

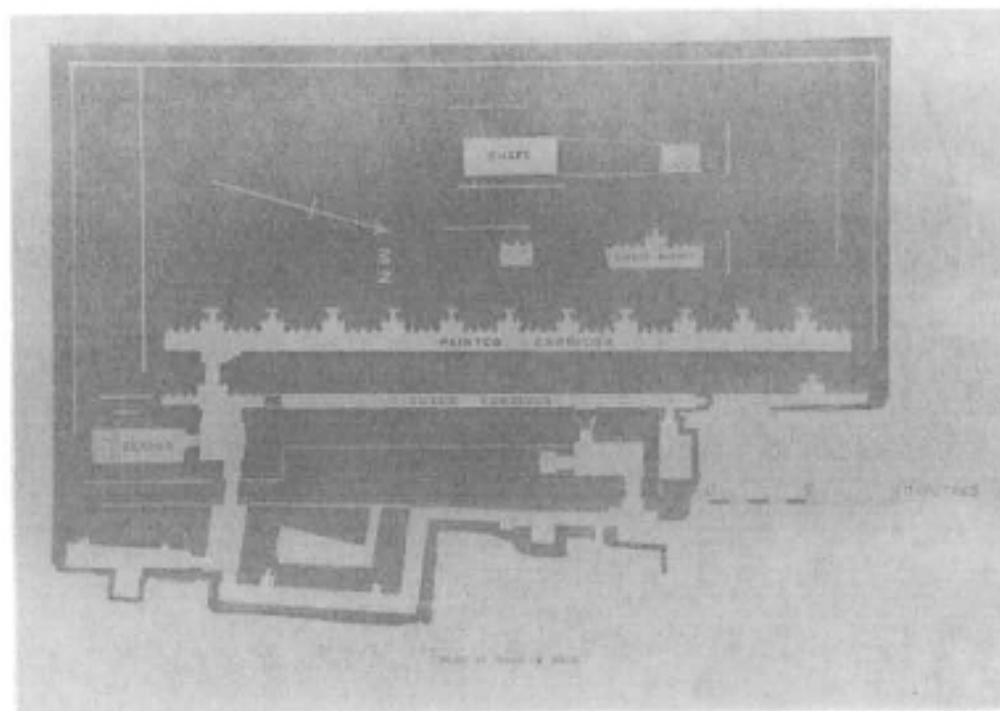
Relief Panels of Hesire

Kathryn Howley

Cairo Museum

JE 28504





a Plan of the Tomb of Hesi-Re at Sakkarah



a. Wooden Relief of Hesi-Ra seated
(Egyptian Museum, Cairo)



b. Wooden Relief of Hesi-Ra standing
(Egyptian Museum, Cairo)



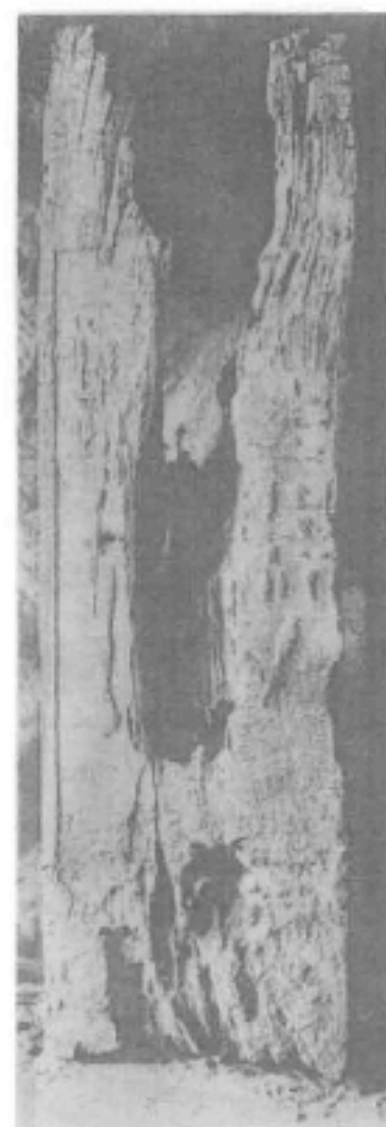
c. Wooden Relief of Hesi-Ra standing
(Egyptian Museum, Cairo)



a. Wooden Relief of Hesy-Re standing
(Egyptian Museum, Cairo)



b. Wooden Relief of Hesy-Re standing
(Egyptian Museum, Cairo)



c. Fragmentary Wooden Relief of Hesy-Re
striding (Egyptian Museum, Cairo)

Tombeaux Archaiques

SAQQARAH

A. 3.

Tombeau de 1844 (10)

Catalogue.

Planches

Panneaux de bois du Musée (rebois).



Calqué sur

Photographie

Tombeau de 1844 (10)

2^e Panneau.

autographie (de)

sur photographie.

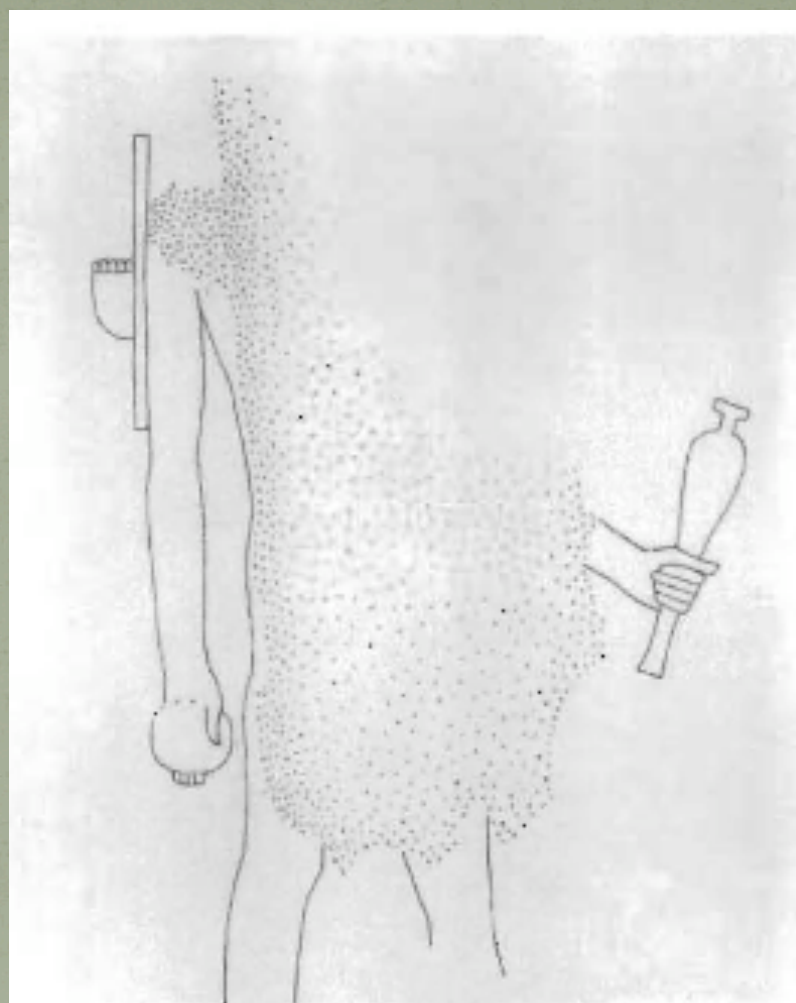
Tombeau de 8300 (4)

3^m Panneau.

sur photographie (9-)

sur photographie.





b. Drawing of Attributes in the Fragmentary Wooden Relief
of Heqy-Re striding.

North →											
Pattern A	Niches: 1 Hesy-re	2 Hesy-re	3 Hesy-re	4 Hesy-re	5 Hesy-re	6 Hesy-re	7 Hesy-re	8 Hesy-re	9 Hesy-re	10 Hesy-re	11 Hesy-re
Pattern B	Niches: 1 seated table scene (pl. Ia)	2 (striding)	3 striding	4 striding	5 striding	6 striding	7 striding	8 striding	9 striding	10 striding	
Pattern C	Niches: A receiver table scene (pl. Ia)	1 (striding)	2 striding	3 striding	4 striding	5 striding	6 striding	7 striding	8 striding	9 striding	Z giver fragmentary relief (pl. IIc)
Pattern D	Niches: 1 (passive active) offering list table scene (pl. Ia)	2 more active (pl. Ib)	3 (passive active) offering list	4 (passive active) less active (pl. IIa)	5 (passive active) offering list	6 (passive active) offering list	7 (passive active) offering list	8 (passive active) offering list	9 (passive active) offering list	10 (passive active) offering list	10' active offering list fragmentary relief (pl. IIc)

Fig. 1. A partial reconstruction of the wooden reliefs of Hesy-re

Niches: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
passive (pl. Ia)	more active (pl. Ib)	more passive (pl. Ic)	less active (pl. IIa)	less passive (pl. IIb)	more active (pl. Ib)	more passive (pl. Ic)	less active (pl. IIa)	less passive (pl. IIb)	more active (pl. Ib)	active (pl. IIc)
right shoulder:										
scribal equip- ment	bare	scribal equip- ment	scribal equip- ment	scribal equip- ment	bare	scribal equip- ment	scribal equip- ment	scribal equip- ment	bare	scribal equip- ment
left hand:										
staff and wand	staff and scribal equip- ment	empty	staff	staff	staff and scribal equip- ment	empty	staff	staff	staff and scribal equip- ment	As vase
right hand:										
empty	wand	empty	wand	wand	wand	empty	wand	wand	wand	disk of Re

TABLE XV (1976)

Fig. 2. A reconstruction of the wooden reliefs of Hezy re with the pattern of the attributes

Third Dynasty Private Sculpture

Müge Durusu
7 March 2011



Nesa Standing
Musée du Louvre
N 39 (A 38)





Braceles from the Tomb of
Hetep-Heres I, 4th Dynasty



Sepa Standing
Musée du Louvre
N 38 (A 37)



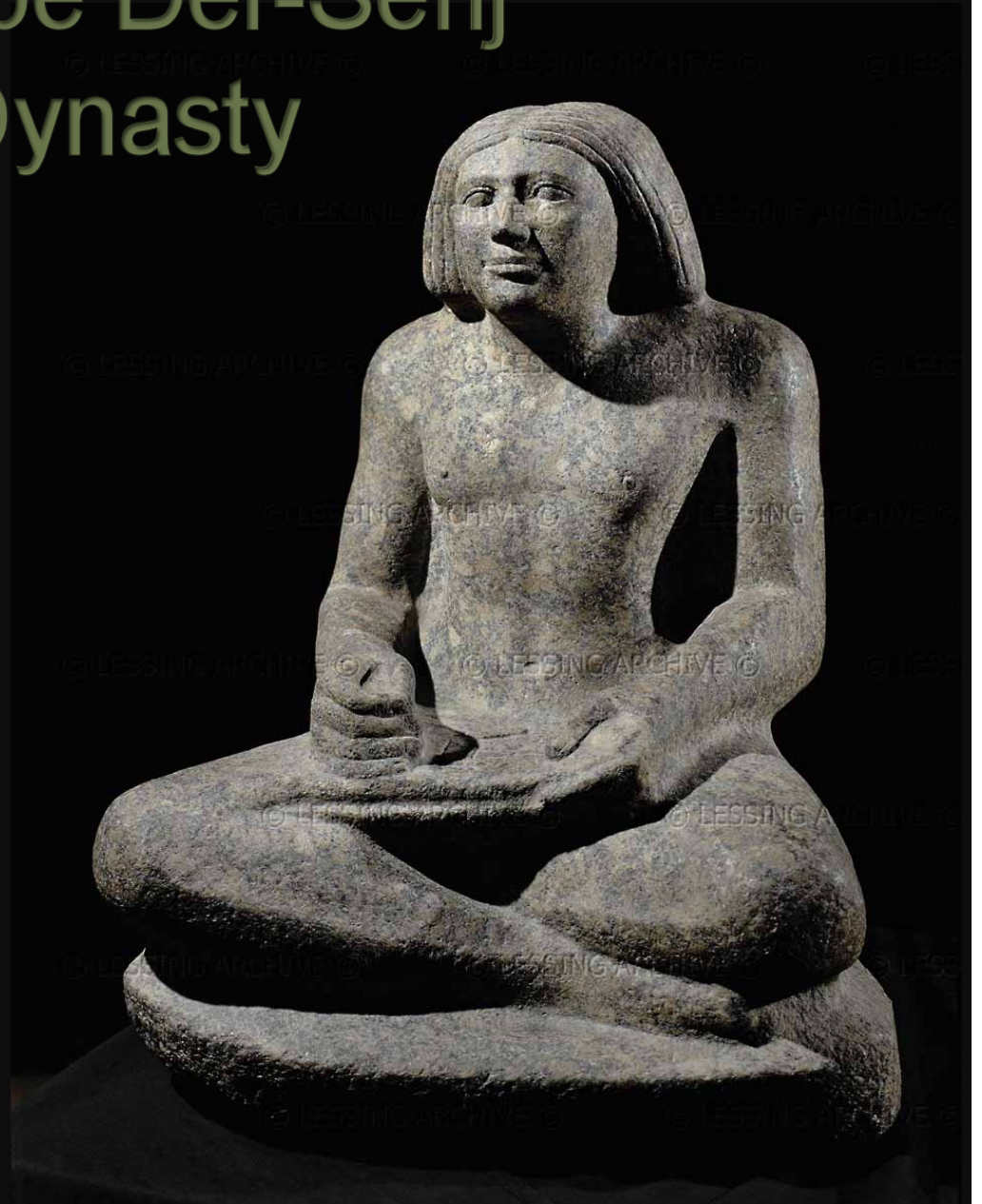






Ankh Seated
with Clasped
Hands
Musée du Louvre
N 40 (A 39)

Scribe Der-Senj 5th Dynasty



Statues of Rahotep and Nofret



Meidum,
4th Dynasty

Amanda Davis

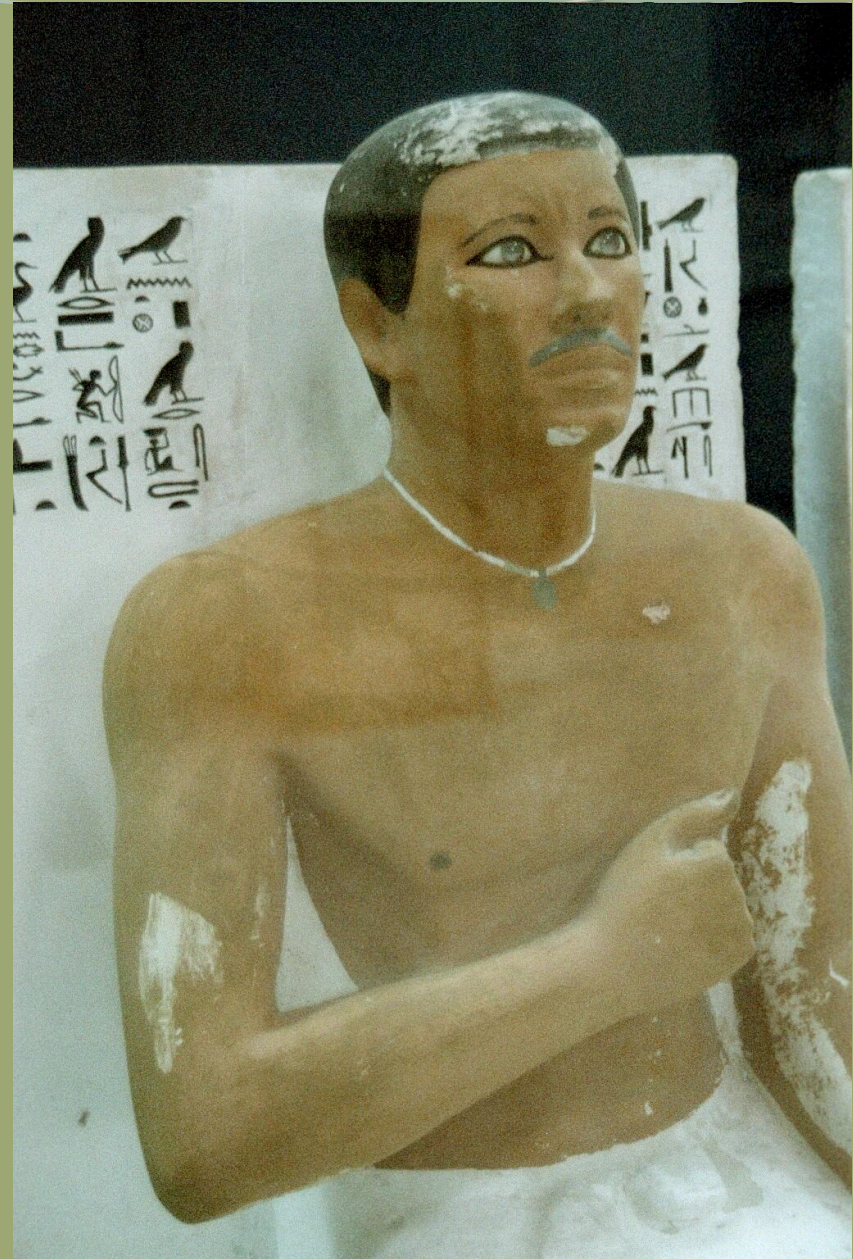
MEDITERRANEAN SEA

















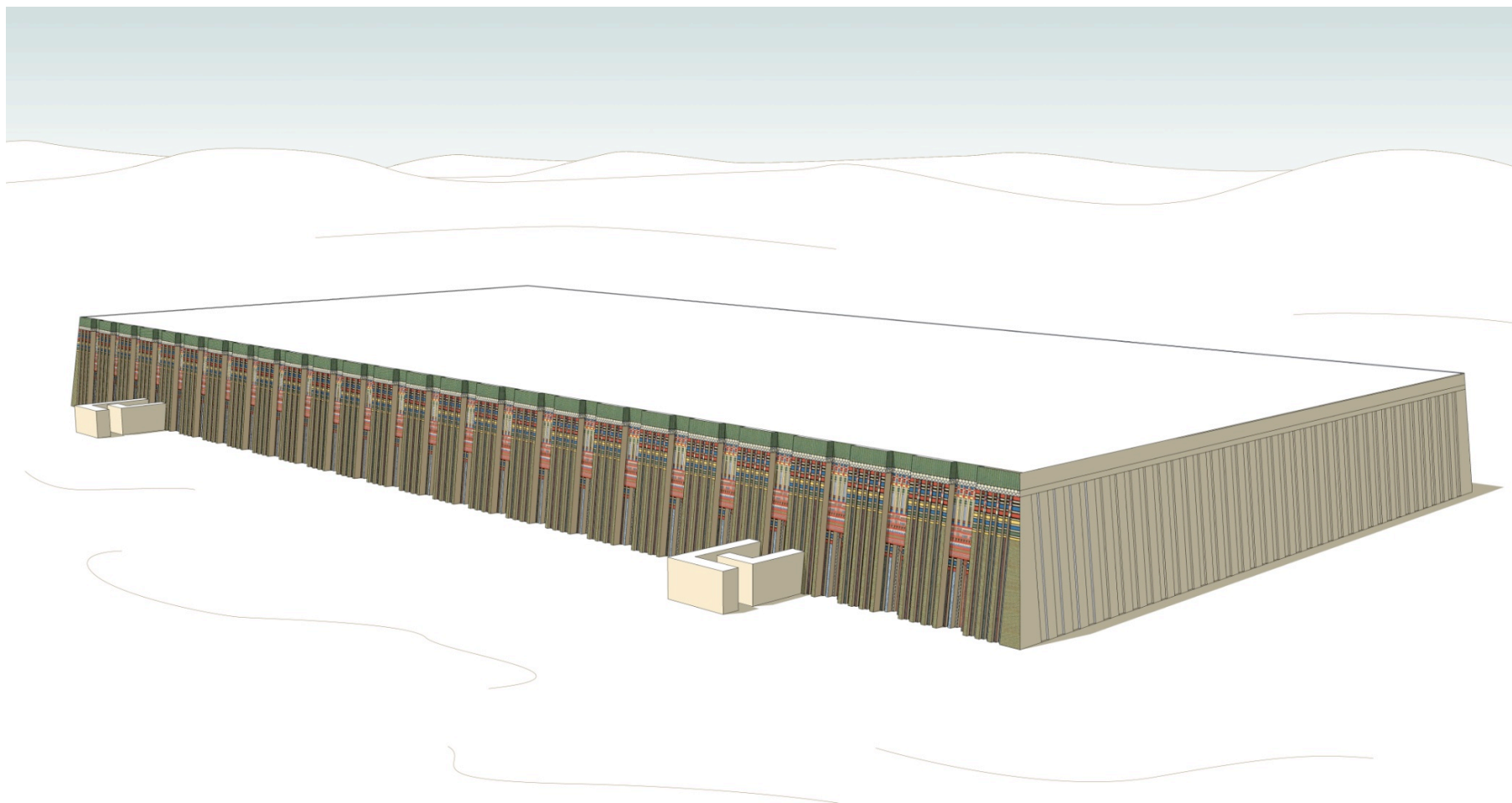


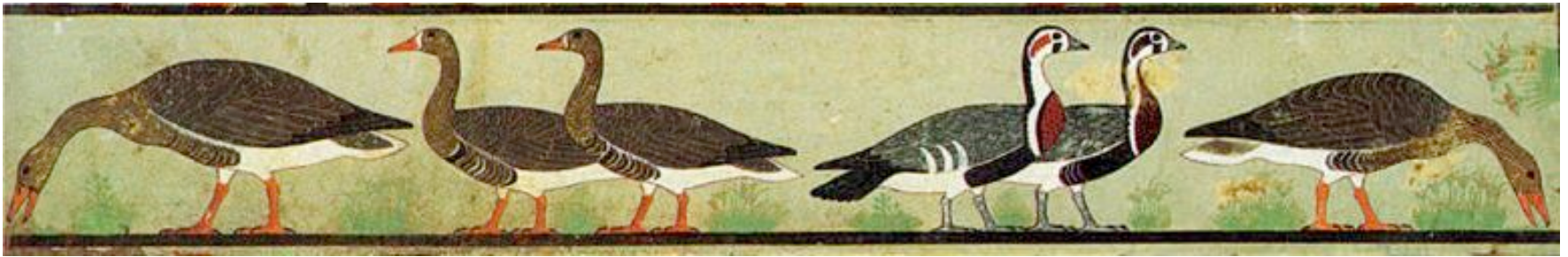


Tomb of Nefermaat and
Atet/Itet at Meidum

Oliver Weerasinghe





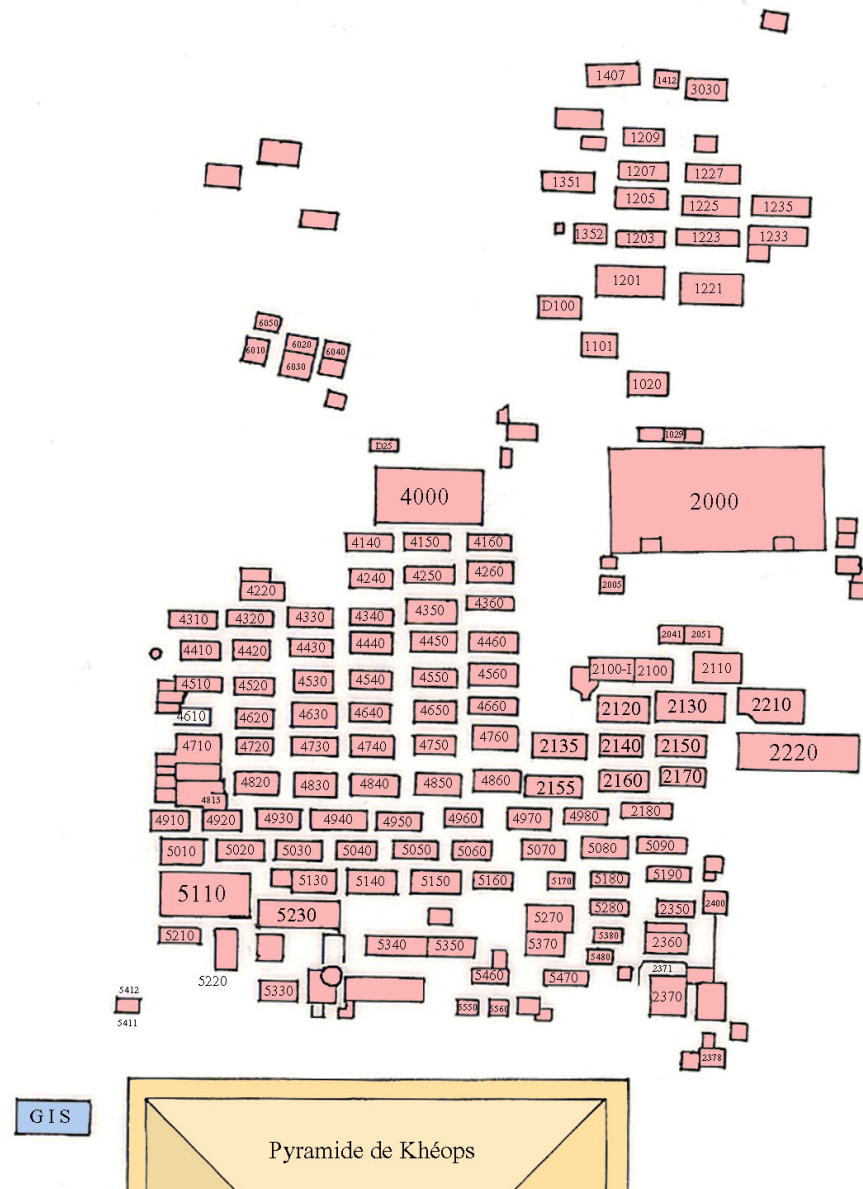


Slab Stela of Wepemnefret



Peter Johnson
3-7-11

Giza



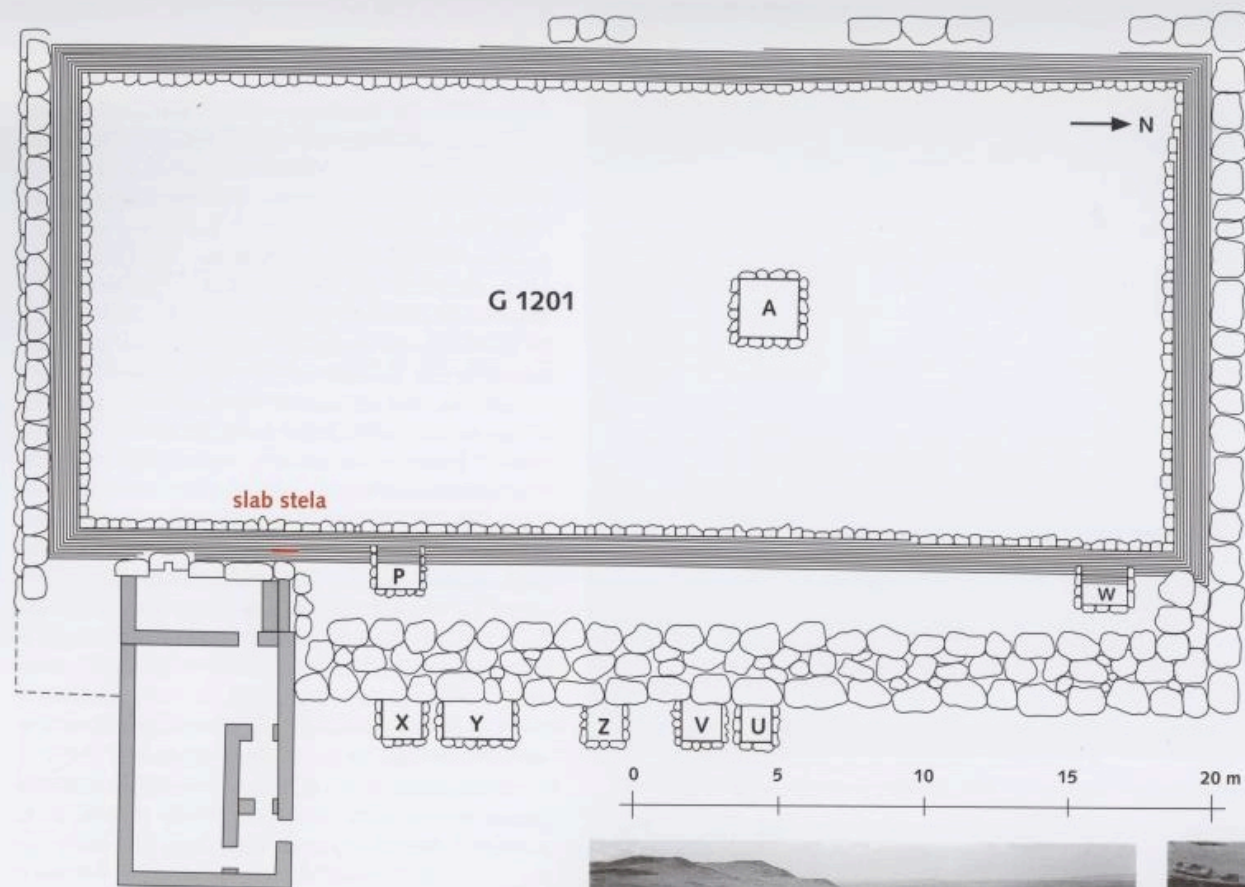


Fig. 7. Plan of the mastaba of Wepemnefret, G 1201, after Reisner, *Giza Necropolis 1*, Map 4. Redrawn by Ruth Bigio



Fig. 8. General view of the Western Cemetery, with the excavated chapel of Wepemnefret, G 1201, indicated at left. April 24, 1904. HU-MFA Expedition photograph, George Reisner, A 10865



Fig. 9. Excavated chapel of Wepemnefret, G 1201, looking west from top of G 1151, Nefer-qed. March, 1904. HU-MFA Expedition photograph, George Reisner, A 10896



Fig. 10. Chapel of Wepemnefret, G 1201, with plaster covering over slab stela, looking southwest. March, 1905. HU-MFA Expedition photograph, George Reisner, 8 11072



Fig. 11. Chapel of Wepemnefret, G 1201, general view of exposed slab stela and subsequent monolithic false door, looking southwest. 1904-1905. HU-MFA Expedition photograph, George Reisner, A 11591

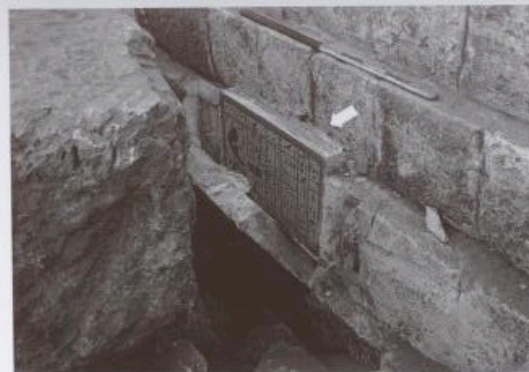


Fig. 12. Chapel of Wepemnefret, G 1201, with slab stela exposed, looking southwest. 1905. HU-MFA Expedition photograph, George Reisner, 8 11810



Fig. 13. Chapel of Wepemnefret, G 1201, experimental photographic composite of recent stela photograph repositioned within original excavation photograph. Based on color stela photograph by Bruce White from 1998, and HU-MFA Expedition photograph 8 11810 from 1905 (above, fig. 12). Digital composite by the author

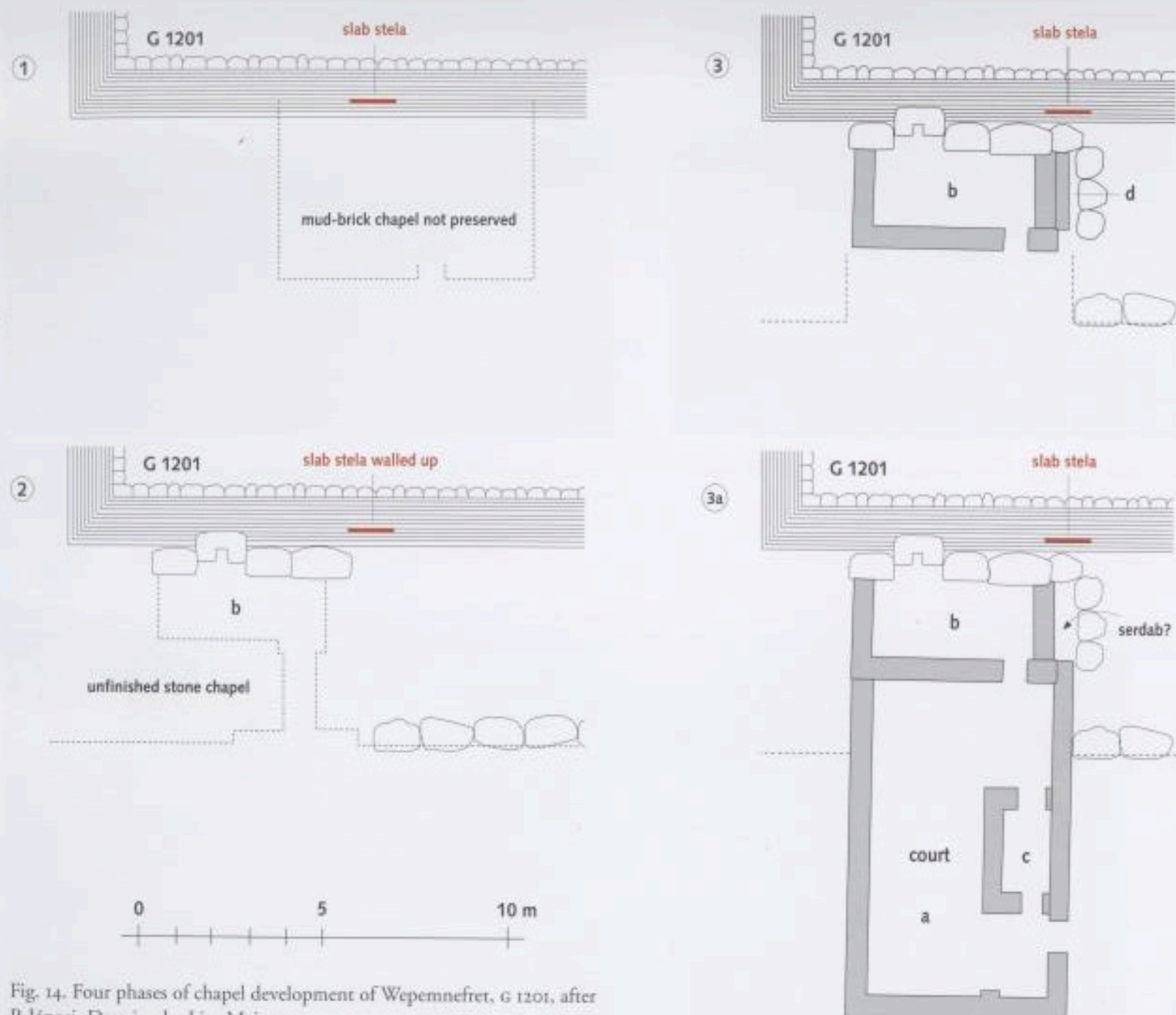


Fig. 14. Four phases of chapel development of Wepemnefret, G 1201, after P. Jánosi. Drawing by Liza Majerus





Fig. 16. Facsimile drawing of the Wepemnefret stela from G 1201, showing carved areas with painted detail removed



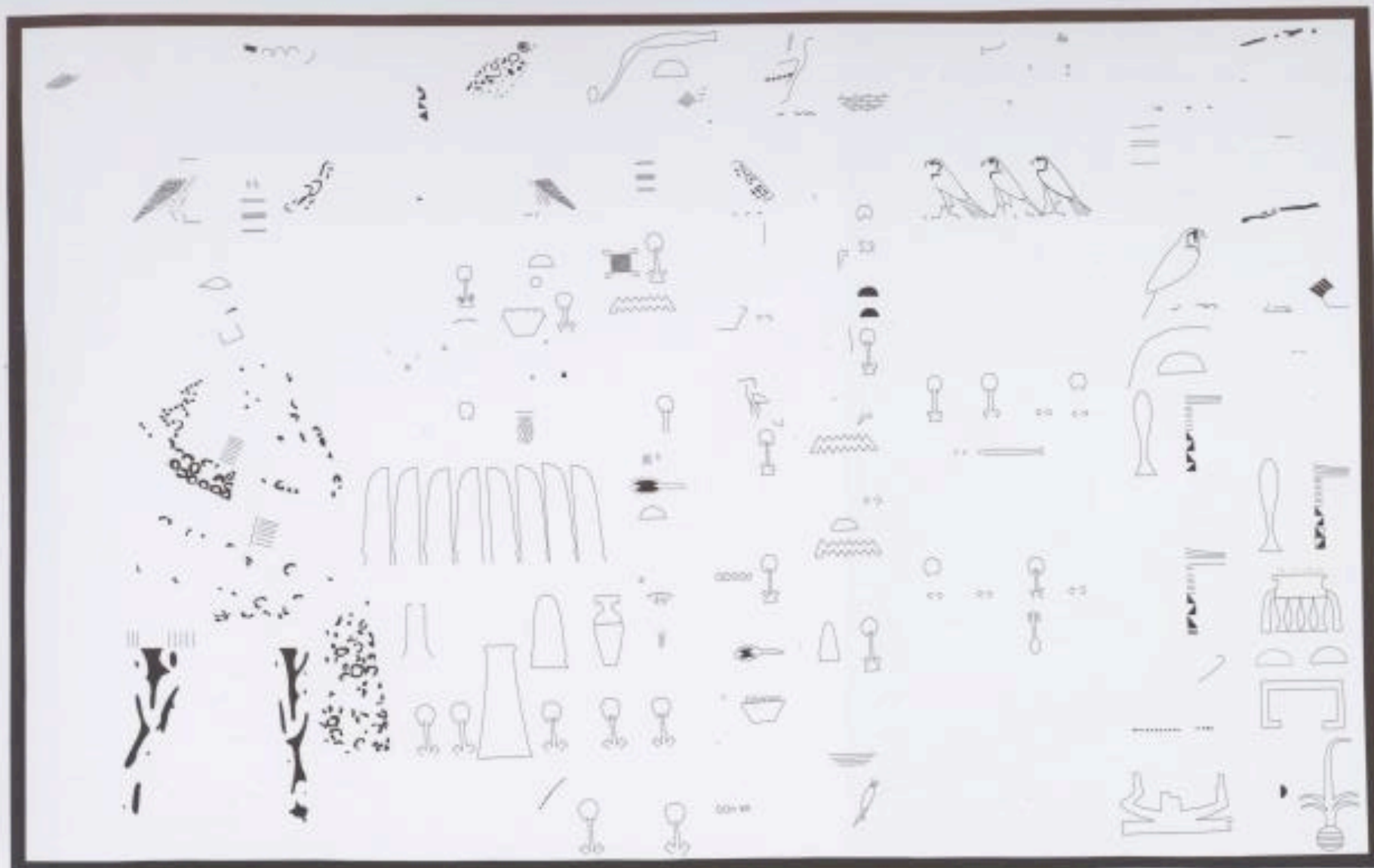


Fig. 17. Facsimile drawing of the Wepemnefret stela from G 1201, showing major painted areas with carved areas removed





Fig. 19. Detail from the Wepemnefret stela, G 1201, showing preservation of garment polychromy. 1905. HU-MFA Expedition photograph, George Reisner, B 11762



Fig. 20. The same detail as in fig. 19. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and Metropolitan Museum of Art. 1998, Bruce White



Fig. 21. Detail of Section c of the Wepemnefret stela from G 1201. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and Metropolitan Museum of Art. 1998, Bruce White



Fig. 22. Detail of Sections a and c of the Wepemnefret stela from G 1201. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and Metropolitan Museum of Art. 1998, Bruce White



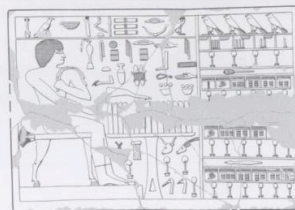
Fig. 18. Detail of Section A of the Wepemnefret stela from G 1201. Hearst Museum of Anthropology and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. 1998. Bruce White



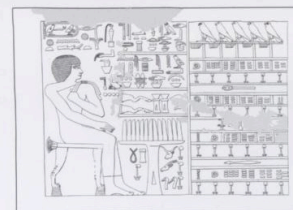
Fig. 289. Tablet of Niankhtet/Tetenankh; Liverpool Museum; Weill, *Ile et IIIe Dynasties*, p. 226; Vandier, *Manuel* I, p. 754, fig. 498. Archaic Period—Dynasty 3 (see also above, Chapter 4, fig. 215).



G 1201 Wepemnefret



G 1203 Kanefer



G 1205 Khufu-nakht



G 1207 Nefer



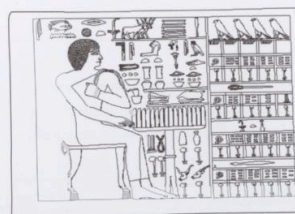
G 1223 Kaiemah



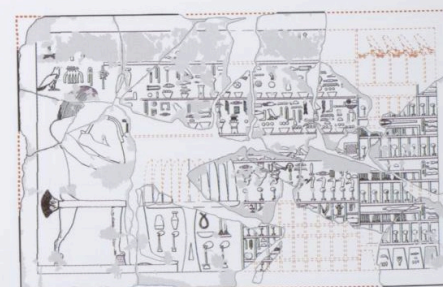
G 1225 Nefret-iabet



G 1227 Setji-hekenet



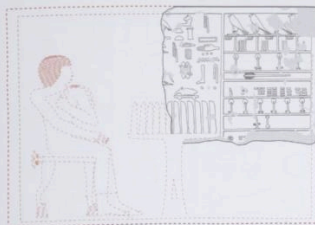
G 1235 Ini



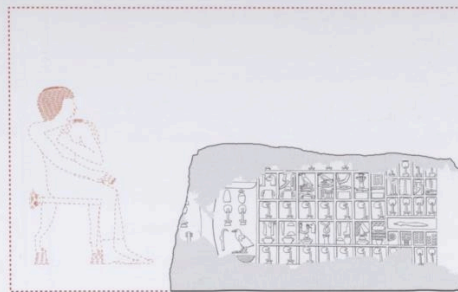
G 2120 Seshat-sekhentiu

0 5 10 cm
+++++

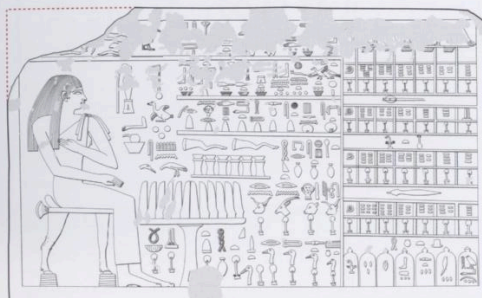
Fig. 213. Comparison chart of all slab stelae reduced to the same relative scale



G 2135



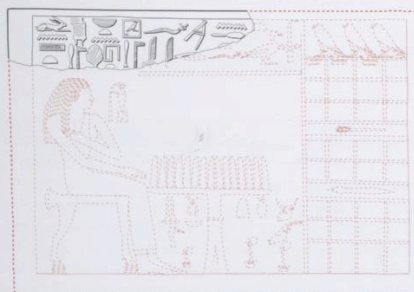
G 2155 Kaninisut(?)



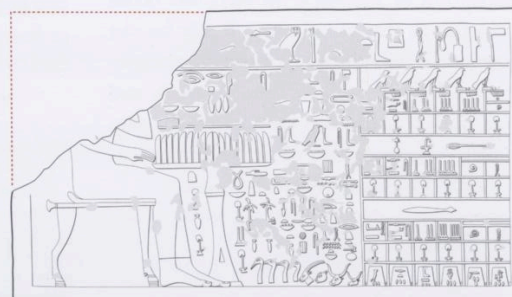
G 4140 Meretites



G 4150 Iunu



G 4840 Wenshet



G 4860

Fig. 213 (continued). Comparison chart of all slab stelae reduced to the same relative scale

0 5 10 cm
+++++



Seated Statue of the
Vizier Hemiunu

Fourth Dynasty (reign
of Khufu)

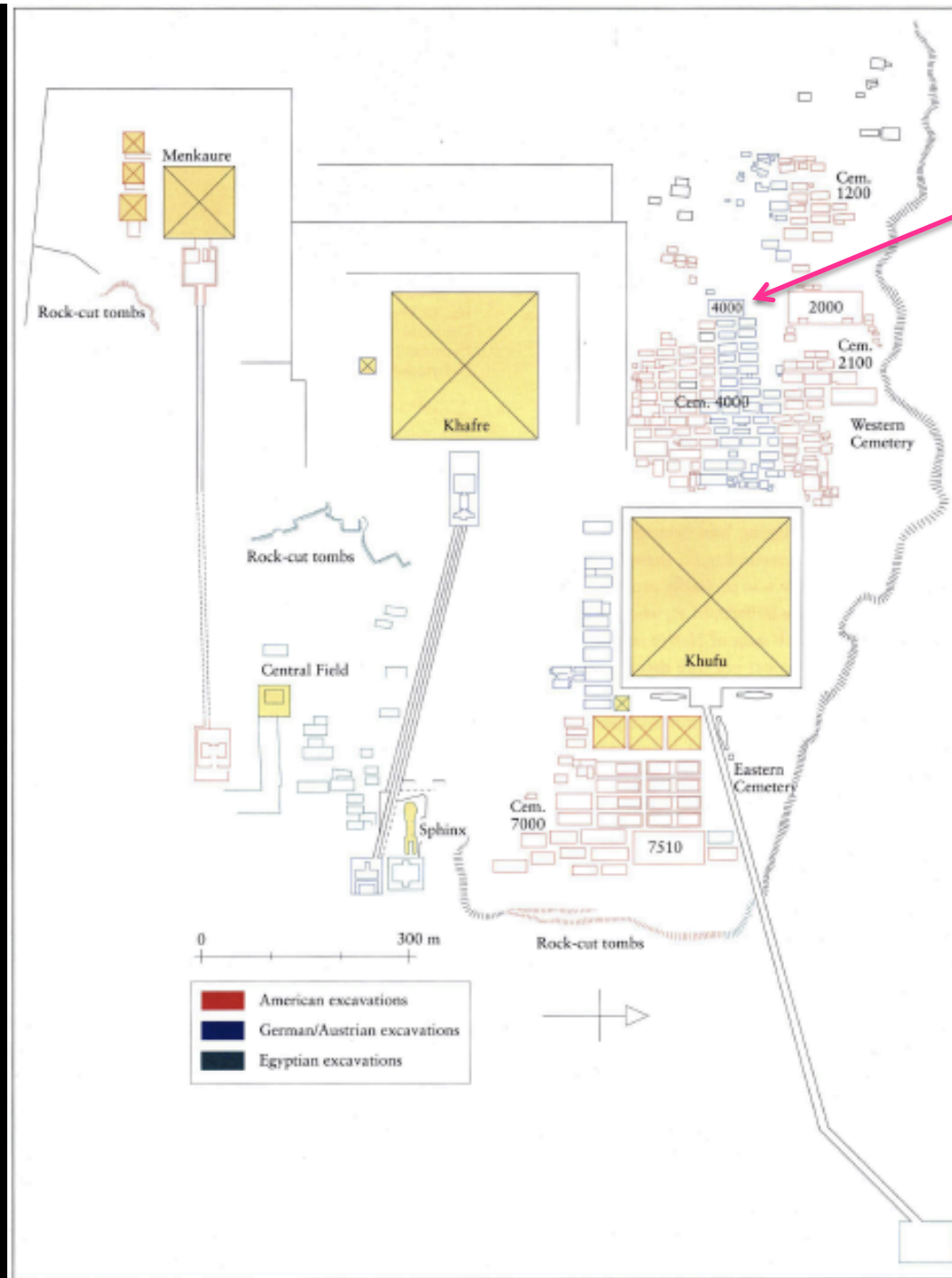
Limestone
H: 155.5 cm
W: 61.5 cm

Giza West Cemetery
G 4000

Roemer- und
Pelizaeus Museum
Hildesheim 1962







G 4000
Mastaba of
Hemiunu

Fig. 16. Schematic map of the Giza pyramid complex, showing the excavation excavations of the major monuments. Drawing by E. J. M. M. M.

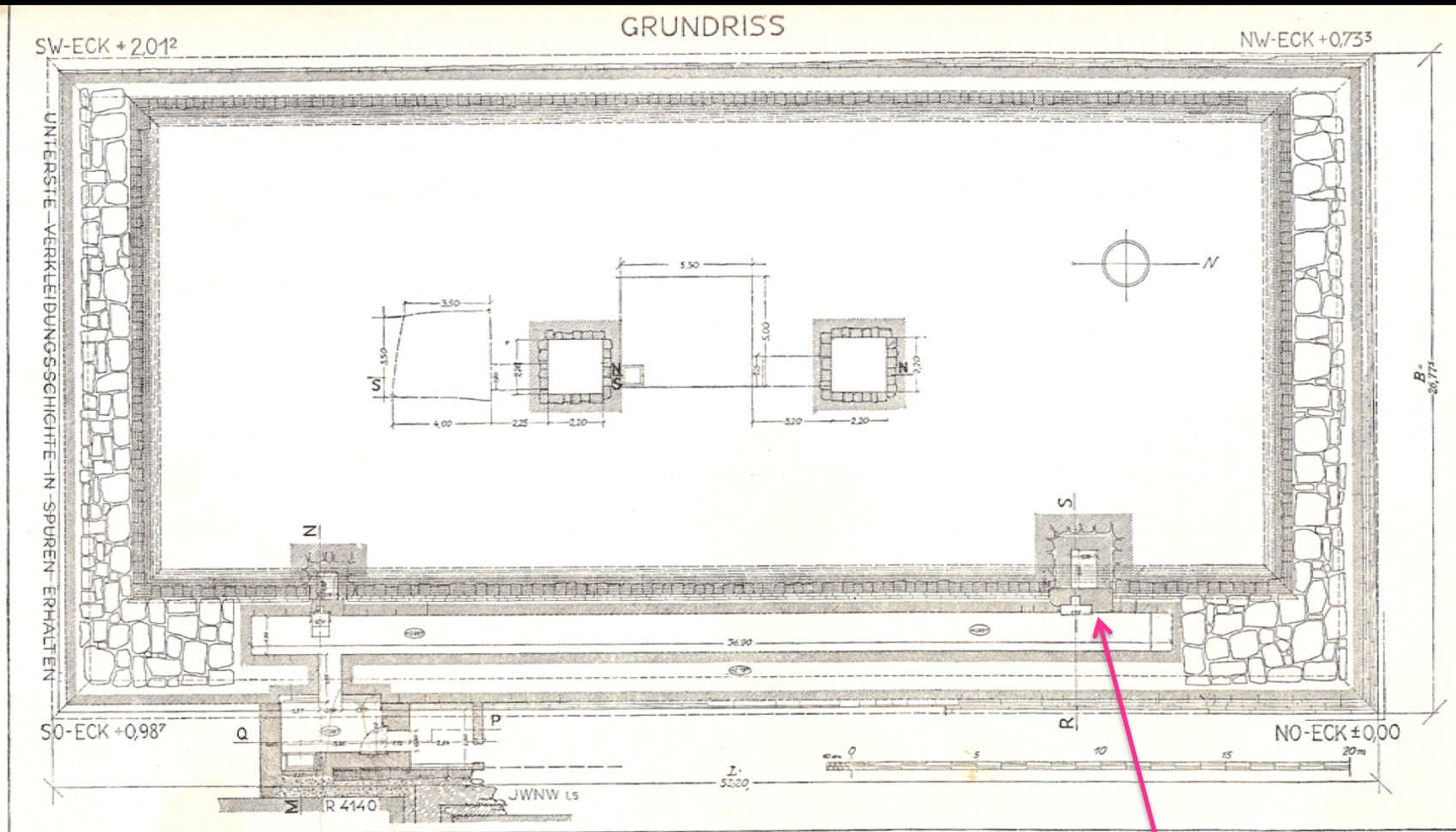
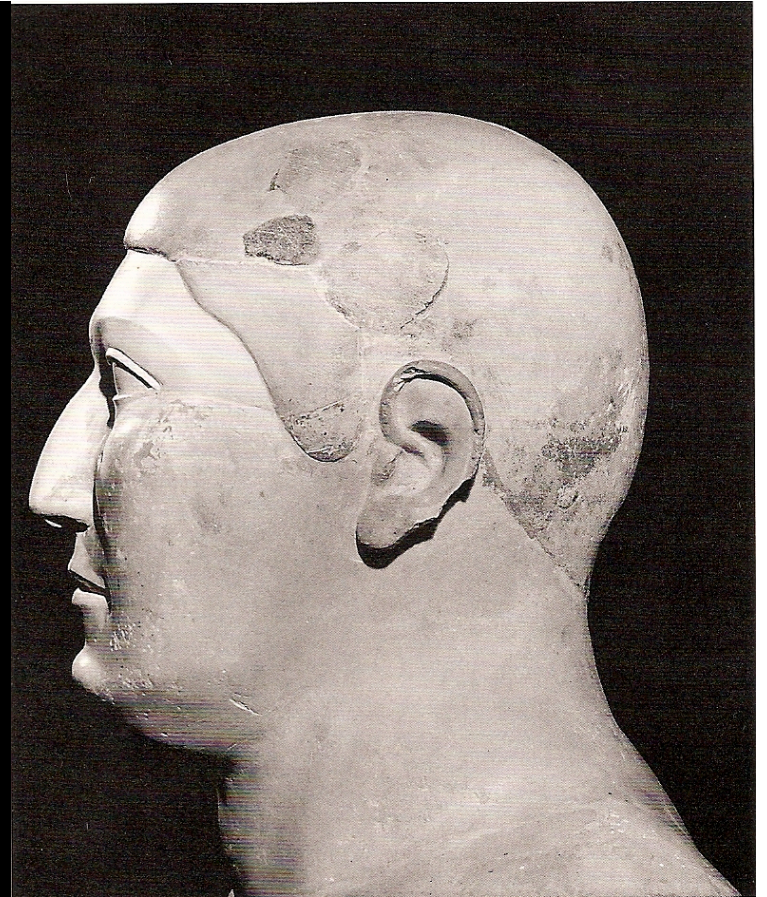
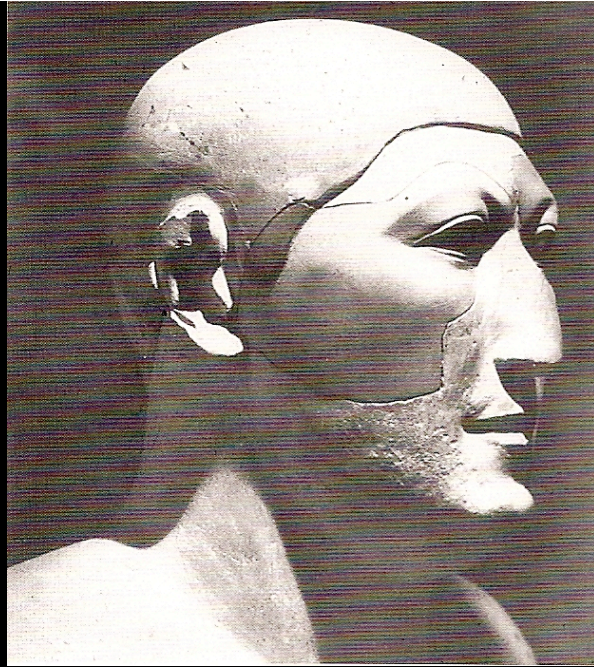


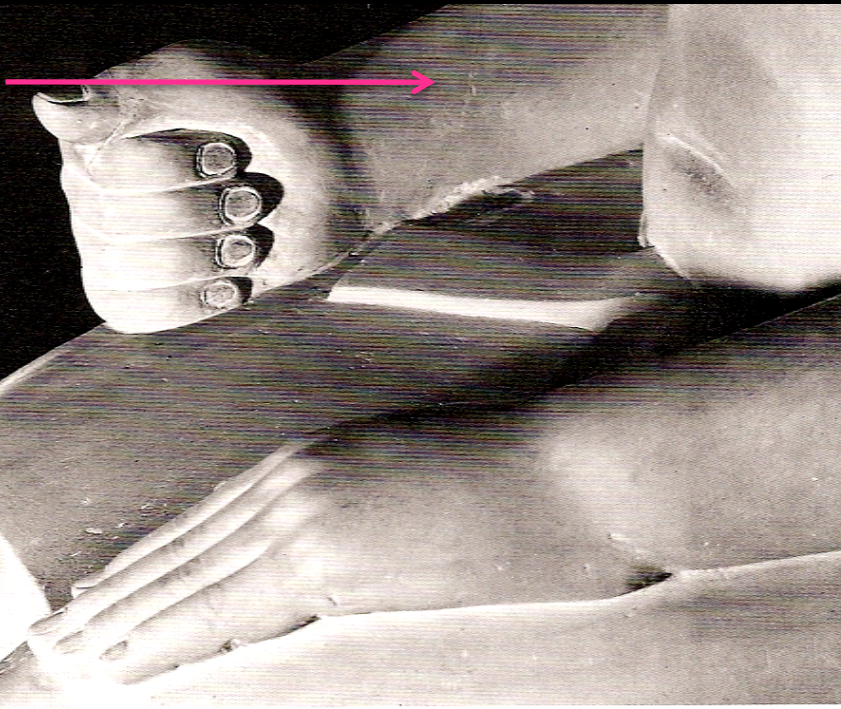
Abb. 18.

North niche with serdab



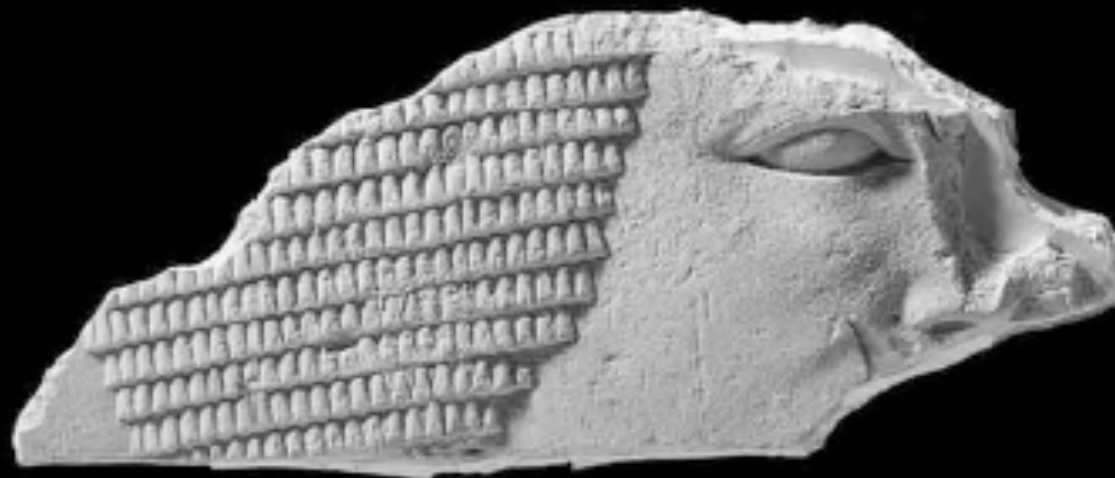


Break at
wrist of
right hand



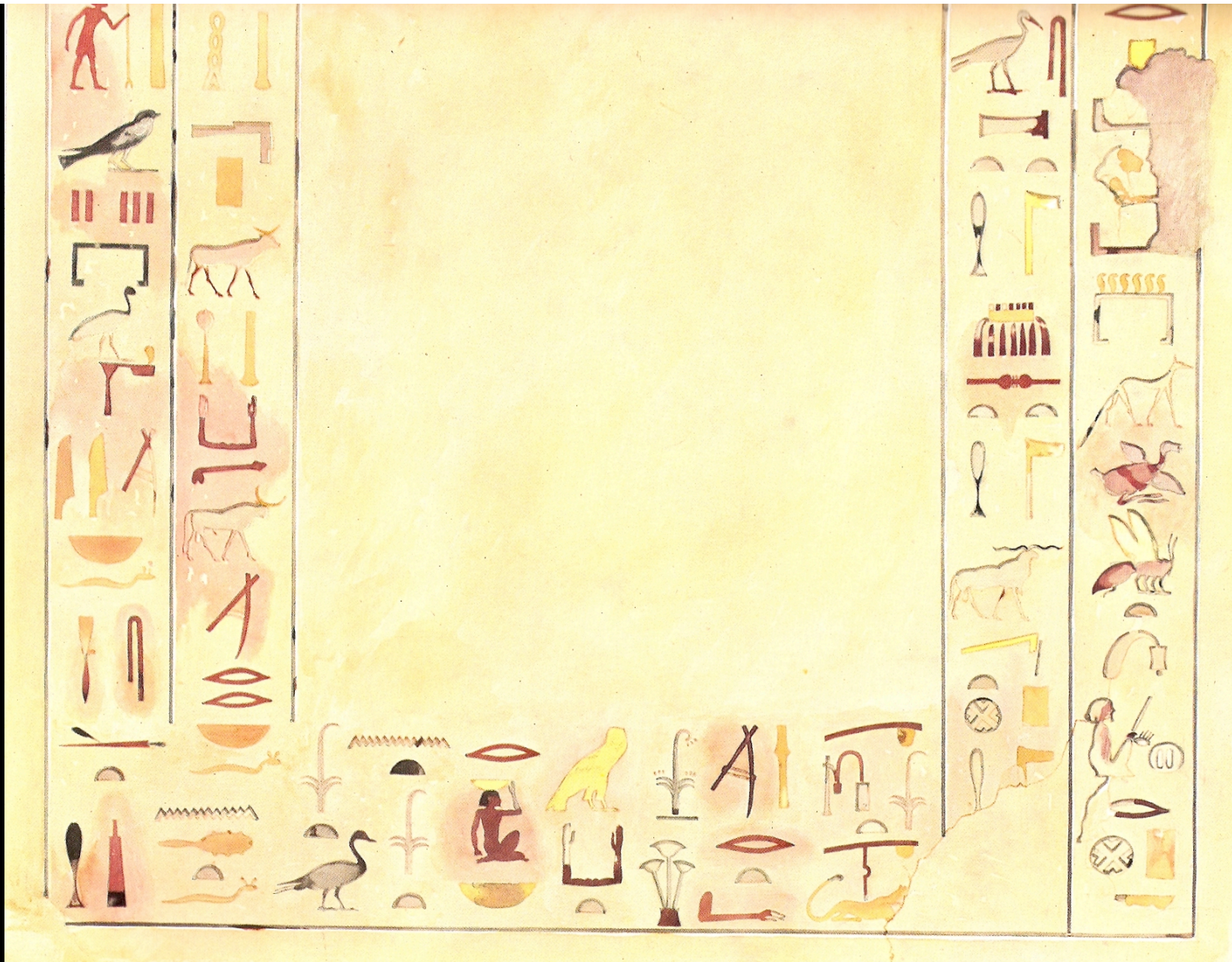


MFA 27.296



MFA 27.1123



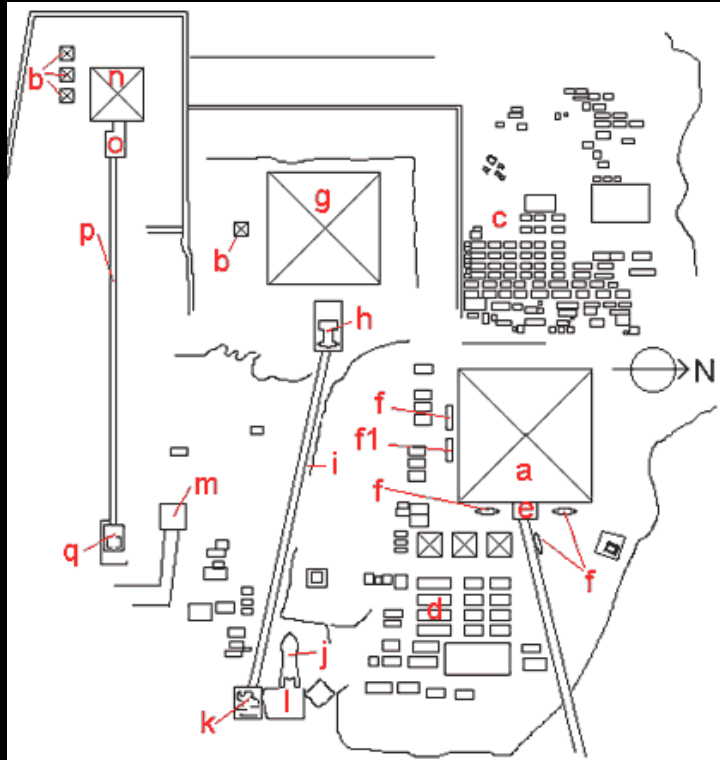


Meresankh III's tomb

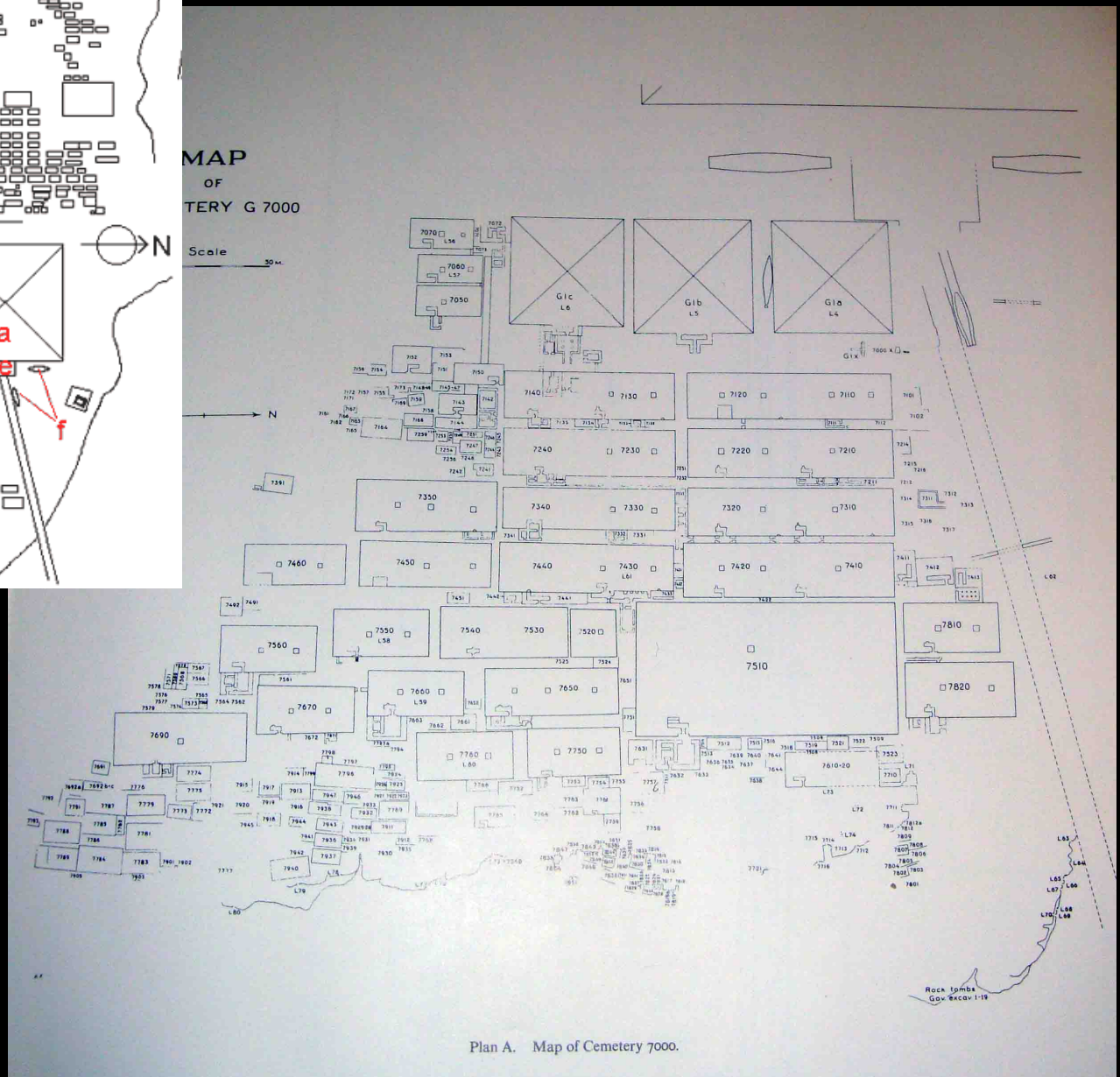


Michael Bohl

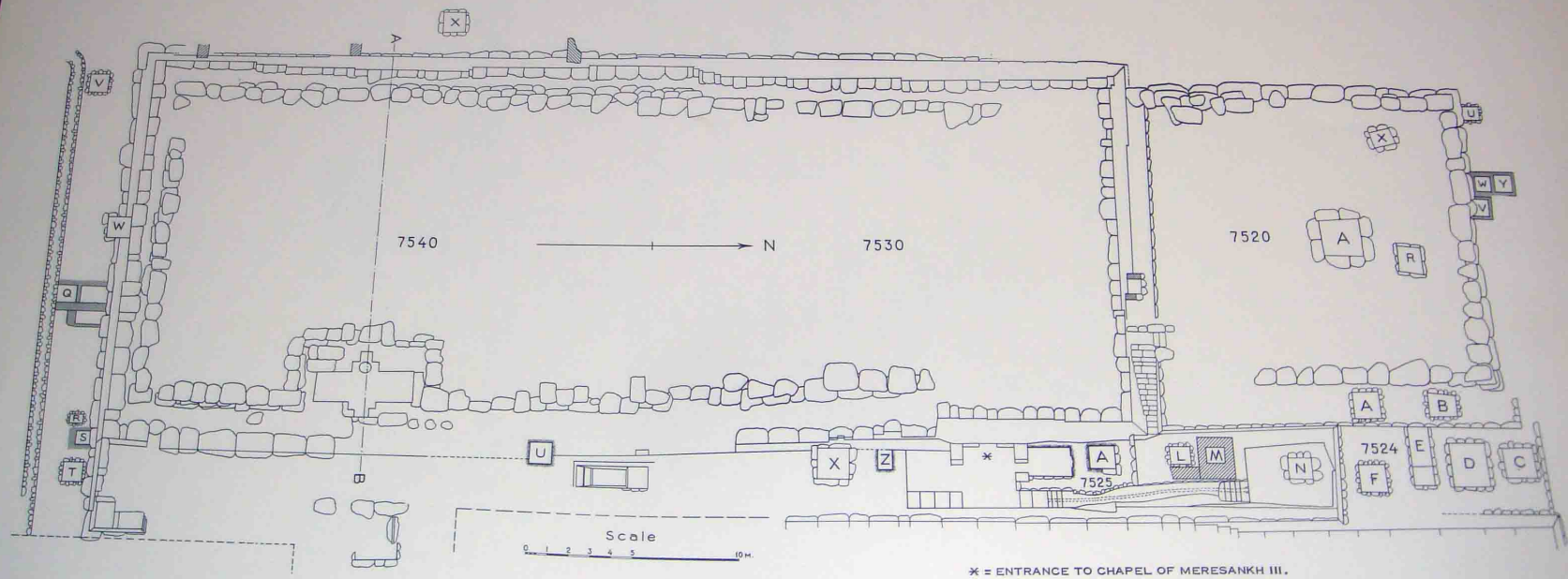
Eastern Cemetery



MAP
OF
CEMETERY G 7000
Scale 30m



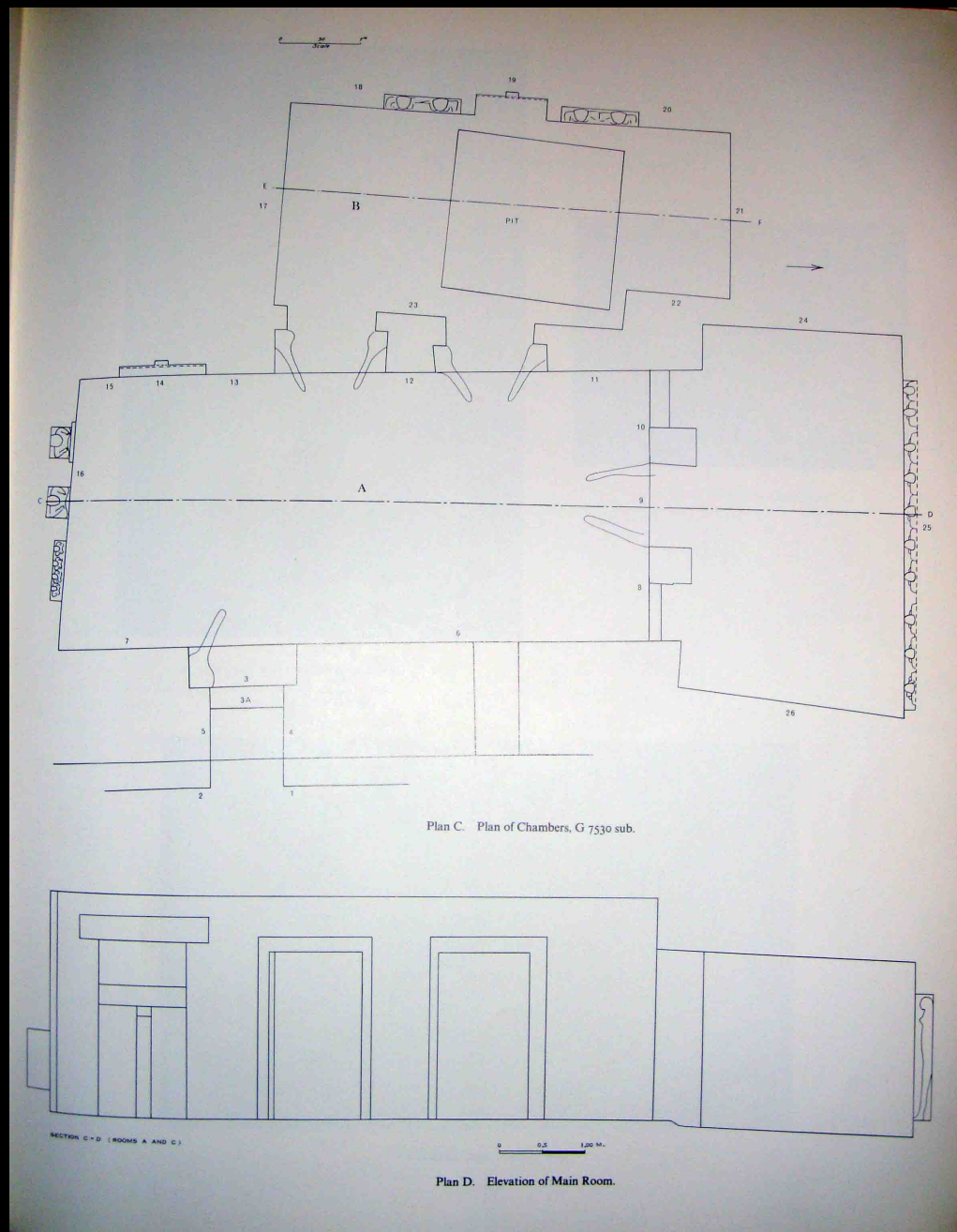
Plan A. Map of Cemetery 7000.

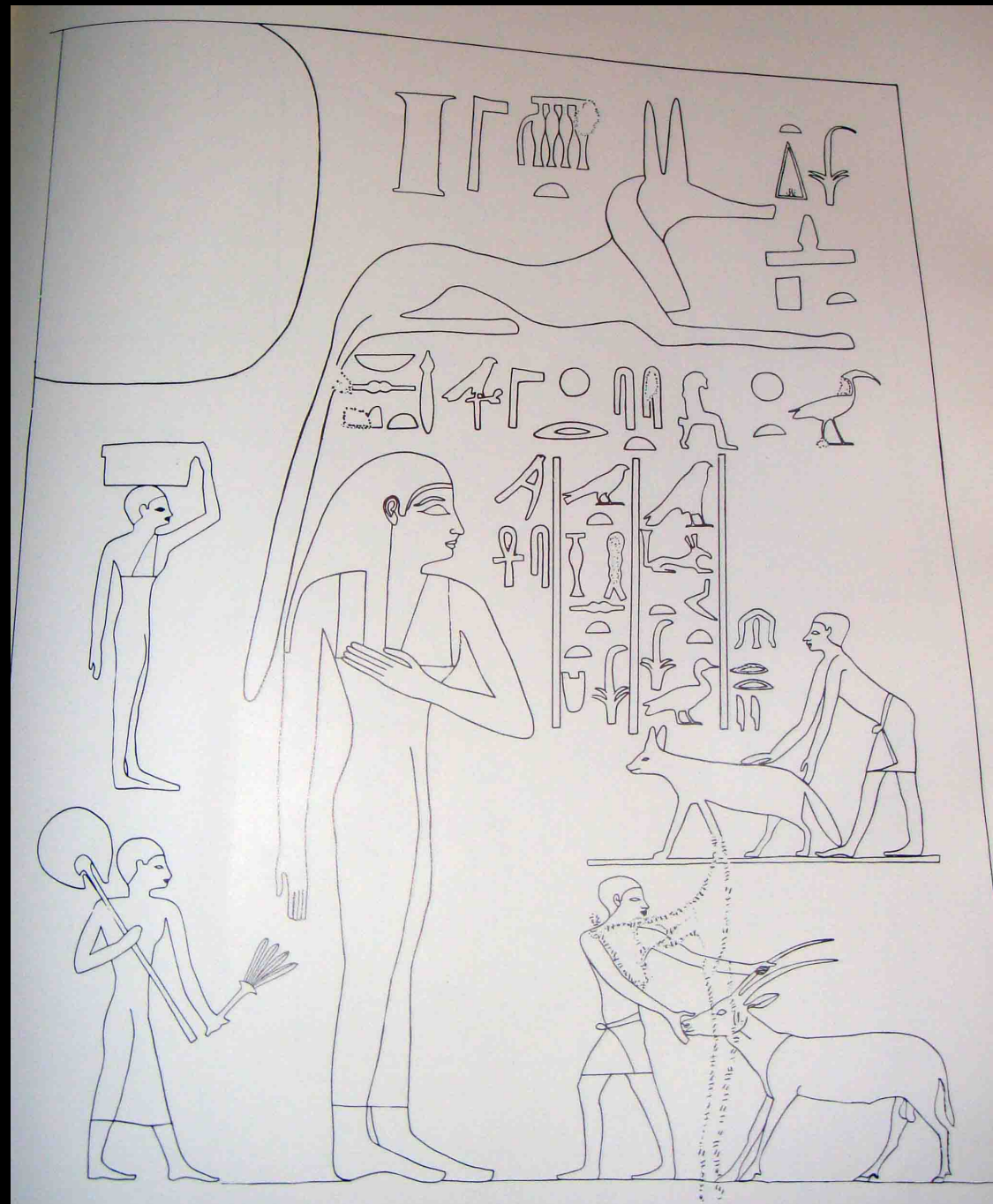


Plan B. Plan of G 7520-7540.

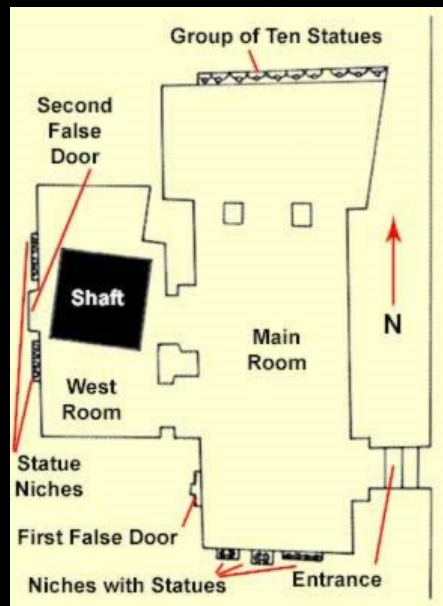
Superstructure

Tomb layout

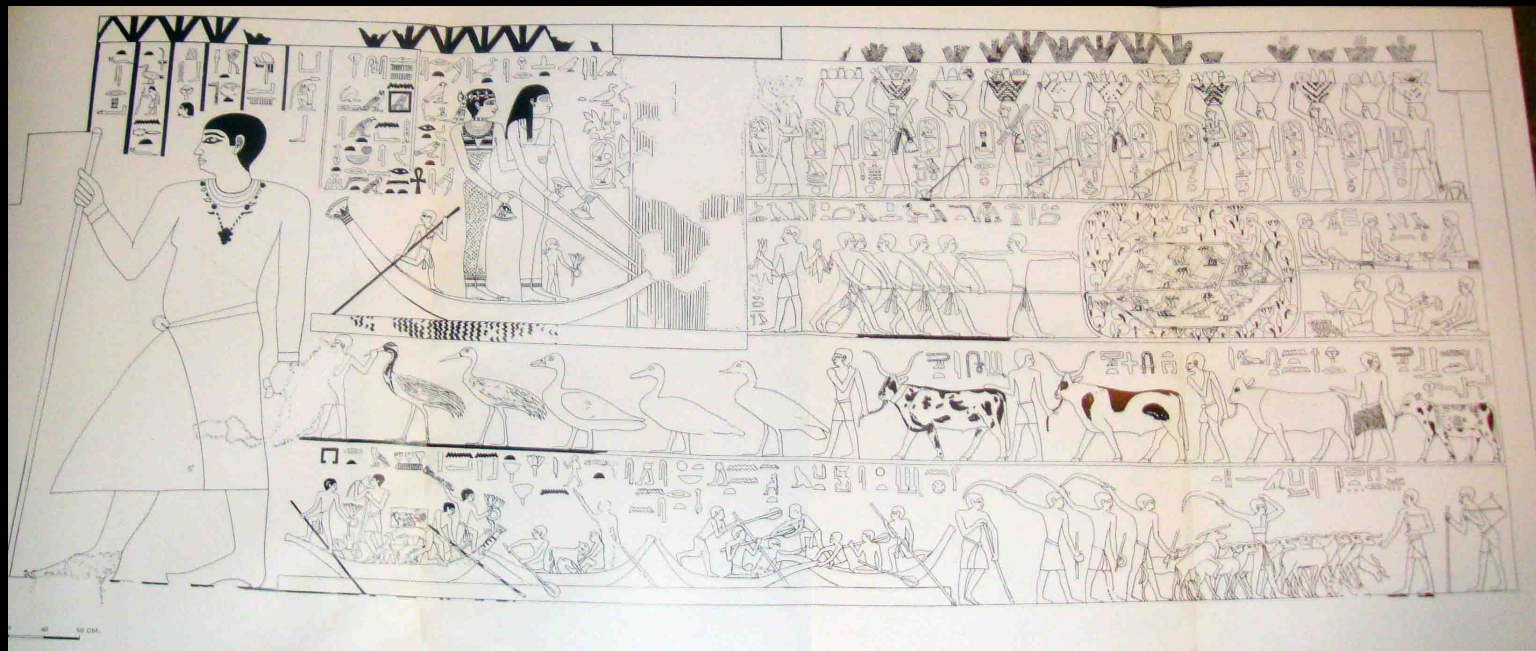




Entrance



Main chamber, east wall





Main chamber, south wall

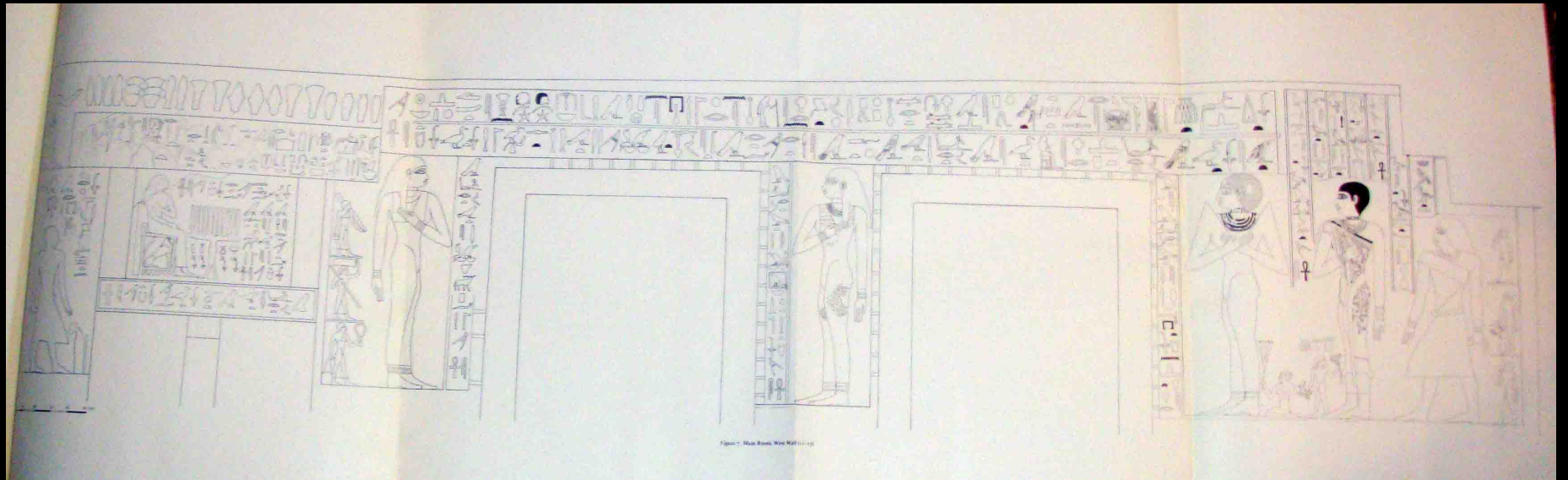


Figure 7 Main Room, West Wall (1-10)

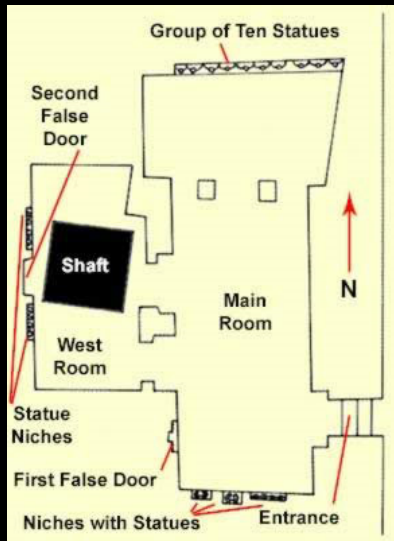


Main chamber, west wall

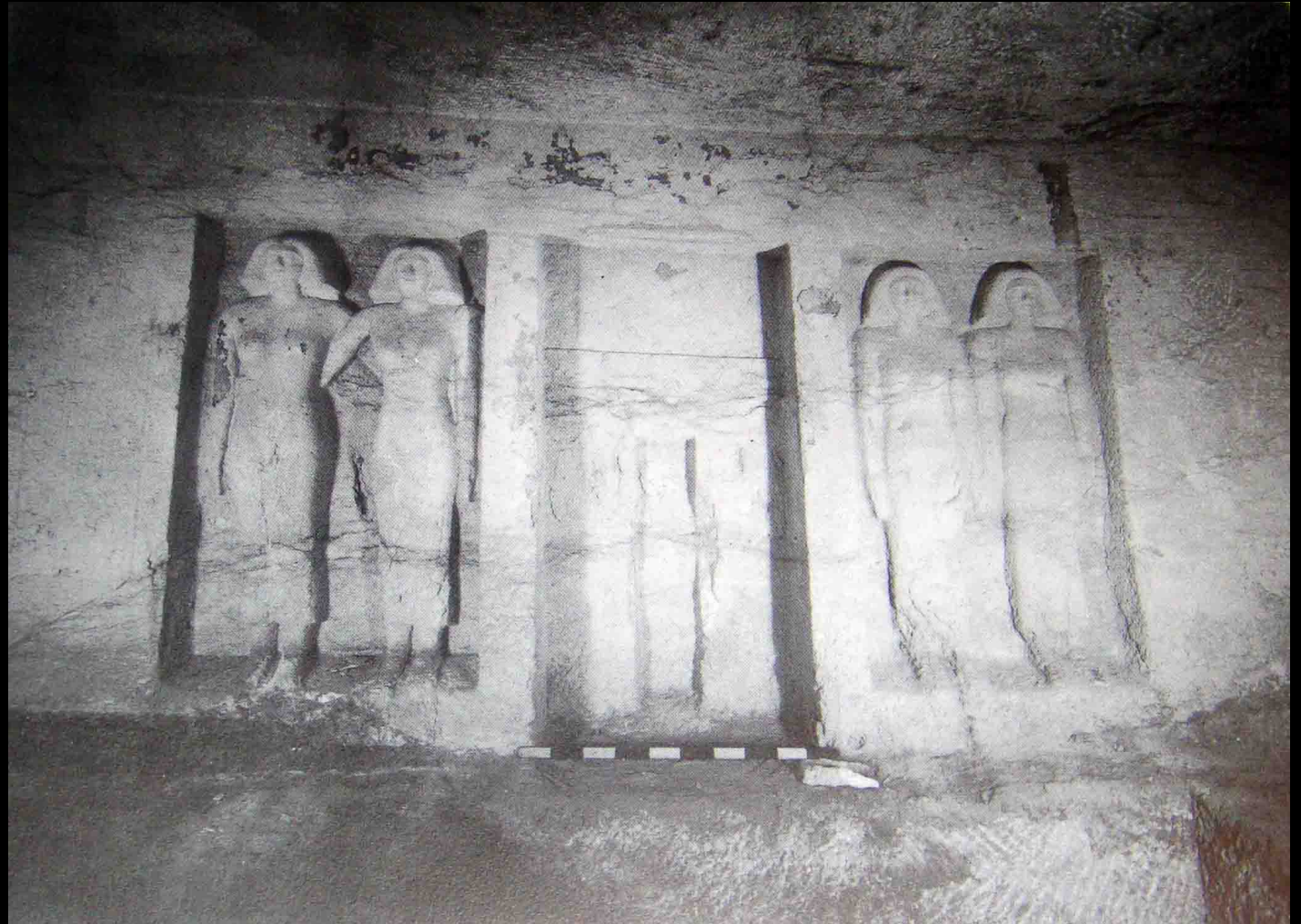


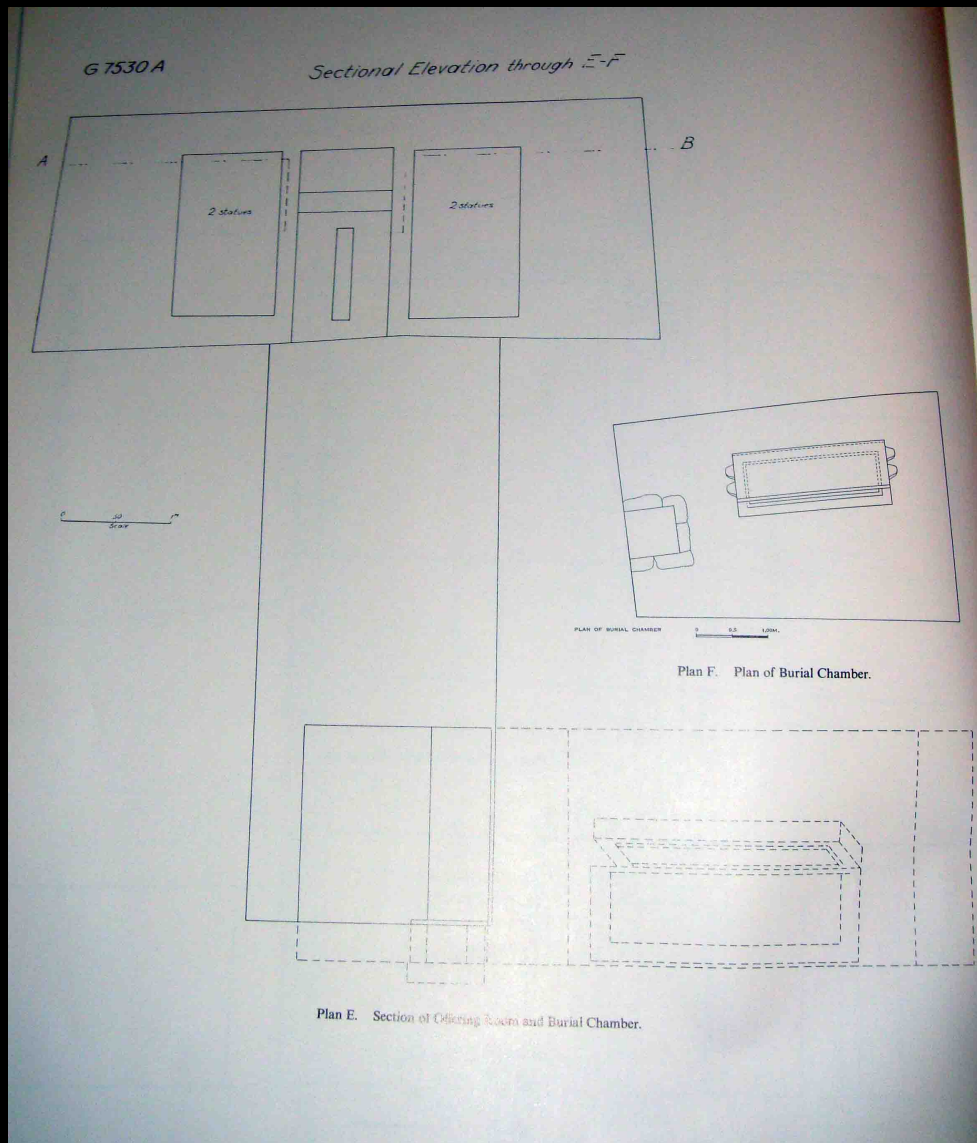
North chamber



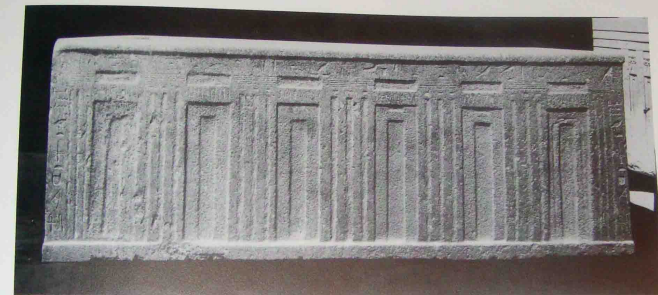


West room

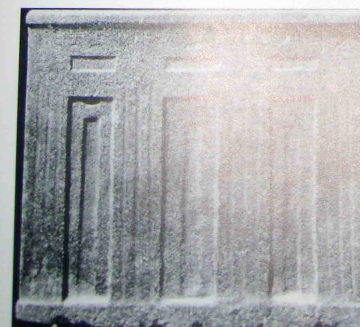




a. Sarcophagus, East side



b. Sarcophagus, West side



c. Sarcophagus, North end



d. Sarcophagus, South end

Burial pit and sarcophagus



a. Front



b. Back



c. Top

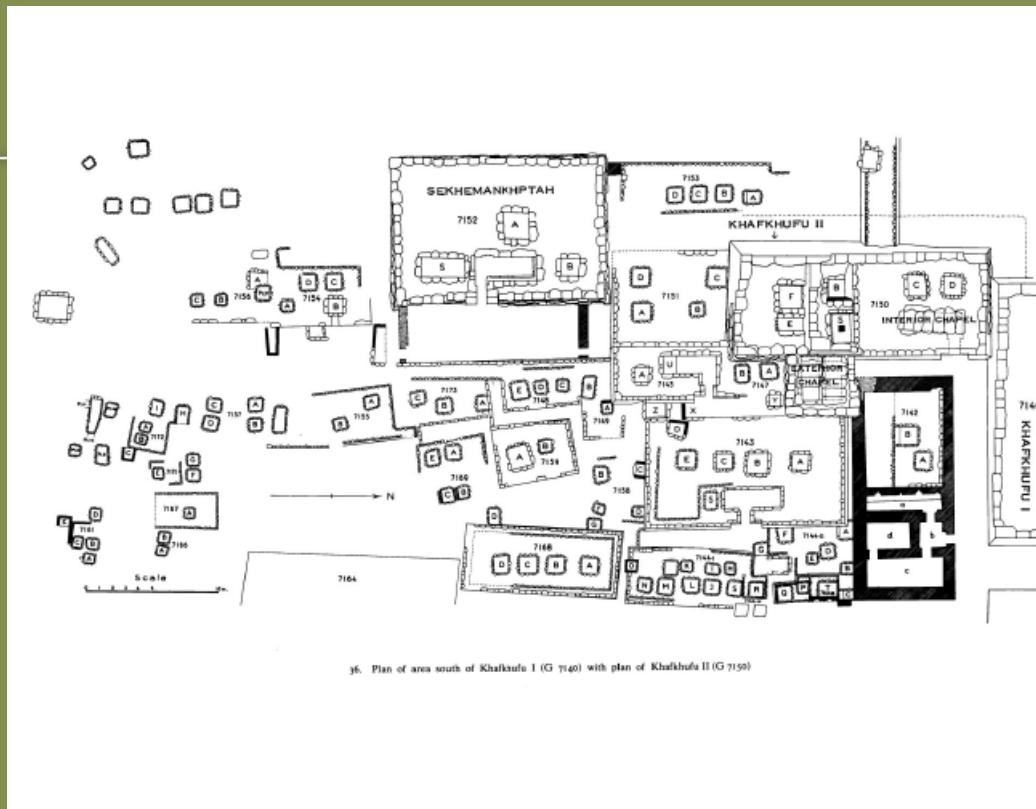


d. Side

Meresankh's skull

Private Tombs of the Fourth Dynasty

Case study: Giza Mastaba of
Khafkhufu I & Khafkhufu II
Giza, G7130-40 & G7150

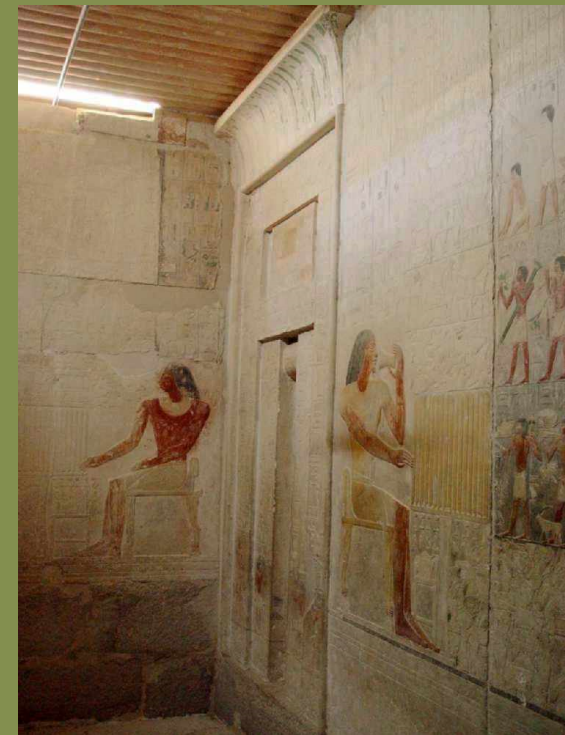
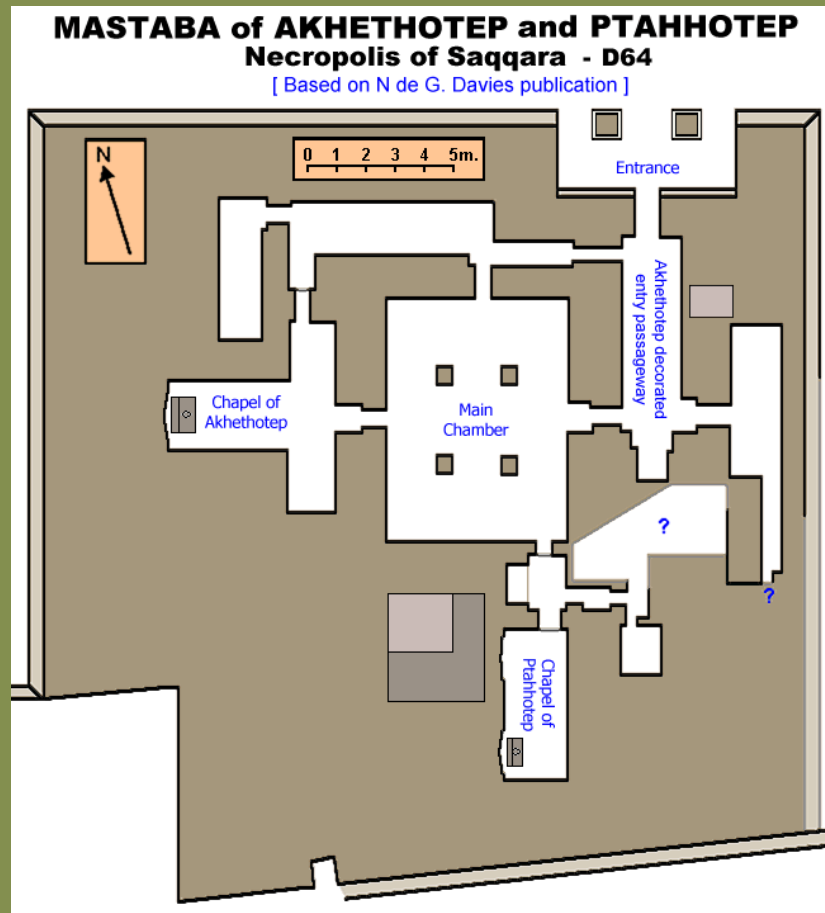


Julia Troche

Fourth Dynasty: dynamic change Saqqara

transitional Dyn III-IV ex: Metjen, Akhetotep,
Akhetaa

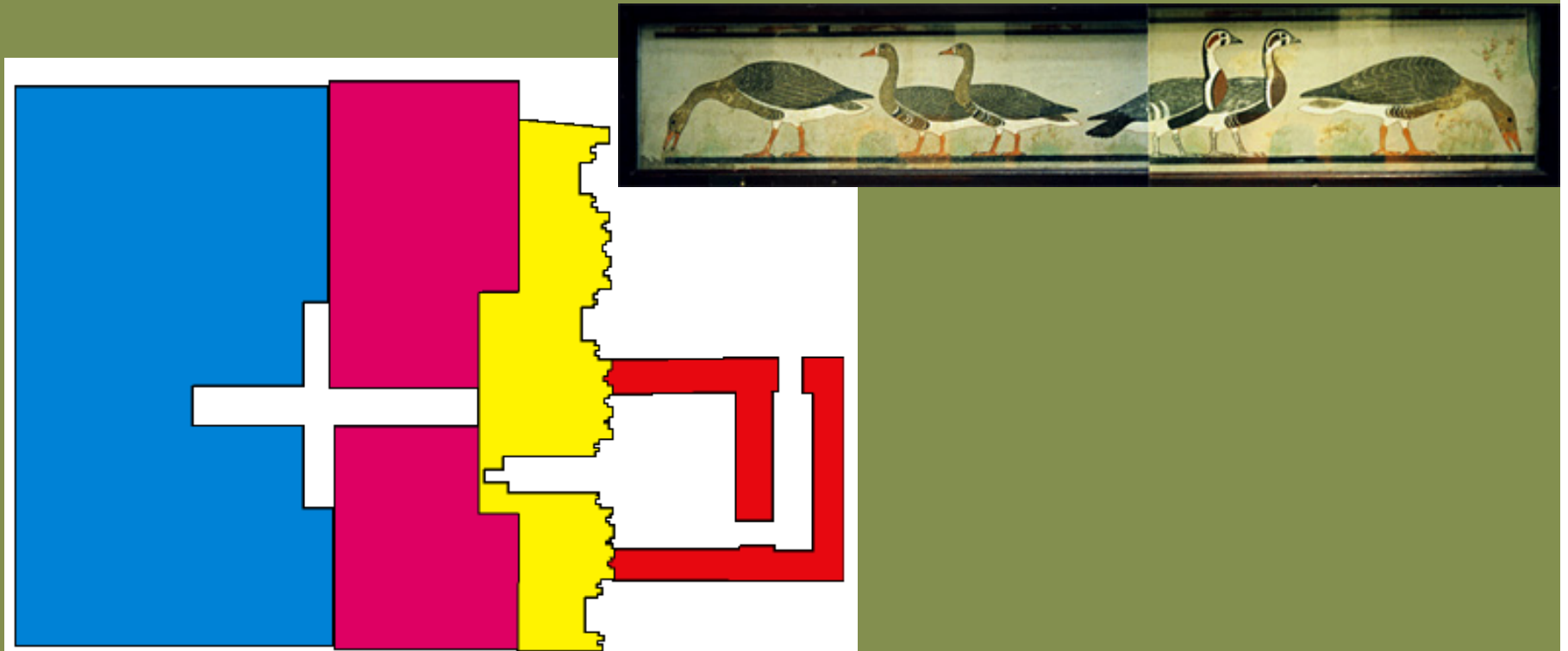
cruciform offering chapels



Fourth Dynasty: dynamic change

Meidum: Nefermaat (M16), Rahotep (M6)

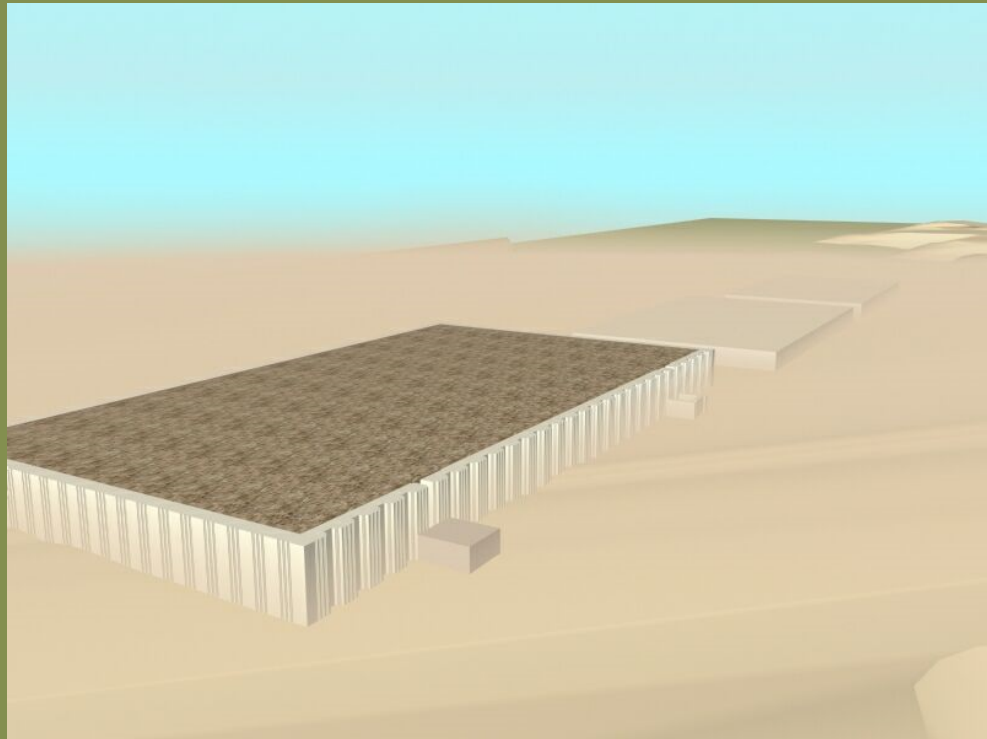
- the case of the moving niche
- decoration emphasize relationship btw owner and king, scenes daily life



Fourth Dynasty: dynamic change

Dashur:

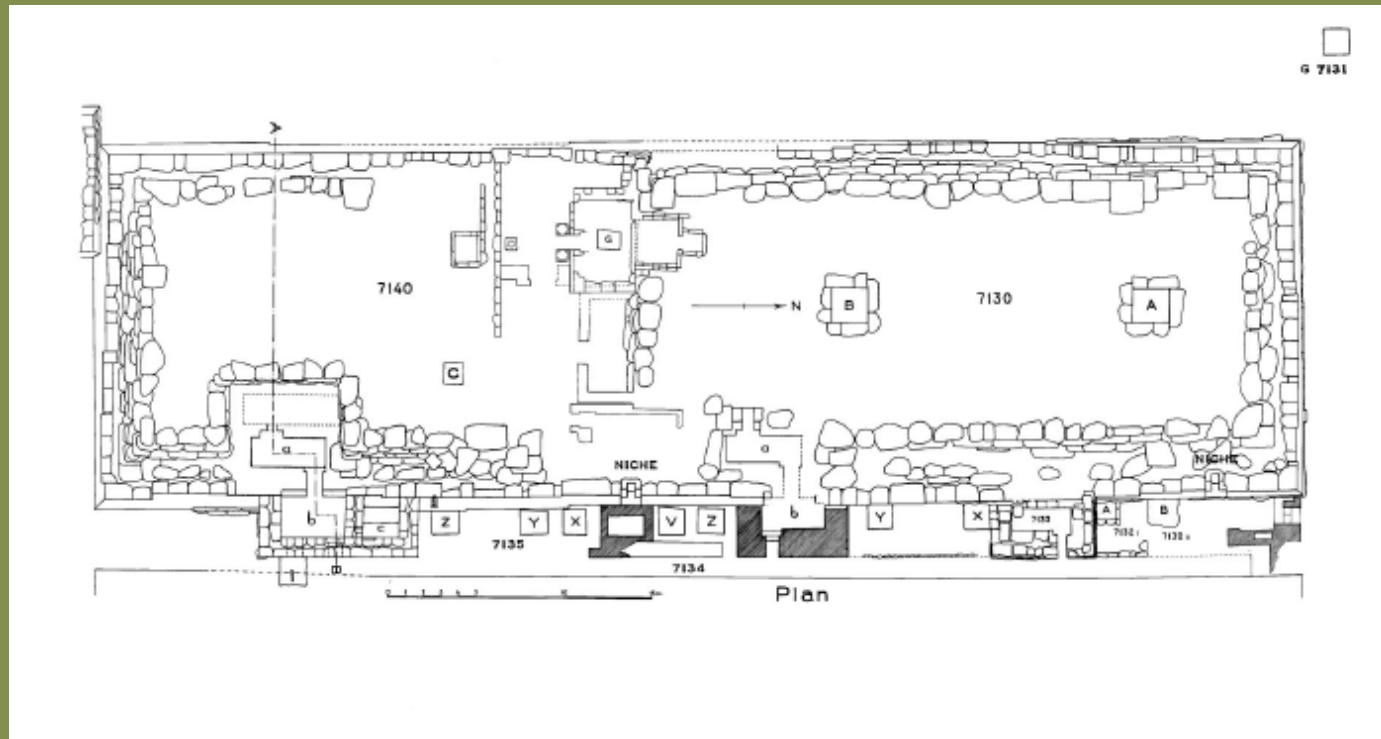
- private cemetery far from pyramid
- brick and stone mastabas
- offering chapel both ends of East face



Fourth Dynasty: dynamic change

Giza: 'nucleus cemetery'

constructed offering place = only slab stela,
dev. L shaped chapel with false door



Fourth Dynasty: dynamic change

Evidence

- Simplification mastaba structure and cult chapels
- inclusion wife/family in chapel decoration
- Increase in chapel decoration
- Decrease in funerary goods
- Increase in quality building material (stone) and decoration
- cult chapels more 'open' plan (spatial analysis)
- elite private tombs tend to associate with royal tomb

Conclusions

1. Growing importance cult of the dead
2. Changing power structures (royal centralization) reflected in cemetery spatial organization

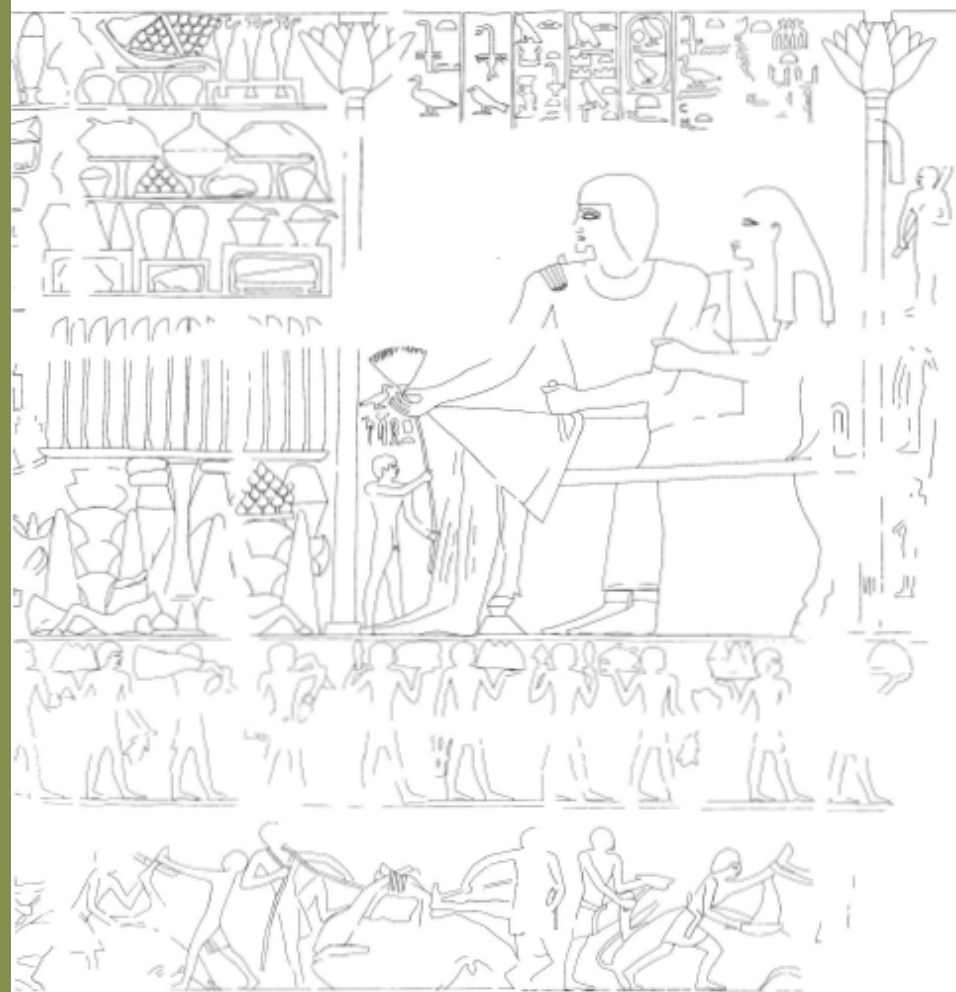
Fourth Dynasty: dynamic change

Evidence

- Simplification mastaba structure and cult chapels
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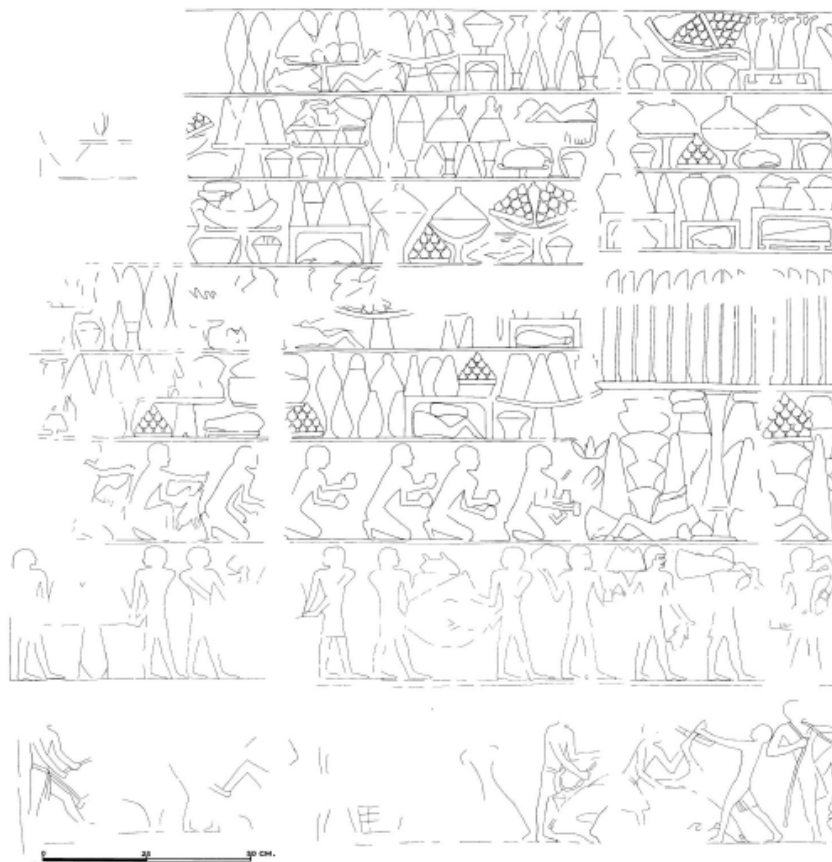
2. G 77/50, Khafkhaf II, chapel reliefs, south wall

Evidence Fourth Dynasty: dynamic change

- Simplification mastaba structure and cult chapels
- inclusion wife/family in chapel decoration
- **Increase in chapel decoration**
- Decrease in funerary goods
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Conclusions

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2. Changing power structures (royal centralization) reflected in cemetery spatial organization



46. G 7150, Khafkhu II, chapel reliefs, south wall



47. G 7150, Khafkhu II, chapel reliefs, north wall

Evidence Fourth Dynasty: dynamic change

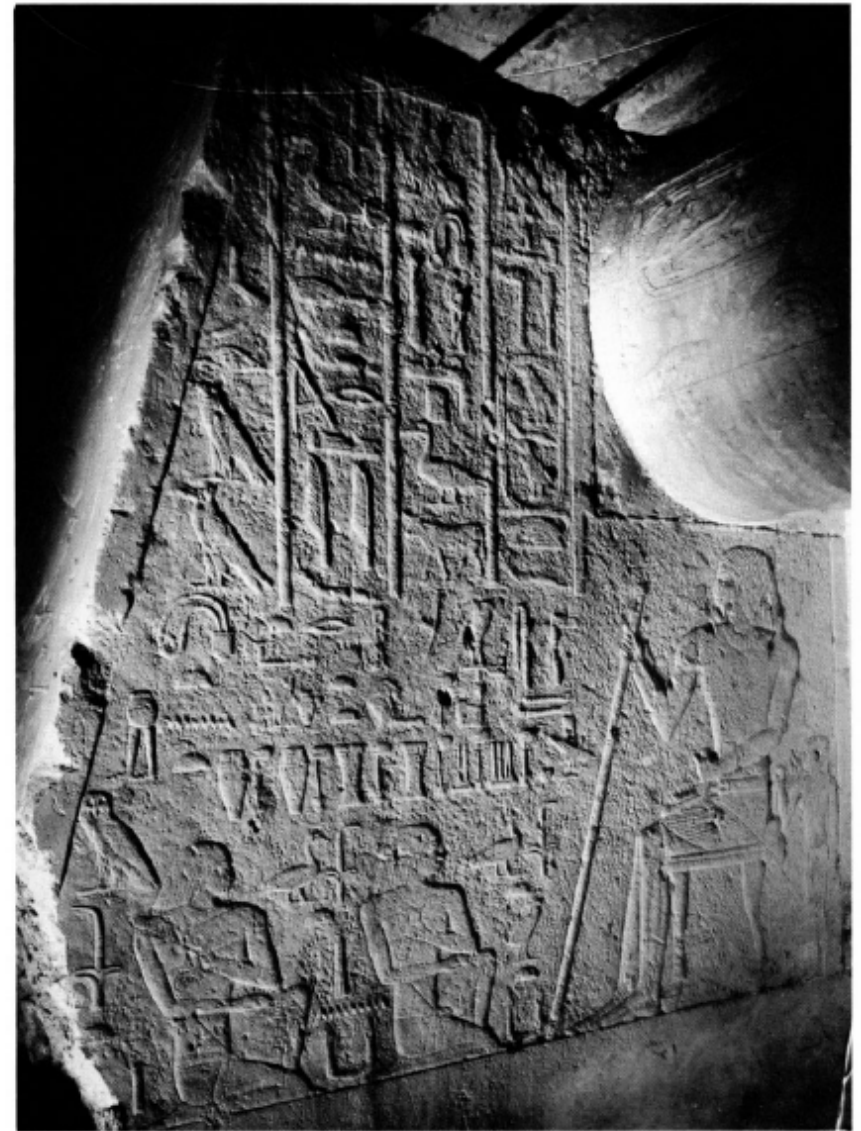
- Simplification mastaba structure and cult chapels
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- cult chapels more 'open' plan (spatial analysis)
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Conclusions

1. Growing importance cult of the dead
2. Changing power structures (royal centralization) reflected in cemetery spatial organization



b. West wall, inner chamber, south end with false door, looking southwest



a. South jamb of doorway to inner chamber with drum above; owner with sons Wetka and Iunka.

South doorway, Khafkhufu I,

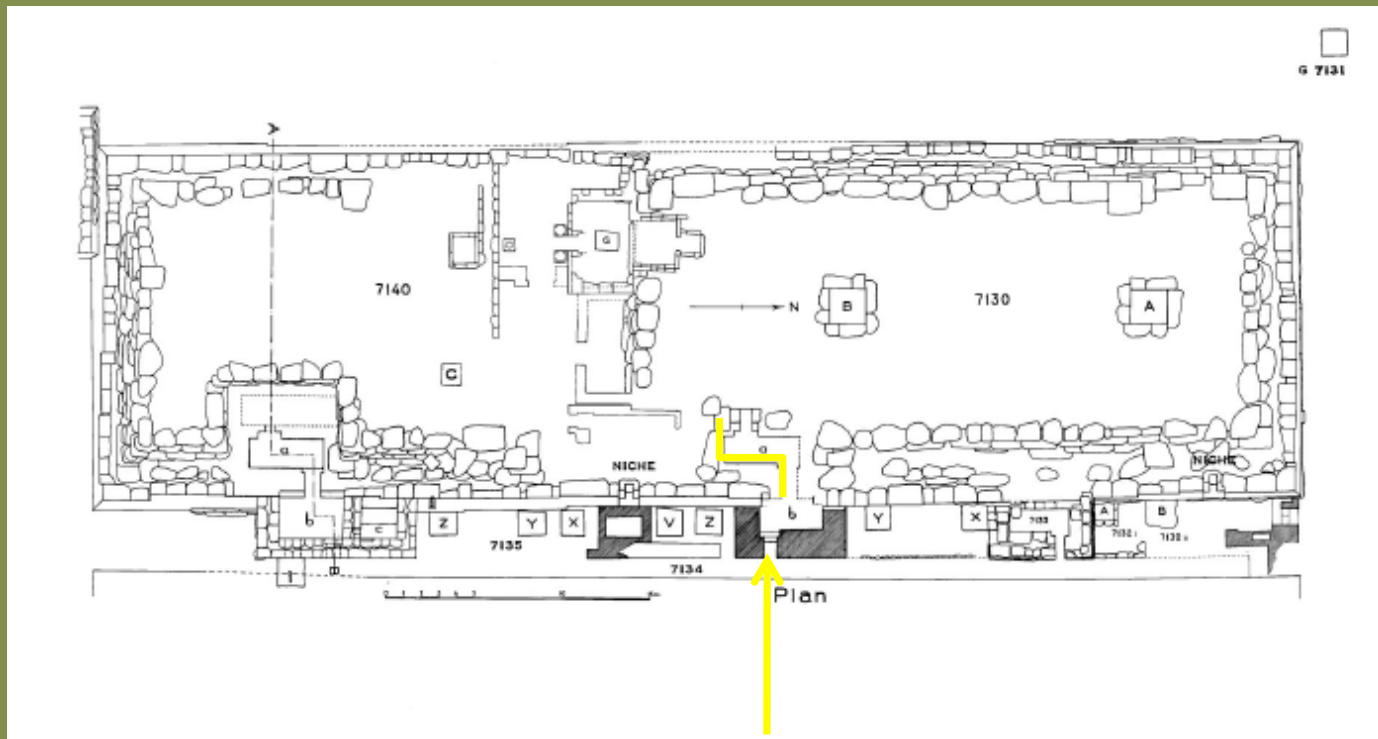
Fourth Dynasty: dynamic change

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- Increase in quality building material (stone) and decoration
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- elite private tombs tend to associate with royal tomb

Conclusions

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2. Changing power structures (royal centralization) reflected in cemetery spatial organization

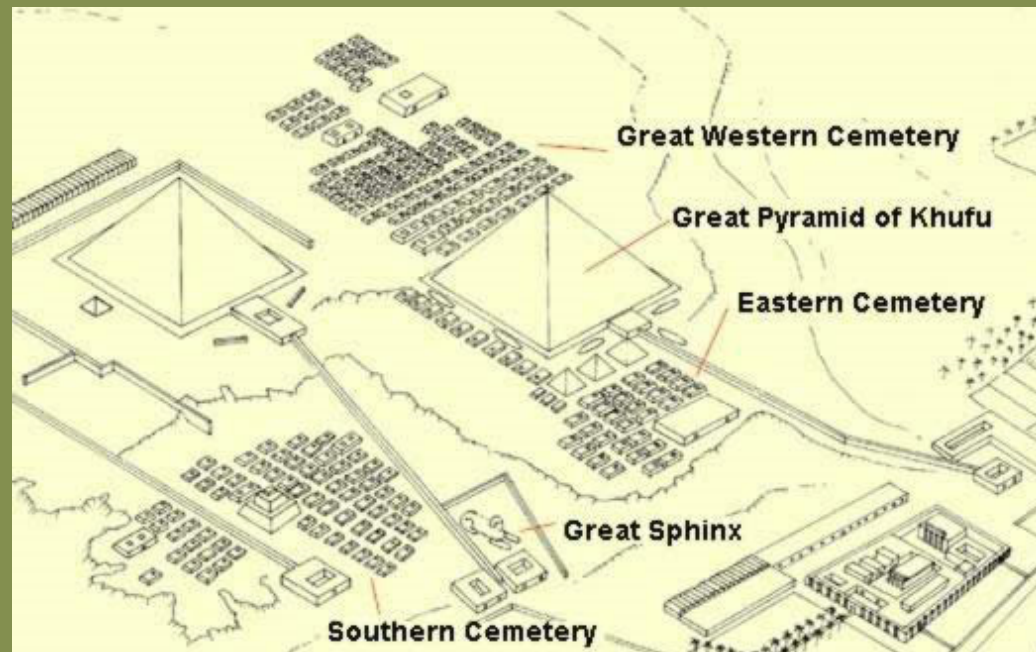


Evidence Fourth Dynasty: dynamic change

- Simplification mastaba structure and cult chapels
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- Increase in chapel decoration
- Decrease in funerary goods
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- cult chapels more 'open' plan (spatial analysis)
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Conclusions

1. Growing importance cult of the dead
2. Changing power structures (royal centralization) reflected in cemetery spatial organization



Fourth Dynasty: dynamic change

Evidence

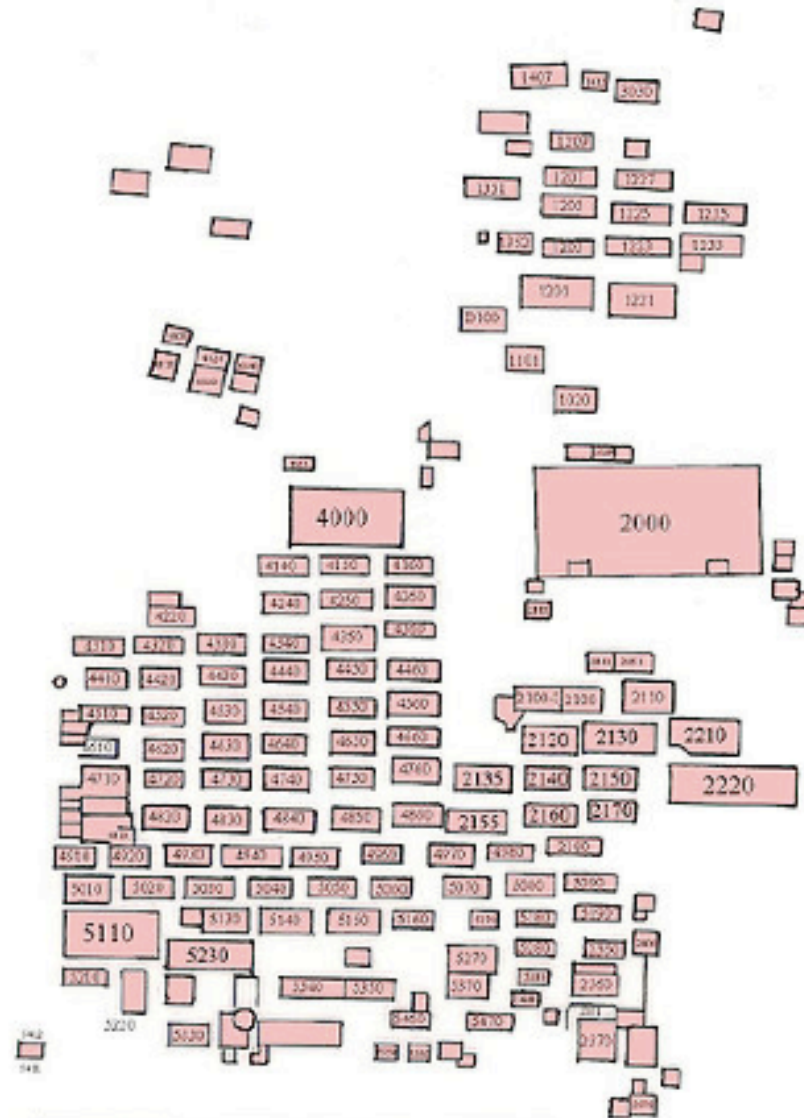
- Simplification mastaba structure and cult chapels
- inclusion wife/family in chapel decoration
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1. Growing importance cult of the dead
2. Changing power structures (royal centralization) reflected in cemetery spatial organization

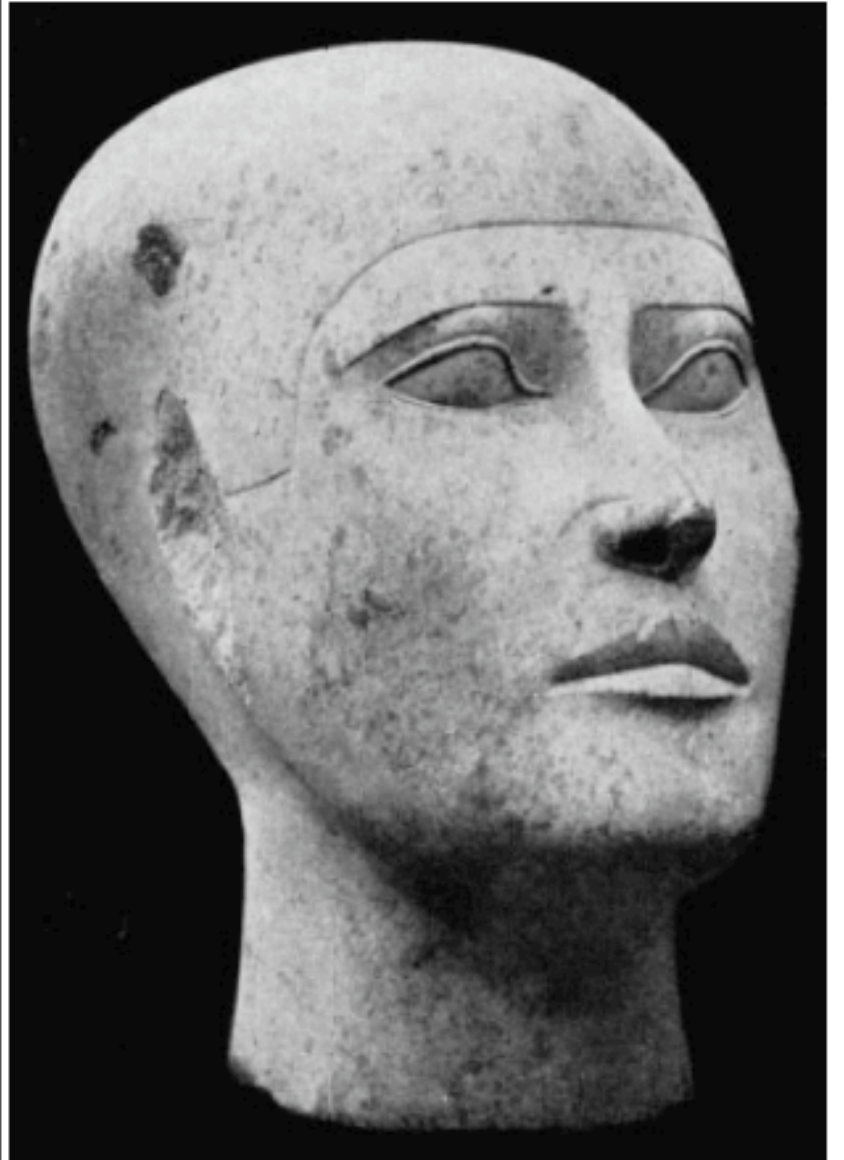
The Reserve Heads

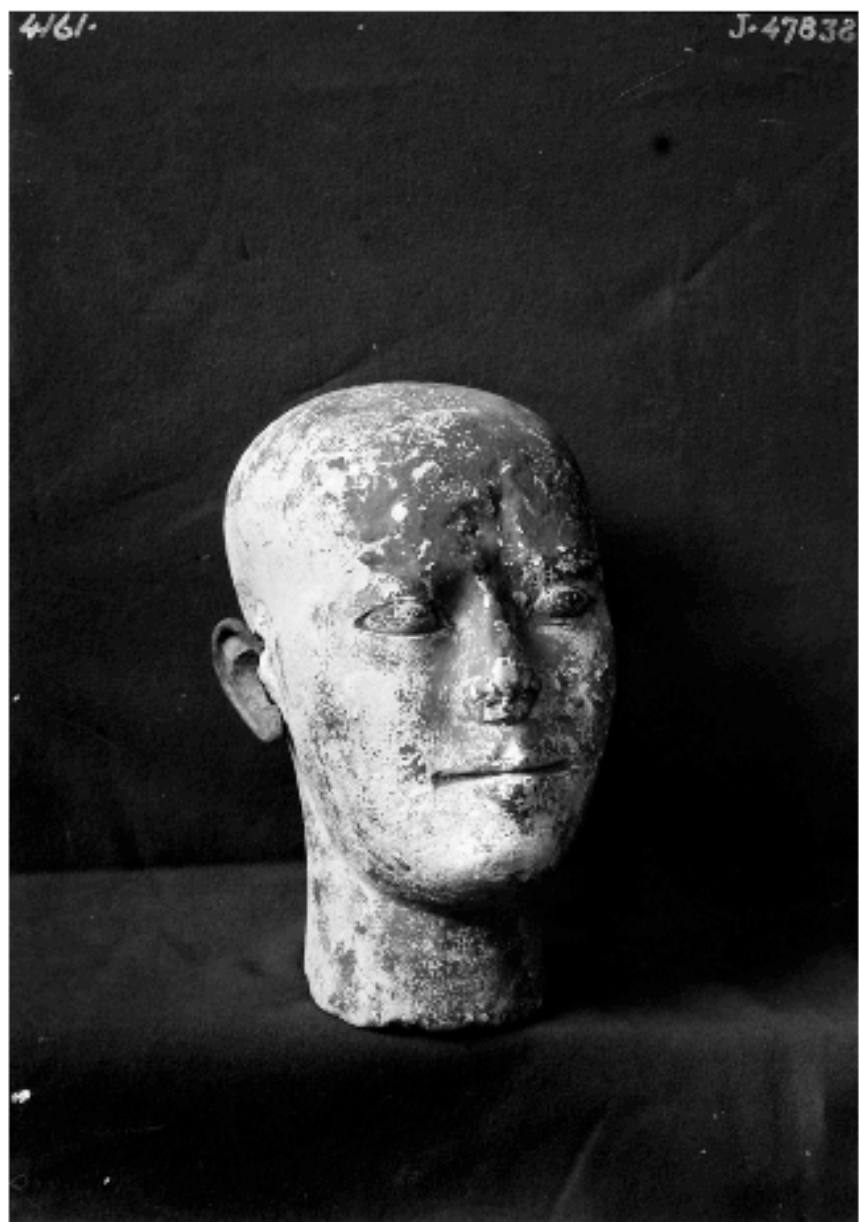




GIS

Pyramide de Khéops





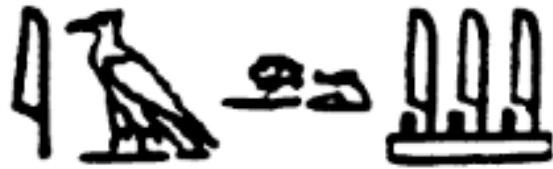


Figure 1 Cut hieroglyph of a lion.

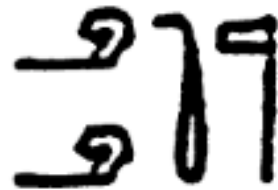


Figure 2 Partial hieroglyph of a lion.



Figure 3 Various mutilated hieroglyphs of a serpent.



Figure 4 Mutilated hieroglyph of a scorpion.

