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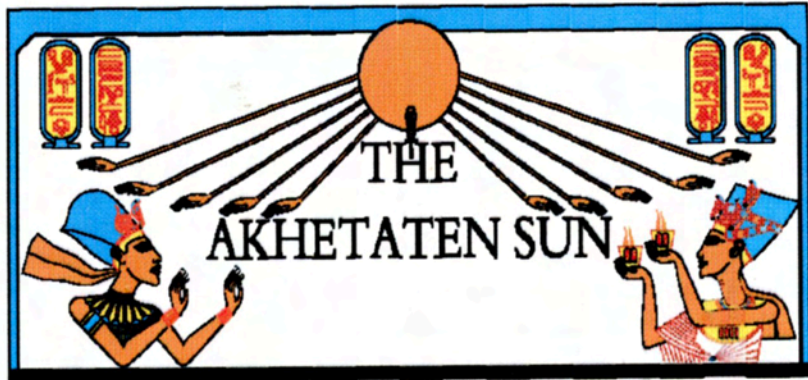


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THE PRESIDENT'S PAPYRUS

Time files when - - -

- you're doing too many things at the same time
- you're having more fun than should be allowed
- you're getting older

The answer of course is "any of the above", or in my case "all of the above". It hardly seems like yesterday, much less two years, since I agreed to take on the responsibility of President of the Amarna Research Foundation. It has been great fun and I want to thank everyone involved (members, Honorary Trustees, Board Members, Committee Chairmen, and Committee Members) for the great job done by all of you over these past years.

Anyone who missed this years ARCE convention (with its associated Amarna Conference) in Tucson missed one of the best organized events yet. The planning, facilities and venue were all first rate, as was the overall quality of the papers.

The papers on Amarna related topics, both in the pre-convention Amarna Conference and in the ARCE convention itself were superb. Two papers, delivered by Peter Dorman and Jim Allan, were of special note. One will surely help settle any remaining dispute over the reputed, long co-regency between Amenhotep III and Akhenaten awhile the other will just as surely fire the dispute over the enigmatic relationship among Nefertiti, Merytaten, Smenkhkara and the ever elusive NeferNefruAten. Full publication of both these papers is to be hoped for at a not-to-distant date.

Bill

Tell el-Amarna 2004

By Barry Kemp

The 2004 season ran from February 23rd to April 15th, and the expedition comprised Barry Kemp (field director), Susan Allen, Andrew Bednarski, Paul Buckland, Alan Clapham, Ann Cornwell, Suresh Dhargalkar, Jane Faiers, Helen Fenwick, Rainer Gerisch, Marsha Hill, John MacGinnis, Gwilym Owen, Evgenia Panagiotakopulu, Sarah Parcak, Phillipa Payne, Gillian Pyke, Pamela Rose, Anna Stevens and Kristin Thompson. The expedition was joined by a team of three archaeologists from the Department of Antiquities of Qatar, Abdel Aziz Marifiya Abdulla, Adel Yousef el-Awadi and Ibrahim Yousif el-Mansouri. The SCA inspector was Kamal Hussein Ammar; Ashraf Saad Said Ahmed represented the SCA for the work of building restoration.

This year's season of activities at Amarna was a particularly busy and productive one. Despite the tensions in the Middle East our level of security at the expedition house was reduced even further. For several years our normal complement of guards and policemen has been stiffened by the presence of one or two officers, who live in a separate line of four rooms behind the large bulky outline of the antiquities magazines, and the alertness of our garrison has been made visible by twenty-four hour watches in three turrets built on to the roofs of various of the buildings. The latter have been particularly distracting on account of the loud hailing from one guard to another across the roofs in the middle of the night, usually in connection with the making of tea. This year we had no officers and the turrets remained unmanned. One of the team members said she would like to see the turrets taken down. But of course we cannot predict turns of events in the future, and suddenly we might be back to the dark days of the late 90s when we went to site and worked under a heavily armed police escort. Being in Egypt always leaves me, however, with a feeling of optimism.

The season also marked the first under a co-operative agreement with the Department of Antiquities of the Gulf state of Qatar. At the initiative of the Chairman of the National Council for Culture, Arts and Heritage, Sheikh Saud bin Mohammed bin Ali el-Thani, Qatar has made a formal agreement with the Egyptian Ministry of Culture which covers various areas of co-operation. Sheikh Saud has a personal interest in Akhenaten and Tell el-Amarna, and last summer his Department of Antiquities sought my agreement that Amarna be included within the scope of their activities. During a visit to Qatar, as a first step I invited three of their archaeologists to join the expedition for training, and this duly took place. In order to add three members to the expedition three extra bedrooms were needed, and the funds provided for this allowed for a number of other improvements to the house as well, all much needed and providing wider benefits. I would like to mention two of them. One concerns the sensitive subject of toilets. We old-timers still prefer our simple unroofed dry drop and wooden-seated style, a pair of which are located outside the compound around the back of the house. There has, over the years and repeated this year, been a general vote for not developing a modern water-flushing type. As part of the improvements, however, a part of one of the 'policemen's block' of rooms has been converted into a nicely tiled flushing toilet served by a truly huge pair of underground sumps. I shall be interested to see if it remains trouble-free in the next few years. The other was actually suggested by our inspector, Mr Kamal, namely that the house should have its own place of prayer. By the end of the season, a small mosque had been built, in a space close to the 'policemen's' block', its crenellated roof line adding further variety to the complicated profile which the house now has. The 'house' is now increasingly taking on the character of a small village, and I had a moment of actually thinking of street names for parts of it. But on to the archaeology.

Excavations at Grid no. 12

Since the year 2000 the only excavation has been the re-clearance of Ranefer's house, which was completed this year (see below). It was not a suitable project on which to base a training excavation. The house of Ranefer is part of a huge area of private housing excavated in the past, by the Borchardt German expedition and then during the first Amarna seasons of the Egypt Exploration Society (a significant part of which, from the year 1923, remains unpublished). These past excavations had not exhausted the ground completely, however. Not far from Ranefer's house lies an area of desert that has clearly not been excavated before, and possesses an undulating surface suggestive of the presence of houses of different sizes. It is, in effect, an island of untouched ground, although as I have walked to and fro each day and so become more familiar with it I can see that further islands stretch to the west, toward

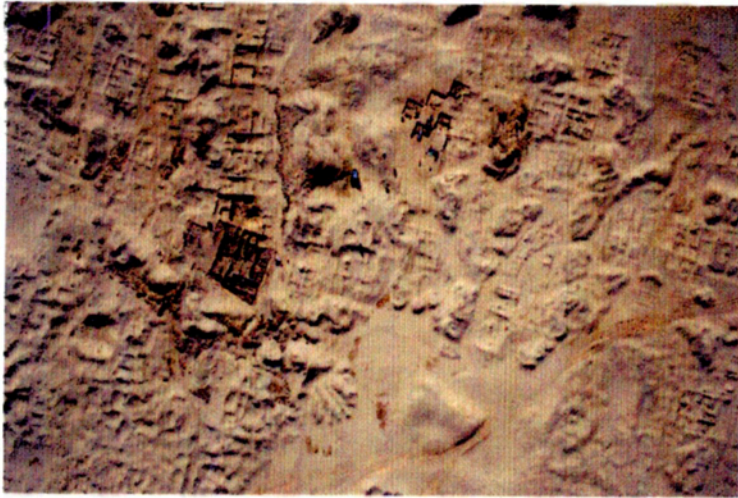


Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

courtyard was a limestone mortar of the kind that we know was used for the pounding of the cereal emmer as a way of dehusking it prior to grinding on a quern. Part of a small brick box-like structure does protrude into the excavated part of the court on the east side, and this could be part of a standard brick quern emplacement. A cylindrical oven of standard size and design stood in one corner of the courtyard (Figure 5). The court could therefore have been the place where the household prepared its cereal food;

the modern road. This is actually an ideal place to develop a training excavation (Figures 1 and 2).

Our style of excavation at Amarna has remained unvaried over the years. It is always conducted within a grid of five-metre squares laid out to correspond with prominent permanent features, to assist in maintaining the grid's alignment from one season to the next. Each grid we create is given a number, and the new one is no. 12, and is aligned to the main north wall of Ranefer's house, which forms part of the grid. The grid squares are identified by letter and number combinations the numbers running from south to north, and the letters from west to east. So the first task of the season was to lay out a portion of the grid, the corners of the squares intended for excavation marked by iron spikes hammered into the sandy ground, and the sides of the squares defined by orange string. When the time came to start the excavation, four small teams of workmen were hired, two to work with the Qatari trainees and myself, and two under archaeologist Anna Stevens assisted by Andrew Bednarski. By the end of the season a continuous block of seven of the squares had been excavated.

What emerged were the walls of a house towards the smaller end of the range at Amarna, with a courtyard attached to the east side (Figures 3 and 4). Most of the walls were of the thickness of a single brick laid lengthwise, and such walls are prone to collapse down to the last few courses, as had happened here. As with Amarna houses generally it centred around a square living-room in which a low brick bench had been built against one wall. It was not possible in the available time to excavate every single deposit, and in the north-west corner of the house (square R6) one such deposit is perhaps covering the foundations of a staircase.

This is something for next year's continuation. Set into the floor of the

and it would, of course, also have served all the various functions that backyards inevitably do, except that, to judge from the excavated plan as a whole, it seems to have been the place through which the house was entered.



Figure 4

As the excavation progressed downwards to the original desert surface several pits were discovered. Three shallow ones occupy square T5. They were floored with mud stained with ash and probably derive from a specific common activity performed in all three, perhaps the use of small ovens (Figure 5). The deeper pit in the middle of S6, however, is so inconveniently placed as to suggest that it belongs to an early moment, before the house and its court were fully in use. The loss of the floor surface in the court prevents us from seeing the precise relationship between the two.

As the work proceeds every feature and deposit is recorded in detail, but labelled according to the grid square. In the end the house itself needs to be identified. It lies within square N50 of the grid of 200-metre squares originally created by the German expedition. On consulting the list of house numbers used in the past (it is published in the Amarna Survey volume) the next unused number in the N50 sequence is 36. So our house now becomes N50.36. Ranefer, by the way, is N49.18.



Figure 5

The general condition of the site brought about much discussion. On reading the reports of the older excavations one gains very little idea of the condition in which they found it. The British plans show only walls with blank white spaces in between. The German plans are more detailed and often indicate what the final floor or ground surface looked like, but add no descriptions. It is easy to be lulled into thinking that Amarna was a bit like Pompeii, and that the removal of the sand and rubble will reveal more or less intact floors and the deposits left behind at the moment of abandonment. Far from it. Amarna stood as an open abandoned site close to the river and centres of habitation. It quickly became apparent this year that, although the modern surface of the ground shows little sign of disturbance, much of the site had been turned over and floors destroyed in some past era. The most striking evidence for the antiquity of some of this activity was provided in square Q6. The upper levels preserved large patches of a wall, which had collapsed, in a single sheet of brickwork over a layer of sand, both of them undisturbed. Yet all of the mud or brick flooring of the room had already been removed before this happened.

It was particularly clear in the section face that the digging up of the floor had occurred whilst the adjacent wall was still standing about two metres high. The implication is that, once the site had been abandoned, scavenging began and was thoroughly pursued. As to what people were looking for, again Q6 provides a clue. In one corner there remains the impression in a deposit of mud of a large bulbous storage jar, which had been buried to its neck beneath a mud floor constructed at a higher level when the room was remodelled. It was in such buried jars that ancient Egyptians stored small valuable things. The famous 'crook of gold' discovery, which Pendlebury made in 1930 in the North Suburb, is an example. The lure of the occasional discovery of treasure of that kind would have been enough to propel ancient hunters to very thorough investigations.

Not every wall exposed in this year's excavations belongs to N50.36. In the south-east corner intrude the walls of another building, presumed to be a house, from the older excavations (from 1923 where the plans are not only unpublished but lost). Diagonally opposite, principally in square Q6, are thicker walls from a quite separate building, to which we have not yet assigned a number. Its most conspicuous feature is the way that the room on its north side had filled with ash to the point where the west wall and its doorway were rebuilt at a higher level.



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8

What does this mean for the future? Even the thoroughness of ancient treasure hunters was not total. The intensity of disturbance is bound to have varied from one area to another. The small sample-area of housing, which we excavated in 1987, and is published in Amarna Reports VI (house P46.33), had survived much better, though it was not free from disturbance. Ranefer's own house, itself within grid 12, is another and much closer example. Here and there pockets will remain where more has survived undisturbed, and it is in these pockets that information about living-conditions – perhaps the main reason for digging in the housing areas at all – will be preserved. Our strategy has to be a combination of good method and patience. There is no excuse for ploughing quickly through larger areas in the way that was done in the past, or even for varying one's rate of work and intensity or recording. The information that one is hoping to find is unpredictably present. Slacken one's control of the recording, and suddenly precious evidence is gone. It happens all too easily.

I plan that the excavation of grid 12 will continue. Next year we will embrace adjacent squares where the surface of the ground swells up, pointing to the presence of a larger house with thicker walls standing a little taller.



Figure 9

What about our small finds? A small limestone figure (no. 34119) of a monkey or baboon standing on all fours straddling a pile of rounded objects, perhaps grapes, was the most attractive (Figure 6). A fragment of a brightly coloured piece of faience lotus-flower inlay (no. 34125, Figure 7) raises the question, inlaid into what? Why should such a piece occur in the rubbish from a relatively poor house? And what kind of object was it that, apparently made of wood, had born a mud seal with the name Neferkheperura-wanenra (Akhenaten's prenomen) impressed into it, with the pattern of wood grains preserved on the underside (no. 34126, Figure 8)?

Fragments of this kind remind one that the modesty of the mud-brick architecture need not necessarily imply lives devoid of contact with the varied products of the culture of the time. Most intriguing were pieces of leather, some from within the oven in square T5. One group of about 66 fragments is patterned with groups of short linear scores across the surface. A second group of 23 pieces derive from the soles of two leather shoes with some of the stitching still in place. They await the attention of a leather expert who needs to be recruited for next season.

Ranefer's house

I have explained in previous reports why we are re-examining this house, first excavated by the EES in 1921. Briefly, the interest lies in the way that the house of the chariot officer Ranefer (N49.18) had been built over an earlier and smaller house, and in the fact that trapped between the two floors are deposits of earth of interest to our environmental specialists. Under the supervision of archaeologist John MacGinnis the re-examination was brought to a successful conclusion. By the end of the season most of Ranefer's brick floors and the underlying deposits had been removed, to expose the lower courses of bricks and a good deal of the floors of the lower house (Figure 9). These had, of course, been well protected, and several of the limestone door thresholds were still in place. The parts at the back of the house were amongst the best preserved, and it was possible to identify the location of the bedroom, in

the south-east corner of the house. The original front porch and doorway had also fared well, buried beneath the long front hall of the second house (Figure 10).

As the removal of the between-floors debris went on, scores of fragments from a painted ceiling came to light, and were taken to the expedition house in plastic trays for study and storage (Figure 11). These must obviously derive from the earlier house. Do not get too excited by the term 'painted ceiling'. This ceiling had been painted white, except where it was interrupted by roofing beams which had themselves been thickly plastered over. These mud casings to the beams had been painted a pinkish-brown colour. The paint had been slopped on with a very coarse brush so that the pinkish-



Figure 10



Figure 11

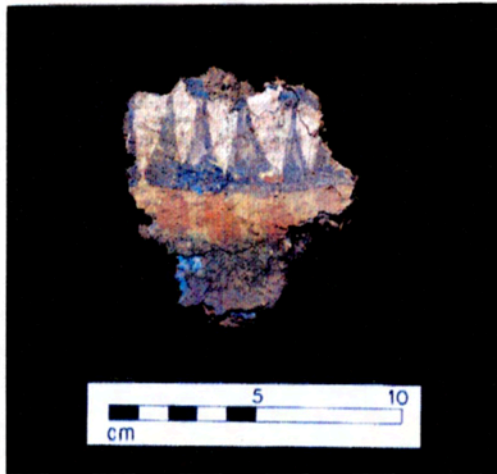


Figure 12

brown had often strayed irregularly on to the white. A few fragments of mud, however, had been painted with more care and show designs based upon petals (Figure 12). These could well come from a narrow band of decoration added to the top of the wall. I base this suggestion upon studies done on similar fragments found in the North Suburb in the older excavations. How the remainder of the surface of the walls appeared is made clear from sections of intact wall plaster still adhering to the lowest 50 cm or so of several of the walls. They show no sign even of whitewash. The bare mud surface seems to have sufficed, lending to the house what seems to us an austere rustic appearance.

There is one intriguing exception. From the back of the house came a few fragments of painted plaster from a small-scale scene of humans accompanied by hieroglyphs. These still remain to be properly studied, but could come from a small panel which identified the original house owner (who might not have been Ranefer at all), although on first glance there are insufficient hieroglyphs preserved to provide a set of names and titles. Another kind of decoration is represented by 48 fragments of gesso (gypsum plaster laid over linen), which seem to have covered a wooden surface, and been painted and, to some extent, moulded with the cartouches of the Aten and possibly the royal family as well. Did the wooden surface belong to a box, for example?

The last edition of the Sun included a photograph of some of the fragments from the lower part of the pair of limestone door jambs, which once graced Ranefer's front door. These, smashed into fragments, had been found and copied in 1921 and then buried beside our expedition house. This year we

were able to add a few additional fragments found in and around Ranefer's house. One of these (34147.60, Figure 13) is part of a cartouche. Although only the lower part is preserved, it shows unmistakably the cartouche of Ankh-kheperura. This is not a cartouche of Akhenaten but of the successor who, in the tomb of Meryra II at Amarna (no. 2), has the name Smenkhkara in the second cartouche. Poor Ranefer. He cannot have enjoyed his new house for much more than two or three years. Or would he have been relieved to be quitting Amarna? His limestone door frame had been reduced to fragments quite methodically, as if by someone with a grudge.



Figure 13

Since being back, I have sent copies of the cartouche fragments to Prof Marc Gabolde of the University of Montpellier in France, one of the leading experts in Amarna Period history. I append his comments to this report (and see Figure 14).

During the last few days on site it was possible to bring in many loads of clean sand by means of a tractor and trailer, and they were used to cover quite thickly the lower parts of Ranefer's house and the more fragile elements exposed in grid 12.

Desert survey

Helen Fenwick joined the expedition again for a continuation of the GPS desert survey. Her aim this year was primarily one of consolidation of areas already surveyed. She wished especially to concentrate on the high cliff edge and the strip of desert

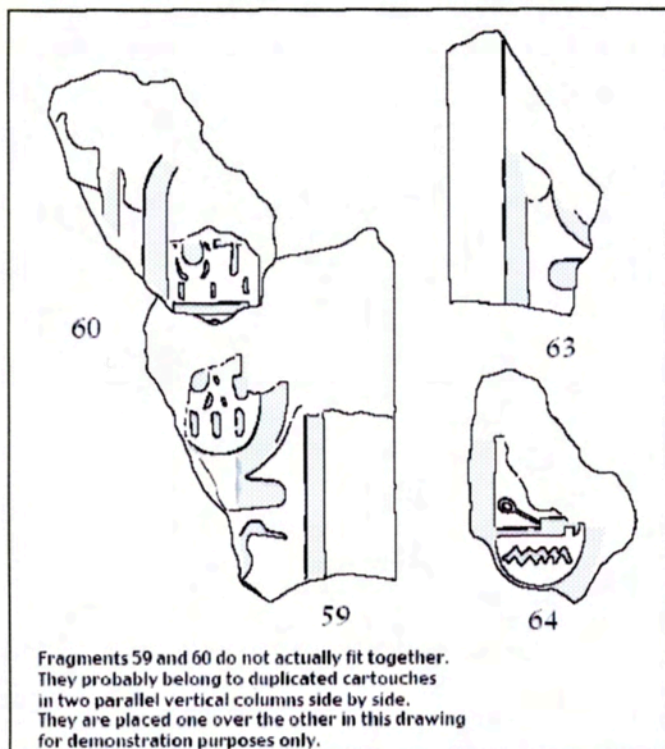


Figure 14

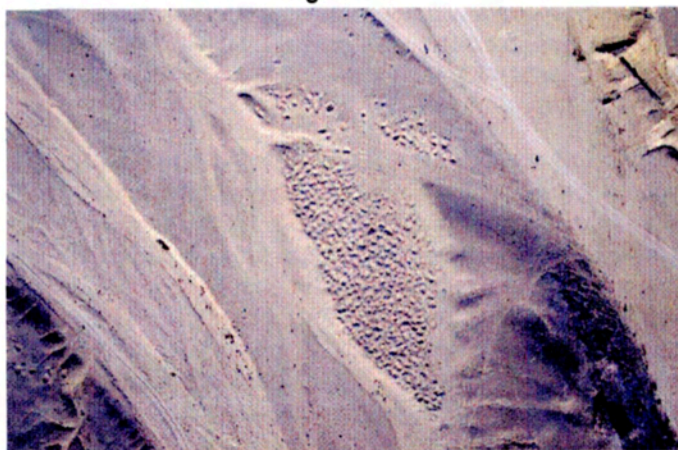


Figure 15

immediately behind. By the end of the season she was satisfied that she had filled in gaps and ironed out creases. She also added more archaeological detail. This includes two more cemeteries on the low desert. They lie close to one another on the floor of a junction between a network of wadis behind the north tombs, which come together as a single torrent bed before escaping through the gap in the cliffs that separates rock tombs 1 and 2 from the remainder. Both cemeteries are obvious once one has spotted them. The scatter of human bone is fairly dense, suggesting very extensive robbery in the past. The potsherds are very few indeed but where identifiable are of the period into which the Amarna Period fits. Following this 'discovery' we took the balloon over it on a bright clear day and have some splendidly clear aerial photographs (Figure 15). This now brings the number of likely cemeteries of 'poor people' of Amarna to five.

Helen's journeyings to and fro with the measuring staff also took in two groups of stone huts. One lies on the high desert, the other is strung along the north side of the wadi leading out to the Royal Tomb. You can usually date huts only by associated fragments of pottery. But huts (or windbreaks) once made remain useful long afterwards. Associated pottery might date to a period much later than the one when the huts were first made. In the case of those on the high desert every sherd belonged to a very unfamiliar range of coarse vessels that are not too removed from pots, which are still made in the Mallawi area. The huts could well belong to a relatively recent period. Those in the wadi were first noted by the German surveyor Paul Timme early in the 20th century. They are associated with a line of stones, which runs out across the wadi floor to act as

a barrier (it can never have been very high). The natural assumption is that it is part of a protective measure of the Amarna Period to control access to the royal tombs. A collection of surface pottery, however, revealed hardly any pieces from the New Kingdom. They seem mostly to be Late Roman or even later. This was a time when people in the Nile valley feared attacks from desert nomads. It is not necessary, of course, to assume that all the huts are of the same period.

There was time in Helen's schedule to make a preliminary foray out into the broad flat desert plain that runs south-eastwards from behind the South Tombs. This is where the four boundary stelae, P-S, are located in more or less a straight line. Because of never-ending interest in the layout of the boundary stelae Helen surveyed their positions and orientations, as far as this is now possible. In the case of stela S it is too late for absolute precision. It seems to have become common knowledge that, in January, it was literally blown out of the hillside by quarry explosives, and replaced by a small quarry. The motive remains obscure. A surprising number of pieces, some quite large and heavy, have been collected by the Mallawi inspectorate of antiquities and stored in our magazine. They amount to enough to make it worthwhile to attempt a reconstruction for erection in a safer place. The limestone is particularly hard and, as a result, the carving has remained sharp. To do this, however, would require us to build a conservation workshop equipped to lift and manipulate heavy stone pieces.

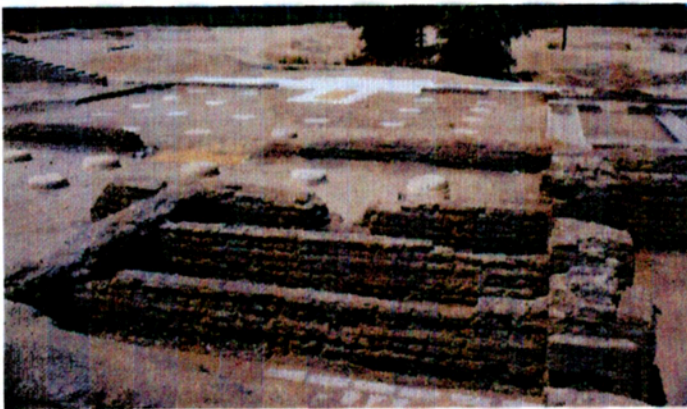


Figure 16



Figure 17

Building conservation

The season's programme was a further continuation of what has become an established pattern, namely repairs and enhancement to the fabric of the North Palace and Small Aten Temple. An extra builder with assistants was engaged, and this made a noticeable difference to the rate of progress, to the extent that the new builder had to be transferred from the temple to the palace as the supply of new mud bricks began to run out.

Last year saw a start made on the large central columned hall at the North Palace. This involved building up missing sections of the surrounding wall, and marking the positions of the missing column bases by means of circular white cement pads. Both jobs were completed this year, but the main task undertaken, and also finished, was to mark with a new layer of limestone blocks the broad veranda and its access ramp, which lay outside the hall on the west. The shape was given by the survival of the original foundation layer of gypsum concrete (visible in one of the balloon photographs in the last issue of the Sun). A thick layer of sand now protects this foundation, and its original contour is reproduced in a single layer of new blocks (Figure 16). The gypsum foundations show quite a complicated pattern of block laying, with the possibility of side ramps included as well. Although I considered reproducing this in the new pattern, in the end I realised that this is not feasible, not least because the evidence for the original pattern is very incomplete, and the result would be highly confusing.

At the end of the season, a start was made on repairs to the bathroom and bedroom suite that lies alongside. This has become very dilapidated in recent years, with substantial falls of brickwork from walls standing at shoulder height.

At the temple the repairs and partial replacement of the south enclosure wall of the outer court was finished, and most of the inside surface of the corresponding wall on the north, which had fallen away completely, was refaced. The first court is now neatly defined on all four sides. Simultaneously a new stone layer was put down between the towers of the second and third pylons (Figure 17). All three pylon gateways are now floored in this way, and this brings out sharply how the ground level rises, and how ramps were needed in order to proceed from one level to the next.

Suresh, our architect, came out early in connection with the new buildings at the expedition house, but had to leave quite early as well. In his place came a building restoration expert from the SCA, Mr Ashraf. He pushed the work on with great spirit, and engaged me in lively discussions about conservation policy. We are, in fact, approaching a watershed at both of the buildings. How much further should we go? I began at the North Palace with the part that was best preserved, so the work was mainly one of patching and consolidation, and most of what you look at is the original brickwork. As we have moved south, however, we have progressively entered places where much less of the original brickwork survives. Sometimes they amount to no more than linear heaps of gravelly dust. The choice is to leave them as they are, or to replace them with new bricks. If the latter is done, much of what you will see is not ancient at all although the plan of the building is much sharper. Some members of the team, on seeing at the end of the season what had been done this year, were concerned about this. It is a delicate matter of aesthetics in which individuals and whole cultural groups will have different opinions, so that a consensus is not possible. Does it amount to a choice between clarity and integrity?

It was also through Mr Ashraf's enthusiasm that, right at the end of the season, another project was completed, one I have previously addressed. The idea came from Kristin Thompson. It is to set out a series of numbered markers for visitors which take them on a tour which begins at the Small Aten

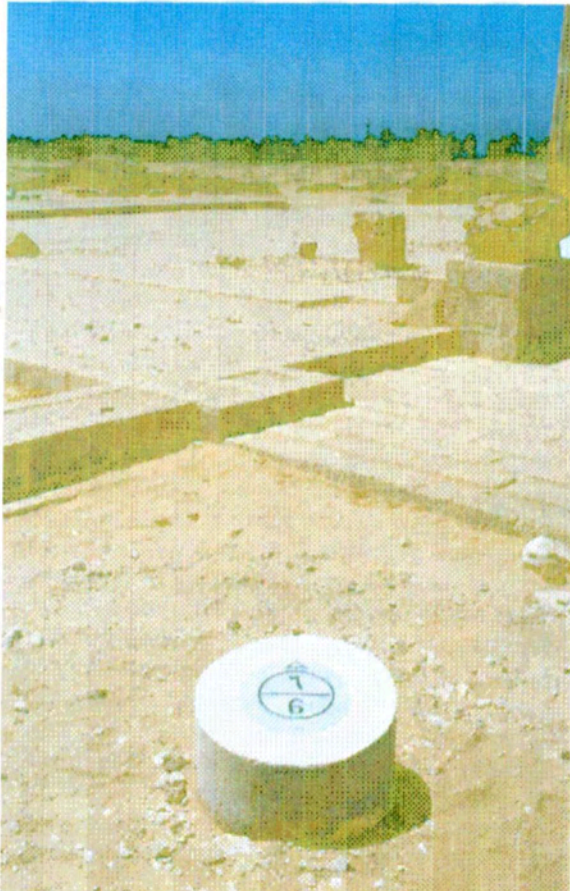


Figure 18

Temple and then continues with a circuit of the ground behind, taking in one of the houses (Q44.1), the building where the Amarna Letters were found, the King's House, the Bridge, and finally back to the temple. The numbers would be explained in a document mounted on the web-site. The markers (numbered in Arabic and 'English') have now been set out, all seventeen of them (Figure 18). Each one is a circular marble slab, 30 cm in diameter, into which the numbers and an arrow have been carved and filled with black paint. Each one rests in a larger cylindrical plinth made from white cement. Having set them out, it is now incumbent upon me to create the web-site explanation.

West Bank Survey

The season saw an entirely new project get under way. This is a survey of the western bank of the river opposite Amarna, thus in effect the remainder of the land enclosed within Akhenaten's boundary stelae and belonging to Akhetaten. Although under the auspices of the Amarna expedition, the project belongs to a doctoral researcher at Cambridge, Sarah Parcak, a graduate in Egyptology from Yale University. Her main interest is in the interpretation of satellite images for the benefit of archaeology, and her thesis topic addresses the question, are there specific techniques for analysing the digital data which satellites send back and which can identify areas on the ground which are potentially archaeological sites? If this is the

case, then the time spent on field walking will be reduced, although field walking or 'ground truthing' remains essential. Sarah has already achieved a high rate of success in a survey of a part of the north-eastern Nile delta, and came prepared to tackle the agricultural and urban terrain of the area roughly between Mallawi and Dairut. Despite the area having been the haunt of terrorists in the late 90s, Sarah had excellent co-operation from the police and local people, and no hindrances were put in her way. She was also much aided by her inspector, Mr Atta Makramallah Mikhail.

As a result she visited a list of seventy places she had already identified as promising on the basis of the images. Time and again she found an archaeological site, usually the remains of a mound (or tell) and often beneath a modern town. The largest proved to be beneath Dalga, with the tell rising to approximately ten metres in height at its central point, and having a diameter of about one kilometre. She made collections of sherds and spent the last part of her time at Amarna drawing and studying them, in conjunction with some of the other pottery experts. Overwhelmingly the sherds are of the Late Roman period. To this evidence should be added the many architectural pieces that Sarah noted, sometimes reused in mosques, which seem to be of the same period. This is not surprising. This period, which spans the expansion of the Christian church, and government from Constantinople, is the period best represented in the archaeology of Middle Egypt. But archaeological mounds build up over long periods of time, sometimes millennia in length. What lies beneath the Late Roman remains? The quickest way to find out is through the use of coring equipment, which drills down and extracts samples from several metres below the surface. Thanks in part to a TARF donation we now have our own coring set. It has been purchased in the UK, and at the time of writing this report I am negotiating its export to Egypt through a contact who has helped us with this before.

Work at the expedition house

The team of experts put in long hours bent over their tables and microscopes, though remaining cheerful throughout. One newcomer is Philippa Payne, a graduate archaeologist from Cambridge who has taken over the study of the animal bones recovered from excavations in recent years. She began with a group of bones of dogs found in the excavations of 1999 and 2000 close to the modern cultivation to the south of the Great Palace. For comparison she made a collection of further dog bones which lie on the surface of Pendlebury's spoil heaps from his excavations at the King's House. The background to these is quite curious. When John Gardner Wilkinson made his sketch map of the Central City in the 1820s he wrote the words 'dog bones' over the walls which we now know belonged to the magazines behind the King's House. Pendlebury's workmen completely cleared the site in 1931, but no dog bones are mentioned in the site report in City of Akhenaten III. Evidently the workmen dug them out – and there were a lot of them – and no one noticed or at least thought them important. The most likely explanation for both groups is that they are the remains of burials of dogs from the centuries of the Ptolemaic or Roman Periods when animal cemeteries were widely developed throughout Egypt. Pippa then moved on to concentrate of the bones of pigs from various of the excavations, including those at Ranefer's house and at grid no. 12.

Kristin Thompson continued the study of statue fragments from old excavation dumps, and this year was joined by Marsha Hill of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, who is working on statue fragments in the Metropolitan found by Howard Carter at the Great Aten Temple whilst working with Petrie in 1892. They made a number of matches and joins amongst our material, especially amongst the red granite pieces of colossal statue from the Great Palace. Ten matches were made with a group of fragments returned from the Egyptian Museum in Cairo from the expedition's division in 1982. Visits were made to the site of the Great Aten Temple, Small Aten Temple, King's House and to Kom el-Nana in search of further fragments, partly to gain a better idea of the range of hard stone used. At the Great Aten Temple a number of pieces from a quartzite stela were located and brought to the site magazine.

Other local news

The SCA is engaged on a major improvement of access to certain parts of Amarna. At the moment this involves a new road out to the North Tombs, and then on to Stela U and the Royal Tomb. These are roads built by professional road-builders to a standard, which surpasses many in Cairo, and they are being asphalted, even out to the Royal Tomb. It is already possible to drive directly to the very entrance to the tomb. Here you will now find the descending staircase to the tomb entrance covered with long roofed building which will protect it against future flooding of the valley, such as happened a few years ago. On such occasions floodwater will escape down a wide stone-lined channel, which is also part of the

programme of works. There is talk of a further road to link the North and South Tombs. I have raised with Mr. Samir Anis, the Regional Director of Archaeology in Middle Egypt, the idea of designating the desert around the Workmen's Village an area of outstanding natural beauty and special archaeological interest as a way of protecting it against the devastation of a road which takes the shortest route and so cuts across the beautiful unspoilt desert plateau in which the Workmen's Village nestles.

As I write (May 16th) Michael Mallinson is preparing to fly to Cairo in connection with the building of the Amarna site museum. The contract is about to be put out for tender, and Michael wishes to take a final look at the specification. He will also visit the site of the museum with the engineers to check on the specifications for the foundations, which have to take into account the varying height of the water level in the river. We don't want it to be flooded in the future! This stage of the project is only concerned with building the museum shell. The question of fitting it out with its displays is still the subject of discussion. It remains for me to say thank you again to TARF and its governing board and loyal members for your all-important support for the work at Amarna. I plan to visit Denver in September to talk in more detail about what is going on. Each year seems to be busier than the last, and I see this as entirely healthy.

Appendix: Remarks made by Prof Marc Gabolde (University of Montpellier, France) on the new cartouche fragment belonging to Ranefer's doorjamb.

"Yes the find is really exciting and fragment 34147.60 indisputably belongs to the (female) successor of Akhenaten, Ankh(et)kheperu(re)... As it is followed by Mery(t), this means that there were Neferkheperure or Waenre underneath. Fragment 34147.59 surely bears Neferkheperu(re), but as Waenre is not apparent underneath, this means that it belongs to an epithet: (Ankh[et]kheperure beloved of) Neferkheperure already attested (paintings from the North Riverside Palace inter alia).

"This is more interesting than you can imagine, as Ranefer is perhaps the Reanapa of the Amarna Letters who was involved in some foreign affairs at the very end of Akhenaten's reign. He is mentioned in EA 292, 316, and 326 and was promoted as new Egyptian representative after the fall of his predecessor very late in Akhenaten's reign".

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Stones and Statues at Amarna

By Kristin Thompson

After three exciting seasons of working with the statuary fragments stored in the magazine at Tell el-Amarna, I had expected that my three weeks on the site in March of 2004 would be more routine. Surely discovery of new material would give way to analysis and registration. Matching pieces and reconstructing the granodiorite pair statue of Akhenaten and Nefertiti (Sun, 8, 2) was largely completed in 2003, and this year it was mainly a matter of testing small, unworked pieces to see if they fit into the statue. I was far behind in registering fragments in the magazine, given how many pieces had been added to its collection in the past two years. Nevertheless, this fourth season turned out to be hardly less exciting than previous ones, with new discoveries proving that Amarna has not yielded all its treasures.

With previous years' clearances of the North and South House Dumps (Sun, 7,1), several hundred statuary pieces have been added to the collection at Amarna. This large and previously unknown body of fragments has begun to attract the attention of experts in the area of Amarna art. Last year I described how Dr. Dimitri Laboury visited us and not only accomplished a great deal of useful research for his own project on Amarna statuary, but also was able to help out in some of my work. This year Marsha Hill, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, spent a week at Amarna. Most readers no doubt know that the Met contains a large collection of Amarna art, including the famous Norbert Schimmel *talatat* reliefs and many pieces of statuary formerly in Lord Amherst's collection. Lord Amherst sponsored the work done by Howard Carter for Sir William Flinders Petrie during the first systematic excavation at Amarna in 1891-92. The fragments had been found in an ancient dump just outside the temenos wall of the Great Aten Temple. Far and away the largest part of the Amherst collection is now in the Met, though smaller groups of pieces were dispersed to various museums, including the Louvre and the Brooklyn Museum of Art. Marsha has long dealt with the Met's pieces, finding matches and analyzing them. Her expertise proved invaluable in helping me do comparable work among our recently recovered pieces.

I arrived in Cairo on March 4 and spent the day recovering from jetlag and visiting the Egyptian Museum, which was unusually stuffy and crowded. The next morning Marsha joined me at the Garden City House Hotel to travel to Amarna via hired car. She was accompanied by Dr. Susan Allen, also of the Met, who was coming to examine recent pottery finds, although she also pitched in to help in searching for statuary, as well as the more mundane tasks of carrying heavy trays of stone to and from the magazine. Heavy wind and blowing dust made the drive a bit dull, since we could not see any of the pyramids as we drove south along the desert road on the west bank.

Upon arriving at the expedition house and settling in, Marsha and I fetched many trays of statuary into the workrooms. Fortunately the schedule was such that large portions of both the long rooms were available during the time I was there, so we shamelessly took over most of the tables and a portion of the floor as well. Even so, we could only bring part of the collection in, and Marsha concentrated on sorting the pink-granite pieces found in the North House Dump. There are several hundred of these, making pink granite far and away the commonest material among our stone fragments. Most of these came from colossal statues of Akhenaten and Nefertiti. The king at least was in an Osiride pose comparable to the familiar sandstone colossi from East Karnak, and like those statues, he seems to have been wearing different crowns and headdresses in each.

Marsha proved adept at identifying types of regalia and poses from small fragments, and by the end of her visit we had formed a much clearer picture of the statuary program in the Broad Hall of the Great Palace (where the North House material had originally been found by John Pendlebury's EES team in the 1930s). She also had a good eye for matches, and between us we made about 20 among the pink-granite pieces. By now 17 of the more than 200 fragments found in the North House Dump in 1982 and returned from the Egyptian Museum in 2002 have been matched, in some cases to more than one other fragment. Thus about 8% of the returned pieces have been matched—quite an impressive number considering what a small portion of any one statue survives. Because of that low survival rate among the several statues represented among the North House pieces, it has become evident that no substantial reconstruction of these granite statues will be possible unless further fragments are found. Still, Marsha was able to fit four pieces together to form an impressive portion of a very large back pillar,

as well as matching two substantial pieces of a calf of Akhenaten. From these pieces of bodies and regalia, we certainly are able to get an idea of the impressive scale of the original statues, some of which must have been even larger than the East Karnak colossi.



A visit to search the area around the destroyed Boundary Stele S permitted a chance to view the nearby, rarely reviewed Stele R. A row of offering vessels on a table and the feet of Akhenaten and some princesses survive above the battered inscription.

One goal of my work on the statuary, apart from registering it and attempting to find matches, is to provide data for an eventual study of the statuary program in the ancient city as whole. Such a study, apart from making a contribution to the study of Amarna art, could also be invaluable in assessing the functions of the various major buildings. Hardstone statuary has been found in the Great Aten Temple, the Small Aten Temple, the Great Palace, the King's Palace (very few pieces), and the Kom el-Nana, as well as in various sculptors' workshops.

As part of the research toward this study, this season I decided to focus on the types of stone associated with each other the buildings mentioned above, including the Thutmose workshop complex. Up to now, we have known about these types only from pieces of statuary that have been found *in situ* in or near the buildings. Such finds have been relatively few, apart from the cache of indurated limestone and quartzite fragments found by Carter by the Great Aten Temple, the pink-granite pieces from the Great Palace, and the predominantly quartzite statuary from the Thutmose workshop. I suspected, however, that there might have been other types of stone used in statues from which no recognizable fragments survive. Fortunately there are many chunks of various hard-stones scattered about most of the sites. Having no worked surfaces, they had not been collected by archaeologists, but they might well come from shattered statues—though some possibly derive from stone objects, altars, lintels, thresholds, or reliefs. My plan was to walk over each site, gathering at least one piece of each type of stone I found there.

This plan fit in well with Marsha's desire to tour the Great Aten Temple to get a look at the place from which so many of the fragments that she has worked with at the Met came. Along with Susan, we paid a relatively short visit of an hour and a half to this huge stretch of desert. Even with the modern cemetery of Et Till covering nearly half of the Temple by now, the remaining area is impressive. During this visit we realized that the statuary project for this year needed to expand, for we began to find worked pieces on the surface:



During a search for samples of stone in the Great Aten Temple's Sanctuary area, unworked fragments of indurated limestone (right) were found, as well as such pieces as the back of a blue crown and the top of a back pillar from a small statue of Akhenaten in the same material (left).

a portion of a granodiorite foot with sandal straps, a piece of statue base with a hammered-out inscription, and other tantalizing scraps. Despite past excavations by Petrie's and Pendlebury's expeditions and despite the desolate appearance that the Temple site presents today—and despite the fact that villagers routinely walk and ride bicycles and donkeys across the Temple—there were obviously still a few treasure waiting to be found.

Marsha and I returned to the Temple for a longer and more systematic search. For over four hours I was able to gather my stone samples and do a surface search over part of the Temple, while she concentrated on another area. A number of indurated-limestone fragments turned up, comparable to the ones in the Met: A vertical slice of a shoulder from a life-size statue, probably of Akhenaten; the back of a blue crown with the top of

the back pillar preserved; a bit of foot with the sole of the sandal polished; a limestone inscription with part of a rare inscription of the Aten's late didactic name; even part of a poor-quality *talatat* block with a relief of offerings. Quite a number of pieces with flat surfaces, grooves, and other border elements also turned up. In all, we took in 40 surface finds during our initial visit and subsequent pleasant half-day of wandering about this rarely visited site. One small but revelatory find was a piece of pink granite with a finished area consisting of pleats. To my knowledge, this constitutes the first evidence that granite statues, presumably of Akhenaten and/or Nefertiti, stood in the front area (the "Gem-pa-Aten") of the Temple complex.

At intervals during the season I was able to visit all the other buildings and gather complete samples of all the types of stone present. This process yielded some surprises. For example, several colors of quartzite were present in some profusion in the Small Aten Temple, even though most of the statuary pieces found there were



During this season, the unpromising remains of the Great Aten Temple, with the foundations of the Gem-pa-Aten in the foreground and the Royal Wadi in the distance at the upper right, yielded a number of exciting statuary fragments.

of indurated limestone. On the other hand, only two statue fragments of indurated limestone had been found in all of the Great Palace, and yet chunks of that stone without worked surfaces were fairly common in the area I was able to examine just to the north and south of the bridge between the Palace and the King's House. Indeed, I found a piece of an indurated-limestone back pillar there, adding a third statuary fragment of that material with a find-spot in the Palace. Finally, the Thutmose workshop area contained many pieces of unworked pink granite, some fairly large, even though statuary of that stone is usually not thought of as associated with that establishment. Once I had collected all my samples, I labeled and bagged them by site and stored them in trays in the magazine, to serve as a study and reference collection for those working on Amarna statuary.

One side benefit from these gathering trips was that I found a few more pieces of statuary: in the Great Palace, a tan quartzite fragment with pleats; in the

Kom el-Nana, a section of a lower leg, perhaps from a princess; in the Small Aten Temple, a beautiful indurated-limestone elbow, making a total of 44 surface finds discovered this year. We probably now have a collection of indurated-limestone Amarna statuary fragments second in size only to the Met itself. I am particularly fond of this beautiful, marble-like stone, and the sculptors who created the statues from which these fragments derive clearly were masters of their art.

These forays out into the field provided exciting breaks in my regular work, which ordinarily takes place entirely in the expedition house. Most of my time, however, was spent in registration and in looking for matches among pieces. Despite diligently scraping small, unworked pieces of granodiorite over all the broken surfaces of the Thutmose pair statue, I made no matches beyond the roughly 100 made during the reconstruction process in previous years. There remain a few more to be checked, but essentially the process has gone as far as it can. In the future we hope to mount the large pieces of the statue on a base or framework for display. It would be a dramatic piece to include in the small museum that is planned to be constructed soon near the ferry quay.

I managed to register 272 additional fragments this season, including all of the new surface finds, all the quartzite pieces from the North House Dump, and a fair number of the pink-granite pieces from that same source. This still leaves hundreds of pink-granite fragments to process, and I imagine that they will take at least another two seasons. By the time that all the pieces are registered, we should have a large amount of information on various aspects of the site's statuary. For example, we should be able to estimate the minimum number of statues represented by fragments at Amarna (as well as by the pieces I shall have examined in museums). Because nearly all of the many fragments at Amarna can be traced to a specific buildings, we can also begin to discern patterns in the types of stone, poses, and scales associated with statuary in different parts of the city. Already, for example, it is clear that the statuary in the Kom el-Nana (tentatively identified as the sunshade temple of Nefertiti) tended to be on a smaller scale than that of the largest temples, and that the statues represented family members in somewhat informal poses—in contrast to the Osiride and offering poses common in the Central-City buildings. Ultimately we should know immensely more about the statuary of ancient Akhetaten than anyone would have believed possible only a few years ago.

**Work Undertaken in the Wadi Abu Hassah al-bahari Tall al-Amarna
by the Expedition of the Université Paul Valéry – Montpellier III
Led by Marc Gabolde**

24/12/2003-08/01/2004

Thanks to the hospitality of the Egypt Exploration Society and with the generous support of the The Amarna Research Foundation (TARF) in Denver, which provided some funds for the airfare of Mss Amanda Dunsmore, the work of the expedition of the Université Paul Valéry – Montpellier III at Wadi Abu Hassah al-bahari (Tall al-Amarna) started on 24/12/2003 and finished on 08/01/2004. The participants were Marc Gabolde, Amanda Louise Dunsmore and Sayed Abd al-Malek Abd al-Hamid (inspector). Our work may be described as follows:

§I. The main aims of the mission were:

- 1) To continue the topographical survey,
- 2) to complete the clearance of the area south of the entrance of tomb n° 29 in the side wadi of at Wadi Abu Hassah al-bahari (Tall al-Amarna), and to investigate the dumps in front of tomb n° 27,
- 3) to continue the study of the pottery from the 2003 and 2003-2004 seasons.



Fig. 3 : View of the clearances in front of Tomb n° 29

§II. Topography (fig. 1-2):

To complete the map of the Royal Necropolis of Al-Amarna about 1000 new points were recorded. The drawing of the two maps (scale 1/500° and 1/2000°) is now partially complete, and only a few new points are needed to complete it (fig. 1-2).

§III. Clearance (fig. 3-5):

The first task was to extend northwards the clearance of the dump located on the southern part of the entrance of tomb n° 29. The stratigraphy (fig. 4) helps to describe the successive layers as follows:

- natural soil
- cutting dump : first part consists of sandstone material, second part of limestone chips (K/5)
- dump from the emptying of the tomb by Barsanti (K/3)
- dump from the clearance of G.T. Martin and A. El-Khouly (1984) (K/8)
- Leveled off surface after the excavations of 1984 (K/2 + K/1)

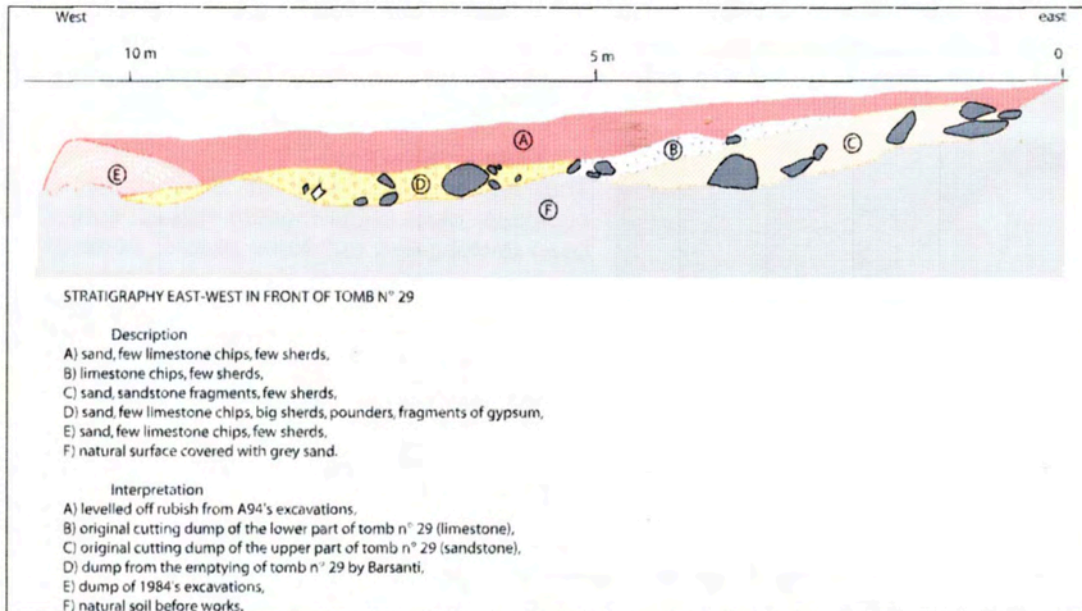


Fig. 4 : Stratigraphy West-East in front of Tomb n° 29

The dump of Barsanti, whose upper part had been eroded by the excavation of 1984, provided most of the material. This material consists mostly of pottery whose study is undertaken by Amanda Louise Dunsmore. One limestone ostrakon bearing a hieratic line : « male » (fig. 6), a docket, almost complete, reading « (1) Year one, wine for the house the Aten from (2) the Western [riv]er, the chief of the vintners loun(...) » (fig. 7) and another docket, from the cutting dump, concerning « (Clarified) butter for the house of the Noble (?)(...) » (fig. 8) are the most noteworthy finds.



Fig. 5 : Hieratic ostrakon from the cutting dump in front of Tomb n° 29

The dump in front of tomb n° 27, trenched by J.D.S. Pendlebury was also excavated in the western end. It proved to constitute only material from the emptying of the tomb by Barsanti. A few XVIIIth dynasty and roman sherds were found.

As the cutting dump of tomb n° 27 was still unlocated, it was decided to make a trench in the dump from the 1984 excavations. Unexpectedly this trench provided the upper part of a shabti of Akhenaten (fig. 9), probably moved from the surrounding of the royal tomb in the 1930's. This dump consists of material from the emptying of the tomb in 1984. No trace of the original cutting dump was found.

The rubbish from the 2003-2004 excavations was used to refill the excavations of 2003 on the southern part of the entrance to tomb n° 29 by building a protective wall along the watercourse.

§ IV Pottery :

This season pottery from the 2003 and 2003-2004 seasons was sorted, ready for recording. As there was not enough time to begin full recording, extensive notes were taken on the most important drawn in order to begin to understand the pottery record.

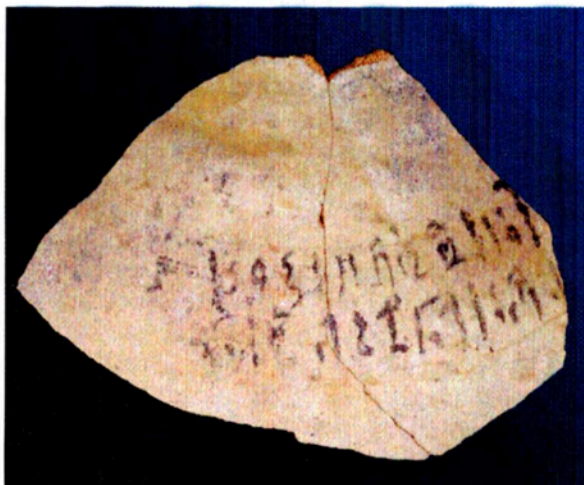


Fig. 6 : Hieratic docket from Barsanti's emptying dump

One of the major aims in studying this pottery is to try to determine what may have belonged to a burial assemblage and what was workmen's pottery. It is possible that the pottery from Area K will shed light on this question and careful study of this material is envisaged in future seasons.



Fig. 7 : Hieratic docket from the cutting dump of Tomb n° 29

§ V Conclusions :

The topographical part of the project is now complete. Most of the modern rubbish dumps have been investigated but some places, north of tomb N° 28 and in the bed of the wadi, remain to be tested or cleared. The emptying of the recent fill in tomb n° 28 and n° 29 is also desirable. Some test trenches in front of tomb n° 27 may also help to locate the original cutting dump of this tomb.

From the historical point of view, the work already done allows to suggest some improvements to the modern and ancient histories of the Royal Necropolis.

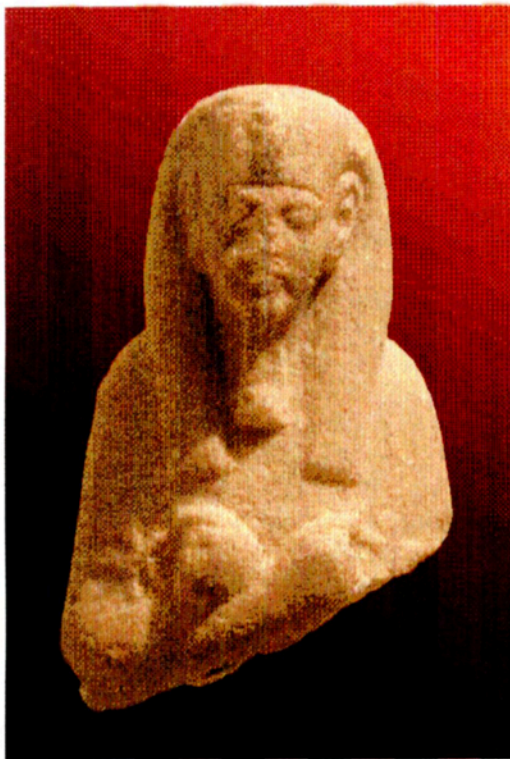


Fig. 9 : Upper part of a shabti of Akhenaten from recent rubbish

Only five tombs are known and, due to the extensive tests of Pendlebury and our own observations, it is quite sure that no other tomb exists in this part of the necropolis.

One of these tombs is surely not a burial place: tomb n° 30. Due to its small scale and the lack of appropriate room for a burial, it looks more like an embalming cache as those known for Tutankhamun (KV 54) and Amenhotep III (WV 22a). It is very possible that refused embalming material of one of the burial in the royal tomb was once located there.

The royal tomb it self, n° 26, is the only one decorated. The reliefs and inscriptions as well as the fragments of funeral furniture make sure that the king, queen mother Tiye, and three daughters of Akhenaten were once buried there. For the king, the evidences are a sarcophagus, a canopic chest and numerous shabtis. Two reliefs in the main chamber and fragments of her sarcophagus attest to the presence of Queen mother Tiye. Reliefs and inscriptions in room gamma as well as fragments of a sarcophagus mentioning Maketaten are indisputable evidences of her burial in room gamma. Last, scenes depicting the mourning of the corpses of two other princesses in room alpha and the fact that the two last princesses are missing in the funeral scenes of Maketaten's suite make plausible that room alpha was the burial place of Neferneferure and Setepenre. The big unachieved suite of rooms starting on the right side of the main corridor is not inscribed. It looks like another tomb

inside the tomb. It is tantalizing to attribute it to queen Nefertiti. As the king wanted clearly to be buried close to three of his daughters and his mother, it is hard to imagine that Nefertiti could have foreseen to be buried far from him in any of the other tombs of the royal wady. Moreover, the text from the boundary stelae asserts that the "burials" of the queen and her children are foreseen in the same "tomb" as that of the king. But it is also clear that she has never been buried here. There is neither any relief related to her funeral rites, nor any fragment of her burial equipment, and especially no piece of sarcophagus. However, a fragment of funerary statuette of queen Nefertiti entered in the Brooklyn Museum early in year 1933 and was isolated. One can assume that it comes from the royal necropolis of Amarna and was found by locals during Pendlebury's excavations and sold to the dealer Nahman. The areas excavated by J.D.S Pendlebury in 1931-1932 are well known, southeast from the entrance to the royal tomb and, side wady of Tombs n° 28 and n° 29 as he explicitly wrote in his report of the ASAE. The fragment of

shabti, attests that Nefertiti died as queen. She is not the female successor of Akhenaten. When Nefertiti died, shortly before her husband, the Royal Tomb was already the burial place of four members of the royal family. It was necessary to reserve some room for the burial of the king, and, apparently, the big suite on the right part of the tomb, probably cut for the queen, was more unachieved than nowadays. The possibility that she had been buried temporarily in another tomb of the royal necropolis in waiting for the completion of her own burial suite, is then a plausible explanation for the absence of relief and sarcophagus related to her.

The three other tombs of the royal necropolis are located at about 500 m from the royal Tomb. The first one, tomb n° 27, is clearly a royal tomb. The dimensions of doorway and corridor are exactly the same than that of the Royal Tomb: door 4 cubits, corridor 6 cubits. Moreover, the presence of a slope in the middle of the stairway is only attested for the tomb the king at Amarna. Only the first corridor is complete and no trace of burial is visible. The more probable is that it was cut for one of the successors of Akhenaten, probably the female pharaoh Nefemefueruaten rather than Smenkhkare or Tutankhamun who never ruled at Amarna.

Tomb n° 29 is impressive. Four corridors are cut and plastered but no burial chamber was completed. The first corridor, cut in a bad quality layer of sandstone, had originally a ceiling with wooden beams plastered. The dimensions of the doorways (4 cubits width) and corridors (5 cubits width) are similar to the lateral suite extending on the right part of the royal tomb that, apparently, was cut for a queen. Due to its location, half a kilometre from the royal tomb, it is reasonable to suggest that this burial place was cut for a royal spouse of lesser rank than the great royal spouse Nefertiti. The original emptying dump of Barsanti provided no evidence of burial but quantity of pottery from the main city reused here. Some wine jars had a neck re-cut. One docket mentions the "*Great of the Seers*". A stamped handle reads "*House of the Aten [...]*". The weight of sherds collected in this side wady is nearly 400 kg, which seems actually to big for a burial material. Among the labels, one was clearly dated of year 1, obviously of a successor of Akhenaten due to the title of the vintner and another, from G.T. Martin and A. El-Khouly's excavation is probably from year 2. An udjat-eye, roughly worked, can hardly be part of a royal funeral piece of equipment during the Amarna period and looks more probably like a private amulet of worker. The large number of stone pounders found in the wady (160 pieces) and especially in the emptying dump of Barsanti (40 pieces) suggests deeply that tomb n° 29 was used as storage place for the workers working in tomb n° 27 downhill.

Tomb n° 28 is of smaller scale. But it is the only one completed tomb (wholly cut and entirely plastered, and so finished and ready to receive a burial) of the royal necropolis, even the wall surfaces are badly preserved. Its entrance is only 15 cubits north of the entrance to tomb n° 29. The dimensions of the stairway (3 1/3 cubits) and of the door (2 1/3 cubits) is closed to those of the princesses rooms (alpha, beta, gamma) in the Royal Tomb and the remaining rooms are of about the same proportions. This fact suggests that the tomb was originally cut for a prince or a princess related to the owner of the adjacent tomb n° 29.

The identity of the original owners of these two burial structures (Tombs n° 28 and n° 29) may be deducible from their characteristics. We have seen that they can be attributed to a secondary spouse of the king and her child. The fact that one docket mentioning the "*house of the Noble (?)*" was found in the rubbish from the cutting dump of tomb n° 29, even the jar was re-used, is perhaps relevant too. Such indices suggest strongly that tombs n° 28 and n° 29 were first cut for Kiya, called "*Noble*" on some dockets from the main city and her daughter, probably Baketaten. This scenario fits well with what is known of Kiya whose funerary equipment has been re-used for the burial in KV 55 at Thebes after she falls from grace. It would then not be astonishing that her burial place was then changed to a storage place for the workers of Tomb n° 27 after the death of Akhenaten.

It is, however, quite certain that a burial occurred in the side wady of tombs n° 28 and n° 29. Numerous fragments of blue-green faience plaques undoubtedly belong to a luxurious piece of furniture. The lower part of a shabti's coffin found by G.T. Martin and A. El Khouly and one piece of a faience object, looking at first sight like a "new-year" flask, found downhill from tomb n° 28 and n° 29 can hardly be considered as some worker's implements. The temporary results of the clearances lead to the conclusion that if a burial occurred, it was probably in tomb n° 28 whose modern dump is scheduled to be investigated next season.

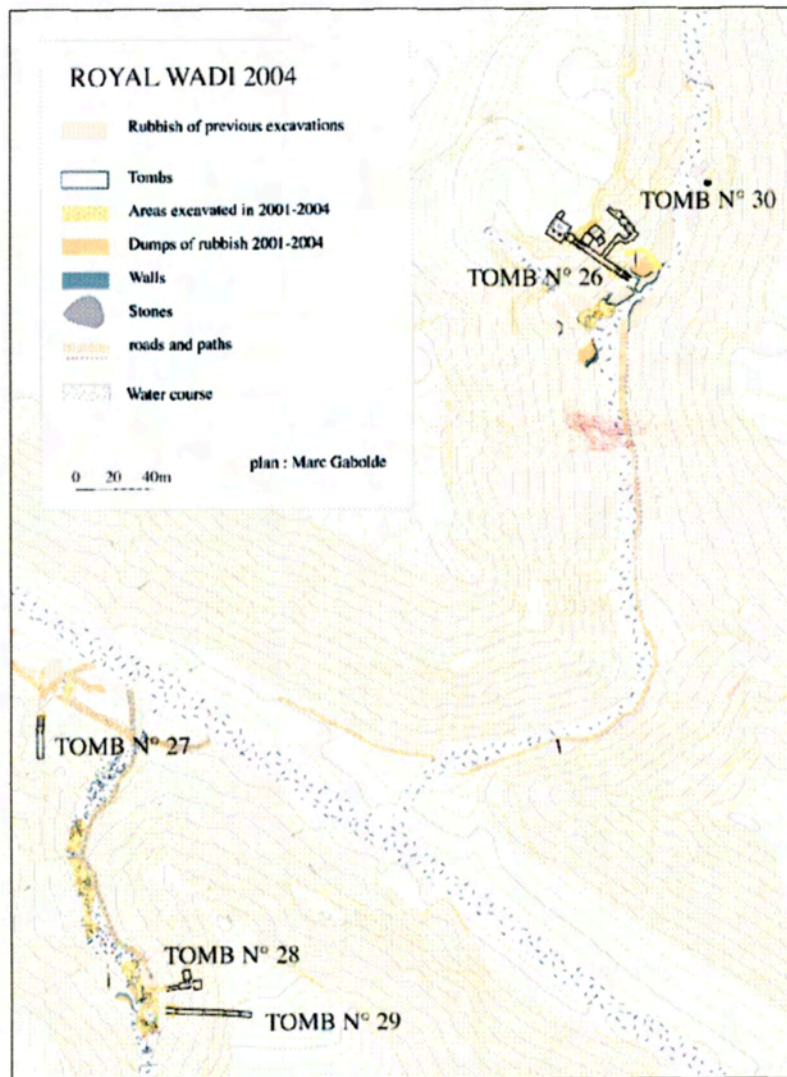


Fig. 1 : Map of the Royal Necropolis of Tall al-Amarna, January 2004

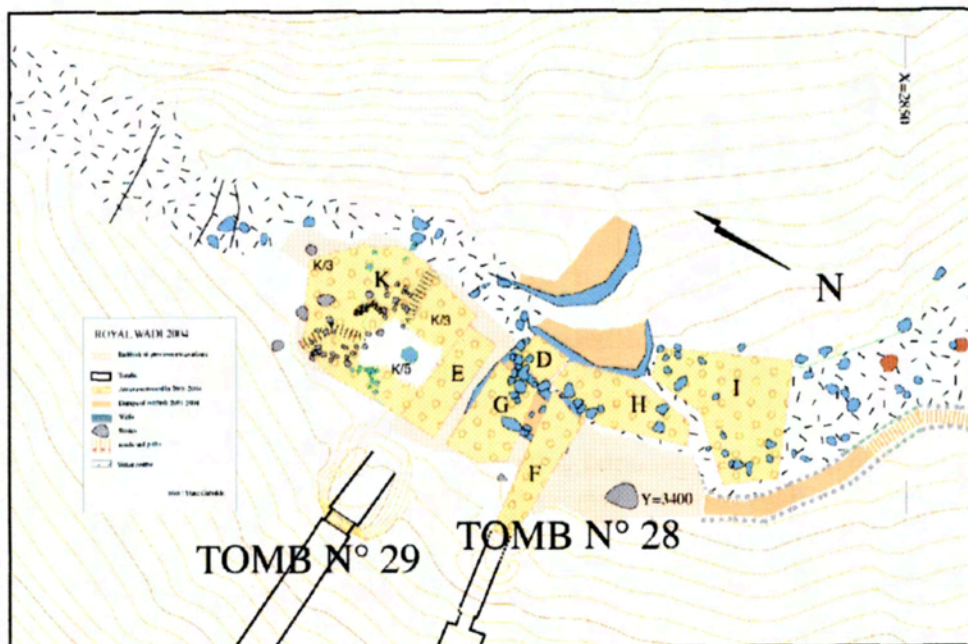


Fig. 2 : Clearances in front of Tombs n° 28 and n° 29