. Userkaf or later	V.1-VI	Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 314-16
S 123	<i>Snmw-ṣnh</i>	582 (D 52)	PM Harpur	Dyn. V Temp. Sahure or later	V.2-6	Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 316-321 Moret, (1907) <i>Recueil des travaux relatifs à la philologie et à l'archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes</i> , xxix, 91-4
S 124	<i>Nfr-jrt-Pth</i>	582 (D 52)	PM	Dyn. V - Temp. Menkauhor or later	V.7-8	Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 322
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S 126	<i>Nj-ṣnh-Rṣ</i>	586 (F 1)	PM Harpur	Dyn. V V.6?	V.6	Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 431-2 Borchardt, <i>Statuen</i> I, Bl. 16, 54-5 Fischer, (1973) in: <i>MMJ</i> 8, 8-13, note 11
S 127	<i>Mnw-nfr</i>	583 (F 3, [H 13 & F 3])	PM	Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 457 [H 13], 433 [F 3] Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 219-20; II, 132
S 128	□ <i>tr-ḥr-3ḥtj</i>	593-5 (D 60)	PM Harpur	Dyn. 5 Temp. Neuserre or later	V.6-8E	Mohr, <i>Hetep-her-akht</i> Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 340-8
S 129	<i>Dw3-ḥp</i>	595 (D 59)	PM Harpur	Dyn. VI	VI-VI.7	Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 335-9
S 130	<i>Ppjj-ddj/Mrjj-Rṣ-ddj / Ddj</i>	596 (E 9)	PM Harpur	Dyn VI VI.2-7	VI.2-7	Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 401-2
S 131	<i>Šhm-k3.j</i>	596 (North-west of D 62)	PM Harpur	Dyn. V Temp. Nuserre or later	V.6-8E	Murray, <i>Saqqara Mastabas</i> I, 7-10, pl. vii; II, 23-5
S 132	<i>Pth-ḥtp</i> [I]	596-8 (D 62)	PM Strudwick Harpur Swinton	Dyn. V Temp. Isesi Late Djedkare	V.8	Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 351-6 Murray, <i>Saqqara Mastabas</i> , I, 11-18 Hassan, <i>Saqqara</i> II, 25-61

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S 133b	Pth-htp III/Tjfi	598-605 (D 64)	PM Strudwick Cherption Swinton	Dyn. V Temp. Iseti to Unas son late Unas Iseti ? V.9	V.8-9 Davies, <i>Ptahhetep and Akhetetep</i> I
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S 137	Špsj-pw-Pth	608	PM Harpur	End of Dyn. V or Dyn. VI V.9-VI	V.9-VI Badawi (1940) in: <i>Ann. Serv.</i> XL, 607-12, pl. lxvi
S 138	Dw3-n-R ^c	608 (D 61/ H15)	PM Harpur	Middle Dyn. V or later V.6-9?	V.6-9 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 348-50
S 139	Ndm-jb	611 (E 14)	PM	Dyn. VI	VI Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 417, Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> II, 162, Bl. 94.
S 140	Nsw-wsr.t	H 1, 611	PM Harpur	Dyn. V-VI V-VI	V-VI Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 5, Bl. 2
S 141	Pr-ndw	611-12	PM	Dyn. VI	VI Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 211, Bl.44; II, 136
S 142	Mrj-f- nb.j/Fj/Wnjs-nh	West of the Step pyramid	Myśliwiec	Dyn. VI possibly Teti-Pepi I	VI.1-2 Myśliwiec, <i>New Faces</i> Myśliwiec (2000) in: <i>Abusir and Saqqara 2000</i> , 499-505, pls. 72-3, fig. 3 Kuraszkiewicz, in: <i>Proceedings</i> , 1-9, fig. 1-7 Myśliwiec et al., <i>Saqqara I Merefnebef</i>
S 143	Nj-nh-nswt	694-6	PM Harpur Mahmoud	Early Dyn. VI VI.1-2E beginning of Dyn VI	VI.1-2E Taylor (1932) in: <i>Bulletin of the Worcester Art Museum</i> XXIII, figs. on 11,13,15 [lower] <i>Antike Kunstwerke. Ars Antiqua AG Luzern Auktion</i> , April 19, 1961 Taf., [1] 5 Mahmoud (2000) in: <i>GM</i> 186, 75-88, figs. 1-4
S 144	Ssm-nfr/Jwff	614-15	PM Harpur	Dyn. VI VI	VI Barsanti (1900), <i>ASAE</i> I, 153-4, fig. 9 Saad (1947) <i>ASAE</i> III, 56-7, pl. xviii
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S 146	Mhw	619-22	PM Strudwick Harpur Altenmüller	Dyn. VI Temp. Pepy I or later early to middle Pepy I VI.2-3M Pepy II	VI.2-6 Altenmüller, <i>Mehu</i> Saad (1930) in: <i>ASAE</i> XXX, 687-692
S 147	J3rt	622	PM	Middle Dynasty VI or later	VI-VI.7 Saad (1940) in: <i>ASAE</i> XL, 683, fig. 73
S 148	Bj3/ Jrjj	623	PM Harpur	End of Dyn. VI VI.3-4	VI.3-7 Wilson (19554) in: <i>JNES</i> XIII, 242-264, pl. xviii, figs. 1-4 Saad (1940), <i>ASAE</i> XL, 690-2, figs. 77-8
S 149	Nb.t [woman]	624-5	PM	Dyn. V	V Bieger / Munro / Brinks (1974) in: <i>SAK</i> I, 34-54 Munro, <i>Unas-Friedhof</i> I, 20-5, Taf. 18-31
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S 151	Hnw	625	PM	Late Dyn. VI or Middle Kingdom	VI.L Helck, <i>Geschichte</i> , Taf. ii, [7] personally recorded
S 152	□r-mrw /Mrrjj	626	PM Harpur	End of Dyn. VI VI.7	VI.7 Hassan, <i>Saqqara</i> III, 69-81 personally recorded
S 153	Pth-šps/ Jmpjj	626-7	PM	Dyn. VI	VI Fischer (1960) in: <i>MIOT</i> , 304 note 9 Firth (1930) in: <i>ASAE</i> XXX, 187
S 154	Nj-nh-Pth	627	PM Harpur	Dyn. VI VI	VI Fischer JEA 47 (1961), 152 [51] Personally recorded
S 155	Jdw	Around the pyramid-complex of Unis	Kanawati	Dyn. VI Temp. Pepi I	VI.2 Personally recorded
S 156	Nb-k3.w-hr / Jdw	627-9	PM Hassan	Dyn. VI V.E-VI	V.E-VI Hassan, <i>Saqqara</i> I
S 157	Ttw	Around the pyramid-complex of Unis	Harpur	Dyn. VI Temp. Pepi I	VI.2 Personally recorded
S 158	Jj-n-hr/ □r-jn	630	PM Harpur	End Dyn. VI VI.7	VI.7 Hassan, <i>Saqqara</i> III, 59-67, pls. xlvi-iii, figs. 33-4 Personally recorded
S 159	Nj-nh-Ppjj / Nj-nh-Mrjj-R ^c	630-1	PM Harpur	End Dyn. VI VI.7-FIP	VI.7-FIP Hassan, <i>Saqqara</i> II, 1-23, pls. i-iv, figs. 4-5 personally recorded
S 160	K3.j-jr	631-2	PM Harpur	Temp. Unis or Dyn. VI VI.2?	V.9-VI Lauer (1937) in: <i>ASAE</i> XXXVII, 107-9[II]; Daoud (1997) in: <i>EA</i> No. 10, 6-7
S 161	Mjt-rj	632	PM	End Dyn. V or early Dyn. VI	VI-L-VI.E Hayes, <i>Sceptre</i> , I, 110, fig. 64 Gunn (1918) in: <i>MSS</i> XVIII, 62[3] (photo) Saleh / Sourouzian, <i>Eg. Museum</i> , No. 55
S 162	3ht-htp	633-4 (E 17)	PM Murray Harpur	Late Dyn. VI Dyn. V Temp. Unas VI.5?	V.9-VI.7 Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 421-30 Petrie / Murray, <i>Seven Memphite Tomb Chapels</i> , 7-8, 18-20, pls. vi, vii xxi
S 163	3ht-htp	634-7	PM Cherption Harpur	Dyn. V or early Dyn. VI Dyn. V Temp. Niouserre V.6-8E	V.6-8E Ziegler, <i>Akhetetep</i>
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S 165	Nfr-hrn-Pth	637-8	PM Harpur	Dyn. V V.8-9	V Cerny, <i>Notebook</i> 118, 79-82x
S 166	3ht-htp	638	PM	Dyn. V-VI	V-VI Zayed (1958) in <i>ASAE</i> LV, 127-37, 136, pls. vii, viii, ix-xvii
S 167	Jrw-k3 -Pth/Hnw	639	PM Strudwick McFarlane Harpur	Early Dyn. V (Altenmüller) or Dyn. VI Temp. Djedkare Late Dyn. V. Menkahor - Djedkare VI	V.7-8 McFarlane, <i>Unis Cemetery</i> I Rachewiltz, <i>Jrw-k3-Pth</i>
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S 170b	<i>Hnm.w-htp</i>	641	PM Moussa / Altenmüller Harpur	Dyn. V Prob T. Neuserre or Menkauhor end Neus - Menkaure V.6L-7	Moussa / Altenmüller, <i>Nianchnum und Chnumhotep</i> Reeder, <i>KMT</i> Vol. 4 No. 1, 22-31
S 171	<i>Jrn-k3-Pth</i>	644	PM Moussa / Junge Swinton	Mid to late Dyn. V Chefren-beg. of Ni-ra-user or Isesti to beg. Unas V.6E-9E	Moussa / Junge, <i>Two Tombs of Craftsmen</i> , 31-46, pl. 3, figs. 3, 10, 12
S 172a	<i>Shnt3</i>	645	PM Moussa / Junge Swinton	Late Dyn. V Temp. Ni-ra-user and, preferably more so, Men-kau-hor V.6-8E	Moussa / Junge, <i>Two Tombs of Craftsmen</i> , 13-27, pls. 3-5, pls. 6-7
S 172b	<i>Nfr-šsm-Pth</i>	645	Moussa / Junge	Dyn. V Temp. Isesti or begin. Unas	Moussa / Junge, <i>Two Tombs of Craftsmen</i> , 13-27, illustr. 1, 2, pl. 6
S 173	<i>Mtj</i>	646-647	PM Ziegler Harpur	Dyn. VI Temp. Teti Probably Dyn. VI VI.2?	Kaplony, <i>Methethi</i> MMA, <i>Egyptian Art</i> , 408-14, Nos. 151-4 Ziegler, <i>stèles</i> , 120-150, Nos. 152-4
S 174	<i>Jt-sn</i>	652	PM	probably Dyn. V	Moussa, <i>Mitt. Kairo</i> , 28 (1972), 289-91, Taf. xxix
S 175	<i>Pth-htp</i>	653-4	PM Strudwick Harpur	Middle Dyn. V Perhaps first half Pepy I VI.2? or I.V-VI.E?	<i>LD Text</i> I, 185-6; II, 102-3 [a] Junker, <i>Giza</i> V, Abb. 10, 48-51 [B]
S 176	<i>Jpj</i>	671-2	PM Harpur	Dyn. VI VI.2-7	von Bissing (1899) in: <i>AZ XXXVII</i> , 75-6, fig. on p. 76 [upper] Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 237-242, Bl. 50
S 177	<i>Nbw</i>	673-4	PM Harpur	Dyn. VI Temp. Merenre or later VI.3-6	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 225-6; II, 135
S 178	<i>Jrtj</i>	674	PM Harpur	Dyn. VI Temp. Merenre I VI.3-7	Grdseloff (1943) in: <i>ASAE XLII</i> , 26-37, figs. 1, 2 Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> II, 101-2, Bl. 85
S 179	<i>Ppj</i>	677	PM Harpur	End of VI VI	Jéquier, <i>Tombeaux de particuliers</i> , 94-107, fig. 116
S 180	<i>Jbbj</i>	678	PM	end Dyn.VI	Jéquier, <i>Tombeaux de particuliers</i> , 114-5, fig. 130
S 181	<i>□b-3j</i>	678	PM Ziegler	End Dyn.VI End of Dyn. VI	Jéquier, <i>Tombeaux de particuliers</i> , 112-3, fig. 128 Ziegler, <i>stèles</i> , 197-199, No. 32
S 182	<i>Wnmj</i>	679	PM	End Dyn.VI	Jéquier, <i>Tombeaux de particuliers</i> , 112-3, fig. 129
S 183	<i>Šm3.j</i>	687	PM	Late Dyn. VI	Jéquier, <i>Monument funéraire</i> , III, 38-9 [6], fig. 26
S 184	<i>Snj</i>	688	PM	Late Dyn. VI	Jéquier, <i>Le Mastabat Faraoun</i> , 29, fig. 26
S 185	<i>3hj /Jp</i>	690	PM	Late Dyn. V or VI	Borchardt, <i>Statuen</i> I, 40-1, Bl. 11
S 186	<i>R^c-htp</i>	690	PM	Middle Dyn. V or later	Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 135
S 187	<i>K3.j-rh.w</i>	690	PM	Middle Dyn. V or later	Mariette, <i>Mastabas</i> , 159-60
S 188	<i>Jnpw-h^c</i>	691	PM Strudwick Harpur Ziegler	Dyn. V Middle to late Dyn. V V.6L-9 Dyn. V	Ziegler, <i>stèles</i> , 207-210, No. 35
S 189	<i>Jrw-k3-Pth</i>	691	PM MMA	Late Dyn. V Dyn. V, probably 1st half	MMA, <i>Egyptian Art</i> , 369, pl. on 369 Fazzini et al, <i>Eg. Art Brooklyn Mus.</i> No. 12 Cooney (Spring, 1952) 'Three Egyptian Families of the Old Kingdom' in: <i>Brooklyn Mus. Bull.</i> xiii [3], 10-15, figs. 5-6
S 190	<i>Jrjj</i>	692	PM James	Dyn. IV or later IV	James, <i>Hiero. Texts</i> I, pl. 16 [43, 73]; I ² , 3-4, pl. 2 [3, 4]
S 191	<i>K3.j-m-tmnt</i>	692	PM Harpur	Dyn. V V	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 144-5, Bl. 35, 33; II, 137
S 192	<i>K3-hr-st.f</i>	693	PM Ziegler	Dyn. V end of Dyn. V or beginning of VI	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> II, 35-6, Bl. 66 Ziegler, <i>stèles</i> , 240-243, No. 44
S 193	<i>K3(j)-tp</i>	693-4	PM Kees Strudwick Harpur	Probably Dyn. V late Dyn. V middle Dyn. V ? V?	Fischer, <i>Varia</i> , 35-7, pl. ix [19], fig. 14, pls. x-xi [20-2]; 15, figs. 10-12 <i>British Museum Guide</i> , 48-9 MMA, <i>Egy. Art</i> , 290-1, No. 82
S 194	<i>Nj-k3.w-R^c</i>	696-7	PM Strudwick	Dyn. V Temp. Neuserre or later Perhaps middle Dyn. V not much later than Neweserre	Berman (1999) in: <i>The Cleveland Museum of Art</i> , <i>Catalogue</i> , 130-2, No. 72 MMA, <i>Egy. Art</i> , 370-6, No. 127, 130
S 195	<i>Nj-k3.w-R^c</i>	697	PM Strudwick Harpur	Dyn. V Temp. Neferirkare or later Late Dyn. V or later V.3-6?	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 80-4, Bl. 19; 87-9, Bl. 20 Saleh / Sourouzian, <i>Eg. Museum</i> , No. 57
S 196	<i>Snj-mn/R^c-nfr- ʕnh</i>	698	PM Borchardt	Temp. Ra'neferet or later Dyn V	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> , II, 74-5
S 197	<i>Shw</i>	698	PM	Probably Dyn. V	Borchardt, <i>Statuen</i> I, 130, Bl. 40
S 198	<i>Šps</i>	698	PM	Probably Dyn. VI	Cairo Mus. JE 89378, JE 89379, JE 89380 - unpublished

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S 199	<i>Wr-jr:n-Pth</i>	699-700	PM Harpur	Dyn. V Temp. Neferirkare or later V.3-5?	V.3-5	<i>Hiero. Texts</i> , I ² 28-32, pl. xxviii; vi, pls. 2-8; I, pls. 30-31, 31-2
S 200	<i>Nht-s3.s</i>	721	PM	Late Dyn. V or Dyn. VI	V.I-VI	Fischer (1957) in: <i>JNES</i> 16, 226 Fazzini (1972) <i>Miscellanea Wilbouriana</i> , 1, Brooklyn, 42, fig. 10 Cooney (Spring, 1952) in: <i>Brooklyn Mus. Bull.</i> xiii [3], 15-18, figs. 7-10
S 201	<i>3k</i>	722	PM	Dyn. V	V	Hornemann, <i>Types</i> , V, pl. 1189 (as Giza) Maspero, <i>Guide</i> , 70 [153] (as Giza)
S 202	<i>ʕnh-jr-Pth</i>	722	PM	Dyn. V	V	Borchardt, <i>Statuen</i> I, 197-8, Bl. 59
S 203	<i>Nfr-jr:w</i>	723	PM	Dyn. V	V	Borchardt, <i>Statuen</i> I, 184-5
S 204	<i>Nj-ʕnh-Rʕ</i>	723	PM	Dyn. V Temp. Neferirkare or later	V.3-5	Borchardt, <i>Statuen</i> I, Bl. 14, 48-9 Capart / Werbrouck, <i>Memphis</i> , fig. 342
S 205	<i>Sj-ʕnh.w-Pth</i>	723	PM	Dyn. V	V	Borchardt, <i>Statuen</i> I, 41-2, Bl. 10
S 206	<i>Skd-k3.w</i>	724	PM MMA	Dyn. V Dyn. V - no later than reign of Niuserre	V.1-6	Borchardt, <i>Statuen</i> I, 78-9, Bl. 23 MMA, <i>Egy. Art</i> , 378-9.
S 207	<i>Jt-sn</i>	727	PM	late Dyn. V	V.L	Mogensen, <i>Inscriptions</i> , 1, pl. 1 Fechheimer (1920) <i>Plastik der Ägypter</i> , Taf. 21 Schneider, <i>Beeldhouwkunst</i> , 24-6, No. 5
S 208	<i>Dmd</i>	729	PM	Dyn. V	V	Scott (1952) <i>MMA Bull.</i> N.S. xi (Dec. 1952), 116-8, figs. on 117, 119 MMA, <i>Eg. Art</i> , 365-7, No. 125
S 209	<i>Shm-k3.j</i>	729	PM	Late Dyn. V	V.L	James (1963) in: <i>JEA</i> 49, 5-9, 12, pls. i, ii, fig. 1
S 210	<i>Mrw</i>	732	PM	Dyn. V	V	<i>Aeg. Insch.</i> I, 38, No. 7767
S 211	<i>S3-mrjj</i>	734-5	PM Fischer	end of Dyn. V or later end of Dyn. V	V.9-VI.1	Fischer, <i>Varia</i> , 3-17, pls. i-ii, figs. 3-5
S 212	<i>Nfr-n</i>	735	PM	Dyn. III	III	Weill, <i>La Ile et la III e dynasties</i> , 317 [2] with fig. Reisner, <i>Tomb Development</i> , 397
S 213	<i>ʕnh-m-ʕntjj</i>	735	PM	Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 213-4, Bl. 44
S 214	<i>K3-d3</i>	736	PM	Dyn. V	V	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 58-9, Bl. 15
S 215	<i>Ms-s3</i>	736	PM	perhaps Dyn. IV	IV	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 102-3, Bl. 23
S 216	<i>Ntr-nfr</i>	736	PM	Dyn. VI	VI	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 130-2, Bl. 33, 130-2
S 217	<i>S3b</i>	736	PM	late Old kingdom	V.I.L	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> II, 152-3, Bl. 92
S 218	<i>Hnw-jb</i>	738	PM	Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Chicago Oriental Institute, No. 10813 - no publication
S 219	<i>ʕnh-wd.s</i>	739	PM	Dyn. VI	VI	Koefoed-Petersen, <i>Cat. des bas-reliefs</i> , 20-1, 70, No. 12, pls. xvii, xviii
S 220	<i>Jj-wn/Shnt-k3</i>	739	PM	Dyn. V	V	Schmidt, <i>Choix</i> , (1910), pl. v [9] 15 Koefoed-Petersen, <i>Cat. des bas-reliefs</i> , 19-20, 69-70, No. 11, pl. xvi
S 221	<i>Shtp</i>	740-1	PM	probably late Old Kingdom	V.I.L	von Bissing (June 1931) in: <i>Bull. Antieke Beschaving</i> , vi [1], 23-5, fig. i Scharff (1932) in: <i>Studies presented to F. Ll. Griffith</i> , 357 n.3
S 222	<i>Njt-nb</i> (woman)	745	PM	Dyn II-III	II-III	C. Ziegler, <i>Statues</i> , 157-160, No. 23
S 223	<i>Mr-jb</i>	746	PM MMA	end of Dyn. III or early Dyn. IV Dyn. IV	III.L-IV	Ziegler, <i>stèles</i> , 104-7, No. 16 MMA, <i>Egy. Art</i> , 284, No. 78
S 224	<i>3ht-htp</i>	757	PM Hamburg Museum	OK V-VI	V-VI	Hamburgisches Museum für völkerkunde, No. 1115.05 email of block from Museum 15/10/03
S 225	<i>Sgs-Pth</i>	758	PM Harpur	Dyn. V V	V	Otto, <i>Sammlung Heidelberg</i> , 92, Abb. 14 Feucht, <i>Vom Nil zum Neckar</i> , 44-5, No. 149
S 226	<i>Nfr-sgs...</i>	758	PM	perhaps Dyn. VI	VI	von Bissing (Dec. 1934) in: <i>Bull. Antieke Beschaving</i> , ix [2], 3-4, Nos. 5 & 6, figs. 1, 2 (as Giza)
S 227	<i>Dw3-Rʕ</i>	761	PM	Dyn. VI	VI	Lugn, <i>Ausgewählte Denkmäler Schweden</i> , 14-15, No. 15, Taf. xi.
S 228	<i>Mr-ntr-nswt</i>	761	PM	Dyn. V	V	Fischer, <i>Egyptian Women</i> , 61, note 64
S 229	<i>Tntj</i>	762	PM	Dyn. V	V	Wilkinson, <i>MSS</i> . xiii. 71 [bottom]; <i>Sotherby Sale Cat. (Amherst)</i> , June 13-17 1921, No. 194
S 230	<i>ʕnh-k3k3.j</i>	762	PM	Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	<i>Antike Kunstwerke. Ars Antiqua AG Luzern Auktion</i> , May 2 1959, Taf. 3 [5], 6
S 231	<i>Dd-špss</i>	762	PM Hirsch	early Dyn. VI Dyn. VI	V.I.E	<i>Bedeutende Kunstwerke aus dem Nachlass Dr. Jacob Hirsch</i> (Auktion, 7. December 1957, Luzern) Taf. 1, 7
S 232	<i>K3(j)-hnt/Khnt</i>	768	PM	Dyn. V-VI	V-VI	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 24, 26
S 233	<i>Prw</i>	768	PM	Dyn. V (?)	V	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 30, Bl. 7
S 234	<i>Sšw</i>	768	PM	Dyn. VI	VI	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> I, 29
S 235	<i>Ntr-nswt/Ntr-pw-nswt</i>	False-door from Causeway of Unas	Moussa / Nassar	Dyn. V Temp. Neuserre	V.6	Moussa / Nassar (1979) in: <i>SAK</i> 7, 155-161, fig. 1
S 236	<i>Jj-nfr</i>	Lintel & stela from Causeway of Unas	Moussa	Dyn. V shortly before Unas	V.6-8	Moussa (1983) in: <i>SAK</i> 10, 273-6, 275-6, pl. IX, fig. 3
S 237	<i>Hntj-k3</i>	Offering table from Causeway of Unas	Moussa / Altenmüller	Dyn. V shortly before Unas	V.6-8	Moussa / Altenmüller (1981) in: <i>SAK</i> 9, 289- 294, fig. on 290
S 238	<i>H3w-nfr</i>	South Saqqara	Dobrev	Dynasty VI Temp. Pepy I	VI.2	Yakutchick, M., '4,200-Year-Old Tomb of High priest Found' http://dsc.discovery.com/convergence/quest/projects/dobrev2.html accessed 11/05/3003 Dobrev, V., 'A new Necropolis from the Old Kingdom at South Saqqara' http://egypt.cuni.cz/OKAA%Dobrev.htm accessed 30/07/2004
S 239	<i>Jn-Snfrw-jštf</i>	891-2 (No. 2, Dahshur)	PM	Dyn V-VI	V-VI	de Morgan, <i>Dahchour</i> II, 4-7, pl. xviii-xxv, fig. 9
S 240	<i>Nfr-jr:t-ns</i>	892 (No. 7, Dahshur)	PM	Dyn VI	VI	de Morgan, <i>Dahchour</i> II, 11, fig. 25
S 241	<i>Qd-špss</i>	893 (No. 27, Dahshur)	PM	probably Dyn V or later	V-VI.1	de Morgan, <i>Dahchour</i> II, 22, fig. 51
S 242	<i>K3-nfr</i>	893 (No. 28, Dahshur)	PM Ziegler	Advanced Dyn IV or later	IV	de Morgan, <i>Dahchour</i> II, 23, fig. 53 Ziegler, <i>stèles</i> , 231-7, No. 42
S 243	<i>Dw3-Rʕ</i>	894 (Dahshur)	PM	Dyn V, Temp. Sahure or later	V.2-5	Borchardt, <i>Denkmäler</i> II, 49-51, Bl.12; 9-13, Bl. 58
S 244	<i>K3(j)-wd-ʕnh</i>	894 (Dahshur)	PM	middle Dyn V	V.M	<i>Hiero Texts</i> I ² , 8, pl. viii

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S 246	<i>Jtj</i>	895 (Dahshur)	PM	Dyn IV-V	IV-V	Maspero, <i>Mem. Miss.</i> 1 191 [5]
S 247	<i>K(3,j)-m-kd</i>	895 (Dahshur)	PM	probably Dyn V	V	Barsanti (1902) in: <i>ASAE</i> III, 202-3
S 248	<i>K3-rs</i>	895 (Dahshur)	PM	OK	IV-VI	Barsanti (1902) in: <i>ASAE</i> III, 201-2
S 249	<i>R^c-htp</i>	Meydum	Harpur	Dynasty IV.E	IV.E	Harpur, <i>Nefermaat and Rahotep</i> Harpur (1986) in: <i>JEA</i> 72, 23-40
S 250	<i>Nfr-m³t</i>	Meydum	Harpur	Dynasty IV.E	IV.E	Harpur, <i>Nefermaat and Rahotep</i> Harpur (1986) in: <i>JEA</i> 72, 23-40
S 251	<i>Ttj-³nh-km</i>	North-east Teti 's Pyramid, Saqqara	Hawass	Dynasty VI Temp. Teti	VI.1	Hawass (2000) in: <i>Abusir and Saqqara 2000</i> , 419-422
S 252	<i>Pth-m-ht/Pthj</i>	West of the Step Pyramid, Saqqara	Moussa / Altenmüller Kanawati	end Dynasty VI VI.2	VI.2-6	Moussa / Altenmüller (1980) in: <i>MDAIK</i> 36, 331-347, pl. 83 Kanawati (2003) in: <i>BACE</i> 14, 55, fig. 8
S 253	<i>³nh-³fw.t-³r</i> (woman)	746	PM Silverman	end Dynasty V Temp. Userkaf or later V-VI	V-VI	Silverman (1983) in: <i>ZAS</i> 110, 80-9, Taf. 1, figs.1-2
S 254	<i>Hnmw-ndm(w)</i>	Kom el Akhdar, 2 km west Abusir	Fischer	late VI - VIII	VI.6-7	Fischer (1976) in: <i>MMJ</i> 11, 6-8, figs. 1-2

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P 001	Jntj	IV.121-2,	Dishasha	PM - OK Kanawati - Dyn. V Temp. Djedkare	V.8	Kanawati / McFarlane, <i>Deshasha</i> , 15-38, pls. 23-39
P 002	Jttj/Šdw	IV.122-3,	Dishasha	PM - VI Temp. Teti or later Kanawati - Teti	VI.1-2	Kanawati / McFarlane, <i>Deshasha</i> , 39-63, pls. 40-57
P 003	Nn-ḥft-k3.j	IV.123,	Dishasha	PM - late V or VI Kanawati - late V	V.I-VI	Kanawati / McFarlane, <i>Deshasha</i> , 71-4, pls. 22, 61[b]
P 004	Ppjj-ḥnh/Hwj	IV.125-6,	El-Kom el-Ahmar Sawāris	PM - Dyn. VI Harpur - VI.3-4E Kanawati - early-middle VI	VI.E-M	Smolenski, <i>ASAE</i> VIII, 149-153 Nestor l'Hôte (1804-1842) <i>Choix de Documents Conservés à la Bibliothèque Nationale et aux Archives du Musée du Louvre et présentés</i> par J. Vandier d'Abbadie (Leiden, 1963), 20-22, pl. ix [1]
P 005	Nj-k3-ḥnh	IV.131 (Fraser 13),	Tihna	PM - Dyn. V Harpur - V.1-3 Kanawati - Userkaf	V.1-3	Fraser, <i>ASAE</i> III, 122-30, pls. 1-5 Edel, <i>Hieroglyphische Inschriften</i> , 40-52, Abb. 13-20
P 006	Nj-k3 -ḥnh	IV.131,	Tihna	PM - V Temp. Userkaf Harpur - V?	V.1	Lefebvre / Moret, <i>Rev. Égypt. Nouv. Sér.</i> I, pp.30-8 Edel, <i>Hieroglyphische Inschriften</i> , 52-75, Abb. 21-23 Goedicke, <i>Privaten Rechtsinschriften</i> , 144-8, Taf. xv Thompson (2007), in: <i>The Rundle Foundation for E. A. Newsletter</i> 100, 2-3
P 007	Name Unknown	IV.133,	Tihna	PM - V	V	Fraser, <i>ASAE</i> III, 70
P 008	Jff	IV.133,	Tihna	PM - Dyn. V	V	Fraser, <i>ASAE</i> III, 71
P 009	Hnw-k3.j	IV.133,	Tihna	PM - Dyn. V Harpur - VI.3-4?	V-VI.4	Fraser, <i>ASAE</i> III, 75
P 010	Ḥw-ns	IV.134-5 (No. 2),	Zāwyet el-Amwāt	PM - Dyn. VI Kanawati - Unis	V.9-VI	Varille, <i>Ni-ankh-Pepi</i> , 8-24, figs. 1-9
P 011	M3.j	IV.135 (No. 3),	Zāwyet el-Amwāt	PM - Dyn. VI Harpur - VI Kanawati - end V-begin VI	VI.1-VI	LD II, 110 [b,c]; Text, ii, 60
P 012	Jtj	IV.135 (No. 5),	Zāwyet el-Amwāt	PM - Dyn. VI Kanawati - Pepy I-mid VI	VI.2-4	LD II, 110 [f]
P 013	Whm-k3.j	IV.136 (No. 6),	Zāwyet el-Amwāt	PM - Dyn. VI Kanawati - Teti-Pepy I	VI.1-2	LD Text II, 61
P 014	Name Destroyed	IV.136 (No. 7),	Zāwyet el-Amwāt	PM - Dyn. VI Harpur - VI? Kanawati - Pepy I-mid VI	V.2-4	Prisse, 'Lettre à M. Champollion Figeac' in <i>Rev. Arch.</i> i (1844) 727, fig. on 727
P 015	Name Unknown	IV.136 (No. 8a),	Zāwyet el-Amwāt	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	LD Text II, 62
P 016	Špss-k3.w	IV.137 (No. 9),	Zāwyet el-Amwāt	PM - Dyn. VI Kanawati - Pepy I-mid VI	V.2-4	LD Text II, 63 LD II, 110[l-n]
P 017	Bjw	IV.137 (No. 10),	Zāwyet el-Amwāt	PM - Dyn. VI Kanawati - Pepy I-mid VI	VI.2-4	LD Text II, p. 64 LD II, 110 [o]
P 018	M3	IV.137 (No. 11),	Zāwyet el-Amwāt	PM - Dyn. VI	VI	LD Text II, p. 64 LD II, 110 [q]
P 019	Nj-ḥnh-Ppjj/ Hnmw-ḥtp-ḥppj	IV.137-8 (No. 14),	Zāwyet el-Amwāt	PM - Dyn. VI Harpur - VI.2-7 Kanawati - Pepy I	VI.2-7	Varille, <i>Ni-ankh-Pepi</i> , 1-3, pls. ix, lxx
P 020	Jpjj	IV.161,	Beni Hassan	PM - OK; Harpur - VI	VI	Garstang, <i>ASAE</i> V, 215-228, figs. 26-7
P 021	Srf-k3.j	IV.187-8 (No. 1), el-Sheikh Sa'īd		PM - OK Harpur - VI.3-4E Kanawati - late Djedkare	V.9-VI.4E	Davies, <i>Sheik Said</i> , 10-14, pls. iii-vi
P 022	Wr-jr-n.j	IV.188-9 (No. 2), el-Sheikh Sa'īd		PM - OK Harpur - V.8E Kanawati - early Unis	V.8-9	Davies, <i>Sheik Said</i> , 14-24, pls. viii-xvi
P 023	Mrw/Bhj	IV.189 (No. 3), el-Sheikh Sa'īd		PM - OK Harpur - VI.5 Kanawati - Teti - Pepy I	VI.1-5	Davies, <i>Sheik Said</i> , 24-7, pl. xvii
P 024	W'jw/Jjjw	IV.189-191 (No. 4), el-Sheikh Sa'īd		PM - OK Harpur - VI.3-4E Kanawati - Merenre - beginning Pepy II	VI.3-4	Davies, <i>Sheik Said</i> , 27-9, pls. xxi-xxiv
P 025	Mrw	IV.191 (No. 5), el-Sheikh Sa'īd		PM - OK Kanawati - early mid Pepy II	VI.4-5	Davies, <i>Sheik Said</i> , 30-1, pls. xxii, xxv, xxvi
P 026	Ttj-ḥnh/Jj-m-ḥtp	IV.191-2 (No. 6), el-Sheikh Sa'īd		PM - OK Harpur - VI.2-7 Kanawati - Teti-Pepy I	VI.1-7	Davies, <i>Sheik Said</i> , 31-4, pls. xxvii-xxx
P 027	□pj	IV. 192 (22 Davies), el-Sheikh Sa'īd		PM - OK Kanawati - 1st half Pepy II	VI.4-5	Davies, <i>Sheik Said</i> , 34-5, pl. xxxi
P 028	Ppjj-ḥnh-wr	IV.239, Quseir el-Amarna		PM - Dyn. VI Temp. Merenre I - Pepy II Harpur - VI.3-4E Kanawati - early Pepy II	VI.3-4	M. Chabān, <i>ASAE</i> III, 250-3 El-Khouli / Kanawati, <i>Quseir el-Amarna</i> , 1-32, pl. 28 Kanawati, <i>BACE</i> 14, 55-6, fig.9
P 029	Ḥwn-wh	IV.239-41, Quseir el-Amarna		PM - Dyn VI Kanawati - Pepy I late	VI.2L	M. Quibell, <i>ASAE</i> III, 254-8; El-Khouli / Kanawati, <i>Quseir el-Amarna</i> , 33-57, pls. 32-46
P 030	Nb-jb	IV.242 (D2), Deir el-Gabrāwī		PM - OK Kanawati - VI.2M	VI.2M	Davies, <i>Deir el-Gebrāwī</i> II, 33-4, pl. xxi [top right] Kanawati, <i>Gebrawi</i> I, 83-86, pl. 60
P 031	Hnkḳw/Httj	IV.242 (No. 39), Deir el-Gabrāwī		PM - OK Davies - Pepy I Kanawati - VI.1L	VI.1L-2	Davies, <i>Deir el-Gebrāwī</i> II, 31-3, pl. xxviii Kanawati, <i>Gebrawi</i> I, 21-36, pl. 36-40
P 032	Jsj/R'-ḥm	IV.242 (No. 46), Deir el-Gabrāwī		PM - OK Kanawati - VI.2	VI.2	Davies, <i>Deir el-Gebrāwī</i> II, 33 Kanawati, <i>Gebrawi</i> I, 79-82, pl. 58b
P 033	Hnkḳw/Jj.f	IV.242 (No. 67), Deir el-Gabrāwī		PM - OK Kanawati - VI.2 E-M	VI.2	Davies, <i>Deir el-Gebrāwī</i> II, 27-32, pls. xxiii-xxvi Kanawati, <i>Gebrawi</i> I, 60-78, pl. 51-57
P 034	□m-R'°Jsj	IV.243 (No. 72), Deir el-Gabrāwī		PM - OK Kanawati - VI.1L-2E	VI.1L-2E	Davies, <i>Deir el-Gebrāwī</i> II, 19-27, pl. xvi-xxi Kanawati, <i>Gebrawi</i> I, 37-59, pl. 42-50
P 035	Name Lost	IV.243 (No. 95), Deir el-Gabrāwī		PM - OK Kanawati - VI.2M	VI.2M	Davies, <i>Deir el-Gebrāwī</i> II, 34, pl. xxi Kanawati, <i>Gebrawi</i> I, 87-90, pl. 61
P 036	□tp-nb	IV.243 (No. 2), Deir el-Gabrāwī		PM - Dyn. VI Kanawati - VI.4-5	VI.4-5	Davies, <i>Deir el-Gebrāwī</i> I, 24 Kanawati, <i>Gebrawi</i> II, 74-8, pl. 59-60
P 037	Jbj	V.243 (No. 8), Deir el-Gabrāwī		PM - OK Harpur - VI.4E Kanawati - VI.3-4	VI.3-4E	Davies, <i>Deir el-Gebrāwī</i> I, 8-24, pl. i-xx Kanawati (1977) in: <i>SAK</i> 5, 123-9 Kanawati, <i>Gebrawi</i> II, 11-73, pl. 66-75

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P 038a	<i>D^cw</i>	IV.244-5 (No. 12), Deir el-Gabrāwī		PM - Dyn. VI Kanawati - middle to late Pepy II	VI.5-6	Davies, <i>Deir el-Gebrāwī</i> II, 1-13, pls. iii-xii Kanawati (1977) in: <i>JEA</i> 63, 59-62 Romano / Robins (1994) in: <i>JARCE</i> 31, 21-32, figs. 1-8
P 038b	<i>D^cw/Šm3j</i>	IV.244-5 (No. 12), Deir el-Gabrāwī		PM - Dyn. VI Kanawati - VI.3-4	VI.3-4	Davies, <i>Deir el-Gebrāwī</i> II, 1-13, pls. iii-xii Kanawati (1977) in: <i>JEA</i> 63, 59-62 Romano / Robins (1994) in: <i>JARCE</i> 31, 21-32, figs. 1-8
P 039	<i>Nfr-nf-hwt</i>	IV.246 (No. 42), Deir el-Gabrāwī		PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Davies, <i>Deir el-Gebrāwī</i> I, 26, pls. xxi, xxiii
P 040	<i>Snb-sn</i>	IV.246 (No. 28), Deir el-Gabrāwī		PM - Dyn. VI	VI	Davies, <i>Deir el-Gebrāwī</i> I, 25, pl. xxiii
P 041	<i>Nfr-tp-w3</i>	IV.246 (No. 41), Deir el-Gabrāwī		PM - Dyn. VI Kanawati - end VI or shortly after	VI.L	Davies, <i>Deir el-Gebrāwī</i> I, 26, pls. xxi, xxiii Kanawati, <i>Gebrāwī</i> II, 90-92, pl. 64-66
P 042	<i>Nj-^cnh-Ppjj/Sbk- hṭp/Hpj-km</i>	IV.247 (A 1), Meir		PM - Dyn. VI Temp. Pepy Harpur - VI.4 Kanawati - middle Pepy II	VI.4-6	Blackman / Apted, <i>Meir</i> V, 1-15, pls. i-xiii
P 043	<i>Ppjj-^cnh/Hnj-km</i>	IV.247-9 (A 2), Meir		PM - Dyn. VI Temp. Pepy II Harpur - VI.4-5 Kanawati - late-end Pepy II	VI.4-6	Blackman / Apted, <i>Meir</i> V, 16-56, pls. xvi-xxxiv Fischer (1978) in: <i>ZAS</i> 105, 42-53, figs. 2-3
P 044	<i>Ppj</i>	IV.254 (D 1), Meir		PM - OK	IV-VI	Blackman / Apted, <i>Meir</i> V, 57-58, pls. xlv-xlvi
P 045	<i>Ppjj-^cnh-hrj- jb/Nfr-k3.j/Hnj</i>	IV.254-5 (D 2), Meir		PM - Dyn. VI Temp. Pepy II Harpur - VI.7 Kanawati - Mernere-early Pepy II	VI.3-4	Blackman, <i>Meir</i> IV, 1-52, pls. i-xxvi Fischer (1978) in: <i>ZAS</i> 105, 42-53
P 046	<i>Mnjw</i>	IV.255 (E 1), Meir		PM - OK Harpur - VI.6-7? Kanawati - middle VI	VI.M-L	Blackman / Apted, <i>Meir</i> V, 58-9, pl. xlviii
P 047	<i>Ppjj-^cnh</i>	IV.255 (E 3), Meir		PM - Dyn. VI Temp. Pepy II (?)	VI.4-6	Blackman, <i>Meir</i> I p. 7, n.4
P 048	<i>Dḃ(ḥ)-dd</i>	(A1), El-Hammāmiya		Kanawati - early Dyn. V	V.E	El-Khouli / Kanawati, <i>El-Hammamiya</i> , 20-25, pls. 28-30
P 049	<i>K3(ḥ)-hnt</i>	V.7 (A2), El-Hammāmiya		PM - OK Kanawati - early Dyn. V	V.E	El-Khouli / Kanawati, <i>El-Hammamiya</i> , 26-53, pls. 6-17, 35-51
P 050	<i>K3(ḥ)-hnt</i>	V.8-9 (A3), El-Hammāmiya		PM - OK Kanawati - V.1	V.1	El-Khouli / Kanawati, <i>El-Hammamiya</i> , 54-66, pls. 56-70
P 051	<i>R^c-hṭp</i>	(C5), El-Hammāmiya		Kanawati - early to middle Dyn. V	V.E-M	El-Khouli / Kanawati, <i>El-Hammamiya</i> , 72-5, pl. 73
P 052	<i>B3w.j</i>	(B6 & 7) El-Hawawish		Kanawati - VIII, probably second half	VI.7-FIP	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> IX 33-37, 40, figs. 16-17
P 053	<i>Mmj</i>	(B12), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - late Pepy I	VI.2L	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VII, 18-22, figs. 9-11
P 054	Name lost	(B62), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - middle Pepy II	VI.5	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> IX, 38-39, fig. 19
P 055	<i>B3w.j</i>	(BA14), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - early-middle Pepy II	VI.4-5	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VII, 36-39, figs. 22b-25
P 056	<i>Jn-it./Bhnt</i>	(BA63), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - early-middle Pepy II	VI.4-5	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VII, 36-38, figs. 22b-25
P 057	Name Lost [Woman]	Finds, El-Hawawish		Florence Museum - OK	V-VI	Florence Museum 05/027 www.globalegyptianmuseum.org/detail.aspx?id=10098 accessed 22/01/2010
P 058	<i>Jjj/Mrjj/Jdjj</i>	(C9), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - early Pepy II	VI.4	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VII, 14-17, figs. 7-8
P 059	<i>Mrrw...</i>	(F12), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - Teti, probably early	VI.1E	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> IX, 15-18, figs. 6-7
P 060	<i>Hnj</i>	(G23), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - early VI?	VI.E	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VII, 7-8, fig. 1
P 061	<i>Hzzj Mnw/Zzzj</i>	(G42), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - middle Pepy II	VI.5	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VII, 9-13, figs. 2-6
P 062	<i>Nhwt-dšr/Mrjj</i>	(G95), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - end Teti-beg. Pepy I	VI.1L-2E	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> , VIII, 7-13, figs. 3-4
P 063	Name lost	(G119), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - Pepy I-beg. Pepy II	VI.2-4	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> , IX, 24-7, fig. 12
P 064	<i>B3w(ḥ)?</i>	(G126), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - end Teti-beg. Pepy I	VI.1L-2E	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> IX, 59-31, figs. 14-15
P 065	<i>Gḥs3/Nbjj</i>	V.18 (GA11), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - late Pepy II-beg. VIII	VI.6-7	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VII, 39-42, figs. 26-32
P 066	<i>Hnj-^cnhw</i>	(H15), El-Hawawish		Harpur - VIII-FIP Kanawati - early-middle Pepy II	VI.4-FIP	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> IV, 32-37, figs. 22-7
P 067	<i>Špsj-pw- Mnw/Hnj/Hn- ^cnhw/Hn-^cnh</i>	(H24), El-Hawawish		Harpur - VI.7 Kanawati - late Pepy II	VI.6-7	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> II, 7-48, figs. 1-27
P 068	<i>K3-hp/Ttj-jkr</i>	V.19 (H26), el-Hawawish		Harpur - VI.5-6 Kanawati - middle Pepy II	VI.5-6	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> I, 12-37, figs. 5-25
P 069	Name lost	(J2), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - VIII, probably first half	VI.7E-M	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VIII, 24-25, fig. 8
P 070	<i>B3wj</i>	(K4), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - early Pepy II	VI.4	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VIII, 35-7, figs. 23, 26[b]
P 071	<i>Jr.t</i> (woman)	(K5), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - late Pepy I-Mernere	VI.2L-4	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VIII, 38-41, 60-1, fig. 32[b]
P 072	<i>Dw3-Mnw</i>	(L6), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - Neuserre, or slightly earlier	V.5-6	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VI, 15-22, figs. 4-6
P 073	<i>K3r/Ppjj-nfr</i>	V.18 (L31), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - late Pepy I-early Pepy II	VI.2L-4	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VI, 34-38, figs. 13-16
P 074	<i>Ttj/K3.j-hp/Tt</i>	(M8), El-Hawawish		Harpur - VI.4-5 Kanawati - early Pepy II	VI.4-5	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> III, 7-32, figs. 1-21
P 075	<i>ḥnhw</i>	(M21), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - early Djedkare	V.8E	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> V, 58-62, figs. 23-4
P 076	□ <i>sjj-Mnw</i>	V.19 (M22), El-Hawawish		Harpur - V.8 or later Kanawati - V.8E	V.8-9	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> IV, 7-31, figs. 6-16
P 077	<i>Mmj</i>	(M23), El-Hawawish		Harpur - V.8E Kanawati - V.8E	V.8E	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> V, 37-51, 20-22, figs. 11-18
P 078	<i>Hm-Mnw</i>	V.19 (M43), El-Hawawish		Harpur - VI.1 Kanawati - begin. Unis	V.9-VI.1	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> V, 7-25, figs. 6-9
P 079	Name lost	(M52), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - Mernere-beg. Pepy II	VI.3-4	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> X, 7-15, figs. 1, 3, 6[a]
P 080	<i>Ttj</i>	(N20), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - late Pepy I - Mernere	VI.2L-3	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VI, 52-54, figs. 23, 26[b]
P 081	<i>W3h-...</i>	(Q2), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - late Pepy I	VI.2L	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VI, 39-40, figs. 17, 25
P 082	<i>Krrj</i>	(Q15), El-Hawawish		Kanawati - late Pepy I	VI.2L	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VIII, 47-51, figs. 20-22
P 083	<i>3tt-k3</i> (woman)	Finds, El-Hawawish		Kanawati - Dyn. VI middle	VI.M	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VI, 60, fig. 29[b]
P 084	□ <i>n-w.t -hr</i> (woman)	Finds, El-Hawawish		Kanawati - Dyn. VI middle	VI.M	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VI, 60, fig. 14[a]
P 085	<i>Twtj</i> (woman)	Finds, El-Hawawish		Kanawati - end Dyn. VI	VI.L	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VI, 61, fig. 14[b]
P 086	<i>Ttj</i>	Finds, El-Hawawish		Kanawati - end Dyn. VI	VI.L	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VI, 61, fig. 31
P 087	<i>Mmj</i>	Finds, El-Hawawish		Kanawati - Dyn. VI	VI	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VII, 48, fig. 34[a]
P 088	<i>B3wj</i>	Finds, El-Hawawish		Kanawati - Dyn. VI.2-4	VI.2-4	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VII, 50, fig. 37[b]
P 089	Name lost	Finds, El-Hawawish		Kanawati - first half Pepy II	VI.4-5	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VIII, 61, fig. 33[b]
P 090	<i>B3wj</i>	Finds, El-Hawawish		Kanawati - Dyn. VI.1-2	VI.1-2	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VIII, 61, fig. 34[a]
P 091	<i>Mnw-m-h3.t</i>	Finds, El-Hawawish		Kanawati - Dyn. VI.1-2	VI.1-2	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> VIII, 61-2, fig. 34[b]
P 092	<i>Nbj</i>	Finds, El-Hawawish		Kanawati - Dyn. VI.4-5	VI.4-5	Kanawati, <i>El-Hawawish</i> IX, 54-5, pls. 6[a,b]

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P 093	<i>Jr.t</i> (woman)	Find, El-Hawawish				Brovarski, <i>Akhmim</i> , 120, pl. 1[b]
P 094	<i>Tmrrj</i>	V.28 (N71), Nag' el-Deir		PM - OK Harpur - VI.7-FIP? Kanawati - Mernere-early Pepy II	VI.3-FIP	Maspero (1890), <i>Rec. de Trav.</i> XIII, 71-2
P 095	<i>Špss/Jmpjj</i>	V.28 Nag' el-Deir		PM - OK	OK	Maspero, <i>Rec. de Trav.</i> XIII, 72
P 096	<i>Tw3w</i>	(N 359), Nag' el-Deir		Peck - FIP Harpur - VI.7L Kanawati - Pepy I	VI.2-FIP	Peck (1959), <i>Naga ed-Dêr</i> , 1-39, pl. ii
P 097	<i>Tmrrj</i>	(N 248), Nag' el-Deir		Peck - FIP Harpur - VI.7L Kanawati - VI.1-2	VI.1-FIP	Peck, <i>Naga ed-Dêr</i> , 40-91, pls. iii-v
P 098	<i>Mrw/Jjj</i>	(N 3737), Nag' el-Deir		Harpur - FIP Kanawati - Mernere early Pepy II	VI.3-FIP	Peck, <i>Naga ed-Dêr</i> , 92-111, pls. vii-xiv
P 099	<i>K3.j-m-nfr.t</i>	V. 35 (A3), El-Hagârsa		PM - Dyn IV Kanawati - middle V or slightly later	IV-V.M-L	Petrie, <i>Athribis</i> , 2-3, pls. xi-xii Kanawati, <i>El-Hagarsa</i> I, 11-20, pls. 18-21
P 100	<i>Nfr.t-hr</i>	(A6), El-Hagârsa		Kanawati - middle-late Dyn. V	V.M-L	Kanawati, <i>El-Hagarsa</i> I, 21-24, pl. 22
P 101	<i>Jwf.w</i>	(B8), El-Hagârsa		Kanawati - middle Pepy II	VI.5	Kanawati, <i>El-Hagarsa</i> I, 51-54, pls. 38-40
P 102	<i>ʕn-ʕnhj</i>	V. 35 (B13), El-Hagârsa		Kanawati - early-middle Pepy II	VI.4-5	Kanawati, <i>El-Hagarsa</i> I, 39-49, pls. 31-33
P 103	<i>Sbk-nfr</i>	V. 35 (B18), El-Hagârsa		PM - Dyn. VI Kanawati - early Pepy II	VI.4	Petrie, <i>Athribis</i> , 4, pl. xiii Kanawati, <i>El-Hagarsa</i> I, 25-33, pls. 24-28
P 104	<i>Hwj</i>	(B 19), El-Hagârsa		Kanawati - early Pepy II	VI.4	Kanawati, <i>El-Hagarsa</i> I, 35-37, pl. 29
P 105	<i>Mrjj</i> [II]	V. 35 (C2), El-Hagârsa		PM - Dyn. VI Temp. Pepy II Harpur - VI.4-7 Kanawati - Pepy II, poss. 2nd half of reign	VI.4-7	Petrie, <i>Athribis</i> , 3-4, pls. vii-ix Kanawati, <i>El-Hagarsa</i> I, 55-65, pls. 42-6
P 106	<i>Mrjj-ʕ3</i>	V. 34 (D18), El-Hagârsa		PM - Dyn. VI Harpur - FIP Kanawati - Dyn VIII probably early	VI.7-FIP	Petrie, <i>Athribis</i> , 3-4, pls. vii-ix Kanawati, <i>El-Hagarsa</i> III, 25-42, pls. 34-46
P 107	<i>Jdw</i> [I]	V.111, Dendera		PM - Dyn. VI Harpur - VI.3-4E Kanawati - Merenre-early Pepy II	VI.3-4	Petrie, <i>Denderah</i> , 8-9, pl. v Fischer, <i>Dendera</i> , 93-100, fig. 16
P 108	<i>Jdw</i> [II]	V.111, Dendera		PM - Dyn. VI Kanawati - Pepy II	VI.4-6	Petrie, <i>Denderah</i> , 9, pl. vii Fischer, <i>Dendera</i> , 100-3
P 109	<i>Nb.j-pw-Hr</i>	Dendera		Fischer - Dyn. VI	VI	Fischer, <i>Dendera</i> , 110
P 110	Name lost	Dendera		Fischer - Dyn. VI	VI	Fischer, <i>Dendera</i> , 110
P 111	<i>Nj.jb.w-nsw.t/Bbj</i>	V.112 (770), Dendera		Fischer - Dyn. VI- VIII Kanawati - Teti-Pepy I	VI.1-7	Fischer, <i>Dendera</i> , 114-9
P 112	<i>Mrrj/Mrr-jkr</i>	V.112, Dendera		PM - Dyn. VII Fischer - Dyn. IX Kanawati - Pepy II	VI.4-FIP	Petrie, <i>Denderah</i> , pls. viii, viii[b] Fischer, <i>Denderah</i> , 151-3, fig. 28 Kanawati, <i>SAK</i> 4, 149-160.
P 113	<i>Htp-nb(.j)</i>	Naqada		Fischer - Dyn. VI - first half Pepy II Kanawati - VI, 2nd half	VI.4-6	Fischer, <i>Coptite Nome</i> , 18-20, pl. v, fig. 2.
P 114	<i>Htp-nb(.j)</i>	Naqada		Fischer - Dyn. VI - first half Pepy II Kanawati - VI, 2nd half	VI.4-6	Fischer, <i>Coptite Nome</i> , 20-2, pl. vi.
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P 116	<i>Njj-hb-sd-Ppjj</i>	Naqada		Fischer - Dyn. VI - first half Pepy II Kanawati - VI, late Pepy II	VI.4-6	Fischer, <i>Coptite Nome</i> , 24-6, pl. viii.
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