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MATERIA MAGICA AEGYPTIAE

THE ANCIENT EGYPTIAN OFFERING TABLE AS A FUNERARY LANDSCAPE, RITUAL UTENSIL, AND UNIFIER OF ELEMENTS

Volume II
Appendix I – Maps and Tables
Appendix II – Contributory Research
Appendix III – Main Catalogue
Appendix IV – Asyut Catalogue

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Department of Archaeology, Durham University, 2022

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1. MAPS

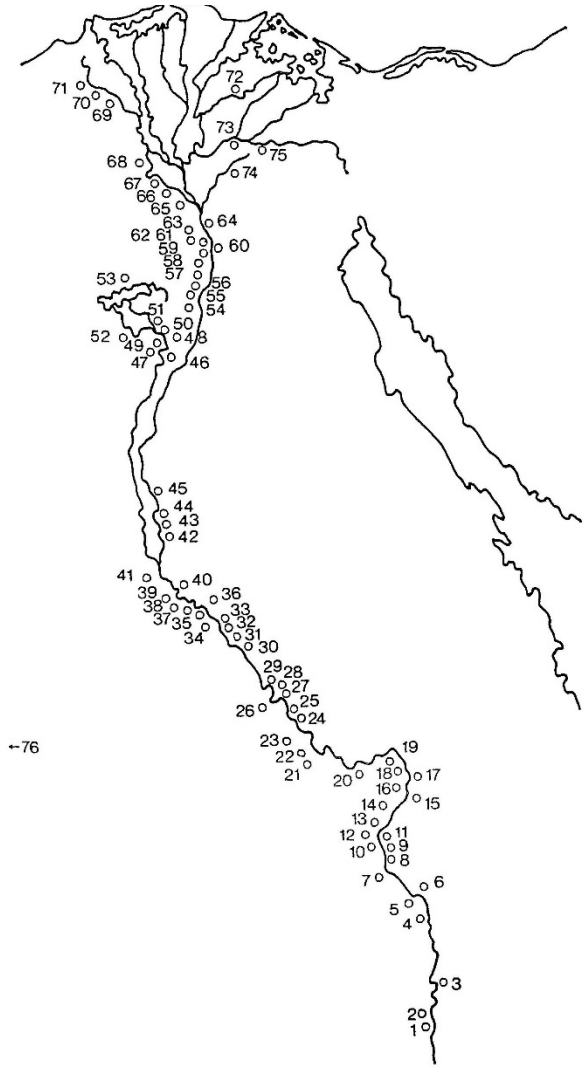
The following maps indicate the relationship between the emergence of royal centres and cemeteries during each time period, the rise of provincial centres and associated necropoleis, and the location of the most important quarries used for construction of tombs and stone funerary fixtures throughout the ancient Egyptian landscape. Clusters of offering tables/trays/soul houses are represented in relation to features mentioned in order to get a general sense of the relationship between material procurement, political influence as well as regional differences.

1.1 NECROPOLIS MAPS

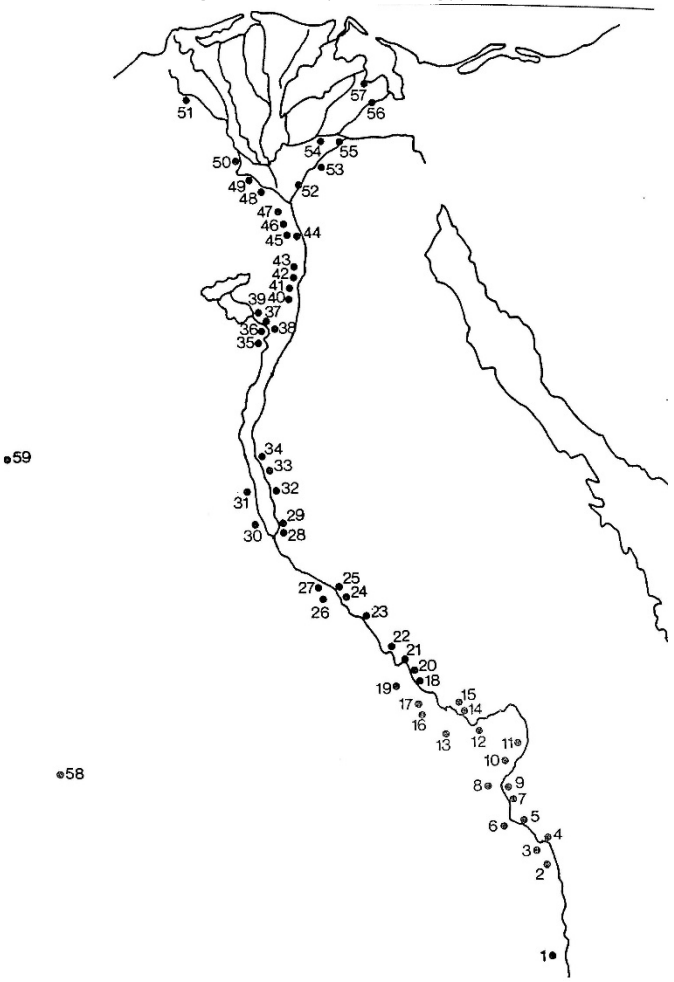
1.1.1. The main royal necropolis across Egypt from the Old Kingdom to the Greco-Roman Period.



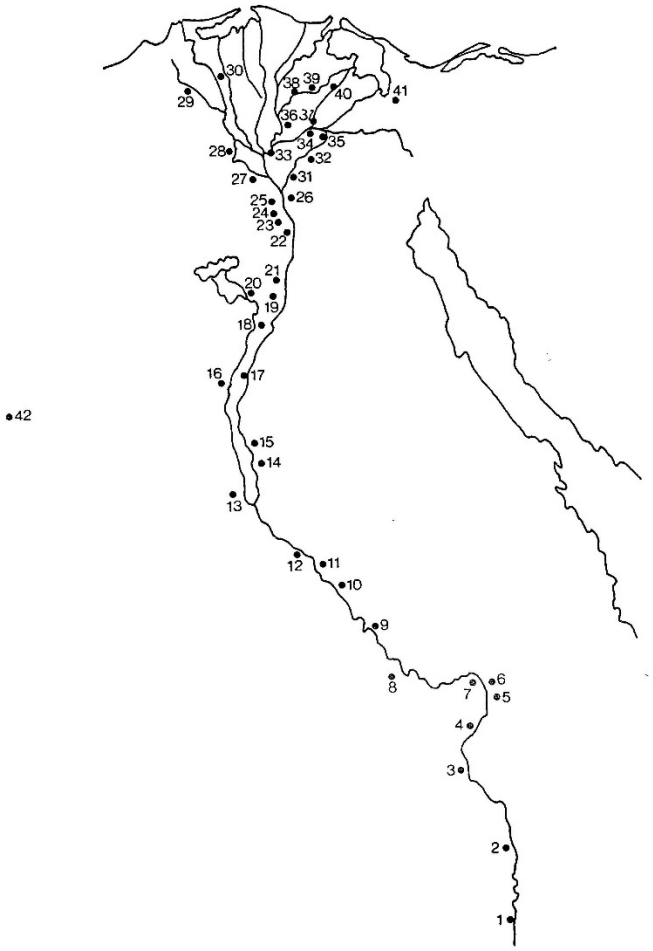
1.1.2. Location of Middle Kingdom necropoleis in Egypt from LÄ 424.



1.1.3. Location of New Kingdom necropoleis in Egypt from LÄ 436.



1.1.4. Location of Late Period necropoleis in Egypt from LÄ 446.



1.2. DATA MAPS

1.2.1. OK Necropoleis and Context of OK Material in the Database.



1.2.2. FIP Necropoleis and Context of FIP Material in the Database.

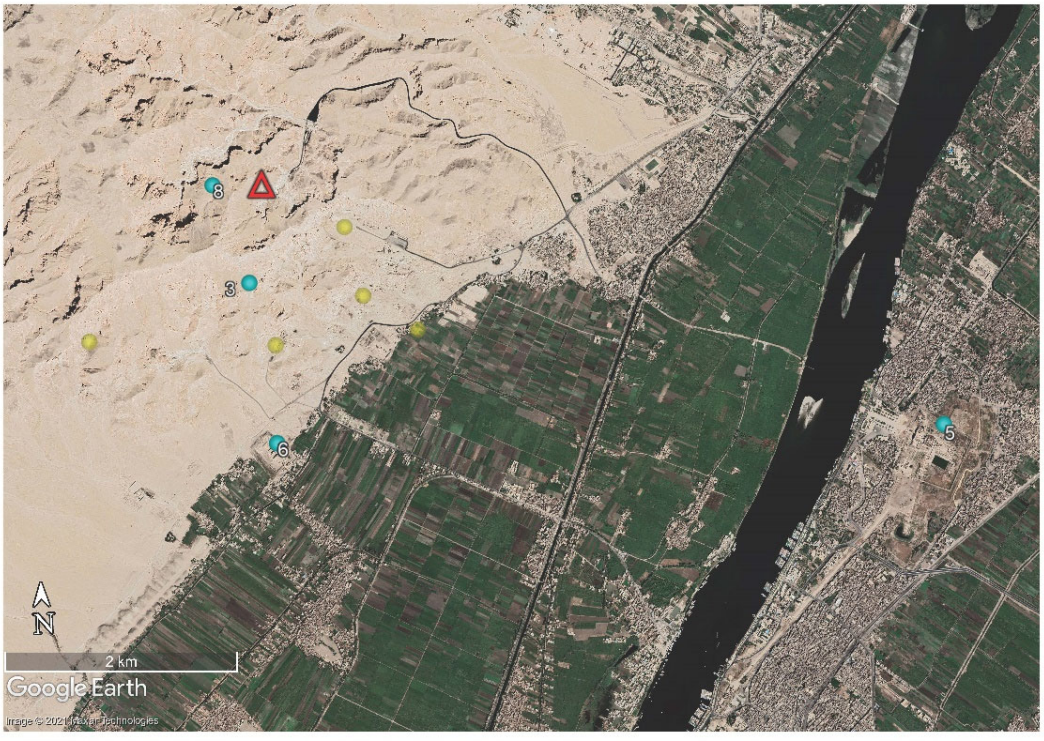


1.2.3. Map 2.3 MK Necropoleis and Context of MK Material in Database

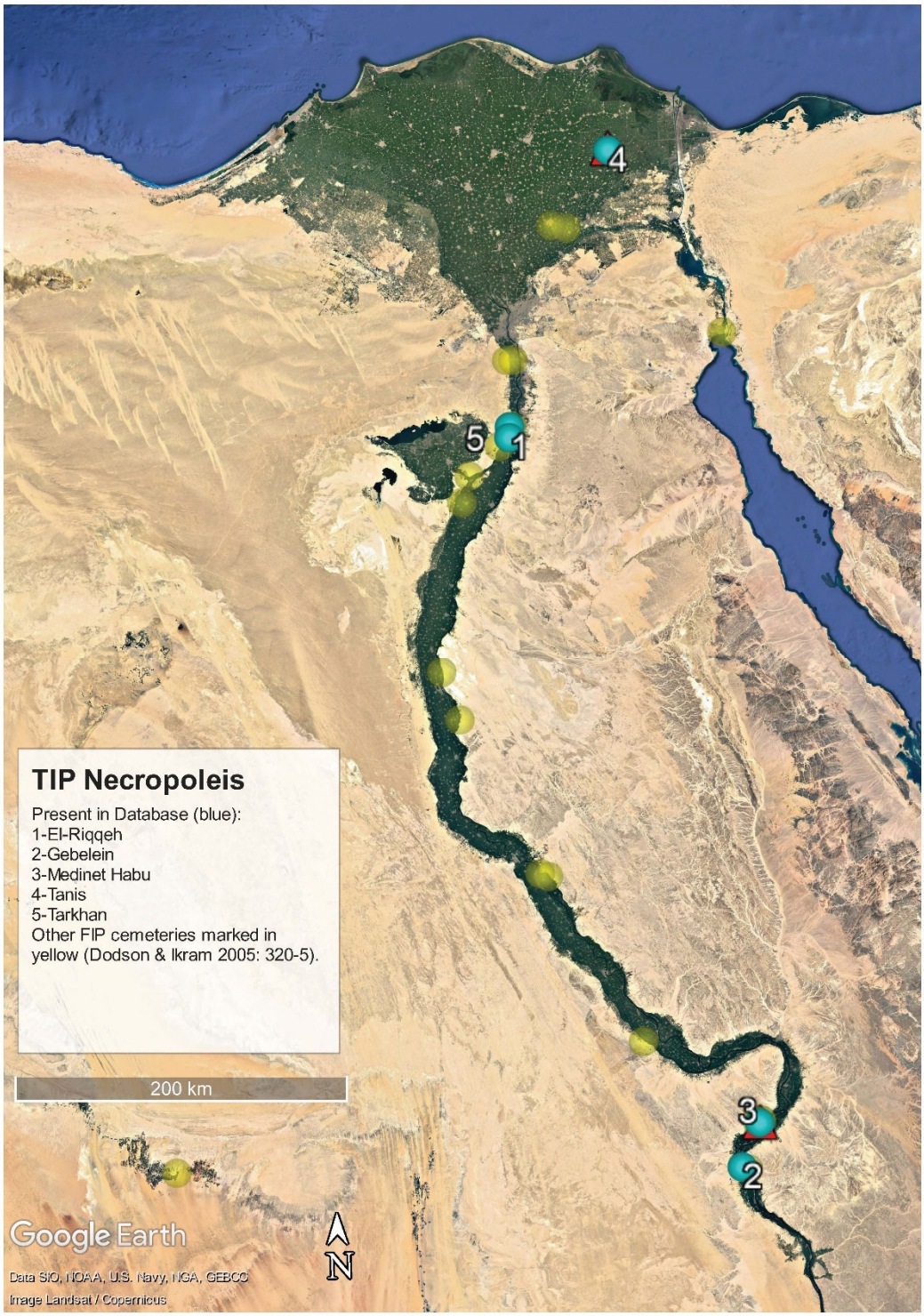


1.2.4. NK Necropoleis and Context of NK Material in the Database.





1.2.5. TIP Necropoleis and Context of TIP Material in the Database.



1.2.6. LP Necropoleis and Context of LP Material in the Database



1.2.7. LP Necropoleis (including sites in Nubia) and Context of LP Material in the Database



1.2.8. G-RP Necropoleis and Context of G-RP Material in the Database.

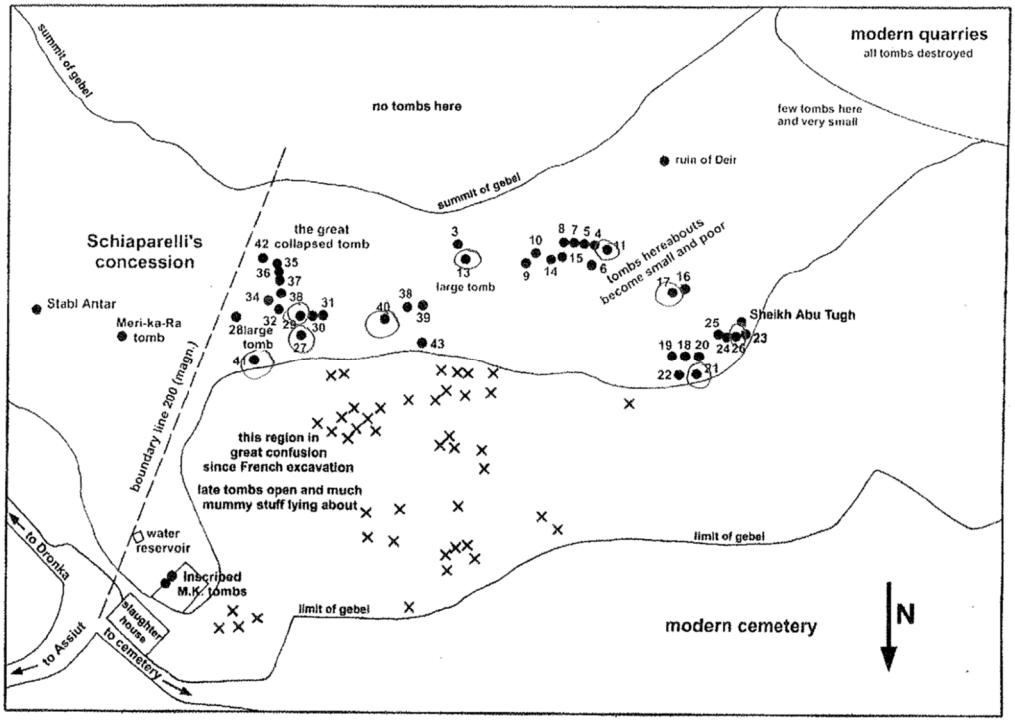


1.2.9. G-RP Necropoleis and Context of G-RP Material in Database (detail).

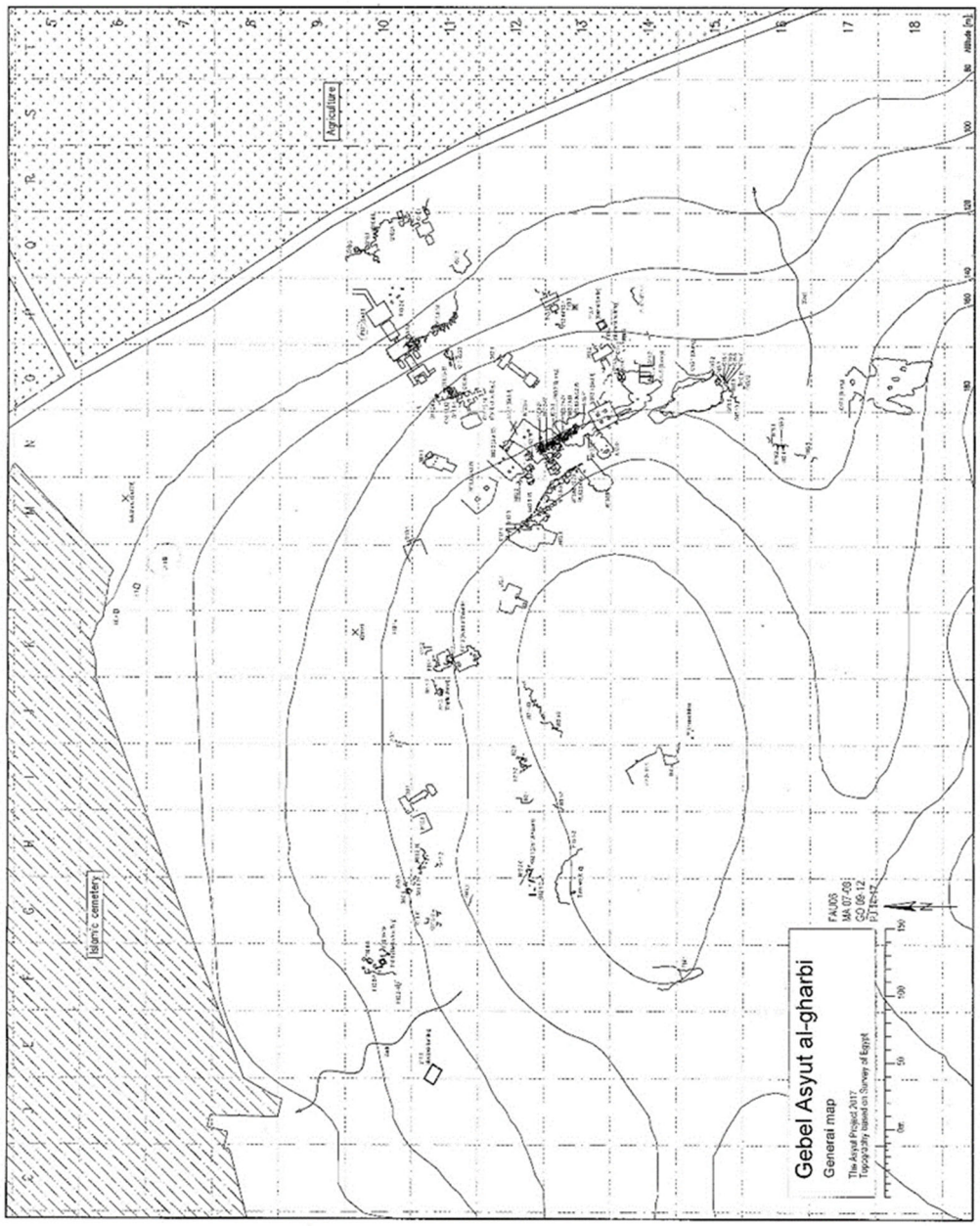


1.3. MAPS OF ASYUT (TAP)

1.3.1. A copy of Hogarth's map of the Asyut necropolis with the locations of the tombs he excavated and associated numbers (from Zitman 2010b: 3, Map 1).



1.3.2. General Map of Asyut al-gharbi (TAP 2017).



2. TABLES AND GRAPHS

2.1. CHAPTER 1 TABLES:

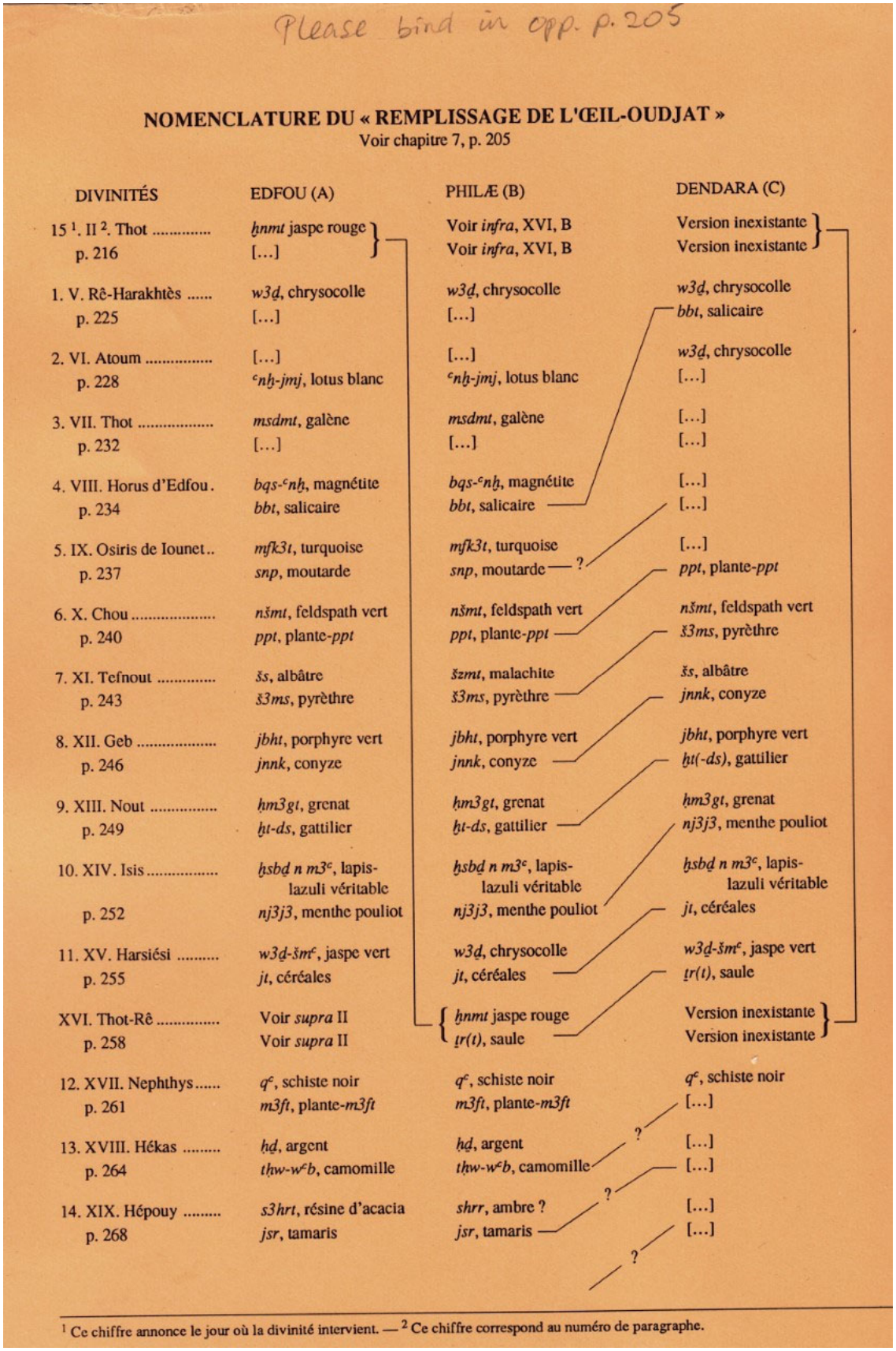
2.1.1. Table 1.1: Chronology based on Quirke 2015 and Shaw 2000.

Time Period	Date Range	Dynasty	**Main Centres**
(Late) Protodynastic Period	c. 4400-3200 BCE	Amratian (Naqada I) Period Gerzean (Naqada II) Period Naqada III Period/ Dynasty 0	**Nekhen?** **Upper Egypt**
Early Dynastic Period	c. 3000-2686 BCE	**Dynasty 1-2**	**Abydos, Memphis (Hierakonpolis)**
Old Kingdom (OK)	c. 2686-2160 BCE	**Dynasty 3-6** Early = 3-4 Late = 4-6	**Memphis**
First Intermediate Period (FIP)	c. 2181-2055 BCE	**Dynasty 7-11*** **7-8th Dynasties mark the beginning of conflict – numerous kings in power**	**Thebes, Heracleopolis, Memphis**
Middle Kingdom (MK)	c. 2055-1650 BCE	**Dynasty 11-13** Early = 11-mid 12 Late = 12-mid 13	**Thebes, Memphis, Abydos, Lisht, Tell el-Daba**
Second Intermediate Period (SIP)	1773--1550 BCE	**Dynasty 14-17**	**Thebes, Tell el-Daba, Hyksos**
New Kingdom (NK) ***Ramesside Period***	1550-1069 BCE *1295-1069 BCE*	**Dynasty 18-20**	**Thebes, Memphis, Akhetaten, PerRamses**
Third Intermediate Period (TIP)	1069-664 BCE	**Dynasty 21-24** **25** = Assyrian Invasions	**Thebes, Memphis, PerBast,** *Ashur*
Late Period (LP) ***Persian and Late Dynastic Periods***	664-525 BCE 525-332 BCE	**Dynasty 26** (Saite Period) **Dynasty 27-31** Achaemenid = 27, Late Dynastic = 28-30, Achaemenid = 31	**Thebes, Memphis, Sau** *Persepolis*, **Thebes, Memphis, Sau**
Greco-Roman Period (GR)* **Ptolemaic Period (PP)** ***Roman Period***	323-30 BCE 30 BCE – 395 CE	Macedonian Dynasty Ptolemaic Dynasty Roman Imperial Era	??

*The Greco-Roman Period is a term frequently used throughout the thesis. this period covers the Ptolemaic Period and/or Greco-Roman. This is because most of the offering tables and similar objects in the sample from later periods are harder to date since they imitate past royal styles. Nevertheless, sometimes they are within a more accurate range such as the Ptolemaic Period. From the end of the Ptolemaic Period and early Roman period it is hard to differentiate between the two styles, which is why it is better to use the Greco-Roman Period as an umbrella term.

2.2. CHAPTER 2 TABLES:

2.2.1. Nomenclature of the "filling of the Eye" – a list of natural elements and minerals required for filling the Eye of Horus (from Aufrere 1999: 205).



Please bind in opp. p. 205

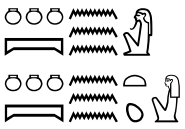
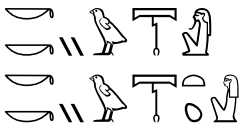
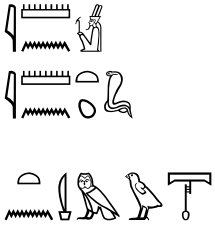
NOMENCLATURE DU « REMPLISSAGE DE L'ŒIL-OUDJAT »

Voir chapitre 7, p. 205

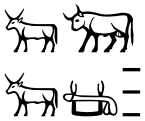
DIVINITÉS	EDFOU (A)	PHILÆ (B)	DENDARA (C)
15 [1]. II [2]. Thot ..... p. 216	*ḫnmt* jaspe rouge […]	Voir *infra*, XVI, B Voir *infra*, XVI, B	Version inexistante Version inexistante
1. V. Rê-Harakhtès ..... p. 225	*w3ḏ*, chrysocolle […]	*w3ḏ*, chrysocolle […]	*w3ḏ*, chrysocolle *bbt*, salicaire
2. VI. Atoum ..... p. 228	[…] *ʿnḫ-jmj*, lotus blanc	[…] *ʿnḫ-jmj*, lotus blanc	*w3ḏ*, chrysocolle […]
3. VII. Thot ..... p. 232	*msdmt*, galène […]	*msdmt*, galène […]	[…] […]
4. VIII. Horus d'Edfou. p. 234	*bqs-ʿnḫ*, magnétite *bbt*, salicaire	*bqs-ʿnḫ*, magnétite *bbt*, salicaire	[…] […]
5. IX. Osiris de Iounet.. p. 237	*mfk3t*, turquoise *snp*, moutarde	*mfk3t*, turquoise *snp*, moutarde ?	[…] *ppt*, plante-*ppt*
6. X. Chou ..... p. 240	*nšmt*, feldspath vert *ppt*, plante-*ppt*	*nšmt*, feldspath vert *ppt*, plante-*ppt*	*nšmt*, feldspath vert *š3ms*, pyrèthre
7. XI. Tefnout ..... p. 243	*šs*, albâtre *š3ms*, pyrèthre	*šzmt*, malachite *š3ms*, pyrèthre	*šs*, albâtre *jnnk*, conyze
8. XII. Geb ..... p. 246	*jbht*, porphyre vert *jnnk*, conyze	*jbht*, porphyre vert *jnnk*, conyze	*jbht*, porphyre vert *ḫt(-ds)*, gattilier
9. XIII. Nout ..... p. 249	*ḫm3gt*, grenat *ḫt-ds*, gattilier	*ḫm3gt*, grenat *ḫt-ds*, gattilier	*ḫm3gt*, grenat *nj3j3*, menthe pouliot
10. XIV. Isis ..... p. 252	*ḫsbḏ n m3ʿ*, lapis-lazuli véritable *nj3j3*, menthe pouliot	*ḫsbḏ n m3ʿ*, lapis-lazuli véritable *nj3j3*, menthe pouliot	*ḫsbḏ n m3ʿ*, lapis-lazuli véritable *jt*, céréales
11. XV. Harsiési ..... p. 255	*w3ḏ-šmʿ*, jaspe vert *jt*, céréales	*w3ḏ*, chrysocolle *jt*, céréales	*w3ḏ-šmʿ*, jaspe vert *ṯr(t)*, saule
XVI. Thot-Rê ..... p. 258	Voir *supra* II Voir *supra* II	*ḫnmt* jaspe rouge *ṯr(t)*, saule	Version inexistante Version inexistante
12. XVII. Nephthys..... p. 261	*qʿ*, schiste noir *m3ft*, plante-*m3ft*	*qʿ*, schiste noir *m3ft*, plante-*m3ft*	*qʿ*, schiste noir […]
13. XVIII. Hékas ..... p. 264	*ḥḏ*, argent *tḥw-wʿb*, camomille	*ḥḏ*, argent *tḥw-wʿb*, camomille	? […] […]
14. XIX. Hépouy ..... p. 268	*s3hrt*, résine d'acacia *jsr*, tamaris	*shrr*, ambre ? *jsr*, tamaris	? […] […]

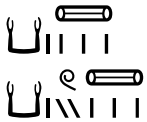
[1] Ce chiffre annonce le jour où la divinité intervient. — [2] Ce chiffre correspond au numéro de paragraphe.

2.2.2. The Hermopolitan deities and their definitions.

God and Goddess	Transliteration	Transcription	Definition/form	References
	*nnw* *nnwnt*	Nun Naunet	water, inertness The Primordial Waters watery abyss	Faulkner 1977: 134 - RB 111, 15; PT 1078; Urk. V, 170, 13; BD 7, 11.
	*ḳḳ* *ḳḳt*	Kek Kauket	Darkness; "a child about to be born" Frog deity	Faulkner 1977: 287 - Westc.10, 23; RB 111, 8, 177, 15; CT I, 161; Wilkinson 2003: 16.
	*ḥḥ* *ḥḥt*	Heh Hauhet	formlessness, million, infinity shown as a male figure with upraised arms	Faulkner 1977: 176; Wilkinson 2003: 109-10.
	*ỉmn* *ỉmnt* *tmnw* *tmnt*	Amun Amaunet Temenu Temenet	hiddenness, wind "The Hidden One" – Snake deity Hidden, secret, to create lostness, gloom	Faulkner 1977: 21, 299 -Amun; Siut pl. 5, 239; PT 434; CT II 4.6.

2.2.3. Definitions of the term ***kꜣ***

kꜣ definitions	Translit./Gardiner	Definition	Reference
	*kꜣ* (D28, 29)	"creative strength', 'personality', double, omnipresent force.	Wilson 1997: 1073, Wb. V 86 (10)-89;
	*kꜣ*	Name, *kꜣ* and name (rn) sometimes referred to as one entity.	PT S908b; CT III 350; D 22; Wilson 1997: 1079.
	*kꜣ*	mast or pole, part of ritual *sʿḥʿkꜣ sḫnt* "erecting the pole of the sHnt tent". First in chapel of Senwosret I Karnak for tent of Min.	CdE 28, 1953, 13-22 in Wilson 1997: 1078.
	*kꜣ/ꜣk* G60	to call upon or name. Dates to NK, GR. The verb is used to name places or persons such as *kꜣ.tw r* "Place of Eternity", replacing r with a city.	Dendera, Wb V 85 (6)-86 in Wilson 1997: 1079.
	*kꜣ*, *iḫ* E1, 2	Bull – a symbol of strength and fertility, qualities which are added to the *kꜣ*, stressing its definition as a "life force". Gods usually embody bulls, e.g., primordial gods labelled as "bulls who copulate"	Wb. V 94 (7)-96 (8) Pyr; in Wilson 1997: 1075.

	*kɜw*	Provisions. It appears form the MK onwards in offering texts with the determinative X4E. It may be a generic term for food offerings, but the term *kɜ* for offerings is older. *kɜw* is the material form of sustenance.	Wb. V 91-92 MK in Wilson 1997: 1080.

2.2.4. Museum Recording Sheet Sample

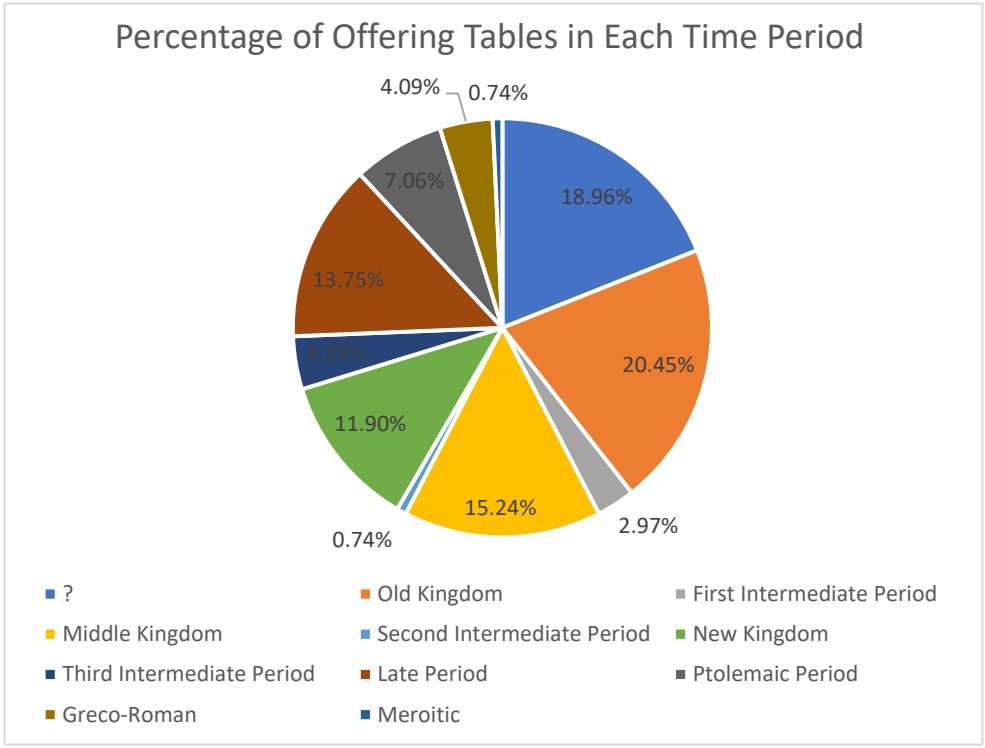
Museum Collections Recording Sheet			
Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location Cairo Museum
Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions H. W. L. Other Measurements	
Identification		Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context	
Tool Marks Chisel			
Date Range			
Excavation Date ?			
Sketches			
Photographs			
Description Catalogue			
Deliberate Breakage			
Interpretative Comments			
References and Bibliographic Information			
Scientific Analysis		Date	

2.3. CHAPTER 3 TABLES AND GRAPHS:

2.3.1. Percentage of material present in each time-period in the database.

Time Period	No. of Objects
?	18.96%
Old Kingdom	20.45%
First Intermediate Period	2.97%
Middle Kingdom	15.24%
Second Intermediate Period	0.74%
New Kingdom	11.90%
Third Intermediate Period	4.09%
Late Period	13.75%
Ptolemaic Period	7.06%
Greco-Roman	4.09%
Meroitic	0.74%
Grand Total	100.00%

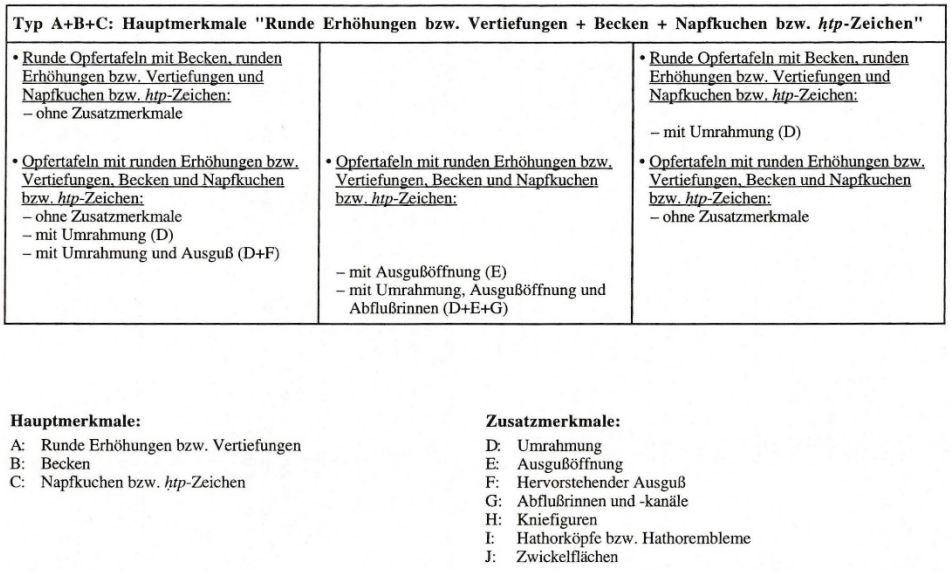
2.3.2. Chart reflecting the percentage of offering tables present in each time-period in the database.



2.3.3. Holzl (2002)'s Typology with detailed descriptions of each type and associated stylistic choices and additional features within each time-period.

Typ ø: keine Hauptmerkmale		
• Tafeln / Podeste ohne Hauptmerkmale: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale	• Opfertafeln ohne Hauptmerkmale: – mit Umrahmung (D)	• Opfertafeln ohne Hauptmerkmale: – mit Umrahmung (D) – mit Umrahmung und Ausgußöffnung (D+E) – mit Umrahmung und Ausguß (D+F) – mit Umrahmung, Ausguß und Zwickelflächen (D+F+J)
Typ A: Hauptmerkmal "Runde Erhöhungen bzw. Vertiefungen"		
• Runde Opfertafeln: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale • Opfertafeln mit runden Erhöhungen bzw. Vertiefungen: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale	• Opfertafeln mit runden Erhöhungen bzw. Vertiefungen: – mit Umrahmung (D)	• Opfertafeln mit runden Erhöhungen bzw. Vertiefungen: – mit Umrahmung (D) – mit Umrahmung und Ausguß (D+F)
Typ B: Hauptmerkmal "Becken"		
• Rechteckige Kultbecken: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale		• Rechteckige und runde Kultbecken: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale – mit Kniefiguren (H) – mit Hathoremblemen (I) – mit Kniefiguren und Hathoremblemen (H+I)
• Opfertafeln mit Becken: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale – mit Umrahmung (D) – mit Ausgußöffnung und Abflußrinnen (E+G)	• Opfertafeln mit Becken: – mit Umrahmung (D) – mit Umrahmung und Ausgußöffnung (D+E) – mit Umrahmung und Ausguß (D+F) – mit Umrahmung, Ausguß und Abflußrinnen (D+F+G)	• Opfertafeln mit Becken: – mit Umrahmung und Ausgußöffnung (D+E) – mit Umrahmung und Ausguß (D+F) – mit Umrahmung, Ausguß und Abflußrinnen (D+F+G) – mit Ausguß und Abflußrinnen (F+G)
Typ C: Hauptmerkmal "Napfkuchen bzw. *htp*-Zeichen"		
• Opfertafeln in der Form des *htp*-Zeichens: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale • Opfertafeln mit Darstellungen des Napfkuchens oder des *htp*-Zeichens: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale – mit Umrahmung (D)	• Opfertafeln in der Form des *htp*-Zeichens: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale • Opfertafeln mit Darstellungen des Napfkuchens oder des *htp*-Zeichens: – mit Umrahmung und Ausguß (D+F)	• Opfertafeln in der Form des *htp*-Zeichens: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale • Opfertafeln mit Darstellungen des Napfkuchens oder des *htp*-Zeichens: – mit Umrahmung und Ausguß (D+F) – mit Umrahmung und Ausgußöffnung (D+E) – mit Umrahmung, Ausguß und Zwickelflächen (D+F+J)
Typ A+B: Hauptmerkmale "Runde Erhöhungen bzw. Vertiefungen + Becken"		
• Opfertafeln mit runden Erhöhungen bzw. Vertiefungen und Becken: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale		

Typ A+C: Hauptmerkmale "Runde Erhöhungen bzw. Vertiefungen + Napfkuchen bzw. *htp*-Zeichen"		
• Runde Opfertafeln mit Napfkuchen bzw. *htp*-Zeichen: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale • Opfertafeln mit runden Erhöhungen bzw. Vertiefungen und Napfkuchen bzw. *htp*-Zeichen: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale	• Runde Opfertafeln mit Napfkuchen bzw. *htp*-Zeichen: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale • Opfertafeln mit runden Erhöhungen bzw. Vertiefungen und Napfkuchen bzw. *htp*-Zeichen: – mit Umrahmung (D) – mit Umrahmung und Ausgußöffnung (D+E) – mit Umrahmung und Ausguß (D+F)	• Opfertafeln mit runden Erhöhungen bzw. Vertiefungen und Napfkuchen bzw. *htp*-Zeichen: – mit Umrahmung (D)
Typ B+C: Hauptmerkmale "Becken + Napfkuchen bzw. *htp*-Zeichen"		
• Opfertafeln mit Becken und Napfkuchen bzw. *htp*-Zeichen: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale – mit Umrahmung (D) – mit Ausgußöffn. u. Abflußrinnen (E+G) – mit Ausguß und Abflußrinnen (F+G) – mit Umrahmung und Ausgußöffnung (D+E) – mit Umrahmung, Ausgußöffnung und Abflußrinnen (D+E+G) – mit Umrahmung, Ausguß und Abflußrinnen (D+F+G)	• Opfertafeln mit Becken und Napfkuchen bzw. *htp*-Zeichen: – mit Umrahmung (D) – mit Ausguß und Abflußrinnen (F+G) – mit Umrahmung und Ausgußöffnung (D+E) – mit Umrahmung, Ausgußöffnung und Abflußrinnen (D+E+G) – mit Umrahmung, Ausguß und Abflußrinnen (D+F+G) – mit Umrahmung und Ausguß (D+F) – mit Umrahmung u. Abflußrinnen (D+G) – mit Ausguß (F)	• Opfertafeln mit Becken und Napfkuchen bzw. *htp*-Zeichen: – mit Umrahmung (D) – mit Ausguß und Abflußrinnen (F+G) – mit Umrahmung und Ausgußöffnung (D+E) – mit Umrahmung, Ausguß und Abflußrinnen (D+F+G) – mit Umrahmung und Ausguß (D+F) – mit Umrahmung, Ausguß und Zwickelflächen (D+F+J)



Typ A+B+C: Hauptmerkmale "Runde Erhöhungen bzw. Vertiefungen + Becken + Napfkuchen bzw. *ḥtp*-Zeichen"		
• Runde Opfertafeln mit Becken, runden Erhöhungen bzw. Vertiefungen und Napfkuchen bzw. *ḥtp*-Zeichen: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale		• Runde Opfertafeln mit Becken, runden Erhöhungen bzw. Vertiefungen und Napfkuchen bzw. *ḥtp*-Zeichen: – mit Umrahmung (D)
• Opfertafeln mit runden Erhöhungen bzw. Vertiefungen, Becken und Napfkuchen bzw. *ḥtp*-Zeichen: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale – mit Umrahmung (D) – mit Umrahmung und Ausguß (D+F)	• Opfertafeln mit runden Erhöhungen bzw. Vertiefungen, Becken und Napfkuchen bzw. *ḥtp*-Zeichen: – mit Ausgußöffnung (E) – mit Umrahmung, Ausgußöffnung und Abflußrinnen (D+E+G)	• Opfertafeln mit runden Erhöhungen bzw. Vertiefungen, Becken und Napfkuchen bzw. *ḥtp*-Zeichen: – ohne Zusatzmerkmale

Hauptmerkmale:

A: Runde Erhöhungen bzw. Vertiefungen
B: Becken
C: Napfkuchen bzw. *ḥtp*-Zeichen

Zusatzmerkmale:

D: Umrahmung
E: Ausgußöffnung
F: Hervorstehender Ausguß
G: Abflußrinnen und -kanäle
H: Kniefiguren
I: Hathorköpfe bzw. Hathorembleme
J: Zwickelflächen

2.3.4. Initial categorisation of offering tables/basins/models and offering trays based on Hölzl 2002 and Petrie 1907.

Hölzl /Lundius Categorisation	# Offering Tables/Basins	#Offering Trays
A1	**7**	**13**
A2	**16**	**13**
A1/A2	**0**	**2**
A2/∩*	**0**	**5**
B1	**29**	**3**
B2	**41**	**7**
B1/B2	**1**	**0**
B2/∩*	**0**	**4**
C1	**2**	**0**
C2	**29**	**1**
A+B	**5**	**1**
B+C	**51**	**1**
A+C1	**1**	**0**
A+C2	**6**	**1**
A+B+C1	**1**	**0**
A+B+C2	**7**	**0**
ø	**49**	**10**
∩*	**0**	**22**
ø/∩*	**0**	**1**
ø/PA*	**0**	**3**
A1/PA*	**0**	**1**
B2/PC*	**0**	**1**
Grand Total	**245**	**89**

*The highlighted types in yellow are a reflection of Petrie's Types (i.e., PA and PC) and personal observations of shape such as the "horseshoe" shape described by Petrie which is represented as "∩" in the table.

Typology and categorisation of the offering tables in the sample were subsequently amended according to the typology described by Hölzl (2002) for stone offering tables and basins. For pottery offering trays and plates the categorisation proposed by Tooley (1989) was consulted, and Flinders Petrie (1907) for soul houses. The initial categorising stages described above allowed for a definition of specific objects, as well as placing them within a potential archaeological context and time-period, facilitating the following typologies based on other studies. A few similarities between stone table and basin design could be evidenced in pottery offering trays. An initial categorisation based on personal observations and Petrie (1907)'s categorisation of soul houses (Petrie's Type A is equivalent to this study's Type C) was made. The initial typological analysis of offering trays is outlined in the table above.

2.3.5. Old Kingdom (c. 2686-2160 BC) (based on Hölzl 2002: 13-26).

Main criteria:
Ø No main features
A. Round depressions/platforms
B. Basins
C. Cakes, i.e. *ḥtp* sign

Additional features in the Old Kingdom:
D. Raised rim, or "frame" ("Umrahmung"). This is usually around a drainage canal.
E. Internal spout structure ("Ausgussoffnung »).
F. External spout structure (« Hervorstehender Ausguss")
G. Drainage canal(s) („Abflussrinnen und Kanale")

TYPES AND VARIANTS (# PRESENT IN CATALOGUE)	DESCRIPTION	Examples in Holzl (2002)	Examples in Catalogue	Archaeological Contexts
Type Ø No examples in database	Rectangular or irregular shaped tables with no main features present. They may have served as a base for other tables and/or cult ware. They are occasionally manufactured by mud-brick and placed in front of a cult fixture, e.g. funerary stele	Giza – AR-1, AR-2, AR-67	n/a	n/a
Type A A1: 1 limesotne offering table (2 pottery offering trays) A2: No examples in the database	A1: Round offering tables/trays. They may have a round elevated platforms on a rectangular/square base. A2: Offering tables with round elevations or depressions (basins). They are usually rectangular in shape. The round features may represent "washing sets" used during purification rituals.	CG1304, 1305, 1307, Turin N.22002, CG1306	CAT ID 119	Unknown
Type B B1: 24 stone offering basins B2: 12 stone offering tables Variations: B+**D+F+G**	B1: Rectangular offering basins, occasionally with sloping internal and external edges. They may also be "stepped", i.e. double-rimmed, with the outermost rim inscribed B2: Offering tables with square/rectangular basin(s). Tables with more than four basins are rare during this time period.	CG1324, 1348, 1353, 1326, 1334, 1336, 1343, 1352, 1360, 1367, 57006, 57007 Berlin 11465 BM EA 65953, 68176, 68231 UC 8578, 16406, 19658, Manchester 1751, Ashm. E3923, Turin N. 22004, MFA 31-1-87, MFA 12.1481	CAT ID 17; 165; 227; 258; 259; 260; 262; 292; 308; 322; 324; 326; 327; 328; 331; 332; 333; 334; 335; 336; 337; 338; 339; 340 CAT ID 79; 58; 67; 68; 102; 117; 118; 159; 229; 256; 291; 309	Abusir Giza Saqqara (Sacred Animal Necropolis, North Saqqara)
Type C C1: no examples in the database C2: 2 stone offering tables C+**D**	C1: offering tables shaped like a Htp-sign, meaning that the table serves as the "mat" for the sign of the bread. C2: offering tables with representations of the Htp sign. The mat itself is not depicted in detail, or sometimes not at all, on OK offering tables.	CG1373, 1370, BM EA1345, MFA 12.1513,	CAT ID 257; 372	Giza Saqqara (Mastaba D2, north of the great Pyramid, a few steps south of enclosure)

Type A+B 1 stone offering table	Offering tables with round elevations (platforms)/depressions as well as regular-shaped basins. These tables are usually rectangular in shape with round platforms and basins combined in a variety of ways. Offering tables with round raised platforms/basins and more than three regular basins are rare.	CG1330, 1366, 57008, 57027. 57028, JE89379 Berlin 1201, UC 14445, MFA 06.1883	CAT ID 69; 255	Saqqara (Iriu-ka-Ptah Tomb) Giza
Type A+C A+C1: 1 stone offering table A+C2: 1 stone offering table	A+C1: Round offering tables with a *ḥtp* sign. There are not many examples of these tables during the OK. The mat and bread of the *ḥtp* sign usually cover the central area of the table. A+C2: Offering tables with round platforms/basins and a *ḥtp* sign.	Leiden AM9, CG 1328, 1332, Berlin 1139, 1159	CAT ID 54; 196	
Type B+C 8 stone offering tables Variations: B+C+**D** B+C+**F+G** B+C+**E+G** B+C+**D+E** B+C+**D+E+G** B+C+**D+F+G**	Offering tables with regular-shaped basins and representations of the *ḥtp* sign. These tables may have up to six basins, although the most common layout is a central *ḥtp* sign sided by a rectangular basin on either side. This type extends into the FIP. Offering tables with more than one *ḥtp* sign are documented during the OK.	CG 1331, 1335, 1347, 1355, 1363, 1369, 1372, 57016, 57025, 57030, Berlin 11574, 11575	CAT ID 14; 57; 64; 66; 145; 325; 329; 330	Tarkhan Abusir Giza
Type A+B+C A+B+C1: No examples in database A+B+C2: 4 examples in database Variations: A+B+C+**D** A+B+C+**D+F**	A+B+C1: Round offering table with round platforms/basins, regular basins and a *ḥtp* sign. Type "A" is featured twice since the round shape is the round platform, as well as the round elements present. A+B+C2: offering table with round platforms/basins and a *ḥtp* sign. Two basins are usually present in this type.	CG1329, JE53151, CG 1354, 57029, Berlin 7725, BM EA 1156B, 1179,	CAT ID 65; 131; 149; 295	Saqqara

2.3.6. First Intermediate Period (c. 2160-2055 BC)

Main criteria:
A. Round depressions/platforms
B. Basins
C. Cakes, i.e., *ḥtp* sign

Additional features in the FIP:
D. Raised rim, or "frame" ("Umrahmung"), usually located around a drainage canal.
E. Internal spout structure ("Ausgussoffnung »).
F. External spout structure (« Hervorstehender Ausguss")
G. Drainage canal(s) („Abflussrinnen und Kanale")

TYPES AND VARIANTS (# PRESENT IN CATALOGUE)	DESCRIPTION	Examples in Catalogue	Archaeological Contexts
Type A A1: 4 pottery offering trays present in the database A2: 6 pottery offering trays Variations: A**+D+E+G**	A1: Round offering tables/trays. Oval pottery trays with t-shaped canals begin to emerge from the late OK and well into the MK. A2: Offering tables with round elevations or depressions (basins). Numerous pottery offering trays with circular basins and vertical canals, may be referring to reproductive systems.	CAT ID 188	Asyut
Type B B1: no examples in database B2:2 stone offering tables, 1 pottery offering tray Variations: B+**E+F+G**	B1: Rectangular offering basins with sometimes sloping internal and external edges. Not present in database. B2: Offering tables with square/rectangular basin(s). Usually two basins are incorporated in the design.	CAT ID 142; 303	Dendera
Type B+C 5 stone offering tables Variations: B+C**+E+F+G** B+C+**D+E+F+G**	Offering tables with regular-shaped basins and representations of the *ḥtp* sign. The basins and *ḥtp* sign are combined in numerous ways and the number of basins and their arrangement on the table vary significantly.	CAT ID 171; 183; 185; 191; 236	Asyut Saqqara

2.3.7. Middle Kingdom (c. 2055-1650 BC) (based on Hölzl 2002: 27-38)

Main criteria:
Ø No main features
A. Round depressions/platforms
B. Basins
C. Cakes, i.e. Htp sign

Additional features in the Middle Kingdom:
D. Raised rim, or "frame" ("Umrahmung"), usually located around a drainage canal.
E. Internal spout structure ("Ausgussoffnung »).
F. External spout structure (« Hervorstehender Ausguss")
G. Drainage canal(s) („Abflussrinnen und Kanale")

TYPES AND VARIANTS (# PRESENT IN CATALOGUE)	DESCRIPTION	Examples in Holzl (2002)	Examples in Catalogue	Archaeological Contexts

Type Ø 1 stone offering table and 2 offering table models/ amulets, 9 pottery offering trays	Rectangular or irregular shaped tables with no main features present. The internal area within the table is surrounded by a raised rim (D). Most of the surface may be covered in representations of offerings but no additional "watery" features such as basins and/or canals.	CG23013	CAT ID 76; 78; 12; 55; 56; 62; 83; 98; 101; 103; 115; 116; 121; 124; 136; 181; 182; 184; 195; 198; 214; 271; 272; 274; 279; 280; 281; 293; 296; 319; 341; 342; 344; 373; 374; 375; 376; 377; 378; 379; 380; 384; 393	Unknown
Type A A1: 1 example in database, 2 pottery offering trays A2: 1 stone offering table, 8 pottery offering trays	A1: Round offering tables/trays. Hölzl (2002) does not document any from the MK. However, there are numerous oval pottery offering trays. A2: Offering tables with round elevations or depressions (basins). Hölzl (2002) only documents one offering table from the 13th Dynasty with round basins and a frame (D). Pottery offering trays with circular features have been recorded in the current study, some phallic in design.	CG23040	CAT ID 344; 376	Riqqeh
Type B B1: 2 pottery basins B2: 4 stone offering tables, 7 pottery offering trays Variations: B+**D+E+F+G**	B1: Rectangular offering basins with occasionally sloping internal and external edges. No simple offering basins have been documented by Hölzl (2002). One pottery offering basin is recorded in the current study. B2: Offering tables with square/rectangular basin(s). Tables may have up to four basins, usually in the vicinity of the spout and connected via canals.	MMA 30.8.230, CG57021, 23023, 23058	CAT ID 98; 121; 124; 280	El-Kab
Type C C1: 1 offering table model/ amulet C2: 5 stone offering tables Variations: C+**F+D**	C1: offering tables shaped like a *ḥtp*-sign. Only one example is documented by Hölzl (2002) study. One example of in the current study is that of a miniature model/amulet. C2: offering tables with representations of the *ḥtp* sign. The depiction of just the "cake" without the mat is also common and all tables have additional features. When included, the mat is often depicted with detail (i.e., mesh).	CG23008, 23001, 23005, 23035, 23083, 23109, 23248, UC16150	CAT ID 76; 296; 373; 375; 377; 393	El-Lahun
Type A+B No examples in database	Offering tables with round elevations (platforms)/depressions as well as regular-shaped basins. Hölzl (2002) documents no examples in the MK .	n/a	n/a	n/a

Type A+C A+C1: No examples in database A+C2: 2 stone offering tables, 1 pottery offering tray Variations: A+C+**D+E+F**	A+C1: Round offering tables with a *ḥtp* sign. Hölzl (2002) only documents one example, a miniature offering table from Meir. A+C2: Offering tables with round platforms/basins and a *ḥtp* sign. Examples from the MK only have round basins and no round platforms.	CG23009, 23073, 23074, Berlin 1189, Leiden AM12	CAT ID 195; 380	Abydos
Type B+C 24 stone offering tables Variations: B+C+**D** B+C**+F+G** B+C+**E+G** B+C+**D+E** B+C+**D+E+G** B+C+**D+F+G**	Offering tables with regular-shaped basins and representations of the *ḥtp* sign. The basins and *ḥtp* sign are combined in numerous ways and the number of basins and their arrangement on the table vary significantly, with the *ḥtp* sign usually without the mat. "Multiple offering tables" are also recorded during this period.	CG23002, 23003, 23007, 23015, 23016, 23018, 23019, 23021, 23022, 23025, 23027, 23028, 23029, 23031, 23033, 23036, 23042, 23045, 23049, 23051, 23053, 23057, 23060, 23062, 23064, 23065, 23066, 23068, 23069, 23081, 23201, 23210, JE 55618A-E, 67858 Berlin 30/66, BM EA590, 974, 990 UC16573, 16584, 16585, Fitzw. E.61.1926, Manchester 6031 Turin N.22011, 22012, 22014, 22020, 22021, 22022, 22024, Leiden AP82, 1939/2.12, MMA 09.180.526, 12.181.197, 26.3.339 ROM 906.16.120	CAT ID 78; 12; 55; 56; 62; 101; 103; 115; 116; 136; 181; 182; 184; 198; 214; 271; 272; 274; 279; 293; 319; 341; 342; 378; 384	El-Lahun, Deir Rifa, Abydos Sheik Abd el-Qurna (Thuthmosis III) Thebes
Type A+B+C A+B+C1: No examples in database A+B+C2: 2 stone offering tables Variations: A+B+C+**D** A+B+C+**D+F**	A+B+C1: Round offering table with round platforms/basins, regular basins and a *ḥtp* sign. No examples from the MK are recorded by Hölzl (2002). A+B+C2: offering table with round platforms/basins and a *ḥtp* sign. Two basins are usually present in this type.	CG 23054, MMA 32.1.213	CAT ID 281; 379	Lisht

2.3.8. Table 3.9: New Kingdom (c. 1550-1069 BC) (based on Hölzl 2002: 39-47)

Main criteria:
Ø No main features
A. Round depressions/platforms
B. Basins
C. Cakes, i.e., *ḥtp* sign

Additional features in the New Kingdom:
D. Raised rim, or "frame" ("Umrahmung"), usually located around a drainage canal.
E. Internal spout structure ("Ausgussoffnung »).
F. External spout structure (« Hervorstehender Ausguss")
G. Drainage canal(s) („Abflussrinnen und Kanale")
H. Kneeling figures
I. Hathor heads
J. "Gussets" i.e., additional surfaces on either side of the spout within the external spout structure

TYPES AND VARIANTS (# PRESENT IN CATALOGUE)	DESCRIPTION	Examples in Holzl (2002)	Examples in Catalogue	Archaeological Contexts
Type Ø Variations: Ø +**D+E** Ø +**D+F** Ø +**D+J** 1 stone offering table and 2 offering table models/ amulets, 9 pottery offering trays	Rectangular or irregular shaped tables with no main features present. The internal area within the table is surrounded by a raised rim (D). These tables are very similar to those in MK. A new additional feature in the NK is that of having "gusset" surfaces (J) attached to either side of the spout creating a drainage canal (Hölzl 2002:39).	CG23077, 23079, BM EA420	CAT ID 10; 123; 283; 311	Amarna, possibly Heliopolis (Memphite Region)
Type A Variations: A+**D+E** A+**D+F** A1: 1 example in the database, 2 pottery offering trays A2: 1 stone offering table, 8 pottery offering trays	A1: Round offering tables/trays. Hölzl (2002) does not document any from the NK. However, there is at least one oval pottery offering tray in the database. A2: Offering tables with round elevations or depressions (basins). This type is quite rare during the NK and always include a frame (D) and spout structure (E and/or F)	CG23071, Turin N.22052	CAT ID 164	Deir el-Medina
Type B B1: 2 pottery basins B2: 4 stone offering tables, 7 pottery offering trays Variations: B1+**D+H** B1+**D+I** B2+**D+E+F+G**	B1: Rectangular/ circular offering basins. Rectangular basins are very similar to those from the OK, double-rimmed and with sloping sides. An important feature emerges during this period which includes a representation of a deity (i.e., Hathor (**I**)) or a kneeling figure (**H**) on the external rim (**D**). B2: Offering tables with square/rectangular basin(s).	CG23086, 23087, JE45626, BM EA28, 108, 465, 1301, Berlin 19900, Turin N.22030, 22031, 22034, Wein AS50, BM EA1511, UC2242, Leiden AM36	CAT ID 80; 13; 187; 194; 203; 280	Amarna

	Table may have up to six basins, usually in the vicinity of the spout and connected via canals. The basins are generally located close to the external spout.			
Type C C1: 1 offering table model/ amulet C2: 5 stone offering tables Variations: C2+**D+E+F** C2+**D+F+J** C2+**D+E+F+J**	C1: offering tables shaped like a *ḥtp*-sign. Only one example is documented by Hölzl (2002). C2: offering tables with representations of the *ḥtp* sign. This type is very frequent during the NK. In addition to the central Htp sign with incorporated mat, a second *ḥtp* sign may be represented by the external spout end. The spout itself may be shaped as the bead sign. Gusset surfaces (J) with straight or rounded sides may be added.	CG23011, 23012, 23085, 23088, 23089, 23090, 23075 Berlin 2273, BM EA724, 1142, 1355, Leiden AM103, MFA 24.980, MMA 22.2.22, Florenz 7607, BM EA591, 593, Turin N.22029, 22028, 22037, Fitzw. ESS-15	ID 21; 129; 147; 155; 166; 168; 192; 213; 225; 242; 275; 290; 310; 313; 382; 383	Deir el-Medina, Ghurab, Heliopolis (?), Luxor (Karnak Temple), Medinet Habu, Thebes
Type A+B No examples in database	Offering tables with round elevations (platforms)/depressions as well as regular-shaped basins. Hölzl (2002) documents no examples in the NK .	n/a	n/a	n/a
Type A+C A+C1: No examples in database A+C2: 2 stone offering tables, 1 pottery offering tray Variations: A+C+**D+F+G**	A+C1: Round offering tables with a Htp sign. Hölzl (2002) documents no examples in the NK . A+C2: Offering tables with round platforms/basins and a Htp sign. Hölzl (2002) only documents one example belonging to Thutmosis III. There is one example of a stone offering table in this study.	JE88803	CAT ID 199; 381; 394	Unknown
Type B+C 24 stone offering tables Variations: B+C+**D** B+C**+E+F+G** B+C+**E+G** B+C+**D+E**	Offering tables with regular-shaped basins and representations of the Htp sign. A maximum number of four basins are documented in Hölzl (2002) study. This is a significantly lower number compared to the countless variations during the MK. The Htp signs are also significantly smaller in size.	CG23084, 23094, 23096, Fitzw. E.275.1900, Manchester 1635 Turin N.22047	ID 25 134 144 158 230 279	Abydos, Thebes
Type A+B+C A+B+C1: No examples in database A+B+C2: 2 stone offering tables Variations: A+B+C+**D** A+B+C+**D+F**	A+B+C1: Round offering table with round platforms/basins, regular basins and a Htp sign. Hölzl (2002) only documents one example, which is an imitation to OK offering tables (Hölzl 2002:41, 47). A+B+C2: offering table with round platforms/basins and a Htp sign. Rectangular offering tables of this type are very rare.	CG23091, 23020	n/a	n/a

2.3.9. Third Intermediate Period (c. 1069-664 BC)

Main criteria:
Ø No main features
A. Round depressions/platforms
B. Basins
C. Cakes, i.e., *ḥtp* sign

Additional features in the TIP:
D. Raised rim, or "frame" ("Umrahmung"), usually located around a drainage canal.
E. Internal spout structure ("Ausgussoffnung »).
F. External spout structure (« Hervorstehender Ausguss")
G. Drainage canal(s) („Abflussrinnen und Kanale")
H. Kneeling figures

K. *Cartouche designs*
L. *Bale/loop for suspension on models/amulets*

TYPES AND VARIANTS (# PRESENT IN CATALOGUE)	DESCRIPTION	Examples in Catalogue	Archaeological Contexts
Type Ø Variations: Ø +**F** Ø +**D+F+L** Ø +**D+E+F+G+L** 3 models/ amulets	Rectangular or irregular shaped tables with no main features present. The internal area within the table is surrounded by a raised rim (D). This is the most common type for amulets and/or models which begin to become popular from the TIP onwards. An additional feature on these types is the presence of a bail (L) at the opposite end of the spout structure indicating the object´s use as a pendant.	CAT ID 277; 278; 367	El-Lahun
Type A Variations: A+**D+F+K** A2: 1 offering table	A1: Round offering tables/trays. Not present in the database. A2: Offering tables with round elevations or depressions (basins). Only one example in the database with oval, cartouche-shaped (K) basins and v-shaped external spout structure (F).	CAT ID 345	Tarkhan
Type B B1: 2 offering basins B2: 1 offering table Variations: B1+**D+K** B1**+D+H** B2+**D+F**	B1: Rectangular/ circular offering basins. After the NK, cartouche-shaped (K) basins start to become more popular. Two examples are present in database. One from Kafr Ammar is cartouche-shaped (K) with a rim (D) and the other from Gebelein is circular with a ledge, a kneeling figure (H) and crocodile. B2: Offering tables with square/rectangular basin(s). As noted earlier, from the NK basins begin to become deeper and cover more than half of the table, like the example in the database.	CAT ID 15; 169; 343	El-Riqqa, Gebelein, Tarkhan

Type C C2: 2 stone offering tables, 1 model Variations: C2+**D+E+F** C2+**D+F**	C1: offering tables shaped like a Htp-sign. Not present in the database C2: offering tables with representations of the Htp sign. Similar to the type common during the NK, an additional Htp sign is added by the external spout end. One of the examples is a very detailed miniature model of an offering table in limestone with its surface originally painted red.	CAT ID 151; 371; 386	Medinet Habu (Thebes), Tanis
Type A+B+C A+B+C1: No examples in database A+B+C2: 1 stone offering table Variations: A+B+C+**D+F**	A+B+C1: Round offering table with round platforms/basins, regular basins and a Htp sign. No examples in the database A+B+C2: offering table with round platforms/basins and a Htp sign. A fairly unique offering table is present in the database with a central round, nmst-vase-shaped basin leading to an external spout structure with the depiction of a Htp sign.	CAT ID 150	

2.3.10. Late Period (664-525 BC)

Main criteria:
Ø No main features
A. Round depressions/platforms
B. Basins
C. Cakes, i.e. Htp sign

Additional features in the New Kingdom:
D. Raised rim, or "frame" ("Umrahmung"), usually llocated around a drainage canal.
E. Internal spout structure ("Ausgussoffnung »).
F. External spout structure (« Hervorstehender Ausguss")
G. Drainage canal(s) („Abflussrinnen und Kanale")
H. Kneeling figures

K. *Cartouche designs*
L. *Bale/loop for appendature on models/amulets*
M. *Aquatic animals and other deities*

TYPES AND VARIANTS (# PRESENT IN CATALOGUE)	DESCRIPTION	Examples in Catalogue	Archaeological Contexts
Type Ø Variations: Ø +**D+E** Ø +**D** Ø +**D+F+H+L** 2 stone offering tables 2 models/ Amulets 13 bronze pendants	Rectangular or irregular shaped tables with no main features present. The internal area within the table is surrounded by a raised rim (D). The two stone offering tables present in the database lack an external spout structure but have a deep central sunken area with a surrounding rim. There are 15 miniature models/ amulets of this type, only two of which are not elaborate bronze pendants (L). The bronze pendants may have a kneeling figure (H) as well as aquatic animals and other haloed deities (M).	CAT ID 77; 11; 41; 81; 84; 114; 217; 226; 244; 250; 251; 273; 297; 306; 307; 311; 314	Armant, Saqqara (H5-1556), Medinet Habu

Type A Variations: A+**G** A+**D+F** A1: 1 example in database A2: 1 stone offering table	A1: Round offering tables/trays. One impressive monumental offering table is present in the database from Memphis is present in the database. It has a central depression and inscriptions around the cylinder. A2: Offering tables with round elevations or depressions (basins). One example in the database with four circular basins.	CAT ID126; 167	Memphis (?)
Type B B2: 3 stone offering tables Variations: B2+**D+E+F+G** **B2+D+F**	B1: Rectangular/ circular offering basins. No examples in database. B2: Offering tables with square/rectangular basin(s). Three different offering tables, one of which has a deep central basin with four interlinking staircases, a style gaining popularity into the PP.	ID70; 318	Abusir (El-Meleq),
Type C C1: 1 offering table model/ amulet C2: 9 stone offering tables, 3 amulets/ models Variations: C1+**D+F+G+L** C2+**D+F** **C2+D+F+G** **C2+D+L** C2+**D+F+L**	C1: offering tables shaped like a Htp-sign. Only one example present in the database, in the form of a small faience amulet from Matmar. C2: offering tables with representations of the Htp sign. The most common type during this time-period as it was during the NK. The mat is usually decorated and two Htp signs are quite common, with one incorporated in the spout structure (F). One amulet is made of schist stone which is quite rare since most are made in faience, or bronze.	CAT ID82; 133; 189; 193; 220; 248; 276; 290; 370; 385; 387; 388	Matmar, Saqqara, Thebes
Type A+C A+C2: 1 stone offering table Variations: A+C+**D+F+K**	A+C1: Round offering tables with a Htp sign. No examples in database A+C2: Offering tables with round platforms/basins and a Htp sign. The only example in the database is as stone offering table from Saqqara with two large and deep cartouche-shaped basins (K) on either side of a central table area with a decorated Htp sign,	CAT ID348	Saqqara (near Nectanebo Temple)
Type B+C 2 stone offering tables Variations: B+C**+D+E+F+G**	Offering tables with regular-shaped basins and representations of the Htp sign. Both offering tables are very similar to the types seen during the late MK with multiple basins and interlinking canals. One of the tables is even a “multiple”, combining three tables into one.	CAT ID132; 138	Akhmim
Type A+B+C A+B+C1: 1 stone offering table Variations: A+B+C+**D** A+B+C+**D+F**	A+B+C1: Round offering table with round platforms/basins, regular basins and a Htp sign. The circular offering table from Thebes is an imitation of earlier OK designs, reintroducing the “washing set”, as well as a seven-oils palette. A+B+C2: No examples in database	CAT ID190	Thebes (Tomb of Montuemhat)

2.3.11. Ptolemaic Period (c. 323-30 BC)

Main criteria:
Ø No main features
A. Round depressions/platforms
B. Basins
C. Cakes, i.e. Htp sign

Additional features in the New Kingdom:
D. Raised rim, or "frame" ("Umrahmung"), usually located around a drainage canal.
E. Internal spout structure ("Ausgussoffnung »).
F. External spout structure (« Hervorstehender Ausguss")
G. Drainage canal(s) („Abflussrinnen und Kanale")
H. Kneeling figures
J. "Gussets" i.e. additional surfaces on either side of the spout in the external spout structure

K. *Cartouche designs*
L. *Bale/loop for appendature on models/amulets*
M. *Deities and aquatic animals*

TYPES AND VARIANTS (# PRESENT IN CATALOGUE)	DESCRIPTION	Examples in Catalogue	Archaeological Contexts
Type Ø Variations: Ø +**D+F** Ø +**D+F+G+J** Ø +**D+F+H+L+M** 2 stone offering tables, 2 bronze models/ amulets	Rectangular or irregular shaped tables with no main features present. The internal area within the table is surrounded by a raised rim (D). Two offering tables present in the sample, one of which has "gussets" (J) as those in the NK.	CAT ID22; 113; 218; 302	Esna
Type A Variations: A+**D+G+K** A2: 1 stone offering table	A1: Round offering tables/trays. Not present in the database A2: Offering tables with round elevations or depressions (basins). One stone offering table present in the database appears to have been equipped with two cartouche-shaped basins (K).	CAT ID170	
Type B B2: 8 stone offering tables Variations: B2+**D** B2+**D+E+F** B2+**D+E+F+G**	B1: Rectangular/ circular offering basins. Not present in the database. B2: Offering tables with square/rectangular basin(s). Most offering tables of this type have a central basin with a staircase as the internal spout structure (E) or several staircases interlinked and descending. This seems to be a common feature from LP onwards, perhaps alluding to sacred lakes.	CAT ID74; 1; 16; 122; 130; 137; 285; 304; 391	Akhmim, Berenike, Dendera, Tell el-Rataba
Type C C2: 2 stone offering tables Variations: C2+**D+F**	C1: offering tables shaped like a Htp-sign. Not present in the database. C2: offering tables with representations of the Htp sign. The Htp sign continues to be very detailed with mesh outlined in the mat. On the two offering tables the central Htp sign is accompanied by other breads and/or offerings placed on the mat.	CAT ID282; 312	Hermopolis (Ashmunein, Khemenu ?)
Type A+C A+C2: 3 stone offering tables Variations:	A+C1: Round offering tables with a Htp sign. No examples in database. A+C2: Offering tables with round platforms/basins and a Htp sign. A large offering table has two Htp signs, with one of them incorporated on the spout. The external	CAT ID146; 148; 389	

A+C+**D** A+C**+D+F+K** A+C+**D+E+F+G**	spout edge is lined with four cylinders forming circular basins at the top. Another offering table is very similar to oone classified as A+C in the LP, with two large and deep cartouche basins (K).		
Type B+C 1 stone offering table Variations: B+C+**D+F**	Offering tables with regular-shaped basins and representations of the Htp sign. Only one offering table can be firmly attested to this time period – a table from Dendera with two large symmetrical Htp signs covering most of the central area, similar to the "multiple" tables.	CAT ID138; 263; 320	Dendera

2.3.12. Greco-Roman Period (30 BC-640 AD)

Main criteria:
Ø No main features
A. Round depressions/platforms
B. Basins
C. Cakes, i.e., Htp sign

Additional features in the New Kingdom:
D. Raised rim, or "frame" ("Umrahmung"), usually located around a drainage canal.
E. Internal spout structure ("Ausgussoffnung »).
F. External spout structure (« Hervorstehender Ausguss")
G. Drainage canal(s) („Abflussrinnen und Kanale")
H. Kneeling figures
J. "Gussets" i.e. additional surfaces on either side of the spout in the external spout structure

K. *Cartouche designs*

TYPES AND VARIANTS (# PRESENT IN CATALOGUE)	DESCRIPTION	Examples in Catalogue	Archaeological Contexts
Type Ø Variations: Ø +**D+F** Ø +**D+F+J** Ø +**D+E+F** 3 stone offering tables	Rectangular or irregular shaped tables with no main features present. The internal area within the table is surrounded by a raised rim (D). Two tables are present in the database, one of them has a unique labyrinth design consisting of numerous openings and compartments with two small rounded spouts at one end. While another has "gussets" (J) common to these later periods.	CAT ID32; 154; 298	Esna
Type A Variations: A+**D+F+G+K** A+**D+E+G+K+J** A2: 2 stone offering tables	A1: Round offering tables/trays. No offering tables in database A2: Offering tables with round elevations or depressions (basins). The basins in both tables are oval/cartouche-shapes (K), one has "gussets" (J) close to spout.	CAT ID288; 321	
Type B B2: 4 stone offering tables Variations: B2+**F** B2+**D+E+F+G**	B1: Rectangular/ circular offering basins. Not present in database. B2: Offering tables with square/rectangular basin(s). Tables have one central basin and all have up to four staircases incorporated in the design.	CAT ID201; 231; 289; 316	Armant

Type B+C 1 stone offering tables Variations: B+C**+E+G**	Offering tables with regular-shaped basins and representations of the Htp sign. Only one offering table is present in the database and is of the "multiple" type first seen in the NK, consisting of three tables, each with a Htp sign and two round breads.	CAT ID320	

2.3.13. The archaeological context of offering tables, basins and amulets/models present in the database.

Original Archaeological/Temporal Contexts	**Offering Tables/Basins/Amulets**
UNKNOWN TIME-PERIOD	**51**
Unknwon	**40**
Asyut	**1**
Asyut?	1
Abusir	**3**
Abusir (El-Meleq)	2
Abusir (El-Meleq) Mass grave of Harsaphes-priests – Chamber 6)	1
Elephantine	**1**
Kafr el-Haram	**1**
Kom Abu Bello	**1**
Sa el-Hagar	**1**
Saqqara	**2**
Thebes	**1**
Thebes, Ramesseum West Bank	1
OK	**55**
Unknown context	**25**
Abusir	**2**
Giza	**19**
Giza	17
Giza (G 7813 D)	1
Giza, West cemetery, Mastaba of Hesi (?)	1
Memphis/Heliopolis	**1**
Memphis?	1
Saqqara	**7**
Saqqara	4
Saqqara (Sacred Animal Necropolis, North Saqqara)	1
Saqqara, Iriu-ka-Ptah Tomb	1
Saqqara, Mastaba D2, north of the great Pyramid, a few steps south of enclosure	1
Tarkhan	**1**
FIP	**8**
Unknown context	**2**
Asyut	**4**
Dendera	**1**
Saqqara	**1**
MK	**41**
Unknown context	**13**
Abydos	**5**
Asyut	**4**
Asyut	3
Asyut (Tomb 13A-Hogarth)	1
Deir Rifa	**1**
El-Kab	**1**
El-Lahun	**6**
El-Lahun	5
El-Lahun (Fayum (governorate) Tomb N 17	1
El-Riqqa	**1**
Hawara	**1**
Karnak	**1**
Lisht	**6**

Lisht	5	
Lisht, funerary chapel of Senusret I	1	
Memphis/Heliopolis	**1**	
Memphis (Cairo)	1	
Saqqara	**1**	
Saqqara, north of Teti Pyramid	1	
Thebes	**1**	
Sheik Abd el-Qurna (Thebes) Kiosk 1 - Thutmosis III	1	
SIP		**2**
Deir el-Bahari	**1**	
Thebes	**1**	
Thebes (Asasif)	1	
NK		**32**
Unknown context	**15**	
Abydos	**1**	
Amarna	**1**	
Deir el-Medina	**5**	
Deir el-Medina	4	
Deir el-Medina?	1	
El-Amarna	**1**	
Ghurab	**1**	
Karnak	**2**	
Luxor	**1**	
Luxor, Karnak Temple, Thebes, East Bank	1	
Medinet Habu	**1**	
Medinet Habu, Thebes, Upper Egypt West Bank	1	
Memphis/Heliopolis	**2**	
Heliopolis?	1	
Possibly from Memphite Region, Heliopolis (Iunu; On)	1	
Thebes	**2**	
Thebes	1	
Thebes necropolis?	1	
TIP		**11**
Unknown context	**4**	
El-Riqqa	**1**	
Gebelein	**1**	
Medinet Habu	**1**	
Tanis	**1**	
Tarkhan	**2**	
Kafr Ammar	2	
LP		**37**
Unknown context	**25**	
Akhmim	**1**	
Armant	**1**	
Abusir	**1**	
Abusir (El-Meleq)	1	
Matmar	**1**	
Medinet Habu	**1**	
Medinet Habu West Bank Thebes	1	
Memphis/Heliopolis	**1**	
Memphis?	1	
Saqqara	**4**	
Saqqara	2	
Saqqara (H5-1556)	1	
Saqqara, near Nectanebo Temple	1	
Thebes	**2**	
Thebes (Asasif)	1	
Thebes, necropolis, tomb of Montuemhat	1	
PP		**19**
Unknown context	**10**	
Akhmim	**1**	
Berenike	**1**	
Dendera	**3**	
Esna	**1**	
Hermopolis	**1**	
Hermopolis (Ashmunein; Khemenu)?	1	

Tell el-Rataba	**2**	
GR		**11**
Uknown context	**8**	
Armant	**1**	
Esna	**1**	
Medinet Habu	**1**	
Medinet Habu, Thebes, West Bank	1	
M		**2**
Qasr Ibrim	**1**	
Sanam, Sudan	**1**	
Grand Total		**269**

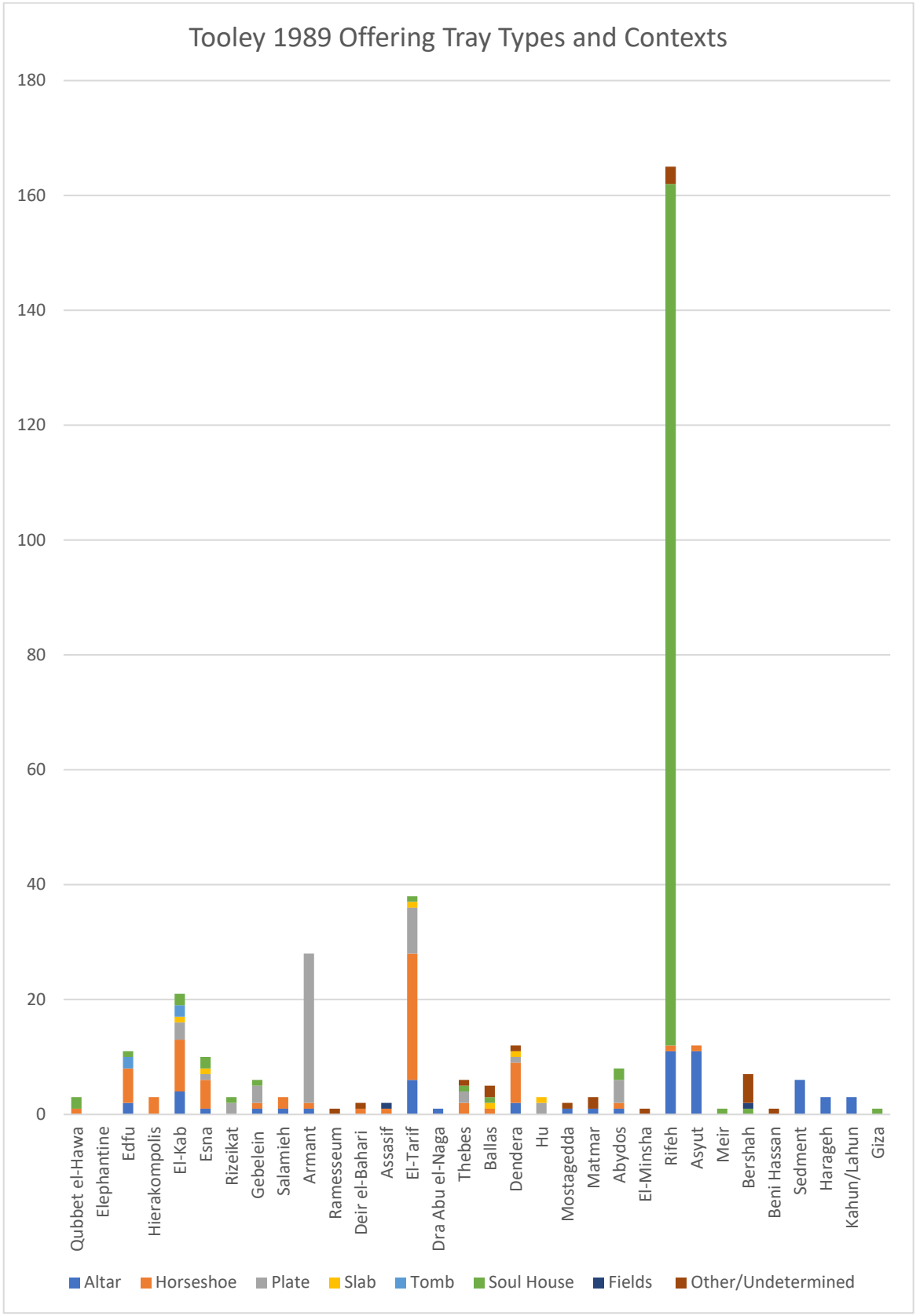
2.3.14. Context Data for Pottery Offering Trays in Tooley (1989) study.

Site	Offering Tray Types	Date	Description
Qubbet El-Hawa	3 Soul Houses 1 Horseshoe Form with diving wall and absence of canals	MK	Lady Cecil 1903 excavations, soul houses from tomb 23 and tomb 29 (1905:72, 278). Horseshoe trays in Niwinski 1975:112 no.1).
Elephantine	Fragments of offering trays – most forms present	FIP – MK	Cemeteries on the island
Edfu	6 Horseshoe Form = 5-8 drainage canals, one has a seat at opposite end 2 Altar/Field Form = 1 has 6 canals 2 Tomb Form = double vault or small chamber 1 Soul House	MK	Most tombs are located in cemetery No I, or are within in isolated areas without a context.
Hierakonpolis	3 Horseshoe Form, most have a hut at the back, post stand, stairway and double drainage canals.	MK (13th Dynasty)	On the "Old Kingdom Hill" in the tomb of Hr-m-xaw.
El-Kab	3 Horseshoe Form, 2 Tomb Form, 2 Altar Form, 2 Soul Houses (evidence of fertility figure in once of them)	MK (12th Dynasty)	Most are now in the Petrie Museum, the two soul houses are from Tomb M12 and unpublished
Esna	5 Horseshoe Form, 1 Plate Form, 1 Altar Form, 1 Slab Form, 2 Soul Houses	MK – SIP (12th – 18th Dynasty)	Excavated by Garstang.
Rizeikat	2 Plate From, 1 Soul House	?	It is said that there are numerous offering trays present at the site, but they are unpublished. The two trays are at the Cairo Museum.
Gebelein	3 Plate Form (one with a dividing wall and three canals), 1 Altar Form, 1 Horseshoe Form, 1 Soul House	MK	3 Plate Forms at Cairo Museum (JE54561, JE66853, Cairo 3/9127/1), Horseshoe Form (Tubingen 1646), Altar Form (Turin S.16030 – Schiaparelli 1914), Soul House is at the RMO in Leiden (F1901/1.62).
Salamieh	2 Horseshoe, 1 Altar Form	MK	In the Cairo Museum (JE89509, JE89510, JE89511)
Armant	3 Plate Form (of the 26 found on site), 1 Horseshoe, 1 Altar Form.	MK (12th Dynasty)	From Tombs 1213 and 1214. There are no soul houses or Tomb Forms at this site.

Deir el-Bahari	1 Horseshoe Form, 1 Unknown (both fragmented)	?	Fragments found during EES Expedition in 1907. From Tomb 22, indicating potential royal provenance.
Assasif	1 Horseshoe (double cross canal), 1 Field Form (garden squares)		Carter excavations in 1912. Both fragmented.
El-Tarif	3 Altar Form, 7 Horseshoe, 3 Plate Form, 1 Slab Form, 1 Soul House		Petrie excavations in 1909 found 23 trays in area A (15 Horseshoe, 4 Altar, 4 Plate) and 15 in Area B (7 Horseshoe, 2 Altar, 5 Plate, 1 Slab). Altar form trays were found under the Nb-wnn.f temple, most of which lack food offerings and are mostly covered in canals).
Dra Abu el-Naga	1 Altar Form		Cairo Museum (1895).
Thebes	2 Horseshoe, 2 Plate, 1 Soul House. (other offering trays fragmented)		MMA Tomb 5A (JE58763, JE58764), JE27262, JE27364, JE48348, Glasgow 03-260a
Ballas	1 Horseshoe, 1 Slab Form, 1 Soul House	FIP – MK (11th – 12th Dynasty)	Portico tomb excavated by Petrie in 1896, the Slab form tray was found in the tomb vaults in the town area of the site (Brussels E.1939, Manchester 4529).
Dendera	6 Horseshoe, 2 Altar Form, 1 Plate Form, 1 Slab Form	OK – MK (6th – 12th Dynasty)	Fisher recorded 302 trays at the site in 1917, stated in Slater 1974, 301 – different from Thebes. The oldest style of tray is the plate-from, then Horseshoe and then the Altar Form in the 12th Dynasty
Hu	1 Plate Form, 2 Soul Houses		Tomb W70.
Mostagedda	1 Altar Form, others are fragmentary and missing	FIP	Tomb 721 in Cemetery 1200
Matmar	2 Plate Form, 1 Slab Form	FIP	Cemetery 1300
Abydos	1 Horseshoe, 1 Altar Form (has 2 Hs vases), 3 Plate Form, 2 Soul Houses	FIP - MK (11th – 12th Dynasty)	Few trays were found despite the large Middle Kingdom cemetery, mostly due to disturbances to the site. Predominant type is the Plate Form – Petrie (1925) and Garstang (1909) excavations. Soul Houses are from Tomb D102 and Tomb 514 A'08.
El-Minsha	1 Horseshoe		JE54576
Rifeh	150 Soul Houses (see Petrie section below), 11 Altar Form (all with 2 square basins), 1 Horseshoe (likely from El-Kab)	MK	Bristol H471, Manchester 4378, Brussels E3180, Edinburgh 1907.713.4, Bristol H470, British Museum 68811, UCL 18410, Bristol H472, Manchester 4379, Manchester 4380.

Asyut	11 Altar Form, 1 Horseshoe (with Htp sign).	FIP – MK (11th – 12th Dynasty)	Most are from Hogarth tombs, others from Chassinat 1911 excavations. At least 24 offering trays are known to be from Asyut.
Meir	1 Soul House (with granary domes)	FIP (11th Dynasty)	Found in Tomb wx-Htpi (Kamal 1911, 14).
Bershah	1 Soul House, 1 Field Form 5 "Bersheh Cartonnage Trays"	FIP – MK (9th/10th – 12th Dynasty)	Offering trays from Bershah are entirely different from other sites. All are from specific tombs: Tomb 22, Tomb 21, Tomb E14, Tomb D15 (inscribed with text! To spi), Tomb 22, Tomb 23
Beni Hassan	1 Altar Form	MK (12th Dynasty)	Tooley does not comment on the lack of apparent lack of trays
Sedment	6 Altar Form	FIP – MK (11th Dynasty)	Most are from the Petrie 1924 campaign, and sometimes described as "Hotep altar"
Harageh	3 Altar Form (1 may be a combination of two trays, now fragmented)		Glasgow 14-64ap, Glasgow 14-64ao (combined tray)
Kahun/Lahun	3 Altar Form (with Hs vase and square basin)	MK	These trays are not from cemeteries, but were found in the town, Petrie 1890 XIII:102.
Giza	1 Soul House	MK	Brussels E2283

2.3.15. Number of offering trays in each context present in Tooley 1989 publication.



2.3.16. Bakers Mark: 7 tables show fingers on round bread and 11 have a central circle (donut-shaped). other types are chequered, spotted, or marked with an x.

Row Labels		#	donut	fingers	spotted	x	Grand Total
?	21	1	3	2			**27**
OK	5						**5**
MK	15			2			**17**
NK	13		5	1			**19**
TIP	3			1			**4**
LP	26		1	1	1		**29**
GR	3		1				**4**
PP	8		1			1	**10**
Grand Total	94	1	11	7	1	1	**115**

2.3.17. Meat Cuts: Position of calf/ox head on offering tables/trays/soul houses in database.

Position of Calf/Ox Head	Offering Tables/Basins/Models	Offering Trays	Soul Houses
Not Present	246	38	14
Right	11	14	8
Centre	4	14	2
Left	8	23	5
Grand Total	**269**	**89**	**29**

2.3.18. Meat Cuts: Number and Placement of Bovine leg on Offering tables/trays/soul houses.

Number and Placement of Bovine leg	Tables	Trays	Soul Houses
Not Present	234	25	10
1 Calf Leg	25	59	18
Position	9 centre, 6 left, 10 right	9 centre, 30 left, 20 right	2 centre, 8 left, 7 right
2 Calf Legs	9	5	0
Position	8 either side, 1 centre	2 either side, 1 centre, 1 right, 1 left	-
3 Calf Legs	1	0	1
Grand Total	**269**	**89**	**29**

2.3.19. Meat Cuts: Presence of bovine leg(s) on offering tables from each time-period.

Time Period	None	1 Bovine Leg	2 Bovine Legs	3 Bovine Legs	Grand Total
?	48	3			51
OK	54	1			55
FIP	7		1		8
MK	30	9	2		41
SIP	2				2
NK	23	7	2		32
TIP	9	2			11
LP	31	3	3		37
PP	18		1		19
GR	10			1	11
Grand Total	**232**	**25**	**9**	**1**	**267**

2.3.20. Meat Cuts: number of bovine head and legs on each stone offering table.

Time period	None	3 Bovine Legs	2 Bovine Legs	1 Bovine Leg	Grand Total
?	**1**			**1**	**2**
# head	1			1	2
MK	**1**		**2**	**4**	**7**
# head	1		2	4	7
NK	**3**			**6**	**9**
# head	3			6	9
LP				**3**	**3**
# head				3	3
PP			**1**		**1**
# head			1		1
GR		**1**			**1**
# head		1			1
Grand Total	**5**	**1**	**3**	**14**	**23**

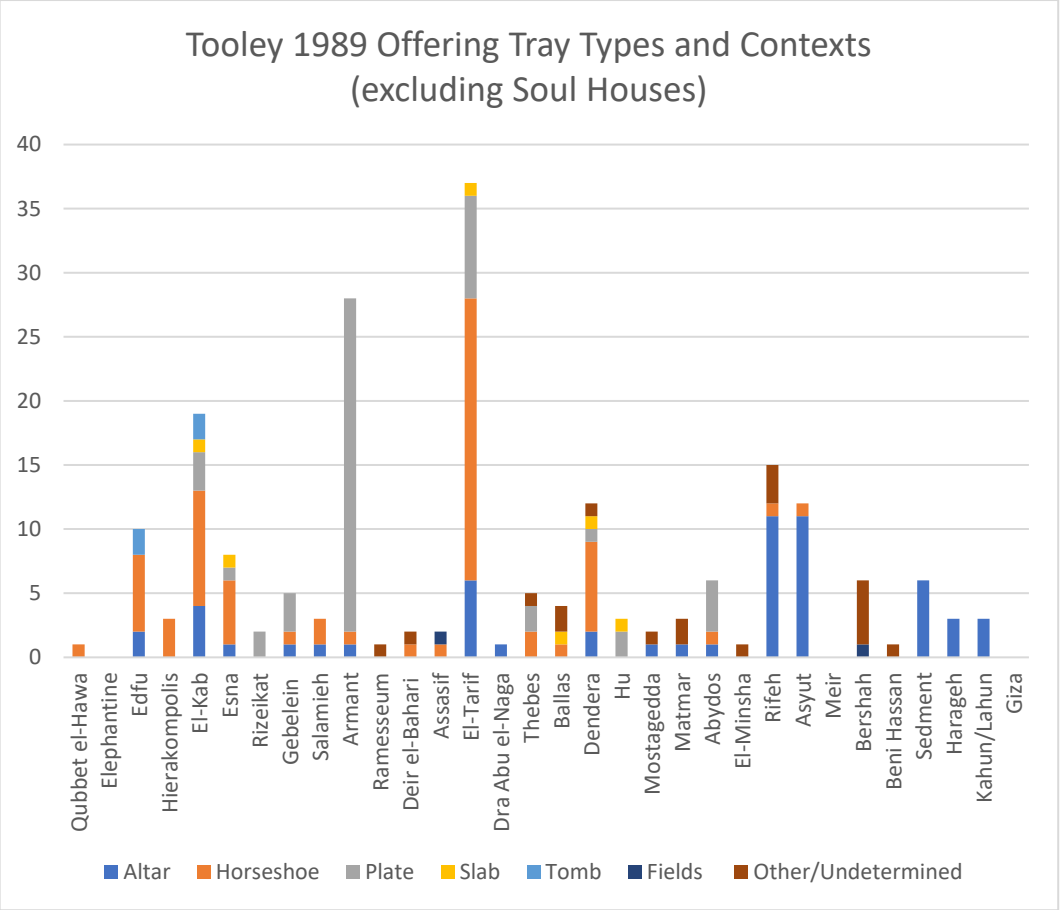
2.3.21. Meat Cuts: Number of joints present on stone offering tables in the sample and according to time-period.

Number of joints	Offering Tables
no joints	252
1 joint	11
2 joints	3
3 joints	2
4 joints	1
Grand Total	**269**

Number of joints / time-period	Offering tables
?	**51**
no joints	50
1 joint	1
OK	**55**
no joints	55
FIP	**8**
no joints	8
MK	**41**
no joints	34
1 joint	3
2 joints	2
3 joints	1
4 joints	1
SIP	**2**
no joints	2
NK	**32**
no joints	26
1 joint	6
TIP	**11**
no joints	11
LP	**37**
no joints	34
1 joint	1
2 joints	1
3 joints	1

PP		**19**
no joints	19	
GR		**11**
no joints	11	
Grand Total		**267**

2.3.22. Number of pottery offering trays present in each context described in Tooley 1989 publication.



2.3.23. Number of *ḥtp* Signs Present on Offering Tables and Their Placement.

# of *ḥtp* Signs Present on Offering Tables and Their Placement	**Offering Tables**
No *ḥtp* Present	**158**
1 *ḥtp* Sign	**86**
1 (+ mat)	18
1 (+ separate mat)	1
1 (bottom + separate mat)	1
1 (centre)	5
1 (centre + mat)	5
1 (centre + separate mat)	1
1 (internal spout)	1
1 (spout + separate mat)	1
1 (spout)	7
1 (top + mat + spout)	1
1 (top + mat)	14
1 (top)	30
1 (off centre)	1

2 *ḥtp* Signs		**19**
2 (bottom + mat)	1	
2 (centre + mat + spout)	3	
2 (centre + mat)	1	
2 (mixed + mat)	1	
2 (opposite + mat)	1	
2 (top + mat + spout)	6	
2 (top + mat)	1	
2 (top + separate)	3	
2 (top)	2	
3 *ḥtp* Signs		**4**
3 (+ mat)	1	
3 (top + centre + spout)	1	
3 (top + separate)	2	
4+ *ḥtp* Signs	**2**	
4 (top + separate in pairs)	1	
6+ (mixed + mat)	1	
Grand Total		**269**

2.3.24. Number and Type of *ḥtp* Signs Engraved on Offering Tables in the Sample.

# and Type of *ḥtp* Sign	**Offering Tables**	
***ḥtp* Not Present**		**158**
1 *ḥtp* Sign		**86**
H1	14	
H2	3	
H3	6	
H4	32	
H5	22	
H6	2	
H7	5	
H8	2	
2 *ḥtp* Signs		**19**
H1	4	
H2	1	
H2, H1	2	
H4	4	
H4, H1	1	
H5	3	
H5, H1	2	
H7	2	
3 *ḥtp* Signs		**4**
H2	1	
H4	1	
H5	1	
H5, H2	1	
4+ *ḥtp* Signs		**2**
H1	1	
H5	1	
Grand Total		**269**

2.3.25. *ḥtp* Sign Types on Offering Tables in Sample.

***ḥtp* Sign Type**	**Offering Tables**
Not present	158
H1	19
H2	5
H3	6
H4	37
H5	27
H6	2
H7	7
H8	2
H2, H1	2
H4, H1	1
H5, H1	2
H5, H2	1
Grand Total	**269**

2.3.26. Htp Sign Type in OK Offering Tables/Basins.

***ḥtp* Sign Shape in OK**	**Offering Tables/Basins**
-	39
H2	1
H4	9
H5	4
H7	2
Grand Total	**55**

2.3.27. Number and Position of Htp Signs on OK Offering Tables/Basins.

# of *ḥtp* Signs Present and Positioning in OK	**Offering Tables/Basins**	
No *ḥtp* Signs		**39**
1 *ḥtp* Sign		**14**
1 (+ mat)	10	
1 (+mat)	1	
1 (centre + mat)	1	
1 (top centre)	1	
1 (top)	1	
2 *ḥtp* Signs		**1**
2 (mixed + mat)	1	
3 *ḥtp* Signs		**1**
3 (+ mat)	1	
Grand Total		**55**

2.3.28. *ḥtp* Sign Type in FIP Offering Tables/Basins.

***ḥtp* Sign Type in FIP**	**Offering Tables/Basins**
-	3
H4	1
H5	2
H7	1
H8	1
Grand Total	**8**

2.3.29. Number and Position of *ḥtp* Signs on FIP Offering Tables/Basins.

# of *ḥtp* Signs Present and Positioning in FIP	**Offering Tables/Basins**
No *ḥtp* Signs	**3**
1 *ḥtp* Sign	**5**
1 (+ mat)	2
1 (top)	3
Grand Total	**8**

2.3.30. Number and Position of *ḥtp* Signs on MK Offering Tables/Basins.

***ḥtp* Sign Type in MK**	**Offering Tables/Basins**
-	7
H1	1
H2	1
H3	1
H4	20
H5	11
Grand Total	**41**

2.3.31. Number and Position of *ḥtp* Signs on MK Offering Tables/Basins.

# of *ḥtp* and positioning in MK	**Offering Tables/Basins**	
No *ḥtp* Signs		**7**
1 *ḥtp* Sign		**27**
1 (+ mat)	2	
1 (+mat)	1	
1 (central)	1	
1 (centre + mat)	2	
1 (centre)	2	
1 (top + mat)	3	
1 (top)	16	
2 *ḥtp* Signs		**5**
2 (centre + mat)	1	
2 (opposite + mat)	1	
2 (top + separate)	3	
4+ *ḥtp* Signs		**2**
4 (top + separate in pairs)	1	
6+ (mixed + mat)	1	
Grand Total		**41**

Nb: There are two pottery trays from the Middle Kingdom: Dendera (Manchester Museum 2758, ID4) – 1 *ḥtp* Sign (top), Type H5, with offerings depicted on top. Asyut (British Museum EA46611, ID 104) – 1 *ḥtp* Sign (top), Type H7.

2.3.32. Number and Position of *ḥtp* Signs on SIP Offering Tables/Basins.

***ḥtp* Sign Type in SIP**	**Offering Tables/Basins**	
No *ḥtp* Signs		**1**
2 *ḥtp* Signs		**1**
H7	1	
Grand Total		**2**

2.3.33. Number and Position of *ḥtp* Signs on NK Offering Tables/Basins.

***ḥtp* Sign Type in NK**	**Offering Tables/Basins**
-	14
H1	6
H3	3
H4	2
H5	2
H5, H1	2
H5, H2	1
H7	1
H8	1
Grand Total	**32**

2.3.34. Number and Position of *ḥtp* Signs on NK Offering Tables/Basins.

# of *ḥtp* and positioning in NK	**Offering Tables/Basins**	
No *ḥtp* Signs		**14**
1 *ḥtp* Sign		**13**
1 (centre + mat)	1	
1 (centre)	1	
1 (internal spout)	1	
1 (spout)	4	
1 (top + mat)	3	
1 (top +mat)	1	
1 (top)	1	
1 *ḥtp* bread/mat (off centre)	1	
2 *ḥtp* Signs		**4**
2 (centre + mat + spout)	2	
2 (spout + central *ḥtp* mat)	1	
2 (top + mat + spout)	1	
3 *ḥtp* Signs		**1**
3 (top + centre + spout)	1	
Grand Total		**32**

2.3.35. Number and Position of *ḥtp* Signs on TIP Offering Tables/Basins.

# of *ḥtp* and positioning in TIP	**Tables/Basins**
No *ḥtp* Signs	**7**
1 Htp Sign	**3**
1 (centre)	1
1 (spout + separate mat)	1
1 (top + mat + spout)	1
2 *ḥtp* Signs	**1**
2 (top + mat + spout)	1
Grand Total	**11**

***ḥtp* Sign Type in TIP**	**Tables/Basins**
-	7
H1	2
H2, H1	1
H5	1
Grand Total	**11**

2.3.36. Number and Position of Htp Signs on LP Offering Tables/Basins.

# of *ḥtp* and positioning in LP	**Basins/Tables**
No Htp Signs	**21**
1 Htp Sign	**10**
1 (+ mat)	1
1 (+ separate mat)	1
1 (centre + mat)	1
1 (centre + separate mat)	1
1 (top + mat)	3
1 (top centre +mat	1
1 (top)	1
1 (top+ mat)	1
2 Htp Signs	**5**
2 (bottom + mat))	1
2 (top + mat + spout)	4
3 Htp Signs	**1**
3 (top + separate)	1
Grand Total	**37**

***ḥtp* Sign Type in LP**	**Count of ID**
-	21
H1	7
H2	1
H2, H1	1
H3	1
H4	2
H4, H1	1
H5	3
Grand Total	**37**

2.3.37. Number and Position of *ḥtp* Signs on PP Offering Tables/Basins

# of *ḥtp* and positioning in PP	**Tables/Basins**
No *ḥtp* Signs	**16**
1 *ḥtp* Sign	**1**
1 (top + mat)	1
2 *ḥtp* Signs	**2**
2 (top + mat)	1
2 (top)	1
Grand Total	**19**

***ḥtp* Sign Type in PP**	**Tables/Baisns**
-	16
H1	2
H7	1
Grand Total	**19**

2.3.38. Number and Position of *ḥtp* Signs on GR-P Offering Tables/Basins.

***ḥtp* Sign Type in G-RP**	**Baisns/Tables**
No *ḥtp* Signs	**9**
1 *ḥtp* Sign	**1**
H3	1
3 *ḥtp* Signs	**1**
H2	1
Grand Total	**11**

2.3.39. Inscriptions datachart from database.

ID	Time_ period	Inscribed	Inscribed to Multiple	Name(s)	Title(s)	God(s)	Offering_lists/ sacred_texts
73		TRUE	FALSE	Iriu-Ka-Ptah			FALSE
185	FIP	TRUE	FALSE	Ikaset	priestess of Hathor		FALSE
191	FIP	TRUE	FALSE	Hetepneb			FALSE
236	FIP	TRUE	FALSE				FALSE
303	FIP	TRUE	FALSE	Sebeknekht			TRUE
70	LP	TRUE	FALSE	Secheraam	Priest		FALSE
167	LP	TRUE	FALSE	Nectanebo II.			FALSE
193	LP	TRUE	FALSE			Osiris	FALSE
244	LP	TRUE	FALSE	Ir-ahor	Head of the Royal Hareem and Storehouse Keeper		FALSE
276	LP	TRUE	FALSE	Pabasa			FALSE
385	LP	TRUE	FALSE	imnw irS			FALSE
387	LP	TRUE	FALSE	Amasis Si-Neith	pharaoh		FALSE
388	LP	TRUE	FALSE	psmKh nb			FALSE
55	MK	TRUE	FALSE	Schemseui			FALSE
182	MK	TRUE	FALSE	Meret, daughter of Idi		Anubis, Osiris	TRUE
195	MK	TRUE	FALSE	Seribebu,Dedusobek	overseer of the scribes		FALSE
271	MK	TRUE	FALSE	Amenemhat	King		FALSE
341	MK	TRUE	FALSE	Neferneret,	seal-bearer of the god		TRUE
373	MK	TRUE	TRUE	Senusret I		Nile gods, gods of upper and lower egypt	FALSE
374	MK	TRUE	FALSE	Neferu-Ptah	princess	Thoth, Osiris, Ptah-Sokar-Osiris	FALSE
375	MK	TRUE	TRUE	dedicated by the sons of Sebek-Doudou, his wife also dedicated to grandfather as well as uncle Antef			FALSE
376	MK	TRUE	FALSE	Sankhibra – Ameny - intef-amenemhat	pharaoh		FALSE
377	MK	TRUE	FALSE	Sanusret II (Khakheperra)	pharaoh		FALSE
378	MK	TRUE	FALSE	Hetsyneb			FALSE
379	MK	TRUE	FALSE	Inebtawer Ankhtis, daughter of Zetnemskhet			FALSE
380	MK	TRUE	FALSE	Apapi Raqqenen	pharaoh	Seth	FALSE
384	MK	TRUE	TRUE	left to right): (1) Sekusekht, (2) Ni-'ankh-Hor and his wife, Shedi, (3) Sek-usekht-hedj and his wife, Mutemsaf, (4) Sek-uskht-Herib and his brother (?) Sekusekht-wer, (5) Mery and his wife, Hotep. None has any title			TRUE
393	MK	TRUE	FALSE	Montouhtpou	pharaoh		TRUE
21	NK	TRUE	TRUE	Queen Tiye, king Amenhotep III	King, Queen?		TRUE
25	NK	TRUE	FALSE	Hetep ka (?)			FALSE
80	NK	TRUE	FALSE	Amenhotep III			FALSE
158	NK	TRUE	FALSE	uab Niya (Nj).		Osiris	TRUE
230	NK	TRUE	FALSE	Pagerger		Ptah-Sokar, Nefertum-Horus-Hekenu	FALSE
242	NK	TRUE	FALSE	Tjay	Servant in the Place of Truth		FALSE
310	NK	TRUE	FALSE	Ramses III		Amon-Re	TRUE
381	NK	TRUE	FALSE	?	pharaoh	Osiris	FALSE
382	NK	TRUE	FALSE	Thotmosis III	pharaoh	Amun-Re	FALSE
383	NK	TRUE	FALSE	Thotmosis III	pharaoh		FALSE

394	NK	TRUE	TRUE				TRUE
17	OK	TRUE	TRUE	Nedjem and his son Sa-khent-ek			TRUE
54	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Maacheru-Ptah			FALSE
57	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Sefeget			FALSE
58	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Nofr-Htps			FALSE
64	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Sehen-eb			FALSE
65	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Njj	Oberbildhauer		FALSE
66	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Tjentit			FALSE
67	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Nudmesi-djefa			FALSE
68	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Tjenti			FALSE
79	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Netjernefer	Overseer		FALSE
102	OK	TRUE	FALSE		The barber, funerary priest of Userkaf		TRUE
117	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Hȝb-nsw/Wsr-kȝf	Official of the Sun-Temple and the Pyramid of Userkaf		TRUE
118	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Nyimat, Nyuserra	official connected with the Sun-temple and Pyramid of Nyuserra		TRUE
131	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Seneb	overseer of the storehouse		TRUE
165	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Mereru	magazine official		FALSE
196	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Defdji			FALSE
229	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Ka Nefer	inspector for stone work		FALSE
255	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Ankhaf, Kheref.			FALSE
257	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Ny-ka-nesut			FALSE
259	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Iyankhenef			FALSE
260	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Tcheni-ti	scribe		FALSE
262	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Inkaf	scribe		FALSE
291	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Hetjer			TRUE
295	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Hetjer, Neferka	Captain of the Royal Barge, the Scribe of the Marines.	Anubis	FALSE
308	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Hor-nedyu		Anubis	TRUE
309	OK	TRUE	FALSE	nb-mrwt	Princess		FALSE
324	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Hesi			FALSE
326	OK	TRUE	FALSE	en-chefti-kai			FALSE
327	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Men-sut-it-nisut (?)			FALSE
328	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Sedaug			FALSE
329	OK	TRUE	FALSE	jt_j –			FALSE
331	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Schepses-ptah II			FALSE
332	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Wem-tet-ka			FALSE
333	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Njs3w			FALSE
334	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Rahotep			FALSE
372	OK	TRUE	FALSE	Kamu (k3mw)	im3xw		FALSE
113	PP	TRUE	FALSE	bs-spd, daughter? Pawenhatel, born of Neb-hwy' Transcribed JSESH		Isis	FALSE
282	PP	TRUE	FALSE	Tjanhesret	Overseer of the secrets of the domain of Thoth	Osiris-Wennefer, Harendotes, Shepsi, Amon, Amenemope	FALSE
389	PP	TRUE	FALSE	imnmi?			FALSE
371	TIP	TRUE	FALSE	Psousennes I	friend to Amun	Amon-Re-Horakhty-Atoum, Osiris King Aakheperre Setepenamon, Ptah-Sokar-Osiris	FALSE
386	TIP	TRUE	FALSE	Ameniritis, daughter of…	queen		FALSE
231	G-RP	TRUE	FALSE	Wah-ib-re			FALSE

2.4. CHAPTER 7 TABLES AND GRAPHS:

2.4.1. The Ancient Egyptian Funerary Cult Sequence (based on Altenmuller 1972; Quirke 2015; Hays 2010; Assmann 2005).

Event	Description	Location	Texts/ Iconography	Ritual utensils	Mythologies/ Cosmogonies	Participants
Night/Death	This is the beginning of the transition from home to the entrance of the necropolis. Death itself is rarely represented in New Kingdom tombs nor addressed specifically in the PT. It may be assumed that an initial lament possibly occurred over the dead before the coffin is transported from the house.	Non-specific – dwelling, village.	Non-specific See Quirke 2015: 229.	Non-specific	Night-bark and the journey of Re, death.	Family members, close relatives.
"Landing" *ḏw/rḏit r tɜ, zmɜ tɜ* **Travel to the "Place of Embalmment"** *ỉbw* "God Hall of Anubis" *zḫ-nṯ ỉpnw* "Prepare a place for him in the divine hall of Anubis and in the Unification Hall.	Travel to the "place of embalmment" (*ỉbw*) commences. In the Old Kingdom this would be from the home to the embalming tent. Death is often interpretated as "landing" since the journey to the entrance of the necropolis was often depicted to have been reached via boat. The funeral party is composed of a lector priest, and mourners. The deceased is provisioned with offerings. An initial purification ritual may have taken place. The procession fundamentally transports the coffin to the necropolis. This scene is mostly from NK Theban tombs since the PT of the OK	The ritual crossing of the Nile to the western shore. The Nile is crossed with a "cult boat" *nšmt*, a classic reed boat upon which a sarcophagus was placed or the coffin in a vertical position. However, this may have mostly concerned Theban NK tombs. A crossing by boat over the Nile was not a standard process, therefore a figurative occurrence mimicked via a funeral procession from home to necropolis with an initial ritual sequence. This would be when the coffin reached the Western shore, i.e., the	Text: PT 316, 340-341 PT 134-135 Tombs: TT24, 39, 82, 100 References: Altenmuller 1972: 117-119, 123; Hays 2010: 3-5; Assmann 2001: 304-305.	Non-specific	Journey to the West, Night-bark. The crossing is made "to the eastern side of the sky and the horizon" (PT 340-341). A Nile ship with a sickle-shaped hull travels "upstream in peace to Abydos" (TT24, 39, 82). The destination is specified as the "Unification Hall" (*ʿbt-wsgt*). The "landing" would be at the Temple of Osiris or the "Divine Hall of Anubis" in the Western	Family members, mourners Cult barge composition: the "two kites/consecrations" (*ḏrtỉ*) who are two female mourners representing Isis and Nephtys at the head and feet of the deceased, surrounded by crouching priests. Priests: Lector

Escort NN with bread, beer and all beautiful things. Land in Sais where the Great God dwells."	generally commence with rituals in the "place of embalmment" (*ỉbw*).	necropolis. A series of offerings were consecrated in honour of his/her *kɜ* and already named Osiris.			Desert (TT82, 100).	priest in white or dressed in panther skin carrying *ɜms* and *ꜥbɜ* sceptres, *ỉmỉ ḫnt*, *rḫ-nswt*, *sdɜwỉ nṯr* (god sealer), *sm* priest.
"Debarking" *prt ḥr tɜ, spr r zḫ-nṯr n ỉnpw* **"Coffin Sledge Trail"** Anubis provides "the requirements of the Lector priest (*dbḥ.w n ḫr.y-ḥb*) until daybreak" (CT I 252c-d) Make it so that "the one who lives in the horizon is cleansed"; "May it be cooled for him"; "Give water under the sledge and milk for NN (*bzw.ꜥwf*)"	Procession to the Place of Embalmment and God's Booth and initial rites. The coffin is placed on a sledge and is drawn by young white oxen. In the PT of the OK the event begins with a ritual performed by a Lector priest impersonating Re-Atum () and a *smr* priest. The pull ropes are cleansed, consecrated and attached to the barge, while a *sm* priest as Thoth recites protection rites over the mummy. Both PTs and NK tomb depictions refer to a libation act in front of the coffin sledge composed of water and milk performed by the Lector, *sm*, and *ỉmỉ-ḫnt* priests. Two female mourners also perform libation acts at the head and feet of the deceased representing Isis and Nephtys. The ritual may have also occurred in a structure called "god's booth" (*zḫ-nṯr*) (TT100).	Entrance to the main necropolis along its processional routes, or at the Western shore of the Nile before leading the funeral party to the necropolis. It has been argued by Altenmuller (1975) that this stage may have most likely occurred on the way to a valley temple at the edge of the cultivated land (1975:172-173). However, it can also be in the same place as other stops or "halting places" which follow. The procession to the God's Hall of Anubis or Purification Tent may have occurred at night as outlined in CTs (CT I 252c-d) and interpreted by Willems (1988: 146).	Text: PT 136-151; 213; 372-373 (statue ritual) CT I 252c-d; 255 Tombs: TT 15, 60, 81, DHwti-nxt, SHtp-ib-ra, Sbk-nxt, TT 12, 17, 39, 42, 82, 100, PAHri, TT 53, 85, 92, 123, 125, 127 References: Altenmuller 1975:170, 196, 203; Hays 2010: 5; Willems 1988: 146.	Water jugs (Lector Priest "who brings the water" PT316) Reed bundles ("pull ropes" of Osiris PT 340-41) Power symbols *ɜms* and *ꜥbɜ* Offerings of bread, beer, cattle, poultry (*ḫtp dỉ nsw*) Libation utensils for purification (*nmst* jars, natron, *ḥs* vases)	Purification rituals said to take place in the "jackal lake" and the "*ḏꜥt* lake" (PT 372-73) The event location is the Western shore of the Nile, occasionally labelled as "Abydos" (TT24, 39, 82). Consecration ritual may have taken place in "god's booth" (*zḫ-nṯr*), under the protection of Anubis and accompanied by the Ennead/ "Unification Hall" (*ꜥbt-wsgt*)/ "Purification Tent" (*ỉbw*). The event most likely occurred at night or dusk to mimic the start of the sun-god's journey in the *dwꜥt*.	Family members, two female mourners (*ḏrtỉ*), friends (*smrw*), rope team, representatives of the Delta regions (P-Buto, Busiris, Hermopolis, Sais) Priests: Lector priest as Re-Atum (*ḫm-nṯr*(?);), *smr* priest, *ỉmỉ-ḫnt*, wti (embalmer), *sdɜwỉ nṯr* (God sealer) Gods: Re-Atum, Anubis, Horus, Isis and Nephtys, Geb

				Censor Grave goods and offerings		
"Wrapping" ***wt*** **Embalmment in Anubis Hall**	Mummification/ Embalmment event. Traditionally occurred over the course of seventy days. First the corpse was purified in the *zḥ-nṯr/ibw* tent and a recitation was performed by the leading Lector priest dressed as Atum. However, this part of the ritual is never represented in tombs with only one exception in TT 23. In later tombs of the 18th Dynasty, the ritual is staid to occur in a garden with a pool (TT 23). In earlier period this stage may have been incorporated in the journey to Abydos. Mummification was carried out in the "pure place" (*wꜥbt*) by a priest dressed as Anubis (*ḫrỉ-sšṯɜ*, "the master of secrets"). However, the steps of the process itself are never depicted in the Pharaonic Period, only documented on Roman papyri. Only the preparation of the coffin is depicted from the New Kingdom onwards, which simulated mummification, wrapping and anointing accompanied by recitation.	Place of embalmment (*zḥ-nṯr*). This would have been a tent set up somewhere outside the tomb within the necropolis, or at the edge of the cultivated fields. The location was also known as the "pure place" *w'bt/pr-nfr*	Text: Amulet consecration rituals in CT, BoD. CT III 312g; 325c, m. Tombs: TT 17, 41, 50, 82, 100 References: Altenmuller 1975: 123; Hays 2010: 5-6; Assmann 2001: 305-308; Willems 1988: 155.	Non-specific. (Possibly: Libation utensils for purification; Protective amulets)	Restoration of Osiris in the "Unificaiton Hall" (*ꜥbt-wꜥsht*). The seventy days correspond to the annual period of darkening of the stars south of the *ecliptic*. The "pure place" (*wꜥbt/pr-nfr*) may be a mythical place. In NK tombs this stage of the ritual would be associated with a "travel to Abydos", in order to identify the deceased with Osiris. This is because the rituals were intended to mimic the death and resurrection of Osiris. The deceased's mummification and re-awakening by the *ḏry.t* mourners provide protection and justification against Seth. This Osirian mythology associate the rituals with the location of Osirian burial places such as Abydos and Busiris. The	Two female mourners (*ḏrti*) Priests: Lector priest as Re-Atum, *smr* priest dressed as Anubis, *ḫm-kɜ*, *wt* (embalmer) Gods: Atum, Anubis, Horus, Osiris, Isis, Nephtys

					ritual re-enactment of embalmment would be performed during mortuary festivals such as the *wᶜg*-festival (Assmann 2001: 304-308).	
Stundenwachen – Hourly Vigil	The wake most likely held post-embalmment during the night before the burial occurs. The two "female consecrations" or "two kites" were present performing protective consecration rituals at the head and feet of the deceased. These rituals may also have taken place during the protective rituals in the "Holy Realm" or "Sais" (see below", where four priests acted as Neith, Shu, Tefnut, Geb and Nut to the deceased's left and right and perform an intricate coronation ritual for the deceased. According to Assmann (2001), the vigil may also represent the initial boat journeys since mostly involve the holy barge of the Ennead and describe travelling along water routes to reach various halting places.	Place of embalmment (*sḫ-nṯr*) or tomb itself in the night hours.	Text: CT 60-61; CT 253d; CT 426d; CT 154e; CT 217a BoD Spells 1B and 151 References: Hays 2010: 6; Willems 1988: 135, 141, 145.	Non-specific. Libation utensils for purification	The deceased is guarded in order to ward off Seth and a ritual enactment of the judgement of the dead in the *ḏwᶜt* was performed. The following events may have occurred during this vigil as a further enactment of the voyage of the dead. These included a voyage to Sais and Abydos. These voyages may have actually occurred in the necropolis, embalming tent, or tomb.	Priests: Lector priest, *smr* priest, officiants filling the roles of the gods Isis, Nephthys, Horus, Anubis, and Thoth. Gods: Isis, Nephthys, Horus, Anubis, Thoth.
Procession to Sau (Sais) (place of meat offerings) "Coffin	Procession of coffin to place of purification and meat offerings often labelled as "Sais" or "Holy Realm" (tA Dsr). The Lector priest (xri-Hb), sm priest (imi-xnt) walk before the sledge and perform various censing	The necropolis, the main tomb causeway or main processional route to the tomb courtyard. The three halting places (Sais, Buto, Heliopolis) may have been represented in the	Text: PT 152-164c, 166-78, 181-182, 188-193 "Your hands	Pull ropes, sledge, canopy Libation utensils for purification	The scenes are often labelled with various places in the Delta, Sau being the main destination, often called "The Divine Realm"/ "Holy	Two mourners Drtj, a "caretaker", Family members and rest of funeral party, representatives of

Procession"	and libation rituals described earlier possibly to provide friction for the oxen-pulled sledge. The two female mourners (Drti) are on either side of the coffin. The Lector priest is described as the "imperishable spirit" (Ax), invoking Atum as well as other spirits of Upper and Lower Egypt. The head priest is also a herdsman leading the bulls into "Sais" (aka the temple). The procession is also accompanied by various representatives of Delta regions who bring the pull ropes. The lighting of the torches occurs via a recitation which refers to the devouring of the eye. This may also be referring to the action of censing while the procession goes through the necropolis. Places in the Delta are inscribed below these scenes in Theban tombs (TT15, 60, 81). An embalmer (wti) and God Sealer (sdAswti nTr) also accompany the sledge. In the MK a hostile action occurs towards a bull equalled to Seth by a priest as a god named bn-kA. . The ceremony after the tribunal included an offering meal "presentation of victuals" (CT III, 304c-d).	funerary landscape, specifically along the processional routes (also referred to as the "Winding Canal" (wrt) with stelae or kA houses. The halting places are metaphorical. In the Ramesside Period, the places are depicted as stations containing food and drink, set up along the processional route of the necropolis, perhaps also for hospitality to the funeral party and not only ritual stations.	have to protect the flame (xt), your daughter embraced. Take it for you (Hm Tw im.s)" PT188b CT I 45c, CT III, 304c-d Tombs: Mrr-kA, anx-m-a-Hrw, Ppi-'nx, idw etc. TT15, 60, 81, DHwti-nxt, SHtp-ib-ra, Sbk-nxt, etc. TT100, PAHri, TT92, 123, 127, 69, 92, 17, 342 References: Quirke 2015: 229; Altenmuller 1975: 117-122; 140-148; Assmann 2005: 308-309; Willems 1988: 147-151	(nmst jars, situlae) Censor, incense Grave goods and offerings	Realm" (tA Dsr, Hwt-sr). The mythical site is reached via the "winding waterway" (wrt), which is associated with the cosmological entity of the milky way. This event may have also occurred directly after passing the portal of the Anubis Hall (sbx.t Kai.t) the "Saisfahrt" rituals were recited when a bier was set up and a mummy placed on top of it in the night before the burial. From the MK onwards the gates on the way to Sais is where the burial rites included a ceremonial passage into the "divine tribunal" – judgement of the dead – "Calculation of difference". The last stop before the sunrise in Sais is the winding waterway (wrt) – the final encounter with these opponents took place in the last hours of the night when the sun god crossed the Winding Waterway and mr n xA "Lake of Destruction"	Delta regions Priests: Lector priest, pastor with a rod (), *smr* priest, embalmer (wti), "God Sealer" (sdAswti nTr) Gods: Atum, Seth, Nephtys, Osiris, Isis, Thoth

Procession to Pe and Dep (Buto) – the coronation and rebirth of the deceased	Procession of coffin on ox-drawn sled on the way to Sau through Pe and Dep where muu dancers receive the deceased. This is also called the entrance hall of Sais, referred to as the "two towers of the Holy Realm" (tA Dsr). Muu dancers emerge from the gates to receive the coffin and entourage. They often initiate the rites at "landing stations", indicating the arrival to a new halting place. They also indicate the beginning of the transformation process. The coffin is brought to the gates of the "Divine Realm" (tA dsr) (TT60). Muu dancers are adorned with four crowns of Lower Egypt representing the ancestral kings and a firth crown emerges who represents the deceased joining the other ancestors. The coffin is brought into the temple and protection spells are performed (PT199-213): 1. Removal of pull ropes from the barge; 2. Spell over the ropes and arrival of Atum-Re priest; 3. Protection rites over mummy; 4. Re-attachment of ropes; 5. Libation in front of the barge (in order to provide friction for following procession); 6. Coffin barge is transported along the winding canal (wrt). The coffin is said to be moving upward and downward the canal, possibly referring to the	The "gates of the Divine Realm" (tA dsr) may refer to the entrance of the tomb courtyard or may simply be another halting place along the processional route. The procession after the gates to the "Holy Realm" (aka Sais) is performed along the "widning waterway" which is most likely the processional routes. The continuous libation rituals are performed in order to provide fiction for the coffin sledge.	Text: PT 194-213; PT 409-411; PT 480d Reception by Muu dancers: "It is Horus, enchanted (Sn) with the protection of his Eye" PT 195e The coffin is placed upon the barge: "You were born of him (xpr.k Hr.f), you were high on him (qA.k Hr.f)" (PT199) Coffin is moved back and forth by the pulling party, pr "ascend" and hA "descend" (PT 209-211b) Tombs: Mrr-kA, anx-m-a-Hrw, Ppi-'nx, idw etc. TT15, 60, 81,	Ropes, sledge, canopy Libation utensils for purification (nmst jars, situlae) Four LE crowns: nt, nzrt, wrt, wrt-HkAw Bread offerings, sbn crown, red dsrt crown, blue wAdt crown Feathers, reed bundles of Osiris	The "gates of the Divine Realm" (tA dsr) – where the muu dances open up the gates to a realm of transformation "pushing back (ngbgb) his (i.e. the horizon gate) bolts" (Altenmuller 1975: 149). This may be a location in the cosmos, perhaps the horizon (Akht). It is a liminal place.	Family members, mourners muu dancers () with feather crowns and crowns of Lower Egypt. Priests: Lector priest as Re-Atum (*ḥm-nṯr*(?); ), *smr* priest, sm priest as Thoth, sm priest as Re Gods: Thoth, Horus, Re

	movement of the procession; 7. Coffin is pulled with continuous libations possibly mimicking a boat journey in the necropolis; 8. Arrival at Hwt.sr		DHwti-nxt, SHtp-ib-ra, Sbk-nxt, etc. TT100, PAHri, TT92, 123, 127, 69, 92, 17, 342 References: Altenmuller 1975: 113, 127, 149, 150, 195 Assmann 2005: 308-310.			
Protection and Transformation Rituals at Sau (Sais) – "The Divine Realm" (Hwt-Sr)	Despite there being several halting places, Sais appears to be the main destination (apart from Abydos involved in the statue rituals). Sais is named "The Divine Realm" (Hwt-Sr?), approached via the "winding waterway" (wrt). It is unclear when exactly this stage of the ritual occurs, it may have to do with the Opening of the Mouth ritual which occurs just before entombment (see below) or may occur before the entrance into the offering chapel of the tomb itself. Upon arrival, the ropes are put down and the mummy is cleaned using nmst-jars. The lector priest recites a lamentation representing the bA of the deceased. The sm priest represents Thoth while the mummy is confronted by five female mourners. The OMC may	Possibly the tomb courtyard/forecourt. A designated area must have been labelled as "The Divine Realm". This place may even be inside the offering chamber or central room of the tomb as a few Theban tombs containing a T-shaped basin. Gardens were also present in the forecourt of some tombs, which may also be the location for a few of the rituals at this particular stage. Access to a drainage canal was probably required, present in the forecourt areas of several tombs, even dating to the Middle Kingdom. It is unclear when these rituals would have occurred, since	Text: PT 196-213; PT 250-256; PT 317-320; 230; 284; 293, 298, 226, 237, 300-301 CT 856-858; CT115 (119); Tombs: TT 15, 21, 81, 100 Recitation at slaughter: "Recitation on part of the imi-Hb. Give the sign to the eight	Libation utensils for purification – nmst jars, natron Opening of the Mouth Ceremony utensils - msxtiw tools (copper basins, adze, offering table, etc.) Butchering utensils, binding ropes Nine water	"The Divine Realm" (Hwt-Sr) at Sau (Sais). This site was possibly a metaphorical place. In TT100 (Rekhmire) a "garden scene" is depicted with a central basin, obelisks, deciduous trees, and five date palms. Four water basins are present in the garden. These may be places within the dwat, such as the Field of Rushes. The basins in "the small and great Consecration" are referred to the Lake of Heket and the Lake of Chepre, both figurative lakes perhaps present in the dwat. Sekhmet's	Family members, mourners Two female mourners (*ḏrti*) (Drt wrt, Drt nDst) with a third named Mafdet. In total are five "wailers" Priests: Lector priest as bA or ziz ("unwrapper")/ Horus/ Min/ Atum-Re (*ḥm-nṯr*(?); ), sm priest as Seth/ Thoth/ Seschat and occasionally Horus. The Lector priest has the role or supreme lector (Xri

	have taken place at this stage. The priests re-enact several tying scenes representing four main gods: Min, Thoth, Horus and Seth, also represented as slaughtered bulls. The images refer to a garden landscape containing a slaughter scene, pond garden, and four water basins with the Dtri females performing libation rituals. These scenes are summarised in the following when compared to PT: 1. The slaughter, four priests as the four gods represent the catching of the sacrificial animals with lassos (4) and their slaughter (4); 2. Two consecrations (Drti) and a third female mourner named "the mistress of the Great House" (Mafdet) are represented by four basins. The two women (Drt wrt, Drt nDst) are shown holding spherical vessels over four basins each with a canal connected to a central drainage canal; 3. Obelisks are presented by the ponds involved in tying rituals; 4. "Sleeping of the hiw-Being" which is the Tekenu; 5. Transport of the Sokar barge. The point of the rituals is transfiguration of the deceased via coronation rituals as well as rejuvenation rites.	some protective spells were also recited after the deceased was entombed (see below). The slaughter at the Sm place may be a designated area in the tomb complex where bulls roamed before being captured for slaughter. This indicates specific areas in mortuary temple complexes, or at least a space where tombs would imitate this capture. The place "Sais" represented as an idealistic gardenscape may actually be a representation of all three halting places: Buto, Sais, Heliopolis	bulls. Recitation from the xri-Hb to the noble ones (saHw). Give the sign to the live bulls on the Smt-place (?)" TT100 References: Altenmuller 1975: 109; 121-122; 142; 169; 177; 215	receptacles – the two vessels held by the Drti = dmDt and knwt Censor, incense Grave goods and offerings	"acacia house" is also present in the Divine realm, related to weaving activities and associated deities.	Hb Hri tp). Other priests: imi-Hb, Hmw kA, smr, xri-Hb Gods: Horus, Seth, Min, Thoth, Suchus (crocodile deity), Neith, Hathor, Mehetweret Weaving group Ttti-ib, including the two goddesses Sekhmet and Menkeret (protectors of the weaving houses of Neith in Sais – Menekeret in Buto)

Procession to Iunu (Heliopolis)	Procession of coffin to a sunlit place named Iunu. Lament and purification take place possibly accompanied with an Opening of the Mouth Ceremony and censing. This process may involve setting up the mummy "before Re". The rituals are not outlined in detail but involve facing the mummy south and reciting invocations to Re and other sun deities. The event most likely occurred noon for the most contact with sunlight in the south. The sunlit place is occasionally referred to as Heliopolis. The goal of the ritual was for the rejuvinative energy of the sun to reach the mummy before performing the Opening of the Mouth Ceremony. The process is often initiated by pouring water over the mummy using nmst-jars performed by sm priests.	Most likely the tomb entrance, i.e. outer courtyard area of the tomb. By the Ramesside Period the forecourt of tombs were surrounded by highwalls in order to execute these rituals in a more secluded area without compromising sunlight.	Text: PT 213-216; PT 222 BoD spell 125 Tombs: TT 23, 106, 183, 224 (Ramesside Period) References: Quirke 2015: 229; Assmann 2005: 317-324.	Libation utensils for purification – nmst jars, natron Opening of the Mouth Ceremony utensils (copper basins, adze, offering table, etc.)	Heliopolis (iunu) was of particular importance for the sun cult since it was home to the Great House or Temple of Per Atum (pr itmw). A sunlight place in the necropolis would most likely be referred to as Heliopolis in Lower Egypt.	Family members, mourners Priests: sm priest and Lector priest Gods: Re-Atum, Re
"**Funeral/Making a perfect burial**"	The procession to the tomb and final resting place. The coffin is dragged into place followed by a procession with a ritual figure named tekenu, the canopic chest, papyrus reeds and utensils, each upon its own sledge. The procession includes offer bearers carrying an abondance of objects in chests, vessels, and equipment intended for burial. Tekenu may also be a priest in a crouching position upon a sledge,	Various places in the necropolis, most likely along the main causeway up to the tomb entrance. It was usually a solemn procession with three main sledges and only the one carrying the deceased would be drawn by oxen.	Text: PT 276a; Spr. 293, 298, 226, 237; PT 455c-456e; PT 606d Tombs: TT 42, 81, 82, 100, 123, 179 References: Altenmuller	Non-specific	The night-bark crossing with the Ennead, carrying the deceased.	Family members, mourners, friends (*smrw*) Priests: Lector priest at head of procession Gods: Isis, Nephtys, Neith, Selkis, Horus, Nehebkau, Suchos, Seth

	referred to as “Elder Horus” and wears an ox hide (PT 466a). Tekenu is also referred to as the “sleeping hiw-being” (Spr. 293, 298, 226, 237). At the head of the entire procession is a Lector priest, who recites to the rope team. Individuals impersonating Isis, Nephtys, Neith, Selkis and their consorts Horus, Nehebkau, Suchos and Seth also accompany the procession.		1975: 171; Assmann 2005: 308-310.			
Opening of the Mouth Ceremony	The coffin is positioned in the forecourt of the tomb and the “opening of the mouth” (*wpt rꜣ*) ceremony is performed over the statue and corpse to restore human functions. The mummy is taken outside of the coffin for the last time and set up in front of a stela facing south, whilst being supported by a priest impersonating Anubis. It may be composed of four main stages: purification rituals with the use of nmst jars and censors by lector priest and imi-xnt priests (chamberlain) (1-8), a slaughter scene where the leg and heart of a bull are removed and presented to the mummy. The leg is used to “open” the mouth of mummy. A sm priest impersonates the deceased’s son and uses his little finger to open the mummy’s mouth (9-25). Imi-xnt and a “hereditary noble” (iri-pa.t)	The Opening of the Mouth Ceremony may have occurred several times throughout the funeral. The main event must have taken place in the tomb courtyard, after the mummy is placed in the sunlight. The mummy is placed on a small mound of sand and faces south. The ceremony may have also taken place at the workshop over the coffin itself since it is a consecration ritual.	Text: Tombs: References: Assmann 2005: 310-317 Otto??	Libation utensils for purification – nmst jars, natron Opening of the Mouth Ceremony utensils (copper basins, adze, electrum finger, psS-kAf knife, offering table, etc.) Bovine leg, heart Goose head, goat’s head Censor	Putting Osiris back together, rejuvinative forces. Isis is by his side to restore his parts.	Immediate family members (wife, son). Priests: Lector priest, sm priest, imi-xnt (chamberlain), hereditary noble, i.e. son (iri-pa.t) Gods: Anubis, Isis, Horus

	perform recitations and a finger in electrum, psS-kAf knife, bowl of water are used to open the mouth of the mummy (28-32). The sequence is repeated twice for efficacy – slaughter, heart and leg, opening the mouth with an adze. Seven sacred oils are then used to consecrate the mummy.					
Offering Rituals Making an offering (wAH ix.t)	Lighting of torches, slaughtering the bull/calf, presenting the offerings. After the torches are lit, the funeral party reaches the offering chapel before the deceased is place inside the tomb. An offering ritual is made in preparation for the interment and after the Opening of the Mouth Ceremony likely to have been performed in the courtyard. The event may also be considered as part of the final rites of the ceremony after a series of censing and libation acts (scene 71 in Otto) Recitations invite the deceased to receive the offerings, which are presented as formulas. The offering ritual begins with establishing contact between the living making the offering and the receiver being the dead. This is the "lesser offering ritual", the "greater offering ritual" is performed after the coffin was placed inside the sealed burial chamber.	The funeral party moves closer to the burial chamber. Offering ritual most likely occurred in the passageway leading to the internal sealed areas. This could be the false door or the centre of the offering chapel.	Texts: PT 373, etc. Tombs: TT 100, 20 References: Assmann 2005: 326-329.	Numerous food items, vessels, utensils, clothing, etc.	Gathering the limbs of the deceased – calling upon the deceased to become alive again. Gathering the parts of Osiris forming a whole. It is like a rebirth and now the new born is ready to receive solid food – see Roth 1992.	Priests: sm priest

Funeral Procession – Tomb Rituals "funeral" (*ỉrt ḳrst nfrt*)	"funeral" (*ỉrt ḳrst nfrt*) – transporting the deceased to the tomb itself The burial equipment is delivered together with meat offerings. Tekenu follows the priests into the tomb which was essentially off-limits to the rest of the funeral party. The sm priest covers the mummy/statue with a shroud and is placed inside a shrine/coffin. The Great Offering Ritual is then performed (composed of 116 acts). The offering lists depicted on tomb walls refer to three ritual units and the recitations are outlined in the Pyramid Texts. The Great Offering Ritual may be divided into 1. Introductory rites (the previous event concluding the Opening of the Mouth Ceremony), 2. The main ritual (scenes 29-116), composed of the delivery of ointments (scenes 29-35), including a first (scenes 36-52) and second meal (scenes 53-116), 3. Closing rites with a slaughter (Spr. 204-209). After the Great Offering Ritual, device rituals* and substance transfers take place, consisting of 47 handover acts. A "small sacrificial ritual" is then performed.	Inside the burial chamber or immediately outside in the offering chapel.	Texts: PT 416b Tombs: TT 92, 100, 123, 127 References: Altenmuller 1975: ??	Numerous food items, vessels, utensils, clothing, etc. Sacred oils, ointments The Device Ritual: *mstrt*-fabric, *mnht* gown, dagger, *mɜgs*-dagger, *hbst*-tail, *dbɜt*-apron, *wɜs*-sceptre, *nhs*-scourge, *sms*-sceptre, *ỉzr*-sceptre, *mks*-sceptre, *ht-sht*-sceptre, *ỉwnw*-club, *ɜms*-sceptre, *sms*-club, *hd*-club, *dʿm*-sceptre, *ʿwt*-rod, bows and tendons	The final rites and Greater Offering Ritual most likely take place in the burial chamber which from the New Kingdom onwards was considered to be connected to or part of the duat. The offerings may be presented to the deceased in the Field of Rushes or Field of Offerings, both sites described in the Book of Two Ways (Middle Kingdom Coffin Texts).	Priests: Lector priests, sm priest Gods: Suchos, Min?

Mortuary service "coming at the voice" (*prt-ḫrw*)	These are the final rites given to the deceased, considered to be a "mortuary service" lit. "coming at the voice" (*prt-ḫrw*). The rites may be considered as part of the Great Offering since the mummy is fed in accordance to the offering lists and accompanied with the recitation of transformation spells, including init rd. Meals are divided into five different events. The offering list served as a means of illustrating the specific items handed over in order to the deceased. The recipient is called by the reciting priest "The Eye of Horus". References to the handover action is the repition of the offering formula: im n.k "take yourself" followed by an item. Offering tables are frequently mentioned. After a series of rituals are performed, protective spells and ritual actions are performed over the deceased. After interment, the rituals were repeated on festival days in designated areas of the tomb.	Tomb offering chapel, tomb courtyard, kA chapel, dwelling.	Texts: Spr. 210-212 First meal: Spr. 23, 25, 32, 34-42, 43-47 Second meal: Spr. 72-81, 25, 32, 82-96 Fourth meal: Spr. 108-171, 204-205 Fifth meal: Spr. 23, 25, 224, 172-198 References: Altenmuller 1975: 68, 78-83, 105.	Utensils for libation, censor, offering table.	Same as above.	Family members on festival days Priests: sm priests and other official priests and personnel responsible for mortuary cult.

2.4.2. The Funerary Sequence based on Altenmüller (1972) related to the archaeological record and the case studies outlined in Chapters 4-6.

Funerary Stage	**Description**	**Archaeological Evidence**	**Case Studies**
1. Death (i.e., leaving the "house of the dead")	This particular moment is rarely addressed. Death may be considered as a very delicate, isolating, messy process and too personal to be displayed in text and depictions outside the private sphere (Assmann 2005). Taking the corpse from the place of death, apparently includes a ritual transition from the realm of the living to the realm of the dead – a rite of passage (Assmann 1989: 136). Representations of the transition from 'home' to tomb are, however, found from the 5th dynasty onwards. Images in tombs from the OK, also evident in NK tombs, may illustrate the leaving of "the house of the dead" to the embalming place and the later pulling of a coffin on a sledge drawn by a pair of young cattle/oxen (e.g., TT 15, 60, 100; Altenmüller 1972: 138-139). Pictures and texts are however not related to one another since the texts refer to scenes of the actual entombment process and its initial phases. Apparently, this difference is due to the fact that texts and pictures have, as in TT100, been adapted to a particular context (Altenmüller 1972: 192).	From an archaeological perspective, what may be required for the execution of this ritual stage may be summarised as following: a funerary bier, cattle remains or any other evidence for the presence of animals required for sacrifice or those used for pulling the sledge itself, vessels required for the washing of the corpse as well as any evidence of wrappings.	Death may be depicted in soul houses and offering trays by representing domestic structures such as the funerary bier (see 5.0).

2. Travel to the "place of embalmment" (*zḫ-nṯ ỉnpw*) and "landing" (*dw/rḏỉt r tɜ, zmɜ tɜ*)	In the OK the place of embalmment was defined as the "Pure Place" (*ỉbw*). Death was interpreted as "landing" since the journey to the entrance of the necropolis is often depicted to have been reached via a "cult boat" (*nšmt*), a reed boat upon which the coffin is placed. However, this journey is only depicted from the NK onwards. To mimic this crossing of the Nile to the western shore, libation rituals might have been performed by the Two Kites or "Consecrations" (*ḏrtỉ*) frequently mentioned by Altenmüller (1972), and generally defined as two female mourners representing Isis and Nephthys. This Nile crossing is also referenced by the Statue Ritual (Stage 14, Table 7.1), which in many NK tombs is labelled as travelling "upstream in peace to Abydos" (TT 24, 39, 82). The initial rites are important for the preparation of the corpse. The rite of passage of the deceased from one state into another is assisted by purification acts, allowing the deceased to move from death into a liminal state of existence (PT 340-41). In some contexts, the funeral party may already be in the vicinity of the tomb, starting the funeral by pouring water upon the ground in an act of consecration.	Considering the material present in the sample, offering tables and similar objects may be physical manifestations of the various stages of the funerary ritual. In this particular case, the *nšmt* reed boat may be the offering table itself, representing the active process of transformation, as well as the libation rituals performed at these stages of the funerary cult or the tract of water itself upon which the corpse is meant to be transported. Vessels required for the execution of the ritual are represented upon offering tables and often an important part of the funerary equipment. The movement through the landscape is an important theme at this stage of the ritual and may be linked to the use of procession routes and how they were frequented in the funerary landscape.	The fact that a Nile crossing is mimicked by acts of libation, can be compared with the nautical iconography on limestone stone offering tables (Hölzl 2005: 313; Figure 7.2), and the boat-shaped soul-houses at the *ÄMP* in Berlin described in chapter 5.0. Active processes of transformation are represented on most offering tables in the case studies, such as the Type 2 at Asyut, as well as the unique tilted pouring Hs vases in Type 5 (see 4.5). The link between offering table design, placement, and the processional routes is reflected in the ritual landscape of Asyut (4.6). Examples in 6.0 from the TIP-GR-P also reflect notions of libation rituals and water processes/journeys through sacred space.

Figure 1: Frontal external side of the offering basin of Ankhoudjes and his wife Tepemnefret (5th-6th Dynasty, Giza), with inscribed and painted representations of the deceased travelling on a barge (Louvre E 25368, online catalogue).



3. "Disembarking" and Coffin Sledge Trail (*prt ḥr tꜣ, spr r zḫ-nṯr*)	The procession on land to the place of embalmment commences as the coffin is placed on a sledge drawn by two young oxen. Protection rites are recited over the deceased by the *sm* priest while the two female mourners perform libation acts by the head and feet of the deceased. However, the most described and depicted part of this ritual event from the OK onwards, is a libation of water and milk in front of the coffin sledge, performed by the lector priest and an *ỉmỉ-šnt* priest. "Give water under (or on) the	The location of this ritual is of importance since it has been assumed by Altenmüller (1972) as having taken place on the way to a valley temple at the edge of the cultivated land (1972: 172-73). The purification ritual is performed by a lector priest (i.e., "who brings the water") (PT 316) by using two water jugs beside the "Jackal Lake" and "Dat Lake" (PT 372-73). At Qubbet El-Hawa, a large water jar (zir) was found in one of the main causeways which ends at the Nile valley	This libation ritual is evidenced by utensils, as well as the udder-shaped situlae which made their appearance during the NK, as described in chapter 6.0. The lakes (6.0) and libation acts may be reflected in offering tables designed with deep basins as well as irrigation field systems common

	sledge and give milk for NN" ( NN) (Rnni, TT15; Altenmüller 1972: 118).	floodplains. Other pots have been found on top of shaft tombs as if sealing the shaft, dating to the MK. These vessels may represent the libation act of the ritual while at the same time the offering ritual in later stages (Bommas 2019).	during the MK (4.0, 5.0) which may also represent the liminal location of the event.
4. Embalmment ("wrapping" *wt*) in the Anubis Hall or "Place of Embalmment" (*zḥ-nṯr*)/ "Pure Place" (*ỉbw/wꜤbt/pr-nfr*)	The funeral party arrives at the Place of Embalmment (*zḥ-nṯr*) or Unification Hall (*Ꜥbt-wꜤsḫt*) where the corpse is first purified, and a recitation is performed by a lector priest dressed as Atum. However, this part of the ritual is seldom represented. Only the final stages of mummification have been depicted in 19th dynasty tombs (e.g., TT 1 (*CM GE 27301*), TT 23). By the 18th Dynasty the ritual is said to occur in a garden with a pool and in earlier periods it was even incorporated in the journey to Abydos. The mummification process is carried out in the "Pure Place" (*wꜤbt/pr-nfr*) by a priest acting as Anubis "The Master of Secrets" (*ḥrỉ-sštɜ*). The location of this event has been argued to be a tent set up temporarily somewhere outside the tomb within the necropolis, or at the edge of the cultivated fields. However, it may be argued that the mummification was performed earlier and that this event was a ritual re-enactment performed during mortuary festivals such as the wag-festival (Assmann 2005: 304-8).	The archaeological elements at this stage may be summarised as the following: the tent and its representations within tomb fixtures and offering trays, mummy wrappings and associated embalming material including resin, and cultic vessels which may also be part of the funerary equipment.	The tent structure (*ỉbw/ḳɜr*) may have been incorporated in pottery offering trays as argued by Petrie (1907) and illustrated in Case Study 4.2.

5. Stundenwachen or "Hourly Vigil"	The embalmment ritual is followed by what German scholars have named the *Stundenwachen* or "Hourly Vigil" (Junker 1910; Assmann 1977; Pries 2011). This may simply be a wake held after the embalming period is completed and before the delicate transport of the deceased to their final resting place. Purification rituals may have occurred, but it is mostly a private affair only involving official cult functionaries in the semblance of several deities. According to Assmann (LÄ VI, 104-106), the Stundenwachen is composed of several symbolic voyages to main cultic centres in Egypt, although Altenmüller (1972) separates these events, since he is following the sequences depicted on tomb walls. The following voyages were either re-enacted as a funerary procession throughout the necropolis or, according to Assmann (LÄ VI, 104-106), recited during the Stundenwachen. The two female Consecrators, or Kites, are present here as well, performing protective rituals by the head and feet of the deceased. These rituals may have taken place during the protective rites in the Holy Realm (*tꜣ ḏsr*), or Sais, where four priests acting as Neith, Shu, Tefnut, Geb and Nut perform an intricate coronation ritual for the deceased. The vigil may also represent the initial boat journey since it mostly involves the holy barge of the Ennead and is described as travelling along water routes to reach various halting places (Assmann 2005).	Purification utensils such as water jugs as well as offering tables and/or basins would have been common at this stage. The actual implements are present on the bronze offering tables known as Hnqt (see 7.3.4, figure 7.4 below). Funerary barges as well as processional routes and various canals may also be classified as archaeological evidence for this particular stage.	The entire process of the Stundenwachen might even be summarised as a birth, which is also a common depiction on offering tables and similar material (see section 5.0, 6.0). The two women, *ḏrtỉ*, may not only represent female family members in the guise of wailers, but also "midwives", ensuring the safe "rebirth" of the deceased, pouring out waters to facilitate his transition. However, this transition may also be a rebirth at a cosmological level: the transition of the deceased through the sky assisted via the members of the Ennead (see situlae 6.3.4).

6. Procession to Sau (Sais), Coffin Procession	After the treatment of the corpse, the coffin procession through the necropolis commences to the final destination, labelled as Sais, or the Divine Realm (*tꜣ ḏsr*). The initial procession involves the lector priest (*ḫrỉ-ḥb*) and the *sm* priest (*ỉmỉ-ẖnt*) walking in front of the sledge performing libation rituals most likely in order to moisten the soil and prevent friction. This indicates that the procession occurred along processional routes in the necropolis also referred to as the "Winding Canal" (*wrt*). The halting places which include Buto, Sais, and Heliopolis may have been along this route as evidenced in the Ramesside period when these places were depicted as stations containing food and drinks, perhaps for the hospitality of the funeral party (Assmann 2005: 309). The libation ritual may also represent the coffin being transported along a canal (canals being a common feature on offering tables from the early MK onwards). However, this procession is part of a complex mythical and cosmological landscape described in MK coffin texts (e.g., the Book of Two Ways, coffin of Djehutyhotep, Governor of Deir El-Bersha, 12th dynasty). The procession labelled as the *Saisfahrt* is initiated when the coffin sledge passes through the portal of the Anubis Hall or embalming tent, while the *ḏrtỉ* and Lector priest, labelled as "the imperishable spirit" (*ꜣḫ*) recites invocations and spells over the mummy. From the MK onward, the gates on the way to Sais included a ceremonial passage through the divine tribunal, "Calculation of the Difference" (*ḥsb.t ꜥꜣw*), a portal leading to the horizon (CT I, 253d-254c; Willems 1988:46-47). These mythical destinations may symbolize halting places in the Delta, often depicted in Theban tombs (TT 15, 60, 81). At a	The key themes at this stage are a coffin sledge trail composed of oxen as well as family members and ritualists, arriving at various halting places in the necropolis not only to perform rituals but also to provide rest for the funeral party and secure continuous provisioning of water intended for the cult.	The halting places which were positioned along the processional routes in funerary contexts may be identified in the Asyut necropolis (4.0), especially the offering tables directly cut in the bedrock by shaft tombs, easily accessed from the causeways. The original placement of soul houses in sites like Deir Rifeh may also attest to the frequent interaction with gravesites along processional routes by the non-elite (5.0). Bronze offering tables and similar paraphernalia may have been votive offerings placed in shrines along these sacred routes such as those discovered in the Sacred Animal Necropolis at Saqqara (6.0). Water is frequently depicted on offering tables and is an element exclusively used in combination with tables, basins, and trays. The large amounts of water which were poured and/or stored in the tables must have been part of a communal ritual practice, carried out along these strategically designed routes (4.0, 5.0).

	cosmic level, the night journey paralleled to this procession is a way of mimicking the travel of the sun through the body of Nut before its rebirth as the sunrise.		
7. Procession to Pe and Dep (Buto), arrival at the "gates of the Divine Realm" (tA dsr)	During the coffin procession, the funeral party passes through the "gates of the Divine Realm (*tꜣ dsr*)" in Theban tombs often labelled as the Delta site Pe and Dep (Buto). The funeral party is met by *muu*-dancers who often initiate the rites at the "landing stations", marking the arrival to a new halting place and the beginning of the transformation process of the deceased. The *muu*-dancers are adorned with four crowns of Lower Egypt, representing the ancestral kings and present the deceased with a fifth crown indicating their transformation into a royal ancestor. Although this is based on depictions in the tomb of Rekhmire, this appears to be an adaptation of a royal funerary cult, but which in elite tombs was likened to a transformation of the deceased into an "excellent spirit". Libation rituals are continuously performed during this transition, while the coffin sledge is said to be moving upwards and downwards the canal. The whole performance appears to be yet another re-enactment of the deceased being moved along a canal. This stage may yet again be a representation of not only a journey through the watery landscape of the cosmos and perhaps the landscape of the living, but also a birthing process.	The canals created by the constant pouring of libations, the ropes likened to the umbilical cord of Osiris, and the wailing of the mourners may be a means of representing the coffin as a vehicle for life and rebirth. Therefore, the procession may be occurring along a birthing canal, while at the same time representing the cosmos and the Nile. The interchangeable symbolism of the funerary process is another example of the multifaceted nature of offering tables and similar material (6.0)	The continuous movement of the coffin barge is facilitated by the constant pouring of water in front of it, imitating a river flow, maybe reflected in the water process on several offering tables and similar material (see section 7.3). Offering tables are often positioned in liminal places within the funerary landscape, which in the funerary cult appear to be the places where most physical actions occur (4.0).
8. Protection and Transformation Rituals at Sau (Sais), "the Divine Realm" (*tꜣ ḏsr*)	Despite the presence of several halting places, Sais appears to be the main destination (apart from Abydos, which is involved in the Statue Ritual). Sais (i.e., "the Divine Realm", *tꜣ ḏsr*) is reached via the Winding Waterway (*wrt*). It is	The main key elements of this section are landscapes known as being part of the Buto Burials (see section 2.4). However, these are also architectural elements and fixtures within the funerary landscape and tombs	The slaughter, garden and basins are all essential for the transformation of the deceased and constitute iconographic elements

	unclear when and where exactly this stage of the ritual occurred. It may have been related to the OMC inside the offering chapel, or a central room within the tomb, as evidenced in the architecture of a few NK Theban tombs containing T-shaped basins. The location of these rituals is depicted as a garden with a central basin, obelisks, deciduous trees, and five date palms (TT 100; see section 2.4). These gardens may either be mythical places, such as the Field of Rushes (iArw), of the Lakes of Heket and Chepre. However, it may also be a real location indicated by the presence of gardens, large forecourts, and drainage canals in tombs, as early as in the late OK. These three architectural elements appear to be essential for the execution of transformation rituals at Sais. Upon arrival, the mummy is cleansed using *nmst*-jars while the lector priest recites a lamentation. The priests re-enact several tying scenes, while representing four main gods (Min, Thoth, Horus and Seth), as well as slaughtered bulls. The two Consecrations (*ḏrti*) and a third female mourner Mafdet are represented by four life-scale basins. In tomb TT 100, two women (*ḏrt wrt, ḏrt nḏst*) are depicted holding spherical vessels over the four basins, each with a canal linked to a central drainage canal. The female ritualists play an important role in the water imagery and therefore rejuvenative elements. As mentioned before, their presence may also be of importance for the ritual re-enactment of the birth of the deceased into a new entity.	themselves: T-shaped basins in Theban tombs, funerary gardens (5.0), large forecourts and drainage canals in NK architecture, slaughtering ring (5.0). Objects include *nmst* jars, slaughtering equipment, and basins. Gardens, pools, and water channels are included in offering tables in the form of iconography but also functional elements such as basins, canals, and even miniature garden plots (see section 5.0).	(see section 3.5) present on offering tables and similar objects from the OK (5.0) to as late as the G-RP (6.0), indicating one of their main use as a means for transformation and rejuvenation of the deceased.
9. Procession to *ỉunu* (Heliopolis)	The rites upon the mummy may commence at "*ḥwt-sr* (?)" believed to be in Heliopolis (Altenmüller 1972: 157). The halting place I*unu* (Heliopolis) is most likely located within	Access to sunlight is vital at this stage, more specifically the initial rays after the rebirth of the sun after the Stundenwachen. Ritual vessels and the use of	The outer areas of the soul houses as well as offering trays may correspond to the open space used

	the outer courtyard of the tomb. Actions transporting the coffin to a sunlit place where a purification ritual and lamentation take place, possibly accompanied by the main OMC. The process is described in Pyramid Texts (PT 213-216, 222) as setting up the mummy before Re. The main goal is to rejuvenate the mummy through the energy of the sun in preparation for the OMC. The process is often initiated by the pouring of water over the mummy, using *nmst*-jars and performed by sm priests. This halting place appears to be most popular during the Ramesside period (TT23, 106, 183, 224) since the forecourts of tombs began to be surrounded by high walls in order to execute the rituals in privacy without compromising the use of sunlight (Assman 2005: 317-24).	water play an important role at this stage, possibly to be imbued with revitalising energies of the sun. The mummy and statue rituals at this stage may also be compared to the statue ritual in the temple cult which involved the transportation of the statue outside at dawn to receive the first rays of the sun (Eaton 2011).	for the rituals carried out at this stage in the funerary ritual. It would involve a transition of the deceased to the inner, hidden areas of the tray/soul house usually containing a seat at the far end under a pillard forecourt (5.0). There is also a link to the OMC at this stage, related to the use and function of offering tables (4.0, 7.3).
10. Opening of the Mouth Ceremony (wpt r)	The OMC marks the last stage of the transformation process of the deceased (see Table 7.2). It occurs in the same location as the previous ritual, which is the liminal space between the tomb entrance and the inner offering chapel. The coffin is positioned in the forecourt of the tomb and the ceremony (*wpt r*) is performed before the mummy, or the statue, in later stages, in order to restore their human functions. The mummy is taken out of the coffin for the last time and set up in front of a stelae facing South, while being supported by a priest impersonating Anubis. The scene is often depicted in Theban tombs (TT 21, 100, 53, 125) alongside Pyramid Texts (PT 250-56; PT 458-63) describing the event and its mythological connotations. The deceased is often surrounded by five female mourners (*tr-wr*) while initial protective rites are performed by the Hm kA and embalmers (*wtj*). Throughout the ritual, several symbolic	Archaeologically, the implements have been discovered in tombs dating back to the Early Dynastic Period, such as those found inside the tomb of the lector priest Idy at Abydos, dating to the 6th Dynasty. Opening of the mouth kits, including cleansing vessels and alabaster vases, as well as knives and votive representations of fingers in bronze, have been discovered together with miniature representations of offering tables (Figure 7.3). These offering tables differ from the ones present outside the burial chamber, since they are made of bronze, stand on four legs and were probably used for the placement of oils and purification utensils (Figure 7.4). However, these implements eventually became incorporated in offering table design.	The various utensils used throughout this stage, especially the bovid leg, is frequently depicted on offering tables as well as trays and soul houses (4.0, 5.0). The multifaceted nature of the ritual, especially where exactly it was carried out, is also reflected in offering table design and their original placement (4.0, 5.0, for detailed analysis see 7.2.3; 7.3.3-4).

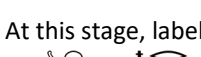
	gifts are offered to the deceased to “activate” him, usually referred to as the “eye of Horus” (Assman 2005:310-317). According to Otto (1969), the OMC occurs at various stages of the funerary ritual, specifically during the embalmment, offering, and the statue ritual. The whole process emphasises rejuvenative elements such as the comparison of the deceased to fertility gods and offering objects labelled as the Eye of Hours in order to restore his/her efflux It may be argued that this ceremony “uses" the greatest number of ritual utensils throughout the entire funerary ritual.		



Figure 2: Model equipment kits for Opening of Mouth Ceremony: five vessels (calcite and limestone) and two implements (schist and limestone) set into depressions of limestone tablet. The bottom right is a miniature sacred oils tablet. Tomb of Idy, Abydos, 6th Dynasty (EA5526, British Museum, online catalogue).



Figure 3: Copper model of an offering table with four-legs supporting twenty-six copper model vessels; incised with an offering formula in white along front. Tomb of Idy, Abydos, 6th Dynasty (EA5315, British Museum, online catalogue).

11. The Internment: "making a perfect burial", Tekenu and Canopic Trail	At this stage, labelled as ( NN ) the coffin is dragged into its final resting place, the tomb, followed by a procession with a ritual figure named Tekenu (*tỉknw*), the canopic chest, papyrus reeds, and utensils, etc. Offering bearers carry an abundance of objects in chests, vessels, and equipment intended for burial, accompany four main sledges, often depicted in Theban tombs transporting the Tekenu, the canopic chest, an offering chest, and the coffin (TT 42, 81, 82, 100, 123, 179). Preparations are made for the upcoming offering ritual and the coffin sledge is by the pulling team moved to the "north" and "south". This movement of the coffin was achieved by the rope team alternately pulling the	The procession most likely occurred along the main causeway of an important tomb, or by the entrance to the tomb. Archaeological material may include: the coffin sledge and other forms of transportation, offering vessels and storage jars, tomb equipment and various chests, the canopic jars, fabrics, flowers and reeds, and any other funerary equipment frequently found in elite tombs. Transitional architectural features may be of note at this stage such as narrow passageways, shafts, and staircases to mimic the ascension or dissension into other realms of existence.	The metaphysical events described in the Pyramid Texts may be identified in iconographic elements on later offering tables such as the inclusion of staircases leading to deep basins, mimicking the transformation ritual and the ascension of the *ꜣḫ*-spirit of the deceased into heaven (see 6.2-3; section 3.3.1).

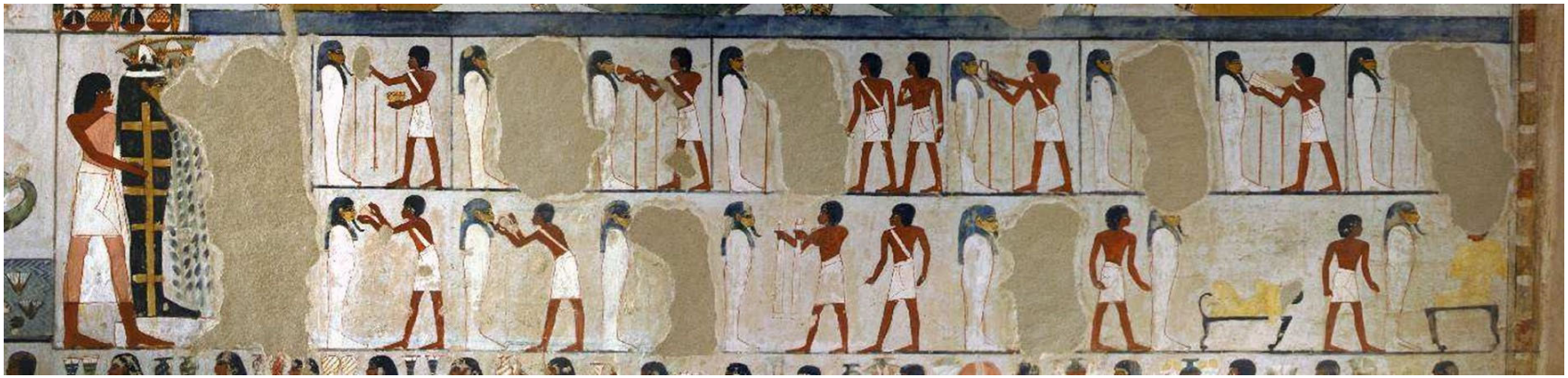
	ropes attached to either side of the coffin sledge in a manner that simulated the movement of a boat steered with one oar. It could also be an attempt to direct the coffin inside a confined space, steering it through doorways and narrow passage(s). This action is accompanied by a priest dressed as Tekenu, opposite a priest impersonating Thoth, offering a bowl to each other while performing a consecration ritual. The end of the procession involves the transport of papyrus reeds by the *smrw*, greeted by "the dancing ancestors" i.e., the *muu* (TT 17). A play on words referring to the ropes (*ti*) as being equal to bread (*t*) foreshadows the Great Offering. The Pyramid Texts describe the procession as being greeted at the top of a staircase at the edge of the Lake of Destruction in order to reach the Field of Offerings (*ḥtpw*)/ Field of Reeds (*iʿrw*). It describes the *ɜḫ* spirit of the deceased as having arrived in heaven, while the corpse, *ḫɜt*, of the deceased remains on earth (PT 472-75). This marks the end of the transformation rituals.		
12. Offering Rituals, "making an offering" (*wɜḥ iḫ.t*)	This ritual stage may be directly linked to the OMC since the deceased has been restored to all life functions after undergoing the necessary transformation ritual. A total of 116 items are offered and listed in the Pyramid Texts (PT23-171). The main list of food offerings ranges from PT53-116 and does at the beginning include purification rituals, followed by numerous kinds of bread, meat and onions, baked goods, beverages, fruits, and grains. This constitutes the "Greater Offering Ritual", which is followed by a series of closing rites. This stage of the offering ritual is divided into two action cycles, the first most likely occurring before the burial and was depicted in the Type 1B offering list	Among the 116 objects, an offering table (*ḫɜwt*) is mentioned to be offered, while its use is described in the closing rite with the name *ḥɜt wḥw* (Altenmüller 1972: 81-89). The closing rite of the offering ceremony further describes water rituals as well as rejuvenative elements. Initially the priest handles the "umbilical cord of Osiris" while another lector priest refers to a reproductive sequence, summarised in the process of handing over two ropes (ibid: 91; Roth 1992: 60-63). Another priest named the "butcher" (*ḳbḥw*) pours water from four bowls over a sacrificial bull, thus mimicking a slaughter (Altenmüller 1972: 97-100).	At this stage the offering table is explicitly mentioned, perhaps as a 'summary' of what has come before and will continue forever. The offering table as a guarantor for ritual efficacy and endurance is represented in offering tables at Asyut (4.0) with their permanence in the landscape and role within the ancestor cult; the versatility and multifaceted nature of the pottery trays and soul houses in the FIP, MK

	(Barta 1963). The action describes a priest labelled as "cup-bearer" (*wtỉ-wdpw*) kneeling in front of several offerings and a *ḥnkt*-offering, while his hands are placed upon the offering basket/table. The priest labelled as *mr st pr-ᶜ₃ ḫnhỉ š* pours water from Hs vases into a bowl, "giving the water gift" (Altenmüller 1972: 86-87). The table is then censed and purified by pouring a stream of water upon it (*z₃ṯ*). This is the first time the use of an offering table is explicitly mentioned in the funerary cult. Lastly, transfiguration recitations are made, referring to the rebirth of the deceased. The eye of Horus is said to drip over a *ḏnw*-plant, possibly referring to a consecration ritual involving the moistening of a plant, which will be used to wipe the floor and clean the offering place (Altenmüller 1972: 95-96). Marking the end of the offering ritual is a final recitation known as *ỉrỉt rd*, a wordplay with *rdw*, meaning "efflux" (PT 118-133; ibid). It is important to note that this offering ritual most likely occurred in the passageway leading to the internal, sealed areas.	The last transfiguration rituals could have taken place by the false door at the centre of the offering chapel, or where the burial shaft is positioned within the tomb. The offering list and depicted offering table scenes, are almost always found in the vicinity of the offering tables and false door. An assumption supported by the presence of the offering formula surrounding the rim of several offering tables stating: "an offering which the king gives" (*ḥtp dỉ nsw*).	(5.0); as well as the rejuvenative elements represented on later tables and their transformation into a symbol for the endurance of the offering ritual as a symbolic event (6.0). All the offerings described in the Greater Offering Ritual are frequently depicted on offering tables, especially from the late MK throughout the NK (3.3.1). The act of pouring water upon an offering table may not only be a simple cleansing act, but a re-enactment of slaughter rituals, as well as reproductive processes. This may be especially true in connection with pottery offering trays, which are often painted red and show numerous meat cuts, perhaps to mimic the various elements of a slaughter (see 5.5.2).
13. Procession and Tomb Rituals – "funeral" (*ỉrt ḳrst nfrt*), Devices Ritual (*ḏbᶟw.t.t*)	At this stage the "funeral" takes place, and the deceased is brought into the burial chamber. The burial equipment together with numerous meat offerings are placed beside the deceased followed by Tekenu and cult functionaries. The tomb was essentially off limits to the rest of the funeral party. This ritual takes place by the end of the offering ritual and begins with transformation rites for utensils, rather than for the deceased, who earlier "revived" through the	The Tekenu enters the tomb following the coffin, which is carried by two to four men, while the two mourners, *ḏrtỉ*, perform a consecration act cleansing the *sm* priest with the eye of Horus. The coffin is placed in position by the *sm* priest, who also performs the final act of covering the mummy/statue with a shroud placed inside a shrine/coffin. The large number of priests with denominations like "heart unifier" (*dmḏ*	It is evident that this entire ritual was conducted inside the burial chamber, or immediately outside it. The funerary landscape outlined at Asyut in Ch. 4 illustrates this very process of transporting, using and/or depositing ritual utensils in strategic areas around the

	OMC and the Great Offering Ritual. Through a process known as the "Devices Ritual" the durability of the utensils was ensured. It involves the reception of different tools, utensils, carriages, furniture, fabrics, jewellery, ointments, and oils, by a reciting lector priest "who stands above the kA forces (*ḫrỉ kɜw*)" (Assmann 2005: 33). This occurs while water is being poured from *nmst*- jars at the offering place (i.e. the offering table) from which a cloth had been removed, "taking away the fabric" (*ỉz* and *sfḫ*) (PT 284). A cleansing scene in the Field of Rushes (*sḫt ỉɜrw*) occurs and the leg and heart of a slaughtered bull are removed and placed upon the altar by the lector priest *ḫrỉ-ḥb*.	*ỉbw*), "he who takes and gives forces of *kɜ*" (*nḥm.f kɜw nḫb.f kɜw*) and Horus, "Lord of offerings" (Htpw), indicate that the main goal of the ritual was to unify the various elements of the deceased, activated through numerous offerings before the sealing of their final resting place (Altenmüller 1972: 178-179). The process is carried out by using offering tables, which are treated in the same way as the deceased. The offering table may therefore be used as a kind substitute for the deceased, allowing liquids to be poured upon it rather than upon the mummy. This may explain the presence of pottery offering trays inside the MK tombs, where they are found together with the deceased in the burial chamber (see section 4.2.6, 7). Accordingly, the Devices Ritual is important since it guarantees the ritual efficacy of offering tables long after the entombment of the deceased.	necropolis. The pottery offering trays buried with the deceased inside the burial chamber may be considered as part of the devices ritual (see 4.6; 5.6-7). The ritual activates the rest of the utensils within the tomb, including the fixed offering tables outside.
14. Travel to Abydos, "Statue Ritual" (*ɜwt-ỉb-rˁ*)	The statue of the deceased is placed in the antechamber, after the tomb has been sealed off. This part of the burial process may have occurred after the entombment of the mummy or as a short ritual performed within the workshop or the tomb complex before the statue was transported to the tomb. The procession is often represented in NK tombs as the funeral party "going downstream to Abydos in peace" (TT24, 39, 82) and then retreating from the tomb and leaving Abydos (Altenmüller 1972: 195-196). An OMC is performed on the statue perhaps even simultaneously as it was on the mummy as depicted in some iconographic representations (Figure 7.5). A consecration ritual is performed while presenting a foreleg and a series of	These rituals are performed to activate the statue so that the deceased's *kɜ* may use it to receive offerings, usually via the offering table placed in front of it. The so-called Cannibal Hymn is recited to transform the statue into a god, by devouring numerous magical entities. Like the previous ritual, the act is concluded by covering the statue with a large cloth and the locking of the shrine doors.	The statue ritual may also be a clear reference to the OMC performed in the courtyard area of the tomb or in a shrine within a temple complex. The association between offering tables and stele indicates a correlation between static rituals and active ones. The need for transforming a static object into an active one is represented in the pottery trays and soul houses described in Ch. 6. Their semblance to processing sites is a reference to the deceased

	offerings by the lector priest impersonating Horus and labelled as “the one who has brought the water” (inw mw), perhaps performing continuous libations as in previous rituals. The deceased is said to be “transformed in a wind (?)” perhaps indicating the transformation of the statue into a god (*ỉrt ḫprw*, lit. “making forms”, i.e., transformation) and therefore Osiris, who is associated with the western wind, believed to have caused the annual flood (see section 4.3.4); Altenmüller 1972: 198). Transformation formulas are recited declaring that the statue knows several gods “you know him and he knows you” (PT 327-336). The cleansing ritual performed by the *sm*-priest during the OMC (scene 63) is said to be performed in order to “bring the *kꜣ* to a man in the necropolis” (CT 359d; Altenmüller 1972: 203). A milk offering is also made.		needing to be identified with Osiris and the rejuvinative elements of the Nile and natural elements such as the western wind which brings the flood. These notions of rejuvenation and watery elements are even more evident in the offering tables described in Ch.6.

Figure 4: Opening of the Mouth Ceremony sequence depiction the purification ceremony upon the sarcophagus as well as the mummy (northwall, mid-right register, immediately below “Abydos journey” at the top register, Tomb of Menna (TT 69), 18th Dynasty, Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, Thebes (Hartwig 2001; Moreni 2021 – Osirisnet).



15. Mortuary service, "coming at the voice" (*prt-ḫrw*)	The final event of the funerary ritual is known as the "mortuary service" and occurs after the burial chamber has been sealed off (Altenmüller 1972: 68). This rite may be considered as part of the Lesser Offering and a second cycle of actions related to the offering ritual. The deceased is "fed" in accordance with the offering list and accompanied by transformation spells, after the *ỉnỉt rd*. The two main actions consist of a "God Offering" (*ḥtp-nṯr*) and the Lesser Offering Ritual (*ḥtp dỉ nswt Gb*). The first action invokes the deceased to receive offerings at the offering table. The invocation in OK Pyramid Texts is usually expressed as "sit down by the offering and place both hands upon it" (*ḥmst r ỉḫt rdỉt ʿwỉ.kỉ ḥr.s*) (PT216-217), while Coffin Texts from the MK present a series of more explicit spells, referring to the actual offering table. These spells are labelled as "spells of the offering tables" (CT 591, 599, 831, 863) (Altenmüller 1972: 98; Willems 1988: 228-229). This indicates an explicit location of the ritual within the funerary landscape. It most likely occurred in the tomb offering chapel, possibly by drainage canals and basins enabling the use of fresh water during the numerous libation ceremonies and for the washing of the offering table (e.g., numerous water basins and a surrounding drainage canal in the Osireion, 18th Dynasty, Abydos. Its architecture was based on the design of contemporary tomb structures; see O'Connor 2011). Following these rituals are execration acts performed by priests breaking red pots (*dšrt*) and a ritual slaughter followed by a libation performed by a priest known as the "butcher" or "libationer" (*ḳbḥw*). These acts were performed so the deceased could receive his efflux and the	The final funerary rite may be considered as a memorial service for the deceased in the time following the interment and may, therefore, occur in any context, within the funerary landscape, or even within the households by the foot of an ancestors' shrine, such as those found at El-Amarna and the workers' village at Deir El-Medina (Stevens 2009: 4-6). Since the offering table is essentially where the important ritual of calling upon the deceased to receive their offerings takes place, it may be assumed that this particular object was used as a kind of cenotaph, or even a representation of the consecrated place where the deceased is actually located (see section 4.3.4,5).	The final stages of the funerary cult may be relevant to most of the offering tables and similar material in the archaeological record. Offering tables with "active" features present upon them such as basins, canals, and spouts may all illustrate the need to invoke, nourish, and commemorate the dead. The fixed offering tables strategically placed within the Asyuti funerary landscape illustrate this notion (Ch. 4), while the handheld pottery trays and soul houses in FIP/MK contexts may show an even more dynamic interaction with the dead at a more personal, local level (Ch. 5). The need to bring forth the Nile, inviting the festivities and celebrations of the living into the funerary realm is further emphasized on later tables (Ch. 6).

	Eyes of Horus (PT 23). After this, the Lesser Offering Ritual was performed, consisting of an abbreviated version of the earlier OMC and the Greater Offering Ritual followed by the closing rite. This rite included the cleansing of the offering area (*z3ḫ*). The recipient is invoked by the reciting priest who uses the term "eye of Horus" as a reference to the handover action summarised in the offering formula *ỉm n.k* "take to yourself", followed by the naming of a specific item. These transfiguration spells refer to the deceased as an *3ḫ*-spirit (Altenmüller 1972: 98-99). The final part of the funerary ritual includes a consecration act consisting of sweeping the floor with a dripping plant, marking the end of the offering ritual with a wordplay related to *rdw*, the efflux of Osiris.		

2.4.3. The OMC Sequence (based on Otto 1960).

Scenes	Description	Location	Texts/ Iconography	Ritual utensils	Mythologies/ Cosmogonies	Participants
1 *ḏd-mdw ỉn ḫrỉ-ḥbt* [*ḳnỉ?*] *ḥr.f*	Instructions for the adjustment and placement of the statue, originating from the original Statue Ritual. The *ḫrỉ-ḥbt* priest cleanses the deceased in front of an offering table. The scene is usually composed of anthropoid coffins upon mounds of sand and most likely outside the tomb.	Outside tomb. It is said to be in a place called "the Golden House" (*ḥ.t-nb*) in Abydos. It may be a funerary complex or royal temple workshop	Texts: 1,2, 3, 4, 5, 48, 51, 59, 64, 65, 66, 67 "As he first is placed on the sand, he is facing South, naked on Earth at the day when the clothes are behind him. Repeat four times: Clean! Clean! N!" Text: Pap Kairo 36803; Pap of Lady sAis Louvre "Opening the mouth for the first time on the sand" (TT181) Otto 1960: 34-37	Offering table? Censor Hill of sand *ḥɜs,t.n.t.šɜỉ*	The Golden House (*ḥ.t-nb*) may also be a mythological place since the mummy is placed upon a mound of sand. This may be the primordial hill or is simply a place "apart" or consecrated ground.	*ḫrỉ-ḥbt, sm* Ptah is called the "protector" of the OMC
2-7	The *sm* and *ḫrỉ.ḥb* priest walks around the statue four times with four *nmst* jars. Cleansing with water (*nmst* and *ḏsrt* jars), Upper and Lower Egyptian natron and consecration incense. Here the consecration censing in scenes 6 and 7	Same as above. In front of "God's Hall" (Sc. 4b)	Texts: 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 18, 41, , 53, 59, 66, 70, 78, 80, 81, 83, 2734, PT 9b, 28/29 (Spr 26),	*nmst* jars *ḏsrt* jars Censor	The purification and censing are performed in order to render the deceased as pure as the gods (incl. Horus, Seth, Thoth, *dwn-ʿwỉ*. Unification of various elements via water – it is the Osiris myth which	Lector, *šm* priest, *ḫrỉ.ḥb*

	are performed twice. The cleansing formula is recited, consisting of comparing numerous gods and their purity to that of the deceased. After this the priest pours water from the *ḏsr.t* vessel over the statue/coffin. The natron is held to the mouth and eyes of the deceased. The two eyes are not addressed in older pyramid texts. The mouth of a calf is compared to the that of the deceased's and in some contexts, Isis is mentioned as having given birth to the deceased, indicating that he has been reborn into a calf or that the calf is rejuvenated. Referring to the deceased being "on the beasts of mother Isis" *bḥs ỉrṯ.t* (TT100) may indicate the use of milk. A censing ritual is then re-enacted, reaching the mouth, eyes and arms of the deceased.		Recitation: "Purity for your *kɜ*" (Scene 3) TT56 "Pure, pure N! Take the water which is in the two Eyes of Horus, the two red ones Thoth, unite him so that what is in him disappears" (Sc. 3-6) "Your mouth is the mouth of a milk calf on the day it is born" 2, 3, 4, 5 (Sc. 5) "From the leg of your mother Isis, that everyday your mother gave birth to" (Edfou III) Otto 1960: 37-52.	Natron *nṯr* balls from Upper (El-Kab) *šdp* and Lower Egypt (*št-pt*)	involves restoring his efflux as well as the Eye of Horus. Cleansing is also said to be done with the spit of Horus. Isis as a mother goddess is mentioned referring to the rebirth of the deceased into a new entity. The rejuvenation of a calf and a reverse birth is also outlined, aligned to the fate of the deceased. The Eye of Horus is offered during the censing ritual in Scene 6 as a unifying agent – "you will be unified"	
8-10	Beginning of the Statue Ritual, an *ỉmỉ-ḫnt* and *ḫrỉ-ḥbt* priest enter the workshop (*ḥ.t-nb*). Scene 9 involves waking up the sm priest. The *ḫrỉ-ḥb* and *ỉmỉ-ḫnt* go towards one another or stand in front of the statue. The *sm* priest crouches opposite statue wrapped in a mantel and behind him is the *ỉmỉ-ỉs*	Workshop (*ḥ.t-nb*) They are also said to entre a holy place named *ỉs*, possibly "tomb", indicating that if it would have occurred during the Statue Ritual, it may have been inside a workshop,	Text: 1, 4, 80, 83, 6, 2, 3, 5, 6, 46, 7, 76, PT 96, 97, 99, 617a/b Otto 1960: 52-59.	Statue (twt)	The lector and *ỉmỉ-ḫnt* are said to be inside the workshop if takes place during the statue ritual. It may be how the statue/coffin was made, however, it could also be in the tomb or shaft since the crouching sm priest in a mantel is reminiscent of the Tekenu. Everything is prepared for a	3 *ỉmỉ-ḫnt*, *ḫrỉ-ḥbt*, *sm*, artisan *ỉmỉ-ỉs*

	(artisan). The statue is then said to be provided with a soul.	otherwise it could be in the "holy place", here labelled as is, or "tomb". However, the ritual did not occur in the tomb in earlier times, therefore it may be defined as "chamber" or fixture within a tomb, i.e. shaft.			magical act (*ḏsr*). The preparation for receiving the soul in Scene 10 may be a reference to the *bɜ* of the deceased since the priest is labelled as "Horus catcher"	
11-18 ***Rep: 16=30***	"Artisan scene" as the focal point of the Statue Ritual. The *sm* priest changes clothes, he then stands in front of the statue and three artisans. Scene 13 refers to the commissioning of expert artisans (the bone carver, axe worker, polisher). The *sm* priest touches the mouth of the statue followed by the lector priest, with the little finger of his right hand. The *sḥḏ* action occurs, most involving the use of the knife as well as the "Polishing stone" perhaps a reference to the embalming process. After the statue is complete it is handed over to the lector priest.	Workshop (*ḥ.t-nb*)	Text: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 77, 83 "The head should be cleansed by Hapi, Eyes to be lit (*sḥḏ*) by *dws-wr*, the mouth opened (*wpi*) by Thoth so that the dead may speak" CT III 299 Otto 1960: 59-71	Little finger of the Lector priest's right hand, the *smr* two fingers Polishing stone	The artisan scene is really about how the representation is made and finished. This is why the polishing and cutting as well as butchering is mentioned. A reference to the unification of lands (*tɜ šṯɜ*) in scene 17 illustrates a need for unifying different elements of the statue and/or deceased.	*sm*, three artisans (*ḳs-tiw*): *imi-is* = the bone carver, axe worker, polisher, *smr*, *imn ḥw* "slaughterer"
19-22	Between scene – the *sm* priest changes clothes and is now equipped with the *ḳni* – an apron with panther skin. The *smr* enter. Scene 22 is a transitional scene. These scenes referring to hunting also foreshadow the slaughtering in the following scenes before the official OMC.	The transition is also marked by a transition into the *wsḫ.t* – offering place – for the slaughter. It is unclear where exactly this is but the slaughter must have occurred in a separate place from the actual OMC site.	Text: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 62, 77, 83 "Recitation by *ḫri-ḥbt*: O N! I have stamped your eye so you might have your soul through it!" (Sc. 19-21)	*ḳni*-apron (panther skin)	These transitional scenes may also be figurative of a transition between two realms, indicated also by the change of clothes. Also, precarious since it is occasionally compared to "hunting scenes"	*šm*, *smr*, *imi-ḥnt*

			"Recitation by *sm*: I have teared out his leg" (Sc. 19-21) Otto 1960: 71-73			
23-25	Slaughter ritual and the bringing of the leg. Here there is a connection between the Statue Ritual and Offering Ritual. The former relates to scene 18 and the completion of the statue. Now the official OMC follows. Therefore, the OMC may be considered as part of the Offering Ritual. There is a lot of variation when it comes to representing the slaughter. The main events include the *ḏrtỉ*, especially the Great Consecration, who whispers in the ear of the sacrificial animal. The butcher gives the leg and heart to the lector priest and the *sm* priest then holds the two parts in front of the statue. There is also a reference to the verb "unite" (*ḥwỉ*) and joining Osiris.	Between the *wsḫ.t* and the *ḥḏ*-chapel. It is most likely in the forecourt of the tomb as it is most often represented – a liminal area in which the coffin was set upright.	Text: 1,2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 22, 62, 81, 83, 62 PT 79c, 1628b, 1544 CTI 44 "Stay away from this N, so you are away from this N! Do not approach him whom you are close to!" – Speech of the *ḏrtỉ* "O N! Take then the one who has made the Eye of Horus! I bring you the heart that was in him, in the vicinity of this god" (Sc. 24 II – Recitation) "O N! I opened your mouth for you with the one who made the Eye of Horus (*ḫpḫ*)!" (Sc. 25) Otto 1960: 73- 80	Calf (heart and leg), *smn* goose (head)	There is a link between the statue ritual and the funerary ritual, especially with the speech of the *ḏrtỉ* in the calf's ear. The slaughter scene was originally a "hunting ritual". The *ḏrtỉ* blames the calf for its own death – a link to the quarrel between Horus and Seth, and *ḏrtỉ* being Isis calling out to Seth: "Weep for yourself! Your own mouth said it! Your own cleverness has judged you!"	Butcher, lector, and Great Consecration (*ḏrtỉ*), *sm*, *ỉmỉ-ḫnt*

26-28 ***29-32***	OMC as part of Statue Ritual with the use of specific utensils. The *sm* priest accompanied by the lector hold the *nṯr.tỉ, bjꜣ n nṯr*, etc. The *sm* priest accompanied by the Lector priest stands in front of the statue with the magic wand *wr-ḥkꜣw* with the *ỉmỉ-ḫnt* standing behind him. *Msḫtỉw* is also included which is the leg also referred to Seth's leg. The lector priest stands in front of the statue and behind him is the *r-pˁt*. A lot of references are made of assuming the powers of the gods, possibly a reference to the Cannibal Hymn already mentioned in the Funerary Ritual.	There is a movement from the Golden House where the statue was made to the Natron House or "cleansing room", possibly a reference to the embalming tent.	Text: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15, 22, 27, 29, 32, 45, 46, 59, 62, 83, 81 PT13c, 14c, 737e/f, 823, 96, 97. "My father, take the *nṯr.tỉ*, open four times your eyes and mouth. I have opened your mouth and joined your bones" (Sc. 26) Otto 1960: 80-89	*Wr-ḥkꜣw* "magician's wand" *ḏwn-*ˁ adze, *ḏwn-wr*, *Mrw-* wooden adze, *nwꜣ*, *nṯrỉ*, wan- wooden adze *nṯr.tỉ, bjꜣ n nṯrỉ, msḫtỉw mḏdf.t, ḏˁm* golden finger, *ḥw* chisel of *ḏˁm* gold	The name of the leg is related to the determinative for the Big Dipper in the northern sky, associated with *nṯr.tỉ*. Therefore, Lower Egypt is mentioned.	*sm*, Lecotr, *ỉmỉ-ḫnt*, « the son who loves »
29-32 ***Rep-16-27*** **33-36**	A second OMC with "the son who loves" An act of *sḥḏ* occurs in scene 30, possibly involving the use of polishing stones. The "son who loves" follow the priests and is in front of the Golden House. The son who loves holds the mDdf.t device while the statue/coffin is held up by the *ỉmỉ-ỉs*, and in some cases the *smr* hold a golden finger to the statue. The finger of gold may have been a chisel used for finishing the eyes and mouth of a statue. The action was possibly first executed with the finger and then substituted with an amulet. The mouth is said to be "swept" with the devices. The mouth is opened with	In front of the Golden House or the *ḥḏ*-chapel	Text:1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 22, 26, 46, 49, 62, 79 PT 15, 644a/c *sk rꜣ.f snṯ rꜣ.f* "Your mouth is swept clean" (Sc. 33 – Text 2) "I will sweep your mouth out for you, I will open your eyes" (Sc. 34) "Your mouth is	*mḏdf.t*, *ḏˁm* golden finger, *ḥw* chisel of *ḏˁm* gold 4 *ˁb.t* ("polishing stone"?), *ˁb.t, nws* *sm* priest little finger – amulet? *nms* (piece	The „son who loves" is the hereditary noble, and therefore represents Horus. He transfers life with the movement of the finger, which also illustrates the mythology of Horus being his father's successor and saviour. Untying the father is after he was embalmed and pieced together by Isis.	*šm*, Lecotr, *ỉmỉ-ḫnt*, *ỉmỉ-ỉs*, « the son who loves »

	the little finger of the *sm* priest's right hand, with a piece of white cloth in the other, bringing the nms. The action continues and relates to scene 14. The mouth is now "open" and the scene is "swept" clean (Sc. 34). The 4 *ꜥb.t* ("polishing stone") is brought (Sc. 35/36).		swept clean. N! I have swept your mouth out for you! I opened your mouth for you. I have opened your eyes with the four *ꜥb.t*" (Sc. 35) Otto 1960: 93-97.	of cloth)		
37-41	The *sm* priest followed by the lector brings the *psš-kf* to the statue. Brining different objects. The composition of these scenes originates from the Offering Ritual, objects themselves come from very different places/contexts: Scene 37 has the *psš-kf*, Scene 38 has the wine grapes; Scene 39 ostrich feather; 40 is a repetition of scene 20, scene 41 are water vessels. Serving wine grapes is strange in a ritual, especially since they are not present in the offering list. Scene 41 consists of bringing a small bowl of water to the statue followed by four plate-shaped objects, similar to the *ꜥb.t*	Same as above.	Text: 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 21, 22, 26, 33, 36, 38, 39, 41, 47, 50, 64, 79, 85 PT 30a, 72b, 101e/f, Edfou VII, S. 152, Edfou II 248, 265 "Recitation: I have opened your mouth for you with the *psš-kf*, with which the mouth of every god and goddess is opened" (Sc. 37) "Hold your mouth, hold your arm; Open the mouth, open both eyes, clean, clean, *psš-kf*…" (Sc. 37) "Recitation: O N! Take the Eye of	*psš-kf*, ostrich feather, bowl of grapes, bowl of water (*nmst/ḏšrt*), four plate-shaped objects (*ꜥb.t*?)	The ostrich feather has a mythological meaning since it is not only used during the OMC – it is part of the word *ḥwỉ* "to protect" as well as Sw.t "be empty" – a wordplay with the word *šw.t* for feather. The face should not be empty of the Eye of Horus but filled while simultaneously protected, an allusion to the consecration rituals.	*sm*, Lector, *ḫrỉ-ḥbt*,

			Horus" Join yourself with the water that is in him!" (Sc. 41) "Walk around four times with a small bowl of water" (S. 41; Edfou II, 248, 265) Otto 1960: 97-101			
42-47 ***Rep: 22-27***	OMC process: 22-27 What changes is that there is a new cult functionary, *ỉmɜ-ꜥ* and the sacrificial animal is called the *šsr*-cattle instead of the *ngɜ* cattle. The small consecration takes the place of the great consecration and the name of the adze varies. The beloved son is presented to the statue and the various offerings are presented. A censing ritual takes place with an incense container.	Some texts may indicate that the slaughter may have taken place in a separate place (*wsḫ.t*), especially the butchering scenes, and not in the same place as the statue.	Text: 1,2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15a, 26, 45, 79 CT VI, 121f, 122k/l, CTVII 530 PT 116, 365b, 456, 29b "O N! I have opened your mouth with the *ḫpḫ* out of which the Eye has been made" (Sc. 45) Censing recitation: "Provide yourself through the Eye of Horus" It provides you to become god" (Sc. 47) Otto 1960: 101-110	*ỉmɜ-ꜥ, šsr*-cattle, adze, butchering, censor and incense container	This slaughter event and the delivering of the heart and leg may be referred to a hymn to Re as well as the Hathor cult (Edfou, chapel of *ỉtr.tỉ*) The censing ritual may be traced back to the Old Kingdom due to the transformation of the deceased through incense, a common royal cult element, so that the deceased may be transformed into a royal ancestor and *ɜḫ*.	*sm*, lector, *ḫrỉ-ḥbt* beloved son

48-54 ***NB: 49, 52, 53, 54***	Dressing and decorating the statue. Initially with *nms* ribbons (wrappings?), then *sjꜣ.t* ribbons, the *mnḫ.t* garment, *šsm.t*- apron, green *wꜣd mnḥt*-garment, red *ỉns*-garment, *ỉdmỉ*-mantel, *wsh*-collar The text repeats the dressing and decorating of the statue during the daily temple ritual – connected to the now completed statue.	In the Golden House or *ḥḏ*-chapel.	Text: 1, 2, **4**, 6, **7,** 15, 22, 26, 45, 85 PT 41b, 2044a, 1755, 42b/c, 1612/1614, 1656 "O N! Take the Eye of Horus" The bad in you will be swept away into the earth!" (Sc. 48) "Their sweat is washed away by the Nile. Their face is illuminated by the *ꜥꜣḫw*-spirits" (Sc. 53) "O NN, you are rejuvenated as she is rejuvenated. Take the Eye of Horus that will bring you salvation (*swdꜣ*) with what is in him!" (Sc. 50c – Text 4) Otto 1960: 110-120	*nms* ribbons (wrappings?), *sjꜣ.t* ribbons (bandages?), the *mnḫ.t* garment, *šsm.t*- apron, green *wꜣd mnḥt*-garment, red *ỉns*-garment, *ỉdmỉ*-mantel, *wsh*-collar	The garments are symbols of empowerment, e.g. the *šsm.t*-apron is derived from a mineral of the same name – reference to the four king gods indicates that dressed with this garment is a symbol of power – it signifies that its possessor "takes possession of the land"	*sm*, lector, *ḫrỉ-ḥbt*
55-57	Oil/ointments list and the bringing of the makeup and power symbols. The *sm* priest accompanied by the lector priest touches the statue's mouth with his	Same as above.	Text: 2, 4, 6, 7, 15, 18, 33, 45 PT 44, 54c-55d, 50-54, 1800,	Right index finger, ointment bowl,	Although these scenes are only of two sources, they are both from the PP onwards – rejuvinative elements are emphasised. The green is a reference	*sm*, lector, *ḫm-nṯr*

	right index finger in the other hand he holds an ointment bowl. The accompanying texts list ointments and make-up. Bringing the ruler's insignia, finds itself without text in the offering table. The *ḫm-nṯr* followed by the lector. These actions took place during the mortuary cult of the daily temple ritual.		"Fill your face with ointment that comes out of the Eye of Hours! Provide yourself with it. It binds your bones together, unites your limbs, connects your flesh. It dissolves the bad in you" (Sc. 55a) Otto 1960: 120-130	Green make up *sdm*, *msdm.t* make up, *mḏ.t* ointment, *stỉ*-ointment, *twꜣwt*-ointment, *ỉbr*-ointment *ꜣms*-sceptre, *ḥd*-club, *mnw*-club	to Uto (Wdjet, Buto) who is the cobra goddess, a powerful protective deity connected to the Eye of Re. Most elements are references to the Eye of Re and its related deities. Most of these rituals are strictly temple rituals, referring to the gods and the *ꜥꜣḫw*-spirits in another realm. The final recitation 56a may be a reference to the balsamation process since it involved uniting the bones of the deceased and reconnecting the flesh – TT35. The clubs are part of a ceremonial royal cult, defeater of enemies.	
58-64 ***NB: 58, 59c, 60, 61, 62***	Containing a compilation of censing and libations from different rituals. The censing episodes are with the *sḥtp* device, in front of the Uraeus and other gods. The statue is then censed followed by a number of libation rituals with *nmst* jars. The final libation ritual may also involve the use of milk, a milk offering (scene 64). In this place the compilatory character of the NK rituals become obvious. These scenes are only found in hieratic text and closely related to the funerary literature. The censing with *sḥtp* device is only present in two late sources, while others are mixed.	Same as above.	Text: 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 58 "Insence Uraeus. You are clean, you are infused with magic realms, Sachmet-Nesret-Wadjet from Dep and Pe" (Sc. 59b) "The *nms.t* is coming. The White is coming. The Eye of Horus is coming, the White from Edfu. He is brought to you in the Great Lord's house in	*sḥtp*-device (NK onwards), other censors and incense balls *nms*t-jars	The Uraeus censing is transmitted from the coronation ritual and might had have the original meaning of the snake goddess – no longer in temple ritual in New Kingdom it might indicate that the meaning of the ceremony has been amplified and transmitted to the equipment scenes and connected with handover of sceptre and club – connected to Lower Egypt sites. The accompanying text begins with an invocation to the receiver and summon the power of the water gift for the mummy in the mortuary cult. Water gift from Nun and Atum equated to primordial gods.	*sm*, Lector, *ḫm-nṯr*, *ḫrỉ-ḥbt*

			Heliopolis. Clean, clean NN! Four times" (Sc. 62 – Text 4 and 7) Otto 1960: 130-146			
65-69 ***NB: 67, 68, 69c***	Contains the offering itself which is the prerequisite goal of the ritual in the NK. It begins with the preparation of the offering table (*wdḥw*) and the *sm* priest with a bowl of water in each hand, kneeling before the *twt*, followed by the lector priest with the Hnk.t offering table. The sacrificial animals are slaughtered and in later periods include gazelles and antelopes. The actual offering list follows (inserted in the scenes after 69c) and ends with the in.t-rd. Its origin is from the mortuary ritual. The libation ceremony is depicted by pouring *ḥs*-vases. Transfiguration rituals occur during the *ỉn.t-rd* by the *sm* priest who pours water upon the offering table, performing the *zꜣṯ*.	Could be the corridor leading to the main offering place or the *ḥḏ*-chapel. It is anywhere an offering table is positioned or a dedicated place for the presentation of offerings.	Text: 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 15, 28, PT 59c, 214c, 807, 666a, 905, 214c, 115, 216, 591, 1068 "Cleaned will be, cleaned will the offering table be with water (*kbḥw*) and the consecration censing! Oh, might the king cleanse all things that are prepared for Osiris N! It will become clean! Oh, might the king cleanse all things that are prepared for your *kꜣ*!" (Scene 65b) "Osiris N! Rise up and take yourself [by] the offering of bread, beer, your	*wdḥw* offering table *ḥnk.t* offering table 2 bowls of water Pouring *ḥs*-vases (Sc. 69b) Sacrificial animals – gazelles and antelopes and small livestock	The *ḥnk.t* offering table refers to the actual offerings. It is a wordplay with the verb *ʿḥʿ* "to sit" and *ḥmsỉ* "to sit yourself down" which derives from the ancient mortuary offering cult (e.g. PT 2026/2027). An Eye of Horus formula is outlined in Scene 65a: sr.t = Eye of Horus and *ḥnḫḫ/ḥwỉ* "to hit" – hit your eye with the *nhꜣnhꜣ* whip – it is an activation sequence.	*sm*, *smr*, lector, *ḫrỉ-ḥbt*

			offering [of] birds, your offering [of] meat, all of which is given by your son! Repeat four times" (Berlin Tomb Stone 7293) Otto 1960: 146-155			
70-72 ***NB: 70c***	The main offering formula is recited composed of *ḥtp-dỉ-nswt*. The "eradication of the footprint" occurs which is only present in later periods and two sources. Offering utterances directed to Re-Harachte, probably in the recently executed offering. The text also occurs in temple ritual, typical addition of the 18th dynasty. A repeated call to several deities (as participants in the meal) and final utterance of the OMC. "While making the offering for the statue, offering for Re, for Thoth, for Osiris, for the *mᶜɜt* with bread, beer, bulls, poultry, and all good and pure things are offered to the statue" 72A	Same as above.	Text: 1, 4, 6, 7, 26, 64, 65, 81 CT I 265, CT III, 299 "the offering on the offering table (*ḥɜ.t*); bring the offering in front of the holy statue…" (Sc. 70b) "Raise your arms towards the offering table (*hɜ.t*). All things will be raised for you on your offering table (*hɜ.t*)" (Sc. 70b – Text 7) "O N! Your water hears your abundance is yours, your efflux is yours, which came out of you so that you are	Offering table, *nmst* jars.	The deceased is now endowed with the corporeal abilities and godlike qualities necessary for receiving and enjoying the offering and thus an immortal existence.	*sm*, lector, *ḫrỉ-ḥbt*,

			washed" (Sc. 70b – Text 7) Otto 1960: 155-164			
73-75	Transport of the Statue to the chapel and its placement within the shrine. This part of the ritual undoubtedly comes from the statue ritual and can thus be connected to the temple daily ritual. Scene 73 (dragging of the statue) is depicted in the entombment cult (dragging of the coffin). Bringing the *twt* to the chapel with the sarcophagus by nine men on a sledge and brought into the "tomb chapel" (*ḥḏ*). The statue is then placed in the chapel and sealed.	The statue (t*wt*) and sarcophagus are transported into the tomb chapel by nine men. The statue is then positioned within the *ḥḏ*-chapel.	Text: 1, 4, 6, 7, 58, 64; PT 182a/b, 620a/b, 1823c, 619, 361"God is coming! Beware earth! O *sm* priests the god has come to protect his land – enduring and be pure this god is carried to his shrine" (Scene 73b) Otto 1960: 164-171	Sledge, sealing material and seal	The storing of the statue in the chapel may present Horus resting in the arms of his father. The statue may also be considered as resting in the Horizon. The chapel itself may also be the Eye of Horus – " it is pleasant for Horus to be in your name" horizon, from which Re always emerges, in your names embrace "the palace interior; you really have put your arms around him" (PT 585a/c)	Nine individuals (*smrw*) dragging coffin/statue, *sm*, lector, *ḫrỉ-ḥbt*

APPENDIX II: GLOSSARY AND CONTRIBUTORY RESEARCH

1. CHAPTER 1 – BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1. Chronological and Contextual Framework

Egypt is land of contrasts, evidenced through divisions as Upper and Lower, East and West, Black land (*km.t*) and Red land (*dšr.t*), etc. It contains deserts, fertile valleys, mountain ranges, oases and plateaux (Pires 2017: 151). A diversity which is reflected in material culture and ideologies and furthermore may have influenced theological speculations and ritual practices (see Quirke 2015; Pinch 2006).

The annual flooding has affected the lives of populations living within Egypt's different regions, all with a diversified topography, such as the floodplains and the red lands, creating differences in material culture and belief systems (Quirke 2015:13). Therefore, it is important to reconsider ancient Egyptian "religion" by not only defining it as a system based on an official royal cult, but also acknowledge the numerous regional varieties of belief systems and rituals, as well as different expressions of personal piety and religious practise (Quirke 2015: 25). Belief systems are generally not mutually exclusive, but variants of the same, or at least, similar ideas, though expressed differently depending on social context and landscape. As stated by Quirke (2015), very few ancient Egyptian landscapes have been investigated in an effort to reconstruct the existence of the individuals who made their living within them and how they experienced the sacred or funerary landscape beyond their settlements (Quirke 2015: 62).

1.2. Glossary: Magic

The most common definition of magic was established by James George Frazer, who in his *Golden Bough: The Magic Art and the Evolution of Kings* in 1906 described it as a means of manipulating supernatural forces for the practitioner's own gain, while stating that such an approach differed from religion, which according to Frazer is a communal effort to placate the unknown and often dangerous forces that are believed to have the ultimate control over our existence. The Dutch Egyptologist Joris Borghouts (1994) described magic as generally being of a private nature, not controlled by any institutionalised belief system. It was used for the living as a means to protect themselves and loved ones from spirits and energies which could cross realms (1994: 120-121). Similarly, Jan Assmann (1997: 3) claims that magic is defined as a ritual only used in domestic contexts rather than a religious practice accompanied by specific rituals in a formal setting. Robert Ritner (1993:8-9) has argued that the difference between a priest and a magician is that a priest invokes a deity in order to provide a service, while a magician considers himself to be a deity.

Egyptian magic may also be linked to "behaviourism", meaning that words, acts and objects used in ritual practices are linked and complement each other (Ritner 1993:72). In this sense it is very difficult to differentiate between magic and religion in ancient Egyptian belief, they were probably considered to be one and the same. Egyptian magical practice might relate to what Frazer in 1911 defined as *sympathetic* or *contagious* magic, i.e., the notion that "things which have once been in contact with each other continue to act on each other at a distance after physical contact has been severed" (1994: 26).

1.3. Glossary: Myth

The role of mythology in ancient Egypt has been debated by numerous Egyptologists. The existence of myth indicates a certain distance between the divine and the world of the living, as well as a scepticism towards religious belief (see Assmann 1977). There is little evidence for myths in earlier periods, perhaps the first notions of the Osirian myth and a certain discussion regarding deities has arguably been evidenced during the First Intermediate Period (not before 1350 BC) (Assmann 1977:9-10; Otto 1959:1-2). However, Katja Goebs (2002) has argued that the Pyramid texts inside burial chambers are allusive, possibly due to the fact that they are 'genotexts', in the sense that they may have had a meaning and/or function that we now are unable to understand, and this is simply not because the concept of myth did not exist. The task of the Pyramid texts may have been to accompany offering rituals, and they might have alluded to a mythical realm while framing a ritual action (Goebs 2002: 27). Susanne Bickel (1994) further argues that creating a myth is a creative expression using visual/textual representations to accompany tangible elements, such as ritual utensils and verbal invocations (Bickel 1994: 245-9). Such definitions of myths allow for more fluid interpretations, which are not submissively adapted to established dogma (Quirke 2015: 114). Mythology was perhaps not of such a crucial importance for average ancient Egyptians, who might have emphasised ritual rather than framing it within narratives at least in some contexts (Baines 1991: 160-2), as might be perceived through the layout of Pyramid Texts (c. 2400–2300 BCE) which concentrate on performance rather than providing a clear mythological narrative (Raven 2012: 191; Baines 1991: 101-2).

If a socio-anthropological approach is applied to the relation between myth and ritual, two main trends are particularly evident. *Structuralism*, which considers myth to be a kind of language - even if the outer forms of myth may vary considerably, the basic structures remain the same. Such a universalist view harks back to Émile Durkheim (1915), who considered myth to be a written/oral categorisation of the world, independent of ritual. This interpretation was further elaborated on by Claude Lévi-Strauss (1955), who continued to stress myth as linked to shared human mental strategies used to structure, understand and mediate the contradictions and mysteries that confront us in life. However, if myths are going to be applied/connected to the use of ritual paraphernalia, *functionalism* may prove to be a more practical approach than *structuralism*. So far as myth is concerned, it may be argued that *functionalism* finds its origins with Bronislaw Malinowski who in 1926 wrote that a myth can only be understood in the light of its function within a particular context/society, comparisons with other societies and ideological constructs are, according to Malinowski, virtually worthless. In accordance with a functionalist view Egyptian mythology appears essentially to have been adapted to action and physical, tangible elements and was only comparatively later in time organized and expressed in accordance with coherent narratives (see sections 2.2, 2.3).

1.4. Glossary: Ritual

Anthropologists are often reluctant to define rituals since these tend to be diverse, constantly changing over time and performed in an almost instinctive manner, even if, at the same time, they may be imbued with strong emotions (McCauley & Lawson 2002: 103). Rituals may be both deeply personal and carried out in a highly structured manner, based on repetition and performance. Anthropologists have defined ritual as a sacred performance, associated with symbols, religious/magical beliefs and arguably mythology (Bell 1992: 19-29). For the purpose of this thesis, rituals will be defined as "activities involving gestures, words and objects, performed within a segregated area and in accordance with an established order" (Lundius 2020 – based on Bell 1992; Turner 1969; Schechner & Appel 1990). Action is at the heart of any ritual performance

connected with offering tables and may thus be related to the concept of *sacrifice*, a term combing two Latin words *sacra*, sacred things, and *facere*, to do, i.e., "to perform a sacred act" (Lundius 2020).

2. CHAPTER 2 – THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Glossary: Ancient Egyptian Cosmogonies

The term cosmos derives from the ancient Greek κόσμος, meaning "order". It later became the definition of "world", "universe", "mankind", an all-encompassing entity (Ragavan 2013:7). Cosmogony, that is notions about how cosmos came into being, determined the sanctity of the ancient Egyptian landscape and the central aspect of these beliefs was that to create and preserve life order, *mɜɜt*, which had to reign over chaos, *ỉsft* (chaos). Humans are an integrated part of cosmos and depend on it for their existence both prior to and after death. The essential role of man is to maintain cosmos, something that is accomplished through various means; architecture, kingship, ritual, etc. (Ragavan 2013: 7).
Ancient Egyptian landscape was divided and ordered according to physical characteristics, both natural and architectural features, as well as historical factors (Quirke 2015:19-21). Such phenomena interacted to create the nomes of ancient Egypt in a political and administrative framework (ibid).

The world developed from a body of water, triggered via the manifestation of a creator – Amun. Accordingly, cosmos was divided into the sky, the earth and the underworld. Nu(n) was the male counterpart of Nut, who by embodying the primordial waters was often labelled as "the watery one" *nwỉ* (Allen 1988: 4). The important quality of Nun was his "hiddenness", which in turn created the contrasting, tangible and dynamic elements of the Cosmos (Assmann 1998: 139). Even if the above-mentioned cosmogony may be considered as an essential foundation for all ancient Egyptian beliefs about the origin of the world, there existed various, often slightly divergent accounts about the particulars of the process. The main cosmogonies of ancient Egypt were the Hermopolitan, *ỉwnw*, and the Heliopolitan, *ḫmnw*. The well-known Osirian myth, with its family feuds and a clear linear family tree constituted the core of the Heliopolitan creation myth, commonly known as the Ennead, while a more elusive and conceptual creation myth was outlined in the Hermopolitan account of the establishment of Cosmos (Lesko 1991: 88-95). However, both cosmogonies emphasized the need to address the duality and inevitability of nature and expressed themselves through tangible and visible elements, such as water, darkness, all linked to agency.

The Heliopolitan Cosmos reflected a legitimisation of kingship as a means to unify Egypt and secure life-preserving phenomena, such as the inundations of the Nile and the rising of the sun (Lesko 1991: 92). The triad composed of Osiris, Seth and Horus play a significant role in this cosmogony, especially concerning the unification of Egypt km.t The Black Land with the dSr.t Red Land, the juxtaposition of different elements within its specific landscape and any change affecting its inhabitants (Lesko 1991). This cosmogony reflects a dynamic existence with Osiris as a god of regeneration, Isis connected with nurturing and motherhood, Seth representing change and movement, while Nephthys acted as a mediator and complement to Seth (Lesko 1991: 92). The dynamics of this triad will be further addressed in the section on water (2.4). The Hermopolitan cosmogony concerned the Ogdoad, eight primordial deities who were mainly worshipped in Hermopolis-Khnemu, or "Eight-town" (Bickel 1994:28). Lists of Hermopolitan deities (four gods and four goddesses) vary slightly over time, but are generally organized in pairs, most common are – Nun and Naunet, Kuk and Kauket, Heh and Hauhet, Amon and Amaunet (based on Lesko 1991: 95; Allen 1988:8-12; Wilkinson 2003: 77-8; Wilson 1997: 728) (Table 2.2.2

above). These eight quite abstract deities represented an intangible but dynamic world where cosmic order was maintained during a constant feud between chaos and order (Lesko 1991: 94)[1].

According to Allen (1989:13-17), as described in the Pyramid Texts (e.g., PT527, 600) and Coffin Texts (e.g., CT714, 75), the ancient Egyptians may have believed the sky to be a body of water and just as the Nile on earth it finds itself in a constant state of flux. Mythological places such as the Field of Reeds and Field of *ḥtp* were considered to be part of the sky and could be flooded and replenished at any time via numerous canals and The Winding Waterway (Allen 1989: 7). "These sparse indications from the Pyramid Texts suggest an early image of the celestial domain as an expanse (*pḏwt*) of water (*bi3*, *ḳbḥw*) above the earth (*ḥrt*) whose shores (*i͗dbw pt*) consist of marshland (*sḫt i͗3rw*, *sḫt ḥtp*) with canals (*mrw*, *ptrw/ptrti͗*) and lakes (*šiw*), bordered perhaps by desert (*w'rt*, *i͗škn*)" (Allen 1989: 9). Such notions further reflect the dualism of earth and sky, which nevertheless are considered to be one and the same but expressed/manifested differently. Similarly, the sky was divided into two separate realms: an upper sky and a "nether-sky", in between the earth floats.

According to Hornung (1982), the notions of resurrection and rejuvenation in ancient Egyptian belief depend upon the interaction between the fertile landscape of the *dw3t* and the non-place or primordial waters of Nun. The primeval God united and created Cosmos, which in itself is composed of numerous parts, similarly Osiris creates and recreates Cosmos by a sacrificial act of dismemberment (Hornung 1982:128, 250; Pirelli 2002:20). However, this act is also a result of 'chaos' in the form of Seth, therefore showing an interdependence of passive/active agents. Such complex notions are present in almost every society where specific aspects of the cosmos contribute to ritual performances. Throughout ancient Egypt, daily offerings to the gods secured and maintained Cosmos (Teeter 2011: 41).

2.2. Glossary: The Concept of the Soul and the Mechanisms of Heka

What is known as the *s3ḫw* ritual may have been performed in relation to the *Opening of the Mouth ceremony* and various offering rituals. This ritual entailed the transformation of the deceased into an *3ḫ-being* and can be literally translated to "making an *akh*" (Assmann 1990b:11-2). Embalming, funerary and burial procession imagery from around 2500 BCE onwards often had "reading sakhu" incorporated in the caption (Quirke 2015: 235). Such utterances have also been labelled "glorifications" or even "transfigurations" due to the fact that they were intended to make the *3ḫ* of the deceased "excellent" (Ready 2010: 123; Smith 2009:1). Performed during festivals in both temple and funerary contexts they emphasised a need for transformation, or even fusion of different elements in order to create something "excellent" able to transcend into another state or realm.

In ancient Egypt, concepts of personhood, agency and soul were all addressed in complex terms, indicating that a series of elements were fused together to create a human being. The different elements and abstract concepts were personified as deities or intangible entities interacting with each other, creating both dichotomies and harmony.

[1] It has been argued that the Hermopolitan Ogdoad did not appear in sacred texts, nor in iconography, before the Second Intermediate Period (ca. 1650-1550 BC) with the female counterparts appearing even later (Zivie-Choche 2006: 34; Bickel 1994: 28). Some researchers have claimed that the initial Ogdoad was only composed of male entities, first emerging during the New Kingdom. However, there may also be evidence of a form of the cosmogony, which may date back to as early as the Old Kingdom (Wilson 1997: 728; Borchardt 1913: 21).

In order to become the "blessed deceased", i.e., joining *kꜣ* (life essence/double) with *bꜣ* (spirit/soul) to become *ꜣḫ* (enlightened/"effective" spirit), two more active forces had to be added to the process: *šiꜣ* perception and *ḥw* pronouncement (Harrington 2012: 1); Forman & Quirke 1996:23). Both these elements were assumed to exist at the right side of Re and essential to his creation of the world, made possible through the use of *ḥkꜣ*, which was a protective and creative power that sustained all life (Forman & Quirke 1996: 23). Through the creator god's spittle *šw* air and *tfnwt* moisture were created, both personified as "a generative force" (Ritner 1993:75). Accordingly, magic is also linked to behaviourism, reflecting a connection between the spoken word in the form of a spell and an act involving rituals and material such as a magical utensil (Ritner 1993:72).

Magic itself is personified in the form of *ḥkꜣ*, represented as a generic anthropomorphic god but may also be represented by the same symbol used for *kꜣ* (Wb III 175-7 in Wilson 1997: 682; Teeter 2011: 162). The god *ḥkꜣ* was an abstract entity, akin to the divinities of the *Ogdoad.* He was described as the one "who propels *kꜣ*" (Raven 2012: 19). The power of *ḥkꜣ* was associated with the power of the written and/or spoken word, just like a sacred landscape was empowered by the symbolic nature of hieroglyphs, as discussed earlier (da Silva Veiga 2009:27). Accordingly, the mouth played an important role in the execution of *ḥkꜣ*. Actions of licking, swallowing, spitting are commonly present in spells throughout ancient Egypt (da Silva Veiga 2009:28; Ritner 1993:74-110) and do thus also emphasize the importance of expelled liquid in association with words during creative processes.[2]

2.2.1. ***kꜣ***

kꜣ is closely related to sustenance and reproduction, mostly due to the fact that the word itself is similar to food, crops, ploughing, etc. (Taylor 2001: 19; see Table 2.2.3 above). Understandably, therefore, offering tables may also come in the shape of *kꜣ* (Taylor 2001: 22). The mortuary cult was performed in order to present offerings to the dead. The way that this occurred was by enabling the *kꜣ* to ascend from the burial chamber to each of the *kꜣ* statues and/or stelae in front of the offering table. According to Assmann (2005), the *bꜣ* represented the physical sphere of the deceased, while the *kꜣ* was a more intimately connected with the social sphere, representing the status of the deceased transcending from generation to generation (Assmann 2005:90-102). Through its emphasis of potency as an active element, *kꜣ* is associated with action. Gordon (1996) describes *kꜣ* as an "*impersonal* vital energy that makes the world live and function", therefore it is a vital source of nourishment (1996: 35).

The creative power of words and imagery was central to ancient Egyptian magical practice and the task of a priest, or magician, was to discern and use the essence, the *kꜣ*, in humans and objects (Ritner 1993:25). Magical powers were believed to be inherent in stones, metals, plants and animals (Ritner 1993: 17; Aufrère 1997: 114-135). Anyone who was able to manipulate objects into becoming charged with divine energies was considered to be a kind of magician, lit.

[2] In the Bible, God creates with words and there were already primeval waters: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Now the earth was formless and empty, darkness was over the surface of the deep, and the Spirit of God was hovering over the waters. And God said, ´Let there be light,' and there was light (Genesis 1:1-3). St. John's gospel also mentions the creative force of words: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. He was with God in the beginning. Through him all things were made; without him nothing was made that has been made (John 1:1-3).

"one who carries the ritual books" (*ḫry-ḥbt*). Even sculptors and artisans could be described as "life givers" or *sʿnḫ* (Raven 2012: 33: Forman & Quirke 1996: 21). The *kꜣ* was assumed to constitute a vital force resting in all things, both material and immaterial, while *ḥkꜣ* was considered to be the creative impulse, which activated the vital forces in everything (Raven 2012: 19).

Since the hieroglyph *kꜣ* may be interpreted as depicting an embrace it makes sense to assume that *kꜣ* could transmit energy through physical contact, stated in PT 359: "Atum put your arms around Pepi Neferkare as *kꜣ*-arms, so that the *kꜣ* of Pepi Neferkare might be in it, firm for the course of eternity. Ho, Atum! May you extend protection over this Pepi Neferkare, and prevent anything bad from happening to it for the course of eternity, like you extended protection over Shu and Tefnut" (PT 359 Pepi II in Allen 2005:269; Lesko 2001; Heiden 2003; Harrington 2012: 13).

2.2.2. *bꜣ*

The *bꜣ* represented a more interactive capacity of the soul. It was believed to be "man's alter ego" which acted on behalf of the deceased's needs (Harrington 2012: 3). *bꜣ* is generally depicted as a human-headed falcon representing the physical part of the soul of the deceased, most commonly depicted from the NK onwards (Assmann 2005:90). In *Coffin Texts, bꜣ* appears before the living and thus is assumed to be able to leave the tomb, making it different from the *kꜣ* the force of which, generally, is assumed to be limited by the walls of the tomb. "The *bꜣ* comes to the place it knows, it does not miss its former path, no kind of magic holds it back, It comes to those who give it water" (Instruction of Merikare 52-3, Papyrus of Leningrad 1116A, P. Moscow 4658 Lichtheim 1973: 97, 101). The *bꜣ* is able to interact with the living and was endowed with functions similar to those of living beings, mainly due to its ability to move around during the day (Harrington 2012: 3). Statues were often assumed to be receptacles of the presence of a god, and the *bꜣ* could also make use of them. Statues could provide physical manifestations of *bꜣ* that had taken refuge within them and was then often defined as *kꜣ* (Teeter 2011: 43). The *bꜣ* is omnipresent in the cosmos (Teeter 2011:43).

2.2.3. *ꜣḫ* and *šwt*

The *ꜣḫ* is essentially the only part of the soul which could communicate with the living and appear in corporal form. It is often defined as a "beneficial" or "effective" spirit (Harrington 2012: 8). The *ꜣḫ* was assumed to be a physical manifestation, or representation, of the deceased, an invisible form of energy or force transformed into a tangible entity (ibid). In the netherworld the *ꜣḫ* had to bring gifts to Osiris in order to not to be turned into an *ꜣḫw*, a vengeful spirit (ibid). The shadow, *šwt*, is yet another part of the soul, somewhat similar to the *bꜣ* in the sense that it is in charge of procuring food for the corpse. It may be considered as one of the most powerful aspects of the soul, being a direct manifestation of the power of the sun. The shadow is a visible proof of the sun's light and life-giving energy reflected by an individual and does, therefore, become a parallel entity of *ꜣḫ,* often described as related to solar energy as such described by the verb "to shine" (Harrington 2012: 7-11).

2.3. Water in Ancient Egyptian Magical Practice

> *"The waters symbolise the entire universe of virtual; they are the fons et origo, the reservoir of all the potentialities of existence; they precede every form and sustain every creation. The exemplary image of the whole creating is the island that suddenly "manifests" itself amidst the waves. Conversely, immersion in the waters symbolises a regression into pre-formal, reintegration into the undifferentiated mod of pre-existence. Emergence repeats the cosmogonic act of the formal manifestation while immersion is equivalent to a dissolution of forms"* (Eliade 1991: 151).

In ancient Egyptian magic, liquid elements especially bodily fluids such as spitting, licking swallowing, with a high-water content were considered to be vectors of powerful energy (Ritner 1993: 73-110). The invocation of a scarab from the Leiden Papyrus col. 9/30 outlines the power of active water: "Fill your mouth with the water [of the pool?], pour it on my head together with the one who is at my hand; make me prosper, make him prosper." (from Ritner 1993: 79). In magical practice water was seen as an emulator for magic to be manifested. As Ritner (1993) clearly states: "the power of spell is brought into contact with the patient in various ways: direct application as an amulet to 'open' the throat, and either licking or drinking the text to ingest its efficacy" (1993: 96). Therefore, the act of licking or swallowing are means of internalising divine force (see Lundius 2013). The actual verb "to swallow" became the verb "to know", illustrating the importance of ingesting liquids. To drink water is to know, therefore, to see how water is poured over a table, lead into a spout and then through the shaft to reach the deceased creates an effect of allowing the deceased "to know" and become an "effective spirit".

In the Heliopolitan cosmogony, the triad was believed to collaborate to activate magical properties of inanimate objects. Seth was the active agent who killed Osiris and disbursed his energy by dividing his corpse between Egypt's *nomes*. He also deprived Horus of his eye to spread its moisture throughout the cosmos. Osiris' efflux in the Nile and the Eye of Horus were liquid entities and the cyclic force of water was believed to be set in motion by Seth's actions as a rain god (Ostigaard 2011: 30-38). The active and passive events described in these myths are reflected in the changing states of the Nile. Before the Aswan dam, the Nile became red when its water mixed with the soil during the inundation period. Before the inundation, stagnant water remaining in the fields became green from vegetation and when these organic substances receded through the influx of the vitalising, inundating Nile water, it became white and creamy. These colours are closely related to mythology – the red symbolises the death of Osiris and the life-giving qualities of his streaming blood, green symbolised the vegetation nurtured by his efflux and rotting corpse, while white water suggested milk and tears of Isis, who restored Osiris to life and produced his heir, Horus (Oestigaard 2011: 51-53).

In its stagnant form, water creates life, while in its active from it carries the force of life, something which is reflected in its magical use and associated utensils. Furthermore, water "mirrors" cosmos since elements within the sky are reflected onto bodies of water, while their depth indicates access to obscure areas, making it an axis point to other realms (Oestigaard 2011b:46). As previously discussed, both cosmogonies, the Heliopolitan and the Hermopolitan place much emphasis on water. Both indicate the eternal existence of an essential natural force behind all creation, namely fertility and regeneration, supported by a constant presence and flux of water, something which is at the core of funerary ritual (Allen 2011; Bickel 1994: 28). The offering table, in this context, constituted an essential tool for supporting, harnessing, and activating the life-giving force of water.

The primordial waters of Nun, the source of all existence, was assumed to be a boundless expanse of water and water was thenceforth regarded and used as the main provider of vigour, fecundity, and transformation. Bodies of water could be sacred pools with staircases such as those at Dendera, or smaller water containers as the basins used within Butic burials. In religious texts, the waters of Nun are occasionally perturbed by cosmic events leading to the creation of new entities (Laborinho 2005:224). Such intermittent changes/transformation within and through Nun, causing both separation and re-unification is mirrored by ancient Egyptian magical practice.

Water in its "active" form was considered to be personified as the god Hapi, a fertility god often bestowed with the title "Lord of the Offering Table" (Rotsch 2005:230). Hapi was above all the god of the Nile's inundation that came "to a halt on the high fields, the waters fighting against the desert plateau, and the cultivable earth being in the Nun" (extract from "Hymn to Hapy" Ostracon from Deir el-Medina; Rostch 2005:230; Lichtheim 1973:I, 205-10). Nun was the pristine source of all water, as stated on the statue of the priest Djed-Hor: "I have let a great well be constructed of stone to the south-east of the Wabet-sanctuary. Its depth reaches down to the Nun to present libations from it to the gods, which are in the Wabet-sanctuary" (Jelinkova-Reymond 1956: 106).

3. CHAPTER 3 – ADDITIONAL DATA

3.1. Materials: Stone

The following section outlines the morphological properties, Egyptian sources, and common uses of the following stones reflected in the sample: limestone, sandstone, granite and granodiorite, alabaster, basalt, greywacke and schist, and quartzite.

3.1.1. **Limestone Geological Distribution**

In Aston (2000) a total of 88 ancient Egyptian limestone quarries are listed with the following geological distributions going from south to north in Egypt (see also (Klemm & Klemm 2008: 23, Pl. 41-48).

Tarawan formation
dolomitic, dense and clayey limestone with fossils and incorporated mudstones.
Serai (Theban Group) formation
dolomitic, friable, sandy and silty limestone with fossilised mudstones.
Minia formation
dolomitic to dolomite-free and may range from dense (fine-grained) to slightly more coarse limestone defined by the distribution of mudstones and pack-stones.
Samalut formation
dolomitic to dolomite-free, a coarser limestone.
Mokattam formation
dolomitic and range from fine-grained to more silty and sandy limestone with clay mudstones.
Alexandria formation
dolomite-free, fine-grained and sandy porous limestone.

The most numerous ancient quarries are located in Serai, Drunka and Minia, coinciding with the presence of numerous ancient Egyptian monuments and necropolies. Due to the ready availability of limestone, it is understandable that quarries were in the vicinity of planned construction sites. It was also a common practice, during later periods, to use already outcropped limestone from rock-cut tombs, especially in the New Kingdom (see case study 4.0).

The original use of limestone in ancient Egypt was for the construction of funerary complexes. It was mainly used for fixtures such as flooring and the lining of walls and inside the burial chamber itself as seen in Early Dynastic tombs at Abydos (Aston et al 2000: 41). Its most famous use was for the construction of pyramid complexes in the Memphite region during the first half of the Old Kingdom in the mortuary temples and for the core and casing stones of pyramids, as well as for the elite mastabas. It was the most common stone for statuary, reliefs and other fixtures, including offering tables and stele (ibid).

3.1.2. ***Sandstone (8.6%)***

Sandstone is another sedimentary rock with sand grains and mineral fragments consisting of quartz, calcite and iron oxide (Aston et al 2000:54; Klemm & Klemm 2008:167-9). It is similar to limestone due to its availability and malleability. It is encountered along the Nile valley and on desert plateaux from Esna up to Nubian territory in northern Sudan. Aston *et. al.* (2000) list 34 ancient quarries for sandstone. Formations of sandstone include Duwi, Quesir, Umm Barmil, Timash, Abu Aggag and Sabaya. Grain-size and minerals may aid in narrowing down the geographical origin of sandstone, but as in the case of limestone it is very hard to pinpoint the exact composition of various elements (Klemm & Klemm 2008:169-204). Quarries south of Aswan are now lost since they are currently under Lake Nasser, making it difficult to define southern sandstone formations (Aston et al 2000:54).

The earliest uses of sandstone include pavements and wall-linings in mortuary contexts, similar to the use of limestone. The material did not gain popularity until the 18th dynasty when it was principally used for the construction of monuments in Thebes and Abydos. In some cases, it was preferred to limestone during the New Kingdom, due to its durability and size upon extraction, which made it perfect for colossal constructions. Sandstone was not the material of choice for sculpture since its high malleability made it hard to elaborate details and chisel small engravings, such as hieroglyphic text. Nevertheless, it remained popular in the southern regions where limestone was scarce and was there used for reliefs and statuary (Aston et al 2000:54).

3.1.3. ***Granite (8.9%) and Granodiorite (1.5%)***

Granite and Granodiorite are igneous rocks, formed by crystallised molten rock and containing varying levels of quartz and feldspar, as well as mica and other minerals. They are widely dispersed across the Nile valley and the desert, specifically along the cataracts from which they were formed (Aston et. al. 2000:35). Three ancient quarries have been located at Aswan, Tumbos and Bir Umm Fawakhir in the Eastern desert (bid). Granite from Aswan consists of two varieties: 1) coarse-grained with quartz forming the typical red or pink Egyptian granite. When there is a higher concentration of mica the granite has a darker appearance. The quarries around Aswan, Elephantine and other islands were in use from the Early Dynastic Period to the Roman Period. 2) medium fine-grained with the same composition as the previous kind, usually light grey or pink in colour. Both types of granite were used for lining burial chambers and other fixtures, such as thresholds, frames and columns in funerary complexes during the Old and Middle Kingdom, at sites such as Abydos. Granite is mainly known for its use in sculptures, sarcophagi, stelae, and obelisks.

Granodirote from the same regions is darker in colour and is medium grained with quartz causing its grey colour. Quarries are located in southern Aswan and were in function up to the Roman Period. Its uses are similar to those of granite, but it was not used as frequently for buildings. One of the most famous objects made in granodiorite is the Rosetta Stone. Quarries at Bir Umm Fawakhir were used for exportation to the Roman provinces as construction material for fixtures such as columns and pavements (ibid:38).

3.1.4. ***Alabaster (3.35%)***

Alabaster is a sedimentary rock, often labelled as “mineral gypsum” (hydrated calcium sulphate) (Aston et. al. 2000:21). It is white in colour with veins of crystals known as “satin spar”. Only one quarry has been identified, in the Fayum oasis, despite its frequent use for the manufacturing of vessels. It is an extremely soft stone, and its inlays of impurities make its veins more prominent and appreciated as a decorative stone. Its earliest use dates back to the Predynastic Period for a

variety of objects. In the New Kingdom its most common use was for *khol* jars and other cosmetic containers (bid).

3.1.5. ***Basalt (1.7%)***

Basalt is an igneous rock with its main outcrop sites in Abu Rawash, Giza, Fayum, Cairo, Gebel el-Teir and Abu Simbel (Aston et. al. 2000:23). One ancient Egyptian quarry is known, located in northern Fayum dating to the Old Kingdom. However, basalt was used for sculpture in most time periods and prized by the elite for its colour, ability to take polish and hardness, especially during the Late Period and the Greco-Roman Period, indicating that quarries must have been present elsewhere (ibid:24). Basalt is composed of grey and dark green "phenocrusts" creating its iconic black colour, often with brown discoloration. Its uses in ancient Egypt ranged from pavements in mortuary complexes, especially in Old Kingdom pyramid complexes at Saqqara, Abusir and Giza, imitating the fertile Nile banks post-inundation (ibid:24). After the Old Kingdom it was rarely used until new quarries were opened for the manufacture of religious statuary in the Late and Greco-Roman Periods.

3.1.6.***Greywacke (0.4%) and Schist (0.7%)***

Greywacke and schist are sedimentary stones formed from fragments of other rocks and are classified according to the size of incorporated grains. Greywacke is a type of sandstone with a small concentration of clay making it a hard and dense, dark coloured stone. Hard greywacke is found in the Hammamat region in Egypt and was extracted from the Predynastic Period to the Roman Period. Its colour ranged from dark grey to greyish green and has a slightly "granular" appearance. Schist is more homogenous in appearance and is greener in colour. However, if there is a higher concentration of pebbles in its composition, it may give the rock a variety of colours ranging from white to red and brown. It was known by the Romans and can be known as *breccia verde d'Egitto*, defined by its greenish hue. Its most common uses were for statues and vessels with its earliest occurrence in the Predynastic period for the famous Naqada II palettes. From the Old Kingdom onwards, greywacke and schist were mostly used for statuary, stele and sarcophagi for the elite (Aston *et al* 2000: 57-58).

3.1.7.***Quartzite (0.4%)***

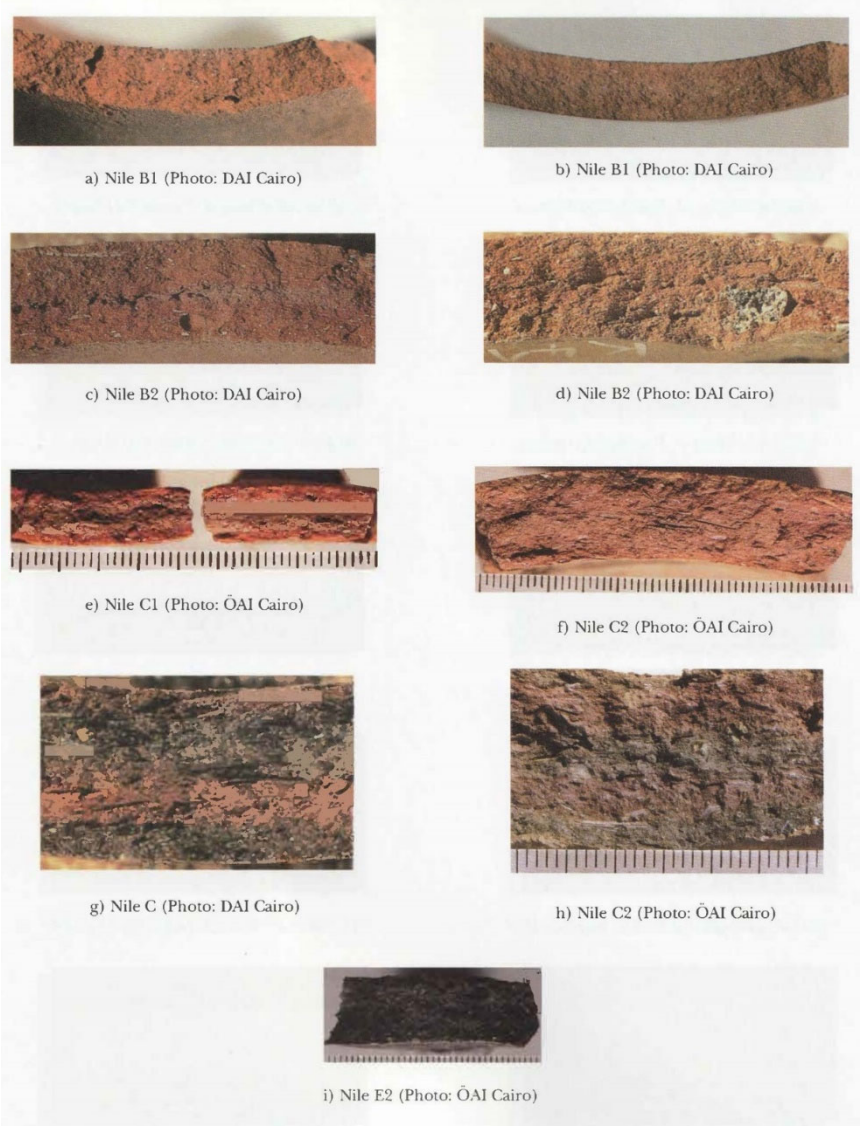
Quarzite is a sedimentary rock and a sandstone. The grains are tightly cemented together with quartz making it particularly hard and dense. It is commonly found in the Western Desert and in some places in the Nile valley. Two ancient quarries are known, an Old Kingdom site near Cairo and a New Kingdom to Roman Period quarry near Aswan (Aston et al 2000: 53). Quartzite is usually brown in colour but can also be grey, yellow, red and purple depending on varying levels of iron oxide within the quartz (ibid). During the Old Kingdom it was mostly used in the construction of thresholds in temples and the linking of walls within the burial chambers at mortuary complexes (ibid:54). After the Old Kingdom it was widely and frequently used up until the Roman Period for mortuary statues and sarcophagi as well as temple building material.

3.2. Materials: Pottery

Fabrics are determined by the clay used and its treatment. The following process of the potter determines the final fabric of the vessel: cleaning (removing impurities in the extracted clay), levigation (separating finer clay from denser, etc), fillers (adding material into the clay), the amount of water added (ibid: 128). The shaping and firing process also alter the clay itself and the choices here also determine its final composition due to chemical changes caused by the heat. Nevertheless, most classification methods involve observing and analysing the final fabric of the pottery, classified into the following: texture (a detailed account of the inclusions present), the

colour of the fracture compared to the surface of the vessel, determining the inorganic inclusions (limestone, mica, quartz etc.) and organic inclusions (straw, fibres, carbon, etc.), porosity, and hardness. Ancient Egyptian Nile fabrics and marl fabrics have been classified into the prevalent Vienna System, each with five subcategories. Most of the fabrics recorded from the database listed above may all be classified under “Nile B” or “Nile C” according to the Vienna System (see Figure 5). Nile B may be less frequent in the sample and is characterised as a finer coarse fabric with a medium amount of straw content making it a finer ware with plant remains used as “fillers” (ibid:130). The fracture of the ware is brown in colour with a black or red core depending on the firing process. Nile B is most commonly encountered, for example, among Middle Kingdom drinking cups (ibid). Nile C is what is known as coarseware, therefore a fabric containing a large quantity of coarse plant remains, making it highly porous. It may contain a variety of both organic and inorganic inclusions such as ash, shell, roots, limestone and in some cases even pieces of pottery (examples from the database have pottery sherds on the bases). It is by far the most common ware in the sample and was identified because of the usual grey to reddish-brown colour with a black core (Ibid:131). The firing is usually uneven causing the fabric of the objects to be often soft rather than hard. The vessels in this fabric are usually handmade using the methods listed earlier (ibid).

Figure 5 Examples of Nile Clays classified into the Vienna System (B, C and E) from the Handbook of Pottery of the Egyptian Middle Kingdom, Volume II: The Regional Volume (Schiestl & Seiler 2012: 467, Pl. I).



In Old Kingdom representations, women are often seen working in kiln settings, as well as in brewing and baking scenes. Pottery making becomes an informal affair in New Kingdom and, depictions show that, women and children could be involved in the activities (ibid).

4. CHAPTER 7 – ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Glossary: Filling the Eye of Horus

The filling of the Eye of Horus is a practice which may have first been attested to the Middle Kingdom Coffin Texts (CT 155). It is a reference to Thoth filling or "completing" (*mḥ*) the eye by joining various parts together regaining its title of *wḏ3t* "sound eye" (Ritter 2003: 297). The ritual known as *ḥnk wḏ3t* becomes most prominent from the Ptolemaic Period, as evidenced in the Temple of Edfu (see Wilson 1997: 286-7; Cauville I 1987: 9). The texts in templar contexts referring to this ritual are composed of alliterations and symbolism related to the *wḏ3t*. The numerous synonyms for the Eye are an attempt to illustrate its multiplicity and therefore the notion of gathering different elements into one (Aufrère 1991: 281-2). By the Late Period, the *ḥnk w3ḏt* was also a lunar rite, reflecting the nocturnal aspects of the sun. The waning phases of the moon were linked to Seth taking away pieces of the Eye. The waxing days mark the beginning of the filling process of the Eye and its restoration/rejuvenation lasting until the 15th/16th Day when the moon is full (Aufrère 1991: 295). In the Temple of Edfu the process is labelled as *šms-ʿntyw*, refereeing to the filling of the moon (VIII 135,7-137,16 in Wilson 1997: 287). Aufrère 1991 outlines the lunar rite as described in the western chapel at Dendera, which also links the ritual to the inundation. Dendera is also described as the *ḥwt-wḏ3t*, "realm of the *wḏ3t*", where the "mysteries" take place (Aufrère 1991: 294-5). The filling process is outlined as a procession of 14 gods, each representing an element or component, dedicated also for each of the waxing days of the moon. On the day of the full moon, the missing element is introduced, restoring the fullness of the Eye and the moon (ibid). The aim of the process as outlined by Durchain (1962), is to mimic the restoration of light after dark, the full moon after a moonless sky, the fertile lands after the inundation, etc. The filling also represents triumph of light over dark, life over death, fertility over sterility by the unification of godlike elements (Durchain 1962:25 in Aufrère 1991:292). The moon contrasts the solar faculties, receiving its energy from other elements and their combination rather than being potent itself. The last missing element is the virility received from Osiris, which was reinstated through the magic of Isis and then active by Thoth to reconstitute the Eye and all its elements (Aufrère 1991: 312). This occurs over 14-16 days, when the Nile flood accumulates and turns white. The elements which fill the eye are synonymous of luminosity and other virtues which receive their potency from the sun, represented as the virtues of specific gods. The offering scenes in temples pertaining to the filling of the eye are composed of gods offering minerals and vegetation to be rejuvenated when combined with the missing element (Aufrère 1991: 309-13).

The various parts of the Eye are composed of corn-measures, first outlined by Gardiner (1927: 197, Figure 6). However, this argument proposed by Möller (1911) and then by Gardiner (1927) is not based on any solid evidence (Miatello 2015). According to Miatello (2015), ancient Egyptian scholars were already aware in the Middle Kingdom that six fractions of *ḥḳ3t* are completed to one by 1/64 *ḥḳ3t*, and that the term *ḏ3*(*.t*) "remainder" completes the sum of the six fractions of *ḥḳ3t* (Miatello 2015: 69).

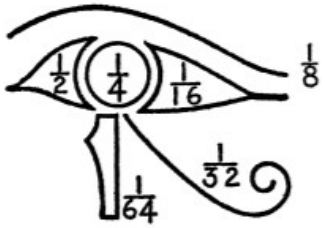


Figure 6: The Eye of Horus and the fraction value in *ḥḳ3t*, adding up to 63/64 parts, with the remaining part magically added by Thoth (from Gardiner 1927: 197, in Ritter 2003: 297).

Measurements relating to various parts of the eye have been identified in hieratic texts from the Old Kingdom measured in *ḥḳ3t* (arguably expressed in the Gebelein papyri, although hard to identify (Miatello 2015: 67). Other perhaps clearer signs in hieratic have been identified in the mathematical papyrus of 12th Dynasty Kahun papyri, referring to measurements in *ḥḳ3t* and various symbols of the parts of the eye (Pommerening 2005; Miatello 2015: 67). By the New Kingdom (19th Dynasty) the *ḥḳ3t* measurement is substituted with the *ỉpt* (4x *ḥḳ3t*), and parts of the eye begin to be represented in offering lists (e.g., offering list of Senmut) as well as outlined fully in temple contexts (e.g., Temple of Ramesses III at Medinet Habu; Miatello 2015: 68). By the Greco-Roman period, the measurements required for "healing" the Eye of Hours represented in receptacles are included in medical instruments as evidenced in the temple of Kom Ombo (AD 138-218) (Miatello 2015: 70). An example of these "graduated cups" is found at the Louvre (E 2511-N891), made in bronze dated to the 18th Dynasty (Thuthmosis) containing eleven divisions (in Miatello 2015: 76). Another example is a silver cup from Alexandria with a broad date ranging between the TIP and the Greco-Roman period. Its shape is of interest since it resembles the determinative (V104)  *dbḥw* "requirements/components" of the *wḏ3t* eye, included in temple offering lists from the time of Tuthmosis III (Miatello 2015: 77).

However, it is important to note that the scope of this section is not to go into too much detail concerning the mathematical implications and variations within the filling of the eye spells and rituals, but to focus on the process of actually "filling" the eye and how this may be reflected in both the use and symbolism of the offering table. These spells are furthermore not present within the funerary cult but occur within temple contexts from the New Kingdom (e.g., onomasticon of Amenope) onwards as well as in medical papyri (for more on Horus Eye factions see Struve 1930; Neugebauer 1930; Sambin 1997; Pommerang 2003; Ritter 2003). By the New Kingdom and Greco-Roman Period there are two main formulas, one that consists of uniting seven fractions (*ḏ3*), which added to a total of about 1 *ḏ3* (1/64 *ỉpt*), the other eleven fractions of *ḥnw* and *ḏ3* adding to a total of 1/10 *ỉpt* (Miatello 2015: 83).

APPENDIX III: MAIN CATALOGUE

1. OFFERING TABLES

2. POTTERY TRAYS

3. 'SOUL-HOUSES'

4. EGYPTIAN MUSEUM IN CAIRO OFFERING TABLES, BASINS

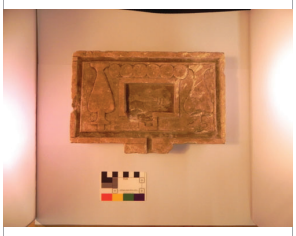
Offering Tables, Basins, Miniatures

ID	1
Museum_access	3395
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Tell el-Rataba
Context	Lower Egypt
Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.4
Width	16.3
Lengh	24.5

Catalouge/discription

Limestone rectangular offering table with a standard-shaped external spout structure. Contains a central rectangular basin with stairway leading to drainage canal surrounding central raised area and the spout canal. Iconography: 2 Hs vases, 6 round bread, (NB: sunken area = sacred lake or courtyard)
Orientation of Offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Limestone offering table, rectangular, with vases and loaves of bread depicted in relief. In the middle of the surface there is a rectangular depression for liquid offerings, sloping down to the edge of the table.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

British School of Archaeology in Egypt

ID	10
Museum_access	7205
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	18
Origin	El-Amarna
Context	Middle Egypt
Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	7.5
Width	53
Lengh	25

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a central sunken area (container) and two open-ended sunken areas on either side. No iconography. No orientation.
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table, made from a solid slab of stone with some of the lower surface cut away to lighten the weight and make it easier to lift and to enable it to stand more steadily on an uneven mud floor.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Egypt Exploration Fund. Ref: City of Akhenaten, I, p. 62, Nr. 10.

ID	11
Museum_access	9108
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	715-332 BC
Origin	Armant
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Limestone?
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	11.8
Width	40
Lengh	40

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone (sandstone?) offering table inscribed in sunken relief on all sides filled in with paint. Top surface has a drainage canal (square formation) and bottom has a deep hole – reused as door pivot? Iconography: Horus incorporated in inscriptions, 2 geese facing each other.
Orientation: towards centre
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table, inscribed with deeply cut hieroglyphs around the sides, and a few traces of a faintly cut signs on top. The bottom has a deep hole, as if for a pivot, near one corner.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

The Bucheum, p. 81 (register), pls. LII, LX.

ID	12
Museum_access	272.b
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	El-Lahun
Context	Fayum/Lower Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	11
Width	38
Lengh	34

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with sunken area containing a central Htp sign and other offerings in raised relief. Table also contains 2 rectangular basins with sloping edges, both with a small canal leading to a spout canal passing through an external spout structure. The table stands on four legs.
Iconography: central Htp sign, 2 Hs vases, 2 ribs (or meret sign = “chests of fabric”).
Orientation: towards spout
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table, with offerings carved in shallow relief on top.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Griffith, A.S. 1910

ID	13
Museum_access	9389
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	18
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	2. Fixed
Height	10.5
Width	25.5
Lengh	17

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering basin with sloping edges and inscriptions in sunken relief along the rim surface. External sloping edges and chisel marks present.
Orientation: no offerings
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table, rectangular, with a line of hieroglyphic inscription around edge. Small rectangular depression in surface, with sloping sides. Inscriptions: "An offering which the king gives, and Anubis on his mountain, […] foremost of the westerners, […] invocation of offerings every day at every festival […] the royal […] honoured before the great god."

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	14
Museum_access	6031
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	2575-2150
Origin	Tarkhan
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5
Width	23
Lengh	33.7

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with area containing offerings in sunken relief and a horizonal rectangular basin connected to a canal flowing through a spout structure. Iconography: Htp, 2 Hs vases with spouts, bovine leg, calf/bovine head. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Limestone offering table, rectangular, with a hollow depression, a run-off channel, and simply carved outlines of a bull's head, a calf or ox leg, a loaf of bread, and two jars.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

British School of Archaeology in Egypt. Heliopolis, pls. xxvi and xvi.

ID	15
Museum_access	5840
Object_type	Offering_basin, Offering_table
Time_period	Third Intermediate Period
Dynasty	23
Origin	El-Riqqa
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 2. Fixed
Height	9.1
Width	31
Lengh	32.8

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with incorporated rectangular offering basin. Table divided in basin and sunken area containing offerings in raised relief. External spout structure contains canal. Iconography: 2 Hs vases, 1 lotus? Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table, with a hollow depression on one side and two vases, carved in relief, on the other side.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

British School of Archaeology in Egypt.

ID	16
Museum_access	3396
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Tell el-Rataba
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Limestone porous
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 2. Fixed
Height	10.8
Width	24.5
Lengh	33.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with raised area surrounded by canal leading to an external spout structure. Surface contains a cartouche-shaped basin and a basin with a staircase and L-shaped canal. Iconography: cartouche, sacred lake, central relief. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table, rectangular, with two depressions for liquid offerings – one is cartouche-shaped, the other is rectangular and includes a flight of steps. Hieroglyphic inscription on sides. Square hollow on bottom, for fitting on a pillar.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

British School of Archaeology in Egypt

ID	17
Museum_access	4355
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	5
Origin	Giza
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Limestone, white
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 6. Fixed?
Height	9
Width	18
Lengh	29

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering basin with sloping internal and external edges. Rim contains hieroglyphs in sunken relief. Iconography: none. Orientation of offerings: none present
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table with a rectangular well, inscribed for a man named Nedjem and his son Sa-khent-ek. Hieroglyphic inscription incised around borders of table. Limestone offering basin with hieroglyphic text inscribed in sunken relief all around rim. The basin inside is not as deep as the table itself, about half way and its sides are sloped. The inside is filled with residue and white particles, and is heavily eroded in places, especially upper right side. Its sides are porous and contain black soil. Was originally smoothed over. The hieroglyphic text is written nicely around rim. The rim and basin are darker in colour compared to rest of table. Bottom is very smooth and is light in colour with original limestone colour present. The sides are course but lighter in colour and have not been smoothed over.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Gizeh & Rifeh, pl. VII D.

ID	21
Museum_access	633
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	18-19
Origin	Ghurab
Context	Fayum/Lower Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Black granite
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	26.5
Width	11
Lengh	25

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular black granite offering table with Htp-shaped external spout structure and a central sunken area containing offerings in raised relief. Rim contains hieroglyphic inscriptions. Iconography: Htp and mat, 2 round bread, bovine leg, head (?) meat lump (?) bunch of onions, basket of grapes, cucumber.
NB: double Htp sign. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Black granite offering-table, inscribed with a dedication for queen Tiye and her husband, king Amenhotep III. The surface is carved with offerings of food and drink, and there is a spout for libations.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Griffith, A.S. 1910; Petrie, " Illahun", pl. 24.7

ID	22
Museum_access	3792
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Esna
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Sandstone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.5
Width	19.4
Lengh	20.4

Catalouge/discription

Square sandstone offering table with central raised platform containing an inscription and surrounding drainage canal leading to a spout incorporated in table. Iconography: not present.
Orientation of inscriptions: towards spout

Catalogue: Sandstone offering-table with rectangular depression for liquid offerings. Rectangular compact offering table made of sandstone and intact. The spout is incorporated in the structure and there are signs scratched into the centre of the table. The table has two canals, one surrounding the central raised area with the engraved signs and on the internal spout structure. Both canals have a raised curved line within them, meaning that just the sides of the canals are grooved. The sides are very smooth, and the bottom is coarse with incorporated square indents.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Acquired: Mr. Jesse Hawroth

ID	25
Museum_access	1635
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	18
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Pink? Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	3.3
Width	13.1
Lengh	14

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief and an external spout structure containing a rectangular basin. Inscriptions present along right and bottom margins. Iconography: 2 Hs vases, 1 Htp, 2 round bread. Orientation of offerings: opposite spout
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table carved with representations of offerings, and a hieroglyphic inscription. Name of Hetepa?
Inscription: Hieroglyphic inscription, naming the owner as Hetep-ka (?)

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	32
Museum_access	E48
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Greco-Roman
Dynasty	?
Origin	Esna
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Garstang Museum
Material	Sandstone
Dimensions	2. Fixed, 4. Handheld
Height	5.5
Width	23.3
Lengh	23

Catalouge/discription

Square sandstone offering table with a raised central area containing a greek inscription and surrounded by a double canal leading to a spout canal incorporated into table. No iconography.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	33
Museum_access	E54
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Garstang Museum
Material	Sandstone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7
Width	26.3
Lengh	28

Catalouge/discription

Square sandstone offering table with a raised central area surrounded by a canal leading to a spout canal incoporated into table. The surface is covered in Greek inscriptions in sunken relief (varying depths).

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	34
Museum_access	E52
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Garstang Museum
Material	Sandstone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7
Width	23
Lengh	22.5

Catalouge/discription

Square sandstone offering table with a raised central area surrounded by a canal leading to a spout canal incoporated into table. The surface is covered in Greek (?) inscriptions scratched onto surface. No icnonography.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	35
Museum_access	E55
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Garstang Museum
Material	Sandstone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	8.8
Width	22
Lengh	21.5

Catalouge/discription

Square sandstone offering table with a central raised area surrounded by canal (buldging inside) leading to a spout canal incorporated onto the table. Surface covered in Greek (?) inscriptions scratched onto surface. No iconography.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	36
Museum_access	E57
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Garstang Museum
Material	Sandstone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	3.9
Width	23.2
Lengh	22.7

Catalouge/discription

Square sandstone offering table with central raised area surrounded by a canal incorporated onto table. Surface covered in Greek inscription (?) scratched onto surface. No iconography.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

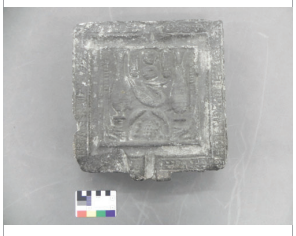
ID	39
Museum_access	E60
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Garstang Museum
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	8.2
Width	27.3
Lengh	28.7

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with central raised areas combining offerings in raised relief surrounded by canal leading to spout canal in external spout structure. The rim combines hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

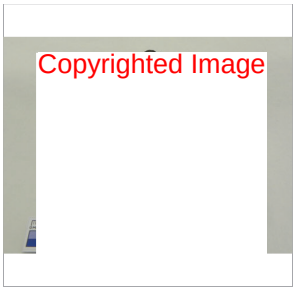
ID	41
Museum_access	ÄM 2749
Object_type	Amulet, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	664-332
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Bronze, Bronze (full cast)
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	3.9
Width	7
Lengh	6.3

Catalouge/discription

Square full cast bronze offering table amulet with two rings for pendant use and a raised Htp shaped area (table) with offerings and a surrounding canal leading to an external spout structure covered by a frog. At the opposite end is a figure balancing a tray over his head.
Opferpalette mit Opfernden und hockendem Frosch. "Die Haltung der Tiere ist unzweideutig; sie sind während der Paarung dargestellt. Dies entspricht der Bedeutung des Tieres in Ägypten, steht der Frosch doch für Fruchtbarkeit und Fülle. Besonders augenfällig wird dies in den kleinen bronzenen Opfertafeln, die sehr häufig neben den Opfergaben einen Frosch zeigen." Aus: Weiß, Katja, Ägyptische Tier- und Götterbronzen aus Unterägypten. Untersuchungen zu Typus, Ikonographie und Funktion sowie der Bedeutung innerhalb der Kulturkontakte zu Griechenland, ÄAT 81, Wiesbaden 2012, S. 344 Kurze Objektbeschreibung: lt. Inv.: "Opfertafel. Auf dem Rande hinten in der Mitte ein knieender, eine Schüßel mit Gaben auf dem Kopfe haltende Figur, auf den 4 Ecken niedrige Spitzen, auf dem Ausguß ein Frosch. An der Hinterseite 2 Oesen. Die l. vordere u. hintere Ecke abgebrochen."

Sample Picture



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Weiß, Katja, Ägyptische Tier- und Götterbronzen aus Unterägypten. Untersuchungen zu Typus, Ikonographie und Funktion sowie der Bedeutung innerhalb der Kulturkontakte zu Griechenland, Wiesbaden 2012; 81: ÄAT, Erw. S.: 344; Riederer, Josef, Die naturwissenschaftliche Untersuchung der Bronzen des Ägyptischen Museums Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, in: Berliner Beiträge zur Archäometrie, (1978), Bd. 3, S. 5-42, Erw. S.: 6-7, 41 Kat Nr : 483 Bem (Lit): [sic!] ÄM 2449 auf S 10; Ägyptische Bronzefiguren Mitteilungen aus der Ägyptischen Sammlung bearb v Roeder Günther, hrsg. v. Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Berlin, VEB Graphische Werkstätten, 1956, Abb. S.: Taf. 61c, Kat. Nr.: § 599c; Ägyptisches Museum Berlin, Östlicher Stülerbau am Schloss Charlottenburg (=sogenannter Gelber Katalog), bearb. v. Kaiser, Werner, Berlin 1967, Erw. S.: 81, Abb. S.: ja, Kat. Nr.: 818; Ausführliches Verzeichnis der Aegyptischen Altertümer und Gipsabgüsse, bearb. v. Erman, Adolf, hrsg. v. Generalverwaltung der Kgl. Museen zu Berlin, Berlin, W. Spemann, 1899, 2. Aufl., Erw. S.: 3

ID	44
Museum_access	ÄM 7849
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Early-Middle Apatanic
Dynasty	725-425
Origin	Sanam, Sudan
Context	Nubia

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	2.8
Width	26.5
Lengh	29.5

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery offering table with sunken area containing offerings in sunken relief with a canal and spout canal in an external spout structure. Iconography: four round bread, one Hs vase.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Kurze Objektbeschreibung: lt. Inv.:"Opfertafel aus Nilschlamm, roh geformt, aus 3 Teilen zusammengekittet. [Skizze]. - Griffith schreibt: Large rectangular bricked grave ext. 343 by 213, int. 270 by 150, D. c. 45. All walls same thickness, axis 302. Four sks. Heaped together, ext. heads to river (the three uppermost to S. W. corners) A at top young, L. C. 130. The lower sk. D to south had been covered with beadwork of short & small tubular beads with the usual colours of ring beads (7850). - Against S. wall, above arm of A, rough pottery table of offerings, hes vase between four circular cakes, L. with spont 29, W. 26. (7849) - In filling, rough stone table of offerings, 35 by 27, a loaf between two hes vases."

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Lohwasser, Angelika, Aspekte der napatanischen Gesellschaft. Archäologisches Inventar und funeräre Praxis im Friedhof von Sanam - Perspektiven einer kulturhistorischen Interpretation, Contributions to the Archaeology of Egypt, Nubia and the Levant, Ed. by Manfred Bietak Vol. I, Wien 2012 - 524; LXVII: ÖAW, Denkschriften der Gesamtakademie, Erw. S.: 81

ID	49
Museum_access	ÄM 17718
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	Elephantine
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Faience, green
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	2.1
Width	12.3
Lengh	13.5

Catalouge/discription

Fragment of a green faience coated offering table amulet (?). Has a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief leading to spout canal in external spout structure. Iconography: round bread, two lotus flowers, two cucumbers, two oval shaped objects (eggs? Bread?) Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: It. Inv.: "Opfertafel aus grüner Fayence. Eine Ecke ist weggebrochen. [Skizze]."

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Honroth, W. - Rubensohn, O. - Zucker, F., Bericht über die Ausgrabungen auf Elephantine in den Jahren 1906-1908, in: Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde, hrsg. v. G. Steindorff, ZÄS, (1909), Bd. 46, S. 14-61, Erw. S.: 34, Abb. S.: Abb. 11

ID	54
Museum_access	ÄM 1159
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	5 (2504-2347)
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Calcite alabaster
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	12
Width	59
Lengh	12

Catalouge/discription

Large calcite-alabaster offering table with a central raised circular plate, two raised Htp-shaped areas (one vertical, 1 square, horizontal) and four circular basins (two over each Htp sign). All raised areas contain hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: Htp signs, round bread. Orientation of offerings no spout present.
Catalogue: Opferplatter des Maacheru-Ptah lt. Inv.:"Opfertisch des [Name in Hieroglyphen wiedergegeben]; rechteckig. In der Mitte eine Scheibe mit Inschrift (ausführl. Titulatur des Toten); links 2 Schalen; darunter das Htp-Dj-nsw [Hieroglyphen wiedergegeben] Gebet; rechts gleichfalls 2 Schalen; darunter Sitzbild des Toten und eine 3 reihige Opferliste."

Sample Picture



Bibliography

RdÉ 22 (1970), S. 95 5 - ZÄS 27 (1889), S. 111 - S. Allam, Hathorkult (1963), S. 8 1 - JEA 57 (1971), S. 147 6 - R. Weill, Recherches Ire Dynastie I (1961), S. 209 1 - MDIK 14 (1956), S. 105, S. 109, Abb. 1 (nach S. 104); Aegyptische Inschriften aus den Königlichen Museen zu Berlin, 1. Band, Inschriften von der Ältesten Zeit bis zum Ende der Hyksoszeit, bearb. v. Roeder, Günther, hrsg. v. Generalverwaltung, Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, 1913, Erw. S.: 54-58; Ausführliches Verzeichnis der Aegyptischen Altertümer und Gipsabgüsse, bearb. v. Erman, Adolf, hrsg. v. Generalverwaltung der Kgl. Museen zu Berlin, Berlin, W. Spemann, 1899, 2. Aufl., Erw. S.: 64; Wenig, Steffen, Führer durch das Berliner Ägyptische Museum, hrsg. v. Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, , Erw. S.: 44; Faraón. El culto al sol en el Antiguo Egipto, hrsg. v. Pardo, Gabriela u. a., , Erw. S.: 97, Abb. S.: 97, Kat. Nr.: 61; Porter, Bertha & Moss, Rosalind L. B., Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Reliefs, and Paintings, Vol. III Memphis, Part 2 Saqqara to Dahshur, Oxford: Griffith Institute Ashmolean Museum, 1978, 2. Auflage, Erw. S.: 153; The Exhibition of Art Treasures of Ancient Egypt, , Erw. S.: 271, 294, Abb. S.: 166, 271, Kat. Nr.: 116.

ID	55
Museum_access	ÄM 31226
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	2119 - 1794
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	dense, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5.5
Width	40.5
Lengh	30

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with numerous interlinking rectangular basins linked via canals leading to an external spout structure containing two spouts and spout canals. At opposite end area two sunken areas containing a raised Htp sign with offerings. All margins contain hieroglyphs in sunken relief. Iconography: fowl, bovine leg, meat joints, round bread. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.

Catalogue: Opferplatte des Schemseuit. Inv.: "Opfertafel." -Vertiefungen für Libationen Literatur: MDIK 23 (1968), 160-162

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Ägyptisches Museum Berlin, Östlicher Stülerbau am Schloss Charlottenburg (=sogenannter Gelber Katalog), bearb. v. Kaiser, Werner, Berlin 1967, Erw. S.: 43-43, Abb. S.: ja, Kat. Nr.: 429.

ID	56
Museum_access	ÄM 32244
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	2119-1794
Origin	Sheik Abd el-Qurna (Thebes) Kiosk 1 - Thutmosis III
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 6. Fixed?
Height	8.5
Width	30
Lengh	35

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with sunken area containing large raised Htp sign flanked by two sloping edged rectangular basins each with a curved canal leading to an internal spout structure with a spout canal and large sloping edged rectangular basin with small drainage hole at external side.
Iconography: Htp. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Opferplatte
lt. Inv.: "Opferbecken."

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	57
Museum_access	ÄM 11574
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	2700-2170
Origin	Abusir
Context	Lower Egypt
Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Limestone, slightly porous, stained, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7
Width	14
Lengh	19

Catalouge/discription

Small rectangular limestone offering table with a Htp-shaped raised area and a rectangular basin. Outer rim contains hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: Htp sign.
Orientation of offerings: no spout
Catalogue: Opferplatte des Sefeget lt. Inv.: "Opfertafel der Sfgt. Inschrift:
[in Hieroglyphen wiedergegeben]."

Sample Picture



Bibliography

MIO 14, 1968, S. 200, Abb. 13 Taf. 7; Aegyptische Inschriften aus den Königlichen Museen zu Berlin, 1. Band, Inschriften von der Ältesten Zeit bis zum Ende der Hyksoszeit, bearb. v. Roeder, Günther, hrsg. v. Generalverwaltung, Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, 1913, Erw. S.: 65; Ausführliches Verzeichnis der Aegyptischen Altertümer und Gipsabgüsse, bearb. v. Erman, Adolf, hrsg. v. Generalverwaltung der Kgl. Museen zu Berlin, Berlin, W. Spemann 1899 2 Aufl Erw S : 66

ID	58
Museum_access	ÄM 11573
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	2700 - 2170
Origin	Abusir
Context	Lower Egypt
Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Limestone, yellowish brown
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	15
Width	11
Lengh	15

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering basin/table containing a sunken area with three basins: top rectangular basin partially divided into three compartments, and two square basins, with sloping edges. Table rim and central margin contain hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography present.
Orientation of offerings: none present.
Catalogue: Opferplatte der Nefer-hetepes. lt. Inv.: "Opfertafel der Nofr-Htps. Inschriften: e) [Inschrift in Hieroglyphen wiedergegeben]. a) [Inschrift in Hieroglyphen wiedergegeben]. Aus einem Grabe bei Abusir."

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Aegyptische Inschriften aus den Königlichen Museen zu Berlin, 1. Band, Inschriften von der Ältesten Zeit bis zum Ende der Hyksoszeit, bearb. v. Roeder, Günther, hrsg. v. Generalverwaltung, Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, 1913, Erw. S.: 66; Ausführliches Verzeichnis der Aegyptischen Altertümer und Gipsabgüsse, bearb. v. Erman, Adolf, hrsg. v. Generalverwaltung der Kgl. Museen zu Berlin, Berlin, W. Spemann, 1899, 2. Aufl., Erw. S.: 66

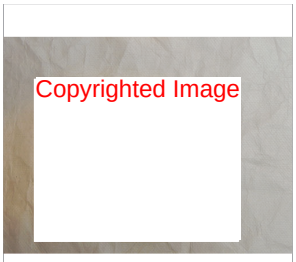
ID	59
Museum_access	ÄM 18850
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	Kafr el-Haram? (purchased here)
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	dense, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	2
Width	7.5
Lengh	7

Catalouge/discription

Small square limestone offering table amulet/model with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief and a central square basin. The reliefs create several sunken areas and central sunken area has a surrounding canal leading to an external spout structure. Iconography: two spouted Hs vases, bovine leg.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Bildhauermodell (Klainkunst/Modell) – Bildhauermodell. Opfertafel. (kein Bildhauermodell!!!) lt. Inv.: "Kleines Modell einer Opfertafel."

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	60
Museum_access	ÄM 17648
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	Abursir El-Meleq
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	dense, Limestone, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6
Width	27
Lengh	20.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief with a spout canal flowing through v-shaped spout structure. Iconography: two Hs vases, two round bread.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: lt. Inv.: "Opferstein der Form [Skizze]. - Vgl. Tgb. S. 65f."

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	61
Museum_access	ÄM 2269
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	dense, Greywacke
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 6. Fixed?
Height	7.9
Width	27.8
Lengh	27.1

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular greywackie offering table with a raised area containing offerings in raised relief. Contains a drainage canal and spout canal in external spout structure. inscriptions in sunken relief present on external sides and back. Iconography: nmst jar, two spouted Hs vases, Htp (including mat), four round bread (two with designs), two cucumbers/melons, two streams of water.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	62
Museum_access	ÄM 32181
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	2119-1794
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	dense, Limestone, yellow
Dimensions	2. Fixed, 4. Handheld
Height	4.3
Width	31.4
Lengh	26

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with raised Htp sign including reed mat containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Square basin on either side of bread. Iconography: Htp
Orientation of offerings: no spout present.
Catalogue: Opferplatte mit heiroglyphischer Inschrift lt. Inv.: "Opferbecken."

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	63
Museum_access	ÄM 17323
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Pitted, Sandstone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.3
Width	21.7
Lengh	19.6

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular sandstone offering table with a central square basin with remnants of two staircases and a central surrounding canal leading to external spout structure (broken). Iconography: sacred lake. Orientation of offerings: not present.
Catalogue: lt. Inv.:"Kleine Opfertafel aus Sandstein [Skizze]. Flach eingeritzte Linien. In der Mitte ein tieferes Loch. Der Ausguss bestossen."

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

ID	64
Museum_access	ÄM 71
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	2700-2170
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Flaky, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 6. Fixed?
Height	8
Width	54
Lengh	34.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with very worn raised Htp sign and reed mat containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. On either side of Htp sign are two rectangular basins. Iconography: Htp sign. Orientation of offerings: no spout
Catalogue: Opferplatte eines Sehen-eb lt. Inv.: "Opfertafel. - Rechteckig, mit 2 rechteckigen Vertiefungen. [Skizze] Oben 1 Horizontalzeile: [Inschrift]." Literatur: - ZÄS 88 (1962), S. 6 3

Sample Picture



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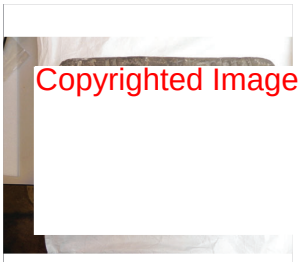
ID	65
Museum_access	ÄM 7725
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	2700-2170
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Flaky, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	8.5
Width	31.5
Lengh	18

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with raised Htp relief and a circular basin with ladle spout leading to a “stepped” rectangular basin. The rest of the table contains hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: Htp – sacred oils ladle. Orientation of offerings: none present.
Catalogue: Opferplatte des Oberbildhauers Njj. t. Inv.: "Opferstein des [Name in Hieroglyphen wiedergegeben], ihm geweiht von seinem Enkel [Name in Hieroglyphen wiedergegeben]." [Foto, Skizze mit 'Hinwies auf Inschriften und "leer"] Literatur: MIO 14 (1968), S. 200, Abb. 11, Tf. 7

Sample Picture



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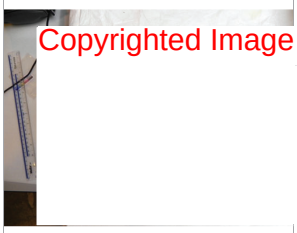
ID	66
Museum_access	ÄM 11464
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	2700-2170
Origin	Giza
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	brittle, brown, Limestone
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	11.5
Width	28.5
Lengh	18

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with two rectangular sloping-edged basins and a raised area with encircling Htp-shaped canal. Hieroglyphic inscriptions still present in sunken relief along the rim and central margin of table. Iconography: Htp. Orientation of offerings: no spout.
Catalogue: Opferplatte der Tjentit lt. Inv.: "Opfertafel einer [Name in Hieroglyphen wiedergegeben]. Inschrift roh." [Foto, Skizze]

Sample Picture



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ID	67
Museum_access	ÄM 11466
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	2700-2170
Origin	Giza
Context	Lower Egypt
Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Limestone white/dense, yellow
Dimensions	5. Uncertain
Height	13.5
Width	37
Lengh	25

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering basin/slab with two rectangular sloping-edged basins and hieroglyphs in sunken relief along the outer rim and central margin. No iconography. No spout.
Catalogue: Opferplatte des Nudmesi-djefa lt. Inv.: "Opfertafel Inschrift a) [Inschrift in Hieroglyphen wiedergegeben] b) [Inschrift in Hieroglyphen wiedergegeben]."

Sample Picture



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ID	68
Museum_access	ÄM 7721
Object_type	Offering_basin, Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	6 (2347-2216)
Origin	?
Context	
Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	dense, Limestone, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 6. Fixed?
Height	15.5
Width	49.5
Lengh	27

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering basin/table containing a “stepped” square basin and rectangular square basin with sloping internal edges. All margins contain hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief.
Iconography: none. No spout.
Catalogue: Opferplatte des Tjenti; lt. Inv.: "Opfertafel des [Inschrift in Hieroglyphen wiedergegeben]. Hinter dem Namen ein kleines Bild des Toten." [Foto; Skizze] MIO 14 (1968), S. 199 22; ZÄS 92 (1965), S. 46 8; E. Edel, Akazienhaus (1970), S. 33, S. 39; Orientalia 29 (1960), S. 187 1; JNES 18 (1959), S. 258

Sample Picture



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ID	69
Museum_access	ÄM 1201
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	2700-2170
Origin	Saqqara, Iriu-ka-Ptah Tomb
Context	Lower Egypt
Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Calcite alabaster
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	18
Width	60
Lengh	

Catalouge/discription

Large circular alabaster offering table with a raised rectangular area containing a raised circular plate, a central circular basin with a ladle-spout. On either side are four circular pits (eight in total) and at the bottom are two rectangular basins, all double-rimmed. Iconography: sacred oils, plate contains hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Orientation of offerings: no spout/offerings
Catalogue: lt. Inv.:"Runde Platte mit einer rechteckigen eingelegten Alabastertafel; auf letzterer u. a. eine runde Scheibe mit einer Verticalzeile: [Inschrift in Hieroglyphen wiedergegeben]. - Aus dem Grabe des [Name in Hieroglyphen wiedergegeben] in Saqqarah."

Sample Picture



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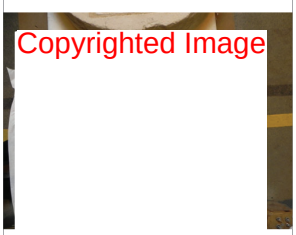
ID	70
Museum_access	ÄM 17038
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	664-322
Origin	Abusir (El-Meleq)
Context	Lower Egypt
Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	47
Width	51.5
Lengh	11

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with four rectangular double-rimmed basins with a central raised area and surrounding drainage canal and external spout structure. Inscriptions are present in sunken relief around the rim and central margin. Iconography: sunken – bovine leg and head, round bread, deceased person, Ba (soul), liquid offerings, ished tree. Catalogue: lt. Inv.: Opfertafel von Secheraam, der Priester von Herischef aus dem Massengrab der Harsophespriester in Abusir el Meleq. Darstellung: oben spendet der Sohn des Verstorbenen Wasser, unten zwei Wasserbecken, das eine mit Binsen (Südpflanzen), das andere mit Papyrus. Lt. Inv.: "Opfertafel des [Inschrift] mit Darstellungen und Inschriften. Oben spendet der Sohn des Verstorbenen seiner Seele Wasser, Unten zwei Wasserbecken, die eine mit Binsen (Südpflanzen), Beischrift [Inschrift], die andre mit Papyrus, Beischrift [Inschrift]. Zwischen beiden Opfergaben. Schriftzeichen rot - Tagebuch {III} S. 70f. Anhang S. 17. - vgl. Auch Grapow, Das 17. Kapitel des ägyptischen Totenbuches etc. S. 41 (Seen betr. Die TB 17,12 genannten Örtlichkeiten)."

Sample Picture



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ID	71
Museum_access	ÄM 17649
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	Abusir (El-Meleq)
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Flaky, Limestone, yellow
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	19
Width	45
Lengh	60

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief. External spout structure is v-shaped containing spout canal. Rim contains hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief.
Iconography: two Hs vases, round bread, tall bread? Htp? Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: lt. Inv.: "Opferstein mit hieroglyphischer Inschrift: [Skizze].

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	72
Museum_access	ÄM 17056
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	Abusir (El-Meleq) Mass grave of Harsaphes-priests – Chamber 6)
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	16.5
Width	46
Lengh	50.5

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a Htp sign with its reed mat covering the reset of the table surface. Contains a spout canal in v-shaped external spout structure. Iconography: Htp and reed mat, spouted Hs vases, two round bread.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: t. Inv.: "Opferstein aus Kalkstein. Etwas bestoßen. [Skizze]."

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	73
Museum_access	ÄM 1139
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Alabaster, Limestone, worn
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	24
Width	71.5
Lengh	68

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a central raised "stela"-shaped table in alabaster containing a circular raised plate, central ladle-shaped circular basin with spout leading to sloping-edged rectangular basin with four circular smaller basins on either side. The plate contains a line of inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: 9 sacred oils. Orientation of offerings: no offerings.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	74
Museum_access	UC 75646
Object_type	Offering_basin, Soul_house
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.9
Width	9.8
Lengh	20

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering basin shaped like a house since it consists of a square basin with a framed doorway on the external side. Also has an oblong rectangular sloping basin inclined towards a drainage hole leading to the deeper square basin. Iconography: house?
Orientation of offerings: none present.
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table with libation trough cut as one piece

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	75
Museum_access	UC 16581
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Coarse, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	2.6
Width	17.6
Lengh	13.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery model/amulet of an offering table with a central raised area containing two cartouche-shaped basins and offerings in raised relief. Area is surrounded by a drainage canal and at one end is a v-shaped spout structure. Iconography: two Hs vases, four round bread, two cartouches.
Orientation of offerings: opposite spout
Catalogue: Pottery offering table less spout which was connected by grooves with 2 oval tanks, 2 HES vases and row of loaves in relief. Mat impression on underside

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	76
Museum_access	UC 6662
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	El-Lahun (Fayum (governorate) Tomb N 17
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	dark, Wood
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	1.4
Width	6.5
Lengh	5.4

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular wooden offering table model/amulet with an external Htp-shaped spout structure and an area containing offerings in sunken/scratched relief. The model contains a hole in the centre – perhaps to be used as a pendant. Four indents are present at each corner on the other side.
Iconography: pyramid cakes? Reed mat?
Catalogue: Wooden model offering table with handle, yellow and white, 4 dowel holes below. From Lahun West Hill Tomb N17, the only burial equipped with wooden models at Lahun

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	77
Museum_access	UC 30653
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	30
Origin	Saqqara (H5-1556)
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Bronze (full cast)
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	2.6
Width	4.8
Lengh	5.9

Catalouge/discription

Square bronze offering table pendant with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief and an external spout structure covered by a frog figurine. At the opposite end is a seated figure and along the rim are several deities. Opposite spout end are two rings possibly for the table to be used as a pendant. Iconography: Hs vase, two round bread, two haloed baboons, two haloed cobras, two haloed cats, 1 frog, 1 seated figurine.
Catalogue: Bronze miniature offering table in the form of a htp sign with a hs base in the centre and a r' sign on either side. (cf Limestone offering table UC. 30642). Centre back is a kneeling man with head missing. On either side are two baboons, the one on right has a moon-disc; disc is missing on the left. Centre sides - on right a? cobra; missing on left. Front on either side and facing each other are two jackals. Extreme front a frog. Cf: Cast Bronze model offering tray - H5-1663 (3590) in Ashmolean (1971.125) has obelisks in middle on either side instead of Cobras. From Saqqara H5-1556.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

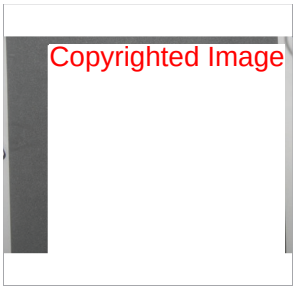
ID	78
Museum_access	UC 16571
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 6. Fixed?
Height	4.8
Width	18.9
Lengh	21.5

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a t-shaped sunken area containing a Htp sign in raised relief as well as a Hs vase. There are 4 rectangular basins interlinked via semi-covered canals and a central canal leading to an external spout structure. Iconography: Htp sign, Hs vase.
Catalogue: Limestone offering table with 4 tanks all connected with spout and HES vase (spouted) in relief against mound of flour (?) in HETEP sign

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

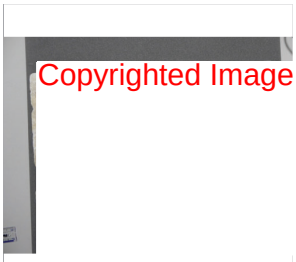
ID	79
Museum_access	UC 8578
Object_type	Offering_basin, Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	Late
Origin	Saqqara (Sacred Animal Necropolis, North Saqqara)
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	2. Fixed, 4. Handheld
Height	7
Width	36.5
Lengh	20.8

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table/basin composed of one horizontal double-rimmed rectangular basin, one vertical rectangular basin, two smaller rectangular basins, all with internal sloping edges. A line of hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief at the top rim. No iconography present.
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table with four basins, one long side on upper face inscribed in hieroglyphs with a title 'overseer of ..' and name Netjernefer. From the Sacred Animal Necropolis, North Saqqara, Egypt Exploration Society excavation

Sample Picture



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Egypt Exploration Society

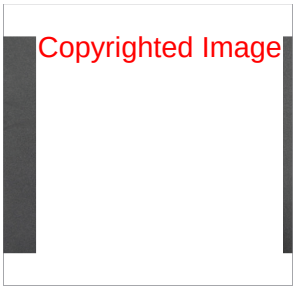
ID	80
Museum_access	UC 2242
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	18 (Amenhotep III)
Origin	Amarna
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Alabaster, restored with plasta
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	4.6
Width	26.2 (?)
Lengh	17.9 (?)

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular alabaster offering table, significantly restored containing four sloping-edged rectangular basins and a large area containing columns with hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography. No offerings.
Catalogue: Offering table; alabaster (calcite); bearing cartouches of Amenhotep III. Inscription on all 4 side surfaces and on half of top surface; the other half has 4 recesses

Sample Picture



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ID	81
Museum_access	UC 45749
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Schist
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	0.4
Width	7.2
Lengh	6.3

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular schist offering table model/amulet with a broken and missing external spout structure. Two small parallel canals, a drainage canal and offerings all scratched onto surface. Opposite the spout are two holes for offering table to be used as a pendant. Iconography: Hs vase, round bread, meat joints (ribs, lumps) Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Siltstone model offering-table, 2 holes drilled for suspension

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	82
Museum_access	UC 45750
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Schist
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	0.7
Width	9.7
Lengh	7.4

Catalouge/discription

Fragmented rectangular schist offering table model/amulet with a central area containing offerings in semi-raised relief. A spout may have been present at one end and two small holes at the other end for the table to be used as a pendant. Iconography: round bread, offering table, fowl (goose), two Hs vases, Htp sign and mat. Orientation of offerings: towards spout ?
Catalogue: Slitstone model offering-table, 2 holes for suspension.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	83
Museum_access	UC 45199
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	porous, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	1.7
Width	6.5
Lengh	7.2

Catalouge/discription

Square faience-coated offering table with central raised area with black painted offerings. The raised area is surrounded by a drainage canal leading to a spout canal in semi-incorporated spout structure. Iconography: four round bread. Orientation of Offerings: all.
Catalogue: Blue glazed faience offering table.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	84
Museum_access	UC 59108
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	30
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Bronze (full cast)
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	2.1
Width	5.5
Lengh	6.5

Catalouge/discription

Square bronze offering table amulet/model with rings at one end for it to be used as a pendant. Has a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief and central rectangular raised area. Along the rim are figurines such as gods and at the rings' end is a seated figure. Contains external spout structure covered by a frog figurine. Iconography: Hs vases or pyramid cakes (?), round bread, offerings table, two baboons, two falcons, frog, seated figure.
Catalogue: Bronze votive in form of rectangular offering table with dedicant kneeling at back, frog over spout at front, falcon on each front corner, baboon with disk on each rear corner, two suspension loops on rear edge.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

ID	98
Museum_access	UC 18418
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	11
Origin	El-Kab
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	finer coarseware, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7.5
Width	24.3
Lengh	29.7

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray with sunken area containing shrine area with seat and offering table. Sunken area has offerings and rectangular basin surrounded by postholes. Contains an external spout structure. Iconography: seat/throne, ox head, bovine leg, meat joints/cuts (ribs, tails?) Catalogue: Pink ware pottery offering tray rectangular with walled side and roof (missing) over stool and offering table. between this and tanks ox head and haunch and stand for (?2 jars missing); and on far side of tank 2 lots of leeks. Holes all round tank for pots to support awning.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Funeral Furniture of Egypt; Stone and Metal Vases. No. 60.

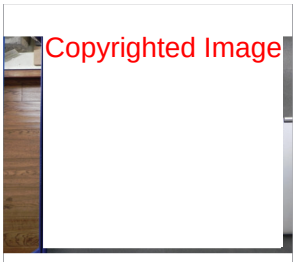
ID	101
Museum_access	UC 16585
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	El-Lahun
Context	Fayum/Lower Egypt

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	11.8
Width	26.5
Lengh	24

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with sunken area containing a large Htp sign in raised relief and two square basins with canals linking to a central spout canal in external spout structure. Canals are in a Y-formation. Iconography: Htp, may be ovarian/phallic representation.
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table with large mound of flour and 2 small rectangular tanks above connected by channel with spout.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

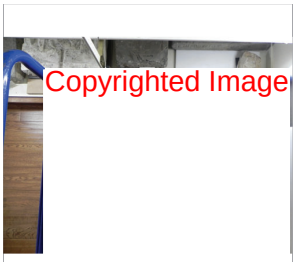
ID	102
Museum_access	UC 19658
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	5
Origin	Saqqara
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Flaky, Limestone, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 6. Fixed?
Height	10.4
Width	33
Lengh	26.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering basin with a rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. The main rectangular basin is inside a sunken area, which also contain an area with depiction of deceased and offering lists in sunken relief. No iconography present. No offerings present.
Catalogue: Limestone offering table, exhibiting rectangular basin with inscription detailing offering above and offering formula around rim. Inscribed for the Hm-ntr [k]hnty-s[h] Pr – ‘3 Nfr, -The barber, who was also funerary priest of Userkaf.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	103
Museum_access	UC 16573
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	El-Lahun
Context	Fayum/Lower Egypt

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 6. Fixed?
Height	9
Width	31.3
Lengh	39

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with sunken area containing raised Htp sign and two rectangular basins with canals linking to a central spout canal in an external spout structure. Canals are in a Y-formation. Iconography: Htp sign, phallic/ovarian representation?
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table with large offering in hetep sign and 2 tanks connected.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

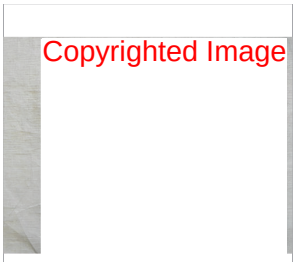
ID	112
Museum_access	EA53999
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Faience
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	2.4
Width	10.4
Lengh	13.1

Catalouge/discription

Square green faience coated offering table model/amulet with a pendant ring. Contains a sunken area with a raised circular structure at the centre. A canal follows the internal edges of the rim leading to an external spout structure. Iconography: round bread? offering table?
Catalogue: Green glazed composition model of an offering-table; pierced suspension-ring at the back.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

ID	113
Museum_access	EA64027
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Bronze
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	4.8
Width	8.5
Lengh	8.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular bronze offering table model/amulet with two pendant rings and a central sunken area containing two Hs vases with water streams and four round bread with a seated figure holding a vessel. Sunken area leads to an external spout structure covered by a frog figure. Iconography: four round bread, seated figure, two pouring Hs vases, one vessel, one frog. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Solid-cast copper alloy model offering-table, rectangular, with a kneeling figure at back, pouring from a jar over several loaves of bread, two vases in relief at sides, frog-figure at front above channel, and 2 suspension loops at back. Inscription Comment: Two lines of incised hieroglyphs reading 'Isis who gives life to bs-spd ? Daughter ? Of Pawenhatel, born of Neb-hwy'

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Exhibited: 2005-2006 Oct-Feb, Houston Museum of Natural Sciences, Mummy: The Inside Story 2006 7 Mar-6 Aug, Mobile (Alabama), Gulf Coast Exploreum Science Center, Mummy: The Inside Story 2006-2007 6 Oct-18 Feb, Tokyo, National Museum of Nature and Science, Mummy: The Inside Story 2007 17 Mar-17 Jun, Kobe City Museum, Mummy: The Inside Story 19th Nov 2011- 11 Mar 2012. Richmond, VA, Virginia museum of Fine Art. Mummy. The inside story. Mar - Oct 2012. Brisbane, Queensland Museum South Bank. Mummy: The Inside Story 2012/3, Nov-Apr, Mumbai, CSMVS, Mummy: The Inside Story 2013, Apr-Nov, Singapore, ArtScience Museum, Mummy: The Inside Story.

ID	114
Museum_access	EA66672
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Bronze (full cast)
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	3.6
Width	7.7
Lengh	9.2

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular bronze offering table model/amulet with two pendant rings and an external spout structure covered by a frog figure. Three figures are present each holding an offering table. At the centre is an offering table containing two Hs vases. Rest of the sunken area contains offerings. sides contain figurines of gods. Iconography: round bread, offering tables, figures, two obelisks, two baboons (Thoth), two falcons (Horus) – one missing, two jackals (Anubis?), two lions (Sekhment?), one frog (Kek), two Hs vases. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Solid-cast copper alloy model of a rectangular offering-table; kneeling figure at the back between 2 obelisks and flanked by 2 baboons; 2 kneeling figures at the sides flanked by falcons (1 missing), 2 couchant jackals, 2 lions, a frog and a spout; on the table, two hes vases with eight offering loaves and a vegetable or meat offering; one line of hieroglyphic inscription on underside.
Inscription Comment: Incised. 1 horizontal register, prayer to Isis.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Andrews, Amulets of Ancient Egypt (1994): p.94

ID	115
Museum_access	EA990
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	Asyut (Tomb 13A-Hog.)
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	British Museum
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	4.5
Width	26.4
Lengh	24.9

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a t-shaped sunken area containing a raised Htp sign all containing offerings in raised relief. Two spouted Hs vases in the centre pouring into a central faucet leading to a partially covered spout canal and external spout structure. Contains two sloping rectangular basins and one square sloping edged basin. Iconography: two bovine legs, one Htp sign, meat joint -ribs, calf head, fowl, roasted fowl, two pouring Hs vases. Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table; Hieroglyphic text.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Hölzl, R, HAB: Agyptische Opfertafeln und Kultbecken, p.36.

ID	116
Museum_access	EA414
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	2. Fixed
Height	8.4
Width	28.3
Lengh	20

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a sunken area containing a central Htp sign and offerings in raised relief and two rimmed rectangular basins. The sunken area is surrounded by inscriptions in sunken relief, also present on and beside Htp. External spout structure present. Iconography: ox head, Htp, bovine leg, two round bread, two spouted Hs vases. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table; two wells; representations of vessels and foodstuffs; Hieroglyphic text.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

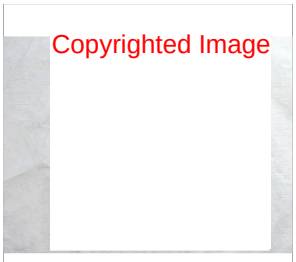
ID	117
Museum_access	EA65955
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	5
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	2. Fixed, 4. Handheld
Height	4.1
Width	27.3
Lengh	16.8

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table/basin containing a rectangular sunken area and two double-rimmed, sloping-edged rectangular basins. All rims contain inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography. No orientation – no offerings/spout
Catalogue: Limestone offering table of Ḥ3b-nsw: a simple offering-table with two deep depressions in the front for offerings and a shallow depressed panel behind. The texts, which are in fair, incised signs, contain a ḥtp-di-nsw formula on behalf of an official concerned with the Sun-Temple and the Pyramid of Userkaf. The reading of his name, which is written in two different forms is uncertain, possibly Ḥ3b-nsw. There has been some surface disintegration in the depressions. The back has been sawn off. No colour remains. Inscription Transliteration – Name of deceased : Ḥ3b-nsw; Named in text : Wsr-k3f. Inscription Translation: Named in text : Userkaf; Titles/epithets include : Official of the Sun-Temple and the Pyramid of Userkaf

Sample Picture



Bibliography

R. Hölzl, 'Ägyptische Opfertafeln und Kultbecken : Eine Form- und Funktionsanalyse für das Alte, Mittlere und Neue Reich' (Hildesheim, 2002), p. 18.
James, T G H, Hieroglyphic texts from Egyptian stelae, etc. Part 1, Part 1, London, BMP, 1961.

ID	118
Museum_access	EA65953
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	5
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 6. Fixed?
Height	6.4
Width	43.6
Lengh	22.6

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering basin with two rectangular sloping-edged basins with all rims covered with inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography present, no offering/spout.
Catalogue: Limestone offering table of Nyimat: a simple, rectangular offering-table with two shallow depressions for the receipt of offerings. The text around the edge, which is cut in a rough manner, contains a simple ḥtp-di-nsw formula for Nyimat, an official connected with the Sun-temple and Pyramid of Nyuserra. The bottom left-hand corner has been broken off and replaced. No colour remains. Incision comment: An incised ḥtp-di-nsw formula for Nyimat, name in inscription: Nyuserra

Sample Picture



Bibliography

R. Hölzl, 'Ägyptische Opfertafeln und Kultbecken : Eine Form- und Funktionsanalyse für das Alte, Mittlere und Neue Reich' (Hildesheim, 2002), p. 18.
James 1961 pl.22.

ID	119
Museum_access	EA29953
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	3-4
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Limestone, pink
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	1.8
Width	40.6 (dim)
Lengh	

Catalouge/discription

Circular pink limestone offering table with its base missing. No iconography present, no orientation – no spout/offerings.
Catalogue Top of a pink limestone offering-table, circular with a flat upper surface and rounded edges. The underside is smooth and flat, curving up steeply at the outer edge.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Spencer 1980 247

ID	121
Museum_access	EA413
Object_type	Offering_basin, Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	2. Fixed, 4. Handheld
Height	4.9
Width	31
Lengh	17.6

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table/basin containing two rectangular sloping-edged basins connected to a larger rectangular sloping-edged basin with an external drainage canal. One basin has a covered drainage hole, one canal. All rims contain inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography present – no orientation of offerings etc.
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table with three wells; Hieroglyphic text. Catalogue condition: fair.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	122
Museum_access	EA554
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Sandstone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7.4
Width	21
Lengh	24.9

Catalouge/discription

Square sandstone offering table with a central square basin containing four interlinking staircases. The rims are decorated with scratched markings. Has a canal leading down an external spout structure. Iconography: Isis palm? Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Sandstone offering-table; central square well with steps around the edge.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kuentz, BIFAO Supplement 81 (1981): 274, fig.41a

ID	123
Museum_access	EA420
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	19
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 6. Fixed?
Height	4.8
Width	37.3
Lengh	33.8

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief. The area is surrounded by a rim containing inscriptions in sunken relief and an opening or depression (canal). Iconography: onions, basket of grapes, joint, ribs, bread (sha), cake, grapes. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Limesotne offering-table; Hieroglyphic text.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Curator's comments: Holzl, R, HAB: Agyptische Opertafeln und Kultbecken, p.42

ID	124
Museum_access	EA417
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	dense, Limestone, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 6. Fixed?
Height	8.1
Width	36.8
Lengh	32

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with main surface covered by inscriptions with two rectangular basins linked by a wide canal and a long vertical canal leading through an external spout structure. Iconography: none. No orientation.
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table; two rectangular wells; hieroglyphic text.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

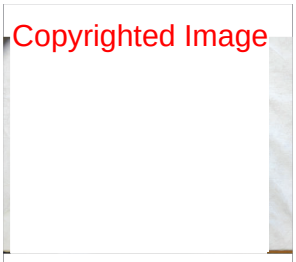
ID	125
Museum_access	EA68681
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Meriotic
Dynasty	?
Origin	Qasr Ibrim
Context	Nubia

Location	British Museum
Material	dark, Sandstone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	14.4
Width	27.5
Lengh	25.3

Catalouge/discription

Square sandstone offering table with inscriptions in scratched relief across surface and two cartouche-shaped basins with a raised rim in the centre and a rectangular basin linked to be a fanned out towards spout canal. Iconography: cartouches, fertility? Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Sandstone offering-table with two oval wells; Meroitic text on the upper surface.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

ID	126
Museum_access	EA1689
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	dense, Limestone, yellow
Dimensions	2. Fixed, 4. Handheld
Height	4.8
Width	36
Lengh	30.6

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a raised area containing figures in sunken relief. The area is surrounded by a canal leading through a spout canal in an external spout structure. the external sides of the table contain hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: Isis palm, water streams, Hs vases, two women, four round bread. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table; inscription round edge.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	127
Museum_access	EA704
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	9.3
Width	46.3
Lengh	33.2

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with two large horizontal rectangular sloping-edged basins and two similar vertical basins. The horizontal basins are linked by a canal and a vertical canal leading to an opening (spout is missing) and a T-shaped sunken area containing a Htp sign in raised relief. Inscriptions are present on either side. Iconography: Htp sign. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table; four wells; two lines of Hieroglyphic text.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	128
Museum_access	EA592
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	flecked, Granite
Dimensions	2. Fixed, 4. Handheld
Height	8.8
Width	45.5
Lengh	45.5

Catalouge/discription

Square granite offering table with a raised area surrounded by a drainage canal leading to a wider canal in an external spout structure. the area contains two small cartouche basins and an offering table with offerings in sunken relief. Iconography: offering table with “flowering reeds”, two Hs vases, two lotus flowers. Orientation of offerings: opposite spout.
Catalogue: Black granite offering-table; two depressions; representations of vessels and foodstuffs.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	129
Museum_access	EA422
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	18
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	dense, Limestone, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	11.5 (box height)
Width	38.3 (approx.)
Lengh	38 (approx.)

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a Htp-shaped external spout structure and rim containing hieroglyphic text in sunken relief. Table has a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief and a spout canal. Iconography: grapes, fowl, lotus flowers, round bread, figs, calf head, meat joint, spouted Hs vase, round bread, sha bread (pyramid cakes) Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table of May: the customary offerings of food and drink, carved in low relief, occupy the whole of the table, with the exception of a raised rim. On the rim are incised two inscriptions, beginning on either side of the spout and continuing in opposite directions to the middle of the front. There are small abrasions both on the raised rim and on the table itself, but some of the damage, notably that in the upper left-hand corner, must date from antiquity, because the inscription has been cut over it. There is no trace of paint.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Edwards 1939 pl.47

ID	130
Museum_access	EA1058
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 6. Fixed?
Height	15.2
Width	38.8
Lengh	37.4

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a raised area containing offerings in sunken relief. The area also contains a rectangular basin and at opposite end is a v-shaped external spout structure with two canals which are the ends of the surrounding drainage canal, as well as two engraved water streams.
Iconography: offering table with round bread? generic offerings? , two spouted Hs vases, two water streams. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Budge

ID	131
Museum_access	EA1179
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	6
Origin	Saqqara
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	British Museum
Material	Flaky, Limestone, yellow
Dimensions	7. Monumental?
Height	10.3
Width	38.2
Lengh	40.4

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with two raised-edged circular depressions and two double-rimmed, sloping-edged rectangular basins. At one end is a Htp sign with full mat in raised relief containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: Htp, two round bread? Orientation of offerings: no spout present.
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table of Seneb: the surface is approximately square and has two rectangular libation-depressions and two circular depressions with raised rims. Between the latter two is a figure of Seneb, an overseer of the storehouse. There is also a short incised offering-text in two lines. The figure and the text are cut in fairly good style. There has been some surface flaking due to the action of salt.

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image



Bibliography

The British Museum, 'A guide to the Egyptian galleries (Sculpture)' (London, 1909), p. 28; B. Portor & R. Moss, 'Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Reliefs and Paintings' III (2) (Oxford: Clarendon Press), 769; R. Holzl, 'Agyptische Ofertaflen und Kultbecken : Eine Form- und Funktionsanalyse fur das Alte, Mittlere und Neue Reich' (Hildesheim, 2002), p. 25, 70.

ID	132
Museum_access	EA590
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Limestone, porous, stained
Dimensions	7. Monumental?
Height	21.2
Width	58.2
Lengh	45

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a sunken area containing two spouted Hs vases and a central Htp sign in raised relief, flanked by two vertical sloping edged basins. Sunken area has a spout leading to two horizontal sloping-edged basins. Sunken area has a spout leading to two horizontal sloping edged basins and a canal in an external spout structure. Iconography: Htp, 2 spouted Hs vases. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Granite (?) offering-table; Hieroglyphic text.

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

ID	133
Museum_access	EA1259
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Black granite, pink
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 2. Fixed
Height	14.5
Width	75
Lengh	50.9

Catalouge/discription

Square black granite offering table with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief leading to a funnel-like spout canal in an external spout structure shaped like a Htp in raised relief. Inscriptions are present on the rim. Iconography: round bread, nmst jars, ox legs, fowl, fruit/veg, 2 Htp signs. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Black granite offering-table; border of Hieroglyphic text including cartouches of Amenirdis I and Kashta; representations of figures offering on the sides; also a black granite stand of pillar-like form; square base (chipped) Names in inscription: Kashta and Amenirdis I

Sample Picture



Bibliography

PM I Part 2: p.777

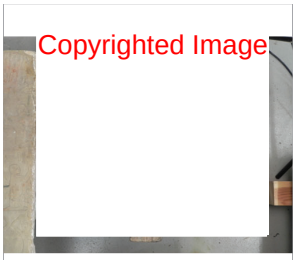
ID	134
Museum_access	EA610
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	26
Origin	Abydos
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	British Museum
Material	Red granite
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	30
Width	48.3
Lengh	57.3

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular red granite offering table with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief and a Htp sign with mat at the top. Two vertical Hs vases are present with streams of liquid flowing through external spout structure. A deep rectangular basin is present and inscriptions in sunken relief along the rim. Iconography: four round bread, Htp, two pouring Hs vases, bunch of grapes, two fowl. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Red granite offering-table; deep rectangular trough; incised Hieroglyphic text including cartouches of Amasis (Ahmose II)

Sample Picture



Bibliography

EEF

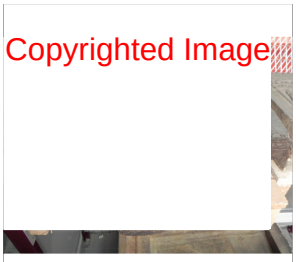
ID	135
Museum_access	EA1354
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Basalt, stained
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 3. Fitted
Height	14.1
Width	67.5
Lengh	62.7

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular basalt offering table with two deep large cartouche-shaped basins and central sunken area with a depiction of Hs vase and two round bread in raised relief. The external spout structure contains a deep canal and is askew. All external sides and rim contain hieroglyphic text, including rim of spout. Iconography: Hs vase, two round bread. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Basalt offering-table; two oblong troughs; incised hieroglyphic text.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	136
Museum_access	EA973
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	Asyut
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	British Museum
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	0.6
Width	34.7
Lengh	36.3 (recons.), 34.4 (without rec

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with sunken area containing two spouted Hs vases pouring out streams of liquid creating a central canal leading through an external spout structure partially reconstructed with plaster. The sunken area contains a Htp sign and several offerings in raised relief. The rim is covered with hieroglyphic text in sunken relief. Iconography: Htp, spouted Hs vases (pouring), two round bread, one bovine leg, calf head, pyramid cake or sha bread, lump? Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Limestone offering-table; hieroglyphic text. Named in inscription: Osiris and Anubis.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

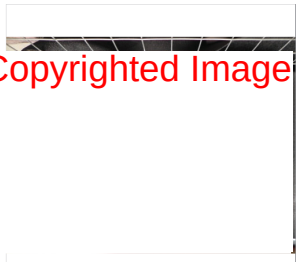
ID	137
Museum_access	EA135
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Berenike
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	British Museum
Material	Flaky, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 8. Fitted?
Height	11.7
Width	54.1
Lengh	37.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table/basin with central basin containing 6 interlinking staircases and four internal spouts and surrounding drainage canal and two canals leading from basin through two external spout structures which contain vases in raised relief on either side of spout canal. Centre of basin contains a hole and two rectangular shaped indents perhaps for insertion of structures. There are texts in sunken relief – greek at boom of basin. Iconography: four vases, sacred lake design.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Limestone offering table with steps

Sample Picture



Bibliography

PM VII, p.327.

ID	138
Museum_access	EA1050
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period, Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Akhmim
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	British Museum
Material	Sandstone
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	1.5 (with artificial base) 5.8
Width	46.1
Lengh	46.1

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular sandstone offering table with three separate sunken areas containing a Htp sign and other offerings. Each compartment has an internal spout leading to a large horizontal basin across the top. There is an external spout structure containing a canal which leads from the basin and out of the spout end. Iconography: 3 Htp, 3 Hs vases, 3 joints, 2 round bread. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Sandstone offering-table.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Budge

ID	139
Museum_access	D2048
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Musei Vaticani - Museo Gregoriano Egizio
Material	Sandstone, stained, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.6
Width	16.7
Lengh	18.7

Catalouge/discription

Sandstone offering table with two vertical rectangular basins inside a central raised area surrounded by a drainage canal leading through an external spout structure with spout canal. No iconography.
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta

Sample Picture



Bibliography

dalla collezione Flinders Petrie, 1913

ID	140
Museum_access	D2047
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Musei Vaticani - Museo Gregoriano Egizio
Material	Grey granite
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.4
Width	24
Lengh	19.8

Catalouge/discription

Granite offering table with very worn surface. Offerings are depicted in raised relief in a central sunken area. The table also has an external spout structure containing a spout canal and bottom basin/canal – canals in T-shaped formation. Iconography: Htp, 2 decorated round bread, two incensors (dwj vessel), central bovine leg. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	142
Museum_access	MV38712
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	2649-2030
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Musei Vaticani - Museo Gregoriano Egizio
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.2
Width	17
Lengh	23

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering table with two vertical rectangular basins in what may have been a sunken area surrounded by a drainage canal. No iconography.
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta in terracotta di forma approssimativamente subica. Presenta al centro due vasche atte a contenere le offerte liquide da presentare al defunto, generalmente consistenti in latte e vino. La tavola estremamente semplice e anza alcuna pretes.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Inedito e localita ignota. Bosticco S. "Un gruppo di oggetti egiziani entrati nel Museo Egizio Gregoriano, provenienti dall'Academia Americana di Roma", in Rediconti della Pontifica Academia Romana di Archeologia, 22-24, 1950, pp. 25-35, con sei tavole.

ID	144
Museum_access	D6746
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	1450-1000
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Musei Vaticani - Museo Gregoriano Egizio
Material	Flaky, Limestone, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6
Width	28.6
Lengh	29

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a central sunken area containing two shallow rectangular basins and a pointed Htp sign in raised relief and a thin central canal flowing through it. It has an external spout structure and spout canal. Hieroglyphic inscriptions are present in sunken relief along rim. Iconography: Htp Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Tavola di offerta in pietra di forma parallelepipeda. Presenta su uno dei due lati lunghi, al centro, il beccuccio di scolo per le offerte consistenti in liquidi. Due vaschette a base rettanguolare (7,5x4,5) si ricavano nella superficie superiore. Inscrizioni: Lungo I bordi una fila di geroglifici molto rozzi e non ben leggibili dovevano riprodurre la formula di offerte tradizionale.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

A Amenta, BollMusPont XXVII, 2010, p. 326.

ID	145
Museum_access	D6767
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	2649-2150
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Musei Vaticani - Museo Gregoriano Egizio
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	12.5
Width	33.1
Lengh	30.1

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table divided into two parts: one a sunken area with offerings in raised relief and a small external spout structure with a spout canal. Left side has a large rectangular basin. Iconography: two Hs vases, a t-shaped bread and a round bread as well as a vessel standing on reed mat (mat with no Htp!). Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta in pietra calcarea. Rappresentazione di una stuoia htp e due vasi hz per offerte. Su uno dei lati lunghi un beccuccio permetteva lo scolo delle offerte consistenti in liquidi (in genere acqua e vino). Una vasca e ricavata nella meta destra della tavola. Semplice per la sua realizzazione questo tipo di tavola di offerta era collocata di fronte alla statua del defunto.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

A Amenta, BollMusPont XXVII, 2010, p. 326

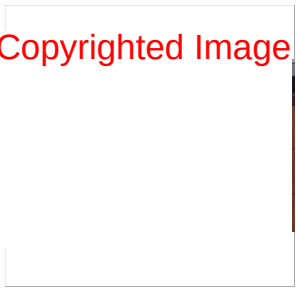
ID	146
Museum_access	22759
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Musei Vaticani - Museo Gregoriano Egizio
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	29.7
Width	89.3
Lengh	53.3

Catalouge/discription

Limestone offering table with a central sunken area containing numerous offerings in raised relief including a central Htp sign and reed mat. At one end are four circular basins, following outer shapes of columns along the external side. A large protruding Htp sign is present which may be an external spout structure with no canal. Hieroglyphic inscriptions are present along the rim of the sunken area.
Iconography: 2 Htp (1 with mat), 4 round bread, 2 nmst jars, 4 columns/djed pillars. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Botti

ID	147
Museum_access	22761
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	18 Thutmosis III
Origin	Thebes
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Musei Vaticani - Museo Gregoriano Egizio
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7.5
Width	38.8
Lengh	32.5

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a sunken area containing offerings in sunken relief including a Htp sign with reed mat. The sunken area leads to a spout canal inside a rounded (Htp-shaped?) external spout structure. Hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief are present all along the rim. Iconography: Reed mat, 1 Htp?, round bread (centre), two cone-shaped? Bread (sha), vegetables – melon (left), one fowl (top left), 2 t-shaped bread? Calf head (top centre), bovine leg (top right), rack of ribs (top right) Orientation of offerings: opposite spout.
Catalogue: Offering table of the scribe Djehwtymes.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Marucchi O., “Gli antichi oggetti egiziani inviati in dono al Sommo Pontefice Leone XIII da SAR il Khedive d’Egitto. Memoria di Orazio Marucchi”, in Bessarione V, 1901, serie II, vol. IX, fasc. 54-55.

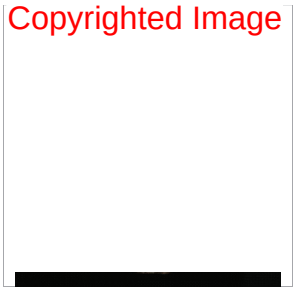
ID	148
Museum_access	22762
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Musei Vaticani - Museo Gregoriano Egizio
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	9.4
Width	33
Lengh	34.1

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a sunken area containing two cartouche-shaped basins and a central Hs vase in raised relief. There is an internal spout structure with canal leading to the surrounding drainage canal. The table has an external spout structure and spout canal. Iconography: Hs vase, cartouches Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

ID	149
Museum_access	22760
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	
Context	`

Location	Musei Vaticani - Museo Gregoriano Egizio
Material	Flaky, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5.4
Width	62.5
Lengh	23.8

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a sunken area containing a Htp sign with reed mat and two round bread in raised relief. Top end has six equal square sloping-edged basins. Iconography: Htp with mat, 2 round bread. Orientation of offerings: no spout present.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Marucchi O., "Gli antichi oggetti egiziani inviati in dono al Sommo Pontefice Leone XIII da SAR il Khedive d'Egitto. Memoria di Orazio Marucchi", in Bessarione V, 1901, serie II, vol. IX, fasc. 54-55.

ID	150
Museum_access	1799
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Third Intermediate Period
Dynasty	26
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Firenze
Material	Grey granite?
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 3. Fitted
Height	17.5
Width	57.3
Lengh	58.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular granite offering table with a sunken area containing a circular basin and two round bread on a reed mat in raised relief. There is a small canal leading from the basin and through a "Htp-shaped" external spout structure. The rim is covered with hieroglyphic text in sunken relief. Iconography: 2 round bread (1 decorated), Reed mat, 1 Htp, Nmst jar – basin.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Schiaparelli 1887, p. 433 N. 1683

ID	151
Museum_access	6417
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Third Intermediate Period
Dynasty	23?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Firenze
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	4.3 (glued onto base)
Width	9.1 (fragmented)
Lengh	12

Catalouge/discription

Fragment of a rectangular limestone offering table with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a Htp sign and reed mat. Remnants of a Htp-shaped external spout structure and spout canal still visible. Iconography: two fowl (live - bottom centre) holding or near two bunches of grapes?, Htp sign on reed mat (2 total), beer jar, round bread, bovine leg (right), meat object (right). Orientation of offerings: towards spout.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	153
Museum_access	8644
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Firenze
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7.5
Width	41.5
Lengh	30.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief leading to a “fan-shaped” external spout structure and spout canal. Iconography: 1 fowl, Hs vases/vessels either side, two round bread, lotus flower (bottom left) and a pine cone or grapes (bottom rights) as well as a bundle of vegetation and t-shaped bread, onions, cucumbers Orientation of offerings: towards spout.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

CIANFERONI, 2005, P.102, N.10, GUIDOTTI, 2011, P.100, N. 58

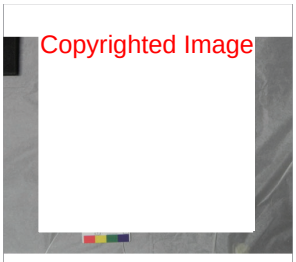
ID	154
Museum_access	6412
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Greco-Roman
Dynasty	III-IV Sec DC
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Firenze
Material	Limestone?
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.9
Width	21.2
Lengh	21.6

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a central sunken area containing offerings in raised relief. Table contains a raised rim and an external spout structure with spout canal. Iconography: Hs vase (centre), 5 round bread Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Sample Picture



Bibliography

SCHIAPARELLI 1887, P.527 N.1823

ID	155
Museum_access	7607
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	18 (1550-1525)
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Firenze
Material	Black granite
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	7.3
Width	31
Lengh	33

Catalouge/discription

Black granite square offering table with central sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a Htp sign with decorated reed mat. A thin spout canal leads to a v-shaped external spout structure. Hieroglyphic inscriptions are present along the rim. Iconography: Htp sign with reed mat (centre), two vases (beer), six round bread, fowl (bottom left) ox leg (bottom centre) and ox head (bottom right) Orientation of offerings: towards spout.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

DA VIDA A' MORTE 2014, P. 67, N. 27; PELLEGRINI, RECUEIL XX, P.99 N.34

ID	156
Museum_access	8644
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Firenze
Material	Limestone, stained, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7
Width	28.5
Lengh	28.1

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief leading to a "fan-shaped" external spout structure and spout canal. Iconography: 1 fowl, Hs vases/vessels either side, two round bread, lotus flower (bottom left) and a pine cone or grapes (bottom rights) as well as a bundle of vegetation and t-shaped bread, onions, cucumbers Orientation of offerings: towards spout.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

CIANFERONI, 2005, P.102, N.10 GUIDOTTI, 2011, P.100, N. 58

ID	157
Museum_access	6418
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Firenze
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	9.8
Width	29.8
Lengh	36.1

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including interlinking streams of liquid flowing from vessels and through spout canal. The table contains an external spout structure and spout canal. Iconography: two spouted Hs vases, central vessel, four streams of liquid. – vessel for opening of mouth ceremony. Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	158
Museum_access	C1753
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	17-20 (1539-1077)
Origin	Thebes necropolis?
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Sandstone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	9.8
Width	41.4
Lengh	35.1

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular sandstone offering table with a top sunken area containing offerings in raised relief and a v-shaped, rectangular sloping edged basin containing a Htp sign in raised relief. The table contains a spout canal leading from the basin through a Htp-shaped external spout structure. The basin also contains a drainage hole. Hieroglyphic insciptions are present along the rim as well as on the external sides of the table painted in various pigments still present. Iconography: three Htp signs, two Hs vases, three round bread (left), rib joint (left) two sha bread (left, centre), two baskets of bread (centre), vegetables (right), cake. Orientation of offerings: opposite spout.
Catalogue: Tavlola d'offerta rettanguola in arenaria, con il "gocciolatoio" a forma di pane evidente richiamo al geroglufico hetepl. Una cornice di geroglifici corro lungo tre lati della tavola. Al suo interno la tavola e divisa in due aprti: in una sono raffigurati vari tipi di offerte, mentre l'altra e costiuita da una "vasca" a sexione triangolare. Su di essa sporge un'altra forma di pane livellata al ripiano con le offerte. Tra le offerte ci contano vasi, pani, cesti di frutta, verdure e focace. Le inscrizioni dono due: iniziano a meta del lato lungo della cornice e corrono in direzioni opposte sui laterali. Altre due iscrizioni, che conservano tracce di colore, sono incise sui quattro fianchi della tavola. Esse contengono una formula d'offerta a Osiri, da parte del sacerdote uab Niya (Nj).
Stato di conservazione: Scheggiatoura sul lato lungo anteriore (superiore).

Sample Picture



Bibliography

2012 intervento di pulizia e consolidamneto Doneux e Soci

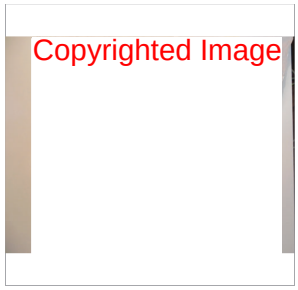
ID	159
Museum_access	S02047/02
Object_type	Offering_basin, Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	6 (2330-2190)
Origin	Giza
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	12.2
Width	22.8
Lengh	41.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table/basin with rounded off top and square sloping-edged basin surrounded by raised rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	164
Museum_access	C1755
Object_type	Offering_basin, Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	19-20 (1292-1070)
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Quartzite
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	27.5
Width	42
Lengh	39.5

Catalouge/discription

Block-shaped quartzite offering basin with a central circular basin with a spout opening via a v-shaped canal. Hieroglyphic inscriptions are present on all sides as a single row. At spout side are two kneeling male figures with arms raised in adoration. Iconography: two male figures. Orientation of offerings: no offerings present.
Catalogue: Parallelopipedo a base quadrata; nella facia superior un incavo esagonale con canalicolo di scarico; la facia sotto il canalicolo e decorate con figure e iscrizioni; le alter recano una linea di inscrizioni. Nell'incavo pote rtovare posto un vaso. L'acqua da libagione defluente dal canale danneggio parte dell'iscrizione sottostante. Sul fianco anteriore due figure dal titolare sono affrontate; una colonna di scrittura e incisa davanti a ciascuna. Le figure mostrano il titolare inginocchiato, con le braccia levate in atto di adorazione. Il testo riporta una formula d'offerta a Isi da parte dellp scriba regio, ufficiale dell'esercito e comandante degli arcieri Ramessenakht.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Berlandini, Jocelyne, Varia memphitica III, BIFAO, 79, 1979, p. 253-254; Brugsch, Heinrich, Thesaurus Inscriptionum Aegyptiacarum altaegyptische Inschriften, Graz, 1968, p. 1427, (n. 20); Chevereau, Pierre-Marie, Prosopographie des cadres militaires égyptiens du nouvel empire, -, Mistral Photo, Paris, 1994, p. 23; Davies, Benedict G., Ramesside Inscriptions: translated and annotated, notes and comments vol. 3, Ramesses 2., his Contemporaries, Wiley-Blackwell, Chichester, 2013, pp. 167, 614; Fabretti, A., Rossi, A., Lanzone, R.V., Regio Museo di Torino. Antichità Egizie, Stamperia Reale, Torino, 1882, p. 203; Habachi, Labib, Tavole d'offerta, are e bacili da libagione, n. 22001-22067, Torino, 1977, n. 22055; Habachi, Labib, Tavole d'offerta, are e bacili da libagione, n. 22001-22067, Edizioni d'Arte Fratelli Pozzo, Torino, 1977, CGT 22052, pp. 60-62, (p. 151); Kitchen, Kenneth A., Ramesside Inscriptions: historical and biographical, vol. 3., Blackwell, Oxford, 1980, p. 848; Kitchen, Kenneth A., Ramesside Inscriptions: historical and biographical, vol. 7., Blackwell, Oxford, 1989, p. 115; Kitchen, Kenneth A., Ramesside inscriptions translated and annotated, (A) translations 3.: Ramesses II, his contemporaries, Blackwell, Oxford, 2000, pp. 566-567; Orcurti, Pier Camillo, Catalogo illustrato dei monumenti egizi del R. Museo Egizio di Torino, Torino, 1855, p. 82, (n. 34); Schiaparelli, Ernesto, Inventario manoscritto, n. 1755; Wiedemann, Alfred, Geschichte von Alt-Ägypten, -, Vereinsbuchhandlung, Calw - Stuttgart, 1891, p. 510

ID	165
Museum_access	S01873
Object_type	Offering_basin, Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	3-6 (2680-2140)
Origin	Giza
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	11.5
Width	30
Lengh	18

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering basin with a double rimmed and sloping-edged basin. The basin has a rim which is painted black with hieroglyphic inscriptions, left white and in sunken relief. External sides are sloping inwards. No iconography.
Catalogue: Bacile rettangolare con incavo a due livelli e con tre iscrizioni sull'orlo, in cui compare il nome del direttore dal magazzino Mereru.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	166
Museum_access	1754
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	17-20 (1550-1070)
Origin	Deir el-Medina?
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	25
Width	21
Lengh	18

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular (?) limestone offering table with Htp-shaped spout structure incorporated into a main structure which is along a cone-shaped base. Rim and all sides of the base are covered in hieroglyphs. The centre of the table has a sunken area containing offerings in sunken relief. Iconography: figs (centre), vessel (centre) two melons, vegetation, sha bread, cakes, SIDES OF TABLE: religious texts (offering lists) (left), two men pouring liquid from vessels (top), Isis palm, two women holding lotus plants (spout side). NB – phallic spout Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta scolpita a bassorilievo su un blocco di forma pentangolare. Sul piano d'appoggio e realizzata una tavola d'offerta con raffigurate, in bassorilievo, le varie offerte. Su tutto il bordo corre una riga di geroglifici con proscinemi alla dea Mertseger e a Osiri. Una seconda colonna di geroglifici corre parallela al alto lungo anteriore della tavola. Sulle facce laterali il defunto (a sinistra) e la moglie (a destra) sono raffigurati seduti, lui di fronte a delle offerte (sotto cinque colonne di geroglifici) e lei dinanzi ad una tavola ricolma di offerte (sotto cinque colonne di geroglifici)l. Un figlio e raffigurato due volte sul retro nell'atto di compoere una libagione. Le due immagini speculari sono separate da una colonna di geroglifici. Una linea di geroglifici, con proghiere ad Osiri, Anubi e Hathor, corre parallela all'orlo superiore.

Sample Picture



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ID	167
Museum_access	1751
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	25-31 (722-332)
Origin	Memphis?
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Granodiorite
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	60
Width	
Lengh	

Catalouge/discription

Large circular granodiorite offering table with a concave surface containing 15 canals in sunken/scratched in relief and a central circular depression. The sides of the table are covered in hieroglyphic inscriptions in columns with depictions of offering bearers, gods, and the deceased. Iconography: gods, deceased, offering bearers – libations Orientation of offerings – none present. Catalogue: Tavola per offerte di forma cilindrica trasformata in macina; nella parte superior preesnta una serie di scanalature concentriche e un foro centrale per l'inserimento del palo che sosteneva la ruota. La fascia circolare esterna contiene quattro scene identiche composte da testo geroglifico e figure, che rappresentano un sovrano della XXX dinastia che sorregge un incensiere, accompagnato da un fanciullo nell'atto di versare acrua da un vaso. Entrambi fanno offerte alle divinita I cui nomi sono riportati nelle colonne di geroglifici che separano le scene. I cartelli reali contengono il nome di Nectanebo II. Stato conservazione: Manca una porzione di della facciata laterale. I geroglifici risultano difficilmente leggibili.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

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ID	168
Museum_access	S18154
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	19 Ramses II (1279 – 1213)
Origin	Deir el-Medina
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	dense, Limestone, yellowish red
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5
Width	24.7
Lengh	33.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a central sunken area containing depictions of offerings in sunken relief including a central Hs vase. The table has an incorporated Htp-shaped spout structure with a thin spout canal. The surrounding raised rim as well as the area on either side of spout contain hieroglyphic inscriptions in raised relief. Iconography: four decorated round bread, Hs vase (centre), meat joint (right), onions, figs (left, all), phallic spout – fertility. Orientation of offerings: towards spout. Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta in calcare di forma rettangolare con una parte anteriore arrotondata che incorpora il beccuccio. Due iscrizioni geroglifiche corrono lungo una fascia in rilievo che incornicia la tavola vera e propria: esse hanno inizio a meta del lato superiore (separate dall'incisione del condotto di scolo), proseguendo dui lati e terminano nel lato inferiore. Altre due brevi iscrzioni gerolifiche sono inscise ai lati del beccuccio, che e ralizzato in forma di pane per richiamare il segno del geroglifico hetep. All'interno della cornice il piano reca incise delle raffigurazioni di offerte: al centro un grande vaso con tappo, circondato da focacce rotonde ed ovali, fichi, melograni ed alcune verdure. Testo di destra: "Il re dia offerte ad Anubi, preposto alla cappella divina, che e sulla montagna, Signore della necropoli, affinche egli dia ogni cosa buona e pura al ka del disegnatore Ipuy, sua madre, Mutnebet" Testo di sinistra: "Il re dia offerte al Osiri, il Capo Unnefer, Re dei viventi affinche dia ogni cosa buona…" Iscrizione sul lato destro: "Il padre suo, il disegnatore Rahotep" Iscrizione sul lato sinistro: "Lasorella dua Mutemheb"

Sample Picture



Bibliography

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ID	169
Museum_access	S12309
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Third Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Gebelein
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	porous, Sandstone, stained
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	13.2
Width	34
Lengh	42.8

Catalouge/discription

Circular sandstone offering basin with a rectangular extension at one side containing depiction of the bust of a man with outstretched arms and a crocodile in raised relief. A very small rectangular basin is positioned in front of the crocodile figure. Iconography: deceased, crocodile. Orientation of offerings: towards basin.
Catalogue: Bacile rotondo anepigrafe dotato di una appendices u cui e scolpito, a bassorilievo, il busto di un uomo, rovolto verso l'incavo e con le braccia appoggiate all'orlo (quasi fosse prostrato in preghiera). Accanto all'uomo e raffigurato un piccolo coccodrillo rappresentato, in atto di bere davanti ad un piccolo bacino rettangolare.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	170
Museum_access	S19096
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Limestone, porous, stained
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6
Width	20.5
Lengh	13.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular offering table with a raised area containing two niche/cartouche/Htp-shaped basins surrounded by a closed canal and central separating canal. Iconography: cartouche or Htp Orientation of offerings: no spout present
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta bipartite; linea incisa al margine

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	171
Museum_access	S09178
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Asyut
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	8.5
Width	33.5
Lengh	37

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a sunken area containing a large Htp sign in raised relief with offerings in sunken relief. Two rectangular basins are present, linked together by two canals in v-shaped formation joining a central canal and a larger rectangular basin. The table has an external spout structure and a spout canal. Hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief are present along the rim. Iconography: two pouring Hs vases, sha bread, Htp, two meat lumps, two bovine legs (centre), fowl
(centre) Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta quadrangolare; al centro sono raffigurate, incise, due brocche la cui acqua purifica le offerte sottostanti; sui tre dei lati sono incise I geroglifici con il nome e gli epiteti del defunto.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	181
Museum_access	S09176
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12-13
Origin	Asyut
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6
Width	24
Lengh	27.5

Catalouge/discription

Limestone offering table containing a t-shaped sunken area with a Htp-sign in raised relief. On either side are two sloping-edged rectangular basins. The sunken area has an internal spout structure leading to a rectangular sloping edged basin and spout canal flowing through an external spout structure. hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief are present along the raised rim of the table. Iconography: Htp, irrigation fields. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta quadrata con formula dedicatoria ad Anubi e Osiride.

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

ID	182
Museum_access	S09175
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12-13
Origin	Asyut
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	dense, Limestone, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7
Width	26.3
Lengh	34.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a sunken area containing offerings in sunken relief including a central Htp sign and reed mat. The table also contain a rectangular basin as well as a thin spout canal inside a v-shaped external spout structure. Hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief are present inside the sunken area. Iconography: Htp and reed mat (centre), two spouted Hs vases with streams of liquids, round bread (centre). Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta quadrangolare con beccuccio versatoio collegato ad un incavo rettangolare riservato nel piano. La decorazione, incisa sul piano ribassato, reca, poste sul segno "hetep", due brocche e una focaccia circolare. L'inscrizione disposta specularmente su due lati, intorno alla decorazione, riporta la formula dell'offerta agli dei Anubi e Osiride, da parte di Meret, figlia di Idi.

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

ID	183
Museum_access	S09177
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	7-9
Origin	Asyut
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	dark, dense, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5
Width	41.2
Lengh	37

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a t-shaped sunken area containing a Htp sign in raised relief. The table contains five rectangular basins all interlinked by small canals (four in total). Two canals are partially covered by the rims of the basins. The table contains a spout canal inside an external spout structure. Iconography: Htp sign, irrigation fields. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta rettangolare con becco versatoio; il piano present ail segno Htp e cinque bacini rettangolari disposti ad U, comunicati attraverso una canalina.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	184
Museum_access	C1759
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Limestone, stained, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	14
Width	46.3
Lengh	37.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a central Htp attached to a raised reed mat area. The sunken area leads to an internal spout structure with spout canal and a rectangular sloping edged basin, semi- divided by spout. Iconography: Htp and mat (centre), Spouted Hs vase (right) two round bread (right) cone shaped cake/bread (left) bovine leg (left) ribs (left) Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta rettangolare: reca un registro di offerte scolpite in rilievo. Esse sono disposte regolarmente: al centro il pane, su un lato la brocca hst tra due focacce rotonde, sull'altro lato un vaso rovesciato con un pezzo di carne con coste ed una zampa di bue. Sopra tale registro sono due incavi separati da un canicolo. Sotto le offerte si nota un dado aggettante la cui funzione non e chiara.

Sample Picture



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ID	185
Museum_access	Provv. 0314
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Flaky, grey, Limestone
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 2. Fixed
Height	13
Width	37
Lengh	22

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a sunken area containing two rectangular sloping edged basins on either side of a Htp sign in raised relief including a reed mat design containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: Htp sign. Orientation of offerings: no spout
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta rettangolare. Il piano e ribassato per meta, nel senso della lunghezza. Tale superficie presenta due incavi rettangolari ai lati e il segno del pane al centro, a rilievo. La meta restante reca una linea di inscrizione a nome della sacerdotessa di Hathor Ikaset.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	187
Museum_access	S01188
Object_type	Offering_basin, Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	17-20
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	dense, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7
Width	18
Lengh	18.8

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery basin containing four interlinking staircases, one on each internal side. Iconography: sacred lake. Orientation of offerings: no spout
Catalogue: Modello in argilla di bacino lustrale di forma quadrangolare. Dai quattro ancholi in alto partono le scalette che consentivano l'accesso all'acqua in cui si trovava la purificazione. English Eternal Egypt: This limestone sculpture of an architectural structure appears to present a rectangular lustral basin. Served as it is by not one, but four staircases, this may illustrate a public structure or a royal one, certainly of considerable size. Thus, it is not evident whether this is to be considered an architectural model for an object of funerary significance.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

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ID	188
Museum_access	S14942
Object_type	Offering_table, Uncertain
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Asyut
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Coarse, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7.5
Width	18
Lengh	

Catalouge/discription

Circular pottery offering tray/basin divided into two semi-circular basins via a central rampart. No iconography.
Catalogue
Contenitore offertorio cilindrico suddiviso trasversalmente da una costola mediana.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

ID	189
Museum_access	S18153
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	25-31
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	dense, Limestone, Sandstone, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	4.4
Width	41.5
Lengh	34.3

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a central sunken area containing offerings in raised relief surrounded by a drainage canal leading to a spout canal. The external spout structure is missing. The surrounding rim contains hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: Htp sign with reed mat (centre), two spouted Hs vases (top centre), two rows of three vessels (like hieroglyphic sign) (top), two lettuces (top), round bread (centre), two oval (sha) bread, two bunches of onions, two baskets of figs (bottom), two baskets of grapes (bottom), basket with bread/cake (bottom centre) Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta rettangolare che reca una decorazione a basso rilievo al centro, racchiusa in una cornice: sopra il segno "Hetep" sono raffigurate le offerte menzionate nell'iscrizione dedicatoria, quali brocche di acqua pura, pani e focacce, frutti, fiori. Il riquadro e incorniciato da un listello, un bordo ribassato e una iscrizione speculare con la formula di offerta al dio Osiride che inizia dal beccuccio e si distribuisce lungo il perimetro della tavola.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	190
Museum_access	C1760
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	25-31
Origin	Thebes, necropolis, tomb of Montuemhat
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	35.9
Width	74
Lengh	

Catalouge/discription

Circular limestone offering table with a sunken rea containing a Htp sign and incorporated reed mat in raised relief containing offering lists in sunken relief. A circular ladle-spouted depression leading to a rectangular basin with a raised rim. A small tablet in raised relief is present with eight columns of hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief, each section with its own small circular basin. Hieroglyphic inscriptions are also present inside Htp sign as well as around the rim of the sunken area. Iconography: Htp and mat, two round bread, ladle vessel, sacred oils, offering lists. – opening of the mouth tools. Orientation of offerings: no spout
Catalogue: Tavola per offerte di forma cilindrica. Sulla superficie piana sono scolpiti alcuni oggetti d'offerta racchiusi da una linea digeroglifici che corre su tutto il bordo. Il testo e quasi illeggibile. La decorazione della fascia circolare e costituita da una processione di personaggi impegnati in un rituale funebre.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

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ID	191
Museum_access	S14939
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Asyut
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	dense, heavily stained, Limestone
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 2. Fixed
Height	16
Width	58.5
Lengh	67

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a sunken area containing two spouted Hs vases pouring liquid streams and a central Htp sign. The streams create a canal leading to a spout canal. Two rectangular sloping edged basins are present, each with own canal linking to a central canal in a v-shaped formation. Hieroglyphic inscriptions are present around the raised rim. Iconography: two spouted Hs vases, two liquid streams, central Htp sign (no mat) Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta di forma rettangolare. La descrizione del piano e costituita da due broche (tra le quali e posto il segno Htp) che lasciano simbolicamente colare l'acqua che, attraverso due canali, arriva nelle due vasche rettangolari e fuoriesce da una canalina. L'inscrizione sulla cornice restituisce il nome del defunto: Hetepneb.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	192
Museum_access	S06259
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	Deir el-Medina
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	grey, Limestone, porous
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	16.4
Width	61.4
Lengh	48

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief. A thin canal is present beside a Htp-shaped spout structure incorporated in the table design. The raised rim as well as an area on either side of spout contain hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: vegetation, vegetables including lettuce – figs are present in basket, meat present on right side of spout – numerus types of cuts, phallic spout! Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta rettangolare appartenente al disegnatore Pai. Nella parte superiore reca un incavo contenente la raffigurazione delle offerte votive. Nella cornice e sui lati si trovano diverse inscrizioni cheche corrono lungo I bordi dell'incavo, sulla parte anteriore e sui fianchi.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

ID	193
Museum_access	C1757
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Granodiorite
Dimensions	2. Fixed, 4. Handheld
Height	16.7
Width	49
Lengh	24.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular granodiorite offering table with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a Htp sign with incorporated reed mat. The table has a spout canal containing a Htp sign inside an external spout structure. The raised rim around table contains hieroglyphic inscriptions in raised relief. Iconography: Htp and reed mat (centre) Htp (spout), Hs vase (centre), 6 round brad, two incense two bunches of onions, four melons, two fowl, four baskets of grapes, one ox head (right) one bovine leg (left) Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta rettangolare: una cornice con iscrizione racchiude un piano a specchio con offerte in rilievo. In basso il segno htp affiancato da focacce rotonde a due vasi rovesciati; sopra il pane di tale segno appoggia una brocca hst con ai lati due oche arrostite con verdure e la testa di un bue. Le figure sono delineate in modo grossolano. Anche peggiori sono le iscrizioni incise sull'orlo: apaiono corsivizzanti e la maggior parte dei segni e di difficile interpretazione. Esse sono due e si dipartono dai lati del becco per continuare intorno. Il testo riporta una formula d'offerta a Osiri da parte di Khensemhat.

Sample Picture



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ID	194
Museum_access	S6262
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	Deir el-Medina
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	hard limestone
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	15.3
Width	40.1
Lengh	

Catalouge/discription

Circular limestone basin with rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography. Catalogue: Bacile circolare con un orlo su sui corrono due iscrizioni, che si dipartono da un punto e procedono in direzioni opposte per incontrarsi in un altro punto diametrale. All'interno restano tracce di incisioni in forma di fiori di loto, disposti a raggiera e convergenti al centro. Le iscrizioni cocntengono formule d'offerta da parte del servitore nella Sede della Verita Nebnakht alla dea Tauret. Figli Khabekhenet e Montumin.

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

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(il) Museo Egizio di Torino, guida alla lettura di una civiltà, Istituto geografico De Agostini, Novara, 1988, p. 195, (pp. 194-195) (les) Artistes de Pharaon, Deir el-Médineh et la Vallé des Rois [Paris, musée du Louvre 15 avril-22 juillet 2002], Réunion des Musées Nationaux, Paris, 2002, n. 198, p. 249; Andreu, Guillemette (a c. di), (gli) Artisti del faraone, Deir el-Medina e le Valli dei Re e delle Regine, Electa, Milano, 2003, n. 190, p. 225; Bruyère, Bernard, Mert Seger à Deir el Médineh, -, Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, Le Caire, 1929-30, p. 230; Bruyère, Bernard, Tombes thébaines de Deir el-Medineh à décoration monochrome, -, Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, Le Caire, 1952; Bruyère, Bernard, Rapport sur les fouilles de Deir el Médineh, (1929), Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, Le Caire, 1930, p. 22; Bruyère, Bernard, Rapport sur les fouilles de Deir el Médineh (1934-1935), troisième partie: le village, les décharges publiques, la station de repos du col de la Vallée des Rois, Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, Le Caire, 1939, p. 106; Davies, Benedict G., Ramesside Inscriptions: translated and annotated, notes and comments vol. 3, Ramesses 2., his Contemporaries, Wiley-Blackwell, Chichester, 2013, p. 560 Demarée, Robert J., The 3h ikr n R -stelae, on ancestor worship in ancient Egypt, Terra Publishing Co., Leiden, 1983, p. 72 Habachi, Labib, Tavole d'offerta, are e bacili da libagione, n. 22001-22067, Edizioni d'Arte Fratelli Pozzo, Torino, 1977, CGT 22030, pp. 38-39, (p. 138); Habachi, Labib, Tavole d'offerta, are e bacili da libagione, n. 22001-22067, Torino, 1977, p. 62 - 77, 152 – 153; Kitchen, Kenneth A., Ramesside Inscriptions: historical and biographical, vol. 3., Blackwell, Oxford, 1980, p. 765; Kitchen, Kenneth A., Ramesside inscriptions translated and annotated, (A) translations 3.: Ramesses II, his contemporaries, Blackwell, Oxford, 2000, p. 513; Porter, B. - Moss, R.L.B., Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Reliefs and Paintings, Oxford, 1960-, pp. 690, 746; Schiaparelli, Ernesto, Inventario manoscritto, n. 626

ID	195
Museum_access	AM 12-c
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12 (2040-1783)
Origin	Abydos
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	16
Width	50
Lengh	49

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a central Htp sign and reed mat. The sunken area is surrounded by a raised rim with inscriptions in sunken relief. A thin spout canal inside an incorporated spout structure with two circular basins with raised rims, one on either side. Iconography: Htp sign with reed mat, two incensors, cakes and sha bread (six), two Hs vases, a fowl (left), meat joint (right). Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Offering table of the Overseers of Scribes Seribebu and Dedusobek rechthoek ; 2 bassins ; Senbeboe ; Sebekdidoe
http://www.rmo.nl/collectie/zoeken?object=AM+12-c

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Leemans, Description raisonnée (1840) C 16 ; Boeser, Catalogus (1907) D.II.2 ; Monumens égyptiens I, 7, Pl.XXXVIII, 16 ; Beschrijving van de Egyptische verzameling, III, 2, Pl.II Gids 1968: 18,21; W.K. Simpson, The terrace of the great god (New Haven 1974), ANOC 76 ; H.D. Schneider/M.J. Raven, De Egyptische Oudheid (Den Haag 1981), nr. 46 ; H.D. Schneider, Life and Death (Perth 1997), nr. 189; A. Oppenheim e.a. (red.), Ancient Egypt transformed The Middle Kingdom (New York 2015) cat 166

ID	196
Museum_access	AM 9-a
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	6 (2323-2150)
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Alabaster, grey
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	?
Width	?
Lengh	?

Catalouge/discription

Circular alabaster offering table with a raised central Htp sign with incorporated reed mat. There are three circular raised, bulbous basins, one of which has a ladle spout design at the bottom of the Htp sign and on either wise of the Htp are two sunken circular basins. At the top of the Htp sign is a rectangular raised area containing seven small circular basins. The entire surface of the table is covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions. Iconography: opening of the mouth vessels, seven sacred oils, offering lists. Orientation of offerings: no spout.
Catalogue: Defdji ; rond
Opfertafel van Defdji

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Leemans, Description raisonnée (1840) C 15 ; Boeser, Catalogus (1907) B.I.7 Monumens égyptiens I, 7, Pl.XXXVIII,15 ; Beschrijving van de Egyptische verzameling, I, p.21, Pl.XXVIII ; A. Klasens, Egyptische kunst (Leiden 1962), 22; H.D. Schneider/M.J. Raven, De Egyptische Oudheid (Den Haag 1981), nr. 30 ; H.D. Schneider, Beeldhouwkunst (Amsterdam 1992), 23 nr. 4 ; H.D. Schneider, De ontdekking van de Egyptische kunst (Den Haag 1998), afb. 38; 100 topstukken van het RMO (Leiden 2009), 24-25; M. Etienne, Les portes du ciel (Parijs 2009), nr. 198; P. Giovetti/D. Picchi, Egitto splendore millenario (Bologna 2015), cat. II.11

ID	198
Museum_access	L.XI.95
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	Middle Kingdom?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	dense, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	?
Width	?
Lengh	?

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a t-shaped sunken area containing a Htp sign in raised relief as well as other offerings upon and around it. On either side is a rectangular sloping edged basin and a large rectangular sloping edged basin divided in two by a central semi-covered canal leading to a semi-covered spout canal in a “v-shaped” external spout structure. (four basins in total and two canals + formation). Iconography: Htp (centre), three fowl (centre), ox leg (centre), Hs vase (left), two ribs/joints (right and left) Orientation of offerings: mixed.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

See Leemans C17; cat Boeser, Mon. I, 7. Pl. XXXIX, 17; Beschr. V. 8, Pl. III.

ID	199
Museum_access	BA 94
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Limestone white/dense, stained
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	18.8
Width	26.4
Lengh	?

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a sunken area surrounded by a raised rim with offerings in raised relief, including two Hs vases pouring streams of liquid. On either side are two cartouche-shaped basins. The table has an extended spout structure with a spout canal. Iconography: two cartouches, two spouted Hs vases, two streams of liquids, three round bread, one Htp? Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue
Hetep; 2 bassins

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Boeser, Catalogus (1907) E.I.91 ; Beschrijving van de Egyptische verzameling, V, 10, Pl. III

ID	200
Museum_access	AD 11
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Basalt
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	
Width	6.3
Lengh	

Catalouge/discription

Square basalt offering table amulet/model with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief. The table has a v-shaped external spout structure with a spout canal and a small hole for pendant use at the opposite end. Iconography: two Hs vases, two round bread, central vessel (heart?), central fowl.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: offertafel ; offer

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Leemans, Description raisonnée (1840) C 24; Boeser, Catalogus (1907) E.XVIII.378

ID	201
Museum_access	F1995/3.1
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Greco-Roman
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	dense, Limestone, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	9
Width	24.7
Lengh	27.5

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with two sunken areas containing two staircases in an L-formation. The table contains a drainage canal as well as a central canal dividing the two areas and reaching an external spout structure. Iconography: sacred lake, four staircases Orientation of offerings: no offerings present Catalogue
rechthoekig ; 2 bassins ; trap ; hetep

Sample Picture



Bibliography

M.J. Raven, Schneider (Recent Acquisitions Egypt), OMRO 76 (1996), p. 153

ID	202
Museum_access	F 1939/2.9, S547
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	2. Fixed, 4. Handheld
Height	?
Width	?
Lengh	?

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a raised circular central area and two sloping edged rectangular basins and a Htp-shaped external spout structure with no spout canal. Iconography: Htp sign, round bread. Orientation of offerings: unknown

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	203
Museum_access	AM 36
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Flaky, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	?
Width	27
Lengh	37.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with central sunken area containing offerings in raised relief and two rectangular sloping edged basins, as well as an external spout structure with spout canal. Iconography: two Hs vases, central round bread. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue
rechthoekig ; 2 bassins

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Beschrivung vol 5 9 Pl 3; Leemans, Description raisonnée (1840) C 20; Boeser, Catalogus (1907) E.I.90 ;
C. Greco, Mòmies Egípcies, El Secret de la Vida Eterna (Barcelona 2012), 192 cat. 207

ID	213
Museum_access	AM 103
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Basalt
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 3. Fitted
Height	?
Width	43
Lengh	56

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular basalt offering table with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a Htp sign and reed mat. The sunken are is connected to a v-shaped spout canal inside a Htp-shaped external spout structure. Furthermore, the sunken area is surrounded by a raised rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: Htp and decorated reed mat (top centre), two vases (beer – either side) four round bread (two on either side), two Hs vases (one on either side), two bovine legs (one on either side) two cone shaped objects (one on either side) two pine cones? Grapes? (centre), two fowl, two rack of ribs, two melons. Orientation of offerings: mixed – offerings to be viewed opposite spout

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Cat. Leemans C18, cat Boeser E.I.86; Breschr. V, 6, Pl. III, E. Graefe, Untersuchungen sur Goltesgemahlin (Wiesbaden 1981), 52-3
nr. C.100.

ID	214
Museum_access	AP 82
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	Abydos
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Flaky, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	?
Width	?
Lengh	?

Catalouge/discription

Square offering table with a t-shaped sunken area containing a Htp sign in raised relief. Two rectangular sloping edged basins are present on either side, as well as a rectangular basin divided into two separate sloping edged basins by a canal (four basins in total). There are two canals with an + formation, the central canal is directed through an external spout structure. the raised rim contains hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: Htp sign, irrigation fields. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue
"Kalksteenen offertafel van twee opperschrijvers, de gobroeders Senbebu en Sebek-dede" – Boeser D.II.1 – pg. 46.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Leemans C14; cat. Boeser D.II.1; Mon. I, 7, Pl XXXVIII, 14; Beschr. III, 1, Pl. I; Gids 1968: 18, 22; WK Simpson, The terrace of the

ID	216
Museum_access	F 1939/2.21
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Flaky, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	?
Width	?
Lengh	?

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a sunken area containing a large Htp sign as well as two rectangular sloping edged basins linked to a central canal via two canals in a Y-shaped formation. The central canal lead to a rectangular sloping edged basin. At the side opposite of the canal is a drainage hole functoning as a spout. On all the raised rims are hieroglyphic inscriptions. Iconography: Htp sign, lilly? Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	217
Museum_access	AB 105b
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Bronze (full cast)
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	1
Width	5.4
Lengh	5

Catalouge/discription

Bronze rectangular offering table amulet with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief as well as a spout canal in an external spout structure. The opposite end has a ring for the amulet to be used as a pendant. Iconography: two spouted Hs vases, two liquid streams, four round bread, lotus flower/vegetation (centre) Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue
offertafel ; plengvaas

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Leemans, Description raisonnée (1840) C 23 ; Boeser, Catalogus (1907) E.XVIII.377; E. Warmenbol, Ombres d'Egypte (Treignes 1999), 92 cat. 80; F. Doyen/E. Warmenbol, Pain et bière en Égypte ancienne (Treignes 2004), cat. 123

ID	218
Museum_access	F 1985/11.1
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Bronze (full cast)
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	2.8
Width	3.9
Lengh	5

Catalouge/discription

Square bronze offering table amulet/model with a sunken area containing a frog as well as a seated male figure. There are an external spout canal and a spout canal. Iconography: seated male figure, frog. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue
offertafel ; man ; kikker

Sample Picture



Bibliography

C. Greco, Mòmies Egípcies, El Secret de la Vida Eterna (2012) 122, 122 cat. 37

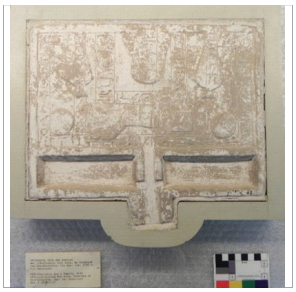
ID	219
Museum_access	F 1939/2.47
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	?
Width	?
Lengh	?

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table containing offerings in raised relief as well as numerous columns of hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Two rectangular basins are present with a raised rim linked via a canal intersected by a vertical canal extending from the sunken area to an external spout structure (two canals in a + formation). Iconography: Htp sign (centre), two Hs vase, bovine leg (centre), ribs (centre), two round bread. Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

ID	220
Museum_access	AB 105a
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Bronze (full cast)
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	?
Width	3.6
Lengh	5.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular bronze offering table amulet/model with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief surrounded by a raised rim with various god figurines as well as a seated male figure flanked by two rings for the table to be used as a pendant. The table also contains an external spout structure with a spout canal covered by a frog figure. Iconography: seated male figure (centre), two haloed baboons (Thoth) (top corners), two falcon figures (Horus) (bottom corners), frog figure (Kek) (spout), Hs vase (centre), four round bread, two Htp signs. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue
offertafel ; man ; baviaan ; kikker ; valk ; zonneschijf

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Leemans, Description raisonnée (1840) C 22; Boeser, Catalogus (1907) E.XVIII.376; Monumens égyptiens I, 7, Pl.XXXIX, 22; F. Doyen/E. Warmenbol, Pain et bière en Égypte ancienne (Treignes 2004), cat. 121, ill. p. 85

ID	221
Museum_access	F 1939/2.4
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	?
Width	?
Lengh	?

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering basin containing two stepped and sloping edged square basins surrounded by a rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography

Sample Picture



Bibliography

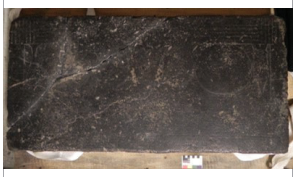
ID	225
Museum_access	AIEN44
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	19 (1303-1290, Sethos I)
Origin	Heliopolis?
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Ny Calsberg Glyptotek
Material	Basalt, Diorite
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	104.7
Width	51.5
Lengh	14.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular diorite or basalt offering table with a broken off spout and with signs of significant wear and reuse. A sunken area with a central Htp sign and reed mat with other offerings may still be visible in raised relief. The external signs of the offering table contains a row of hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: Htp sign with reed mat, Hs vases, round bread, vases. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Like many other offering tables, this was square in shape with a projection on the front edge. In this instance the projection has been cut off, the a mark on the front edge shows where it once protruded. By the removal of this piece, the table has been fashioned into a rectangular flagstone, which, judging by the signs of wear, has been used as part of a staircase or floor, somewhere with considerable pedestrian traffic. The wear has obliterated much of the raised relief. But the depiction of three loaves of offering bread, together with four offering vases which stand on an offering mat, can, however, still be out on the surface of the table. The front edge of the top is decorated with two offering scenes, whose symmetrical arrangement on either side of the absent projection creates a mirror-image effect. King Sethos I is seen kneeling and presenting an offering vase to Horus. The god is depicted as a man enthroned with the head of a falcon. The contingent inscriptions contain the king's name and identify the god as "Horus in the Great House". The edge of the table is also decorated with the titles of King Sethos I in an inscription-band, which runs from the offering scenes to the middle of the rear edge. The offering table may come from "The Great House", which was probably a part of the Sun Temple in Heliopolis.
19th Dynasty, the reign of Sethos I, 1303-1290 B.C.

Sample Picture



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ID	226
Museum_access	AEIN287
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	26-30
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ny Calsberg Glyptotek
Material	Bronze (full cast)
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	2.4
Width	4.7
Lengh	5.8

Catalouge/discription

Square bronze offering table model/amulet with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief surrounded by a raised margin containing a figure of a seated man as well as sacred animals on every corner. At one end there is an external spout structure with a spout canal covered by a frog figure. At the opposite end are two rings (one missing and one with a bronze wire still inside it) for the table to be used as a pendant. Iconography: Hs vases, four round bread (centre), two bovine legs, two baboons (top corners), kneeling male figure (top centre), two falcons (bottom corners), frog (spout). Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: The small model offering table is shaped like a shallow basin with a protruding spout on one side. the basin is surrounded by a broad edge and covered with pictures of offerings – two tall vases, four loaves of bread and two animal legs – rendered in raised relief. Five small figures – a kneeling man, two baboons, a falcon and a frog are located along the edge. A sixth figure on one corner, probably yet another falcon, is now lost. On the opposite side to the spout is a loop which securely holds a piece of bronze wire. Another loop on the same side is missing. On similar miniature offerings tables the wire links the two loops so that the table could hand in the frame formed by the wire. In the same way as here, many real offering tables were constructed with a spout and images of offerings on the table top. when lustral water was poured over such tables, the water would run over the offerings depicted across to the spout. then it was possible for the recipient of the offerings to derive benefit from the water, which, in the religious interpretation, had absorbed the essence of the offerings illustrated. Miniature offerings tables of the type seen here were probably votive gifts. The kneeling man represented the donor himself, while the baboons, falcon and frog should be regarded as sacred animals which were probably intercessors between the donor and the recipient.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Cat. 1899 A 398; Cat. 1908 E 403. Similar offeirng tables: Roeder, Bronzefiguren (1956) 433-435 (596-599), Tfl. 87 b. Egypt V, Ny Calsberg Glyptotek, pg. 298.

ID	227
Museum_access	AEIN920
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	4-5
Origin	Memphis?
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Ny Calsberg Glyptotek
Material	dense, Limestone, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	c. 10.3 (excluding art.base)
Width	30.5
Lengh	19.2

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering basin with a central rectangular sloping edged basin. Surrounding the basin are hieroglyphic inscriptions in raised relief and on either side are two seated male figures on lion-footed thrones also in raised relief. Beneath the basin is a row of hieroglyphic inscriptions which are in sunken relief. Iconography: Two seated males. Orientation of offerings – no offerings or spout

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	228
Museum_access	AEIN1550
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	Saqqara
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Ny Calsberg Glyptotek
Material	dense, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	12.4
Width	36.6
Lengh	23

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering basin with a central rectangular sloping-edged basin with a rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	229
Museum_access	AEIN1551
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	4-6
Origin	Saqqara
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Ny Calsberg Glyptotek
Material	dense, Limestone, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7.3
Width	29.5
Lengh	25

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with entire surface covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief and with the depiction of a central offering table with reeds in the centre. The table also contains two square sloping edged basins. Iconography: offering table with reeds . Orientation of offerings: no spout.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Donated by Lord Armhurst

ID	230
Museum_access	AEIN1554
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	19
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ny Calsberg Glyptotek
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.1
Width	29.6
Lengh	24

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with an area with offerings in sunken relief and surrounded by hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Some surface of the table has been chiselled away. At one end are two sloping edged rectangular basins with a central internal Htp-shaped spout structure with a spout canal. Iconography: spouted Hs vase (centre), four sha bread, two round bread, two melons (centre), fowl (left) lump (left) ribs (left), calf head (right), joint (right), bovine leg (right), Htp sign (spout centre)
Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: This offering table of white limestone has two rectangular depressions at the front for the collection of libation water. Between the depressions is a projection with a shallow channel which permits the water to run into the depressions after it is poured over the table. The table-top itself is decorated with an image of an offering: bread, meat, vegetables, fruit and a libation jug. The picture is framed by formulae, which entreat the gods Ptah-Sokar and Nefertum-Horus-Hekenu to bestow air and food on the owner of the offering table, Pagerger. The coarsely-hewn part of the table was originally built into a wall, so that the decorated part projected horizontally toward the celebrants. Traces of a cornice on its underside show that the table was made from an older monument which was cut to pieces and reused. The table comes from the Tomb of Pagerger at Sakkara. A niche with a likeness of Pagerger can be found in the Thorvaldsen Museum in Copenhagen, and other decorative elements from the tomb can be seen in the Egyptian collections in Berlin, Leyden and Paris. 19th Dynasty, circa 1305-1196 B.C.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Sotherby, Wilkinson & Hodge, Catalogue of the Amherst Collection (London 1921) 24 (no. 234); Rec. (1936) 76; Cat. 1956 no. 87; PM. III2 (1979) 708. The name: PN. I (1935) 120 (16); PN. II (1952) 355 (120, 16). Other parts of the tomb: PM III2 (1979) 708. Jorgensen, Egypt II, Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, pp. 242.

ID	231
Museum_access	AEIN1682
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Greco-Roman
Dynasty	?
Origin	Armant
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Ny Calsberg Glyptotek
Material	Sandstone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	13.6
Width	32.3
Lengh	32.3

Catalouge/discription

Square sandstone offering table with a central square basin with a raised rim, on either side of the basin are four bread (eight in total) and a drainage canal. There is a double canal inside an external spout structure. On the outer sides of the table are hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: sha bread
Orientation of offerings: none
Catalogue: This offering table consists of a rectangular slab of sandstone with a protruding spout on one of the long sides. In the middle of the table is a square hollow for libation water, and carved at each end of the hollow is a decorative element which probably represents four oblong loads of offering bread. on the spout and along the edges of the table are gullies for libation water. Two inscriptions are carved along the side surfaces of the table: “An offering which the King gives, consisting of bread, wine, oxen and fowl (to) the Great Cow, who gave birth to Re, the Mother of Buchis, the Living Ba of Re, the Herald Re, Wah-ib-re in eternal joy”. “An offering which the King gives, consisting of food, provisions and every good thing to the Great Cow, who gave birth to Re, whose name is Ta-ast. The man from Djamet, before Osiris, the Great, Foremost in the Necropolis in Eternity”. The inscriptions state that the table was dedicated to Ta-ast, a cow which was considered sacred, because it had given birth to a Buchis Bull. It is also apparent that the table was donated to Ta-ast by a man Wah-ib-re, who came from Djamet, a place on the west bank of the Nile opposite modern Luxor. Buchis was a bull sacred to the gods Montu and Re. when a new Buchis was identified, it was taken with its mother to Armant, a city approximately 20 km south of modern Luxor, where they were both installed as sacred animals. On their deaths, each was buried in their own subterranean complexes, the Buchem and the Baqaria respectively, where each new bull and cow had its own walled-up vault. The Bucheum and the Baqaria were discovered in Armant in 1927 and the two tomb complexes were excavated in the following years by the Egypt Exploration Society. Among the many finds were stelae (cf. 115) and offering tables. This was donated by the Egypt Exploration Society to the Glyptotek immediately after the excavations, in recognition of the financial support for the excavations from the Ny Calsberg Foundation. From one of the many funerary stelae it is known that the caw Ta-ast, named on the Glyptotek’s offering table, was the mother of a Buchis which died in 77 BC. If one assumes that Ta-ast died a considerable number of years before her son, and that the offering table was carved shortly after the cow’s death, then it can be dated with some accuracy to the years beteen 90 and 80 BC. Probably the decade 90-80 BC.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Egypt Exploration Society 1930/31; Myers, in: Mond & Myers, Buchem (1934), vol. I:74 (referred to as “inscription number 37”); Fairman, in: Mond & Myers, Buchem (1934), vol. II: 24 (no. 37), 37 (referred to as “No. 37”), vol. III: pl. LI (no. 37), pl. LX (1); PM V (1937) 159; Cat. 1956 no. 90. Jorgensen Egypt II, Ny Calsberg Glyptotek, pp. 248.

ID	232
Museum_access	MM10006
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	Asyut?
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	3.6
Width	9.9
Lengh	10.5

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table model/amulet with a rectangular sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a central Htp sign. It contains two square sloping edged basins connected by a canal intersecting a central canal directed from the sunken area through an external spout structure – two canals in total in + formation. Iconography: ox head (left), two pouring Hs vases (centre), Htp (centre), bovine leg (right). Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue
Offerbord.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	233
Museum_access	MM10008
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Diorite
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	12.6
Width	51
Lengh	38

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular diorite offering table with a sunken area containing two cartouche-shaped basins with a raised rim as well as several offerings in raised relief. The table has an external spout structure containing a spout canal. Iconography: Two Hs vases (central), four round bread (along bottom), two cartouches. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Offerbord
Linked to stela, Berlin 1995 – 208
Kamal tables d'offrandes

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	236
Museum_access	MM11438
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Saqqara
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	2. Fixed, 4. Handheld
Height	12.8
Width	44.5
Lengh	40

Catalouge/discription

Limestone rectangular offering table with two rectangular basins on either side of a Htp sign in raised relief. The mat section of the Htp sign creates a margin for the offering formula written clearly in sunken relief along the bottom of the table. Reliefs in sunken relief are also present on the central Htp sign depicting a seated man in front of an offering table as well as his title and dedication on top. The table is slightly worn evidenced by significant pitting and minor flaking as well as a groove at the top end near the tip of the Htp. Both basins are darker in colour and contain residue as well as signs of sedimentation. The sides were left coarse as well as most areas of the surface except for margin with the offering formulae.
Catalogue: Display: the inscriptions became simpler during the First Intermediate. This offering table in limestone has a simple dedication of the tomb owner and a stylised hieroglyphic inscription. Probably purchased by P. Lugn from Service des Antiquités in 1931. From the warehouse in Saqqara. Acquisition, Swedish Troligen inköpt av P. Lugn från Service des Antiquités 1931. Från magasinet I Saqqara.
Description, Swedish Offerbord med två större fördjupningar och en rad med hieroglyfisk inskrift.
Description Offerting table with two major depressions and a row of hieroglyphic inscription. Http://collections.smvk.se/carlotta-mhm/web/object/3015566/REFERENCES/1745

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Fouilles à Saqqarah, J. Tombeaux des part. cont. d. Pepi II, 1929, s. 115

ID	241
Museum_access	MME1969:491
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Faience, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	0.5
Width	0.7
Lengh	2.8

Catalouge/discription

Square faience coated offering table amulet with a cylindrical ring at one end and v-shaped spout at opposite end with a spout canal linking it to a Ka-shaped sunken area. Iconography: Ka (outstretched arms). Orientation of offerings: opposite spout
Catalogue
Amulet. Offering table, almost square with a spout at the lower end. A shallow depression in the middle for liquid offerings.
Suspension loop at the top edge.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Petrie, W.M.F., Amulets, London 1914, pl V, no 68 a-c

ID	242
Museum_access	NME020
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	19-20 (1315-1081)
Origin	Deir el-Medina
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	8.9
Width	38
Lengh	34.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a heavily worn sunken area containing the depiction of various food offerings in raised relief surrounded by a raised rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. The table contains a flaring, perhaps Htp-shaped spout structure incorporated into it with a spout canal. Iconography: faint sha bread, basket with loaf of bread/cake inside (centre), bunch of onions, calf head? (left), rest hardly visible. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Display: Offering table of the Servant in the Place of Truth, Tjay. Offerbord tillverkat för ämbetsmannen Tjay. Description Offering table made for the official Tjay.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Mysliwiec, Le portrait royal dans le bas-relief du nouvel empire, 1976, s. 29; Gitton, L´épouse du dieu Ahmes Néfertary, 1975, p. 57; Kamal, Tables d´offrande, CGC, pl. 16; Bruyère deir el Médineh, FIFAO II:2, pl. 12; III:3, p.31, 36, 49; V:2, p. 39; VI:2, p.96 f; 110; VIII:3, p. 28 f, 101; X:1, p. 12, 17, 52, 66; XVI, p. 257, 262, 277 f, 292, 306; XX:2, pl. 1; James, Hieroglyphic Texts from Egyptian Stelae, Part 9 (BM), 1970, pl. 36 Mogensen, Stèles égyptiennes, p. 30; Porter & Moss, Topographical Bibliography I:II, p. 744; Wångstedt, Mer Stelen und eine Opfertafel aus Deir el Medineh, MM Bulletin 4, 1964, p. 11 f; Lieblein, Dictionnaire, 191 nr. 574.Wångstedt, Sten V. (1964) "Vier Stelen und eine Opfertafel aus Deir el-Medineh" in Medelhavsmuseet Bulletin no 4 (1964) p. 3-12.

ID	243
Museum_access	NME030
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Flaky, Limestone, stained, white, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	7.4
Width	30.8
Lengh	28.8

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a central sunken area with what may have contained offerings in raised relief but it is heavily worn and hardly visible. The area is surrounded by a raised rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. The table has an incorporated Htp-shaped spout structure and a thin spout canal. Iconography: no longer visible, Htp spout – phallic. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Offering table. A frame of hieroglyphs. Made for the scribes Tura and Suti. Prayers for Anubis and Osiris. Photographers. Previously given the number MM 32006

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Mogensen, Stèles égyptiennes, p. 35; Peterson, Ausgewählte ägyptische personenamen, Orientalia Suecana XIX-XX, 1972, p. 13, nr. XVI

ID	244
Museum_access	NME043
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	26 (664-525)
Origin	Saqqara
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Granite
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	14.9
Width	47.2
Lengh	25

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular granite offering basin with a small drainage spout canal and a raised rim with the left side containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography.
Catalogue: An offering table of dark brown stone. Flat top. In the centre is a shallow basin with a narrow drain cut through one side. Hieroglyphs on one side. Belongs to the head of the royal harem and storehouse keeper Ir-ahor. The mans tomb is in Saqqara, east of Djosers pyramid.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Piehl, Inscriptions I, Taf. XIV G; Mogensen, Stèles égyptiennes, s. 73; Peterson, Ausgewählte ägyptische personenamen, Orientalia Suecana XIX-XX, 1972, 18 f; Porter & Moss, Topographical Bibliography III, 171; ibidem (2nd ed) III:2 588. Cf_Publications Meulenaere, Le surnom égyptien, p. 18, anm.86; NM 1980: Baltzar Cronstrand i Egypten, kat. nr. 7; de Meulenaere, cdE LVI, III, sid.56.

ID	245
Museum_access	NME046
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Sandstone, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.9
Width	26.5
Lengh	25.5

Catalouge/discription

Square sandstone offering table with a raised area containing offerings in raised relief including a cartouche-shaped basin, all surrounded by a drainage canal leading to a large spout canal in an incorporated spout structure. Iconography: Hs vases, four round bread (centre), cartouche. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: A square fragment of a relief depicting an offering table(?). Two vessellike objects with sword handles framing four round objects (bread?). Below is a shallow ”basin”, 9x5 cm. Nummer ändrat efter genomgång av Nationalmuseums lista över felaktiga inventarienummer, 2015.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	246
Museum_access	NME047
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Limestone white/dense, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	10.3
Width	24
Lengh	34.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a sunken area containing a large Htp sign in raised relief sided by two Hs vases. The table contains two square sloping edged basins and a spout canal leading through an external spout structure. Iconography: Htp (centre), Two Hs vases. Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue:
Offering table; relief

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Unpublished

ID	247
Museum_access	NME48
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Black granite
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	10.8
Width	51.6
Lengh	48.6

Catalouge/discription

Square black granite offering table with a raised area containing offerings in raised relief surrounded by a drainage canal. One edge has evidence of a break which may be where a spout structure was present but hard to tell. Iconography: Two spouted Hs vases, four round bread (centre), square raised platform – altar/offering table? Orientation of offerings: unknown
Catalogue: Square relief of black stone. Low relief of two sword-shaped figures flanking four circles above a square (a table?). Demotic inscriptions on one side.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Unpublished

ID	248
Museum_access	NME049
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	724-333
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Granite
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	7.5
Width	32.2
Lengh	27.2

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular granite offering table with sunken area surrounded by a raised rim and drainage canal, containing offerings in raised relief. The drainage canal leads to a large spout canal leading through an external spout structure. Hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief are present along the external side opposite the spout side. Iconography: Htp sign with reed mat (top centre), two spouted Hs vases, four round bread, two sha bread, four vessels, two melons? Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Square relief of black stone. Low relief of two sword-shaped figures flanking circles and cups (?) above a square (a table?). Shallow drain leading from the top. Offering table? Inscriptions on one side: "May Harensnuphis give t3-st life." Offering table from the Late Period on which visitors to the tomb could place offerings of food and drink to the dead person Egyptenutställningen 2014, Swedish - Label Offerbord från Sentiden på vilket besökare till graven kunde placera mat- och dryckesoffer till den döde

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Peterson, Ausgewählte ägyptische personenamen, Orientalia Suecana XIX-XX, 1972, s. 20, nr XXXVIII.
Winter, RdE 25, 235 ff; Studia Aegyptiaca II, 1976, 79 ff.

ID	250
Museum_access	NME1969:186
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	724-333
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Bronze (full cast)
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	3.1
Width	6.2
Lengh	6.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular bronze offering table amulet with a sunken area containing offerings scratched onto the surface as well as an external structure with a spout canal covered by a frog figurine. The opposite end of the table contains a kneeling male figure sided by the remains of two rings for the table to be used as a pendant. Iconography: kneeling male figure (top centre), Hs vase (right), other offerings not visible, frog figure (spout). Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: An offering scene featuring an enclosure. Inside is a kneeling man, in front of him a frog. There are inscriptions on the enclosure floor.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Andrews, C., Amulets of Ancient Egypt, British Museum Press, London, 1994, p.94; E. Teeter, Bronze Votive offering tables, For his Ka, F S K. Baer, Chicago 1994, p. 255 ff, fig. 19.1 & 2.

ID	251
Museum_access	NME1969:187
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	724-333
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Bronze (full cast)
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	2.8
Width	6.1
Lengh	6.1

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular bronze offering table model/amulet with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief as well as an external spout structure with a spout canal covered by a frog figure. Every corner of the table has an animal figurine and at the side opposite the spout is a knelling man and two fragmented rings for the table to be used as a pendant. Iconography: three round bread (round bread), frog figure (spout), two baboons (top), two falcons (bottom), kneeling male figure (top centre)
Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: An offering scene featuring an enclosure with a frog, two falcons, two baboons and a kneeling man.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Andrews, C., Amulets of Ancient Egypt, British Museum Press, London, 1994, p.94;
E. Teeter, Bronze Votive Offering Table, i: for his Ka, FS K. Baer, Chicago 1994, p. 255, fig. 19.1 and 2.

ID	252
Museum_access	NME1983:001
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 6. Fixed?
Height	5
Width	18.7
Lengh	22.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with two rectangular basins and a what may be a Ka-shaped sunken area and a circular raised area with surrounding canal. Iconography: round bread, Ka symbol (outstretched arms) Orientation of offerings: no spout or offerings
Catalogue
“EJ KLAR”

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	253
Museum_access	02.626
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Material	Faience
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	0.5
Width	1.7
Lengh	2.3

Catalouge/discription

Square faience coated offering table amulet/model with a raised circular area surrounded by a drainage canal leading to a spout structure inside a v-shaped external spout canal. On the opposite side is a cylinder structure for the amulet to be used as a pendant. Iconography: round bread
Orientation of offerings: undetermined
Catalogue: Amulet of an offering table

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	254
Museum_access	03.1665
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Material	Bronze (full cast)
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	1.9
Width	7.5
Lengh	6

Catalouge/discription

Square bronze offering table amulet/model with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief and an external spout structure with a spout canal covered by a frog figure. Opposite the spout end are two rings for the amulet to be used as a pendant. Two baboon figurines are positioned at the top corners and what may have been two falcon figurines at the bottom corners, one is now missing. Iconography: round bread (centre), two Hs vases, two baboons, one falcon, one frog figure (spout).
Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Heads on three corners; one in centre of side; two loops on opposite side. Corroded.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	255
Museum_access	06.1880
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	4, reign of Khafra 2520–2494
Origin	Giza
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Material	Flaky, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	14.5
Width	29.8
Lengh	59.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a central raised circular platform sided by two double-rimmed rectangular basins with sloping edges. Hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief are present around the edges of the surface as well as below the circular platform. Iconography: round bread.
Orientation of offerings: no spout present.
Catalogue: Offering slab, rectangular in shape; two basins, one intact and other partially broken off; one round raised platform in middle. Hieroglyphs incised all around top surface. Offering formula for Ankhaf by his son Kheref.

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

ID	256
Museum_access	12.1481
Object_type	Offering_basin, Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	5 (2500–2350)
Origin	Giza
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Material	Alabaster, Limestone
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 3. Fitted
Height	21
Width	54.5
Lengh	53.5

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with three rectangular sunken areas which all may have contained alabaster rectangular basins or sunken platforms such as the alabaster sunken platform still in situ with a raised rim. No iconography present.
Catalogue
This is a limestone offering table that was set into the floor of a mastaba chapel beside statue 12.1482. The slab had three compartments into which removable travertine offering basins were set. Of the three basins, only one, inscribed with the name of Akhetmernisut, survives.

Sample Picture


Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

ID	257
Museum_access	12.1513
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	5 (2465–2323)
Origin	Giza
Context	Lower Egypt
Location	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 3. Fitted
Height	13.5
Width	60.8
Lengh	38.8

Catalouge/discription

Htp-shaped limestone offering table with a Htp-shaped external spout structure without a spout canal. The offering table is carved from a block of limestone and is in raised relief. Hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief are present along the mat of the Htp sign. Iconography: Htp with reed mat.
Orientation of offerings: none.
Catalogue: Offering table of Ny-ka-nesut. Offering table cut into the shape of a hetep hieroglyph. A line of text in sunk relief gives the name and titles of the owner.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	258
Museum_access	13.3282
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	5 (2465-2323)
Origin	Giza
Context	Lower Egypt
Location	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	9.2
Width	38.8
Lengh	22

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular offering basin with a central rectangular double-rimmed and sloping edged basin with a raised rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No Iconography.
Catalogue: With rectangular basin; limestone; inscribed around top rim. [shelf note indicates it used to be located in Bas. C. shelf I-4]

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	259
Museum_access	13.3283
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	5 (2465-2323)
Origin	Giza
Context	Lower Egypt
Location	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Material	
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	12.6
Width	34.6
Lengh	22.3

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering basin with a rectangular double-rimmed, sloping edged basin with a raised rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography.
Catalogue: Offering basin of Iyankhenef. With rectangular basin; limestone; inscribed around top rim

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	260
Museum_access	29.2323
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	
Origin	Giza
Context	Lower Egypt
Location	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	10.2
Width	31.6
Lengh	20.3

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering basin with a rectangular sloping-edged basin with a surrounding rim and a single line of hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography.
Catalogue
Inscription of the scribe Tcheni-ti [MdC=sS Tni-ti]

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	261
Museum_access	31.1868
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Material	Flaky, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	12
Width	25
Lengh	38

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a flat surface and a rectangular sloping-edged basin. surrounding this flat area/platform are hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief, as well as on rim around the rectangular basin. No iconography.
Catalogue
Offering slab.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	262
Museum_access	31.1888
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	Giza (G 7813 D)
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Material	dense, Limestone, stained, yellow
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	9.8
Width	26.6
Lengh	18.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering basin with a rectangular basin with sloping-edge and a raised rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography.
Catalogue: Inscribed offering basin of scribe Inkaf.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

From Giza, G 7813 D. 1931: Excavated by the Harvard University–Museum of Fine Arts Expedition; assigned to the MFA by the government of Egypt.

ID	263
Museum_access	98.1056
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	305-30
Origin	Dendera
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Material	Flaky, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5.2
Width	31.5
Lengh	30.9

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a sunken area containing two Htp signs in raised relief facing a rectangular basin inside the sunken area. The table contains an external spout structure with a spout canal. Iconography: Two Htp signs. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Rectangular, three triangular and a long rectangular depression. From Denderah.

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

From Dendara. 1898: excavated by William Flinders Petrie for the Egypt Exploration Fund; assigned to the Egypt Exploration Fund in the division of finds by the government of Egypt; presented to the MFA at the general meeting of the EEF.
Egypt Exploration Fund by subscription

ID	264
Museum_access	86.194
Object_type	Model, Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	Sa el-Hagar
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	2.1
Width	10.6
Lengh	11.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table model/amulet with a central area containing offerings scratched in reliefs sided by two cartouche or bread-shaped (?) basins. At the opposite end are 13 small circular depressions but the left side of the table is broken off. There are two circular depressions (four in total) at the bottom side. An external spout structure and spout canal are present. Iconography: two amphorae, four papyrus reeds (centre). Orientation: towards spout.
Catalogue: White limestone; back flat and smooth; designs in intaglio on the front.

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

From Tanis (San el-Hagar). 1884: excavated by William Flinders Petrie for the Egypt Exploration Fund; assigned to the Egypt Exploration Fund in the division of finds by the government of Egypt; October 28, 1885: presented to the MFA at EEF general meeting.

ID	271
Museum_access	09.108.526
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Lisht
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Metropolitan Museum New York
Material	Granite
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	52.5
Width	165.8
Lengh	161.4

Catalouge/discription

Square monumental granite offering table with a large horizontal canal with sloping edges and a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a Htp sign. Hieroglyphic inscriptions in raised relief are present all around the external sides of the table including offering bearers. Inscriptions are also present on the central Htp sign. Iconography: Htp sign, round bread, two spouted Hs vases, offering bearers. Orientation of offerings: no spout
Catalogue: Altar from the mortuary temple of Amenemhat I. This imposing altar was found at the west end of a passage just outside the northern wall of the pyramid temple of King Amenemhat I at Lisht North. It must have been placed there by the quarrymen who - most probably in Ramesside times - dismantled the temple. Originally, the altar presumably stood in the open court of the temple, its roughly shaped lower part (now removed) sunken into the ground. A rectangular libation basin is carved into the top of the altar, as well as representations in flat relief of an offering mat with two libation (hes) vases and three loaves of bread, the middle one incised with the king's throne name and Horus name and the added wish: "may [he] be given life forever!" At the centre of the altar's front side the incised birth name of the king (Amenemhat) forms the focus for rows of approaching fertility figures (fat men and women carrying offerings) who are designated by inscriptions as personifications of nomes (regional governorates) of northern Egypt (on the left) and southern Egypt (on the right).

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Lythgoe, Albert M. 1907. "Recent Egyptian Acquisitions." In The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin, vol. 2, no. 12 (December), p. 194.; Lythgoe, Albert M. 1907. "The Egyptian Expedition." In The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin, vol. 2, no. 7 (July), p. 116, fig. 5.; Hayes, William C. 1953. Scepter of Egypt I: A Background for the Study of the Egyptian Antiquities in The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Part I: From the Earliest Times to the

ID	272
Museum_access	12.181.197
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Metropolitan Museum New York
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	7
Width	34.1
Lengh	30.6

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with two sunken areas each containing its own raised Htp-shaped platform with hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. In the sunken areas are two square basins linked by a horizontal canal each connected to a spout canal in an internal spout structure leading to a rectangular basin on either side. Each basin is then linked to a spout canal flowing through an external spout structure. Two sunken areas, four square basins, four spout canals, two rectangular basins, two internal spout structures, two external spout structures. Iconography: two Htp signs. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Double offering table

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal, Ahmed Bey 1914. "Rapport sur les fouilles exécutées dans la zone comprise entre Déirout au nord et Déir-el-Ganadlah au sud." In Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte, 14, p. 68.; Hayes, William C. 1953. Scepter of Egypt I: A Background for the Study of the Egyptian Antiquities in The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Part I: From the Earliest Times to the End of the Middle Kingdom. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 336, fig. 224.

ID	273
Museum_access	15.43.60
Object_type	Amulet, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	26-30
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Metropolitan Museum New York
Material	Faience, green
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	0.7
Width	2.8
Lengh	2.4

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular green faience coated offering table amulet with six crocodiles in raised relief – no sunken area or platform present. An external spout structure also function as a ring for the table to be used as a pendant. Iconography: six crocodiles. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Amulet: offering table with seven crocodiles

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	274
Museum_access	22.1.21
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Lisht
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Metropolitan Museum New York
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	7.5
Width	42.4
Lengh	42.2

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a t-shaped sunken area containing a Htp sign in raised relief containing offerings in raised relief. On either side are two rectangular sloping edged basins with a raised rim. Below Htp is a rectangular sloping edged basin with a central canal leading all the way through the external spout structure. Two rectangular sloping edged basins are also present at the bottom connected via a vertical canal creating + canal formation. Hieroglyphic inscriptions are present along the rim in sunken relief. Iconography: offering table with reeds, Htp sign. Irrigation field Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Offering table.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Hayes, William C. 1953. Scepter of Egypt I: A Background for the Study of the Egyptian Antiquities in The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Part I: From the Earliest Times to the End of the Middle Kingdom. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, p. 177.; Arnold, Dieter and Peter Jánosi 2015. "The Move to the North: Establishing a New Capital." In Ancient Egypt Transformed: The Middle Kingdom, edited by Adela Oppenheim, Dorothea Arnold, Dieter Arnold, and Kei Yamamoto. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, n. 5.; MetPublications: The Pyramid Complex of Senwosret I

ID	275
Museum_access	22.2.22
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	19 reign of Seti I
Origin	Possibly from Memphite Region, Heliopolis (Iunu; On)
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Metropolitan Museum New York
Material	Granodiorite
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	15.5
Width	105.6
Lengh	53

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular granodiorite offering table with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief, now hardly visible due to surface wear. One side is more worn and may be where the external spout structure was positioned now lost. Hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief are present all around the external sides of the table. Iconography: two Hs vases, two round bread, incensors? Central round bread. Orientation of offerings: towards spout?
Catalogue: This large offering slab was placed in a temple and dedicated by Seti I to the god Seth: it bears a representation of bread loaves and libation jars on the top. Where the spout would normally be, there is a smoothly finished depression, which suggests the piece was repaired in ancient times. On two sides of the depression are parallel scenes depicting the king worshipping Seth (on the right) and offering libation to his consort Nephthys. All pictorial and textual references to Seth have been defaced, except for his hieroglyph in writing the name of the king.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Hayes, William C. 1959. Scepter of Egypt II: A Background for the Study of the Egyptian Antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Part II: The Hyksos Period and the New Kingdom (1675-1080 B.C.). Cambridge, Mass.: Metropolitan Museum of Art, p. 332.

ID	276
Museum_access	22.3.2
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	26 reign of Psamtik I
Origin	Thebes (Asasif)
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Metropolitan Museum New York
Material	Granite, pink
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	26.5
Width	81
Lengh	71

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pink granite offering table with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a central Htp sign with reed mat covering upper edge of table. The table has an external spout structure with incorporated Htp sign and flaring spout canal. Hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief are present on the raised rim of the table. Iconography: two Htp signs one with reed mat (spout/central), two vases, two round bread, two birds each holding a bunch of grapes, two bovine legs, two lumps of meat? Two racks of ribs (right). Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Offering table of Pabasa

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Jansen-Winkeln, Karl 2014. Inschriften der Spätzeit, Teil IV: Die 26. Dynastie, 2 vols.. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, pp. 674-5.

ID	277
Museum_access	23.6.108
Object_type	Amulet, Offering_table
Time_period	Third Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Metropolitan Museum New York
Material	Faience, green
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	0.4
Width	1
Lengh	0.5

Catalouge/discription

Necklace composed of thirty square green faience coated offering table amulets linked together by a string put through a protruding structure with a hole on each amulet. Each amulet has a sunken area. No iconography.
Catalogue: String of offering-table amulets

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Harer, Ben 2008. "The Drexel Collection: From Egypt to the Diaspora." In Servant of Mut: studies in honor of Richard A. Fazzini, about collector Lily S. Place.

ID	278
Museum_access	23.6.109
Object_type	Amulet, Offering_table
Time_period	Third Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Metropolitan Museum New York
Material	Faience, green
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	0.5
Width	2.5
Lengh	1.5

Catalouge/discription

Necklace of eight rectangular green faience coated offering table amulets linked together by a string and beads of faience. Each table has a small external spout structure also functioning as holes through which the sting runs. No sunken or raised area. No iconography.
Catalogue: String of offering-table amulets

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Harer, Ben 2008. "The Drexel Collection: From Egypt to the Diaspora." In Servant of Mut: studies in honor of Richard A. Fazzini, about collector Lily S. Place.

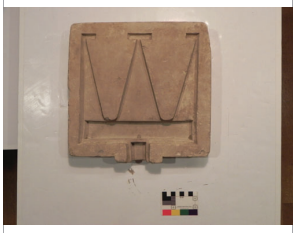
ID	279
Museum_access	26.3.339
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom, New Kingdom, SIP
Dynasty	11-18
Origin	Deir el-Bahari
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Metropolitan Museum New York
Material	dense, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	5
Width	30.8
Lengh	30.6

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a sunken area containing two large Htp signs in raised relief and a rectangular basin linked to a spout canal and external spout structure by a small rampart with a drainage hole (internal spout). The external structure has a double rimmed spout canal. Iconography: Two Htp signs. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Offering table

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	280
Museum_access	31.3.90
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom, New Kingdom, SIP
Dynasty	11-18 (ca. 2124-1504)
Origin	Thebes (Asasif)
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Metropolitan Museum New York
Material	Flaky, Limestone, pink, yellow
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	13.9
Width	41.6
Lengh	41.5

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with two square sloping edged basins and a rectangular sloping edged basin. Each square basin is connected to the rectangular basin via a covered canal. The rectangular basin is linked to a semi-covered spout canal and an external spout structure. Iconography: irrigation fields? Orientation of offerings: no offerings present.
Catalogue: Offering table

Sample Picture



Bibliography

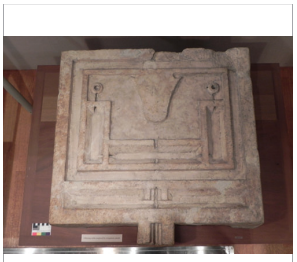
ID	281
Museum_access	32.1.213
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12-13
Origin	Lisht
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Metropolitan Museum New York
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	18.5
Width	86.2
Lengh	86.2

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a t-shaped sunken area containing a Htp sign in raised relief as well as two raised rimmed circular basins linked via covered canals to rectangular sloping edged basins. These basins are linked by covered canals to a central rectangular sloping edged basin. This sunken area is linked to and surrounded by a drainage canal via a covered canal from the central rectangular basin. Two rectangular sloping edged basins are present at the bottom connected via a horizonal canal cutting through a semi-covered spout canal in an external spout structure, creating + formation. Iconography: Htp sign, irrigation fields. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Offering table
"Offering table inspired by irrigation fields"

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Hayes, William C. 1953. Scepter of Egypt I: A Background for the Study of the Egyptian Antiquities in The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Part I: From the Earliest Times to the End of the Middle Kingdom. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, p. 117, fig. 69.; MetPublications: The Scepter of Egypt: A Background for the Study of the Egyptian Antiquities in The Metropolitan Museum of Art. Vol. 1, From the Earliest Times to the End of the Middle Kingdom

ID	282
Museum_access	48.149.5
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Hermopolis (Ashmunein; Khemenu)?
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Metropolitan Museum New York
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	39.5
Width	35.3
Lengh	5.8 (thickness)

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table covered in hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief as well as the depiction of a male figure pouring liquid from a Hs vase over offerings. Other offerings are depicted in the centre of the table, as well as and streams of liquid. An external spout structure with incorporated Htp sign and reed mat is present at one end. Iconography: offering lists, male figure/priest, pouring Hs vase, three Hs vase hieroglyph, streams of liquid, lumps of meat, two bovine legs, ox head (right), six round bread, ribs (left), two bunches of reeds, large onion, fowl (right), papyrus and lotus flowers. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Offering Table of Tjaenhesret, priest of Thoth, son of Iaa Tjaenhesret is shown pouring a libation over a group of food offerings clustered around three libation jars interspersed with cool lotus plants. The label before his face and above him reads "Libation for the Osiris Tjayenhesret, son of Iaa who held the same titles." Just below his feet an empty space is visible where a place left for the name of his son was never filled in. A tabular offering list appears above and on the right side of the scene, and the whole is surrounded by rows and columns that give an invocation offering to Osiris-Wennefer for Tjaenhesret, who is Overseer of the secrets of the domain of Thoth, and then list his many titles. The latter include particularly titles related to cults of Thoth and other gods resident in Hermopolis, Harendotes, Shepsi, Amon, and Amenemope. The last two are testimony to the wide spread of the cults of Amon throughout the country in the first millennium BC. The offering table must have originated in one of the cemeteries of Hermopolis.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Priest, Alan 1940. "Loans from the Collection of George D. Pratt." In The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin, vol. 35, no.1 (December), pp. 239–240.; Guermeur, Ivan 2005. Les cultes d'Amon hors de Thèbes : recherches de géographie religieuse. Turnhout, pp. 382-4.

ID	283
Museum_access	89.2.659
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	19-20
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Metropolitan Museum New York
Material	Granodiorite
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	8.6
Width	33.5
Lengh	28.7

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular granodiorite offering table with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief. The table also has an external spout structure with spout canal. Iconography: two Hs vases, eight round bread (centre) Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Offering table

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	285
Museum_access	98.4.64
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Dendera
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Metropolitan Museum New York
Material	Sandstone, stained, yellow
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	7.2
Width	37.6
Lengh	32.1

Catalouge/discription

Square sandstone offering table with a raised area containing offerings in sunken relief as well as a rectangular basin with two interlinking staircases and a ramp. The table contains a bulging drainage canal leading to an external spout structure. Iconography: lotus/papyrus flowers, two spouted and pouring Hs vases, four round bread, two lumps of meat (centre), sacred lake Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Offering table

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Excavated by the Egypt Exploration fund at Dendera. Received by the E.E.F. from the Egyptian government in the division of finds. Allotted to the Metropolitan Museum, 1898.

ID	287
Museum_access	08.480.61
Object_type	Amulet, Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Brooklyn Museum
Material	Bronze
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	3
Width	6.4
Lengh	6.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular bronze offering table amulet with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief and an external spout structure and frog covered spout canal. At the opposite end are two rings for the table to be used as a pendant and a kneeling man in the centre. Iconography: two Hs vases, round bread, kneeling male figure, frog figure. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Votive Offering Table. Bronze

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

ID	288
Museum_access	09.889.806
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Greco-Roman
Dynasty	Most likely
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Brooklyn Museum
Material	Sandstone, stained
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	9.4
Width	31
Lengh	23.2

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular sandstone offering table with a raised platform containing two cartouche-shaped? basins and divided by a central canal linked to a surrounding drainage canal. The table may have had an external spout structure, but it is now missing. The table is covered with Greek inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: cartouches? Orientation of offerings: no offerings or spout present.
Catalogue: Table of offerings, Roman?

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	289
Museum_access	09.889.807a
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Greco-Roman
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Brooklyn Museum
Material	brown, Sandstone, stained
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	9.2
Width	26.8
Lengh	29

Catalouge/discription

Square sandstone offering table with a central square basin with two staircases. The table also has an external spout structure with a central spout canal. The table is decorated with geometric designs in sunken relief. Iconography: Isis palm, sacred lake Orientation of offerings: no offerings present.
Catalogue: Roman ?. Offering Table, 305 B.C.E.-395 C.E. Sandstone

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

ID	290
Museum_access	16.580.66
Object_type	Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period, New Kingdom
Dynasty	New Kingdom (probably)
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Brooklyn Museum
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	3.7
Width	17.2
Lengh	19.2

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table model with a raised area containing offerings in raised relief including a central Htp sign and reed mat. Surrounding the raised area is a drainage canal linked to a spout canal directed through a Htp-shaped external spout structure. Iconography: Htp, with bread mat, 8 round bread, 2 baskets of fruit, ox leg, reeds, flowers, grapes, onions, spouted Hs vase. Orientaiton of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue
Table of Offerings, ca. 1539-1075 B.C.E. or ca. 727-712 B.C.E. Limestone, 1 3/8 x 5 1/4 x 6 3/16 in. (3.5 x 13.3 x 15.7 cm).

Sample Picture



Bibliography

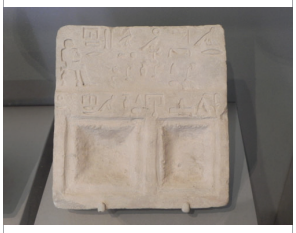
ID	291
Museum_access	37.1491E
Object_type	Offering_basin, Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	6 (prob.) (ca. 2350-2170)
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Brooklyn Museum
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	6.5
Width	19.2
Lengh	20.3

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with two square double-rimmed and sloping-edged basins at one end and hieroglyphic inscriptions including a seated deceased in sunken relief. No offerings present, but an offering list or forumlae.
Catalogue: Hetjer's offering table has two depressions to hold liquid and a representation of Hetjer sitting before hieroglyphs that specify his desire for "a thousand of bread . . . of beer . . . of cattle and fowl." Neferka's offering table has one depression and representations of what may be a round loaf of bread and a copper pitcher in a basin seen from above. Such offerings were placed on the floors of tomb chapels to hold real food and liquids or, alternatively, to provide them magically through carved images and prayers. CATALOGUE DESCRIPTION: Offering table of limestone inscribed for a man named Htr. Hieroglyphs and seated figure are plain incised. Condition: Large chips in upper right and lower left; other small chips. Stone fairly friable.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	292
Museum_access	37.1492E
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Brooklyn Museum
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	11.8
Width	33.6
Lengh	21.6

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone basin with a central double-rimmed and sloping-edged basin surrounded by a rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography.
Catalogue
Table of Offerings, ca. 2675-2170 B.C.E. Limestone

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	293
Museum_access	37.1494E
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12 (ca. 1938-1759)
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Brooklyn Museum
Material	Flaky, Limestone, yellow
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	9.2
Width	50.6
Lengh	56.8

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a "T-shaped" sunken area containing a Htp sign in raised relief with offerings depicted in raised relief inside it (now barely visible). On either side are two rectangular sloping-edged basins linked to a central rectangular sloping edged basin via covered canals intersecting a longer spout canal in a + formation. The table contains an internal spout structure and spout canal leading to two rectangular sloping edged basins and a spout canal flowing through an external spout structure. (basins = 5, canals = 3 covered, 1 central spout canal). The surrounding raised rim, including a central raised rim, contain hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: Irrigation fields, Htp.
Orientation: towards spout
Catalogue: Table of Offerings, ca. 1938-1759 B.C.E. Limestone

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	294
Museum_access	37.1495E
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Brooklyn Museum
Material	Flaky, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	14.5
Width	31.3
Lengh	24.6

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular double-rimmed and sloping edged basin with a raised rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography.
Catalogue
Table of Offerings. Limestone

Sample Picture



Bibliography

On website catalogue with these two pictures:
Photo: Brooklyn Museum, 37.1138E_37.1144E_37.1194E_37.1195E_37.1296E_37.1295E_37.1495E_GrpA_SL4.jpg

ID	295
Museum_access	37.1496E
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	ca. 2500-2170
Origin	Saqqara
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Brooklyn Museum
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	7.5
Width	19.3
Lengh	26.7

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a sunken area containing a Htp sign in raised relief, a round bread, and a circular, ladle-spouted canal/basin. One end contains a rectangular sloping-edged basin and the rim encircling the whole table containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: Htp, round bread, jar.
Catalogue: Hetjer's offering table has two depressions to hold liquid and a representation of Hetjer sitting before hieroglyphs that specify his desire for "a thousand of bread . . . Of beer . . . Of cattle and fowl." Neferka's offering table has one depression and representations of what may be a round loaf of bread and a copper pitcher in a basin seen from above. Such offerings were placed on the floors of tomb chapels to hold real food and liquids or, alternatively, to provide them magically through carved images and prayers.
CATALOGUE DESCRIPTION Limestone offering table belonging to
(according to Dr. Federn) Neferka, Captain of the Royal Barge, and Scribe of the Marines. Viewed from the top the table is rectangular. There are two depressions in the top surface. The smaller one is rectangular in outline with a tapering depression. The larger depression is rectangular but for the projection from one of the sides of a representation from one of the sides of a representation, in relief, of a loaf of bread (part of the sign "htp"). Within the depression are two representations, in relief, of round loaves of bread. The four sides are vertical for a short distance (1.5 cm.) down from the top surface and then taper in to the flat base. There is an inscription, in sunk hieroglyphs, around the outer edge of the upper surface. Condition: The whole surface is worn. There are many chips and flaking in spots. On the bottom there is brown incrustation. "A boon which the king gives, and a boon which Anubis in front of the divine booth (gives): (namely) a burial in the west after a very good old age (to) the possessor of reverence by the Great God, the Capitan of the Royal Barge, the Scribe of the Marines. Neferka; the King's Acquaintance, the possessor of reverence by the Great God, (Neferka)."

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	296
Museum_access	37.1498E
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Brooklyn Museum
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 6. Fixed?
Height	25
Width	66
Lengh	46

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table fragment with spout possibly missing. It has a sunken area containing Htp sign in raised relief flanked by two Hs vases over a substantially large decorated reed mat.
Catalogue
Table of Offerings of Senetepibre-Ankh. Limestone

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	297
Museum_access	37.5690
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	26 (or later (probably))
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Brooklyn Museum
Material	Bronze (full cast)
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	2.4
Width	3.5
Lengh	4.8

Catalouge/discription

Square bronze offering table amulet with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief as well as a kneeling male figure at the top end sided by fragmented rings for the table to be used as a pendant. Surrounding the area is a raised rim with figures on every corner (1 missing) and a spout canal covered by a frog figure in an external spout structure.
Catalogue
Votive Offering Table.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	298
Museum_access	70.135
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Greco-Roman
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Brooklyn Museum
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7.8
Width	33
Lengh	50.5

Catalouge/discription

Limestone offering table with an intricate labyrinth canal design as well as a sunken area divided into three sections each containing an offering. There are seven closed sunken areas on the table each containing offerings in raised relief. There are two protruding structures on one end which may be external spout structures, one with a drainage hole. Ionogrpahy: labyrinth - crocodile, frog, dolphin (?), flowers, jar. Orientation: mixed
Catalogue
Table of Offerings, 2nd century C.E. (probably)

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	299
Museum_access	OIM1376
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	Thebes, Ramesseum West Bank
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Oriental Institute Museum Chicago
Material	Sandstone
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	9
Width	27.2
Lengh	23.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular sandstone offering table with a raised area which contained offerings in raised relief but now too worn. The area is encircled by a drainage canal linked to a spout canal flowing through a v-shaped external spout structure.
Catalogue
Rectangular with spout on one side

Sample Picture



Bibliography

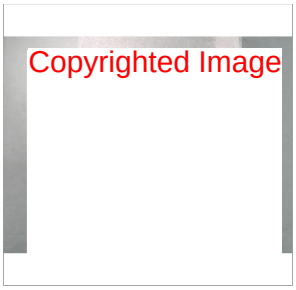
ID	302
Museum_access	OIM4943
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Oriental Institute Museum Chicago
Material	Flaky, Limestone, yellowish red
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	8.6
Width	27.9
Lengh	34

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a raised area containing offerings in sunken relief surrounded by a drainage canal linked to a spout canal flowing through an external spout structure. The surrounding rim contains hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconogrpahy: round bread, cucumber, 2 spouted Hs vases with streams, bunch of lotus flowers
Catalogue
Rectangular with protruding part one side. Incised pattern of vases and flowers, protruding part inscribed, 2 lines, 2 water jars, 2 lotus blossoms in centre

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Hölzl, Regina. Ägyptische Opfertafeln und Kultbecken: Eine Form- und Funktionsanalyse für das Alte, Mittlere und Neue Reich. Hildesheimer Ägyptologische Beiträge 45. Hildesheim: Gebrüder Gerstenberg, 2002. See: pp. 173, 180.

ID	303
Museum_access	OIM4983
Object_type	Offering_basin, Offering_table
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Dendera
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Oriental Institute Museum Chicago
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5.8
Width	26
Lengh	17.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table/basin containing two rectangular basins and a rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography.
Catalogue: Rectangle, two rectangular depressions, rudely cut offering formula on upper rim facing right and left side of table, name of owner Sebeknekht, flaking badly, upper left corner missing Inscription
Description: name of owner

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	304
Museum_access	OIM5007
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Dendera
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Oriental Institute Museum Chicago
Material	Sandstone, yellowish red
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	8
Width	33.2
Lengh	24.5 (broken spout)

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular sandstone offering table with a raised area containing depictions of offerings in sunken relief as well as a small rectangular basin containing two stairways. The area is surrounded by a drainage canal leading to a potential spout canal and now missing external spout structure. Inside this structure is a scratched in Isis palm design. Iconography: two pouring Hs vases, sacred lake, two lotus/papyrus flowers, four decorated round bread. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Rectangle incised pattern of vessels, flowers and rosettes around depression with "steps" descending

Sample Picture



Bibliography

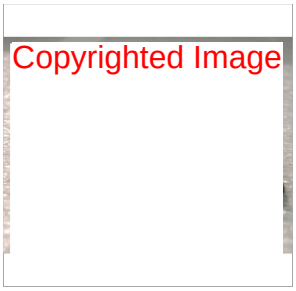
ID	306
Museum_access	OIM9918
Object_type	Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	26
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Oriental Institute Museum Chicago
Material	Bronze
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	2.7
Width	6.2
Lengh	6.6

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular bronze offering table amulet with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief linked to a spout canal in an external spout structure. A ring for the table to be used as a pendant is present at the opposite end behind a kneeling male figure pouring libations. Iconography: male kneeling figure pouring libations, two pouring Hs vases, three offering tables, bread, cakes, fowl. Frog perhaps missing? Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Rectangular, small kneeling figure holds object in right hand, offerings in relief on tray, spout at front, suspension ring behind figure

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Teeter, Emily. “Bronze Votive Offering Tables.” in For His Ka: Essays Offered in Memory of Klaus Baer, by Baer, Klaus, 255–265. edited by Silverman, David P., 255–265. Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization 55. Chicago: Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 1994.

ID	307
Museum_access	OIM10258
Object_type	Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	26
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Oriental Institute Museum Chicago
Material	Bronze
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	0.4
Width	1.6
Lengh	2.2

Catalouge/discription

Square bronze offering table amulet with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief linked to a spout structure flowing through a v-shaped external spout structure. at the opposite side is a single ring for the table to be used as pendant. Iconography: four round bread, worshipper? Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Offering table model - Suspension ring at edge

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Teeter, Emily. “Bronze Votive Offering Tables.” in For His Ka: Essays Offered in Memory of Klaus Baer, by Baer, Klaus, 255–265. edited by Silverman, David P., 255–265. Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization 55. Chicago: Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 1994.
See: pp. 255-265.

ID	308
Museum_access	OIM10509
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Oriental Institute Museum Chicago
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	11.6
Width	34.7
Lengh	22

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering basin with a central sloping-edged basin surrounded by a rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography.
Catalogue: Rectangular, sloping sides, hollowed out, band of text running around the edge with mortuary prayer to Anubis for Hor-nedyu. Inscription Description: mortuary prayer to Anubis for Hor-nedyu.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	309
Museum_access	OIM10646
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Oriental Institute Museum Chicago
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 2. Fixed
Height	10
Width	45
Lengh	64

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a flat surface and single horizontal line of hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief at one end, at the opposite end a Htp shaped external spout structure (no canals or basins present). The table is directly carved from limestone bedrock. Iconography: Htp sign
Orientation of offerings: none – no offering present
Catalogue: Rectangular, top triangular, offering table in relief, set in background, has flat round knob at top, row of hieroglyphs at bottom - princess, nb-mrwt Inscription Description: princess, nb-mrwt

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	310
Museum_access	OIM10826
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	20
Origin	Luxor, Karnak Temple, Thebes, East Bank
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Oriental Institute Museum Chicago
Material	Granite
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	15.5
Width	49.6
Lengh	39.3

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular granite offering table with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a Htp sign and decorated reed mat. The table contains a spout canal flowing through a Htp sign in raised relief inside an external spout structure and has a raised rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: two Htp and reed mat, two vases, eight round bread, bovine leg (left), melon (left), ox head (right), fowl (right), heart? Lump? (right) Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Black, rectangular with square spout at one side, depressed center with reed mat at base, heap of offerings, band of incription on all 4 sides, with prayer to Amon-Re of Karnak by Rameses III
Inscription Description: prayer to Amon-Re of Karnak by Rameses III

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

ID	311
Museum_access	OIM11393
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period, New Kingdom
Dynasty	26
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Oriental Institute Museum Chicago
Material	Bronze
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	3.1
Width	6.6
Lengh	8.3 (excluding chain)

Catalouge/discription

Square bronze offering table amulet/model with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a square central platform/offering table/altar. Along the raised rim are several figures including two deities at the top and a central kneeling male figure. On either side of the male figure are two rings for the amulet to be used as a pendant, and a curved metal rod is still in place with a long chain attached to it. There is also an external spout structure with a spout canal covered by a frog figure. Iconography: kneeling male figure, two haloed baboons (top), two falcon figures (bottom), frog figure (spout), offering table/altar (centre), Hs vases, three round bread. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Decorated with hawk, frog, etc, attached to chain

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

Teeter, Emily. “Bronze Votive Offering Tables.” in For His Ka: Essays Offered in Memory of Klaus Baer, by Baer, Klaus, 255–265. edited by Silverman, David P., 255–265. Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization 55. Chicago: Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 1994.
See: pp. 255-265, pl. 19.1.

ID	312
Museum_access	OIM14318
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Greco-Roman, Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Medinet Habu, Thebes, West Bank
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Oriental Institute Museum Chicago
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	4.8
Width	17.3
Lengh	15.6

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a reed mat at the top end and several sha (Htp) bread. The sunken area leads to a spout canal inside an external spout structure. It is important to note that there is a udjat (Horus) eye engraved in sunken relief along the external top edge. Iconography: Htp reed mat, four sha bread, two Hs vases, four round bread, three melons, one central cake, udjat eye Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Rectangular, with pouring spout on one side, surface carved with bread, beer and vegetable offerings

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

ID	313
Museum_access	OIM14661
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	Medinet Habu, Thebes, Upper Egypt West Bank
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Oriental Institute Museum Chicago
Material	Limestone, yellowish red
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 6. Fixed?
Height	6.1
Width	17.2
Lengh	14 (broken)

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a sunken area containing offerings in sunken/scratched relief with a surrounding raised rim with hieroglyphic inscriptions. The table includes an incorporated Htp-shaped spout structure with spout canal and on either side are other scathed in inscriptions or decorative flowers. Iconography: 13 figs?, bovine leg (top left), ox head (top centre), tails? (top right), jar/heart (left), onion? Two melons (centre), two Hs vases (right), ribs (bottom left), papyrus/lotus flowers. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Rectangular, with one side triangular, centre-rectangular, sunk, incised with food and drink, inscription around edges

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	314
Museum_access	OIM15254
Object_type	Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Medinet Habu West Bank Thebes
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Oriental Institute Museum Chicago
Material	Bronze
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	2.9
Width	6.7
Lengh	7.9

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular bronze offering table amulet/model with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief, at the top centre rim is a kneeling male figure pouring liquid from an amphorae/vase. The top edge used to have to rings for the amulet to be used as a pendant, but one is now missing. The table is heavily corroded and along the rim are several animal figures, with one or two now missing. The table has an external spout structure with a spout canal covered by a frog figure. Iconography: kneeling male figure, pouring Hs/amphora vase, four round bread, two haloed baboons (top), two falcons (one missing, bottom), two cat figures (bottom), frog figure (spout). Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: altar, rectangular, with spout at front, 7 sitting figures around edges, suspension loop at back

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Teeter, Emily. “Bronze Votive Offering Tables.” in For His Ka: Essays Offered in Memory of Klaus Baer, by Baer, Klaus, 255–265. edited by Silverman, David P., 255–265. Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization 55. Chicago: Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 1994. See: pp. 255-265, & pl. 19.1.

ID	316
Museum_access	A1106a
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Greco-Roman, Late Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Sandstone, stained
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	9.2
Width	21.6
Lengh	23.4

Catalouge/discription

Irregular-shaped offering table with a central sunken area/basin containing four interlinking staircases leading to a spout canal leading through an external spout structure. Iconography: sacred lake.
Orientation of offerings: no offerings present.
Catalogue: aus Sandstein mit getreppten Leisten an der Innenseite und einem schmalen Ausguß

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	317
Museum_access	A1849
Object_type	Model, Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Limestone, Pitted, stained
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	3.4
Width	6.9
Lengh	9.3

Catalouge/discription

Small square limestone offering table with a central deep sunken area/basin and an external spout structure with spout canal. Iconography: sacred lake? Orientation of offerings: no offerings present.
Catalogue: Opfertafel: Opfertafel, klein
rechteckig, mit Abflußzapfen, stark ausgehöhlt

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	318
Museum_access	A2091
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	712-332
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Sandstone, stained, worn
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.7
Width	31
Lengh	30.2

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular sandstone offering table divided into two parts, one is a rectangular basin and the other is a raised area containing offerings in sunken relief surrounded by a drainage canal and divided in half by a spout canal ending up in an external spout structure. Iconography: two round bread, two Hs vases. (divided into three parts in total) Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Relief: eine Ecke fehlt, rechteckig, mit Abfluß, zweigeteilt: eine Hälfte um 3,5 cm eingetieft, die 2. Hälfte (beim Abfluß) ist mit versenktem Relief versehen, links u. rechts von der Mitte gegenständig ein rundes Brot u. Eine hes-Vase — nicht sehr deutlich in der Darstellung, umrahmt von einer Rille,ebenso eine Rille in der Mitte zwischen den Darstellungen, geht in die Rille des Abflusses über; Querschnitt trapezförmig. Ausführung: OFL geglättet,Relief roh ausgeführt; SZ. Sandstein

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	319
Museum_access	INV 98
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12 (1900 BC)
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Limestone white/dense, yellow
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7.6
Width	30.9
Lengh	28.4

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief, including a central Htp sign. The sunken area is surrounded with a raised rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. At one end is an external spout structure with a spout canal leading from the sunken area. At the spout end are two rimmed and sloping-edged rectangular basins. Iconography: Htp, Hs vase (left), incensor (right), two round bread, bovine leg (left) trapezoidal shape meat (left), fowl (right). Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Opfertafel: Opfertafel des Intef. Opfertafeln waren im zugänglichen Bereich des Grabes aufgestellt. Auf ihnen wurden die Opfergaben für den Toten niedergelegt, die beim täglichen Ritual für die Versorgung mit Nahrung auch im Jenseits von Verwandten oder Priestern gebracht wurden. Auf der Oberseite der Opfertafel sind verschiedene Opfergaben dargestellt: Kuchen, Brote, Fleischstücke, eine Gans und Gefäße. In die kleinen Becken wurde beim Ritual Wasser gegossen, das über den Ausguß wieder abfließen konnte. Das Inschriftenband beinhaltet eine Opferformel mit den Namen der Gnadenempfänger - Intef und seine Familienangehörigen.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	320
Museum_access	INV 206
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Greco-Roman, Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	3rd -1st cent BC
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.2
Width	32
Lengh	51

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with three distinct sunken areas each containing a Htp sign and other offerings in raised relief and an internal spout structure and spout canal each leading to a separated rectangular basin with a raised rim. Iconography: three Htp signs, two Hs vases, one fowl, three bovine legs, six round bread, two trapezoidal shape, two incensors, one ox head. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Offering table
www.khm.at/en/object/0685bce074/

Sample Picture



Bibliography

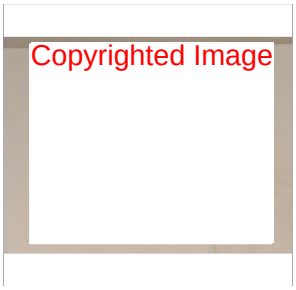
ID	321
Museum_access	INV 207
Object_type	Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Greco-Roman
Dynasty	30 – 337 AD
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	4
Width	16.6
Lengh	18.6

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a raised area containing offerings in raised relief as well as a cartouche-shaped basin. Surrounding the area is a drainage canal linked to a spout canal flowing through an incorporated spout structure. Iconography: cartouche, two nmst jars, four round bread Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Already from the Old Kingdom sacrificial panels were used in private mortuary cult for the symbolic feeding of the deceased. They feature various decorative elements, symbolic representations of offerings and inscriptions. Often also pelvis are embedded in the sacrificial panels. Troughs and spouts divert the spilled over the sacrificial panel liquids. Over time, there are changes in the appearance of the sacrificial panels. In this late example, the side is rounded to the spout. The surrounding channel, which opens into the spout, framed the image field of the sacrificial panel. In this, four round breads are presented on a narrow mat; Further, a cartridge-shaped depression, which can also be interpreted as a pelvis, and right and left of it vessels with spout. These symbolize the act of liberation.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	322
Museum_access	INV 208
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	c. 5
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Flaky, Limestone, yellowish red
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	19.3
Width	51.2
Lengh	39.2

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone double-rimmed and sloping-edged offering basin with a raised rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography.
Catalogue: Rechteckiges Kultbecken mit einer Abstufung, geschrägten Beckeninnenund-außenwänden, rechteckigem inneren Beckenboden und rechteckiger. Standfläche. Am oberen Rand befindet sich eine umlaufende, versenkt. Gearbeitete Inschrift

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	323
Museum_access	INV 5830
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Flaky, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	13
Width	28
Lengh	25

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief with remnants of a spout canal in an external spout structure. The front spout side of the table has scratched in inscriptions though they appear to be fake. Iconography: two Hs vases, round bread, bovine leg.
Catalogue: "Quadratische Opfertafel mit erhöhter Randeinfassung, innerhalb welcher in Relief einige Figuren. Oben Ausgußrinne, die sich auf der Schmalseite fortsetzt. Daneben hieroglyphenartige eingemeißelte Zeichen. Scheint als Falsifikat"

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	324
Museum_access	7449
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	6 (2374-2191 BC)
Origin	Giza, West cemetery, Mastaba of Hesi (?)
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	14.5
Width	30.7
Lengh	18.3

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular double-rimmed and sloping edged offering basin with a raised rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography.
Catalogue: Die Kultstelle in der Mastaba des Hesi war durch die Scheintür und das Kultbecken markiert (siehe auch Inventar-Nummer 7448). Solche Becken dienten zur Aufnahme Opfergaben und von Reinigungs- und Libationsflüssigkeiten, die beim Totenopferritual vor der Kultstelle ausgegossen wurden. Die Inschrift am Rand des Beckens nennt Hesi mit seinen Titeln.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

1913 Geschenk der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien aus der Grabung von H. Junker in Giza 1912

ID	325
Museum_access	INV 7821
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	6 (2374-2191 BC)
Origin	Giza
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Limestone, porous, yellow
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	9
Width	47.1
Lengh	26.6

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular offering table with three Htp signs and reed mat in raised relief creating a raised area, each Htp bread facing a respective rectangular sloping edged basin (three in total). Iconography: three Htp-signs, reed mat Orientation of offerings: no spout present
Catalogue: Kultgegenstand
Opfertafel: Opfertafel

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	326
Museum_access	INV 7822
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	6 (2374-2191 BC)
Origin	Giza
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	15
Width	35.2
Lengh	25

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular double-rimmed and sloping-edged offering basin with a raised rim containing a single line of hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography.
Catalogue: Opferbecken des En-Chefti-Kai – Nekropole von Giza spate 6. Dyn. Um 2100 v. Chr. Inv. Nr. 7822 Kalkstein Grabung H. Junker 1926-27.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

1914 Geschenk der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien aus der Grabung von H. Junker in Giza 1914

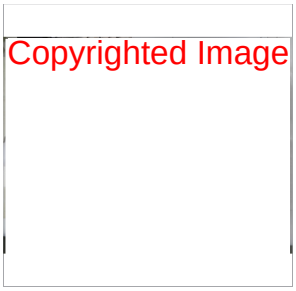
ID	327
Museum_access	INV 8185
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	2400-2200 BC
Origin	Giza
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	12.5
Width	45
Lengh	31.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone double-rimmed, sloping-edged offering basin with a raised rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Heavily fragmented. No iconography.
Catalogue: Grabausstattung
Kultbecken: Kultbecken des Men-sut-it-nisut (?)

Sample Picture



Bibliography

1927 Geschenk der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien aus der Grabung von H. Junker in Giza 1927

ID	328
Museum_access	INV 8538
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	6
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	9
Width	35
Lengh	22

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone sloping-edged offering basin with a rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Heavily fragmented with one piece missing. No iconography.
Catalogue: Opferbecken: Opferbecken des Sedaug rechteckiges Becken aus mehreren Bruchstücken zusammengesetzt, ein Stück am oberen Rande fehlt, eine Absplitterung am Oberteil der nördlichen Schmalseite, Innenseiten abgeschrägt; breiter Rand mit vertiefter Hieroglypheninschrift, von Rillen eingefaßt.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

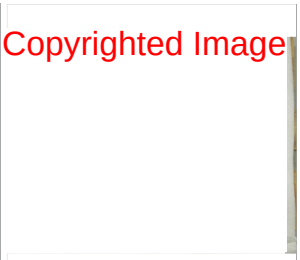
ID	329
Museum_access	INV 8539
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	6
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white, yellow
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 6. Fixed?
Height	11.5
Width	46 (broken)
Lengh	48.3

Catalouge/discription

Square (?) fragment of a limestone offering table with a large raised Htp-sign with reed mat containing now faint hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. On either side of raised Htp area were possibly two rectangular sloping-edged basins, now only one present. Iconography: Htp sign and reed mat. Orientation of offerings: no spout.
Catalogue: Opfertafel: Opfertafel des Jt_j, Fragment. Fragment einer rechteckigen Opfertafel mit der Darstellung eines großen Napfkuchens auf einer Opfermatte in Relief sowie einem eingelassenen Becken. Die Inschriftenzeile auf der Opfermatte ist in versenkten Hieroglyphen geschrieben. Die Opfertafel ist zerschlagen, der rechte Teil fehlt. Das verbleibende Fragment ist in zwei Stücke zerbrochen, die Bruchlinie beginnt rechts oben knapp unterhalb der Opfermatte und verläuft schräg nach unten zur unteren Ecke der Opfertafel. Auf der Oberseite im Bereich der Inschrift sind starke Verwitterungsspuren.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	330
Museum_access	INV 8551
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	6
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Flaky, Limestone, stained, white
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 2. Fixed
Height	41.5
Width	52
Lengh	36

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a raised central Htp sign with reed mat and a sloping-edged rectangular basin on either side (two in total). Iconography: Htp sign with reed mat. Orientation of offerings: no spout
Catalogue: Opfertafel: Opfertafel. Annähernd rechteckige Opfertafel. Auf der Oberseite ist in Relief eine schmale Opfermatte mit einem stilisiert wiedergegebenen Napfkuchen dargestellt. Rechts und links des Napfkuchens ist jeweils ein rechteckiges Becken mit geschrägten Seitenwänden eingelassen. Beim rechten Becken sind die Umrisse durch eingeritzte Linien angegeben, die eigentliche Aushöhlung des Beckens beginnt erst einige Millimeter weiter innen. Die Opfertafel ist unbeschriftet. Die grob zugeschlagenen Seitenflächen der Opfertafel lassen darauf schließen, daß sie in den Boden eingelassen war.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

ID	331
Museum_access	INV 4070
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	6 (2374-2191 BC)
Origin	Giza
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Limestone white/dense
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	8.2
Width	27.3
Lengh	18.1

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone double-rimmed and sloping-edged offering basin with a raised rim containing a single vertical line of hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography.
Catalogue: Opferbecken: Kultbecken des Schepses-ptah II. Einfache Kultbecken, wie jenes des Schepses-ptah, dienten zur Aufnahme von Opfergaben, aber auch von Reinigungs- und Libationsflüssigkeiten, die im Rahmen des Totenopferrituals vor der Kultstelle des Grabes ausgegossen
wurden. Hier ist auf einer der Schmalseiten am oberen Rand der Name des Grabbesitzers eingraviert

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	332
Museum_access	INV 8555
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	6 (2374-2191 BC)
Origin	Giza
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white, yellow
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	10.8
Width	24.2
Lengh	19.6

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone double-rimmed and sloping-edged basin with a rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in raised relief, now very faint. No iconography.
Catalogue: Opferbecken: Opferbecken der Wem-tet-ka Kultgegenstand

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	333
Museum_access	INV 8556
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	2650-2155 BC
Origin	Giza
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Flaky, Limestone, stained
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	10
Width	38.4
Lengh	33.3

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone sloping-edged offering basin with a rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography.
Catalogue: Opferbecken: Opferbecken des Njsåw Rechteckiges Kultbecken mit schmalem oberen Rand, stark geschrägten Beckeninnen- und außenflächen und großem, rechteckigen inneren Beckenboden. Am oberen Beckenrand stehen auf allen vier Seiten Inschriften in versenkt gearbeiteten Hieroglyphen. Die Inschriften sind linksläufig und horizontal angeordnet.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	334
Museum_access	INV 8557
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	2650-2155 BC
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	14.6
Width	33.2
Lengh	24.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone sloping-edged offering basin with a rim containing a single vertical line with hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. No iconography.
Catalogue: Opferbecken: Opferbecken des Rahotep Kleines, sehr grob gearbeitetes Kultbecken mit geschrägten Beckeninnenwänden und länglich-rechteckigem inneren Beckenboden. Am oberen Beckenrand der linken Längsseite befindet sich eine kurze vertikale Inschriftenzeile ohne Zeilenbegrenzungslinien in versenkt gearbeiteten Hieroglyphen mit dem Titel und dem Namen des Besitzers. Die Hieroglyphen sind äußerst grob und unterschiedlich tief eingeritzt.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Münz- und Antikenkabinett

ID	335
Museum_access	INV 8558
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	2650-2155 BC
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Flaky, Limestone, reddish white
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	6.1
Width	25.7
Lengh	19

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone double-rimmed and sloping-edged offering basin with a raised rim. Heavily reconstructed using plaster. No iconography.
Catalogue: Kleines, aus mindestens drei Fragmenten bestehendes, unbeschriftetes Kultbecken mit einer Abstufung und geschrägten Beckeninnen- und außenwänden. Die Abstufung des Beckens ist sehr niedrig, die Wände der Abstufung sind leicht geschrägt. Die Beckenaushöhlung ist sehr flach, die Beckeninnenwände sind ebenfalls sehr flach geschrägt; der Übergang zwischen Beckeninnenwänden und innerem Beckenboden verläuft fließend. Der vertikale Beckenrand ist sehr schmal und annähernd senkrecht, die Beckenaußenseiten sind stark geschrägt, der äußere Beckenboden ist heute rechteckig rekonstruiert.

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

ID	336
Museum_access	INV 8559
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	2325-2155 BC
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	dense, Limestone, yellowish red
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	4.9
Width	20.5
Lengh	15

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone sloping-edged offering basin. No iconography.
Catalogue: Kleines, flaches, unbeschriftetes Becken mit breitem, oberen Rand, flach geschrägten Beckeninnenwänden und spitzzulaufendem inneren Beckenboden. Die Beckenaußenseiten sind oben zunächst vertikal, dann sind sie stark geschrägt; der äußere Beckenboden ist klein und rechteckig.

Sample Picture


Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

ID	337
Museum_access	INV 8560
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	2650-2155 BC
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Limestone, Pitted, reddish white
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	4.2
Width	18.5
Lengh	12

Catalouge/discription

Irregular shaped limestone sloping-edged offering basin. No iconography.
Catalogue: Kleines, flaches, sehr grob gearbeitetes unbeschriftetes Becken mit leicht geschrägten Beckeninnenwänden und länglich-rechteckigem inneren Beckenboden. Die Außenseiten weisen einen unregelmäßigen annähernd vertikalen Rand auf, der in eine grob gearbeitete flache Schrägung übergeht. Der ovale, äußere Beckenboden ist deutlich von den schrägen Beckenaußenwänden abgesetzt.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	338
Museum_access	INV 8561
Object_type	Model, Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Flaky, Limestone, Pitted, reddish white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6
Width	10.6
Lengh	8

Catalouge/discription

Small rectangular limestone offering basin. No iconography.
Catalogue: Kleines, grob gearbeitetes, unbeschriftetes Kultbecken mit schmalem oberen Rand, vertikalen Beckenaußenwänden und annähernd rechteckigem äußeren Beckenboden. Die Beckeninnenwände verlaufen vertikal, der innere Beckenboden ist rechteckig, allerdings unterschiedlich tief ausgehöhlt. Am Übergang von den vertikalen Beckeninnenwänden zum ausgehöhlten Beckenboden ist eine kleine Stufe.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	339
Museum_access	INV 8562
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	2650-2155 BC
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Flaky, Limestone, yellowish white
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	8
Width	21
Lengh	15.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone sloping-edged offering basin. No iconography.
Catalogue: Kleines, rechteckiges, unbeschriftetes Kultbecken mit breitem oberen Rand, schrägen Beckeninnenwänden und spitzzulaufendem inneren Beckenboden. Die äußeren Beckenwände sind zunächst vertikal, dann ganz leicht geschrägt. Der untere Beckenboden ist annähernd rechteckig.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	340
Museum_access	INV 8563
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	2650-2155 BC
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna
Material	Limestone, Pitted, yellowish white
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	7.5
Width	15.2
Lengh	11.3

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone sloping-edged deep offering basin. No iconography.
Catalogue: Kleines unbeschriftetes Kultbecken mit schmalem oberen Rand, geschrägten Beckeninnen- und -außenwänden und kleinem, rechteckigem inneren Beckenboden. Der äußere Beckenboden ist fast quadratisch.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	341
Museum_access	E.6.1922
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12 (1991-1793 BC)
Origin	Abydos
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
Material	dense, Limestone, reddish white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	11
Width	38
Lengh	42.3

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table with a T-shaped sunken area containing a Htp sign in raised relief with offerings in sunken relief depicted within it. On either side of the sunken area are two rectangular sloping-edged basins linked to a central horizontal sloping-edged basin via small canals. The central basin has a small canal leading from the sunken area to its centre and another canal directed all the way through an internal spout structure and then through an external spout structure. at the spout end are two rectangular sloping-edged basins linked by a larger horizontal canal creating a + formation. The rim surrounding these features contains hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. The offering table stands on three legs (two at the back, one at the front) Iconography: bovine leg (top), fowl, lump of meat, melon, three round bread, ribs? cake, calf head (right), irrigation fields. Orientation of offerings: mixed. Catalogue: offering table, with 'maze' Back to back Htp-di-nsw formulae for Neferperet, seal-bearer of the god [http://data.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/id/object/52239].

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Bourriau, J.D.. 1988. Pharaohs and mortals; Egyptian art in the Middle Kingdom.Cambridge (Cambs.): No.85

ID	342
Museum_access	E.61.1926
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12 (1991-1793 BC)
Origin	Abydos
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
Material	Flaky, Limestone, yellowish white
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	8.7
Width	51.5
Lengh	28.7

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with two sunken areas separated by a small margin linked to the surrounding rim containing hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. The sunken area contains four Htp signs and several offerings in raised relief. Below the sunken area are eight rectangular sloping-edged basins, four on either side of a central spout canal leading to a v-shaped external spout structure. Iconography: four hs vases in the centre (two in each sunken area) with spouts facing away from each other, four Htp signs (two in each sunken area) and four sets of round bread (four in each sunken area). Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: offering table, with rectangular pools and vessels, inscribed [http://data.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/id/object/52422].

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	343
Museum_access	E.180.1912. 4038-12 (othe
Object_type	Offering_basin
Time_period	Third Intermediate Period
Dynasty	23-25 (282-675 BC)
Origin	Kafr Ammar
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
Material	Limestone, Pitted, stained
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	17.3
Width	27
Lengh	43

Catalouge/discription

Cartouche-shaped limestone offering basin. Iconography: cartouche. Orientation of offerings: no offerings or spout present.
Catalogue: offering table, in form of cartouche
[http://data.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/id/object/51521].

Sample Picture



Bibliography

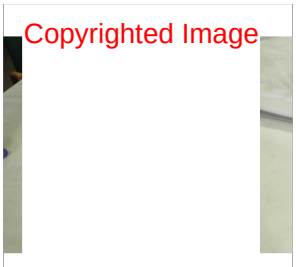
ID	344
Museum_access	E.144.1913
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Riqqeh
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
Material	finer redwear, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	20.5
Width	25
Lengh	25 (diam)

Catalouge/discription

Circular pottery offering table with a foot with a drainage hole present in the centre of the sunken top table area. No iconography present.
Catalogue: offering table, with stand and bowl
[http://data.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/id/object/51637].

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	345
Museum_access	E.161.1912
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Third Intermediate Period
Dynasty	23-25
Origin	Kafr Ammar
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
Material	Flaky, Limestone, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	13
Width	44
Lengh	30

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a central sunken area containing offerings in raised relief with a cartouche shaped basin on either side with a raised rim. The sunken area is linked to a spout canal leading through a v-shaped external spout structure. Iconography: two cartouches, two Hs vases, two round bread. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: offering table, with two cartouches, two libation vessels
[http://data.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/id/object/51502].

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	347
Museum_access	E.430.1932
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
Material	Flaky, Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	1.4
Width	5.4
Lengh	6.6

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone offering table amulet with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a Htp sign and reed mat and linked to a spout canal leading through an external spout structure. At the opposite end are the remnants of two rings for the table to be used as an amulet. Iconography: Htp sign sign, with long reed mat (top), three di signs (bread) (central, one painted not engraved), three round bread (one decorated), two Hs vases on either side and two lotus flowers on either side. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Jewlery
[http://data.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/id/object/53179].

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	348
Museum_access	E.4.1971
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	400-300 BC
Origin	Saqqara, near Nectanebo Temple
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	7. Monumental?
Height	13.1
Width	41.5
Lengh	25

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a central sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a central Htp sign and reed mat. On either side of this area are two large cartouche-shaped basins. The sunken area is linked to a spout canal leading through an external spout structure.
Iconography: Htp sign with decorated reed mat, two hs vases, a nb sign, round bread (centre).
Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: offering table, two cartouches with central table, decorated with libation vessels and bread [http://data.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/id/object/63005].

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	353
Museum_access	E.GA.1004a.1947
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
Material	Faience, Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	0.5
Width	1.05
Lengh	1.6

Catalouge/discription

Square limestone faience-glazed offering table amulet with a circular raised platform surrounded by a drainage canal leading to a spout canal inside a v-shaped external spout structure. At the opposite end of the spout is a cylinder ring for the amulet to be used as a pendant. Iconography: round bread?
Orientation of offerings: undetermined.
Catalogue: offering table, with loaf. Amulet, jewellery
[http://data.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/id/object/61012].

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	354
Museum_access	E.GA.688.1947
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
Material	Faience, Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	0.4
Width	1.0
Lengh	1.5

Catalouge/discription

Square green faience coated limestone offering table amulet with a raised circular platform with a surrounding drainage canal linked to a spout canal flowing through a v-shaped external spout structure. At the opposite end is a cylindrical ring for the amulet to be used as a pendant. Iconography: round bread? Orientation of offerings: undetermined
Catalogue: offering table, with circular loaf in centre, suspension loop. Jewellery, amulet [http://data.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/id/object/60691].

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	367
Museum_access	AN1914-717
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Third Intermediate Period
Dynasty	22
Origin	El Lahun
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Material	Faience, glazed
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	0.6
Width	1.0
Lengh	1.5

Catalouge/discription

Small faience coated amulet, with a pendant section and external spout structure as well as canal and raised platform design. The faience is blue, almost green due to significant fading and use – shiny nature of limestone. No iconography present.
Catalogue: In form of offering-table, loop above – pendant.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Petrie, Lahun II, pp. 31, 37, pl. XLVIII

ID	370
Museum_access	AN1931.352.B
Object_type	Amulet, Model, Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	22-25
Origin	Matmar
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Material	Faience, glazed
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	0.8
Width	1.8
Lengh	3.6

Catalouge/discription

Model offering table amulet made of limestone and coated in faience, possibly discoloured since blue colour is very faint. The table has a central raised platform and a long spout canal inside external spout structure. No iconography.
Catalogue: Offering table, without offerings; pierced knob at top.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Brunton, Matmar, p. 77, pl. LV, LXI 58H4.

Pottery Offering Trays

ID	2
Museum_access	6585
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	2125-1975 BC
Origin	Sidmant
Context	Fayum/Lower Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	8
Width	24.5
Lengh	31

Catalouge/discription

Square fired clay offering tray with a central sunken enclosure containing an internal spout and 2 canals in an X-formation. Central area is enclosed in another sunken area with an external spout structure. Each internal and external corner may have had a small circular basin, 3 out of 8 remain.
Iconography: courtyard.
Catalogue: Baked clay offering-table, with two roughly rectangular depressions, one inside the other. The corners were higher than the sides but are broken; each corner is also hallowed, perhaps to imitate sockets for tent poles.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

British School of Archaeology in Egypt, Sedment I, pl. Xiii, no. 3

ID	3
Museum_access	4529
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Deir el-Ballas
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Coarse, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	2.7
Width	20
Lengh	25

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with two circular basins and a central canal flowing from the basins to the tray edge. Iconography: phallic representation.
Catalogue: Pottery offering-tray with two depressions and one channel, for liquid offerings.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Haworth, Mr Jesse. Naqada and Ballas pl. xliv, 6.

ID	4
Museum_access	2758
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Dendera
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5.5
Width	20
Lengh	26

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray with rim and sunken area divided by rampart with opening creating a large square sunken area and a smaller rectangular area containing an external spout structure.
Iconography: raised Htp sign (platform) containing 1 bovine head, 1 bovine leg and a raised throne/seat (st) at the top end opposite spout end.
Catalogue: Offering-tray with rim around the sides and a spout at one end. On the surface, the head and leg of a calf (or ox) appear.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Egypt Exploration Fund. Dendereh, pl. xix, 2.

ID	5
Museum_access	3078
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	El-Kab
Context	Upper Egypt
Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6
Width	24.7
Lengh	30.2

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe" pottery offering tray containing an open-ended sunken area with ca. 10 canals (1 central and 4 curved on either side). Iconography: raised 1 ox head and ribs (?) on the right and 1 bovine leg and heart/lump (?) on the left.
Catalogue: Pottery offering-tray with grooves, for pouring off liquid offerings, and modelled offerings on the surface.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Egyptian Research Account

ID	7
Museum_access	3253
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Dendera
Context	Upper Egypt
Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6
Width	33
Lengh	37

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe" shaped pottery offering tray with sunken area divided into 2 areas by central rampart with 2 drainage holes. Top area contains offerings, lower area contains a square basin with 2 canals leading to open end of the tray. Iconography: 1 bovine leg, 1 ox head, 1 cone-shaped object (lump of meat?), ribs, joint – all positioned on the left side of tray. Orientation: opposite spout.
Catalogue: Pottery offering-tray, with straight front edge and curved back; raised rim around curved edge. On the surface, there is a square depression for liquid offerings, two drainage holes, offerings modelled in relief.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Egypt Exploration Fund. Dendereh, pl. xix, 11.

ID	8
Museum_access	3256
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Dendera
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7
Width	31
Lengh	42

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with sunken area containing 1 canal in Π- shape/formation with either end leading to 2 separate drainage holes at one end of the table. Iconography: 1 ox head (left), 1 tied bovine headless body (centre) with its legs and body creating a circular depression. Orientation: mixed.
Catalogue: Pottery offering-tray, with raised sides. On the surface, there are two grooves leading to two holes, for pouring liquid offerings; offering modelled in relief.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Dendereh, pl. xix, 10.

ID	9
Museum_access	5109
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	18-19
Origin	Abydos
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	10.3
Width	26.5
Lengh	42

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with sunken area containing 4 crossing canals (# and 1 c-shaped) with the central canal leading to a drainage hole. The internal sides are decorated with semi-circles and along top of the rim are several (13) "postholes". Iconography: ox head, bovine leg, round bread (2), ribs (2), 1 ox body. Orientation: mixed
Catalogue: Pottery offering-tray with raised sides that are pierced at the top with holes; similar to a 'soul house' model. Food offerings are modelled in relief on the surface, and there is a spout in one side, for pouring off liquid offerings.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Egypt Exploration Fund

ID	18
Museum_access	274
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	El-Lahun
Context	Fayum/Lower Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	26
Width	30.8
Lengh	24.8

Catalouge/discription

Pottery offering tray divided into two sunken areas by small rampart with opening. One area contains offerings in raised relief and the other has an external spout structure. Iconography: ox head, 4 round bread, ribs, bovine leg, fowl (?), 2 cone-shaped offerings. Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Pottery offering-table, with roughly modelled offerings (ox head, bread loaves, calf leg) on top, and a spout in the centre of the front edge.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Griffith, A. S. 1910

ID	19
Museum_access	4402
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	11
Origin	Dendera
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6
Width	24.5
Lengh	30

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe" pottery offering tray with sunken area and open-ended spout. Contains two circular depressions, each with own canal leading to an open end. Iconography: 1 cone-shaped offering (lump of meat?), 1 rib joint (?), 1 (4) tails? Orientation of offerings: opposite open end.
Catalogue: Pottery offering-tray with straight edge at the front and curved back. Two hollow depressions and channels for liquid offerings, and food and drink offerings modelled on surface.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Egypt Exploration Fund

ID	23
Museum_access	4379
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	11
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7.5
Width	27
Lengh	27.5

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery offering tray with sunken area containing offerings, two square basins and rectangular basin with interlinking canals, central spout canal and external spout structure. Iconography: fowl, bovine leg, cone-shaped offering, ox head (now missing). Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Pottery offering-tray, with two depressions.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	24
Museum_access	4378
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	11
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Pottery semi-porous
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.5
Width	25.5
Lengh	26.5

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery offering tray with sunken area containing offerings and two square basins linked to external spout canal by v-shaped canals. 8 postholes by basins. Iconography: ox head, lump of meat (?), cone-shaped offering, bovine leg, 3 rib joints. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Pottery offering-tray, roughly square, with a low wall around all three sides and a front spout projection. Offerings along the back wall, and two shallow depressions with holes, perhaps to support pillars.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Petri. Gizeh & Rifeh, pl. XIV, no. 8

ID	38
Museum_access	E6355
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	
Dynasty	
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Garstang Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.5
Width	25.5
Lengh	30

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe" pottery offering tray with sunken areas, shrine/niche structure and two drainage holes at opposite end. There are 3 canals between niche and 2 parallel and a small circular basin. Iconography: pottery stand, ox head (left), fowl, ox leg, two cones (lumps) (right), two rack of ribs (centre), shrine, basin (?). Orientation of offerings: mixed.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	43
Museum_access	ÄM 10786
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	2119-1794
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Pottery/fired clay, white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	3.5
Width	30
Lengh	27

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing two circular basins and two canals in an X-formation, leading from the basins to an external spout structure. Iconography: ox head, four round bread (?) seven lumps of meat (?) rib joint (?) tails (?) bovine leg, full bovine body, one fowl.
Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: hufeisenförmig mit Ausguß, plastisch aufliegende Opfergaben, Rinne für Libation

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

Ausführliches Verzeichnis der Aegyptischen Altertümer und Gipsabgüsse, bearb. v. Erman, Adolf, hrsg. v. Generalverwaltung der Kgl. Museen zu Berlin, Berlin, W. Spemann, 1899, 2. Aufl., Erw. S.: 97.

ID	45
Museum_access	ÄM 14046
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	
Dynasty	
Origin	El-Kab
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Coarse, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	3.5
Width	23.1 (inc.)
Lengh	28.5

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe" (?)- shaped offering tray fragment with a sunken area containing what may have been nine curved canals leading to an open-end. Iconography: bovine leg. Orientation of offerings: towards spout. Catalogue: lt. Inv.:"Thönerne Opfertafel. Etwa halbkreisförmige Tafel mit aufrecht stehendem Rand. Innen auf dem Boden Rillen und Rinderkopf- und schenkel [Skizze] Bezeichnet XII KAB 38."

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Ausführliches Verzeichnis der Aegyptischen Altertümer und Gipsabgüsse, bearb. v. Erman, Adolf, hrsg. v. Generalverwaltung der Kgl. Museen zu Berlin, Berlin, W. Spemann, 1899, 2. Aufl., Erw. S.: 97

ID	46
Museum_access	ÄM 15092
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	
Dynasty	
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	finer coarseware, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7
Width	41
Lengh	46

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery offering tray with sunken area containing a rectangular basin with a covered canal leading to a covered external spout. The tray used to have four circular basins, one at each corner, only one remains. A depression is present in the tied ox figure. Iconography: ox body (including head with horns), figure, bovine leg, ribs (joint). Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Landwirtscgaftsmodell (Kleinkunst/Modell). Lange Objektbeschreibung: in Mitte rechteckiges Becken, an Ecken 4 Schalen, geschlachtetes Rind plastisch Kurze Objektbeschreibung: lt. Inv.:"Modell eines Schlachthofes. In den vier Ecken Näpfe (nue einer erhalten). In der Mitte rechteckige Vertriefung und Abfluß für das Blut (nach vorn). Hinter der Vertiefung rohe Figur eines Mannes, der einem gefesselten Stier die Kehle abschneidet. Reste roter Bemalung."

Sample Picture



Bibliography

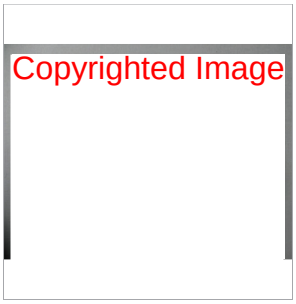
ID	47
Museum_access	ÄM 14357
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	2119-1794
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Coarse, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	11.5
Width	20.5
Lengh	29

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing a shrine/niche-like structure with seated individual inside. Rest of area contains offerings including a pot-stand with two depressions where pots are missing, and an external spout structure with canal. Iconography: lumps of meat – joints, cuts of meat, cone. bovine leg, bovine leg, bovine body, round bread, pot stand with two pots present. Orientation of offerings: towards shrine (opposite spout)
Catalogue: Kleines Modellhause “Seelenhause”, Hof mit Hutte und Opfergaben. Lt. Inv.: "Thönerne Opfertafel als Haus. [Skizze] hinter einem Hof, der mit Speisen gefüllt ist. Im Haus ein Sitz. " lt. Kartei: "Opferplatte mit Darstellung einer rohen gewölbten Hütte im Hintergrund eines von erhöhter Umzäunung umgebenen Hofes: diese vorn durchbrochen, zm Abfluß des Trankopfers; im Hof liegen die Opfergaben" Photo an A. Viwinski, Warschau für MDIK, 16.9.[19]77 -im Haus sitzende unvollständige Figur, im Hof Tierschädel, liegendes Tier, Rinderschenkel, Gefäßständer für 4 Gefässe, darin zwei Vorratsgefässe weitere Opfergaben

Sample Picture



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Schäfer, Heinrich - Andrae, Walter, Die Kunst des Alten Orients, Propyläen-Kunstgeschichte II, Berlin, Propyläen-Verlag, 1925, 1. Aufl., Erw. S.: 59, 655/56, Abb. S.: 279, 4+6

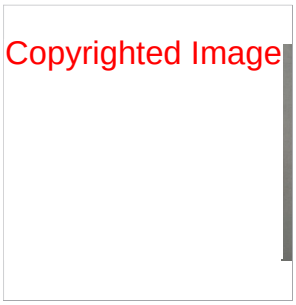
ID	48
Museum_access	ÄM 34352
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	
Dynasty	
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	finer coarseware, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.5
Width	32
Lengh	35

Catalouge/discription

Circular pottery offering tray with sunken area containing offerings, a circular basin with eight cone-shaped objects surrounding it and two canals running parallel to an opening at one end and a top canal creating a TT-shaped formation. Iconography: bovine head, two bovine legs, two ribs/joints, one intestine?, 1 lump of head. Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Opferplatte. Lange Objektbeschreibung: schuesselartig mit Ausguß, innen plastische Opfergaben; Kurze Objektbeschreibung: lt. Inv.: "Opferplatte, Mittleres Reich. (Rückwand gebrochen)"

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	50
Museum_access	ÄM 14618
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	
Dynasty	
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Coarse, Pottery/fired clay, slightly porous
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	14.1
Width	26.6
Lengh	36.3

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with sunken area containing niche/false door which partially separates the area. Rest of the area contains offerings including a pot stand (three pots present, one missing) and a rectangular basin with drainage canal leading to an opening. Iconography: pot stand, ribs, joints, cuts, bovine body, bread, cone-shaped lump of meat, ox head. Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: hufeisenförmig, Hausfront, im Hof plastische Opfergaben

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

lt. Inv.:"Thönerne Opfertafel. Grundriß [Skizze]. Ziemlich hoeh Einfassung. Hinten ist durch eine Wand ein kleiner Teil abgetrennt. Innen Opfergaben, darunter 3 Krüge auf einem Ständer. Rot gestrichen."

ID	51
Museum_access	ÄM 14619
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	
Dynasty	
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Coarse, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	14
Width	34.5
Lengh	47

Catalouge/discription

“Horseshoe”-shaped pottery offering tray with sunken area containing a niche/shrine structure with a seat inside from which stems a drainage canal leading to an opening. Iconography: ox head, bovine leg, three joints/lumps/cuts, three fowl, three cakes/bread. Orientation of offerings: towards shrine (opposite spout)
Catalogue: lt. Inv.:"Thönerne Opfertafel. Innen eine Hütte mit gewölbtem Dache. In dem Hofe Opfergaben. Deutliche Rinne. Rot gestrichen."

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

ID	85
Museum_access	UC 74854
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	finer redwear, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6
Width	13.8
Lengh	15

Catalouge/discription

V-shaped (“stirrup-plan”) pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing aquatic animals in raised relief and covered external spout structure with female figurine in prone position on top, placed in squatting (“birthing”) position on the internal opening surface. Iconography: two crocodiles, nine fish, female figure. Orientation of offerings: opposite spout
Catalogue: Pottery offering table in form of stirrup-plan tray, walled on three sides with arching 'hood' leading to tube at end to channel liquid offerings (?) modelled in form of squatting human figure, two figures of crocodiles flanking model offering loaves or other foods in central space for offerings

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	86
Museum_access	UC 74855
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	finer redwear, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7
Width	16.5
Lengh	17

Catalouge/discription

V-shaped (“stirrup-plan”) pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing aquatic animals in raised relief and covered external spout structure with female figurine in prone position on top and squatting on internal opening surface. Iconography: two crocodiles, ten fish, two frogs.
Catalogue: Pottery offering table in form of stirrup-plan tray, walled on three sides with arching 'hood' leading to tube at end to channel liquid offerings (?) modelled in form of squatting human figure, two figures of crocodiles flanking model offering loaves or fish in central space for offerings

Sample Picture



Bibliography

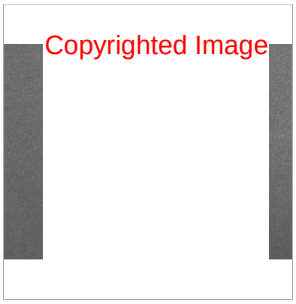
ID	87
Museum_access	UC 74856
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.2
Width	13.3
Lengh	14.7

Catalouge/discription

V-shaped (“stirrup-plan”) pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing aquatic animals in raised relief and covered external spout structure with female figurine in prone position on top. Iconography: two crocodiles, nine fish, two frogs. Orientation of offerings: opposite spout.
Catalogue: Pottery offering table in form of stirrup-plan tray, walled on three sides with arching ‘hood’ leading to tube at end to channel liquid offerings (?) modelled in form of squatting human figure, two figures of crocodiles flanking model offering loaves or fish in central space for offerings.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

ID	88
Museum_access	UC 74853
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	finer ware, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7.8
Width	16.6
Lengh	22

Catalouge/discription

V-shaped (“stirrup-pan”) pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing a prone woman holding a fish and a frog with a semi-circular shape at her feet with circular objects at each end. Iconography: fish, fog, prone woman, lotus buds/ovaries? Orientation of offerings: opposite spout.
Catalogue: Beer tray; Pottery offering table in the form of a stirrup-pan tray, walled on three sides with arching 'hood' leading to tube at end to channel liquid offerings (?), outstretched human figure of man lying flat in central space for offerings

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	89
Museum_access	UC 38980
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.3
Width	29
Lengh	34.8

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief. The sunken area leads to an opening and a set of canals. Iconography: pot stand, bovine leg, lumps and cuts of meat including two racks of ribs, bovine body, ox head, triangular cut of meat? Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Nile silt pottery offering tray with two grooves and spout. offerings include haunch, vegetables, conical loaf,? Trussed ox with depression in its side, ?bull's head, and stand for water jars.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Petrie, William Matthew Flinders. Funeral Furniture of Egypt; Stone and Metal Vases. 4, no 44.

ID	90
Museum_access	UC 38985
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Coarse, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7.4
Width	25
Lengh	40.9

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray containing offerings in raised relief with a spout canal in an external spout structure. Iconography: ox head, bovine leg, rack of ribs (?) various cuts.
Catalogue: Pottery offering tray; rectangular with spout. Surface erosion/damage - some of the offerings are indistinct. A bull's head rests against the back wall; vegetables and a ? Haunch are among the other offerings. some red slip on surface.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Petrie, William Matthew Flinders. Funeral Furniture of Egypt; Stone and Metal Vases. 4, no 41.

ID	91
Museum_access	UC 38979
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	finer coarseware, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7.2
Width	45.4
Lengh	33

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with sunken area containing two circular basins each surrounded by a canal and with a canal leading to an external opening and linking it to an encircling drainage canal. Iconography: fertility? Ovaries? Orientation of offerings: no offerings present.
Catalogue: Nile silt pottery offering tray with two circular wells for liquids and grooves for drainage. Broken (with modern repair) on left side as viewed.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Petrie, William Matthew Flinders. Funeral Furniture of Egypt; Stone and Metal Vases. 4, no 51.

ID	92
Museum_access	UC 38994
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7.2
Width	33.7
Lengh	43.6

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with sunken area containing several offerings as well as four circular holes which may be a pot stand. It also contains four canals in #-formation, two leading to an external spout structure. Iconography: ox head, bovine leg, meat joints (ribs and lumps?) cone-shaped bread?, pot stand. Orientation of offerings: mixed.
Catalogue: Large pottery offering tray with spout, shallow circular wells with two central and two cross grooves. A circular loaf with a hole in the centre is situated between the wells and the first of the cross grooves. Other offerings include: bull's head, haunch, ?fragment of conical loaf, ?vegetables, and four depressions for water vessels. Buff fabruc with red slip and dark patches. Chipped around edges.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

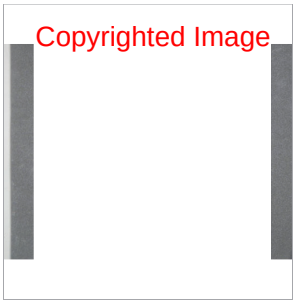
ID	93
Museum_access	UC 38982
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	El-Kab
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.9
Width	24.4
Lengh	30.5

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe"-shaped pottery offering tray with sunken area containing offerings and three canals, one horizontal with curved ends linking it to two vertical canals leading to the open end of the tray. Iconography: bovine leg, meat cuts (rib joint, lump – cone-shaped). Orientation of offerings: right
Catalogue: Nile silt pottery offering tray (oval) with two central grooves and another which divides the tray and is almost semi-circular in shape. The upper third of the tray contains a haunch, a loaf and vegetables. Some red slip remains on the surface, particularly around the edge.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Petrie, William Matthew Flinders. Funeral Furniture in Egypt; Stone and Metal Vases. 4, no 46.

ID	94
Museum_access	UC 38984
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	finer coarseware, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	8.7
Width	25.1
Lengh	28.5

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe"-shaped pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing offerings ~11 canals all leading to the open end of the tray. Iconography: bovine leg, meat cuts (ribs, cone-shaped lump? cake?) ox head. Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Nile silt pottery offering tray, completely open at the spout end (hence Petrie's "Horse-shoe tray"), with five grooves on either side of a central channel. Offerings include a haunch, conical loaf, vegetables/ribs and a bull's head. The surrounding wall terminates in three small steps on both sides and there are remains of red slip on the surface.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Petrie, William Matthew Flinders. Funeral Furniture of Egypt; Stone and Metal Vases. 4, no 49.

ID	95
Museum_access	UC 38981
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	4.7
Width	27.2
Lengh	36.5

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with sunken area containing raised seat or shrine at one end opposite an opening in the tray. At the centre are two parallel canals extending from the seat to the opening.
Iconography: seat/shrine, ox head, meat joints/cuts (ribs, lump?), bovine leg. Orientation of offerings: towards opening (spout)
Catalogue: Nile silt pottery offering tray with two long grooves leading from a ?seat/ couch; the grooves are flanked by two groups of incised lines representing ribs or vegetables; a bull's head, a haunch, and a loaf are also present. This oval tray is broken on the left side, as viewed.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Petrie, William Matthew Flinders. Funeral Furniture of Egypt; Stone and Metal Vases. 4, no 45.

ID	96
Museum_access	UC 38983
Object_type	Offering_tray, Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	13.7
Width	22.8 (inc.)
Lengh	25.2 (inc.)

Catalouge/discription

Circular pottery offering tray/soul house mostly composed of three parts: a large circular basin, a smaller circular basin and a square offering tray with spout structure leading to a smaller circular basin.
Iconography: bovine leg, four round bread. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Part of a large ?offering tray/ soul house, described by Petrie as "small altar with spout, pouring into a lower tub". The offering tray above the container bears four circular leaves with a haunch in the centre, in low relief. Extensively damaged; chipped and cracked.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Petrie, William Matthew Flinders. Funeral Furniture of Egypt; Stone and Metal Vases. 5, no 54.

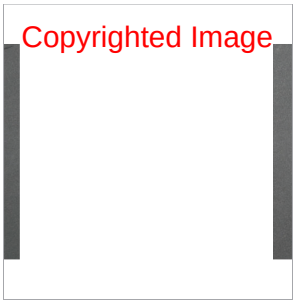
ID	97
Museum_access	UC 43990
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Coarse, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	4.2
Width	16.2
Lengh	21

Catalouge/discription

Square offering table with a central ankh design creating a central circular depression, a top depression representing the hoop and 6 rays creating 6 liquid compartments. The surface is worn and with evidence of use. Was painted, organic imprints visible on sides and there is residue and soil staining present. Bottom very coarse and uneven. Iconography: anH, Isis-knot? Orientation: no spout present, perhaps broken off.
Catalogue: Handmade Nile silt pottery rectangular offering tray or plaque with raised design of ankh with ties forming compartments on interior; surface once read coated.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	99
Museum_access	UC 18417
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	11
Origin	El-Kab
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Coarse, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	9.4
Width	28.2
Lengh	32.6

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe"-shaped pottery offering tray with sunken area containing a shrine structure with a seat/throne inside. The sunken area also contains a raised platform with encircling canal and is open-ended. There are several offerings present including a pot stand. Iconography: seat/throne, shrine, ox head, bovine body, meat cuts (lumps, ribs), round bread, pot stand (4 places, 1 with pot) Orientation of offerings: mixed.
Catalogue: Pink ware pottery offering tray oval with straight side with pottery shelter over bed, and in front on left stand for 4 water jars (3 missing) and head of ox in relief; before is animal headless body with legs tied, sack, haunch, cake and 2 lots of leeks. Then quadruple groove representing tank.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Petrie, William Matthew Flinders. Funeral Furniture of Egypt; Stone and Metal Vases. 5, no, 58.

ID	100
Museum_access	UC 18403
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	El-Kab
Context	Upper Egypt
Location	Petrie Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	9.7
Width	27.6
Lengh	37.3

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe"-shaped pottery offering tray with sunken area containing offerings, fragmented shrine structure with a two-columned façade (1 missing), pot stand and staircase. Sunken area has an open end with five short canals. Iconography: pot stand, with two pots, ox head, ribs, cone-shaped meat/cake?, bovine leg. Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Redware pottery soul house with flat roof at one end (once supported by 2pullars – part of the roof added only since photograph – and supported by modern pillars) staircase to roof, 2 dummy water jars on stand, tank for water, 5 grooves near edge and offerings in relief before shelter.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Petrie, William Matthew Flinders. Funeral Furniture of Egypt; Stone and Metal Vases. Pl. V, 4, 4, p.18
Quibell, James Edward. El Kab. Pl. V, 4; p18.

ID	104
Museum_access	EA46611
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	Asyut
Context	Middle Egypt
Location	British Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay, redware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6
Width	22.8
Lengh	26.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing the depiction of a vessel in raised relief. The tray is open-ended and the sunken area contains a canal along the internal edge of the rim.
Iconography: Htp? Vessel? Orientation of offerings: towards spout (if Htp)
Catalogue: Redware pottery offering-table

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Zitman, M. 2010. The necropolis of Assiut: a case study of local Egyptian funerary culture from the Old Kingdom to the end of the Middle Kingdom (OLA 180), II. Leuven, 227.

ID	105
Museum_access	EA46609
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	Asyut
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	British Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay, redware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	4.5
Width	21.5
Lengh	26.6

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including an ox head along the top internal edge of the rim. At each corner are four circular basins, two are missing, and an external spout structure. Iconography: ox head, bovine leg and what may be a Hs vase, two cakes, rack of ribs. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Redware pottery soul-house; ox head at rear; white deposit.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	106
Museum_access	EA43445
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	3.9
Width	26.1
Lengh	30.5

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with sunken area containing two canals in a T-formation separating the tray into two parts with the top area containing offerings in raised relief. Vertical canal leads to a drainage hole. Iconography: ox body with central circular depression, rib joint, lump/cone-shaped offering, bovine leg. Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Pottery offering-table.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	107
Museum_access	EA43448
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5
Width	23.6
Lengh	27.9

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing two canals in T-shaped formation separating the tray into two areas, one containing offerings in raised relief including an ox body with a circular depression, the vertical canal leads to a drainage hole. Iconography: ox body, bovine leg, rack of ribs. Orientation of offerings: opposite spout/mixed

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	108
Museum_access	EA46608
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	Asyut
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	British Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	4.5
Width	24.4
Lengh	28

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray with sunken area separated into two areas by a central rampart and internal spout structure leading from top rectangular sunken area containing offerings in raised relief, the opposite end has an external spout structure. Iconography: ox head, bovine leg, meat cuts – tails? Ribs? Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Redware pottery soul-house; projecting channel at front.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

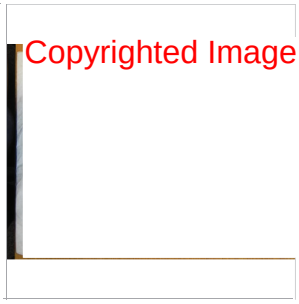
ID	109
Museum_access	EA32612
Object_type	Offering_tray, Soul_house
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	15.3
Width	27.5
Lengh	33.5

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe"-shaped pottery offering tray containing a sunken area and is open-ended. At one end is a shrine-structure containing a seat/throne. The "courtyard" contains several offerings in raised relief including a pot stand and a square basin with an external spout structure. Iconography: round bread, meat joints, bovine head, bovine body, skins? Tails? Orientation of offerings: towards spout Catalogue: Pottery 'Soul House': an oval platter on which is a small shelter or room with a curved roof at the rear. In front of this room are arranged a number of food items. These include some pots
(which are to be understood as containing food), some loaves of bread, and a number of joints of meat, all highly relevant to the needs of the deceased. In the centre at the front is a squarish offering table, with a small spout at the front which permitted libations to be poured (symbolically) over the offerings, and the water could then drain off. Curator's comments: 'Soul Houses' were originally thought to be a representation of an abode for the 'ka' spirit of the deceased, although this is now thought to be less likely, the representations of food offerings being more important. However, it is possible that these often crudely made models can be used to give some idea of what a typical dwelling might have looked like.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Taylor & Strudwick 2005 p. 160-161
Taylor, John H; Strudwick, Nigel C, Mummies: Death and the Afterlife in Ancient Egypt, Santa Ana, The Bowers Museum of Cultural Art, 2005.

ID	111
Museum_access	EA43446
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Coarse, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5
Width	29.4
Lengh	31

Catalouge/discription

Oval/circular pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing two canals intersecting in the centre and various offerings including the full body of an ox. One of the canals leads to a drainage hole. Iconography: ox body, bovine leg, con-shaped offering, rack of ribs. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Pottery offering-table.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Barcelona 2002 cat.197, p.220 - various, The Bull in the Mediterranean World, Barcelona / Athens, Museu d'Historia de la Ciutat & Hellenic Ministry of Culture, 2002

ID	120
Museum_access	EA181
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Coarse, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.5
Width	26.7
Lengh	30.1

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery offering tray with sunken area containing four circular depressions/basins. Canal may be present along the internal side of the rim leading to a spout canal in an external spout structure.
Iconography: four round bread. Orientation of offerings: none.
Catalogue: Sandstone offering-table; four circular wells.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	141
Museum_access	MV37489
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	First Intermediate Period, Old Kingd
Dynasty	2649-2030
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Musei Vaticani - Museo Gregoriano Egizio
Material	Pottery/fired clay, redware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5.2
Width	23.9
Lengh	31.2

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe"-shaped pottery offering tray with sunken area containing two circular basins and two canals with central division through which the canals lead. Top depicts a throne sided by an ox head (left) and ox leg or fowl (right). Iconography: st/throne, ox head, bovine leg, rampart. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta in terracotta di forma ovoidale con alto bordo riazato. Due canalette, poste verticalmente al centro, consentivano di far defluire le offerte liquide. Nella parte superiore, poste ai lati, si trovano, eseguite in modo sommario e senza cur.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Inedita e localita ignota.

ID	143
Museum_access	MV37488
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	2649-2030
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Musei Vaticani - Museo Gregoriano Egizio
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	4.8
Width	29.6
Lengh	33.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief and a circular basin and at one end an external spout structure and spout canal. Iconography: ox head (top centre), two bovine legs, two tails?, 4 round bread, 1 fowl, ribs/joints/lumps (left). Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Tavola d'offerta in terracotta a base approssimativamente quadrata con largo beccuccio e bordo spesso e rialzato. Dal beccuccio dovevano defluire le offerte liquide. Sulla tavola sono raffigurate con estrema semplicita e senza cura dei particolari.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Inedita e localita ignota.

ID	152
Museum_access	8757
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Firenze
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5.6
Width	23.5
Lengh	30.4

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray with sunken area containing faint signs of finger made canals leading to external spout structure and spout canal. No iconography.
Catalogue: EX 6414 BIS (VEDI SCHIAPARELLI)

Sample Picture



Bibliography

DA VIDA A' MORTE 2014, P. 187, N. 121; SCHIAPARELLI 1887, P.526, N.1818
Prima spadizione schiaparelli 1884-1885

ID	160
Museum_access	S16030
Object_type	Offering_tray, Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12.-13. (1976-1646)
Origin	Gebelein
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	18
Width	31
Lengh	40

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery soul house/offering tray with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief as well as a singular pot stand and two seats/thrones. There is a small covered area at one end with three doorways. At the opposite end is an external spout structure. It may have had a mezzanine and a two columned façade due to burning in circular features/basins in centre as well as burning on outer edges of rim and roof. Iconography: two seats/thrones, pot stand with one pot, ox head (right), two bovine legs (centre), tails? Meat cuts? (left). Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Modello di abitazione. Stato di conservazione. Struttura integram non presenta segni di degrade, crepe o fratture; la superficie pittorica, mancante in ampie parti della superficie e coesa e non presenta sollevamenti; sono present alcuni graffi e abrasioni ormai storicizzati

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Scavi Schiaparelli 1914 (Gebelein)

ID	162
Museum_access	14940
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	7-11 (2118-1980)
Origin	Asyut
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5.5
Width	20
Lengh	31

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray with sunken area containing central rampart/division with incorporated internal spout structure. The top half contains meat offerings in raised relief and the bottom half vessels and vegetables as well as a v-shaped external spout structure with spout canal. Iconography: ox head (top centre), bovine leg (top left), ribs, lump (top right), Hs vase (bottom left), bunch of onions (bottom right). Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Modello di tavola d'offerta che raffigura un cortile rettangolare, con recinto e canalina di scolo, la superfice e divisa in quattro parti, sul piano sono applicate , a rilievo, offerte alimentari e il vso hes da libagione.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

1912 Schiapparelli, Ernesto

ID	163
Museum_access	S11963
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	7-11
Origin	Gebelein
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Pottery/fired clay, redware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.5
Width	28
Lengh	22

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief as well as two circular basins and two canals from each basins leading to their own external spout structure.
Iconography: ox head (centre), bovine leg (centre), rib joint (left), lump (right), vegetables (top)?Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Modello di tavola d'offerta che raffigura un cortile rettangolare, con recinto, al centro del quale sono canaline di scolo; sul piano sono applicate, a rlilievo, offerte alimentary, tra cuipani, vegetali e, al centro, una testa e una coscia di bue.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

1912 Schiaparelli

ID	172
Museum_access	S10648
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Second Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Asyut
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.3
Width	23.6
Lengh	31.5

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief on a raised area and a rampart with an incorporated internal spout dividing tray into two sections. The raised area has a surrounding drainage canal and two canals are directed from the internal spout structure through an external spout structure. Two circular basins may be present on either side of parallel canals.
Iconography: ox head (top centre), bovine leg (left) rack of ribs (left) cone shape (top centre), tails? Cuts? (right) four cuts (star-shaped – right). Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Modello di tavola d'offerta in argilla, di forma quadrangolare

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Autori vari, Nefer, la donna nell' Antico Egitto: Torino, Palazzo Cavour 6 aprile - 1 luglio 2007, Motta, Milano, 2007, p. 257, (p. 257)
D'Amicone, Elvira (a cura di), (la) Vita quotidiana nell'antico Egitto, vivere come al tempo di Iti e Neferu, la "Bella", Allemandi, Torino, 2006, n. 42, pp. 120-121

ID	173
Museum_access	S11964
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Gebelein
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5.2
Width	23.5
Lengh	28.2

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief and an external spout structure. Two faint parallel vertical canals flow from the top end of the table and through the external spout structure. Four circular basins may be present on each corner. Iconography: bovine leg (left).
Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Modello di tavola d'offerta di forma quadrangolare con versatoio, Quattro avvallamenti circolari (piccolo bacini), due canaline e, a rilievo, un'offerta alimentare stilizzata.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

1912 Schiaparelli

ID	174
Museum_access	S9179
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Second Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Asyut
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Pottery/fired clay, redware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	?
Width	?
Lengh	?

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing a rampart with an incorporated internal spout dividing the table into two areas. Top area contains a Htp sign as a raised area with offerings in raised relief. The tray has an external spout structure and spout canal. Iconography: bovine leg (top left), cone lump (top right), tails? Meat lumps? (right). Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Modello di tavola d'offerta

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Autori vari, Nefer, la donna nell' Antico Egitto: Torino, Palazzo Cavour 6 aprile - 1 luglio 2007, Motta, Milano, 2007, p. 257, (p. 257)
D'Amicone, Elvira (a cura di), (la) Vita quotidiana nell'antico Egitto, vivere come al tempo di Iti e Neferu, la "Bella", Allemandi, Torino, 2006, n. 42, pp. 120-121

ID	175
Museum_access	S10647
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Asyut
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Coarse, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5.5
Width	19
Lengh	24.5

Catalouge/discription

Irregular shaped pottery offering tray with a sunken area divided into two parts by a rampart incorporating an internal spout structure. The table is open-ended, containing a spout canal. A circular basin is present top left as well as an ox or calf head top centre. Iconography: calf/ox head, fertility – vulva? Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Tavola d;offerta rettangolare, dal bordo rilevato, con I pareti lunghe che si restringono attorno al beccuccio di scolo, delimitato da costole in rilievo che formano due bacini ai lati. Nel restante spazio, altri elementi in rilievo, piuttosto consunti, simboleggiano probabilmente le offerte funerarie; tracce di pittura bianca.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	176
Museum_access	S01189
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Second Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	3
Width	28.5
Lengh	

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with a raised rim containing finger-impressions and a sunken area with offerings in raised relief including a full ox body with a central sunken area created by tied limbs. The tray also contains two canals in T-formation, with the central canal leading to what may have been a drainage hole. Iconography: entire ox body (left), bovine leg (right), ribs, cuts, cone-shaped meat (left) ox head (left). Orientation of offerings: mixed.
Catalogue: Modello di tavola d'offerta in terracotta, di forma rotunda, con raffigurati degli alimenti.
Eternal Egypt Exhibition: The Middle Kingdom produced a genre of article for the tomb that was meant almost as a tomb economy. Rather than decorate the walls of the tombs, small wooden dioramas illustrating figures making bread or beer were inserted in the tomb. These scenes magically provided the dead person with food for the Afterlife. The tradition appears to have continued in another form as small architectural structure, often in terracotta, sometimes in limestone, in the New Kingdom. These structures usually appear to be private homes or simply the courtyards supplied with foodstuffs to furnish the deceased in the Afterlife. This courtyard with choice animal bits is unusual for its round shape.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Autori vari, Nefer, la donna nell' Antico Egitto: Torino, Palazzo Cavour 6 aprile - 1 luglio 2007, Motta, Milano, 2007, p. 257, (p. 257)
D'Amicone, Elvira (a cura di), (la) Vita quotidiana nell'antico Egitto, vivere come al tempo di Iti e Neferu, la "Bella", Allemandi, Torino, 2006, n. 42, pp. 120-121

ID	177
Museum_access	Provv. 681, S16031
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Second Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5.2
Width	21.6
Lengh	35.4

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with sunken area with a central dividing canal and two canals in v-shaped formation leading to an opening in the rim. Top area contains offerings in raised relief. Iconography: entire ox body with central depression/basin created by tied legs (left), bovine leg (left), lump of meat (top) cone (centre) tails, ribs (right) 3 cone shapes – vessels? (right). Orientation of offerings: towards spout Catalogue: Modello di tavola d'offerta

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	179
Museum_access	S14259
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Gebelein
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7
Width	24
Lengh	32

Catalouge/discription

Horseshoe shaped pottery offering table with sunken area containing two circular basins and two canals in v-shaped formation leading to open end of tray. No iconography.
Catalogue: Modello di taovla d'offerta a "ferro di cavallo" con versatoio, con due avvallamenti circolari e canaline di scolo.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

1912 Rosa Virginio

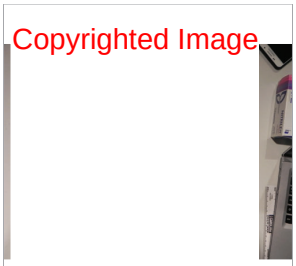
ID	180
Museum_access	Provv. 0730/1
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	?
Origin	Gebelein
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.2
Width	20.7
Lengh	30

Catalouge/discription

Horseshoe shaped pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing a canal in a “horseshoe” formation/shape with both ends leading to the open end of the tray. Iconography: horseshoe or Isis knot? Primordial mound? Htp sign? Orientation of offerings: opposite spout
Catalogue: Modello di tavola d’offerta a ferro di cavallo, con bordi rilevati, canalina ad U rovesciata verso il bordo anteriore, dritto.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	186
Museum_access	S01191
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	17-20
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Pottery/fired clay, redware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	10.8
Width	23.5
Lengh	27.8

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray (?) with a sunken area and nine 3-D small rounded bottom vases. Iconography: vases. Orientation of offerings: no spout
Catalogue: Vassoio in terracotta con nove vasetti per contenere liquidi, nello stesso materiale. Si tratta di un medello di offerta. English version Eternal Egypt Exhibition: Vases, both singles and multiples, were inserted in tombs from the arliest periods. Often the vases are of distinctive shapes, based on their ancient contents. Here, rather than include a number of loose vases, the undertaker has provided the tomb a group of nine small modelled as one with the high-walled tray.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Autori vari, Nefer, la donna nell' Antico Egitto: Torino, Palazzo Cavour 6 aprile - 1 luglio 2007, Motta, Milano, 2007, p. 245, (p. 245) Autori vari, Nefer, la donna nell' Antico Egitto: Milano, Palazzo Reale 27 gennaio - 9 aprile 2007, Motta, Milano, 2007 D'Amicone, Elvira (a cura di), (la) Vita quotidiana nell'antico Egitto, vivere come al tempo di Iti e Neferu, la "Bella", Allemandi, Torino, 2006, n. 19, p. 86

ID	205
Museum_access	F 1939/ 2.38
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	First Intermediate Period, Old Kingd
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	?
Width	24
Lengh	23.5

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery offering tray with sunken area containing two rectangular basins linked by two canals in a v-shaped formation leading to a spout canal in an external spout structure. Inside the sunken area are offerings in raised relief. Iconography: ox head (right), two round bread (centre), bovine leg (centre) rack of ribs/tails (left). Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: zielehuis ; offertafel ; runderkop ; schenkel ; brood ; goot
https://www.rmo.nl/en/collection/search-collection/collection-piece/?object=18235

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	207
Museum_access	AT 99
Object_type	Offering_tray, Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	?
Width	31
Lengh	34

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray/soul house with an open-ended sunken area with sloping walls and a covered area with two doorways and a seat/throne inside. Numerous offerings are present in the sunken area as well as a raised platform with a surrounding canal with both ends reaching the open-end. Iconography: ox head (top right), bovine body (right), two bovine legs (bottom right), three ribs? Joints? (centre and left), two round bread (centre, left), offering table (top left) cone-shaped object (left), pot stand with three vessels (two inside – left), four tails? (bottom centre), seat/throne (top centre).
Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: zeilehuis; offertafel; offer

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Leemans, Description raisonnée (1840) I 146 ; Boeser, Catalogus (1907) D.II.5 ; Monumens égyptiens II, 14, Pl.LXXXVIII, 146 ; Beschrijving van de Egyptische verzameling, III, 5, Pl.V

ID	208
Museum_access	F 1939/2.41 T1555
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	First Intermediate Period, Old Kingd
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5.2
Width	23
Lengh	33

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief as well as three canals, one dividing the table into two areas, while and the other two in a v-formation join inside the external spout structure. A raised rim of the table contains four post holes. Iconography: ox body with a central circular depression (top centre) bovine leg (right), cone-shaped offering (centre), rack of ribs (left), four post holes. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: zielehuis ; offertafel ; rund ; schenkel ; brood ; doorboord
https://www.rmo.nl/en/collection/search-collection/collection-piece/?object=18237

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	209
Museum_access	F 1929/12.13
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	?
Width	?
Lengh	?

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief and three canals in an odd formation – the top two are horizontal and curved, linking to a vertical canal leading to a rectangular raised rimmed basin. The third canal flows through an external spout structure. Iconography: ox head (top centre), rack of ribs (top left), bovine leg (left), round bread (left), three cone-shaped objects or round breads (right). Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: zielehuis ; offertafel ; runderkop ; schenkel ; brood ; goot
https://www.rmo.nl/en/collection/search-collection/collection-piece/?object=18227

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	210
Museum_access	F 1939/2.39 T1920
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	4.7
Width	29
Lengh	34.5

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including an ox body with a central circular depression. The table is divided into two parts via two canals in a t-shaped formation. The central canal leads to a circular drainage hole. Iconography: ox body (top centre), bovine leg (left) cone-shaped object (centre), rack of ribs (right). Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: zielehuis ; offertafel ; rund ; schenkel ; brood ; ovaal

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Schneider/Raven, De Egyptische Oudheid (Den Haag 1981), nr. 37c

ID	211
Museum_access	F 1939/2.40 T1550
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Old Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	?
Width	26
Lengh	35

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with a sunken area leading to what may have been an open-ended spout, incomplete. The sunken area contains offerings in raised relief including an ox body with a circular depression in the middle. The area is divided into two areas by two canals in a t-shaped formation with the central canal leading through what may have been an open-ended spout. Iconography: ox body with circular depression (top centre), bovine leg (centre), cone-shaped object (centre), rack of ribs (left) tails? (bottom centre). Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: zielehuis ; offertafel ; rund ; schenkel ; oval
https://www.rmo.nl/en/collection/search-collection/collection-piece/?object=18236

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	215
Museum_access	F 1901/1.63
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	?
Width	20.5
Lengh	30

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray with a sunken area divided into two parts by a rampart incorporating an internal spout structure and spout canal, leading to a rectangular basin and spout canal inside an external spout structure. The top part of the table contains offerings in raised and scratched relief. Iconography: ox head (top left), bovine leg (left), cone-shaped object (centre), ribs/tails? (right) Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: zielehuis ; offertafel ; offerdier ; offerkoek ; afvoergoot

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Boeser, Catalogus (1907) D.II.4 ; Beschrijving van de Egyptische verzameling, III, 4, Pl.V

ID	224
Museum_access	7808 AE 240
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	Esna
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	National Museum Denmark
Material	finer redwear, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	3
Width	22.2
Lengh	26.8

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with a canal encircling a circular raised platform at the top end and flanked by two deep, oval basins. The canal encircles the platform creating two parallel canals across the centre of the table and extending towards the bottom end. Iconography: ankh? Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Offerbord af braendt ler, dannet af en tyk lerplade, ret urgelmaessig formet, o, 22 0, 27 stor. Pa oversiden en fordybet rende og pa hver side af denne en fordybning af form som et overskaret aeg. I alle fordybninger rester af rod bemaling. Fra Garstangs udgravninger ved Esna.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Garstang, Bought at McGregor's auction 1922, Journal 29/22

ID	234
Museum_access	MM10063
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	finer redwear, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.4
Width	9.6
Lengh	17.4

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery offering tray with a large flaring spout structure which may have had two knobs, one remains at the open-end of the spout. The table contains a sunken area, a square basin with a drainage hole at one end and is connected to the flaring spout via a small rampart with another internal drainage hole (internal spout). The wall contains three animal figures in raised relief. Iconography: two lizards, central frog. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Miniature offering table with figures of two lizards and one frog Egyptenutställningen 2014, Swedish - Label Offerbord i miniatyr med figurer av två ödlor och en groda. Offering table for libations. Red clay. On the edge between the shallow and deeper ends a frog in between 2 lizards.
Condition Fragmentary. A “knob” on one side missing.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	235
Museum_access	MM11115
Object_type	Offering_basin, Offering_tray, Soul_
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	2061-c. 1665)
Origin	Aswan
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Coarse, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5.6
Width	13.7
Lengh	14.1

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery offering basin containing four staircases, one along each internal side of basin. There is a spout-like structure on one side made with a roll of cray – horseshoe shaped. Iconography: sacred lake – 4 staircases. Orientation of offerings: no offerings or spout
Catalogue: Display: Everyone could not afford elaborate tombs and chapels. One could instead resort to so-called soul house, a miniature chapel that was put on top of the tomb.
Ett så kallat Ka-hus eller själahus, en miniatyrmodell av ett hus. Description A so called Ka-house or soul house, a miniature model of a house.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	237
Museum_access	MM13888
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	finer redwear, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	4.2
Width	27
Lengh	31.5

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with a sunken area divided into two sections via two canals in a T-shaped formation, with the central canal reaching a drainage hole at one end. By the top end opposite drainage hole are several offerings in raised relief including an ox body with a central circular depression.
Iconography: ox body with central circular depression (top centre), ribs (left), bovine leg (right), cone-shaped object
(right). Orientation of offerings: opposite spout
Catalogue: Offering table with four model offerings and a drain.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	238
Museum_access	MM18042
Object_type	Offering_tray, Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	2061-1665
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	8.9
Width	22.8
Lengh	29

Catalouge/discription

Pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing a shrine with a seat/throne as well as a staircase and other offerings in raised relief. The sunken area extends to an external spout structure and spout canal.
Iconography: Shrine (left), seat/throne, staircase, ox head (left), bovine leg (left) , pieces of meat (centre) sausage like object creating circular depression (centre) pot stand with two pots still present out of four (right), a rack of ribs (right), a cone-shaped object (right), a round bread (right).
Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Ett så kallat Ka-hus eller själahus, en miniatyrmodell av ett hus tillverkat för funerär användning. Description A so called Ka-house or soul house, a miniature model of a house made for funerary purposes. Similar: Petrie, Nagada and Ballas, pl. XLIV; Quibell, El Kab, pl. V; Petrie, Gizeh and Rifeh, pl. XIV; Petrie, Qurneh, pl. XX-XXI, Petrie, Dendereh, pl. 19; Mond, Cemeteries of Armant I, pl. 33.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	239
Museum_access	MM31012
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	2061-1665
Origin	Moalla (?)
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.9
Width	27.2
Lengh	35.7

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe"-shaped pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including an ox head as well as four canals, two vertical and two horizontal in a T-shaped formation, leading to the open-end of the tray. The internal area is divided into three areas containing different offerings. Iconography: ox head (top centre), two rack of ribs (centre), two cone-shaped objects (right), round bread (right), bovine leg (bottom left), missing object (bottom right).
Orientation of offerings: opposite spout.
Catalogue: Offering table/model. Similar: Petrie, Nagada and Ballas, pl. XLIV; Quibell, El Kab, pl. V; Petrie, Gizeh and Rifeh, pl. XIV; Petrie, Qurneh, pl. XX-XXI, Petrie, Dendereh, pl. 19; Mond, Cemeteries of Armant I, pl. 33.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	240
Museum_access	MM1966:002
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	Luxor
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Medelhavsmuseet Stockholm
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6
Width	28.3
Lengh	37

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe"-shaped pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing offerings at the top and four canals, two vertical and two horizontal in a #- formation, two leading to the open-end of the table, dividing the area into four sections. Iconography: ox head (top centre), ribs (left), round read (left), two con-shaped objects (right), bovine leg (right). Orientation of offerings: facing spout
Catalogue: Display: A very simple offering table in clay to be placed on or by the tomb. On the table can be found a small head of an ox and rooves onto which libation offerings were intended to be poured. Offering table in terracotta. http://collections.smvk.se/carlotta-mhm/web/object/3013540
similar to one at Downes Excavations at Esna, 1994.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Canavaron – Carter, Five Years Exploration, pl. 18; Petrie, Naqada and Ballas, pl. XLIV; Quibell, El Kab, pl. V; Petrie, Gizeh and Rifeh, pl. XIV; Petrie, Qurneh, pl. XX-XXI; Petrie, Dendereh, pl. 19; Mond, Cem. Of Armant I, pl. 22; Donnes, Excav. At Esna, 94; Carnarvon-Carter, Five years explorations, pl. 18;

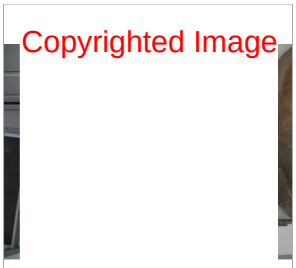
ID	265
Museum_access	Eg inv 4761
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5
Width	29.5
Lengh	41.3

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing two rectangular basins with two canals merging to a spout canal in a v-shaped formation. The central canal flows through an external spout structure. No iconography.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	266
Museum_access	Eg Inv 4763
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5
Width	23
Lengh	25.5

Catalouge/discription

Circular pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including two parallel canals each leading to a drainage hole (two in total). Iconography: bovine leg (left), round bread (centre), two rib joints (right), two bovine bodies with central circular depressions, ox head (?) top centre, other objects have been present but are now missing. Orientation of offerings: undetermined.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

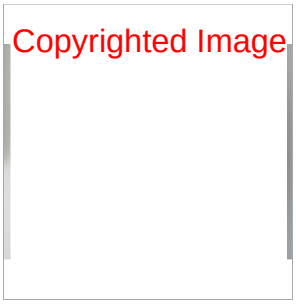
ID	267
Museum_access	Eg Inv 4764
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	8
Width	26
Lengh	29.5

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe" shaped pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing nine vertical canals and a tenth horizontal and curved canal towards the open end of the table. The sunken area contains several offerings in raised relief. Iconography: ox head (left), cone-shaped object (left), ribs (left), bovine leg (right). Orientation of offerings: mixed

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	268
Museum_access	Eg inv 4765
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12? Middle K.?
Origin	El Kab?
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.5
Width	27.5
Lengh	26

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe" shaped pottery offering tray with an open-ended sunken area containing eight canals as well as offerings in raised relief. Iconography: bovine leg (left). Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	284
Museum_access	98.4.40
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	11-17
Origin	Dendera
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Metropolitan Museum New York
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7.8
Width	28
Lengh	35.9

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe" shaped pottery offering tray with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief as well as a throne at the top end. At the open end of a table is a rampart dividing the sunken area into two parts as well as two drainage holes with a canal leading from the top end and through each hole to the open end of the table. Iconography: seat/throne, ox head (left), cone-shaped object (centre), bovine leg (right), two round bread, four lumps of meat (left), rack of ribs (right). Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Offering tray

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Hayes, William C. 1953. Scepter of Egypt I: A Background for the Study of the Egyptian Antiquities in The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Part I: From the Earliest Times to the End of the Middle Kingdom. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, p. 255.; MetPublications The Scepter of Egypt: A Background for the Study of the Egyptian Antiquities in The Metropolitan Museum of Art. Vol. 1, From the Earliest Times to the End of the Middle Kingdom

ID	300
Museum_access	OIM1965
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Deir el-Ballas
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Oriental Institute Museum Chicago
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	13 (inc. Arch)
Width	7.8 (inc. Arch)
Lengh	30

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe"-shaped pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a shrine structure at the top left corner with a single column. At the open end are seven finger indented canals. Iconography: bovine leg (right), ox head (right), four round bread, ribs (left), pot stand (left) – no pots present, shrine/niche. Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Offering tray

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

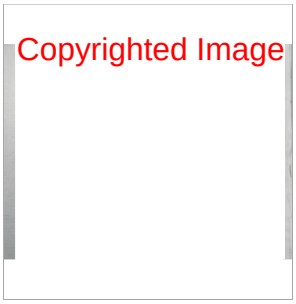
Bibliography

ID	301
Museum_access	OIM1966
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Deir el-Ballas
Context	Upper Egypt
Location	Oriental Institute Museum Chicago
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	8.8
Width	31.5
Lengh	31

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe"-shaped pottery offering tray with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief and six self-contained finger imprinted canals. The raised rim is decorated with several indents. Iconography: ox head (left), bovine leg (centre) cone-shaped object (centre), ribs (centre), round bread (right)
Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Offering tray

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	305
Museum_access	OIM5086
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	Dendera
Context	Upper Egypt
Location	Oriental Institute Museum Chicago
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6
Width	23.2
Lengh	30.8

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery offering tray with a sunken area divided into two sections via a central rampart. The top area of the table contains offerings in raised relief including a throne/seat at the top of the tray. The area also contains a canal in a "Horseshoe"-shaped formation leading through two separate drainage holes in the rampart and through two external drainage holes at the opposite end. Iconography: throne/seat (top centre), bovine leg (left), cone-shaped object (right), ox head (right), ribs (left)
Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: OVAL, SIDES RISING LIKE BOWL, ALTAR AT ONE END WITH OFFERINGS BEFORE IT, FRONT END PIERCED TWICE WITH CHANNELS LEADING TO CENTER OF TABLE

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	346
Museum_access	E.215.1902
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	El Kab
Context	Upper Egypt
Location	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.1
Width	30.7
Lengh	31.5

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe"-shaped pottery offering tray with an open-ended sunken area containing several offerings in raised relief on roughly seven finger imprinted canals. Iconography: as an ox head (horns missing) (left centre), what may be a bovine leg (left) and what may be a round altar containing four lumps of meat - tails (right).
Catalogue: offering tray, in the form of a courtyard
http://data.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/id/object/50569

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	349
Museum_access	E.15.1950
Object_type	Offering_tray, Soul_house
Time_period	First Intermediate Period
Dynasty	2160-2055 BC
Origin	?
Context	
Location	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	11
Width	29
Lengh	41.8

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray/soul house a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief linked to a spout structure at one end. At the opposite end is a covered area supported by two columns and a stairway. On the roof/mezzanine is a raised platform decorated with a chequered design. Inside the covered area is a seat/throne. Iconography: a large tied ox with a circular depression (left), smaller ox with a circular depression (left) (two in total), a bovine leg (bottom left), rack of ribs (centre) other rack or tails? (top right), altar/offering table with four round bread (top right) seat/throne (top right) two round bread (right), an undefined object that may be an ox head (right), a long pointed object – melon? (top left), cone-shaped object (top centre), garden? (mezzanine). Orientation of offerings: opposite
Catalogue: 'soul house'; these models provide a dwelling space for the soul of the deceased. It also provides food offerings, such as bread and joints of meat, which can be seen lying on the floor of the courtyard. There are stairs on the exterior to allow access to the upper floor. Http://
data.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/id/object/62041

Sample Picture



Bibliography
Exhibition(s): Umm el-Ga'ab. 1981-10-06 - 1981-12-11 Organiser: The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (Cambs.), UK
Venue: The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (Cambs.) Catalogue number: 238
Petrie, W.M.F.. Thompson, H.. Crum, W.E.. Gizeh and Rifeh. pl. XV, 106; Bourriau, J.D.. 1981. Umm El-Ga`ab : pottery from the Nile Valley before the Arab conquest.p. 118-119 no. 238.

ID	350
Museum_access	E.45.1907
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	8.8
Width	31.5
Lengh	31.8

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe"-shaped pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing about ten canals and several offerings in raised relief. The sunken area is open-ended and surrounded by a raised rim. Iconography: ox head with horns missing (top left), a bovine leg (left) and a round bread (right). Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: offering tray, in the form of a courtyard
http://data.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/id/object/50978

Sample Picture



Bibliography

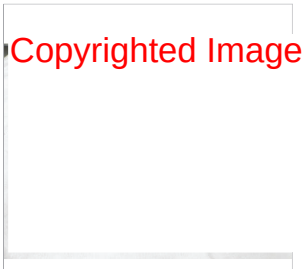
ID	352
Museum_access	E.230.1902
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	El Kab
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7
Width	29.4
Lengh	30

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe"-shaped pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing about nine canals flowing from the top end to the open end of the tray. The area also contains offerings in raised relief and is surrounded by a raised rim. Iconography: an ox head (left), bovine leg (left) and circular platform/table with four "sausage-like" offerings – tails? Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: offering tray, in the form of a courtyard
http://data.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/id/object/50584

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	357
Museum_access	AN1896.1908 E.2093
Object_type	Offering_tray, Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	El Kab
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	11.5
Width	30.7
Lengh	39.2

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief as well as a square basin and spout canal flowing from the centre to an external spout structure. A drainage canal is also present along the internal edge of the sunken area. Opposite the spout end in the sunken area is a shrine-like structure with a roof supported by a two columned façade containing a seat/throne.
Iconography: two cone-shaped objects (top left), two racks of ribs/joints (top left towards centre), a bovine leg (down left) and an ox head (bottom left corner), seat/throne, shrine.
Orientation of offerings: opposite.

Catalogue
Rectangular tray, low wall round, shelter with two pillars, various offerings, tank and water channel (restored).

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

Quibell, El Kab, pp. 14-15 (cemetery)

ID	358
Museum_access	AN1896.1908 E.2094
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	El Kab
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7.8
Width	31.7
Lengh	31

Catalouge/discription

“Horseshoe”-shaped pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing five canals at the open end of the tray. At the top end of the tray are offerings in raised relief. Iconography: ox head (top right), a bovine leg (top left), a large circular object; round bread? (bottom left) and a rack of ribs (bottom right).
Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Catalogue
Horseshoe-shaped, sides raised round curved part of edge, models of offerings and channels for liquid in middle.

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

Quibell, El Kab, pl. V 4 (right), XXII (tomb)

ID	360
Museum_access	AN1896-1908 E.807
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Esna
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Material	finer coarseware, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	5.4
Width	26
Lengh	30.5

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe"-shaped pottery offering tray with a sunken area divided in the centre via a rampart containing an internal drainage hole. The top area contains offerings in raised relief while the bottom half has a canal linking the central hole to the open end of the tray. Iconography: an ox head (left top centre) bovine leg (right top centre).
Orientation of offerings: towards spout.

Catalogue
Horseshoe-shaped tray, low wall round curved edge and across centre, offerings and water channels (repaired, incomplete)

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Garstang, 1905 Excavations (Grave E 137)

ID	361
Museum_access	AN1896-1908 E.2095
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	El Kab
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7.5
Width	25 (inc.)
Lengh	30

Catalouge/discription

"Horseshoe" shaped pottery offering tray with a sunken area divided into three separate parts via a T-shaped rampart. The sunken areas at the top each contain a circular raised area surrounded by a drainage canal and a longer canal each flowing through an internal drainage hole in the central rampart and then out to the spout end (four canals in total, two drainage holes). Iconography: ovaries? Fertility?
Orientation of offerings: none present.

Catalogue
Oval, low wall round sides and one end, divided into three compartments with water channels (repaired, incomplete)

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Quibell, El Kab, pl. XXII (tomb)

ID	368
Museum_access	AN1933.1413
Object_type	Offering_tray
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	El Amrah
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	7.9
Width	22.3 (diam.)
Lengh	

Catalouge/discription

Circular, bowl offering tray containing various offerings in raised relief as well as a t-shaped canal system and a groove as spout but covered with clay on other side. The bowl was slipped and painted red with some paint still present on the surface as well as on the outside of the bowl. May have been originally made with a potter's wheel as evidenced on the outside, through the base was handmade on flat surface. Iconography: a pot stand containing four pots (top left) a central animal with central groove (centre) seven sausage-like objects (top right) rack of ribs (right) round bread? (centre left) horns? Leg? (left) and a bovine leg? (bottom left).
Catalogue
Thick shallow bowl, wheel-made, with models of offerings inside. Light brown ware, red wash (rim chipped).
Circular, bowl offering tray containing various offerings in raised relief as well as a t-shaped canal system and groove as spout but covered with clay on other side. The bowl was slipped and painted red with some paint still present on the surface as well as on the outside of the bowl. May have been originally made with a wheel as evidenced on the outside and the base was handmade on flat surface. Iconography: a pot stand containing four pots (top left) a central animal with central groove (centre) seven sausage-like objects (top right) rack of ribs (right) round bread? (centre left) horns? Leg? (left) and a bovine leg? (bottom left).
Catalogue
Thick shallow bowl, wheel-made, with models of offerings inside. Light brown ware, red wash (rim chipped).

Sample Picture



Bibliography
Unpublished

ID	369
Museum_access	AN1933.1414
Object_type	Offering_tray, Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	9-12
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	17.6
Width	26.5
Lengh	33

Catalouge/discription

Redware pottery offering tray with a roof partially covering the internal area of the tray. The roof appears to have been added later since the edges of the tray are still defined as seen from the inside. The internal area contains numerous food offerings in raised relief. The offering tray has an opening functioning as a spout at one end. The exposed rim contains “postholes”. The sides of the table are in good condition, darker red in colour and have imprints made with rope to as decoration. Iconography: potstand containing numerous pots on the left side (pots seem to be beer (with a cover) and least one appears to be an amphora with a seal), a central cone shaped object and four similar objects lying down on the right, a large round flat object, perhaps round bread (bottom centre), stack of ribs (centre above cone), horizontal lines – tails? Entrails? (top left) and a circular object creating a small basin inside (top left). There is also a u-shaped sausage at the bottom right corner lining the inner wall. Orientation of offerings: mixed.
Catalogue
Oval base, part covered by arched roof, rest open courtyard with entrance; models of offerings inside.

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography
Unpublished

"Soul-Houses"

ID	26
Museum_access	4368
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt
Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	15
Width	27
Lengh	28

Catalouge/discription

Pottery soul house with two mezzanines, the upper containing central a basin with a funnel, 2 oval windows, 2 column façade and courtyard with 2 basins and v-shaped canals flowing through external spout structure. Iconography: 4 round bread, 2 ox head. Orientation of offerings: left
Catalogue: Pottery soul house, inner chamber, two mulqafs, two tanks in courtyard. Type H (much repaired)

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Gizeh & Rifeh, pl. ?

ID	27
Museum_access	4372
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt
Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	12
Width	22.2
Lengh	30

Catalouge/discription

Pottery soul house with sunken area containing offerings, rectangular basin and canal flowing to external spout structure. contains roofed area with 4 columned façade. Iconography: ox head, bovine leg, 2 cone-shaped offerings, 2 rib joints (?), other joints (?). Orientation of offerings: mixed.
Catalogue: 'Soul house' model made of pottery, with large offering receptacle in courtyard and four pillars

Sample Picture



Bibliography

British Schhol of Archaeology in Egypt. Gizeh & Rifeh, pl. XV, no. 5

ID	28
Museum_access	4374
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	16
Width	48
Lengh	39.5

Catalouge/discription

Oval pottery soul house with a partially covered sunken area with offerings and small rectangular basin. 4 columned portico and room with 2 windows covered by an upper and lower mezzanine. Curved stairway present, spout missing. Iconography: ox head, bovine leg, rib joints, other joints, cone-shaped offering. Orientation of offering towards spout
Catalogue: 'Soul house' model with four short pillars, a small room with windows at back, and an external staircase to the roof; made of pottery.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Gizeh & Rifeh, pl. Xx, no. 18

ID	29
Museum_access	4383
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	16
Width	30
Lengh	40

Catalouge/discription

Pottery soul house with sunken area containing a rectangular basin with canal and spout. Circular basin at the foot of the stairs leading to two fragmented mezzanines. Columns are missing. Iconography: ox head, round bread (?). Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Pottery 'soul house' model, with two doors, stairs to the roof; tank in the courtyard.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Gizeh & Rifeh, pl. xvi, no. 12

ID	30
Museum_access	4388
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	24
Width	41
Lengh	32

Catalouge/discription

Pottery soul house with sunken area containing 2 rectangular basins joined trough a central spout canal to external spout structure with offerings. Has a 3 columned façade at bottom and another similar facade above it. The roof of the second storey contains a rectangular depression. Iconography: fowl, cone-shaped offerings, bovine leg. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: 'Soul House' model made of pottery, with two stories and two door openings; each floor is supported by a row of columns. Models like this were placed in tombs during the Middle Kingdom, with the idea of providing food and shelter for the dead person's soul. Many examples, like this one, have a spout along the front edge, where offerings of water or beer might have been poured over the model and then collected below.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Gizeh & Rifeh, pl. XVIII A, no. 4

ID	31
Museum_access	4399
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Manchester Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	6.8
Width	40
Lengh	35.5

Catalouge/discription

Fragmented of a pottery soul house: sunken area with offerings, 3 basins linked to central spout canal via 3 diagonal canals, 4 circular depressions are present (possibly column bases). Iconography: ox head, 3 bovine legs/joints, 4 rib joints, 1 cone-shaped offering. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Pottery 'soul house' model, lower part only, with three depressions for offerings, a spout, an inner chamber, and traces of four columns.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

British Schhol of Archaeology in Egypt

ID	52
Museum_access	ÄM 14690
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	2119-1794
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Coarse, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	14.4
Width	25
Lengh	39

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery soul house with partially covered sunken area with a four-columned façade holding up a "shade". Contains an internal area creating a mezzanine with a sunken area. Has a funnel-like external spout structure with a deep spout canal. Iconography: entire ox body (no depression)
Orientation of offerings: towards house (opposite spout)
Catalogue: Diese Opferplatte weist in seiner Vorderfront des Hauses eine säulengetragene Vorhalle auf. In seinem rechteckigen Hof finden sich plastische Opfergaben, hier in der Gestalt einer Kuh. Museumskatalog "Ägyptisches Museum Berlin", W. Kaiser, Berlin 1967. Kurze Objektbeschreibung: lt. Inv.:"Opfertafel in Form eines Hausmodells. Haus mit 2 Thüren und einer von 4 Säulen getragenen Vorhalle. Umfriedeter Hof, in dessen Mitte ein geschlachtetes Rind."

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Ägyptisches Museum Berlin, Östlicher Stülerbau am Schloss Charlottenburg (=sogenannter Gelber Katalog), bearb. v. Kaiser, Werner, Berlin 1967, Erw. S.: 44, Kat. Nr.: 439

ID	53
Museum_access	ÄM 34488/34490
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung B
Material	Coarse, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	30.2
Width	25
Lengh	41.5 (?) inc.

Catalouge/discription

Fragment of a "v-shaped" (boat?) pottery soul house with a two-story building and staircase to a sunken area containing circular depressions and an offering table with offerings. Inside top floor room is a seated figure. Iconography: seated statue, pot stands (?), offering table, round bread. The soul house may be in the shape of a boat. Orientation of offerings: no spout present

Sample Picture



Bibliography

ID	110
Museum_access	EA22782
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	British Museum
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	9.8
Width	18.7
Lengh	26

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery soul house with a covered area containing a seated figure behind a one-columned façade. The soul house contains a sunken area with various offerings including a pot stand. At one side is a staircase leading to the top of the shrine and at the spout end are two drainage holes. Iconography: rack of ribs, fish? Animal? Bovine leg. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue: Offering tray ('soul-house') of fired clay, in the form of an enclosure with a roofed building at the back, supported by a single column. Stairs provide access to the roof. The courtyard is filled with food offerings, and includes a male figure holding a large vessel. Two holes in the front wall would allow liquid used in any ritual to run off. Curator's comments: On this object type, found in Middle Kingdon cemeteries throughout Egypt, A. Niwinski. 'Seelenhaus'. Lexikon der Ägyptologie. V. Wiesbaden. 806-813.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

ID	161
Museum_access	S16031
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12-13 (1976-1646)
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museo Egizio Torino
Material	Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	17
Width	27
Lengh	43

Catalouge/discription

"Boat-shaped" pottery soul house with a sunken area containing what may be offerings in raised relief. The tray contains a covered area with a doorway and inside may be a seat/throne. There is a rampart/dividing wall in the sunken area partially covered by a staircase leading to a mezzanine containing offerings in raised relief. The spout structure may be missing. Iconography: altar/table? meat lumps, bovine leg (top centre), ribs? Meat joints? Seat/throne. Orientation of offerings: mixed

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Autori vari, Nefer, la donna nell' Antico Egitto: Torino, Palazzo Cavour 6 aprile - 1 luglio 2007, Motta, Milano, 2007, p. 245, (p. 245) Autori vari, Nefer, la donna nell' Antico Egitto: Milano, Palazzo Reale 27 gennaio - 9 aprile 2007, Motta, Milano, 2007 D'Amicone, Elvira (a cura di), (la) Vita quotidiana nell'antico Egitto, vivere come al tempo di Iti e Neferu, la "Bella", Allemandi, Torino, 2006, n. 18, p. 86 Donadoni, Sergio, (l') Egitto, -, UTET, Torino, ©1981, p. 77, (p. 77) Museo Egizio di Torino, Civiltà degli Egizi, le arti della celebrazione, Istituto Bancario S.Paolo di Torino, Torino, 1988, p. 83, (fig. 123 p. 84)

ID	197
Museum_access	F 1901/1.62
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	27
Width	30
Lengh	47

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery “soul house” with four large pylons inside an open-ended sunken area with a courtyard structure with sloping walls towards the open end. All pylons have a doorway and a staircase and contain a seated figure (four in total). The open-end contains five circular basins with raised rims and an offering table with offerings. Three canals are present in the open-end extending from the offering table.
Iconography: four staircases, an ox body (left), an offering table with numerous figs (left). Orientation of offerings: opposite spout
Catalogue: zielehuis ; offertafel ; huis ; 4 stuks ; trap ; verdieping

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Boeser, Catalogus (1907) D.II.3; Beschrijving van de Egyptische verzameling, III, 3, Pl.IV ; Schneider/Raven, De Egyptische Oudheid (Den Haag 1981), nr. 37b ; H.D. Schneider, Kunsthandwerk (Amsterdam 1995), 27 nr. 6; M.J. Raven, in: L. van Esser/A. Versloot (red.), Terracotta (Leiden 2009), 14

ID	204
Museum_access	F1939/1.17 T1557
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	16.8
Width	31.5
Lengh	34

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery soul house with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief as well as an external spout structure with a spout canal leading from what may have been a rectangular basin. The soul house has a covered area supported by a four-columned façade and a staircase. The mezzanine has a sunken area and two semi-circular windows. Iconography: staircase (left), ox head (right), meat lumps and cuts (right), ribs (right), bovine leg (right), cone shaped object (right). Orientation of offerings: mixed.
Catalogue: zielehuis ; zuil ; verdieping ; koepeldak ; hof

Sample Picture



Bibliography

See E. Warmenbol, Ombres d’Egypte (Treignes 1999), 23, 62, cat 6.

ID	206
Museum_access	F 1939/1.18 T1552
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	?
Width	20.8
Lengh	22.7

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery soul house with its courtyard missing. It contains a covered area with a four columned façade and a mezzanine containing another covered area with four columns. On either side of the top floor is an oval window. Inside are remains of organic material such as straw. The remnants of the courtyard contain offerings in sunken relief. Iconography: canals or ribs?
Orientation of offerings: unknown
Catalogue: zielehuis ; zuil ; verdieping

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Unpublished

ID	212
Museum_access	F 1939/1.19 T1553
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	13.5
Width	25.5
Lengh	29

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery soul house with a sunken area including an external spout structure. The sunken area contains offerings in raised relief and a covered area with a four columned façade and internal space accessed via a door. The mezzanine is divided into an upper and lower area via a rampart containing a central internal spout structure. Two square windows are present at the back. Iconography: ox head (right), four round bread (left), two cone-shaped objects (right) bovine leg (right). Orientation of offerings: mixed. Catalogue: zielehuis ; zuil ; verdieping ; hof ; goot ; offergave. So-called 'soulhouses' developed from simple offering slabs which were placed in or on top of the poorer graves at the beginning of the 12th Dynasty. In the final developmental stage, these model houses represented typical dwellings, including details such as stairs and even gardens. This particular soulhouse represents an intermediate form and probably resembles a rock-cut tomb. It is characteristic for Deir Rifeh in Middle Egypt, and these models imitate the rock-cut tombs in whose vicinity they have been excavated. The entrance to the tomb is represented by 4 columns. In the courtyard, several stylized offerings are represented. A central spout served for draining liquid offerings poured over these representations. Two small windows can be seen at the back of the house and protruding ridges appear on the roof. These two features seem to contradict that this is strictly the representation of a tomb. Scanty traces indicate that the object was once covered in a red slip. Source: M.J. Raven/N. Staring, in: D. von Recklinghausen (red.), Ägyptische Mumien
(Stuttgart 2007), cat. 122

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Boeser, D. II. 3-6, p.47; M.J. Raven/N. Staring, in: D. von Recklinghausen (red.), Ägyptische Mumien (Stuttgart 2007), cat. 122; C. Greco, Mòmies Egípcies, El Secret de la Vida Eterna (2012) 192, 192 cat. 208; P. Giovetti/D. Picchi, Egitto splendore millenario (Bologna 2015), cat. III.28; J. Raven/N. Staring, in: D. von Recklinghausen (red.), Ägyptische Mumien

ID	222
Museum_access	F 1901/9.120
Object_type	Offering_tray, Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	2040-1783
Origin	?
Context	

Location	RMO Leiden
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	15.5
Width	36
Lengh	44

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery soul house/offering tray with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief as well as a covered area supported via a two-columned façade and a staircase under which is an oven containing a round bread. A seat/throne as well as a pot stand are positioned inside the covered area and the mezzanine (or roof) contains a scratched-in chequered design. Post holes are present on most corners of the objects (15 in total). The sunken area also contains a square basin and two canals leading through an external spout structure. Iconography: ox body with a circular depression (left), bovine leg (left), fowl (top centre), cone-shaped object (top centre), two rack of ribs (right), tails? Lumps? (right), oven with bread inside (right -under staircase), pot stand (left), garden (on roof)
Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: zielehuis ; offertafel ; erf ; trap ; offers

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Boeser, Catalogus (1907) D.II.6; Beschrijving van de Egyptische verzameling, III, 6, Pl.III ; H.D. Schneider/M.J. Raven, De Egyptische Oudheid (Den Haag 1981), nr. 37a ; H.D. Schneider, Life and Death (Perth 1997), nr. 112

ID	223
Museum_access	5137
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	2050
Origin	?
Context	

Location	National Museum Denmark
Material	finer redwear, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	?
Width	?
Lengh	?

Catalouge/discription

Circular pottery offering tray with a sunken area containing two canals in a t-shaped formation dividing the area into three parts, with a vertical canal leading to a drainage hole. A small shrine containing a seat/throne is present at the top end of the tray, with a concave roof containing a pot stand. The rest of the tray contains several offerings in raised relief. Iconography: pot stand (right, roof), bovine leg (top left), two round bead (bottom right), ribs (bottom left), ox body (bottom left), tails?ribs? (bottom left) cone-shaped object (bottom left). Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Lermodel af sjælehus. Foran huset findes kødstykker og andre madgaver. Tværs over den runde plade løber et kryds, der munder ud I et lille afløb. Huset skal forestille en bolig til den døde. Ved hjælp af vandofre afgav de modellerede madofre kraft, som den døde derefter kunne nyde som en næringsrig væske. Sjælehuse blev placeret direkte over gravskakten og var en mindre kostbar måde at sikre sig det nødvendige gravudstyr.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Purchased by Borchardt in Cairo – from Luxor
The Antiquities Trade in Egypt 1880-1930 HO Lange Papers

ID	269
Museum_access	4766
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	
Dynasty	?
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	18.5
Width	29
Lengh	30

Catalouge/discription

Heavily fragmented pottery soul house with a sunken area containing the base of a column as well as a two-storey structure and covered area accessed via two doors. The top floor/mezzanine is accessed via a staircase. Inside the covered area is a bed. The sunken area is accessed via a doorway. Iconography: bed, single column. No offerings.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

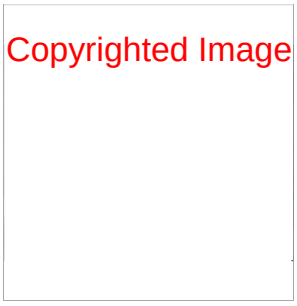
ID	270
Museum_access	07.231.11
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	13
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Metropolitan Museum New York
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	16
Width	24
Lengh	27

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery soul house with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief as well as a square basin and spout canal inside an external spout structure. The soul house has a covered area and mezzanine with a raised rim supported by a two columned façade and a curved staircase. Iconography: ox head (right), bovine leg (top centre). Orientation of offerings: mixed.
Catalogue: The model represents a house with a two-columned portico, and on the left a stair leads to the roof top where people might sleep during the hot summer and keep provisions. The walled courtyard has an outlet at the front indicating that this house model functioned as an offering "table" on a grave.

Sample Picture



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found in Gizeh & Rifeh, pl. XV, no. 86; Excavated by the Egyptian Research Account and the British School of Archaeology in Egypt. Received the ERA and the BSAE from the Egyptian government in the division of finds. Allotted to the Museum through subscription, 1907.Hayes, William C. 1953. Scepter of Egypt I: A Background for the Study of the Egyptian Antiquities in The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Part I: From the Earliest Times to the End of the Middle Kingdom. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, p. 256.; Wiersema, Juliet 2015. Architectural Vessels of the Moche: Ceramic Diagrams of Sacred Space in Ancient Peru. Austin: University of Texas Press. MetPublications: Design for Eternity: Architectural Models from the Ancient Americas

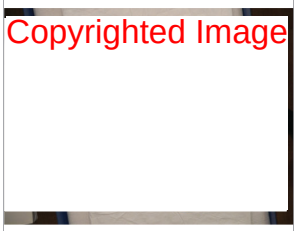
ID	286
Museum_access	99.3.4
Object_type	Offering_tray, Soul_house
Time_period	First Intermediate Period, Middle Ki
Dynasty	9-12
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Metropolitan Museum New York
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	12.7
Width	23
Lengh	35.3

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery offering tray with sunken area containing offerings in raised relief as well as a pot stand with no pots (or missing) and at the top corner a shrine structure with a single column façade containing a seat/throne. The sunken area leads down to an external spout structure containing a spout canal. Iconography: ox head (right), pot stand (right), rack of ribs (centre) two tails? (centre) lump (centre), round bread (centre), cone-shaped object (bottom left), bovine leg (left), shrine, seat/throne.
Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Model House

Sample Picture



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Hayes, William C. 1953. Scepter of Egypt I: A Background for the Study of the Egyptian Antiquities in The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Part I: From the Earliest Times to the End of the Middle Kingdom. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, p. 256.

ID	315
Museum_access	OIM18261
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	?
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Oriental Institute Museum Chicago
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	16
Width	28
Lengh	29 (spout broken)

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery soul house with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief and a small rectangular basin connected to a spout canal leading through an external spout structure. Remnants of three columns are present in the sunken area which may have supported a now missing mezzanine. The soul house contains a covered area accessed via two doorways and a top mezzanine with two windows. Iconography: ox head, bovine leg, cone-shaped object (all left corner). Orientation of offerings: opposite
Catalogue: EXC BY PETRIE, OIM ACQUIRED IT BY PURCHASE FROM MET NY (MET NO. 07.231.32). PUB IN GIZEH & RIFEH (1907), P.17, TYPE E, NO ILLUS.

Sample Picture



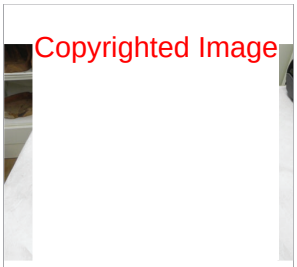
Bibliography

ID	351
Museum_access	E.47.1907
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt
Location	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	18
Width	30
Lengh	33

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery soul house with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief as well as a square basin linked to a spout canal directed through an external spout structure. The top area is covered by a double mezzanine supported by a four columned façade and staircase. The internal area is accessed from the sunken area via two doorways. The second story mezzanine has three oval windows beneath it. The soul house and its mezzanines have been heavily restored and reconstructed. Iconography: an ox head (left), bovine leg (left), cone-shaped object (left). Orientation of offerings: opposite.
Catalogue: 'Soul House'
http://data.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/id/object/50980

Sample Picture



Bibliography

?

ID	355
Museum_access	E.58.1907
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	2055-1650 BC
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt
Location	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	28.7
Width	34
Lengh	36

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pottery soul house with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief connected to an external spout structure containing a spout canal. The area is covered by another storey supported by three columns and a staircase. The upper floor also has three columns and a staircase as well as a mezzanine. Several parts of the soul house have been heavily restored. Iconography: four triangular objects (meat lumps), four round read (centre), rack of ribs (centre and right of courtyard), an ox head (right). Orientation of offerings: opposite
Catalogue: 'Soul house'. These models provide a dwelling space for the soul of the deceased. It also combines offerings, which can be seen lying on the floor of the lower courtyard. There are stairs on the exterior to allow access to the upper floor.
Http://data.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/id/object/50994

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Petrie, W.M.F.. Thompson, H.. Crum, W.E.. Gizeh and Rifeh. pl.XVIIIA, 2
Bourriau, J.D.. 1981. Umm El-Ga`ab : pottery from the Nile Valley before the Arab conquest.p. 119 no 239

ID	356
Museum_access	AN1890.657
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	9-12
Origin	Rizeqat
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Material	brown, Pottery/fired clay
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	18.7
Width	17
Lengh	29.3

Catalouge/discription

"Boat"-shaped pottery offering soul house with a contained sunken area with no spout structure and containing two parallel canals. The soul house is composed of two storeys, each supported by walls and a single column (two in total). Iconography: a bovine leg or body (top right), a rack of ribs (left) and a round bread (left). Orientation of offerings: mixed.
Catalogue: Soul-house with two stories, semi-circular enclosure with low wall in front with ? Double water channel, outside staircase leading to roof, enclosure wall round roof, remains of offerings on roof.

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

ID	359
Museum_access	AN1896-1908 E.3901
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	9-12
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Material	porous, Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	22
Width	32
Lengh	43

Catalouge/discription

Square pottery soul house with a sunken area containing a square basin linked to a long spout canal inside an external spout structure. There are two storeys present, the first composed of a covered area with a eight columned façade and a staircase. The second storey has a mezzanine and a second covered area with two oval windows and at the top are three rectangular sunken areas/basins accessed by a second staircase. No iconography.
Catalogue: 2 chambers, portico with four columns, 2 mulqafs with satahs, D-shaped enclosure with stepped wall and entrance, w ter tank with channel and offerings, stairway (restored)

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

Petrie, Gizeh and Rifeh, pl. XVIII 42, XXII C, p.17.

ID	362
Museum_access	AN1896-1908 E.3898
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	9-12
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt
Location	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	18
Width	31.8
Lengh	31.5

Catalouge/discription

Redware pottery soul house with a four columned façade and internal area. The house has an open courtyard containing food offerings in the bottom left corner as well as a central rectangular basin and vertical canal leading down the external spout structure. Iconography: an ox head (top left) four racks of ribs? (surrounding all offerings on the right) a cone shape object (centre of offerings) and an ox leg. The pottery is not as coarse as other contemporaries and has been slipped and painted red. Orientation of offerings: towards right
Catalogue: Portico with four columns, rectangular enclosure with low wall and entrance, tank with holes for canopy-supports, various offerings (restored).

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

ID	363
Museum_access	AN1896-1908 E.3900
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	9-12
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt
Location	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware, restored with plasta
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	23
Width	36.3
Lengh	38.5

Catalouge/discription

Redware pottery soul house, subject to heavy reconstruction in several areas using plaster, especially the roof, columns, walls and right side of courtyard and some of external spout structure. Intact areas include the courtyard and base of columns. The centre of the courtyard area contains offerings. On either side of the offerings are two rectangular basins linked by a v-shaped canal system merging into one spout canal. Where the canals intersect is a small bridge covering the intersection. Wear due to use may be present inside basins and canals due to presence of flaking and eroded areas. The table may have been slipped and painted red. Iconography: central ox head, ox leg (left), heart and ribs (right) and a rack of ribs at the very top close to covered area. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue: Chamber with portico, two mulqafs, rectangular enclosure in front with low wall and entrance, two tanks and channels, various offerings (restored).

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

ID	364
Museum_access	AN1896-1908 E.3902
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	9-12
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware, restored with plasta
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	26.5
Width	35.5
Lengh	44

Catalouge/discription

Redware pottery soul house made in coarsewear subject to heavy reconstruction. The house is composed of an open courtyard area with an external spout, a four-columned façade and a two-level mezzanine connected to the lower level via a staircase. A small hole was made in the second mezzanine for the staircase but may just be a reconstruction. The top mezzanine is still intact and is composed of two separate sunken areas with a bulging centre. The separating wall contains a small opening connecting the two areas. Beneath these areas in the upper mezzanine are two oval windows which seem to be part of the original structure. the lower level mezzanine has been reconstructed as well as parts of the columns supporting it underneath. Inside the internal courtyard is a central square basin and offerings. Between the basin and the columns are more animal offerings. The left side of the basin has been entirely reconstructed including parts of the external spout structure containing a thin canal. Iconography: three rack of ribs (right), (right) is an ox leg (centre) and two circular or cone-shaped offerings (right). Orientation of offerings: mixed. Catalogue: 2 chambers, portico with four columns, 2 mulqafs with satahs. D-shaped enclosure with stepped wall and entrance, water tank with channel and offerings, stairway (restored).

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

Petrie, Gizeh and Rifeh, pl. XVIII 42, XXII C, p. 17

ID	365
Museum_access	AN1896-1908 E.3904
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	9-12
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware, restored with plasta
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	40.5
Width	29.8
Lengh	35

Catalouge/discription

Coarse redware pottery soul house, subject to significant reconstruction using red-painted plaster. The house originally had two levels and still has a staircase connecting the upper mezzanine to the lower. The lower area appears to have been partially open and then covered by a mezzanine supported by a column. The walls of the courtyard are high and have been reconstructed to a great extent, including the frontal façade composed of two archways. Inside this courtyard area is the staircase, below which is a kneeling figure facing the internal parts of the house. Beside the staircase is a cup-like basin. The inner room has a bed and can be accessed by two doorways created by a central supporting wall. The upper mezzanine is entirely reconstructed and is composed of an upper covered structure with a semi-covered courtyard area and internal area. It has a two columned façade and a seat between the two openings to the inner area. Iconography: woman with grinder, basin, bed inside room. Orientation: no particular offerings present. Catalogue: Chamber with portico, upper storey, courtyard with high wall, stair to first floor; woman grinding corn and water jar at foot of stairway (much restored)

Sample Picture

Copyrighted Image

Bibliography

Petrie, Gizeh and Rifeh, p. 18, pls. XVIII, XXII D.
BSAE and ERA 1907

ID	366
Museum_access	AN1898-1908 E.3899
Object_type	Soul_house
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	9-12
Origin	Deir Rifa
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Material	Pottery/fired clay, red coarseware, restored with plasta
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	26.5
Width	35.8
Lengh	35.4

Catalouge/discription

Coarse redware soul house with a three-columned façade and upper mezzanine divided into three sunken areas as well as a reconstructed flat area supported by the columns. The house also has an external courtyard structure and spout containing a wide canal extending from a central rectangular basin. The courtyard has numerous offerings depicted in raised relief. Iconography: Four racks of ribs surrounding basin concentrated on left side, a goose (top left) an ox leg (top right) cone like structure (top right) and ox head (bottom right corner). Orientation of offerings: mixed
Catalogue: Chamber with portico with three columns, rectangular enclosure in front with low wall and entrance, two mulqafs and satah on roof, tank with channel and offerings in enclosure (restored).

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Petrie, Gizeh and Rifeh, pl. XVI A 25, XXII B, p.17
BSAE and ERA 1907

Egyptian Museum in Cairo Offering Tables, Basins

ID	371
Museum_access	B/2.1.3
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Third Intermediate Period
Dynasty	21
Origin	Tanis
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Granite
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	
Width	85
Lengh	103

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular granite offering table with a square rimmed sunken area containing three canals in a Y formation, with the central spout canal flowing through a large rectangular structure containing the depiction of two heset signs in raised relief and then through a very small rounded external spout structure. The rim surrounding the sunken area contains hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief.
Iconography: fertility? Heset signs
Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Yoyotte 1987 Cahiers de Tanis I, pg. 109-11 ; Thirion 1987, Cahiers de Tanis I 1987, 115-120 ; Tanis, l'or des pharaons, p. 204-5 (Nr. 59).

ID	372	Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Museum_access	CG1370	Material	Flaky, Limestone, stained
Object_type	Offering_table		
Time_period	Old Kingdom	Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Dynasty	5	Height	
Origin	Saqqara, Mastaba D2, north of the great Pyramid, a few steps south of	Width	108
		Lengh	
Context	Lower Egypt		

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a large Htp sign and reed mat extending across the whole surface in raised relief. At the top on either side of the Htp sign are hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: Htp and reed mat
Orientation of offerings: no spout present.Langlich rechteckige Platte mit undetaillierter Matte, Schale und Brot in Hochrelief darauf (s. Skizze hierneber) [see catalogue entry] Am oberen Rade in vertieften Hieroglyphen : [see transcription in catalogue]. Rechte Seite oben zerfessen.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Von Borchardt, L. 1937. Catalogue General Antiquites Egyptiannes du Musee du Caire Nos 1295-1808, Denkmaler des Alten Reiches (Ausser den Statuen) Teil 1. Berlin : Reichsdruckerei.

ID	373
Museum_access	CG23001
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Lisht, funerary chapel of Senusret I
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Black granite
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	98
Width	160
Lengh	150

Catalouge/discription

Large square black granite offering table with two sunken areas containing offerings in raised relief as well as a central Htp sign and a large decorated reed mat. Both sunken areas have a think canal leading to the opposite edges of the table – no external spout structures present. Along the rim of the surface as well as the sides of the large table are hieroglyphic inscriptions in raised relief. Several Nile gods accompanied by their titles are depicted on all sides of the table. Iconography: four round bread (two top, two bottom), two spouted Hs vases (two top, two bottom), two Htp signs and two reed mats, numerous Nile gods depicted carrying offering tables. Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue
Autel taille dans un bloc quadrangulaire, et trouve au pied de la grande pyramide de Licht, dans l'angle de la chapelle funéraire du roi [Senusret I – Kheperkara]. Cet autel représente l'Egypte entière comme fondation pieuse établie pour le bénéfice de la momie du roi Ousertesen (Sanouosrit) Ier. II affecte la

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal, AB 1909

ID	374
Museum_access	CG23013
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Hawara
Context	Fayum/Lower Egypt

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Calcite alabaster
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 3. Fitted
Height	
Width	67
Lengh	44

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular alabaster offering table with a sunken area containing numerous offerings in raised relief as well as inscriptions in sunken relief. on top some of the vessels and bread/cakes in order to state what they are. The table had an external spout structure which is now missing and inscriptions in sunken relief are also present along the rim surrounding in the sunken area. Iconography: top row = round bread; onions; round bread; offering table with round bread, wine, beer; sha bread, another table with cake and kidney, eight bread, circular offering table with round bread. second row = round bread, two beer vessels, wine vessel, three sha bread (cones), round bread, butter?, beer, cone bread, cup, two cone bread, four bread. third row = circular offering table with two beers, water, bread; four bread, ribs, four water jugs, bread, bread, cone bread, round bread, six cakes, four round bread. fourth row = four bread, four small round bread, cakes, four fowl, onions, fowl, four bread, meat lump, bovine leg, ribs, joints, four lumps of meat. Fifth row = five fowl, round bread, cakes, 12 vases of liquids. Sixth row = four baskets

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909; Petrie 1888, Kahun, Gourob and Hawarah, p.17, pl.V.

ID	375
Museum_access	CG23035
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Abydos
Context	Middle Egypt

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Grey granite
Dimensions	3. Fitted, 4. Handheld
Height	
Width	71
Lengh	44

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular granite offering table with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a central Htp sign on a large decorated reed mat. The sunken area is linked to a spout canal flowing through an external spout structure. the rim surrounding the area contains hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: Htp sign and large decorated reed mat, two pouring Hs vases, calf head (left) ribs (left), lump of meat (left), fowl (right), bovine leg (right).
Orientation of offerings: mixed.

Catalogue
Table d'offrandes au nom de sbkdiyw son of nintf, of iny, his uncle intf and brother intf [see transcription in catalogue]. Description. Le monument affecte la forme Hotep. On voit, sur la face supérieure, un grand caractère http, portant deux vases a libations d'où l'eau coule en zigzag, deux

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909

ID	376
Museum_access	CG23040
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	13
Origin	Karnak
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Sandstone
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	45
Width	31
Lengh	55

Catalouge/discription

Large rectangular sandstone offering table (a pair) with a flat surface containing twenty circular and raised rimmed basins. Hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief are present on all external sides. No iconography.

Catalogue
Deux blocs formant une table d'offrandes au nom du roi [Ameny-intef-amenemhat (Sankhibra)]
Ces deux blocs représentent deux tables distinctes, table du Nord et table du Sud qui, jointes ensemble, recevaient l'offrande des deux Égyptes. Les faces de réunion ne portent pas d'inscriptions et elles ne sont pas même polies comme les autres ; elles sont simplement dégrossies, et elles ne conservent qu'une large bande saillante destinée a rendre l'adhérence complète. Chaque bloc affecte la forme d'une table basse a quatre pieds, qu'on voit souvent dessinée sur les cercueils et sur les sarcophages de cette époque. Les

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal, AB 1909. Catalogue General des Antiquités Egyptiennes du Musée du Caire no. 23001-23256 Tables d'Offrandes. L'Impremierie de L'Institut Francais d'Archeologie Orientale.

ID	377
Museum_access	CG23043
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Illahoun
Context	Fayum/Lower Egypt

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Alabaster, heavily stained, yellow
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	
Width	79
Lengh	60

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular alabaster offering table with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a central Htp sign and large decorated reed mat covering half the table surface. The table contains a spout canal flowing though an external spout structure and the rim surrounding the sunken area contains hieroglyphic signs in sunken relief. Iconography: two decorated round bread, two incensors, Htp sign and reed mat.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Catalogue
Table d'offrandes au nom du roi [see transcription in catalogue] Sanusret II (Khakheperra)
Description. Forme Hotep. Deux proscynemes en faveur du Pharaon longent le pourtour [see transcription in catalogue].

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909
Petrie 1889-1890, Illahun, Kahun, Gurob, p.4, pl. III, fouilles en 1889-1890.

ID	378
Museum_access	CG23052
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Lisht
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Limestone, stained, yellowish white
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	
Width	88
Lengh	52

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limesotne offering table with a T-shaped sunken area containing offerings in rasied releif including a central Htp sign. The table also contains two rectangular sloping-edged basins connected via two canals joining in the centre to what may have been a spout canal, creating a Y-shaped formation. The rasied rim surrounding the sunken area contains hieroglyphic inscritpions in sunken releif. Iconography: Htp sign, two Hs vases, fertility ?
Orientaiton of offerings: mixed.

Catalogue
Table d'offrandes au nom de [see transcription in catalogue] xtysnb (woman)
Description. Elle a la même forme de le même dessin que le no 23050. Sur la bordure courent deux proscynèmes : [see transcription in catalogue]

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909

ID	379
Museum_access	CG23054
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Lisht
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Flaky, Limestone, yellowish white
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	
Width	90
Lengh	51

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limestone offering table with a square sunken area containing a Htp sign in raised relief as well as two spouted Hs vases and two raised rimmed circular basins. On either side of the sunken area is a rectangular sloping-edged basin each with a canal flowing from the basin joining what may have been a spout canal with the spout structure now missing. the canals form a curved Y-shaped formation. The raised rim of the table contains hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: Htp sign, two spouted Hs vases, fertility?
Orientation of offerings: mixed.

Catalogue
Table d'offrandes rectangulaire au nom de inbtwr ankhts [see transcription in catalogue], fille de ztnmskht [see transcription].

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909

ID	380
Museum_access	CG23073
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	12
Origin	Memphis (Cairo)
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Grey granite
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	34
Width	67
Lengh	48

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular offering table with a sunken area containing offerings in raised relief including a central Htp sign and large decorated reed mat. The sunken area leads to a funnelled spout canal flowing through an external spout structure. Protruding from the spout side od the table are two circular basins at the top of two djed pillars at the external side. The raised rim surrounding the sunken area contains hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: Htp sign and large reed mat, decorated round bread, two nmst jars, two djed pillars.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout.

Catalogue
Tables d'offrandes au nom du roi pasteur Apapi Raaqenen.
Description. La face supérieure porte une table rectangulaire avec bec en saillie. Elle est chargée d'objets

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909

ID	381
Museum_access	CG23078
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	18-19
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Granite, pink
Dimensions	4. Handheld, 8. Fitted?
Height	
Width	115
Lengh	78

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular pink granite offering table with a sunken area dived into two parts by a reed mat and central Htp sing in raised relief. Both parts have offerings in raised relief and at the spout end the area contains two cartouche-shaped basins. The table had an external spout structure but is now missing and the raised rim contains hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief as well as its external sides. Iconography: (bottom sunken area) Two Hs vases, central Htp sign and reed mat, three round bread, two incensors, two nmst jars, melon (right), fowl (right), lump (right), bovine leg (left), lettuce (left), two sha bread. (top sunken area): nmst, three papyrus/lotus flowers, two antelope, six round bread, bovine leg, sha bread, three fowl, two tired ox bodies, reed mat.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout
Catalogue
Table d'offrandes dédiée a Osiris par un roi inconnu

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909

ID	382
Museum_access	CG23085
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	18
Origin	Karnak
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Granite, pink
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	
Width	50
Lengh	74

Catalouge/discription

Square offering table in pink granite with a sunken area containing offferings in raised relief including a central Htp sign with reed mat formation. The area is surrounded by a drainage canal leading to a spout canal flowing through a standard external spout structure and secondary Htp design in raised relief. The table also contains a margin with hieroglyphs in sunken relief. Iconography: Htp sign with reed mat (centre) secondary Htp sign on spout, 2 nmst vases, 2 round bread. Orientation of offerings: towards spout.

Catalogue
Table d'offrandes consacree par le roi Thotmes III a son père Amon-Ra – Granit rose. Description : Le monument affecte la forme Hotep. La face supérieure represente au-dessus un grand caractere (Htp), et a cote de lui, deux pains ronds et deux vases. Sur le pourtour le protocole royal de Thotmes III, et une

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909

ID	383
Museum_access	CG23089
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	18
Origin	Karnak
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Alabaster
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	26
Width	44
Lengh	36

Catalouge/discription

Cette table affecte la forme Hotep. On y voit sur la face superieure le grand caractere (Htp) portant deux vases de cette form (nmst) un panier surmonte de cotolettes, etain pain rond surmonte d'une tete de beauf. On lit sur le pourtour: (see transcription).

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909

ID	384
Museum_access	JE55618 (a-e)
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	11
Origin	Saqqara, north of Teti Pyramid
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Limestone, stained, yellowish white
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 2. Fixed
Height	61
Width	89
Lengh	17

Catalouge/discription

Rectangular limesotne offeirng table divided into two separate offering tables each with a sunken area containing a large Htp sign in raised relief and on either side of the Htp sign are two rectangular sloping-edged basins linked to a central spout canal via two little canals in a Y-shaped formation. Each spout canal flows through an internal spout structure leading two a large rectangular basin. On all raised rims on the tables are hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief. Iconography: Htp sign, ovaries? Fertility? Orientation of offerings: towards spout.
Catalogue
Series of limestone stelae and tables of offerings of a family. Their owners are as follows (left to right): (1) Sekusekht, (2) Ni-ʿankh-Hor and his wife, Shedi, (3) Sek-usekht-hedj and his wife, Mutemsaf, (4) Sek-uskht-Herib and his brother (?) Sekusekht-wer, (5) Mery and his wife, Hotep. None has any title. Above the cornice of nos. 2 to 4 are the names of the seven sacred oils.

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Adballa 1992. "The Cenotaph of the Sekwaskhet Family" Journal of Egyptian Archaeology 78, 93-111

ID	385
Museum_access	CG23099
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	26
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Grey granite
Dimensions	1. Monumental, 3. Fitted
Height	
Width	65
Lengh	50

Catalouge/discription

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909, pp. 85

ID	386
Museum_access	CG23100
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Third Intermediate Period
Dynasty	24
Origin	Medinet Habu, Thebes
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Black granite
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	
Width	47
Lengh	63

Catalouge/discription

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909, pp. 85-86

ID	387
Museum_access	CG23106
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	26
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Grey granite
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	
Width	62
Lengh	52

Catalouge/discription

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909, pp. 88-89

ID	388
Museum_access	CG23114
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Late Period
Dynasty	27
Origin	Saqqara
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Basalt, green
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	
Width	46
Lengh	71

Catalouge/discription

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909, pp. 94

ID	389
Museum_access	CG23179
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	
Width	38.5
Lengh	24.5

Catalouge/discription

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909, pp. 132

ID	390
Museum_access	CG23190
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	
Origin	Saqqara
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	
Width	25
Lengh	23

Catalouge/discription

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909, pp. 136

ID	391
Museum_access	CG23193
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Ptolemaic Period
Dynasty	
Origin	Akhmim
Context	Upper Egypt

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Black granite
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	
Width	43
Lengh	46

Catalouge/discription

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909, pp. 137

ID	392
Museum_access	CG23247
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	
Dynasty	
Origin	Kom Abu Bello
Context	Lower Egypt

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	4. Handheld
Height	
Width	48
Lengh	52

Catalouge/discription

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909, pp. 166

ID	393
Museum_access	CG23248
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	Middle Kingdom
Dynasty	11
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Granite, pink
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	47
Width	70
Lengh	87

Catalouge/discription

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Kamal 1909, pp. 166

ID	394
Museum_access	CG88803
Object_type	Offering_table
Time_period	New Kingdom
Dynasty	
Origin	?
Context	

Location	Cairo Museum, Egypt
Material	Limestone
Dimensions	1. Monumental
Height	
Width	
Lengh	

Catalouge/discription

Sample Picture



Bibliography

Chevrier ASAE 49 (1949) 257-258; Katalog "Die Hauptverke im Agyptischen Museum Kairo" Nr. 136

ACatalogue #1

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut, S04 N12.2 (Tomb 4 - "Hogarth's depot" – shaft 1)	S04 St. no. 97	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	S04 Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room - Offering Table Box	H. 4.8 W. >15.5 L. >16.6 Other Measurements Canal width 1.6 depth 0.7 basin depth 0.*S htp* 3.1x3.2 depth 0.5 central offering 2.3x3 depth 0.5 side decoration (cone-shaped?) >4.8x2.5 depth 0.4

Identification
Offering table frag.

Tool Marks
Chisel – regular

Date Range
Undetermined

Excavation Date

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context
Heavily worn limestone, porous and stained across surface. Breaks are light in colour with sharp margins. Surface of table (top side) is reddish in colour – may be staining rather than pigment. Scratchings are modern. Bottom of table has been smoothened, signs of chisel marks but all sides smooth.

Undefined classification
Fixture: Fixed?
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions present.

Description
Fragment of a limestone offering table, smoothened on all sides, slightly porous in areas with soil staining in deeper areas. Elements of decoration still present are two rectangular basins divided by a central canal, a central square offering with lines, sided by two vertical Hs vases with rims facing centre. There is a *ḥtp* sign at the bottom, all in raised relief.

Catalogue
Parts of two offering basins, 2 *ḥs* + 1 *ḥtp* sign around a central raised square.

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
May have been subject to quarrying but unclear. Reddish staining across surface, do not believe it is pigment but rather exposure since surface is also very porous. All sides smoothened so handheld and transportable rather than fixed.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional).

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	27.08.2018

ACatalogue #2

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S05	Assiut S05 N12.1 (“court in front of the southern wall”) Tomb 3	S05 st. no. 0408	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room - S05 Offering Table Box	H. 12 W. 16.5 L. 11.9 Other Measurements Basin depth 6.6 rim width 4.7 top rim width side 3.5

Identification
Offering basin
“basin of an offering table”

Tool Marks
Chisel – regular, significant erosion

Date Range
Undetermined

Excavation Date
2005

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn fragment of an offering basin. Limestone is very porous, subject to erosion. Large natural hole in the bottom, horizontal. Corrosion due to humidity, crystallisation of sand in one corner of the basin. Deep indents due to chisel marks may be present along sides – subject to quarrying? Bottom is lighter in colour – fitted.

Undefined classification
Fixture: Fitted
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions present.

Description
Corner part of an offering basin.

Catalogue
Part of an offering table showing a basin
Eroded limestone

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Subject to quarrying, was fitted into ground.
Execution: 5 (possible signs of reuse).

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	27.08.2018

ACatalogue #3

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S05	Asyut S05 Tomb N12.1 (Tomb 3)	St. no. 1148	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room - S05 Offering Table Box	H. 16.5 W. 25 L.26 Other Measurements Htp 6.1x11.1 depth 0.5 rough estimate of basin dimensions 4x8.3 depth 1.1

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular along the base and sides

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2005

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn limestone offering table, porous surface, significant staining (reddish in colour – prob. not pigment). Central *ḥtp* and basins heavily eroded due to exposure to humidity rather than manmade. Has been roughly chiselled out of the bedrock evidenced by prominent chisel marks along theside – sharp margins and bright inside. Also subject to flaking.

Classification: Type D
Fixture: Fixed
Wear: 4 (significant), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions present.

Description
Large offering table with significant wear due to exposure to the elements – erosion and soil staining evident as well as heavy chisel marks. The offering table contains remnants of two rectangular basins with sloping edges and a central *ḥtp* sign in raised relief.

Catalogue
Heavily damaged offering table.

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Roughly hacked out of the bedrock – same decoration as two offering tables in situ. Eroded due to exposure to humidity – seen by porous surface and crystallisation processes.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	27.08.2018

ACatalogue #4

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S07	Asyut N13.11 shaft 2.10, of 2.5 from the entrance to the west	S07 st. no. 1148	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink porous)	Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room - Offering Table Box 2	H. 14.7 W. 24 L. 29.7 Other Measurements Actual table surface 22x24.7 square basins left 7x6.6 depth 1.2 right 6.2x7 depth 0.8 *htp* 6.3x6.8 depth 0.4 canal? Between basins width 1.5 depth 0.3

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular along sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period/ Middle Kingdom

Excavation Date
2007

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn offering table, porous and stained with reddish surface – may be remnants of pigment, as well as next to right basin there are remnants of black pigment. There are scratch/chisel marks across surface. Sides and base highly irregular and unsmoothed. Limestone contains large holes – natural state.

Classification: Type E
Fixture: Fixed
Wear: 4 (significant), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions present.

Description
Limestone offering table, highly eroded with remnants of two square basins, a canal and rectangular area containing a *ḥtp* in raised relief.

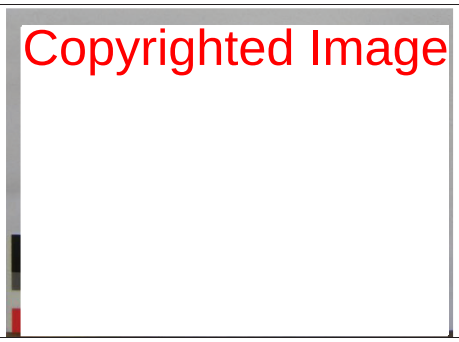
Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Cut out of bedrock – remnants of black pigment for certain as well as questionable red surface.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	27.08.2018

ACatalogue #5			
Site Code S07	Context Asyut S07 Tomb 13.1 shaft 1	Accession Code St. no. 247	Present Location Shutb Magazine
Material Limestone (white, flaky)	Location ID Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room - Offering Table Box 2	Maximum Dimensions H. 4.4 W. >12.6 L.>7.7 Other Measurements Circular basin diam. >4.3 depth 2.1 inc.	
Identification Offering basin (frag.)		Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context Heavily worn and eroded offering table fragment with circular basin containing chisel marks in circular from. Edges shaped but not regular as well as base. All edges blunt and stained – ancient breaks Undefined classification Fixture: undetermined Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (uncertain) No surface treatment No inscriptions present.	
Tool Marks Chisel – regular			
Date Range Undetermined			
Excavation Date 2007			
Sketches			
Photographs 			
Description Limestone offering table fragment containing a circular basin with circular chisel marks as well as the remnants of a square basin or sunken area. Catalogue			
Deliberate Breakage			
Interpretative Comments Cut from bedrock since sides are coarse. Execution: 2 (semi-professional)			
References and Bibliographic Information			
Scientific Analysis		Date 27.08.2018	

ACatalogue #6

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S07	Asyut N13.1 forecourt level 1 south – shaft 1.1 – south shaft, 136 below northern edge N13.17	St. no. 1034	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room - Offering Table Box 2	H. 8.2 W. 30.7 L.18.4 Other Measurements Vertical basin 6.4x11.4 depth 3.7 horizontal basin 11.1x6.2 depth 3.6

Identification
Offering basin/table
Offering table (fragment?)

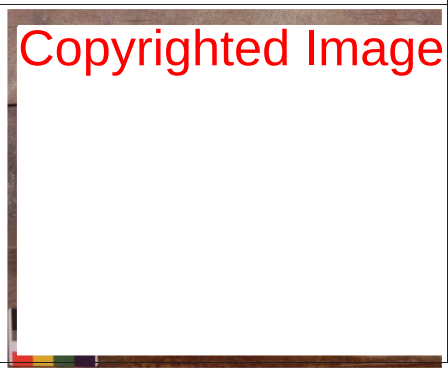
Tool Marks
Chisel – ordered across surface

Date Range
Old Kingdom

Excavation Date
2007

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context
Highly friable limestone, dust comes out to the touch – sign of heavy erosion due to exposure to elements. Bains contain a lot of dirt still. Prominent scratch marks present across surface. Hole present due to natural composition of stone sides smoothened but irregular, all sides elaborated.

Classification: Type I
Fixture: undetermined
Wear: 4 (significant), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions present.

Description
Highly eroded offering table containing a vertical and a horizontal basin – shrine shaped? Cartouche? Since they have rounded edges.

Catalogue
2 rectangular deepenings with different orientation.

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
May have been fitted but hard to tell since heavily eroded,
Execution: 4 (irregular)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	27.08.2018

ACatalogue #7

Site Code S07	Context Asyut N13.1 side chamber shaft 3	Accession Code S07 st. no. 1148	Present Location Shutb Magazine
Material Limestone (white, flaky)	Location ID Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room - Offering Table Box 2	Maximum Dimensions H. 11 W. 26.2 L.25.3 Other Measurements Central Htp 5.3x8.2 depth 2.1 basins 5.4x8.8 depth 2.4	

Identification
Offering table

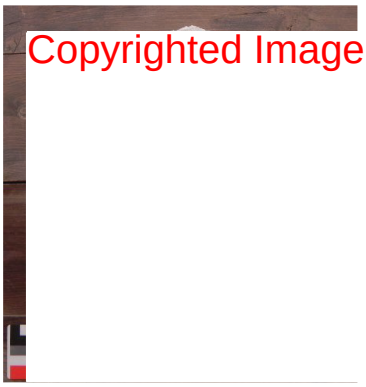
Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
2007

Excavation Date
First Intermediate Period

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context
Heavily worn limestone offering table with very friable surface and numerous flaking. Very eroded due to elements – may have been subject to quarrying since heavy chisel marks are present. mostly depositional wear. limestonein poor condition with gaping holes present. no regular sides present

Classification: Type D
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions present.

Description
Heavily eroded limestone offering table containing the remnants of two basins and a central *ḥtp* sign in raised relief

Catalogue
Bad condition. 2 rectangular depressions maybe traces of *ḥtp*-sign

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Highly irregular – extracted by excavators – heavily eroded due to deposition.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date 27.08.2018

ACatalogue #8

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
07	Asyut P10.1 Tomb 1 – forecourt surface	St. no. 07-1206	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room	H. 5.3 W.>12.4 L.>10.9 Other Measurements Basin 8.1x3.3 depth 0.4 rim 1.9 glyph depth 0.1

Identification
Offering table frag.

Tool Marks
Chisel marks are present – large on the side and on the base

Date Range
Middle Kingdom

Excavation Date
2007

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context
Heavily worn fragment – heavily stained with dark material – burning? Erosion? Highly damaged surface. Smoothened on all sides – flaking and chipping present

Classification: Type L
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (uncertain)
There may be signs of pigment
Inscriptions present – offering formula

Description
Limestone offering table fragment with signs of staining and erosion. Remnants of upper horizontal basin with slightly sloping edges and hieroglyphs present on all rim – offering formulae.

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

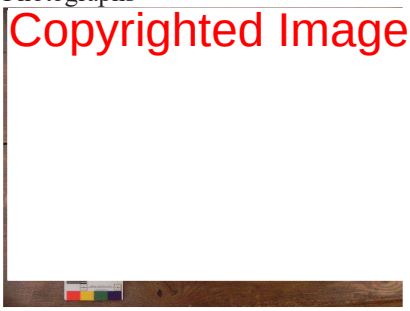
Interpretative Comments
Subject to quarrying? Burning? – all sides smooth so transportable not fixed.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	27.08.2018

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">ACatalogue #9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Site Code
S09</td><td>Context
Asyut “Tomb of the Dogs” surface close to tomb</td><td>Accession Code
St. no 0007</td><td>Present Location
Shutb Magazine</td></tr>
<tr><td>Material
Limestone
(yellow, flaky)</td><td>Location ID
Shutab Magazine - External Storage Room</td><td colspan="2">Maximum Dimensions
H. 19 W. 33 L.25.3
Other Measurements
Left basin 9x15.2 depth 5.7 right basin 8x14.9 depth 5.1 width of division 5.2 rim width 4.9</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Identification
Offering basin
“libation table”</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="5">Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn offering basin with signs of flaking, erosion as well as soil staining. Significant residue present in both basins – especially organic (wooden?) material. Surfaces are very crude due to flaking but also intentional. All sides are uneven except surface. Sides and bottom slightly lighter in colour.

Classification: Type H
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions present</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular on sides and base</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Date Range
Old Kingdom/ First Intermediate Period</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Excavation Date
2009</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Sketches</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Photographs
  </td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Description
Limestone offering basin with two rectangular offering basins containing organic residue.

Catalogue
Rectangular limestone block with two rectangular holes on one side, very crude work, openings are 5cm deep, seems to be complete</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Deliberate Breakage</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Interpretative Comments
Fitted – carved from bedrock
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">References and Bibliographic Information</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Scientific Analysis</td><td colspan="2">Date
27.08.2018</td></tr>
</table>

ACatalogue #10

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S09	Asyut S09 N11.1 Shaft 6	St. no.0632	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room - S09 Section	H. 17 W. 26.7 L.36 Other Measurements 23x29 offering table surface square basins 7.2x9.2 depth 1.6 Htp 6.3x10.8 depth 0.9 surrounding thin canal 0.7 wide depth 0.5

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular on sides and base

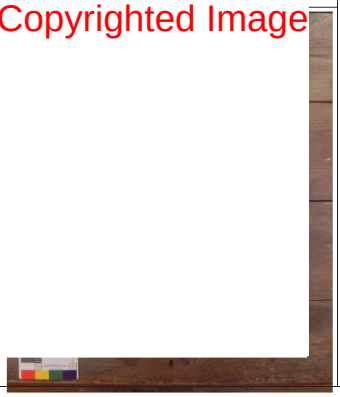
Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2009

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn limestone, eroded in several places, flaking limestone, basins most eroded, original outline hardly seen. Crude design. Sides and base highly irregular. Reddish yellow surface, sides and base significantly lighter in colour.

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions present

Description
Limestone offering table with two irregular basins and a Htp sign at the bottom. Around central surface is a thin canal outlining the table.

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	27.08.2018

ACatalogue #11

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S09	Asyut S09 N11.1 shaft 6 (“from 1m-2m deep”)	S09 St no. 0633	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, porous)	Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room - Shelf 3	H. 23 W. 41 L.37 Other Measurements Offering table surface 31x25 depth 10.9 htp 11.3x15.5 depth 1.8 rectangular basins (rough estimate) 11x8 depth 2.1 rough estimate

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2009

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image

Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context
Heavily eroded surface, highly porous and flaking limestone – eroded due to the elements and deposition. Limestone is porous with several holes present in various places, especially the sides once can see that the interior is porous – typical limestone from bedrock in tombs. Reddish hue present on surface of table

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions present

Description
Limestone offering table, heavily eroded. Surface has remnants of sunken area containing two highly damaged basins and a central Htp sign, also significantly worn

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Same limestone as in tombs, highly erosive and porous. Reddish hue present on surface – painted? Has been cut out of bedrock where it was originally carved in situ.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	27.08.2018

ACatalogue #12

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S12	Asyut S12 P10.1 (Tomb 1 – causeway!) "second ramp"	St. no. 003	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, dense)	Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room - Offering Table S12 Box	H.2.5 W. >7.0 L. >9.7 Other Measurements Basin depth 1.8 side rim width 1.9 bottom rim 3.6. rim with glyphs width 2.2 glyphs depth 0.4

Identification
Offering table (frag.)

Tool Marks
chisel

Date Range
Middle Kingdom?

Excavation Date
2012

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Very dark limestone – stained – dark soil? Subject to burning? Corrosion present – crystallisation in various parts within basin. Limestone subject to flaking. Edges have been smoothened, chisel marks present. breaks are not white inside, margins blunt – ancient break. Bottom coarse but smoothened to shape in places.

Undetermined classification
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
Inscriptions present - […] *t ḏi=f pr.t-ḫrw*

Description
Fragment of a limestone offering table with a sloping edged basin and a rim containing hieroglyphs in sunken relief (end of an offering formula). External edges were also sloping downwards for decoration. Bottom has been smoothened.

Catalogue
"traces of offering basin; 1 line of inscription: […] *t ḏi=f pr.t-ḫrw*"

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Found in ceremonial causeway, decorative design with deep hieroglyphic script – made for ceremonial cause –perhaps for shrine? Since it is also small and handheld with smoothened edges.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	27.08.2018

ACatalogue #13

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut - "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 39	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, porous)	Shutab Magazine - SCA Room - Box 14	H. 20 W. 40 L.42.5 Other Measurements Offering table surface 30x32 sunken area 27x18.5 depth 0.8 *ḥtp* 6.3x10.8 depth 1.1 central canal 1.5 width 1.6 depth left basin 10.7x8.1 depth 2.4 right basin 10.5x7.7 depth 2.0 external rim 2.0. side rim 2.5. dubious basin canals 1.7 depth 0.6

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period/ Middle Kingdom

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context
Significantly worn surface with signs of flaking as well as porosity in stone but not as evident as in others. Most damage is present in the basins due to flaking as well as porosity. The *ḥtp* sign is also significantly worn, large depression in centre. There are also elements of porosity on right side of *ḥtp*. Slightly smoother along border next to basins in sunken area as well as canal – also lighter in colour but only slightly. Limestone itself is reddish brown in colour and white inside the breaks. Has been smoothened to a certain extend on the side but rest of table is coarse and uneven as well as bottom of table. Soil staining is also evident

Classification: Type E
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions present

Description
Large limestone offering table with a top sunken area containing a *ḥtp* sign in raised relief. There is a canal flowing from the sunken area to one end of the table. On either side of the canal are two basins with two depressions which may be canals in slanted formation.
Orientation of offerings is towards basins

Catalogue
At top two basins, Htp sign below

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Directly cut from bedrock, basins may have two canals which are darker in colour due to use.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	01.09.2018

ACatalogue #14

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 81	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 20	H. 8.0 W. 17 L.18 Other Measurements *ḥtp* 4x8.3 depth 0.4 left base 4.2x5.5 depth 1.2 right basin 3.8x4.5 depth 0.6 canal 1.1 depth 0.5

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular on base and sides

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context
Significantly worn surface, highly porous/uneven in basins as well as edges of canal and *ḥtp*. *ḥtp* is almost worn away, gauged surface. Canal itself is smooth which may be due to usual wear rather than depositional. All sides and base are uneven and coarse. surface of table itself is coarse. limestone itself not very porous, denser and drier, subject to flaking. Surface bright, yellowish. Dark reddish-brown stains present.

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions present

Description
Limestone offering table containing two square basins with delineations and a central canal directed from *ḥtp* which is now faint but was originally in raised relief.
Orientation of offerings towards basins

Catalogue
Two basins, rectangular, traces of Htp sign

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Originally in bedrock, quite small – small shaft tomb? Crudely made – basins delineated with sharp chiseling in lines.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	01.09.2018

ACatalogue #15

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 83	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 21	H. 9.5 W. 23 L.20.8 Other Measurements Left basin 5.7x5.25? inc. depth 1.9 right basin 7.1x6.7 depth 1.9 V-shaped canals width 0.6 depth 0.3 central >0.7? depth 0.2 bottom vertical basin?2x>5.5 inc. depth 1.1

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context
Heavily worn surface, except for right side of central canal. Both basins show signs of wear since they are uneven. Subject to significant flaking but limestone itself is not highly porous but more subject to flaking. Yellowish white in colour. Left side of table missing, flaking sides. Bottom may have been originally smoothened – darker spots. Spout broken off?

Classification: Type C
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions present

Description
Worn limestone offering table containing two square basins and incised lines in V-shaped formation leading to a central canal and then a smaller vertical basin which may have been a spout canal.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Catalogue
Part of offering table with two basins.

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Missing spout. was originally transportable. Canals may have been *ḥtp* sign?
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	01.09.2018

ACatalogue #16

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 84	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, porous)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 21	H. 10.5 W. 28 L.20 Other Measurements Left basin 6.7x >12.2 (inc.) right basin 7.4x13.3? (inc.) separating margin 3.9

Identification
Offering table (frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular

Date Range
Old Kingdom

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context
Fragment – two basins heavily worn, porous, subject to pitting. Limestone yellowish red in colour. Stained due to exposure? Not as porous as other limestones, only inside basins – reddish yellow limestone. Rims defined by use since they are smoother and darker in colour. Sides are coarse and uneven, especially bottom. Diagonal fracture of table –sharp margins and white in colour.

Classification: Type H
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions present

Description
Fragment of limestone offering basin composed of two rectangular basins.

Catalogue
Part of offering table with two basins

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Part of bedrock. Recent fracture. Basins heavily worn due to use since highly porous and outlined but with different surfacecontour.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	01.09.2018

ACatalogue #17

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st no 85	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, porous)	Shutab Magazine - SCA Room - Box 20	H. 11.4 W. 30 L.30 Other Measurements Left basin 6.7x7.2 depth 1.2 right basin 6.9x6.6 depth 1.0 *ḥtp* 6.8? x9.3? inc, faint.

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular on base and sides

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn surface, top right corner broken off, sharp margin, lighter colour inside. Limestone is reddish yellow in colour, while bright red in places. Subject to significant flaking but not highly porous limestone. Large hole (defect) in *ḥtp* sign. Surface seems intact especially in right basin, where has been broken, which is lighter brown in colour. *ḥtp* is also lighter brown, indicating heavy wear. Delineation of *ḥtp* is discernable via changes in colour (more worn). Sidesand base coarse and uneven.

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions present

Description
Limestone offering table with two square basins and remnants of a *ḥtp* sign at the top in raised relief
Orientation of offerings: opposite basins

Catalogue
Two offering basins, close together, part of *ḥtp* sign below, damaged at left side.

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Cut out of bedrock – red limestone. Wear due to water flow around *ḥtp* and in basins – may have canal flowing out at bottom – almost intersecting basins at end.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	01.09.2018

ACatalogue #18

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st no 88	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 20	H. 12.4 W. 24.8 L.22 Other Measurements Left basin 4.6x9 depth 2.0 right basin 4.6x8.8 depth 1.8 *ḥtp* 4.5x8.4 depth 0.7 depression between basins 5.3x5.3? triangle shaped? Depth 0.7

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular on base and sides

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context
Heavily worn surface, subject to significant flaking as well as soil staining. Limestone only slightly porous, yellowish white in colour very dry – comes away to the touch. Base and sides very uneven and coarse.

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions present

Photographs


Copyrighted Image



Description
Limestone offering table with a *ḥtp* in raised relief sided by two rectangular basins.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Catalogue
Part of offering table with two basins.

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Residue in right basin is dark in colour, may be due to use since darker in colour – as well as a line directed from basin to edge. Depression in centre may have been second *ḥtp*? Triangular in shape… or may just be depositional damage. All sides coarse, originally part of bedrock.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	01.09.2018

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">ACatalogue #19</td></tr>
<tr><td>Site Code
S04</td><td>Context
Asyut “Hogarth’s Depot” Tomb IV – N12.2</td><td>Accession Code
S04 st no 89</td><td>Present Location
Shutb Magazine</td></tr>
<tr><td>Material
Limestone
(yellow, flaky)</td><td>Location ID
Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 20</td><td colspan="2">Maximum Dimensions
H. 13.5 W.28.5 L.23
Other Measurements
Left basin 7.7x>10.3 (inc.) right basin 7.5x>10.2 (inc) dividing margin 2.8 top margin 6.7 left margin 5.1 right margin 6.1</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Identification
Offering table (frag)</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="6">Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context
Heavily worn limestone, dark staining (blackish grey) basins are worn inside, one deeper than the other – may have been leaning to one side originally. Dark around basinsand inside them, also on central margin. Limestone itself is reddish yellow in colour all sides coarse and uneven, also base. Large cracks present in exposed limestone, friable andsubject to flaking, only slightly porous.

Classification: Type H
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant), Use: 3 (uncertain)
There may be signs of pigment
No inscriptions present</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Date Range
Old Kingdom</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Excavation Date
2004</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Sketches</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Photographs
Copyrighted Image</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Description
Fragment of a large limestone offering table containing two deep horizonal basins.

Catalogue
Part of offering table with two basins</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Deliberate Breakage</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Interpretative Comments
Worn – due to burning evidenced by concentrated dark staining and the cracked state of limestone. Was originally part ofbedrock.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">References and Bibliographic Information</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Scientific Analysis</td><td colspan="2">Date
01.09.2018</td></tr>
</table>

ACatalogue #20

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st no 90	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 20	H. 11.8 W. 22 L.23.5 Other Measurements Offering table surface 22x19.5 left basin 6.2x9.5 depth 1.4 right basin 5.5x7.7 depth 2.1

Identification
Offering table

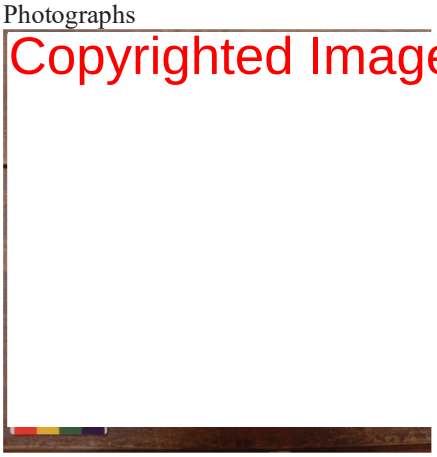
Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn surface, erosion present in right basin, also indentation created on right margin of right basin. Surface of left basin fairly intact, minor signs of erosion present. *ḥtp* missing, may be at top between two basins? Heavily eroded area. Surface slightly slanted outwards on the sides coarse and uneven at base. Margins sharp and inner area white. Limestone yellowish brown in colour with small elements of reddish brown. Only slightly porous, more subject to flaking.

Classification: Type D
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant), Use: 3 (uncertain)
There may be signs of pigment
No inscriptions present

Description
Limestone offering table with two basins.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Part of offering table with two basins

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
May have had *ḥtp* sign but very coarse areas on various parts of table. originally part of bedrock.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	01.09.2018

ACatalogue #21

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st no 91	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, dense)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 20	H. 7.6 W.15.4 L.17.8 Other Measurements Hs vase 2.6 (body)3x7.8 depth 0.2 Basin 7.6x5.3 (fragmented) depth 0.9 edge width 5.0

Identification
Offering table (frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel – regular

Date Range
Undetermined

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context
Friable and light limestone, yellow in colour.Surface is reddish brown (pigment? Or simply worn surface). Edges slanting outwards except by top edge. Hs vase partially worn away due to flaking. Basin is also uneven due to flaking edges. Bottom of base is also worn away. Edges are uneven due to flaking bottom is also uneven, but chisel marks are still present.

Undetermined classification
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (uncertain)
There may be signs of pigment
No inscriptions present

Description
Fragment of a limestone offering table containing a *ḥs* vase in raised relief over a rectangular basin.

Catalogue
Left side with one basin, *ḥtp* sign on right side is broken away

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Transportable, not fixed, very fine and friable limestone –. Chisel marks on the bottom and edges weresmoothened outwards, maybe placed into a form.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	01.09.2018

ACatalogue #22

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st no 100	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 21	H. 17 W. 41 L.22.5 Other Measurements Offering table surface hard to define. *ḥtp* sign 9.7x12.1 depth 2.5 left basin 6.3x9.6? hard to define the edges but may be slanted 4.8x8.7?

Identification
Offering table ?

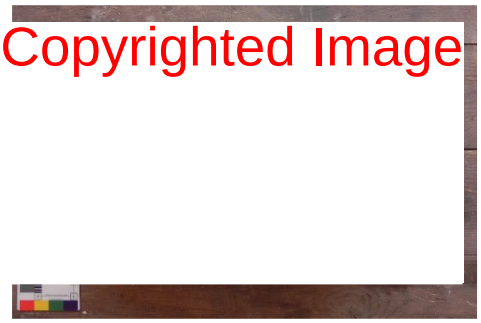
Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular

Date Range
Old Kingdom/ First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Very worn surface, most features are entirely missing, hard to tell whether basins were slanted following *ḥtp* shape. *ḥtp* is very damaged but was highest most prominent part of table. Table is slanting downwards from tip of *ḥtp* – strange but cannot tell if original. Two sides have been smoothened, left side contains significant chisel marks. Limestone is white in colour with staining present in both basins. Top side is also slightly smoothened. NB – chisel marks also present on base of table – also lighter in colour.

Classification: Type F
Fixture: fitted?
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment present
No inscriptions present

Description
Limestone offering table, heavily worn with the remnants of two slanting basins following the shape of a central large *ḥtp* sign in raised relief.

Catalogue
Rectangular block

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Side with evident chisel marks may be part of shaft which was adjacent to table? Sides are smoothened as well as base – strange,may see perfect square next to existing shaft on site?
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	01.09.2018

ACatalogue #23

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st no 105	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 21	H. 5.65 W. 10.2 L.12.3 Other Measurements Fragment – external spout structure 9x8.1 height 5.6 spout canal 1.0 depth 0.5 sunken area depth 0.5

Identification
Offering table (frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel – regular

Date Range
Undetermined

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Fragment of external spout structure of an offering table. Sunken area of offering table is darker in colour, significantly stained. Spout structure is lighter – limestone if reddish yellow in colour. Wear due to use is present in spout canal – darker in colour and slightly porous. Limestone is dense and subject to flaking than more porous material. Indications of having been painted as well as smoothened on all sides – even base but with denser chisel marks. Elements of yellowish red pigment present across surface of spout – esp. on right side.

Unidentified classification
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment present – there may be signs of burning/staining
Inscriptions may have been present

Description
The external spout structure of an offering table containing a thin spout canal leading to external side. The table had asunken courtyard area from which the spout canal extended.

Catalogue
Two raised plates divided by a cut.

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Painted red? Slipped. Free-standing, not fixed.Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	01.09.2018

ACatalogue #24

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut Tomb III "forecourt, southern gate, in gravel" – N12.1	S04 st no 111	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 21	H. 6.6 W. 14.3 L.8.4 Other Measurements Table surface width 11.4, length Inc. depth of sunken area 0.5 ox leg 1.5x6.5 depth 0.3 Hs vase 1.2x3.6 depth 0.25 Htp 1.2x2.7 depth 0.2 ox leg left inc. width 1.8? basin width 3.35? length inc. depth >1.3 rim of basin width 0.4 depth 0.2

Identification
Offering table (frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel

Date Range
New Kingdom

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context
Incomplete, missing bottom half. Width appears to be complete, but table is slightly damaged by wear, esp. on the surface on left side, large stain present on left, significant wear on what may be a left ox leg. Chisel marks or depositional marks present in the sunken area. Basin remains smoothened with sloping edges. Limestone is dense and reddish white in colour. Break has sharp margins and very bright in colour. Slides are slanted outwards and then left coarse and uneven. Bottom is also worn.

Classification: Type M
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (uncertain)
There may be signs of pigment
No Inscriptions present

Description
Limestone offering table fragment with a sunken area containing two bovine legs on either side of the top half of a basin with a raised rim and sloping sides. At the top in between the bovine legs is a *ḥtp* sign and a *ḥs* vase.

Catalogue
Part of offering table with two basins

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
New kingdom? Decoration not like rest of series. Ox legs in this position unique in design? May show signs of pigment but uncertain.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	01.09.2018

ACatalogue #25

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 120	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room	H. 8.2 W. 17 L.19 Other Measurements Hs vase width 2.0 body rim 2.6 depth 0.15

Identification
Offering table (frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel

Date Range
Undetermined

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Fragment – smoothened surface, surface is reddish brown in colour, limestone itself is thick and not very porous but subject to flaking in several areas. Has a geological feature running through side, may have been natural edge of table but uncertain. Top part above *ḥs* vase subject to flaking, modern with very light middle and sharp edges. Base has been smoothened. Chisel marks evident on surface

Undetermined classification
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (uncertain)
There may be signs of pigment
Inscriptions present

Description
Fragment of a limestone offering table with a *ḥtp* at the top right of table in raised relief. The top and all sides, also base have been smoothened.

Catalogue
Only part of *ḳbḥ* sign left.

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
New kingdom? Transportable, not fixed as evidenced by smoothened surfaces.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	01.09.2018

ACatalogue #26

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut N12.2 (Tomb 4)	S04 st. no. 50	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 17	H. 17 W. 28.5 L.34.2 Other Measurements Table area 25x28 sunken depth 0.5 left basin 6.5x9.2 depth 1.1 right basin 7x10.5 depth 1.5 *ḥtp* sign 8x11 depth 1.0 canal width 1.6 depth 0.8

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Highly porous offering table with significant signs of flaking as well as soil staining reddish brown in colour all across table also sides which are coarse and uneven. Flaking present all across table surface. Limestone is very porous, large holes present.

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant), Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment present
No inscriptions present

Description
Limestone offering table with a sunken area containing a central *ḥtp* sign in raised relief and two rectangular basins at the top with a canal between leading from *ḥtp* to outside table surface.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Two offering basins, *ḥtp* sign

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Uneven sides and base indicate it was cut into the bedrock of tomb, extracted later but stained all across. May havebeen subject to quarrying.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #27

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut Tomb IV "50cm from surface" – N12.2	S04 st no 167	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 22	H. 4.35 W. 13.4 L.11.35 Other Measurements Margin width 3.3 depth of sunken area 0.4 vase base 3.3x2 depth 0.3

Identification
Offering table (frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel

Date Range
Undetermined

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image

Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Bright yellowish-brown limestone with dark grey staining present across surface, especially in sunken area. Breaks have sharp edges and are bright inside. Limestone is friable and subject to significant flaking but denser than other kinds of material. All sides have been significantly smoothened. Large chisel marks on the bottom and very thin striations onsides.

Undetermined classification
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 2 (infrequent)
There may be signs of pigment
No inscriptions present

Description
Fragment of a limestone offering table with a sunken area and a specific hieroglyph in raised relief.

Catalogue
Fragment of offering table remains part of a *ḥs* vessel

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Self-standing, evident by smoothened sides and files base. Sunken area contained many offerings. May have been painted or treated some way on surface.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	01.09.2018

ACatalogue #28

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut Tomb III Shaft 1 “30cm under the upper edge of shaft 1” – N12.1	S04 st no 168	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Alabaster	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 22	H. 3.9 W. 7.7 L.8.45 Other Measurements Basin 3.7 internal width length inc. external 5.15 0.7 width of rim edge 1.55 external edge 3.3

Identification
Offering basin (frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel

Date Range
Undetermined

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image

Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Alabaster in good condition, crack present transversally in basin minor staining. Presents slight damage and porosity onone side, clean break with sharp margins and bright colourinside on other. One side has been perfectly smoothened, bulging at centre. The other side still contains chisel marks.
Bottom perfectly smoothened.

Undetermined classification
Fixture: fitted
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 2 (infrequent)
No surface treatment present
No inscriptions present

Description
Fragment of an alabaster basin.

Catalogue
Only one basin remains

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Incomplete? Only smoothened on one side – or could have been fitted inside of another table or similar object.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	01.09.2018

ACatalogue #29

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" (in gravel) Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st no 201	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 22	H. 4.2 W. 12 L.8.7 Other Measurements Depth of step to basin 0.4 potential depth of basin >1.5 from step, actual basin 1.0

Identification
Offering table (frag.)

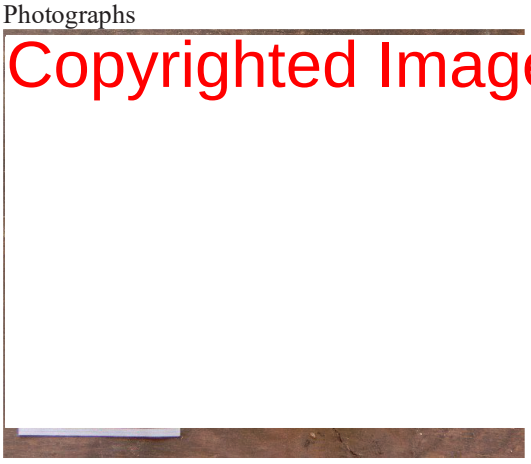
Tool Marks
Chisel

Date Range
Undetermined

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Dense limestone yellowish light brown in colour, friable, subject to flaking. Sharp edged breaks, bright white inside. Base and external edge entirely smoothened.

Undetermined classification
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (undetermined)
No surface treatment present
No inscriptions present

Description
Fragment of a limestone offering table with remnants of a sloping edged basin.

Catalogue
Part of one basin

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Self-standing – may be a geometric table since similar limestone.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	01.09.2018

ACatalogue #30

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut Tomb III "forecourt, southern part" – N12.1	S04 st no 220	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box ?	H. 6.0 W. 14.7 L.17 Other Measurements Sunken area width 8.2 depth 0.4 basin 3.4 wide depth 1.1 canal basin end width 1.0 depth 0.3 spout end 1.1 depth 0.75. engravings around basin 0.3 deep rim of spout 2.2 external edge 4.4 external spout structure 6.7x6.9.

Identification
Offering table (frag)

Tool Marks
Chisel

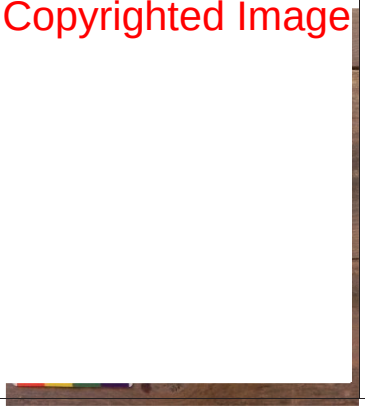
Date Range
New Kingdom

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Limestone is reddish yellow on surface; edges are sharp and bright in breaks. All surfaces have been smoothened. Surface in sunken area is worn – may have had engravings. Basin is worn as well as canal. Limestone is friable and subject to flaking.

Classification: Type N
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 2 (infrequent)
There may be signs of pigment
No inscriptions present

Description
Fragment of a limestone offering table with a long external spout structure containing a canal extending from a basin with sloping edges inside a sunken area to the end of the spout. in the sunken area around the basin are remnants of what may be engravings of offerings.

Catalogue
Part or fragment of offering table – remains one basin

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Calf's head near canal? Hard to define engravings, they might also be signs of wear. Self-standing – all sides smoothened.
Other time period – New Kingdom
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	01.09.2018

ACatalogue #31

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "tomb of soldiers"?	S04 st no 237	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box ?	H. 12.25 W. 36 L.25.2 Other Measurements Basin 14.5?x8 depth 2.3 sunken area containing basin >17x12.5 sunken area containing Hs vase >13.3x>16.5 depth 0.8 Hs vase? Depth 0.7 separating margin 2.5. rim 2.5.

Identification
Offering table (frag)

Tool Marks
Chisel

Date Range
Old Kingdom/ First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image

Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Worn surface, subject to flaking and corrosion. Not very porous limestone, denser than others. Brownish yellow in colour. There may be traces of red pigment present – see *ḥs* side. To a certain extent had sloping edges, rest of sides are coarse. Base seems to have been somewhat smoothened. Oldbreak, blunt margins and significantly soil stained.

Classification: Type H
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (undetermined)
There may be signs of pigment
No inscriptions present

Description
Fragment of a large limestone offering table which was divided into at least two sunken areas, one containing a rectangular basin with sloping edges and the other with a *ḥs* vase in raised relief.

Catalogue
There is one basin and *ḥs* vessel

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Sloping edges to a certain extent, perhaps fitted into a base. Sides smoothened to a certain extent – sloping outwards and downwards. Was painted red at least on margins.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	01.09.2018

ACatalogue #32

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S14	Asyut – Tomb P10.1 (Tomb 1)	S14 st. no. 222 (A)	Asyut Gebel - Tomb 3 (Magazine tomb)

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Asyut Gebel - Magazine Tomb (Tomb 3) – S14 section (near left wall)	H. 4.5 W. 13.2 L.14.5 Other Measurements External spout structure 7.1x6.4 spout canal 1.2 depth 1.1 depth at internal end 0.7 depth 0.4 horizontal canal 0.9 depth 0.4 left basin inc. only width 2.8 depth 1.0 upper sunken area depth 0.3 inscription depth 0.2

Identification
Offering table (frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel

Date Range
Middle Kingdom

Excavation Date
2014

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Significant staining across surface – soil or corrosion of limestone – reddish born win colour upon the surface itself. Inside canal the limestone is bright reddish brown with some minor pitting present. The limestone has been subject to flaking in various areas, these points have blunt margins and inside are bright yellowish brown in colour.
There are large chisel marks on the base, but they have been made even.

Classification: Type L
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (undetermined)
There may be signs of pigment
Inscriptions present

Description
Fragment of a limestone offering table. It is only the external spout structure and a small part of the lower area of the table contains a long central canal and a smaller horizontal canal which lead to two rectangular, horizontal basins with sloping sides.

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
The dark surface of limestone may indicate the use of red pigment, but this is uncertain since it depends on deposition.
Wear may bepresent due to use in both basins and at the end of the spout canal (blunt, erosion and discoloration)
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	05.09.2018

ACatalogue #33

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S08	Asyut – N12.1 (Tomb 3)	S08 st. no 28	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box ?	H. 24.5 W. 40 L.34.5 Other Measurements 15.4x12.1 basin -depth 4.4 side margin 10 (right) 9.6 (left) top 7.3 – bottom broken – flaked area – canal? Width 1.5 depth 0.2

Identification
Offering basin

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular

Date Range
Undetermined

Excavation Date
2008

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn limestone with evidence of erosion as well as subject to flaking. Heavy residue (soil staining) alongside the internal area of the basin – subject to pitting. All sides and base very uneven and coarse, subject to significant flaking as well. Bottom of basin is lighter in colour and highly friable on surface. There may be evidence of a canal in the form of a depression on one side of the basin. Limestone is reddish yellow in colour, inside flaked areas it is bright white.

Undetermined classification
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (undetermined)
No surface treatment present
No inscriptions present

Description
Limestone offering basin inside a large block of stone with uneven sides and base.

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
May be evidence of a canal stemming from the basin – the bottom of "canal" has flaked off exposing white limestone –offering basin must have slightly leaned in this direction to facilitate the water flow.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	04.09.2018

ACatalogue #34

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S08	Asyut N11.1 Shaft 2 "southern side of chamber in the debris"	S08/st.490 – single number 0013	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, porous)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box?	H. 19 (very uneven base) W. 53.2 L.53.4 Other Measurements Sunken area 40.5x38 depth 0.5-1.1 deepest is bottom margin under *ḥtp* sign. *ḥtp* 20x26 depth 1.2 top left basin 6.6x10.5 depth 1.6 top right basin 7.5x10 depth 1.35 bottom left basin 7.9? x4.8 depth 1.1 bottom right basin 6.5x5 depth 1.1 top left depression? width 1.2 depth 0.5 top right depression width 1.5 depth 0.8 bottom right indent 4.8 depression1.1

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2008

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Highly damaged surface of offering table especially top half of *ḥtp* sign – subject to significant corrosion – highly porous surface with gaping holes and defects in limestone. Limestone is reddish yellow in colour with slight brown staining in basins and what may be canals. Four depressions may be visible on the four corners of the table – these are slightly eroded inside, traces of residue and are darker in colour. Top right depression is porous similar to defects visible on the Htp sign. All sides are uneven and coarse, including base, also significantly lighter in colour and subject to flaking.

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 3 (undetermined)
No surface treatment present
No inscriptions present

Description
Large limestone offering table with a central Htp flanked by two basins at the top and what may be other two at the bottom. All features may be inside a sunken area upon the table. All basins may also have canals leading to each respective corner of the table.
Orientation of offerings: towards basin

Catalogue
Complete offering table

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Wear upon *ḥtp* surface may be due to humidity but also liquids. May have been leaning towards this end since *ḥtp* usually faces the shaft. All depressions in the corners are canals – water was poured on the centre – leading to each corner of the table.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	04.09.2018

ACatalogue #35

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S14	Asyut – Tomb P10.1 (Tomb 1)	S14 St. no. 222 (B)	Asyut Gebel - Tomb 3 (Magazine tomb)

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Asyut Gebel - Magazine Tomb (Tomb 3) - S14 Section	H. 6.4 W. >13.75 (inc) L.>14 (inc) Other Measurements Sunken area depth 0.3 rim 2.4 Htp width inc. length 6.7 depth 0.4 central canal width 3.3 depth 0.45. cow head depth 0.1 other 0.15.

Identification
Offering table (frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel -regular, smoothened

Date Range
Middle Kingdom

Excavation Date
2014

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image

Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Fragment. Soil staining present – spotted. Limestone is yellowish brown in colour – also reddish brown. Bright white in colour breaks. Breaks are semi-sharp, lighter in colour. All sides have been smoothened, including base.
Very faint chisel marks can be visible on surface possibly for refining surface. Limestone surface shows significant signsof corrosion, very dry surface flaking only on edges of table.

Classification: Type K
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented), Use: 2 (infrequent)
No surface treatment present
No inscriptions present

Description
Fragment of a limestone offering table with a sunken area containing half a *ḥtp* sign in raised relief and a part of a canal extending outwards from the sunken area. The *ḥtp* sign contains what may be a calf's head and an onion bunch? In thin sunken relief.
Orientation of offerings is mixed

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Breaks not too recent. Spotting is due to humidity – but also very dry on surface – may just be corrosion. Very blunt edges are present.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	03.09.2018

ACatalogue #36

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S14	Asyut – P10.1 (Tomb 1) forecourt south, 2nd entrance "cleaning area in the 2nd entrance between stones"	S14 st. no. 260	Asyut Gebel Tomb 3 (Magazine tomb)

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, porous)	Magazine tomb 3 S14 section, boxes following left wall	H. 9.4 W. 36 L.32.5 Other Measurements External spout structure 12x6.4 spout canal sunken end 1.9 depth 0.3 external end 0.9 0.5 depth. Canal partially surrounding raised platform 3.2 depth 0.75 depth near spout canal opening 0.95. raised platform 20.2x12.5 depth 0.7. external rim 4.0

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – semi-smoothened sides but irregular base

Date Range
Middle Kingdom

Excavation Date
2014

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image

Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Reddish yellow limestone bright red in places. Surfaceis reddish yellow/brown. Flaking areas are bright white, sharpish margins. Damages are depressions within the limestone, cutting marks present, however, may be depositional. Surface has been smoothened. Chisel marks are evident along the sides of the raised platform. All sides have been smoothened, spout sides are slightly sloping outwards, including one spout is external side. Raised platform may have contained engravings in raised relief.

Classification: Type J
Fixture: fixed?
Wear: 4 (significant), Use: 3 (undetermined)
No surface treatment present
No inscriptions present

Description
Rectangular limestone offering table with raised platform and a partially surrounding canal which leads to a canal departing through an external spout structure.

Catalogue
Complete offering table

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Red pigment or just natural colour of limestone – chosen for that specific purpose. The table was most likely notfixed.
Damage due to use may be present across table surface.
Execution: 4 (unfinished?)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	03.09.2018

ACatalogue #37

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S16	Asyut – P10.1 (Tomb 1) forecourt, shaft 7 "in the debris of shaft 7, depth 3.90cm	S16 st no. 102	Asyut Gebel - Tomb 3 (Magazine tomb)

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, flaky)	In Tomb 3 S16 section in magazine tomb	H. 21.5 (NB not level ground) W.37.5 L.44 Other Measurements Table surface 33x40 left basin 9x10.3 depth 1.4 right basin 8.3x9.8 depth 1.6 central canal 1.2 depth 0.6 *ḥtp* 14.8x16.7 depth 1.0 basin canals 1.3 depth 0.85. exposed margin on sides 4.7

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2016

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Significantly worn surface of limestone. Surface limestone completely missing. Limestone is yellowish brown, white in breaks. Colour difference between surfaceand sides is evident. Limestone is slightly porous but denser than usual, and thus subject to flaking – standard quality in series. Most corrosion and wear present at the end of basin and canals.Basin canals barely visible due to wear on surface of limestone. All sides and base uneven and coarse.

Classification: Type C
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 3 (medium); Use: 3 (undetermined)
No surface treatment present
No inscriptions present

Description
Large limestone offering table with two basins at the top with a central canal in between and two canals one flowing from each basin in V-shaped formation, joining a the central canal. At the opposite end is a *ḥtp* sign in raised relief.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Directly cut out of bedrock as evidenced by the difference in colour and chisel marks. Most wear on the basin end – use of liquids may indicate the slanting towards that end since all wear is concentrated at the end of the central canal.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	03.09.2018

ACatalogue #38

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S16	Asyut P10.1 Tomb 1 forecourt, superstructure, shaft 7 ("in debris of shaft 7, western room")	S16 st no. 111	Asyut Gebel Tomb 3 (Magazine tomb)

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, flaky)	Asyut Gebel - Magazine Tomb (Tomb 3) - S16 Section	H. 16 W. 26.5 L.33.2 Other Measurements Offering table surface 23x29.5 left basin 6.9x10.3 depth 2.2 right basin 6x8.8 depth 2 *ḥtp* 7.5x10.9 depth 0.7 – width of potential edge 2.3

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2016

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Yellowish white limestone, subject to significant flaking, especially in the left basin and in general on the left side of the table. The *ḥtp* is also significantly worn, surface limestone missing. Uneven and coarse on sides as well as on the base of the table – very white in colour and flaking to the touch. The table is slightly stained on surface, reddish brown limestone, coloration continues to a certain point on the side, i.e., above ground. The rest of table is very light in colour.

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (undetermined)
No surface treatment present
No inscriptions present

Description
Large limestone offering table with two square basins and a central *ḥtp* sign in raised relief on the opposite end.

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Directly cut from bedrock as evidenced by difference in colours, it may have had a canal flowing from basins outwards.
Showssigns of sedimentation and therefore use in right basin
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	03.09.2018

ACatalogue #39

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S16	Asyut P10.1 Tomb 1 forecourt ("in the debris of western room of shaft 7")	S16 st. no.121	Asyut Gebel Tomb 3 (Magazine tomb)

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, flaky)	Asyut Gebel - Magazine Tomb (Tomb 3) - S16 Section	H. 16.5 W. 35 L.41 Other Measurements Offering table surface 33x38 left basin 8.6x11.4 depth 1.7 right basin 10.2x10.4 depth 2.5 *ḥtp* 7.9x15.5 depth 1.4 depression at top depth 0.7 exposed margin 1.8

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel marks – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2016

Sketches

Photographs

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Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn surface, subject to flaking but mostly erosion, especially around the *ḥtp* sign as well as both basins and dividing margin. There is a depression between both basins which may be caused by accumulation of liquid since it is smooth inside. Table is mostly subject to flaking as evidenced on the sides. The limestone is yellowish brown with some hints of red in places. Soil staining can beseen on the sides which are coarse and even as well as the base. There is some evidence of soil staining on most sides and across the surface. Still smooth holding original surfaceon surface left of *ḥtp* (dark brown in colour).

Classification: Type B
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 3 (medium); Use: 3 (undetermined)
No surface treatment present
No inscriptions present

Description
Limestone offering table with two square basins at one end and a *ḥtp* in raised relief on the opposite end.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Directly cut out of bedrock, evidenced by sides which are lighter in colour, as well as coarse and uneven. Small margin exposedas seen on *ḥtp* end – difference in colour. Water accumulated around *ḥtp*, reaching both basins is evidenced through eroded surface.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	03.09.2018

ACatalogue #40

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S16	Asyut Tomb IV unit III “shaft passage” (N11.2?)	S16 st. no. 747 (large fragment)	Asyut Gebel - Tomb 3 (Magazine tomb)

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, dense)	Asyut Gebel - Magazine Tomb (Tomb 3) - S16 Section	H. 4.9 W. 16.7 L.16.5 Other Measurements Hs vase 5 (inc. spout) 2.5 exc.x >11.5 depth 0.2 *ḥtp* depth 0.4 depth of inscription 0.1-0.2

Identification
Offering table (frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel

Date Range
Undetermined

Excavation Date
2016

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

NB – Three fragments put together, but are originally constituting two tables – surface is burned on two fragments which were part of a “geometric” table. The other one is unburned and is made of a more reddish yellow limestone.

The reddish yellow limestone, surface has been significantly smoothened, exposing a red surface layer.
Chisel/scratch marks are present across the surface. *ḥs* surface isworn semi-sharp margins present on breaks, with lighter colour inside exposing yellowish red layer. Sides containinscriptions which are fairly intact. No significant residuepresent. Bottom contains deep chisel marks. Dense limestone, not porous, good quality.

Undetermined classification
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 2 (infrequent)
Signs of red pigment present
Inscriptions present along sides

Description
Fragment of a limestone offering table containing a sunken area with a *ḥs* vase with a spout and “central” *ḥtp* in raised relief. Contains hieroglyphic inscriptions in sunken relief on the sides.

Catalogue



Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Not geometric design, more regal with inscriptions present. imported limestone?
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	03.09.2018

ACatalogue #41

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st no 0005	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 49	H. 6.6 W. 20.8 L.19.8 Other Measurements Sunken area containing *ḥtp* depth 1.0 *ḥtp* length (width inc.) 9.5 depth 0.25 basin side depth 0.9, width of rim 2.0 basin 4.0x>8.9 (inc) depth 0.9 inscription depth 0.1 ox head 3.5x3.1 depth 0.1 round bread diameter 2.9 depth 0.1 ox leg inc. depth 0.1.

Identification
Offering table (frag)

Tool Marks
Chisel

Date Range
Late Middle Kingdom/ New Kingdom

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches
Yes

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Fragment – limestone is reddish brown in colour. Friable but not highly porous, slightly dense – corrosion and porosity present inside basin and in sunken area containing hieroglyphs in sunken relief. Wear also present on the top of the *ḥtp* sign. Flaking present along the rim, also on inscriptions which are only barely visible. All edges appear to have been smoothened. Breaks have blunt margins and are dark inside. Chisel marks barely visible on sides.

Classification: (Type M)
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 2 (infrequent)
There may be signs of pigment present
Inscriptions present

Description
Fragment of limestone offering table with remnants of a basin with sloping edges in a raised rim and a sunken area containing a *ḥtp* sign, a round bread, a calf head and leg all in sunken relief. The table also has the remains of a raised rim containing inscriptions in sunken relief.

Catalogue
Fragment of offering table with the beginning of *ḥtp dỉ nsw* formula and some signs

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Large table with irrigation system basins as evidenced by the sunken area containing the *ḥtp* – alternative sunken releifs for offerings – see others in catalogue.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	02.09.2018

ACatalogue #42

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S09	Asyut N13.59 – Level 7 south – 08 "south of N13.59"	S09 st. no. 0006 SCA no. 173	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room NB no. 173	H. 6.45 W. 33.5 L.37 Other Measurements Top sunken area 25.5x11.4 depth 0.5 *ḥtp* 10x7.4 depth 0.5 central canal 1.3 depth 0.6 left vertical basin 5.7x11.4 depth 1.7 right vertical basin 4.8x11.2 depth 1.7 central horizontal 4.6x10.3 depth 1.3 bottom left horizontal basin 3.8? (heavily worn) x 11.4? (heavily worn) 4.1? x10.8? depth 1.5 spout canal top 1.1 depth 0.8 spout canal end 0.8 depth 1.0-0.6. external spout structure 5.7x6.5

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – smoothened, regular

Date Range
Middle Kingdom (Dyn 12)

Excavation Date
2009

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

All basins are heavily worn, at spout end side and especially at bottom horizontal basins and dividing canal. Spout canal issmooth, also small top canal. Surfaces, rims of basins are intact, evidencing signs of pink limestone. Significant staining and markings present on *ḥtp* sign. Bottom of basins show signs of corrosion, also around top *ḥtp* sign. Dotted soil staining present. Chisel marks can be seen external rim side and left side. All sides have been smoothened. Bottom has been modelled with sloping sides going inwards to give a "floating effect" and may be heavily wornon spout due to use?

Classification: Type L
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 2 (some); Use: 3 (undetermined)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Limestone offering table with geometric shape. The table contains a t-shaped sunken area at the top incorporating a *ḥtp* sign in raised relief. A canal connects the sunken area to a central horizontal basin and then all the way down to the external spout structure. On either side of the sunken area and central basin are two vertical rectangular basins, under which is a horizontal area divided into two basins via an intersecting canal.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Catalogue
Decorated with limestone lotus flower and has a spout, found upside down, remains of red colour (natural)

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Painted red. Irrigation field design – not fixed. Purposefully selected limestone – reddish pink in colour on surface – smoothened to create painted effect. Also, may have been leaning towards spout since basins are mostly worn on the spout side.
Execution 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	02.09.2018

ACatalogue #43

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S09	Asyut "Tomb of the Dogs" – southern debris "11600 – 11450" m aSL	S09 st no 1095	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room	H. 18 W. 39 L.29 Other Measurements Basin 20x14.5 depth 5.65 margins 9.9 (right) bottom margin 8.35

Identification
Offering basin (frag?)

Tool Marks
Chisel

Date Range
Undetermined

Excavation Date
2009

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn limestone offering basin, large depression in centre, very porous limestone with corrosion present. limestone is reddish brown on surface and bright white inside in broken areas. Margins are sharp and slighter brighter in colour inside. Sedimentation present inside the offering basin. All sides and base are uneven and coarse.

Undetermined classification
Fixture: undetermined
Wear: 5 (fragmented) ; Use: 3 (undetermined)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Large offering basin, very worn on the surface and with uneven sides and base.

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Cut directly out of bedrock, same porous limestone as found in tomb contexts. May have had spout at one end but right in that area a large piece has flaked off exposing internal white limestone.
Execution: 6 (undefined)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	02.09.2018

ACatalogue #44

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S12	Asyut Findspot 9 N??	S12 st no 35	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room	H. 12.3 W. 30 (NB in two pieces) L.27 Other Measurements Central basin 8.2x18.7 depth 3.3 left margin 6.8 right 3.65 depth of left step 2.0 depth of right canal? 2.0 depth of right basin? 6.6 depth of right canal? 1.4

Identification
Offering basin (frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel

Date Range
Undetermined

Excavation Date
2012

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Significant wear across surface with flaking limestone as well as areas where limestone is missing on surface of basin limestone is denser than in other tables of the sample. With elements of soil staining. There are corrosive elements in various places, also in triangular depression above the basin – there may have been a *ḥtp* sign at the top near the basin edge and therefore in the sunken area. Table is fragmented with both sides missing and is broken in two parts. Limestone is yellowish red in colour. Breaks are sharp and light inside.

Undetermined classification
Fixture: fitted
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3 (undetermined)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Fragment of a limestone offering table (2 parts) with a large horizontal basin with sloping sides. There may have been a sunken area with a *ḥtp* sign at the top

Catalogue
Broken in two parts

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Large limestone offering table –maybe placed at false door. Basin is large, it may have contained a sunken area with *ḥtp* sign at the top. May have had a canal at opposite side leading to wat was another deep basin?
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	02.09.2018

ACatalogue #45

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st no 0001	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 16	H. 12.8 W. 31.3 L.33.5 Other Measurements Spout canal internal width 1.2 depth 0.6 tip width 1.4 depth 0.6 intersecting horizontal canal 1.7 depth 0.8 right horizontal basin 4.3 depth 1.3 left horizontal basin 4.2 wide, length inc. left vertical basin >4.1x9 sunken area depth 0.6 width top sunken 3.3 depth 0.6 *ḥtp* width inc. >11.7x 10.7 depth 0.6 spout margin 4.7 top 4. External edge width 7.3

Identification
Offering table (frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel - regular, smoothened

Date Range
Middle Kingdom (Dyn 12)

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Dense stained limestone - black surface of clean smoothened limestone, created by a thin layer which now has a greyish colour. Has been slightly subject to flaking esp. on *ḥtp* signand in sunken area. Very porous limestone inside all basins, indicating the erosive quality of limestone. Canal has been smoothened possibly due to use. *ḥtp* surface is most intact. Table has been smoothened across surface but also on the external sides which are still intact. Fragment has sharp-ish margins and are significantly lighter in colour internally, may indicate a not very ancient break. Spout structure is missing, it has been broken off.

Classification: Type L
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3 (undetermined)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Large fragment of a limestone offering table with 3+ interlinking basins in geometric design and a large *ḥtp* sign at the top in a T-shaped sunken area. A canal flows from the sunken area to what may have been an external spout structure.

Catalogue
Block – offering table (fragment)

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Irrigation fields in accordance with Assiut design – *ḥtp* sign at top with basins around interlinked by canals. Spout structure missing.Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	30.08.2018

ACatalogue #46

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 0015	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 100	H. 15 W. 35 L.42.7 Other Measurements Sunken area 22x19.5 depth 0.5 left *ḥs* vase 7(with spout) x18 depth 0.3 right *ḥs* vase (very faint) 5.9 (with spout) x 18.5 depth 0.4 stream thickness 1.2 depth 0.3 *ḥtp* 5.1x6.2 depth 0.3 central canal 1.2 depth 0.4 left basin 9.5x8.3 depth 1.9 right basin 8.7x8.4 depth 1.5 external spout structure 7.7x4.2 width of spout canal 0.9

Identification
Offering table

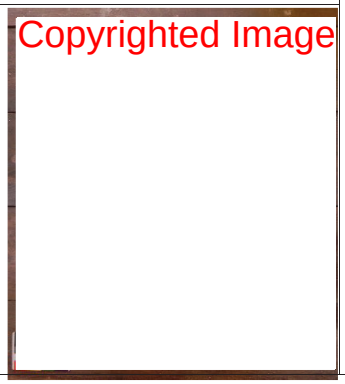
Tool Marks
Chisel - irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period/ Middle Kingdom

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Very worn surface – porous and subject to significant flaking. Most damage is on right side of table, to the right Hs vase is barely visible, since surface limestone completely gone. Limestone is porous with holes in several places. Sides have been smoothened to a certain extent. Red pigment? May be visible on sides as well as top margin of table also on some places on the spout pigment/ staining also present on *ḥs* vase. What may be V-shaped canal leading from bottom bases to spout canal. Spout is damaged, surfaceflaked off. Base and sides are uneven and coarse.

Classification: Type E
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (undetermined)
There may be signs of pigment present
No inscriptions

Description
Large limestone offering table with a sunken area at one end containing the depiction of a central small *ḥtp* flanked by twolarge *ḥs* vases with spouts facing inwards with streams of liquid flowing to the external spout structure, creating a canal extending from the *ḥtp* at one end to the spout structure. Below the sunken area are two basins on either side of the canal and what may be the remnants of canals? Depressions? Leading from each basin to the spout canal.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Catalogue
Offering table with decoration: two *ḥs* vessels with waterlines spreading out – facing each other. Above is *ḥtp* sign (turned head down) Below two small basins.

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Red patches across table indicate the use of red paint, also that the table was placed above ground level. Was originally carvedfrom bedrock as indicated by the coarse base which is also lighter in colour.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	30.08.2018

ACatalogue #47

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 0028	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, porous)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 02	H. 11 W. 37 L.35.2 Other Measurements Offering table surface 29.5x29 sunken area 22x15.5 depth 0.2 *ḥtp* 8.2x9.3? depth 0.4 depression at top centre 0.1 wide depth 0.1 external spout structure 7.6x5.5 canal 1.7 wide x 9.4 depth 0.7 margin width 4.1

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – smoothened sides, regular

Date Range
Middle Kingdom

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn limestone, subject to flaking. limestone is very porous in of itself – there are large holes as part of the limestone. Defects have been filled with a typeof plaster solution, note crack on right side of spout – may also be present in the canal since it is quite intact unlike rest of table. *ḥtp* sign is very damaged and has a depression flowing through it to the end of the table. The table has red pigment present across surface, still very bright, also present on external sloping sides. Rest of the table is uneven and coarse and also lighter in colour.

Classification: Type J
Fixture: handheld, fitted?
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (undetermined)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Limestone offering table with a central sunken area containing the depiction of a *ḥtp* in raised relief. The table hasan external spout structure containing a canal directed from the sunken area to the end of the spout. The sides of thetable are sloping to a certain extend and the table contains element of red pigment.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Catalogue
ḥtp sign as lower side of a rectangular flat basin

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Table was entirely painted red, also sloping sides, rest was part of bedrock. There may be an entire canal system from top of table to end of spout as seen by depression in *ḥtp*. Defects in limestone may have been mended with plaster.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	30.08.2018

ACatalogue #48

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 0029	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 03	H. 13.5 W. 22.8 L.23.5 Other Measurements Offering table area 18.5x20 left basin 4x7.8 depth 1.8 right basin 4.5x7.8 depth 1.8 *ḥtp* 3.3x5.9 depth 0.4 depth of sunken area 0.3 width of bottom margin 4.8

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – regular smoothened sides, base more irregular

Date Range
Old Kingdom/ First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs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Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Reddish yellow limestone, not very porous but subject to flaking with pieces missing in some areas. Surface is darker in colour, red. The basins have significant wear, very porous and subject to flaking with residue and soil staining. There is an area above *ḥtp* which is very porous, creating a depression. The *ḥtp* is fairly intact but subject to flaking around edges. Surface limestone completely missing. Sides have been smoothened and have same colour as surface (all sides to a certain extent) bottom and edges of table are uneven and coarse, slightly lighter in colour.

Classification: Type F
Fixture: fitted
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (undetermined)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Square limestone offering table with two basins and a central small *ḥtp* sign with reed mat.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Part from an offering table

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Painted? Strange hue to table surface. Was raised above bedrock in tomb as evidenced by darker sides and margins. *ḥtp* unusual style
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	30.08.2018

ACatalogue #49			
Site Code S04	Context Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	Accession Code S04 st. no. 30	Present Location Shutb Magazine
Material Limestone (white, flaky)	Location ID Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 16	Maximum Dimensions H.8.8 W. 16.1 L.34 Other Measurements Basin 5.8 wide depth 1.6 canal under basin 2.7 wide depth 1.6 sunken area depth 0.6	
Identification Offering table (frag.)		Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context Fragment, subject to significant flaking but very dense limestone, not porous, ancient break due to blunt margins and soil staining across surface, sides smoothened.	
Tool Marks Chisel – smoothened sides, base			
Date Range Middle Kingdom		Classification: Type L Fixture: handheld Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3 (undetermined) No surface treatment No inscriptions	
Excavation Date 2004			
Sketches			
Photographs 			
Description Fragment of a limestone offering table with interlinking canals. Catalogue Several rectangular basins, right part very destroyed			
Deliberate Breakage			
Interpretative Comments Assiut irrigation fields offering table. typical design. May be basin near spout end. Execution: 1 (professional)			
References and Bibliographic Information			
Scientific Analysis		Date 30.08.2018	

ACatalogue #50

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st no 38	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, porous)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 16	H. 8.3 W. 18 L.21 Other Measurements Sunken area 11.4x8.7 depth 0.8 Htp 3.5x7.1 depth 0.8 left basin 3.2x5 depth 0.9 right basin 4x? inc. depth 1.5 canal 2.2 depth 0.9

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period/ Middle Kingdom

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn and porous limestone with elements of flaking but geology of limestone is porous as others in the sample. Spout end is missing, broken off recently since sharp margins and lighter in colour inside break has a wider margin on left sidebut was to a certain extent above ground level. Accordingly base and sides are uneven and coarse.

Classification: Type E
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 1 (frequent)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Small limestone offering table with spout end broken off. There is a sunken area opposite the spout end containing a *ḥtp* inraised relief leading to a canal flanked by two basins.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Part of offering table

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Fixed in ground, very porous due to nature of stone but also to use – evident through smooth edges of sunken area.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	30.08.2018

ACatalogue #51

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 40	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 16	H. 16.5 W. 24 L.20.5 Other Measurements Central raised area 14.9x12.3 depth 0.6 canal width 2.1 depth 0.5 round bread width 6.1 diameter average. Central canal >1.0 depth 0.5 horizontal canal 0.5 depth 0.4

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – regular sides, irregular base

Date Range
Middle Kingdom

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs

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Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Highly worn limestone, very dry, not friable – different from other types within the sample. Dense and reddish brown on surface. Very porous and rough on surface of canal as well as on round bread,subject to some flaking. Top corners broken off (flaking) recent break because light in colour. Spout missing, has broken off and is ancient break because same colour as surface and with blunt margins.

Classification: Type J
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 3 (medium); Use: 1 (uncertain)
There may be minor signs of pigment
No inscriptions

Description
Square limestone offering table with a raised platform in the centre depicting four round cakes in raised relief, separated via crossing canals. The raised platform is surrounded by a canal leading to what may have been a spout canal.

Catalogue
Complete offering table – block fragment of offering table

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Had a spout. is red, pigment? – very different limestone and design from those in the sample.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	30.08.2018

ACatalogue #52

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 0041	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, porous)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 16	H. 12 W. 23 L.26.5 Other Measurements 17x9.5 depth 0.6 *ḥtp* 5.5x7 depth 0.6 left basin 5.3x7.7 depth 1.9 right basin 5x7.9 depth 1.6 central canal 2.1 depth 0.8

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Kingdom/ Middle Kingdom

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Very friable limestone, with elements of porosity present as well as it has been subject to flaking in various parts. The limestone on the surface is entirely missing. Limestone is friable to the touch. Sides are even, elements of reddish yellow, also subject to soil staining. Large pieces missing on some areas. All areas are damaged but do not seem to be uneven but are rather coarse. Wear is present in sunken area and basins. End of canal missing – elements of plaster?

Classification: Type E
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Very worn limestone offering table containing a sunken area with remains of a *ḥtp* sign in raised relief. A canal is leading from the sunken area to the opposite end of the table. Beneath the sunken area are two basins onepositioned on either side of the canal.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Two basins at the top, *ḥtp* sign below

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Plaster on some offering tables may indicate reparation in the past – if tables were used by following generations they are boundto be subject to flaking since limestone is porous in nature – therefore mended?
May show elements of red paint seen in sunken area, the canal as well as external sides.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	30.08.2018

ACatalogue #53

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 52	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, very porous)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 15	H. 20.5 W. 85 L.39 Other Measurements Offering table 34x31.2 sunken area 30x16 depth 0.8 *ḥtp* 7.1x10.3 depth 0.8 left basin 12.3x8.2depth 1.0 right basin 12.2x8.1 depth 1.2 canal width 0.7 depth 0.4

Identification
Offering table

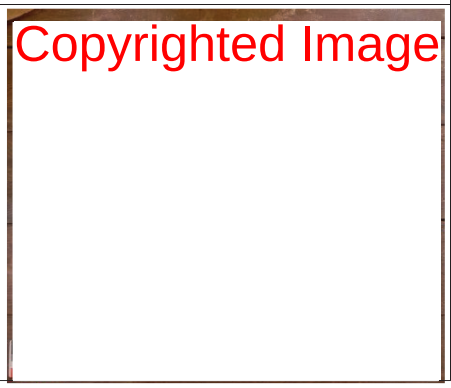
Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period/ Middle Kingdom

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Very worn limestone, extremely porous with gaping holes across surface. Mostly in left basin as well as areas in sunken area. Most of the *ḥtp* is missing due to porosity of stoneand flaking. Surface is mostly white in colour while sides are soil stained. Sides are sloping outwards to a certain extent, while base and sides are coarse and uneven.

Classification: Type E
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Large limestone offering table with sloping sides and a sunken area contains remnants of a *ḥtp* sign in raised relief. A canal is faintly visible between two basins at the opposite end. The limestone is very porous and has gaping holes on most surfaces.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Two basins, nearly square, *ḥtp* sign below, heavily eroded.

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Cut into bedrock, same stone as others very porous.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	30.08.2018

ACatalogue #54

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 0073	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 18	H. 14.3 W. 29.5 L.31.2 Other Measurements Offering table surface 26.5x25.5 left basin 8.8x7 depth 0.5 right basin 7.2x5.8 depth 0.8 *ḥtp* 6.8x13.3 depth 0.5 slanted side 5.3 wide.

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Highly friable bright limestone, surface is very worn. Subject to significant flaking at the corners andthere is evidence of red pigment on the surface of the table as well as dark/black pigments on some parts of the surfaceas well as the sides. The limestone itself is bright yellow with streaks of light red. All sides except side of *ḥtp* are coarse and uneven. Side of *ḥtp* is slanted downwards. There may be traces of two canals at the internal sides of the basins.

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Square limestone offering table with remnants of two basins and a central *ḥtp* in what may have been raised relief. Surface is very worn and contains various stains of red/black pigment.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Part of offering table with two basins and part of *ḥtp* sign

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Painted red and black. There may be a central canal or each basin may have a small canal slanting inwards and outwards.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	30.08.2018

ACatalogue #55

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" N12.2 – shaft 1	S04 st. no. 0075	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, porous)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 19	H. 11.2 W. 26 L.23 Other Measurements Left basin 5x7.6 depth 1.7 right basin 4.6x6.5 depth 1.5 *ḥtp* 5.8x12.6 depth 0.4

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel - irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Significantly worn limestone surface highly porous with signs of flaking but only slightly denser than other limestones in the sample. Reddish yellow in colour on surface, white shine is also present in some areas. The *ḥtp* is fairly intact,some holes in various parts. Soil staining and residue is present within the basins. Offering table surface was originally delineated with a small faint margin. Sides are darker in colour and uneven and coarse, especially the base.

Classification: Type D
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Limestone offering table with a delineated area and a large central *ḥtp* sign in raised relief sided by two rectangular basins.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Was directly cut out of bedrock. Surface has certain shine to it which may indicate that it was handled several times. Limestone is darker on the surface and sides.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	30.08.2018

ACatalogue #56

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 0077	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 19	H. 10.4 W. 24.5 L.19 Other Measurements Horizontal basin 9.6x7.2 depth 4.3 vertical basin 7.3x12.2 depth 4.6 upper rim 5.7 lower rim 5.8

Identification
Undefined
Offering table?

Tool Marks
Chisel – smoothened sides and base

Date Range
Old Kingdom/ First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Most wear is present inside the basins, soil staining and very porous surface with evidence of sedimentation.
Limestone is very porous and has been subject to flaking – there are large holes in various parts of surface. Surface is slightly dark in colour, shows chisel marks and traces of red paint which is now darker in colour dueto exposure.
Sides are not very coarse and uneven, but bottom is.

Classification: Type I
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3 (uncertain)
Signs of red pigment present
No inscriptions

Description
Block containing two offering basins, one is horizontal and the other is vertical. The surface is dark in colour indicating presence of red pigment.

Catalogue
Part of offering table with two basins

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
May have been removable and not part of bedrock – looks like new kingdom or later. Basin formation may be part of bigger structure. Use of red pigment more of another era than middle kingdom?
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	30.08.2018

ACatalogue #57

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 0078	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 19	H. 12.5 W. 25 L.27.5 Other Measurements Left basin (inc.) 7.3x9.3? depth 3.0 right basin 6.3x9.4 depth 3.2 *ḥtp*? 9x11.8?? depth 0.1? depth of delineation top right corner 0.2

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn limestone dark and yellowish red in colour, very dense (more than other types in the sample) subject to flaking. Top left corner missing, margins are sharp and internal edges white in colour, soil staining is also present (depositional). Sides and base are very coarse and uneven. Slightly lighter in colour. Some erosion present (crystallisation) some reddish marks also present on the sides.

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3 (uncertain)
Signs of red pigment present
No inscriptions

Description
Limestone offering table with two basins at the top and a what may be evidence of a faint large *ḥtp* beneath them.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Part of offering table with two basins

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Directly cut out of bedrock. Breaks are all more recent.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	30.08.2018

ACatalogue #58

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 0080	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 19	H. 14.8 W. 31 L.30 Other Measurements Sunken area inc. but depth is 1.3 left basin 6.4x10 depth 2.7 right basin 6.5x10 depth 2.2 *ḥtp*? 6.4x8.7? very faint. Top margin 4.5

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn limestone, subject to flaking as well as being porous inside both basins. The limestone is porous and has numerous holes. Limestone is yellowish brown. Has very shiny surface, may be due to modern handling, but uncertain. *ḥtp* sign is barely identifiable but is definitely present between the basins. All sides and base are coarse and uneven, also slightly lighter in colour. Dark surface may be due to pigments?

Classification: Type F
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3 (uncertain)
There may be signs of red pigment present
No inscriptions

Description
Limestone offering table, originally delineated by a raised margin creating a sunken area and contains two basins and what may be the remnants of a *ḥtp* sign in between them.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Part of offering table with two basins

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Fixed in bedrock, may have been painted red.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	30.08.2018

ACatalogue #59

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S08	Asyut Tomb N11.1 "Room A in the debris 2.53m from the ceiling and 1.55m from the door of Room D"	S08 st. no. 0449	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box?	H. 17.8 W. 47.5 L.31 Other Measurements Left basin 10.5x19.5 depth 5.4 right basin 23x9.8 depth 4.3 margin in between width 13, left margin 9.2

Identification
Offering basin

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
Old Kingdom

Excavation Date
2008

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn limestone, reddish yellow in colour. Red pigment present across surface. Sides and bottom very coarse and uneven. Basins contain chisel marks, subject to flaking but overall limestone is only slightly porous. Large pieces have broken or flaked off. Top side is darker in colour, worn on the surface.

Classification: Type H
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Large limestone offering table/basin containing two large rectangular basins.

Catalogue
Uncompleted offering table

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Surface painted red. Has been roughly cut out of bed rock.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	30.08.2018

ACatalogue #60

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut Tomb IV – "Hogarth's Depot" – N12.2	S04 st. no. 23	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 9	H. 11.3 W. 27 L.25.5 Other Measurements Offering table area 22x22 sunken area 21x17.5 depth 0.7 left basin 7x10.3 depth 2.0 right basin 7.1x10.5 depth 2.0 *ḥtp* 5.8x11.4 depth 0.9

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Significant signs of soil staining and wear across table surface, it has some yellowish red staining across surface, dense limestone, not very porous. *ḥtp* sign intact with significant soil encrusted on it. Small chisel marks still present. no significant sign of pigment present.

Classification: Type D
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Square limestone offering table with two large rectangular basin and a central *ḥtp* sign in raised relief within a sunken area.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Part of offering table – there is a part of *ḥtp* sign and two basins.

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Exposed limestone, reddish yellow in colour. Note density of limestone, not particularly porous. Has been directly cut out ofbedrock – uneven sides and base – light in colour.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #61

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut Tomb IV – "Hogarth's Depot" – N12.2	S04 st. no. 24	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box 8	H. 12.3 W. 21 L.21.5 Other Measurements Sunken area 17.5x15.5 depth 1.1 left basin 5x7.8 depth 1.3 right basin 5.4x8.2 depth 2.0 *ḥtp* 6.1x14.6 depth 1.4 spout canal width top 1.4 other end 2.0 depth 2.2

Identification
Offering table

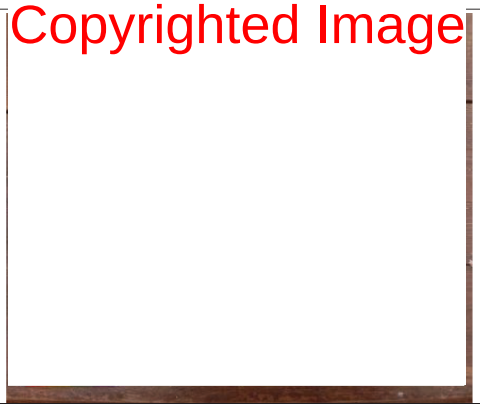
Tool Marks
Chisel – regular smoothened sides, semi-irregular base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Limestone is subject to significant flaking, *ḥtp* sign very damaged due to friable limestone and subject to significant soil staining. May be signs of red pigment across surface – reddish-brown in colour. Flaking is present and due to deposit. Very friable basin surface, large area missing and flaked off due to very thin delicate layer of limestone (only in canal and both basins, not elsewhere. Colour difference very evident where offering table was over the bedrock, these areas have been smoothened and shaped, rest of base and sides are light in colour coarse and uneven.

Classification: Type D
Fixture: fitted
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Small square limestone offering table with a sunken area containing large *ḥtp* sign extending across whole table and two basins connected by a V-shaped canal and a spout canal leading to a spout opening.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Catalogue
Offering table, two basins, Htp sign between, irregular shape

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Table was inserted into bedrock, may have been shaped there since only half of sides are coloured brown and the rest is uneven and light in colour. Smoothened surface in canal and basins may be evidence of water use.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #62

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 27	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine – SCA Room – Box 10	H. 15 W. 25 L.31.7 Other Measurements Table area 17.5x22.5 depth 0.5 basin left 4.8x6.9 depth 1.1 right basin 4.6x6.2 depth 1.0 *ḥtp* sign 8x15 depth 0.6

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular base and sides

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn surface with significant porous areas such as inside the basins and elsewhere. Worn limestone due to geological features. There is evidence of red pigment in various places across surface also in other areas there is a terracotta coloured stain. All areas are soil stained except bottom

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Large limestone offering table with a sunken area containing two basins and a central *htp* sign in raised relief.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Has been taken out of out of the bedrock since there are significant chisel marks on all sides of table. there is evidence of red pigment as well as terracotta stains on various parts of surface.
Execution 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #63

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 46	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, porous)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box?	H. 21 W. 33 L. 30 Other Measurements Offering table area 33.5x26 left basin 7x10.3 depth 4.5 right basin 9.7x10.7 depth 3.5 *ḥtp* 6.7x12.5 depth 1.1

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

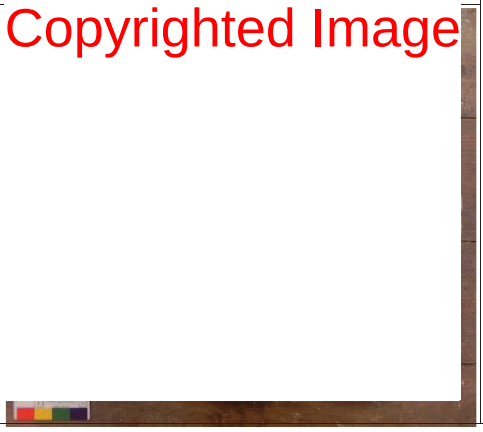
Date Range
Old Kingdom/ First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Highly porous limestone with significant soil staining and flaking across surface. Flaking is fairly recent but the composition of the limestone highly damaged due to deposit. All sides are uneven and same colour as surface.

Classification: Type E
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Significantly worn offering table with a central *ḥtp* in raised relief flanked by two deep basins.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Two basins, heavily eroded *ḥtp* sign in the middle between the two.

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Damage caused by environment – humidity and water damage creating very weak and porous limestone – similar to others in this category. Flaking is very bright and therefore recent. Stained all over, originally part of bedrock. may have been subject to quarrying.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #64

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut Tomb IV – "Hogarth's Depot" – N12.2	S04 st. no. 47	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine – SCA Room – Box 04	H. 21 W. 40.5 L.35 Other Measurements Offering table area 37x28 left basin 6.6x13.6 depth 2.1 right basin 6.2x17.7 depth 2.8 *ḥtp* sign 8.5x18.5 depth 1.3

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Dense limestone, subject to flaking, very dry and white in colour, not yellowish red. Surface is very damaged subject to flaking. Basins are worn with signs of pitting. *ḥtp*is also heavily worn, surface slightly more intact as well as shape. There is evidence of black pigment on the surface, esp. on *ḥtp* sign, large flakes missing around outline of table. Some soil staining present around entire table, uneven and coarse sides and base.

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 3 (medium); Use: 3 (uncertain)
There may be signs of pigment
No inscriptions

Description
Rectangular limestone offering table with two rectangular offering basins and a central *ḥtp* sign in raised relief containing evidence of black pigment.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Directly cut from bedrock, dense limestone and subject to flaking due to depositional wear. Also, *ḥtp* sign may have beenpainted black.
Execution 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #65

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 49	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - SCA Room - Box?	H. 13.4 W. 42.5 L.33.5 Other Measurements Table area 33x27 sunken area 27x25 depth 0.2 left basin 4.6x7.5 depth 1.2 right basin 5x8.2 depth 1.7 *ḥtp* 13x20 depth 1.1rim width 2.5

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn, soil staining present as well as flaking. Surface is reddish-brown but no major signs of pigment. Tip of *ḥtp* very worn. Sides land base are only slightly uneven – basemore uneven than sides and lighter in colour.

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (uncertain)
There may be signs of pigment
No inscriptions

Photographs

Copyrighted Image



Description
Large rectangular limestone offering table with a central large *ḥtp* sign in raised relief and two smaller rectangular basins at the top, all within a slightly sunken area surrounded by remnants of a rim.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Two basins, rectangular, *ḥtp* sign

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Was inside bedrock, had a rim delineating table from rest of floor. Removed in the past, perhaps subject to quarrying,
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #66

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 50	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine SCA Room – Box 17	H. 17 W. 28.5 L.34.2 Other Measurements Table area 25x28 sunken depth 0.5 left basin 6.5x9.2 depth 1.1 right basin 7x10.5 depth 1.5 *ḥtp* sign 8x11 depth 1.0 canal width 1.6 depth 0.8

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Highly porous offering table with significant signs of flaking as well as soil staining reddish brown in colour all across table also the sides which are coarse and uneven. Flakingpresent all across table surface. Limestone is very porous, large holes present.

Classification: Type C
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Limestone offering table with a sunken area containing a central *ḥtp* sign in raised relief and two rectangular basins at the top with a canal between leading from *ḥtp* to outside table surface.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Two offering basins, *ḥtp* sign

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Uneven sides and base indicate it was in the bedrock of tomb, extracted later but stained all across, may havebeen subject to quarrying.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #67

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut Tomb IV – "Hogarth's Depot" – N12.2	S04 st. no. 51	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine SCA Room – Box 05	H. 23.5 W. 38 L.32.5 Other Measurements Offering table area 25x25.5 sunken area 22x22 depth 0.8 left basin 4.7x9.2 depth 2.6 right basin 4.6x8.7 depth2.2 *ḥtp* 10.8x16 depth 1.1

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Limestone slightly dense, subject to flaking and some pitting, also soil staining evident across surface reddish yellow across surface, no significant signs of paint present. Sides and base very coarse and uneven and slightly lighter incolour.

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Limestone offering table with sunken area containing two rectangular basins and a central large *ḥtp* sign in raised relief.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Two basins, Rectangular, *ḥtp* sign

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Sides and base are uneven and coarse indicating that the table has been directly cut out of bedrock. Limestone more dense than usual and not as yellowish red. No major signs of pigment present.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #68

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut N12.2 "Tomb IV close to tomb-Hogarth's depot"	S04St. no. 0060	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine SCA Room – Box 06	H. 19 W. 32 L.27.6 Other Measurements Table surface (rough est.) 21.8x22.5 (sunken area) whole table 26x28 basin dimensions 5.2x6.8 depth 2.9 (left) right 5.5x7.6 depth 2.2 *ḥtp* 11.9x14.4 depth 1.2 sunken area depth 1.2

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel - irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Very worn surface, the flaking limestone shows signs of residue and discoloration across surface, slightly porous with scratchmarks. All sides uneven some signs of pigment – also greenstain on top corner and other stains.

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Large limestone offering table with a sunken area containing a *ḥtp* sign and two basins at the top.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Two basins, rectangular, *ḥtp* sign

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
All sides uneven and coarse, indicating it has been cut directly out of bedrock. Signs of pigment may be present or just staining at topside.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #69

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut Tomb IV – "Hogarth's Depot" N12.2	S04 st. no. 61	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, very porous)	Shutb Magazine SCA Room – Box 07	H. 20 W. 37 L.38.8 Other Measurements Table area 32.5x32 sunken area 30.5x30 (similar – approx.) left basin 9.9x9.5 depth 4.2 right basin 9x10.9 depth 3.3 *ḥtp* sign 11.6x14.5 depth 1.4 sunken area depth 0.5

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Very coarse and porous limestone, flaking present in several areas, especially inside basins and surface damage on *ḥtp* (lighter in colour, indicate more recent damage) both basins are significantly stained. Signs of erosion present and crystallisation in several areas across table. some red staining present in some areas of the base. Some depositional staining also present on all sides and base. Surface is yellowish red.

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Large limestone offering table with sunken area containing two large basins and a central *ḥtp* sign. Particularly porous and subject to flaking and soil staining.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Two basins, nearly square, *ḥtp* sign below, heavily eroded.

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Cut directly form bedrock – yellowish red on surface, hard to tell if due to being painted. More wear and staining present in basins
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #70

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 62	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Shutb Magazine SCA Room – Box 17	H. 11.8 W. 24 L.22.5 Other Measurements Basin 11.4x7.6 depth 3.2

Identification
Offering table/basin (frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular

Date Range
Undetermined

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

The bottom of the basin has been subject to significant flaking and wear. Only sides are intact. Flaking is lighter in colour and therefore more recent. Surface has reddish yellow hue – may be pigment but uncertain. All sides are uneven and coarse, only surface is linear.

Undetermined classification
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Offering basin inside a smoothened surface and uneven sides and base.

Catalogue
Part of stele?

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Surface is intact, was potentially painted, basin was part of the bedrock since the surface is very flat and all sides and base are very uneven and coarse so extracted later.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #71

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 64	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, striped, flaky)	Shuta Magazine SCA Room – Box 18	H. 11.5 W. 27 L.21 Other Measurements Left basin 4.8x8.5 depth 1.8 right basin 4.1x8 dpeth 1.6 *ḥtp* sign (inc. very faint) 4.6x9? only outline, depth missing.

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

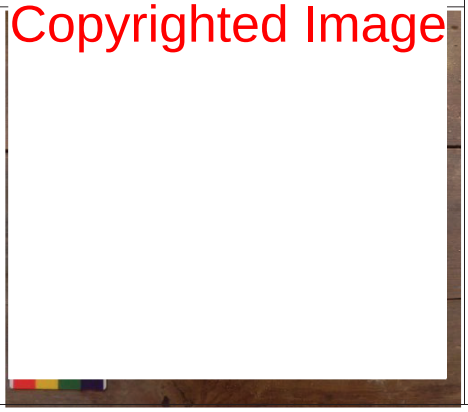
Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn surface eroded in places. *ḥtp* entirely missing, only outline present, following natural geological feature of stone (black lines) erosion due to humidity. All sides and base very uneven and lighter in colour.

Classification: Type D
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Heavily eroded limestone offering table with what may have been a central *ḥtp* sign (now outline) and two rectangular basins on either side.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Two basins, rectangular, traces of *ḥtp* sign, heavily eroded.

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Was in bedrock, extracted recently. *ḥtp* carved out intentionally? No lighter in colour so has simply flaked off.
Geological feature unavoidable so integrated in design – indicates had to be where it was on the tomb floor and not anywhere else where feature not present.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #72

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 66	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine SCA Room – Box 18	H. 8.8 W. >18 L.>13.5 Other Measurements Depth of basin 4.4 width of rim 2.4

Identification
Offering basin (frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel – smoothened sides and base

Date Range
Undetermined

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Incomplete offering basin, signs of erosion and flaking limestone. Yellowish brown in colour due to soil staining one side has been smoothened, other sides coarse, especially bottom

Undetermined classification
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Fragment of a limestone offering basin.

Catalogue
Centre of an offering basin

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Not in bedrock, signs of edges having been smoothened. Bottom is lighter in colour but very coarse. pitting and flaking due to deposit.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #73

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV N12.2	S04 st. no. 67	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb magazine SCA Room – Box 18	H. 9.2 W. 20.5 L.17 Other Measurements Basin 8.6x11.4 depth 3.0 left margin 5.2 right margin 4.8

Identification
Offering basin (frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular

Date Range
Undetermined – Old Kingdom?

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn limestone – reddish brown in colour, may be signs of red pigment present. Limestone subject to pitting, flaking and erosion seen via large gaping holes in some sections. Two sides are darker in colour and have been smoothened.

Undetermined classification (could be Type E)
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Small limestone offering basin (Fragment)

Catalogue
Part of offering table

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Maybe not originally have been cut into bedrock since top and bottom edges have been smoothened. Maybe had a step of somekind? Formed part of something bigger? Also, there may be signs of red paint but not certain.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #74

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 68	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine SCA Room – Box 18	H. 9.3 W. 21 L.29 Other Measurements Large canal feature at top 3.3x5.3 depth 2.0 *ḥtp*? 7.2x15.4 (excluding stem = 10.4) depth 0.7 triangular basin? 5.2x4.2 depth 0.8 left basin 5x5.3 depth 1.1 right basin 3.8x4 depth 1.2 bottom basins 5.5x4.4 depth 1.6

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – smoothened base

Date Range
Undetermined

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Significant wear across surface – reddish brown layer – pigment? Wear is porous with evidence of pitting as well as flaking. Also geological since limestone is porous in itself. Slightly light in places. All sides uneven although bottom and top sides are smoothened and reddish in colour also some black pigments present at one side. Chisel marks evident in some areas. On the bottom very light in colour.

Undetermined classification
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Irregular shaped offering table with more than four square basins visible and the outline of what may be a *ḥtp* sign in the centre. There is also evidence of a large canal at one end leading to an opening in the table.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Catalogue
Several square basins, grouped around a central basin, spout at one end.

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Unique – many negative spaces which functioned as basins. Also, *ḥtp* was a basin itself. May indicate a different time period. Also traces of red paint may be visible in areas. Canal also shows signs of use. Bottom indicated extracted frombedrock.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #75

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut Tomb IV – "Hogarth's Depot" – N12.2	S04 st. no. 71	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, flaky)	Shutb Magazine SCA Room – Box?	H. 18.3 W. 32.2 L.29 Other Measurements Offering table 26.5x23 sunken area 23.5x21 depth 0.5 left basin 6.5x7.2 depth 1.1 right basin 6.2x8 depth 1.6 *htp* 9.1x10.8 depth 0.6

Identification
Offering table

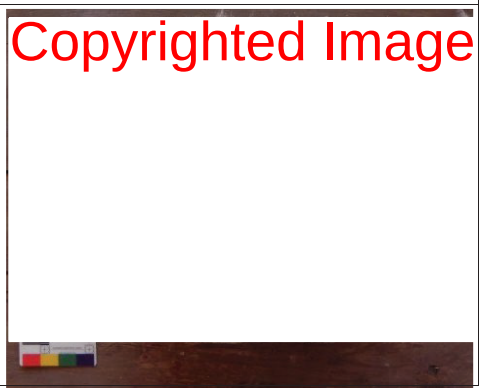
Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Significant signs of depositional wear, also signs of flaking limestone. Significant wear inside basins as well as signs of red pigment across surface not very porous sinceis mostly intact limestone. All sides are coarse and uneven. – stainingpresent in various places, sides and base are lighter in colour.

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Limestone offering table with sunken area containing two rectangular basins and a central *ḥtp* sign in raised relief.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Part of offering table with basins and Htp sign

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Contains signs of red pigment especially across surface. May have has a raised margin but was directly cut from bedrock evidenced by coarse and uneven sides and base.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #76

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 72	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine SCA Room – Box 18	H. 9.5 W. 32.5 L.17 Other Measurements Left basin 7.4x10.1 depth 2.0 right basin 6.8x82 depth 1.9 *ḥtp* 4.8x7.2? depth 0.5?

Identification
Offering basin

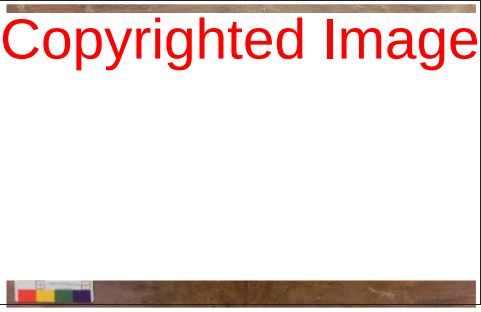
Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular – but may be due to wear

Date Range
Old Kingdom/ First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Significant wear across table surface with chisel marks evident inside basin and across surface of table. Reddish brown surface, bright red markings on some areas on lower sides as well as base. Uneven base and sides. Table has been subject to flaking, especially on the *ḥtp* sign, which lighter in colour.

Classification: Type F
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Rectangular limestone offering table containing two square basins and a faint central *ḥtp* sign. The surface issignificantly worn with large areas of flaked off limestone.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Rectangular offering basin, broken at one end, spout at the other.

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
In humid environments since has been subject to flaking. Limestone is bright red in places and on surface it is reddish-brown. May be due to the geological feature of limestone. Bottom and sides very uneven and coarse – was originally cut in the bedrock but dark sides may indicate was subject to quarrying?
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #77

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut "Hogarth's Depot" Tomb IV – N12.2	S04 st. no. 124	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, porous)	Shutb Magazine SCA Room – Box 12	H. 16.8 W. 32.5 L.31 Other Measurements Table area 18x24.5 left basin 7.2x8.9 depth 0.9 right basin 6.1x8.6 depth 0.9 *ḥtp* sign 6x9.2 depth 0.5

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Worn surface with reddish yellow staining. Darker significant staining inside both basins, highly porous limestone with significant flaking across surface, signs of corrosion and crystallisation in some areas. Porous limestone. Sides and base very coarse and uneven, also lighter in colour with some reddish staining.

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Limestone offering table with no sunken area, has a small central *ḥtp* in raised relief and two smaller basins at the top.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Two offering basins, *ḥtp* sign below, heavily eroded.

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Directly cut into bedrock, was flat since no sunken area is present, that is why all sides are uneven
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #78

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S04	Asyut Tomb 3 Shaft 1 "under the upper edge of shaft 1" N12.1	S04 st. no. 193	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, porous)	Shutb Magazine SCA Room – Box 13	H. 23 W. 35 L.35.8 Other Measurements Offering table area 34.5x31.5 sunken area containing *ḥtp* 25.5x15 depth 1.2 *ḥtp* 6x9.7 depth 0.7 left basin 8.5x6.8 depth 2.0 right basin damaged inside but dimensions 6.5x8.2. canal from left basin width 1.5 depth 0.7

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period/ Middle Kingdom

Excavation Date
2004

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Very eroded limestone, subject to flaking but also very porous with large holes extending across surface deep into limestone structure. Surface is reddish yellow, hard to tell if black stains on *ḥtp* is pigment. May simply bestaining. Surface is significantly worn, depositional. Sides fairly even and darker in colour, then lighter and very uneven and coarse.

Classification: Type E
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 3 (uncertain)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Large limestone offering table with a rectangular sunken area containing a *ḥtp* in raised relief. The other half contains the remnants of two square basins and a canal extending form the left basin to the sunken area containing the *ḥtp*. The surface of the table is significantly eroded and worn.
Orientations of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
Offering table with two basins, heavily eroded

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Depositional wear due to humidity. Quality of limestone similar to others in the sample – very porous with gaping holes. Darker rim, half exposed and shaped, extracted by excavators from bedrock.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	28.08.2018

ACatalogue #79

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
	Asyut Gebel - Forecourt outside Tomb N12.1 (Magazine Tomb 3)	No code, in situ.	Asyut Gebel - Forecourt outside Tomb N12.1 (Magazine Tomb 3)

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone Plaster/mortar	Asyut Gebel – in situ	H. W. 398 L.101.5 Other Measurements SEE SKETCH ATTACHED

Identification
Offering table/basin

Tool Marks
Chisel, surface wear

Date Range
New Kingdom – alterations in Greco-Roman Period

Excavation Date
Photographed in situ

Sketches
Sketch made in situ – see for measurements.

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Reddish yellow limestone, porous though denser than usual.Chisel marks present across surface, dense and irregular in some places. Evidence of wear due to use present in large deep circular basin at the top end – also on rim on almost all smaller basins – darker reddish hue also present inside the canals. Central canal has a slight reddish colour and some parts have flaked off.

Undetermined classification
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 3 (some); Use: 2 (infrequent)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Large rectangular offering table with 8 circular basins (4 with covered spouts, 4 with open canal spouts) leading into a central large canal flowing from a larger 9th circular basin at one end and leading to a large rectangular opening (cistern-like) on the other. The table has 2 sunken rectangular structures on either side as well as one on the "southern" side of the table.

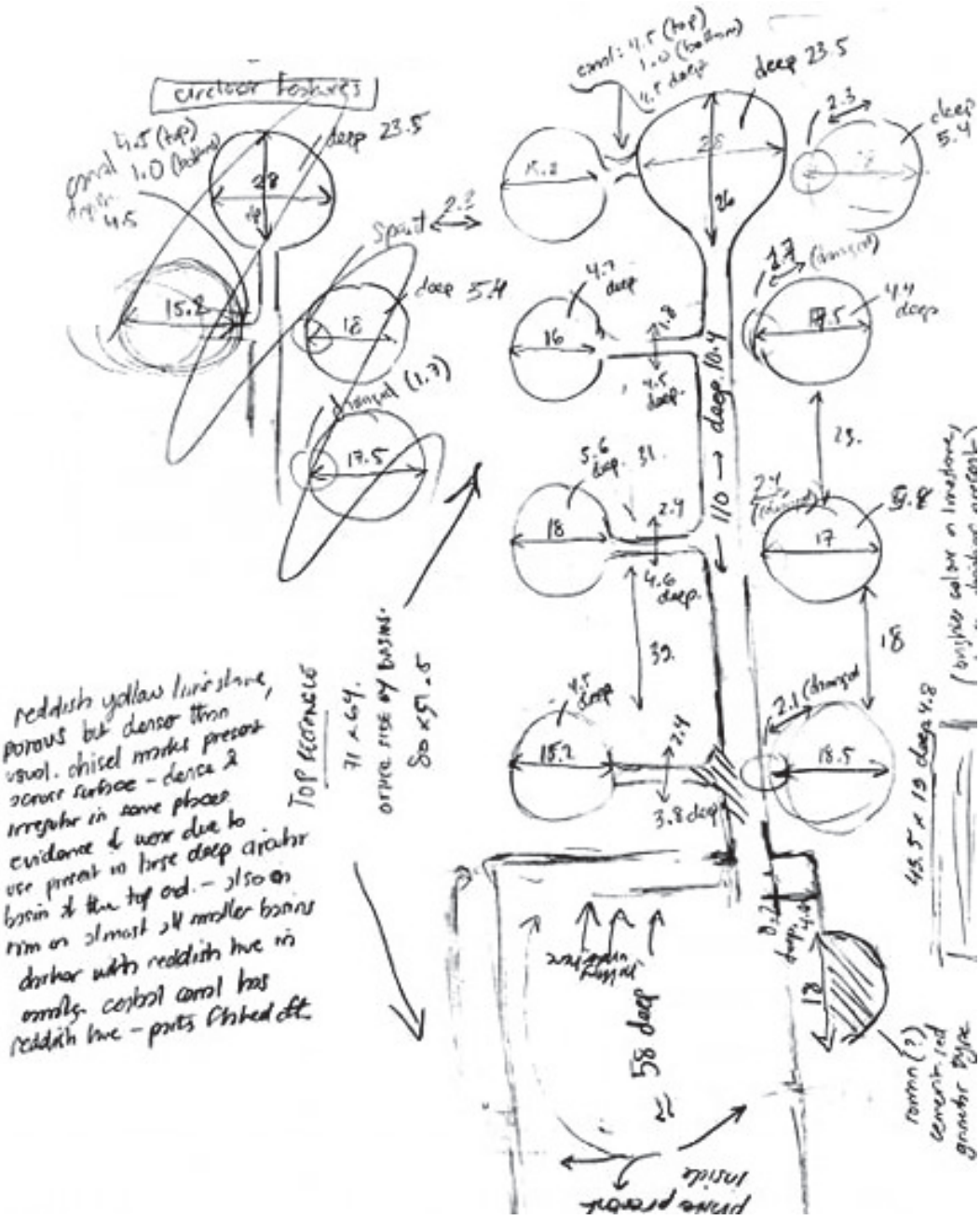
Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Later period table – limestone is denser – see geological report for how limestone deposits can be dated on site. Was later made into a cistern, perhaps during the Roman period as seen from the present of reddish plaster applications near the large rectangular opening. Used to have 5 circular basins on either side of the canal, evidenced from a basin which has been cut in half by the large rectangular opening and filled with reddish granular applications. Inside the rectangular "cistern" the walls are lined with plaster.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	03.09.2018


circular features
canal 4.5 (top) 1.0 (bottom) 4.5
deep 23.5
28
Spout 2.3
deep 5.4
15.2
18
drainage (1.7)
17.5
canal: 4.5 (top) 1.0 (bottom) 4.5 deep
deep 23.5
2.3
deep 5.4
26
4.7 deep
16
1.8
4.5 deep
1.7 (drainage)
4.4 deep
17.5
deep 10.4
23.
5.6 deep 31
18
2.4
4.6 deep
2.4 (drainage)
5.8
17
18
39.
4.5 deep
15.2
2.4
3.8 deep
2.1 (drainage)
18.5
45.5 x 19 deep 4.8
TOP RECTANGLE
71 x 64.
OTHER SIDE BY BASINS.
80 x 51.5
reddish yellow limestone, porous but denser than usual. chisel marks present across surface - dense & irregular in some places evidence of wear due to use present in large deep circular basin at the top end. - also on rim on almost all smaller basins darker with reddish hue in canals. central canal has reddish hue - parts flaked off.
58 deep
18
roman (?) cement-red granular type
prime present inside

ACatalogue #80

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
	Asyut Gebel - Tomb N11.1, directly above shaft 2 (left)	In Situ	Asyut Gebel - Tomb N11.1, shaft 2

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (geological Level 7)	In Situ – Tomb N11.1	H. W. 52 L.55 Other Measurements Sunken table depth 5.2 central Htp sign dimensions 22x36.5 depth 1.5 left basin 10.9x18 depth 3.9 right basin 10.3x17 depth 3

Identification
Offering table

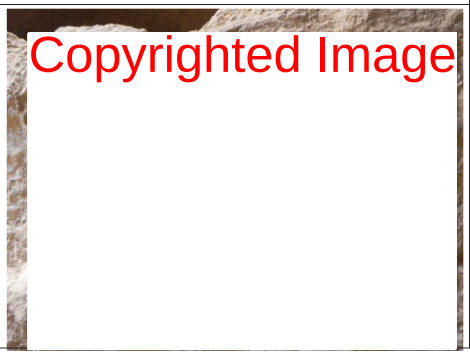
Tool Marks
Chisel marks

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
Photographed in situ

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily eroded surface, significant pitting and surface wear, especially on central *ḥtp* sign and at end closest to shaft. Shaft end slightly damaged, large piece broken off on left side intersecting corner of left basin. Basins also slightly damaged (may have had smooth base but now lost) top layer of limestone probably missing. Very friable limestone like rest of tomb – very humid

Classification: Type B
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 4 (significant); Use: 1 (frequent)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
In situ limestone offering table, carved into the tomb bedrock in a sunken square area. The sunken table contains two basins at the top (shaft end) and a large *ḥtp* sign towards the opposite end, facing the shaft.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
ḥtp most damaged since it is at the centre of table and highest point in sunken area. Pitting is caused by humidity. Water poured onto*htp* flowing into basins. Enter through tomb in centre between two shafts then turn facing doorway table and shaft to create procession
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	29.08.2018

ACatalogue #81

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
	Asyut Gebel - Tomb N11.1, shaft 1 – directly in front of entrance	In Situ	Asyut Gebel - Tomb N11.1, shaft 1

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (geological Level 7)	In Situ N11.1	H. W. 54.5 L.70.5 Other Measurements Sunken area 1 – 18.0 sunken area table 5.0 left basin 11.5x18.5 depth 5.7 right basin 10.3x15.5 depth 4.0 Htp 32x46 depth 3.5

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn limestone with signs of pitting and erosion across surface especially on the *ḥtp* sign and its tip closest to a deep shaft by the entrance. Heaviest erosion is at the tip with a deep L-shaped pitting, due to erosion rather than being manmade. There are two eroded canals stemming from both basins, hard to define whether manmade or natural. Erosion presentat shaft end, with few pieces of margin broken off. Thin overlay of limestone has eroded away. Right basin is the most intact.

Classification: Type B
Fixture: fixed
Wear:3 (some); Use: 1 (frequent)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
In situ limestone offering table cut in sunken relief directly into the bedrock at the centre of the tomb in the middle and in front of a deep vertical shaft. The sunken area contains two basins at the top closest to the shaft, what maybe two canals stemming from them and leading into the shaft. A large central *ḥtp* sign in raised relief with its tip pointing towardsshaft and directly in front of the entrance to the tomb.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
The table is ceremonial, placed directly in front of the tomb entrance as well as in front of the shaft. The twocanals from basins to shaft may have been “natural” caused by the use of the table but it is hard to tell.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	29.08.2018

ACatalogue #82

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
	Asyut Gebel - Shaft N13.11? Shafts in front of N13.1	In Situ	Asyut Gebel - Shaft N13.11? Shafts in front of N13.1

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (geological Level 7)	In Situ – shaft #13.11?	H. >4 (in bedrock) W. 58 L.42 Other Measurements Left basin (southern?) 9.9x18 depth 8 right basin (northern?) 9.3x16.5 depth 6 remnants of Htp sign 11?x>15.5 depth 4.1?

Identification
Offering table

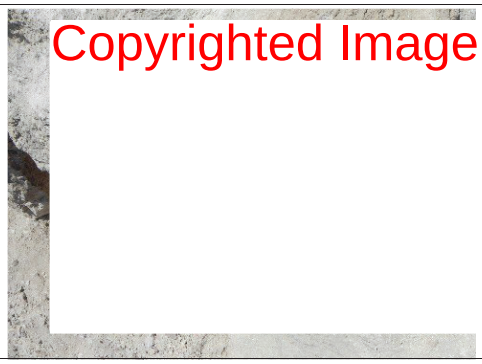
Tool Marks
Faint chisel marks

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn limestone (porous, rigorous flaking) – shaft is missing – possibly due to quarrying and fallen cliff face has fallenresulting in half the *ḥtp* sign missing, although tip and bodymay still be present. Both basins are intact, the table is leaning towards the south? (towards agricultural fields). Water damage may be present in both basins as well as *ḥtp* sign.

Classification: Type B
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 5 (significant); Use: 3(undetermined)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
IN SITU limestone offering table with remnants of a central *ḥtp* sign in raised relief and two rectangular basins on either side following the general *ḥtp* shape. The table was positioned directly next to a no longer present shaft opening.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Leaning towards edge of cliff rather than shaft – may just be geological feature and therefore unavoidable.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	29.08.2018

ACatalogue #83

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S12	Asyut Gebel - Tomb H11.1	St 12 No 0006	Asyut Gebel - Tomb H11.1

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, porous)	Still inside H11.1 – not original context	H. 36.8 W. 66 L.76 Other Measurements Left basin 24x18 depth 1.9 right basin 17.4x24 depth 1.0sunken area40x26 depth 1.3 *ḥs* vase 8.8x26 depth 1.6 water stream width 1.3 depth 0.9 *ḥtp* (inc.) 7.5x9.3 depth 0.8 canal width 1.6 depth 0.9 external spout structure 12x10.6

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel – irregular on base and sides

Date Range
Middle Kingdom

Excavation Date
2012

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn limestone, reddish yellow in colour, especially on the surface, hard to see whether it is pigment or natural feature of limestone. Edges have been smoothened to a certain extent, slanting outwards. Most wear is concentrated over inside basins and on the surface. The *ḥs* vases are smooth and only little wear due to flaking, original surface limestone is intact. The rest of the sides and the base are very uneven and have been hacked.

Classification: Type G
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 5 (significant); Use: 3(undetermined)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Large limestone offering table with the depiction of two large rectangular basins towards the spout end and a sunken area at the top containing two *ḥs* vases with spouts pouring a stream of water each forming a canal leading to the external spout structure. Between the *hs* vases at the top is the remains of a *ḥtp* sign in raised relief.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Hacked out of ground, positioned at in the bedrock
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	29.08.2018

ACatalogue #84

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S05	Asyut S05 N12.1 "Coptic niche no.1"	St. no 1090	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, dense)	Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room - Offering Table Box	H. 4.4 W. > 25.4 (inc.) L. >15.1 (inc) Other Measurements Rim 3. Hs width 2.3 (min) base 3.7 top 4.7. depth 0.3 htp inc. depth com. 0.3. depth of *htp* mat etchings 0.1. depth of sunken area 0.4

Identification
Offering table in 2 frag.

Tool Marks
Chisel – regular, smoothened

Date Range
Undetermined (Middle Kingdom?)

Excavation Date
2005

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context
Intact surface, smoothened edges, finish. Minor chippings along edges, as well as minor flaking. Breaks appearto be recent since lighter in colour and with sharp margins. Residue and staining present across surface (thick). No important signs of erosion. Thin scratching present – chisel, on *ḥtp* sign. Large pieces are missing including top and right side. only bottom half of *ḥs* vase and half of *ḥtp* present.

Undetermined classification
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (significant); Use: 3(undetermined)
There may be signs of pigment
No inscriptions.

Description
Rectangular (?) limestone offering table in two fragments. Probably the bottom left side of a fairly long offering table. Contains the depiction of a central *ḥtp* and *ḥs* vase on left side in raised relief within a sunken area. The bottom side has three distinct lines extending across entire table depicting the *ḥtp*'s reed mat. May show signs of red pigment

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Smoothened edges and very bright limestone may indicate a different time period to FIP – maybe late Middle Kingdom. Alsodesign of central *ḥtp* and *ḥs* vase indicate this period. The staining may show evidence of red pigment.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	26.08.2018

ACatalogue #85

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S05	Asyut S05 Tomb N.12.2- Shaft 1	No. 78 scr. 19	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, dense)	Shutb Magazine - External Storage - Offering Table Box	H. 7.6 W. >14.7 (inc) L.>12.4 (inc.) Other Measurements Inscription depth 0.2 basin >7.7x4.6 depth 1.1 sunken area depth 0.3 relief depth 0.2 leg 3.4 tall width 4.2. height of table without foot 5.4 inscription depth along sides <0.1 although may be chisel marks

Identification
Offering table (frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel – regular, smoothened

Date Range
Undetermined (Middle Kingdom?)

Excavation Date
2005

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context
Fragment of lower corner of an offering table.
Limestone is friable and porous flaking is present along rim and in brokenoff parts. Break recent, bight inside and sharpish margins.Evidence of red and dark pigment present in top corner onmargin basin worn inside due to water damage, exposure. Evidence of residue and flaking. Sunken area in better condition.

Undetermined classification
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (significant); Use: 3(undetermined)
Significant signs of red and black pigment
Inscriptions present

Description
Upper corner fragment of a limestone offering table with a leg. Edges have been smoothened. Designed to stand onits own via 4 legs. There are deep chisel marks present along the external rim. The fragment contains hieroglyphic text along the rim which also show evidence of being painted (red) and dark blue or black for margins. The fragment also contains parts of a sloping-edged basin and a sunken area containing depictions of offerings in raised relief.

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Stood on its own – legs indicate typical middle kingdom design. Nice finish and paint indicate higher status, also hieroglyphs well executed – tomb owner may be “YM”.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	26.08.2018

ACatalogue #86

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S09	Asyut - Tomb H.11.1	St.no.0778	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, flaky)	Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room - S09 Section Sog. Tomb H.11.1 S09 Magazine: St. no.0778	H. 13.85 W39.5 L. 32.0 Other Measurements Face 31.6x29.2 *ḥtp* 9.4x10.5 depth 0.9 left square basin 7.4x6 depth 0.7 right basin 6.5x6.4 depth 1.0 rim width with hieroglyphs 2.6 hieroglyph depth 0.1

Identification
Offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel marks – irregular sides and base

Date Range
First Intermediate Period

Excavation Date
2009

Sketches

Photographs


Copyrighted Image

Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context
Friable limestone, reddish yellow in colour. Worn due to manmade markings as well as erosion caused by humidity etc. visible via porous surface with elements of pitting and residual ware. Pitting still contains soil particles. Surface covered in chisel marks. Only two corners of surface remain smooth. Flaking present along external sides. Most hieroglyphic inscription missing, only present along right side. impossible to see wear due to use. Crystallization present along external sides (yellowish particles). Sides of table very rough, probably due to modern excavation techniques.

Classification: Type A
Fixture: fixed
Wear: 3 (medium); Use: 3(undetermined)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Limestone offering table with a *ḥtp* design in raised relief at top hand side and two rectangular basins on the opposite side. The table is highly worn; however, the rim may still be visible including the presence of some hieroglyphic signs insunken relief along one side. External sides of the table are highly irregular, and the surface of the table is covered in chisel marks.
Orientation of offerings: towards basins

Catalogue
“Limestone offering table decorated with hetep-“

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Extracted from the ground, originally created in the tomb floor and extracted – signs of chisel marks may indicate it was subject to quarrying, especially since is highly worn.
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	26.08.2018

ACatalogue #87

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S10	Asyut – unknown context	St 805	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, dense)	Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room - Offering Table Box	H. 5.2 W. ? >19.7 L. >23.5 Other Measurements Upper left basin 4.4x7.2(approx.) depth 0.8 *ḥtp* 6.7x6 depth 0.4 depth sunken area surrounding *ḥtp* 0.3 central basin 6.5x3.9 depth 1.0 (from sunken area around *ḥtp* 0.6) central vertical canal 0.6 wide depth 0.8 horizontal canal 1.2 depth 0.7 approx measurements of lower horizontal basins 6.6x3.4 depth 0.95. rim width 2.0

Identification
Offering table (4 frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel marks

Date Range
Middle Kingdom

Excavation Date
2010

Sketches

Photographs

Copyrighted Image

Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Fragmented offering table, broken into four pieces, the rest missing (entire right side, bottom left corner and end part of spout). surface worn with presence of marking and corrosion, erosion may be due to humidity. Erosion present inside basins and canals, surface of *ḥtp* and external rim fairly intact. Table fragmented but in fair condition. Evidence of red pigment may be present across the surface (highly notable inside canals and basins – sunken areas). Breaks appear to be recent since very light inside and has sharp margins, all sides have been smoothened, bottom has chisel marks but has also been smoothened.

Classification: Type L
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 2 (infrequent)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Limestone offering table in four pieces, rest is missing. Original design contained approx. 5 basins with sloping edges and a central canal leading to an external spout structure, now partially missing. There is a *ḥtp* sign in raised relief at the top inside a sunken t-shaped area reading to central basin and canal. The central basin is sided by vertical basins (only one present). it contains a central canal leading to a partially missing external spout structure and is divided by a horizontal canal leading two horizonal basins, one on either side. The table has smooth edges and may show evidence of red paint.
Orientation of offerings: towards spout

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Table is handheld, transportable since it has smoothened edges and is fairly small. Shows evidence of red paint so it may have been painted red. Dubious hieroglyphs may be present on *ḥtp* sign?
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	26.08.2018

ACatalogue #88

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S12	Asyut S12 Tomb V? Debris in front of fence (middle part)	St. no. 277	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (yellow, dense)	Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room - Offering Tables Box	H. 3.7 W. >18.8 L. >9.9 Other Measurements Basin 8.6x3 depth 0.9 central vertical canal 2x8.3 depth 0.6 horizontal 4.4x1.7 depth 0.7 external spout structure 4.4x2.5 height 2.4

Identification
Offering table (frag.)

Tool Marks
Chisel

Date Range
Middle Kingdom

Excavation Date
2012

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context
Fragment of spout edge of offering table, margins are blunt, stained inside, ancient break. Surface is smooth, no major signs of erosion, minor sedimentation and erosion present along central canal, also along external rim (perhaps where table was fitted into the ground). May show evidence of red pigment. Very thin chisel marks present. bottom left is coarse.

Classification: Type L
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3(undetermined)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Bottom half of a limestone offering table containing two sloping-edged horizontal basins separated by a central canal and connected by a short horizontal canal. The vertical canal extends into an external spout structure.

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Typical Asyuti shape, size and design – top probably had central *ḥtp* inside sunken area, sided by two vertical basins.
Sedimentation along external edge indicates it was inside the ground.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	26.08.2018

ACatalogue #89

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S16	Asyut Tomb IV unit III “shaft passage” (N11.2?)	S16 st. no. 747 (2 smaller fragments)	Asyut Gebel Tomb 3 (Magazine tomb)

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (white, flaky)	Asyut Gebel – Tomb 3 (magazine Tomb) S16 area in Tomb 3	H. 5.2 (spout) 4.5 (rim) W. 10.2 (spout) 7.4 (rim) L. 8.2(spout) 5.7 (rim) Other Measurements External spout structure 7.7x5.35 depth of sunken area measured from rim fragment 0.9

Identification
2 fragments of a limestone offering table

Tool Marks
Chisel marks

Date Range
Undetermined

Excavation Date
2016

Sketches

Photographs


Copyrighted Image

Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

NB – three fragments put together but are only composed of two tables – surface is burned on two fragments and were part of a “geometric” table. The other table is unburned and of more reddish yellow limestone.

Reddish yellow limestone with evidence of burning on external rims of spout as well as on part of rim itself – creating greyish colour across surface with significant black staining present as well.

Undetermined classification
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3(undetermined)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Two fragments of a limestone offering table (one is a spout and the other a rim).
Catalogue
“3 parts one with inscriptions and relief…”

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
May be a geometric design offering table – evidenced by sunken area, a raised rim and the general shape of the spout whichcoincides with the irrigation field design offering tables.
Execution: 1 (professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	03.09.2018

ACatalogue #90

Site Code	Context	Accession Code	Present Location
S12	Asyut – Findspot 9 – surface close to tomb – N?	S12 st no 32	Shutb Magazine

Material	Location ID	Maximum Dimensions
Limestone (pink, porous)	Shutb Magazine - External Storage Room	H. 10.3 W. 24.2 L.19.7 Other Measurements Sunken area depth 0.6 round bread 4.0 depth 0.75 stem? Semi-circular decoration depth 0.4 external rim of basin 1.95 depth 0.3 width of second rim 1.5 depth 0.3 basin length?6.1 depth general 1.1 canal 2.25 depth 0.6

Identification
Offering table (frag)

Tool Marks
Chisel – smoothened base

Date Range
New Kingdom

Excavation Date
2012

Sketches

Photographs



Residues and Wear – Signs of Use and Context

Heavily worn surface, very porous limestone with soil staining and significant corrosion. Flaking is evident on breaks and on external sides of table – crystallisation of sand. Limestone is yellowish brownin colour. Bright white in flaking areas sides have been smoothened, also bottom may have been modelled for "floating effect" but uncertain

Classification: Type M
Fixture: handheld
Wear: 5 (fragmented); Use: 3(undetermined)
No surface treatment
No inscriptions

Description
Fragment of a limestone offering table with remnants of a basin and canal as well as a circular feature in raised relief and a round bread at the top corner.

Catalogue

Deliberate Breakage

Interpretative Comments
Erosion present – strange limestone – almost like sandstone quality. Semi-circular feature could be stem of a lotus flower or papyrus reed. Table slanting towards canal end?
Execution: 2 (semi-professional)

References and Bibliographic Information

Scientific Analysis	Date
	02.09.2018