

Royal Family Scenes in the 18th dynasty Private Tombs at Thebes

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Abstract

The Study of ancient Egyptian tombs had long been an important source of information regarding many aspects of the Egyptian society. The walls of tombs made for the elite are often extensively decorated with scenes rendered in paint or in colored relief sculpture. While numerous researches have focused on the King's scenes inscribed on the walls of ancient Egyptian temples, none of them focused on the royal family scenes in the private tombs. Hence, the current research focuses on the depiction of the royal family scenes in the Theban private tombs in the New Kingdom (Qurnet Murai, Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, and Dra Abu el-Naga). This paper aims to introduce some new royal family scenes from unpublished tombs at Thebes and to know new remarks about the reasons of depicting the royal scenes in the private tombs at Thebes.

Keyword New Kingdom, Noble, Royal Scene, Thebes, Private Tomb, Unpublished.

مناظر العائلة الملكية في المقابر الخاصة للأسرة الثامنة عشرة بطيبة

ملخص الدراسة

تحتوي الضفة الغربية بطيبة علي العديد من المقابر والمعابد، والمقاصير والقصور. وقد ركز العديد من الأبحاث على ظهور الملوك على جدران المعابد المصرية القديمة، بينما هناك ندرة لتناول مشاهد العائلة المالكة في المقابر الخاصة بطيبة ولهذا يركز هذا البحث على تصوير مشاهد العائلة المالكة في هذه المقابر. وقامت الدراسة علي مجموعة من المقابر الخاصة (منشورة وغير منشورة) التي تعود إلى عصر الدولة الحديثة (الأسرة الثامنة عشرة) في غرب طيبة (قرنة مرعي، شيخ عبد القرنة، ومنطقة ذراع أبو النجا)، وذلك بهدف تقديم بعض مشاهد العائلة المالكة في هذه المقابر ومحاولة معرفة أسباب تصويرها مستخدمةً أساليب تحليلية ومقارنة كلما أمكن. وربما تشير النتائج إلي أن صاحب المقبرة كانت له علاقة بالأسرة الحاكمة أو ممن تقلدوا وظائف مهمة.

Introduction

The Theban necropolis is located on the western bank of Thebes. It covers an area of about 5.5 square miles and contains not only tombs, but also temples, chapels and palaces.ⁱ According to the custom, in the beginning of the New Kingdom, many owners who had performed some functions in temples reproduced these on the walls of their tombs, thus hoping, by the magic of the image and the text, to continue their office in the afterlife. It was also possible that some wanted to mark in their tombs, the recognition which they felt for the king who had provided their terrestrial needs through the intermediary. They also hoped that he would know how to appear as efficient for them in the beyond as he had been here when they were alive.

One can wonder why more royal representations are found in the tombs of individuals in the New Kingdom period? It is probable that the tomb owner whose functions have a relationship with royal worship, and which did depend economically on a temple of million years, felt less concerned. Maybe he also questioned a sovereign's will to which nothing special had connected him to serve him as an intercessor with the gods?

The king was seen as a part of a royal genealogy alongside other deceased Pharaohs, as well as alongside the gods. Most importantly, however, he was seen as a part of the daily life, and it is this role that afforded the king a place in the cultural memory of the people. The scenes of the royal family in these private tombs lead one to ask, whether it less depicts individuals and more representats the idea of the king as the head of the state.ⁱⁱ

This paper hopes to build on that by taking the case of representations of the royal family in Theban private tombs in the 18th dynasty. The selected scenes will be divided into some classification because the royal family appears in figures of many and different types in the New Kingdom private tombs at Thebes. The Categories of these figures or scenes are presented by Porter and Moss.ⁱⁱⁱ This paper will display these entire scenes with the aim of showing if certain scenes were restricted to certain parts of the tombs; also it will be conducted by displaying the scenes in tables, the numbers that I give to each scene, not like P. M Numbers.

1. Historical Background of the 18th dynasty

The 18th dynasty of ancient Egypt is the best known of all the dynasties of ancient Egypt. It may had started a few years earlier than the conventional date of 1550 BC. The radiocarbon date range for its beginning is 1570–1544 BC, the mean point of which is 1557 BC,^{iv} or ca. 1550- 1069 BC.^v

It is an interesting period in ancient Egyptian history. The preceding 2nd intermediate period was dominated by internal quarrels but is mostly remembered by its Hyksos domination.^{vi} Egypt was reunited in the last decade of the reign of Ahmose, who defeated the Hyksos and became the 1st king of the 18th dynasty.^{vii} The initial aversion towards outsiders, following the period of foreign domination, didn't last very long, and the New Kingdom soon prospered through international contacts and exchange (combined with military incursions into the Near East) in the 2nd half of the 18th dynasty.

2. The Royal family scene in the Middle Kingdom private tombs

The royal family scene was a very important issue in the ancient Egyptian private tomb. From the Middle kingdom, we can't find any royal scenes in these tombs except one scene for the King Sesostris I in the private tombs (TT. 60)^{viii} of Intefiqer,^{ix} at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna.^x

Intefiqer appears in his tomb approaching the throne of King Sesostris I,^{xi} (too lost), apparently with intent as the line of fracture closely follows that of the body and a small part of the feather attached to the side of the white crown which the king wears.^{xii} Davies proposes therefore, that this scene has

been imagined by the vizier as an exaltation of his function, which he wanted to represent at a precise date, the one of his sovereign's Jubilee. **(Fig. 1)**

3. The Royal Family scenes in the 18th dynasty private tombs at Thebes

3.1 Scenes of the King with deceased before him

3.1.1 King receiving gifts

As ancient Egyptian tradition is that owners of the tombs represented themselves, offering gifts to the king. In many cases, these scenes appeared in the private tombs of Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, twice at Khokha, and once at El-Assasif for a different king.

In the hall of some tombs at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, like (TT. 73) of Amenhotep^{xiii} from the time of Queen Hatshepsut,^{xiv} the most interesting scene is that depicting the presentation of the gifts to the queen, presumably on New Year's Day.^{xv} Also, there is a statue of Queen Hatshepsut kneeling in front of a god.^{xvi} Another two scenes for Amenhotep;^{xvii} one for new year gifts for Amun temple including royal statuettes (Hatshepsut kneeling between Sekhmet and Amun), Saits nursing young Hatshepsut with Amun, and Thoth writing with Hatshepsut kneeling between Wert-Hekau and Khnum,^{xviii} queen smiting a captive, queen embraced by Amun, and Hatshepsut between Atum and Amun, while he is offering collars as New Year gifts to Hatshepsut with *Ka* on the 2nd scene. **(Fig. 2)**

From the time of king Amenhotep II, we have some cases. On (TT. 92) of Suemnut,^{xix} at the right hand side of the hall, there is an unfinished scene for king Amenhotep II with goddess Hathor receiving an offering from the owner of the tomb.^{xx} Another scene on (TT. 93)^{xxi} of Kenamon,^{xxii} is that the king and [Maat] in a kiosk, with captives and name-rings on the base of the throne with offering bringers and statuettes of Amenhotep II, Hatshepsut, and Tuthmosis I.^{xxiii} Another scene from (TT. 96) is of Sennefer,^{xxiv} offering to King Amenhotep II in the kiosk, which contains chiefly statuettes of Amenhotep II, with one of queen Meryetre.^{xxv}

Some same scenes are from the reign of king Tuthmosis IV, as we see on (TT. 63)^{xxvi} of Sebek-Hotep.^{xxvii} Some Fragments of king Tuthmosis IV with the *ka* on the throne with nine bows on the base receiving gifts from the owner of tomb.^{xxviii} **(Fig. 3)** Also, he offers a floral vase with a frog to the king on the throne with captives on the base,^{xxix} **(Fig. 4)**, while in the passage of the tomb Sebek-Hotep and his wife are depicted with princess Tiaa on the lap.^{xxx} **(Fig. 5)** On (TT. 75)^{xxxi} of Amenhotep-Si-se,^{xxxii} from the time of king Tuthmosis IV, there is a scene for him rewarding and displaying three rows of royal gifts to the Amun temple "Karnak temple" (including royal statuettes) and also offering a bouquet of Amun to Tuthmosis IV with his *ka*.^{xxxiii} **(Fig. 6, 7)** Also on (TT. 76)^{xxxiv} of Thenuna, there is a scene for king and goddess Hathor in a kiosk with the deceased offering a pectoral to them.^{xxxv} There is a scene for New Year gifts including [gold statuettes of Tuthmosis IV censing before himself and his mother queen Teye].^{xxxvi}

Ptahemhat^{xxxvii} depicted himself also in his tomb (TT. 77)^{xxxviii} while he is displaying royal gifts to temple. The king seated upon a throne in kiosk with captives with name rings (blank) on a base.^{xxxix} Another scene for Tuthmosis IV and Ptahemhat with military escort before.^{xl}

There are also scenes from the time of king Amenhotep III, one found in (TT. 226) of Heqareshu,^{xli} at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna. On the western wall of the tomb's hall,^{xlii} there is a scene for the king with queen Mutemwia inside a kiosk with foreigners on a base.^{xliii} Opposite, are two men bowing, followed by the tomb's owner. Each of the men is holding a fan towards the king, while the owner is offering on a stand a collection of pieces of jewelry, including two engraved with the praenomen of the king.^{xliv} **(Fig. 8)**

Other scenes during the reign of Amenhotep III were found at Khokha. The 1st one is from (TT. 47)^{xlv} of Userhat.^{xlvi} On the hall of this tomb at the left entrance of the inner room,^{xlvii} there is a scene for a

deceased with an attendant offers necklaces to Amenhotep III and Teye in a kiosk with nine bows on base.^{xlvi} (Head in Brussels)^{xlvi} (**Fig. 9**) Carter said that, the reliefs are of wonderful workmanship and in the case the queen, he does not remember seeing a better portrait.¹ The portrait was made in a very traditional but highly refined style. Her natural hair, a lock of which appears between her ear and eyebrow is covered by a tripartite wig. Only the lower part of the traditional crown of queens is preserved. Her diadem is decorated at front with two protective ureaei representing Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt, and at the rear with a falcon in place of the more usual vulture. In her hand Teye holds a lotus.^{li}

The 2nd scene found at Khokha is from (TT. 48)^{lii} of Amenemhat.^{liii} The western wall of this tomb shows scenes from a harvest festival celebrated by Amenhotep III, and it parallels into tombs (TT. 120), (TT. 96), and (TT. 53). The king is shown making offerings and adoring the gods and on the eastern wall the king is shown followed by his *ka*. The northern wall shows more scenes of king Amenhotep III. Amenemhat is depicted and appears before his king who is seated in a kiosk. Other scenes show the king slaying enemies.

Images of statues of the king and Queen Teye are shown as they are waiting to be consecrated. The equipment shown in the tomb represents items made for the *Sed* festival in 30th year of Amenhotep III.^{liv} The walls on both sides of the entrance to the passage are decorated with depiction of the king on his throne. We also found this type of decoration in (TT. 73), but in (TT. 48) is of higher quality.

The king's throne^{lv} being of the same type as in tombs (TT. 226) and (TT. 120) is decorated with the sign of union and omitting the bound captives, which we find in tombs (TT. 57) and (TT. 192) (on the throne of queen Teye), but its arm support shows the more elaborate type of these latter seizes all countries, nb *mAat Ra* has given life. Again, King Amenhotep III in a kiosk similar to the last kiosk with some remains of statues of Amenhotep III and Teye, and the deceased stands in front of him waving his fan towards the king,^{lvi} in his capacity of "Fan-bearer on the king's right". (**Fig. 10**) The last scene for the king receiving gifts is from (TT. 192)^{lvii} of Kheruef at El-Assasif, from the reign of Amenhotep III/ Amenhotep IV.^{lviii} King Amenhotep III and queen Teye with the tomb's owner offering a decorative floral vase and necklaces to them.^{lix}

3.1.2 King receives foreigners and tribute

Private tomb owners are depicting themselves, giving the foreigners and many tributes to their kings. Some cases have been found in Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, two from Dra' Abu el-Naga', and only one from Qurnet Mura'i.

At Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, from the time of king Tuthmosis III, on (TT. 86)^{lxi} of Menkheperaseneb,^{lxi} there is a scene of the King in his kiosk.^{lxii} Also, a scene for the king in the kiosk and the owner of the tomb with four rows of decorative vases (including floral vases with a frog and a pigeon) offering a bouquet of Amun to him at the New Year festival,^{lxiii} also there is a northern tribute.^{lxiv} Another scene on (TT. 84) of Amunedjeh,^{lxv} is depicted on the tomb's hall with Nubians and a tribute including a giraffe, a cheetah, a baboon and a monkey before the king^{lxvi} and another tribute including horse chariots etc. with the Syrians before the king.^{lxvii} On (TT. 42)^{lxviii} of Amenmose from King Tuthmosis III to Amenhotep II,^{lxix} there is a scene on the hall representing King Tuthmosis III on the throne with nine bows on the base while Amenmose is offering a floral vase with a frog to him. There are also Syrians with tributes.^{lxx} It is possible that the tribute scene is related to Amenmose position as an overseer of the Northern Countries. The tribute recorded in Amenmose tomb is unique in that it took place during a military campaign.^{lxxi} On the other hand, there is a scene on a painted stela for the deceased offering to Tuthmosis III and maybe to Amenhotep II.^{lxxii}

During the reign of king Tuthmosis IV, and exactly in the tomb of a royal scribe and commander of soldiers Thanuny (TT. 74),^{lxxiii} on the hall, there is a scene for deceased offering a bouquet of Amun to [king] with nine bows on the base of the throne.^{lxxiv} Also, there are remains of a scene for Thanuny with a Syrian decorative vase before [king].^{lxxv} Other scenes from (TT. 85) of Amenemheb^{lxxvi} during

Tuthmosis III to Amenhotep II reigns,^{lxxvii} representing his wife with followers offers a bouquet of Amun to Amenhotep II in the kiosk.^{lxxviii} Also, there are two registers, on the 1st one depict king Amenhotep II followed by Amenemheb with a bouquet and wife before Osiris, while Amenemheb is depicted on the 2nd one with a bouquet and [people with flowers] before the wife suckling the prince.^{lxxix} There is a scene for Tuthmosis III in the kiosk with Amenemheb before him.^{lxxx} According to P. M, Amenemheb is represented on the pillar B before wife with a young prince on her lap and he is adoring with a hymn to Amenhotep II.^{lxxxii} Also, on the pillar C, he offers a bouquet of Amun at a New Year festival to wife suckling young prince with another scene himself adoring with a hymn to Tuthmosis III.^{lxxxiii} Moreover, on (TT. 78) of Haremhab^{lxxxiv} from the time of Tuthmosis III to Amenhotep III,^{lxxxv} there is a scene for King Tuthmosis IV and the goddess in the kiosk with the deceased preceded by fan bearers offering a bouquet to him.^{lxxxvi} (**Fig. 11**) Also, King Tuthmosis IV with goddess are portrayed on a throne in the kiosk with the owner of the tomb. There is a scene for foreign tribute (Syrian, and Nubians).

On (TT. 89)^{lxxxvii} of Amenmose from the reign of Amenhotep III,^{lxxxviii} there is a scene for King Amenhotep III,^{lxxxix} seated under a simple baldachin supported on two lotus columns and Hathor is seated beside him in the kiosk, with Amenmose presenting three registers of tributes with Nubians, Syrian and also Egyptian military escort.^{lxxxix} (**Fig. 12**) On the pillar of the hall, there is another scene for king Tuthmosis III in the kiosk.^{xc} Really, this is an unusual location for the kings' scene on the north side of the pillar. We know that mostly royal scene is on either side of the entrance to the inner hall with their back to it.^{xc} Davies^{xcii} believed that inclusion of Tuthmosis III was an act of homage to the king under whom the owner served.^{xciii} (**Fig. 13**) An assumption has been made that this is a portrait of deified Tuthmosis III, done in the style of Amenhotep III.

Nebamon,^{xciv} in his tomb's hall (TT. 90) from the time of Tuthmosis IV to Amenhotep III, represented himself with wives followed by daughter Sagertau as a royal concubine.^{xcv} (**Fig. 14**) Also on the hall, there is a scene for the king's chariot and [king] in the royal barge.^{xcvi} (**Fig. 15**) Nebamon adores to king Tuthmosis IV in the kiosk with a boat standard,^{xcvii} and he and Teye with daughter *Weret* are offering to daughter Sagertau as the royal concubine seated in front of them. The king with Nebamon are holding a boat standard and a papyrus bouquet and preceded by two fan bearers.^{xcviii} (**Fig. 16**)

On the left side of the hall of an unknown tomb^{xcix} (TT. 91) from the reign of Tuthmosis IV to Amenhotep III, there is a scene for king [Amenhotep III] and two fan bearers, with Hathor holding *menat* and [deceased] offering bouquet before him with tributes of Nubians.^c Also, at the right hand side, there is a scene for king Tuthmosis IV with Hathor holding a necklace and the owner is offering bouquets of full blown papyrus before him and four registers of foreigners with tributes.^{ci}

As we said before, we have only two scenes from Dra' Abu el-Naga', the 1st one on (TT. 143) is of an unknown person from the time of Tuthmosis III to Amenhotep II.^{cii} It contains a scene showing the king spearing a lion, seated, and on a stool drawing a bow,^{ciii} and other scenes show the owner of the tomb with chiefs of Punt bringing gold etc. before the king.^{civ} (**Fig. 17**) The 2nd in (TT. 239) of Penhet^{cv} from the reign of Tuthmosis IV to Amenhotep II, which represents the king with Syrians offering tributes of floral vases etc. in front of him.

The last scene of receiving foreigners and tribute was found at Qurnet Mura'i on (TT. 40) of Amenhotep^{cvi} from the time of Amenhotep IV to Tutankhamen.^{cvii} In the hall of the tomb, there is a scene of the owner of the tomb kneeling with Nubian tribute, also he is depicted before Tutankhamen.^{cviii} (**Fig. 18**) Also, King Tutankhamen is depicted in the kiosk.^{cix} There is another scene for the owner of the tomb offering precious stones to King Tutankhamen. The deceased followed by two chiefs of upper Retenu and two rows of Syrians with tribute.^{cx} (**Fig. 19**)

3.1.3 King receives produce or reports on crops

Other scenes in the Theban private tomb represent the king receiving produce or reports on crops, four tombs from Sheikh Abd el-Qurna and only one from Khokha.

The 1st tomb from Sheikh Abd el-Qurna is (TT. 101) of Thanuro^{cxii} from the time of Amenhotep II.^{cxii} Thanuro offers two rows of offering to the King and Hathor,^{cxiii} while three men are before the [king in the kiosk].^{cxiv}

The 2nd tomb is (TT. 367) of Paser^{cxv} from the time of Amenhotep II. Amenhotep II seated on the throne in the kiosk with nine bows at the base and in front of him Paser with his wife and daughter followed by four registers of men bringing many kinds of offering to the king.^{cxvi} (**Fig. 20**)

The 3rd tomb is (TT. 86) of Menkheperaseneb. King Tuthmosis III is depicted here with four rows of decorative vases.

The 4th tomb is (TT. 57) of Khaemhat^{cxvii} during the reign of Amenhotep III.^{cxviii} This tomb is renowned for the exceptional quality of its reliefs, as well as for the historical importance contained in the representations and texts describing the king's *Sed* Festival.^{cxix}

Khaemhat before Amenhotep III^{cxx} (head in Berlin Museum "14442" replaced by cast) in the kiosk. (**Figs. 21, 22**) There is a scene for the deceased rewarded by King Amenhotep III (head in Berlin museum "14503" replaced by cast) in the kiosk on throne similar to the throne in the last scene.^{cxxi} (**Fig. 23**) on the other hand, the last scene of the king receiving produce or reports on crops is from Khokha tomb of Parennefer^{cxvii} (TT. 188) from the time of Amenhotep IV^{cxviii} that we have in the hall of the tomb representation for Parennefer before Amenhotep IV in a balcony and three registers, also he is reporting to Amenhotep IV in his kiosk.^{cxvii} We have to note that scenes in this tomb show some of the earliest examples of Amarna style depictions. The figures show the rounded form that will become typical in Amarna art, and courtiers are shown bending from the waist with their arms hanging down.^{cxv}

3.1.4 King rewards or appointments

In Theban private tombs, there are many rewarding scenes by the King, for example, at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna on (TT. 93) of Kenamon, that we have a text of appointment of deceased as chief steward of the king.^{cxvii} Also in (TT. 75) of Amenhotep-Si-se, there is a rewarding scene.^{cxvii} Khaemhat in his tomb (TT. 57) is rewarded by King Amenhotep III in the kiosk on the throne.^{cxviii} There is another scene of rewards from (TT. 55)^{cxviii} of Raames^{cxv} from the time of Amenhotep IV (He was the governor of Thebes and vizier under both Amenhotep III and Akhenaton).^{cxvii} Also, on (TT. 50) of Neferhotep^{cxvii} from the reign of Horemheb,^{cxviii} we see May, the Overseer of the treasury as a fan-bearer, followed by the governors of Upper and Lower Egypt before Horemheb, and Neferhotep rewarded.^{cxvii} (**Fig. 24**)

There are two other cases for rewarding scenes in Khokha, the 1st scene is in the hall of (TT. 188) of Parennefer showing two registers before (Amenhotep IV and queen) in the kiosk; in the 1st one the deceased is rewarded and in the 2nd he is kneeling with two prostrate followers.

The 2nd scene is in (TT. 49)^{cxv} of Neferhotep from the time of Tutankhamen, Ay and Horemheb.^{cxvii} In the hall there are two registers, servants with gifts, courtiers and fan bearers and the deceased rewards with attendants before Ay (?) and queen (name lost) in the balcony with captives on the base.^{cxvii} Another case is on (TT. 192) of Kheruef at El-Assasif. He with officials rewarded, with a text of the 30th year, before Amenhotep III, Hathor, and Teye in the kiosk.^{cxviii}

3.1.5 King appointments commissions, receiving of reports

Ancient Egyptian kings depicting appoints commission and receiving reports in the Theban private tombs. From the Theban tomb at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna for example on (TT. 99) of Senneferi^{cxviii} from the time of Tuthmosis III,^{cxli} the owner of the tomb before Tuthmosis III receives a mandate to go to Lebanon.^{cxli} The other remains of scene are for [King Tuthmosis III] with Senneferi and two registers of tribute, and reports on the return from Lebanon.^{cxlii}

Other cases from the same period and place on (TT. 131) of Useramun,^{cxliii} were found in the tomb's hall aged vizier (aAmethu)^{cxliv} with a chamberlain, courtiers and the deceased as a scribe before

Tuthmosis III with ka in the kiosk.^{cxlv} Also, there is a scene for King Tuthmosis III carried in procession in a palanquin before the gate of the temple, with fan bearers and attendants and proceeded by the deceased as vizier with officers.^{cxlvi} Also, on (TT. 100) of Rekhmire,^{cxlvii} there is a scene of the owner of the tomb before King Tuthmosis III with his ka. While we have only a text of appointment of the deceased as chief steward of the king in (TT. 93) of Kenamon.^{cxlviii} But in (TT. 90) of Nebamon he is represented adoring king Tuthmosis IV in the kiosk with a boat standard,^{cxlix} and finally one case in (TT. 40) of Amenhotep at Qurnet Mura'i, that we have represents appointment of the deceased as a viceroy before King Tutankhamen in the kiosk.^{cl}

3.1.6 King receiving a bouquet of god Amun

From Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, we have many scenes of the king receiving a bouquet of Amun, as on (TT. 110) of Djehuty^{cli} from the time of Hatshepsut to Tuthmosis III, there is a scene for the the deceased offering a bouquet of Amun to Tuthmosis III. There is a scene for Djehuty offering a bouquet of unusual form to [Hatshepsut] but it is destroyed now, seemingly have been worn the ram's horns and high feathers.^{clii} (**Fig. 25**) In (TT. 43) of Neferronpet^{cliii} during the reign of Amenhotep II,^{cliv} there are two scenes for himself, one with a bouquet before King Tuthmosis III and Amenhotep II in the kiosk.^{clv} (**Figs. 26, 27**) and the other with bouquets and geese before a king in the kiosk.^{clvi} (**Fig. 28**)

A royal scribe and child of the royal nursery called Userhat, from the time of Amenhotep II is depicting himself in his tomb (TT. 56),^{clvii} offering a bouquet and fruit from to the king in his kiosk.^{clviii} (**Figs. 29, 30**) The last scene from the reign of King Amenhotep II was found on (TT. 367) of Paser.^{clix}

On (TT. 64) of Hekerneheh^{clx} under King Tuthmosis IV reign, there is a part of the king's throne with Asiatic on the side of throne.^{clxi} While in (TT. 78) of Haremhab, as we said before, there is a scene for King Tuthmosis IV and the goddess in the kiosk, with Haremhab preceded by fan bearers offering a bouquet to him. Also, from the reign Tuthmosis IV to Amenhotep III, in an unknown tomb (TT. 116),^{clxii} depicted the owner of tomb and his wife with flowers before king Tuthmosis IV.^{clxiii}

From Dra' Abu el-Naga', we have also two cases for the king receiving the bouquet of Amun. The 1st one on (TT. 161)^{clxiv} of Nakht,^{clxv} on the entrance of the shrine, left of the doorway, there is a stela. Above the stela, the deceased offers a bouquet to the reigning King Tuthmosis III on the occasion of the New Year.^{clxvi} (**Figs. 31, 32**) At the right hand side of the doorway of the tomb, there is a false door. Above the false door, Nakht offers a bouquet to Amenhotep I in sitting position and prince aAhmosi Sipaar standing behind the king.

The 2nd tomb (TT. 162) of Kenamon,^{clxvii} from the 18th dynasty,^{clxviii} exactly on the hall of the tomb, he with two men offer a bouquet and birds to the King, with ploughing beyond, and a dado with lotus and birds.^{clxix}

Another two tombs from Khokha, one is (TT. 172) of Mentiywy^{clxx} from the reign of Tuthmosis III-Amenhotep II. There is a scene for him with offerings and a bouquet before the seated king.^{clxxi} While the other case (TT. 188) is of Parennefer. There are eight (?) figures of the deceased, with sacred staff, offering a bouquet to (Amenhotep IV and queen in the kiosk).^{clxxii}

The bouquet of Amun was found in many tombs in Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, especially on (TT. 86) of Menkheperaseneb,^{clxxiii} and also was depicted in (TT. 110) of Djehuty.^{clxxiv} On (TT. 72)^{clxxv} of Re (R', Ray)^{clxxvi} from the time of Amenhotep II, there is a scene in the hall of the tomb for the owner followed by three brothers with standards and an offering-bringer, offering the bouquet of Amun to Amenhotep II and his mother queen Meryet-Re.^{clxxvii} Also on (TT. 88) of Pehsukher^{clxxviii} during Tuthmosis III to Amenhotep II reign,^{clxxix} the deceased with his wife offer the bouquet of Amun to Amenhotep II in the kiosk.^{clxxx} Another scenes on (TT. 55) of Raames, for four unfinished figures of the deceased with a standard offering bouquet of the Theban triad and of Re Harakhti to Amenhotep

IV and Maat in a kiosk with nine bows on the base.^{clxxxi} There is another scene on (TT. 74) of Thanuny and (TT. 75), (TT. 90) of Nebamon.

3.2 The royal family scenes in Theban private tombs

3.2.1 Queen accompanies king

The ancient Egyptian kings were accompanied with their queens in the private tombs at Thebes. From the tombs at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, we have many cases for that like (TT. 53) of Amenemhat^{clxxxii} from the reign of Tuthmosis III,^{clxxxiii} that we have in the hall, a stela a long text and a scene at the top, the deceased with a son carrying a female statuette offering a bouquet to the statues of *aAhmosi-henut-tameh* and mother queen *Inha'pi* with a small boy under her chair, followed by a nurse.^{clxxxiv} While in the hall of (TT. 125) of Duauneheh^{clxxxv} at the same necropolis but from the time of Queen Hatshepsut,^{clxxxvi} there are remains of a scene for the deceased offering bows and arrows, jewelry, jars, etc. to (Queen *aAhmosi*).^{clxxxvii}

Also on (TT. 72) of Re, as we said before, in the hall of the tomb, there is a scene for him, followed by three brothers with standards and an offering-bringer, offering the bouquet of Amun to Amenhotep II and his mother queen Meryet-Re.^{clxxxviii} Also, in the tomb of Thenuna (TT. 76) at Sheikh 'Abd al Quanah,^{clxxxix} there is a scene for Tuthmosis IV censing before himself and his mother queen Tiaa.^{cxc}

On the other hand side, the tomb of *aAnen* ('Ann)^{cxc} from the 18th dynasty,^{cxcii} which is depicted in a notable surviving statue (Turin 5484), is now in Turin Italy. Inscriptions on the Anen's own monuments don't mention the fact that he was Amenhotep III's brother-in-law.^{cxciii} There is a scene for King Amenhotep III and Teye in a kiosk with nine bows on the Base.^{cxciv}

Another scene in (TT. 55) of Raames, at the west wall of the tomb; there are two scenes showing Akhenaten himself; the right side shows Akhenaten and Nefertiti,^{cxcv} seated on a balcony rewarding Ramose with gold;^{cxcvi} this 'Gold of Honor' is one of the highest awards in the land, and many courtiers and officials are bowing low before the royal couple. This scene is unfinished and some of the details are sketched in and un-carved.^{cxcvii} This relief is executed in the new style of Amarna art and was defaced, presumably after Akhenaten's reign had ended. (**Fig. 33**)

In the tomb of Heqareshu (TT. 226), the monarch is accompanied by his mother, in the tomb (TT. 47) of Userhat by his wife, but here he is accompanied by goddess MAat herself, his sister by the common fatherhood of Re.^{cxcviii}

But from the tomb at Khokha, like (TT. 188) of Parennefer, being one of a few tombs in the Theban necropolis was carved and decorated solely during the early years of the rule of Akhenaten.^{cxcix} The tomb scenes may be the 1st to show Queen Nefertiti. An unnamed royal woman accompanies Akhenaten as he is worshipping the Aten and sitting beside the king in a scene showing Parennefer before his king and queen. The queen is thought to be Nefertiti.^{cc} He had two tombs constructed for him, this unfinished tomb at Thebes (TT.188),^{cci} and the other one of the southern group tombs at Tell el Amarna (No. 7, south group at El Amarna),^{ccii} where he is shown being rewarded by Akhenaten with many gold collars.^{cciii}

On the courtyard façade of the tomb, on the exterior wall at the west side, there are two large scenes, one depicts King Amenhotep IV and Queen Nefertiti with a sistrum in hand, an offering beneath the spreading rays of the sun-disc. Only the very edges of this extensive scene are still legible. However, in the right side scene, a portion of the queen's figure is still discernible supplying additional elements of the scene of royal offering. She is wearing a double plume headdress and her arms are bent before her holding a sistrum. There are remains of a double scene, Amenhotep IV and queen before Aten rays altar.^{cciv}

In the tomb hall, there are two registers before (Amenhotep IV and queen) in a kiosk; in the 1st one the deceased is rewarded and in the 2nd he kneels with two prostrate followers.^{ccv} This depiction occupies

a full third of the entire wall,^{ccvi} and there are eight (?) figures of the deceased, with sacred staff, offering a bouquet to (Amenhotep IV and queen in the kiosk).^{ccvii}

Another case from Khokha Tombs in (TT. 49) is of Neferhotep; he is depicted receiving special honors in the palace; his office would not seem to be such as would bring him into frequent contact with the king.^{ccviii} The window and its verandah are the only parts of the palace that are shown here, and this contrasts with the somewhat similar picture of what was perhaps an entirely similar building, the Harim of Ay in the last scene. In the hall there are two registers, servants with gifts, courtiers and fan bearers and the deceased rewards with attendants before Ay (?) and queen (name lost) in the balcony with captives on base.^{ccix} We have to note here that the artist replaced the sun-disk over the king by the hawk of *Behdet* caring the feather fan. The name of the queen was lost. The king is leaning one arm on a cushion and stretching out the other in an attitude of address. (**Fig. 37**)

Towards the south, there is a sole subject, the reward to Meryetre by the queen is depicted also in the space of the palace and in a symmetrical balance with the representation of Neferhotep reward.^{ccx}

Also, a scene for the royal pair stands perilously on an unguarded platform, instead of being behind a cushioned parapet. We can note that the queen standing a little higher, as if on a footstool. This may also be happening in the next figure from the same tomb. Also, there is a scene for Neferhotep worshipping king Amenhotep I and his mother "*Nofret-iry*", who, after death made tutelary deities of the necropolis, Northeast pillar, south side, tomb of Neferhotep.^{ccxi} (**Fig. 38**)

But from Kheruef tomb (TT. 192) at Asassif, there are some scenes for the queen accompanying the king.^{ccxii} A scene for Amenhotep IV with Teye offering wine to Re Harakhti and Maat on the left, and censuring before Atum and Hathor on the right. (**Figs. 33- 36**)

The lintel of the entrance is divided in two almost symmetrical parts, in each one king Amenhotep IV wears a blue crown, while a large necklace spreads on his chest, in a quite classic style and around his waist fastened is a loincloth with a triangular front, from which hangs a bull tail. He is accompanied by his mother, queen Teye, and makes an offering to a god and a goddess. The queen is clothed a tight-fitting dress fastened at the waist by a long sash. On her head she wears a crown which combines a mortar and two tall feathers, appropriate to god Amun. With her right hand, she waves a Hathoric-sistrum and in her left hand. She holds either an umbel of papyrus or an ankh sign (left side), or the curved scepter of the queens (on the right); this last emblem is similar to the flail normally held by the king .

The reliefs in the tomb contain depictions of Tiye, Amenhotep III (shown as a weak and elderly figure in some decoration),^{ccxiii} and Akhenaten (named as Amenhotep. Hence, its decoration program started late in the last years of Amenhotep III and the earliest phase of the Akhenaten's reign.^{ccxiv}

The royal kiosk, the royal couple, accompanied by the goddess Hathor, is under a richly decorated marquee, surmounted by a frieze of uraei. The structure is supported by delicately slim lotus form and papyri form columns. It should be noted that the queen stands behind the seated king and Hathor.^{ccxv} The king is seated on a cuboid throne, decorated with a vulture with outstretched wings, which enclose him around his waist. The bird probably represents the goddess Nekhbet, who thus spreads her protective wings around him, as she does in sacred buildings. His feet rest on a *heb* festival hieroglyph. He wears a double crown and holds in his hand the insignia of royalty, the crook and flail; here the crook looks like a long cane, different from the traditional heka.

Behind the king and the goddess is queen Teye. The fact that she is standing indicates that she is associated with the ceremony, but doesn't take any intrinsic part. Nevertheless, her presence also confirms the eminent position that the royal wives achieved during the 18th dynasty. She wears a tight fitting dress with two shoulder straps and, like her husband (but not the goddess), she wears sandals on her feet. On the top of her tripartite wig she wears a composite crown, formed from a mortar decorated with uraei, surmounted by two long feathers enclosed by a pair of cows' horns. In her left hand, which

hangs by her side, she holds a small lotus flower; whilst in her right hand, she clutches a symbol of her power to her chest; this is similar to the flail held by her husband.

Also in the portico, west of the court, the deceased with officials are rewarded, with a text of the 30th year, before Amenhotep III, Hathor, and Teye in the kiosk. This is divided into two parts, the upper being occupied entirely by 11 columns of a text relating to the accompanying events.^{ccxvi} This scene is almost totally lost today.

In the portico, west of the court, on the 1st register, there are two scenes; the 1st one is a scene for king Amenhotep III and Teye followed by 16 princesses with sistrum at a ceremony of raising the *Dd* pillar. The 2nd scene depicts king Amenhotep III with an offering before personified *Dd* pillar on stand in kiosk.^{ccxvii}

King Amenhotep III and queen Teye appears in an offering scene where the deceased offers a decorative floral vase and necklaces for them and at the 1st columned hall, on the outer lintel, Amenhotep IV and Teye adore divinities.^{ccxviii} And finally at Dra' Abu el-Naga' Tombs (TT. 255) of Roy, there is a double scene; Horemheb and queen Mutnezemt with king Amenhotep I and queen aAhmosi Nefertere.

3.2.2 Child-king suckling or nursed by goddesses

On (TT. 48) of Amenemhat at Khokha, there are two registers, the 1st register depicts scenes for the King with *ka* offering and measuring cords before Termuthis suckling king as a child and Termuthis as a serpent protecting king. (**Fig. 39**)

Also, from Sheikh Abd el-Qurna tombs, we have two scenes for the child-king suckling or nursed by goddesses. The 1st scene on (TT. 57) of Khaemhat, there is a scene for goddesses Termuthis suckling the king as a child.^{ccxix} The 2nd scene at (TT. 73) of Amenhotep, Saits nursing young Hatshepsut with Amun, and a scene for queen embraced by Amun, while Anukis nursing young Hatshepsut with Amun in a palanquin.^{ccxx}

3.2.3 Royal children with nurses or tutors

These kinds of scenes appeared in Sheikh Abd el-Qurna tomb, for example on (TT. 85) of Amenemheb, he is depicted with a bouquet and [people with flowers] before the wife suckling the prince and also in (TT. 93) of Kenamon, there is a scene for the mother of the tomb nursing the young king holding captives.^{ccxxi} (**Fig. 39**) Also in (TT. 78) of Haremhab, there is a scene for Haremhab with a small princess [Amonemopet] as a royal concubine on his knee,^{ccxxii} and also in the tomb passage of (TT. 63) of Sebek-Hotep, he and his wife are depicted with princess Tiaa on lap.^{ccxxiii} Also, on the exterior part of (TT. 252)^{ccxxiv} of Senimen,^{ccxxv} there are statues of a deceased nursing the small princess Neferure'c and the wife (?) is standing beside him.^{ccxxvi}

Also at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna tomb of Min^{ccxxvii} (TT. 109) from Tuthmosis III reign,^{ccxxviii} there are scenes for him with three rows of relatives offering on braziers on behalf of Tuthmosis III [at temple].^{ccxxix} Also, he is represented teaching a prince Amenhotep to shoot and also the prince is on the lap of deceased.

In an unknown tomb^{ccxxx} (TT. 350) from the 18th dynasty,^{ccxxxi} there is a scene in the hall for the son offering a bouquet of Amun to his wife suckling the prince (Tuthmosis IV).^{ccxxxii} At the end, in (TT. 226) of Heqareshu from the time of Amenhotep III, on a pillar, but removed now, there is a scene for the owner sitting on a chair with a table in front, and holding four royal princes of Amenhotep III on his knee.^{ccxxxiii} (**Fig. 40**)

3.2.4 Royal concubines scenes in the tombs

The royal concubines appear only three times in Sheikh Abd el-Qurna tombs. Firstly, in (TT. 90) of Nebamon from the time of Tuthmosis IV- Amenhotep III, in the hall of the tomb, there is a scene for the [Nebamon and wives] followed by daughter Sagerttau as a royal concubine, and the deceased and

Tiy with daughter Weret offering to daughter Sagerttaui as a royal concubine seated in front of them. The 2nd scene in (TT. 69) of Menna^{ccxxxiv} during Amenhotep III reign, in the hall of the tomb, there is a scene for the owner with daughters as royal concubines holding sistra before the seated deceased.^{ccxxxv} (Fig. 41)

Finally, in (TT. 139) of Pairi^{ccxxxvi} from the time of Amenhotep III,^{ccxxxvii} on the left thickness of the tomb hall, there is a scene of the deceased followed by a family (including a girl as a royal 'concubine') pouring ointment on offerings.^{ccxxxviii}

Conclusion

	Tomb owner	Tomb place	King Name	TT.	Place of Scene
The Royal family scene in the Middle Kingdom private tombs					
Royal family scene	Intefiqer	Sheikh Abd el-Qurna	Sesostris I	60	Passage (too lost)
List of the Royal Family scenes in the 18th dynasty private tombs at Thebes					
Scenes of the King with the deceased before him					
King receives gifts	Amenhotep	Sheikh Abd el-Qurna	Hatshepsut	73	Hall
	Suemnut	Sheikh Abd el-Qurna	Amenhotep II	92	
	Kenamon			93	
	Sennefer			96	
	Sebek-Hotep			Tuthmosis IV	
	Amenhotep-Si-se		75		
	Thenuna		76		
	Ptahemhat		77		
	Hegareshu		Khokha	Amenhotep III	
	Userhat	47			
	Amenemhat	Sheikh Abd el-Qurna	Thutmose III		
	Anen			120	
	Amenemhat	Khokha	Amenhotep III	53	
	Amenemhat, also called Surer	Sheikh Abd el-Qurna		48	
	Hegareshu			226	
	Khaemhat	Khokha	Amenhotep III	57	
Kheruef	El-Assasif	Amenhotep III/ Amenhotep IV		192	
	Menkheperaseneb		Tuthmosis III	86	Kiosk
	Amunedjeh or Mery			84	Hall
	Amenmose		Tuthmosis III to Amenhotep II	42	

	Tomb owner	Tomb place	King Name	TT.	Place of Scene	
King receives foreigners and tribute	Thanuny	Sheikh Abd el-Qurna	Tuthmosis IV	74	Pillar	
	Amenemheb		Tuthmosis III to Amenhotep II	85		
	Haremhab		Tuthmosis III to Amenhotep III	78		Hall
	Amenmose		Amenhotep III	89	Pillar of the hall	
	Nebamon		Tuthmosis IV to Amenhotep III	90	Hall	
	unknown person		Tuthmosis IV to Amenhotep III	91		
	unknown person	Tuthmosis III to Amenhotep II	143			
	Penhet	Dra' Abu el-Naga'	Tuthmosis IV to Amenhotep II	239		
	Amenhotep		Amenhotep IV to Tutankhamen	40		
King receives produce or reports on crops	Thanuro	Sheikh Abd el-Qurnah		101	Head in Berlin Museum "14442" replaced by cast) in the kiosk	
	Paser		Amenhotep II	367		
	Menkheperaseneb		Tuthmosis III	86	Head in Berlin museum "14503" replaced by cast	
	Khaemhat		Amenhotep III	57		
	Parnefer		Khokha	Amenhotep IV	188	Hall
			Kenamon	Sheikh Abd el-Qurna	Amenhotep II	93
Amenhotep-Si-se		Thutmosis IV	75		Hall	
Khaemhat		Amenhotep	57		2 nd hall	

	Tomb owner	Tomb place	King Name	TT.	Place of Scene	
King rewards or appointents			III			
	Raames		Amenhotep IV	55	Hall	
	Neferhotep		Horemheb	50		
	Parennefer	Khokha	Amenhotep IV	188		
	Neferhotep		Tutankhamen, Aye and Horemheb	49		
		Kheruef	El-Asassif	Amenhotep III	192	Court
King appointments commissions, receiving of reports	Senneferi	Sheikh Abd el-Qurna	Tuthmosis III	99	Hall	
	Useramun			131		
	Rekhmire			100		
	Kenamon		Amenhotep II	93		
	Nebamon		Tuthmosis IV	90		
	Amenhotep	Qurnet Mura'i	Tutankhamen	40		
King receives a bouquet of god Amun	Djehuty	Sheikh Abd el-Qurna	Hatshepsut to Tuthmosis III	110	Hall	
	Neferronpet		Amenhotep II	43		
	Userhat			56		
	Paser		367			
	Hekernehch			64		
	Haremhab		Tuthmosis IV	78		
	Unknown tomb		Tuthmosis IV to Amenhotep III(?)	116		
	Nakht	Dra' Abu el-Naga'	Tuthmosis III	161	Entrance of the shrine, left of the doorway	
	Nakht				Right hand side from the doorway of the tomb	
	Kenamon		Amenhotep III	162	Hall	
	Mentiywy	Khokha	Tuthmosis III-Amenhotep II	172		
	Parennefer		Amenhotep IV	188		
		Menkheperaseneb		Thutmose III		86
		Re (R', Ray)		Amenhotep II	72	
Pehsukher			Tuthmosis III to Amenhotep II	88		

	Tomb owner	Tomb place	King Name	TT.	Place of Scene
	Raames	Sheikh Abd el-Qurna	Amenhotep III-Akhenaten	55	
	Thanuny			74	
	Amenhotep-si-se		Thutmosis IV	75	
	Nebamon		Tuthmosis IV-Amenhotep III	90	
The royal family scenes in Theban private tombs					
Queen accompanies the king	Amenemhat	Sheikh Abd el-Qurna	Tuthmosis III	53	Hall
	Duaunehh		Hatshepsut	125	
	Re		Amenhotep II	72	
	Thenuna		Tuthmosis IV	76	
	Raames		Akhenaten	55	
	Heqareshu			226	
	Userhat	El-Assasif	Amenhotep III	47	
	Parennefer	Khokha	Akhenaten	188	Courtyard façade
	Neferhotep		Ay	49	Hall
	Kheruef	El-Assasif	Amenhotep III	192	Portico
Roy	Dra' Abu el-Naga'	Late 18 th Dynasty	255	Hall	
Child-king suckling or nursed by goddesses	Amenemhat	Khokha		48	2 nd hall
	Khaemhat		Amenhotep III	57	
	Amenhotep		Hatshepsut	73	
Royal children with nurses or tutors	Amenemheb	Sheikh Abd el-Qurna	Thutmose III-Amenhotep II	85	Hall
	Kenamon		Amenhotep II	93	
	Haremhab		Thutmose III-Amenhotep III	78	
	Sebek-Hotep		Thutmosis IV	63	
	Senimen		Hatshepsut	252	exterior part
	Min		Tuthmosis III	109	Hall
	Unknown person		Tuthmosis IV	350	
	Heqareshu		Amenhotep III	226	Pillar
Royal concubines scenes on the tombs	Nebamon		Tuthmosis IV-Amenhotep III	90	Hall
	Menna			69	
				139	

	Tomb owner	Tomb place	King Name	TT.	Place of Scene
	Pairi		Amenhotep III		

Finally, the 1st appearance of the royal family scene was depicted in the passage of the tomb of Intefiqer (12th dynasty, Middle Kingdom, Sheikh Abd el-Qurna), but during the New Kingdom period, this kind of scenes appeared on the private tombs on the hall, passage, court and sometime pillars of the tombs.

First of all, the scene of the king only while he is receiving gifts before the owner of the tomb was depicted on the hall of the tombs at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna TT. (73, 92, 93, 96, 63, 75, 76, 77, 226, 120, 53, 57), and Khokha TT. (47, 48), and at El-Assasif TT. (192).

The king is represented receiving foreigners and tributes in the hall of the tombs at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna tombs TT. (86, 84, 42, 74, 78, 90, 91, 85 “pillar”, 89 “pillar”), and also in the hall of the tombs at Dra’ Abu el-Naga like TT. (143, 239), and finally at Qurnet Mura’i on “TT. 40”.

The king while he is recovering produce or reports on crops was depicted in the hall of the tombs at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna tombs TT. (101, 367, 86, 57), and at Khokha tomb TT. (188).

The scenes of the king rewarding or appointing is also depicted in the hall of the tombs at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna TT. (93, 75, 57, 55, 50), and at Khokha tomb TT. (188, 49), while at “El-Assasif” tombs TT. (192) he is depicted at the court of the tomb.

The king appointing commissions, receiveing reports is depicted at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna TT. (99, 131, 100, 93, 90), and at “Qurnet Mura’i” TT. (40).

On the other hand, the scenes of the king receiving a bouquet of god Amun appear many times in the hall of the tombs at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna TT. (110, 43, 56, 367, 64, 78, 116, 86, 72, 88, 55, 74, 75, 90), and in the hall also at Dra’ Abu el-Naga tombs TT. (161, 162), and Khokha tomb TT. (172, 188).

The royal family scenes in Theban private tombs are also represented. The most famous scenes are for the Queens accompanying kings at hall of Sheikh Abd el-Qurna tombs TT. (53, 125, 72, 76, 55, 226), and at El-Assasif tomb hall TT. (47, 192), and also at Khokha tomb TT. (188, 49), and finally at Dra’ Abu el-Naga TT. (255).

The scene of the child-king suckling or nursed by goddesses appears at the hall of Sheikh Abd el-Qurna tombs TT. (57, 73), and at Khokha TT. (48).

Also the scenes of the royal children with nurses or tutors are represented in the hall of the tombs at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna TT. (85, 93, 78, 109, 350) and in the passage of tombs like TT (63) and also in the exterior part of TT. (252) and on the pillar of TT. (226).

The royal concubines’ scenes in the tombs appear only in the hall of Sheikh Abd el-Qurna tombs TT. (90, 69, 139).

Figures:

Fig (1): King Sesostris I inside his kiosk, south wall (TT. 60), Davies, Norman de Garis, *The Tomb of Antefoker, Vizier of Sesostris I and of His Wife, Senet* (No. 60), TTS, 2, London: EES, 1920, p. 18, pl. xvi.

Fig (2): Hatshepsut kneels between Sekhmet and Amun (TT. 73), Säve-Söderbergh, T., *Four Eighteenth Dynasty Tombs, Private Tombs at Thebes*, 1, Oxford, 1957, pl. iii

Fig (3): King Tuthmosis IV with the ka on the throne with nine bows on the base (TT. 63), Dziobek, E., and Abdel Raziq, M., *Das Grab des Sobekhotep, Theban Nr 63, AV, 71*, Mainz: von Zabern, 1990, pl. 33.

Fig (4): Deceased offers a floral vase to Tuthmosis IV on the throne with captives on the base (TT. 63), Dziobek, E., and Abdel Raziq, M., *Das Grab des Sobekhotep, Theban Nr 63, AV, 71*, Mainz: von Zabern, 1990, pl. 34.

Fig (5): Depiction of Tuthmosis IV (TT. 63), Dziobek, E., and Abdel Raziq, M., *Das Grab des Sobekhotep, Theban Nr 63, AV, 71*, Mainz: von Zabern, 1990, pl. 35.

Fig (6): Royal gifts to Amun temple "Karnak temple", south wall, west side (TT. 75), Davies, Nina de Garis, *The tombs of Two Officials of Thutmose the Fourth: (nos. 75 and 90)*, London: Egypt Exploration Society, 1923, pl. xiv

Fig (7): A deceased is rewarded in front of the king, Tomb of Amenhotep-Sise, Sheik abd el-Quanah (TT. 75), Davies, Nina de Garis, *The tombs of Two Officials of Thutmose the Fourth: (nos. 75 and 90)*, London: Egypt Exploration Society, 1923, pl. xii

Fig (8): King Amenhotep III and queen Mutemwia in a kiosk (TT. 226), Habachi, L., *Tomb No, 226 of the Theban Necropolis and its Unknown Owner*, In, Fs Schott, 1968, p. 63, fig. 2a

Fig (9): The head of queen Teye, Royal Museums, Art and History, Brussels.

Fig (10): A deceased before Amenhotep III in a kiosk, Säve-Söderbergh, T., *Four Eighteenth Dynasty Tombs*, Oxford, 1957, pl. xxx

Fig (11): King Tuthmosis IV (TT. 78), Annelies, B., and Brack, A., *Das Grab des Haremhab, Theben Nr. 78, AV, 35*, Mainz, 1980, pl. 86.

Fig (12): King Amenhotep III and Hathor are seated beside him (TT. 89), Brock, L. P., and Shaw, R. L., *A Preliminary Report on the Tomb of Amenmose*, JARCE, 34, 1997, fig. 5.

Fig (13): King Tuthmosis III in the kiosk (TT. 89), Brock, L. P., and Shaw, R. L., *A Preliminary Report on the Tomb of Amenmose*, JARCE, 34, 1997, fig. 4, <http://www.schott.uni-trier.de/schott.php?ac=e&id=1> photo. 6815

Fig (14): Royal concubine (TT. 90), Davies, N. de Garis, *The Tombs of Two Officials of Tuthmosis the Fourth* (nos. 75 and 90), TTS, 3, London: EES, 1923, pl. xxii, <http://www.schott.uni-trier.de/schott.php?ac=e&id=1> photo. 6815

Fig (15): Chariot and [king], south wall (TT. 90), Davies, N. de Garis, *The Tombs of Two Officials of Tuthmosis the Fourth* (nos. 75 and 90), TTS, 3, London: EES, 1923, pl. xxiv

Fig (16): The king with the deceased (holding a boat standard and a papyrus bouquet and preceded by two fan bearers (TT. 90), Davies, N. de Garis, *The Tombs of Two Officials of Tuthmosis the Fourth* (nos. 75 and 90), TTS, 3, London: EES, 1923, pl. xxviii

Fig (17): The King spearing a lion, seated, and on a stool drawing a bow (TT. 143), Baud, M., *Les Dessins Ébauchés de la Necropole Thebaine (au temps du nouvel empire)*, MIFAO, 63, 1935, fig. 77.

Fig (18): Nubian tribute, Qurnet Mura'i (TT. 40).

Fig (19): The owner of the tomb offers precious stones to King Tutankhamen, followed by two chiefs of upper Retenu and Syrians with tribute, part of the west wall, north side (TT. 40), Davies, Nina M. de Garis and Gardiner. A., *The Tomb of Huy, Viceroy of Nubia in the Reign of Tut'ankhamun* (no. 40), TTS, 4, London: EES, 1926, pl. xix.

Fig (20): King Amenhotep II seated in a kiosk and in front of him the owner of the tomb with his wife and daughter (TT. 367), Fakhry, A., *Tomb of Paser* (No. 367 at Thebes), ASAE, 43, 1943, pl. xvii.

Fig (21): Fragment of the tomb relief of king Amenhotep III. New Kingdom, 18th dynasty (TT. 57), Berlin, Ägyptisches Museum, 14442, Pijoan, Summa Artis fig. 344; Führer (1961), Abb. 33.

Fig (22): The deceased before Amenhotep III in his kiosk (TT. 57), L. D, III, 79 (c).

Fig (23): The deceased is rewarded by king Amenhotep III (TT. 57), L. D, III, 78 (b).

Fig (24): May before Horemheb, and Neferhotep rewarded (TT. 50).

Fig (25): The owner of the tomb offering a bouquet to [Hatshepsut] (TT. 110), Davies, Norman de Garis, *Tehuti: Owner of Tomb 110 at Thebes*, Fs Griffith, 1932, pp. 272- 290, pl. 41.

Fig (26): The owner of the tomb with a bouquet before king Tuthmosis III and Amenhotep II in a kiosk (TT. 43), Helck, W., *Das thebanische Grab 43*, MDAIK, 17, 1961, pp. 99- 110, fig. 3

Fig (27): king Tuthmosis III and Amenhotep II (TT. 43), Helck, W., *Das thebanische Grab 43*, MDAIK, 17, 1961, pp. 99- 110, fig. 2.

Fig (28): A king in a kiosk (TT. 43).

Fig (29): King Amenhotep II is in his kiosk receiving a bouquet and fruit from the owner of the tomb (TT. 56), Beinlich-Seeber, Ch. and Shedid, A., *Das Grab des Userhat (TT 56)*, AV, 50, 1987, pl. 4

Fig (30): King Amenhotep II is in his kiosk (TT. 56).

Fig (31): Nakht offers bouquet to Tuthmosis III.

Fig (32): The deceased offers a bouquet to Amenhotep I, (TT. 161).

Fig (33) King Amenhotep IV accompanied with his mother, queen Teye makes an offering to a god and a goddess (TT. 192), *The Epigraphic Survey, The Tomb of Kheruef: Theban Tomb 192. The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago*, OIP 102, 1980, pl. 9

Fig (34) West portico, north of the doorway, Fakhry, A., *A Note on the Tomb of Kheruef at Thebes*, ASAE, 42, 1943, pl. xxxix

Fig (35) Amenhotep III and Tiy, behind him.

Fig (36) King Amenhotep III erecting the Dd pillar accompanied by queen Teye with princesses, *The Epigraphic Survey, The Tomb of Kheruef: Theban Tomb 192. The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago*, OIP 102, 1980, pl. 57

Fig (37): King Amenhotep IV and queen Nefertiti (TT. 55)

Fig (38): King Ay and his queen standing behind the cushioned parapet of the palace window. He addresses the official who presents Neferhotep to him, West wall, South side (TT. 49), Davies, N. De, *The Tomb of Neferhotep at Thebes, I*, 1933, pl. IX

Fig (39): Neferhotep worships king Amenhotep I and his mother "Nofret-iry", who after death made tutelary deities of the necropolis, Northeast pillar, south side, tomb of Neferhotep, Davies, N. De, *The Tomb of Nefer-hotep at Thebes, I*, 1933, pl. LI.

Fig (40): Goddesses Termuthis suckling king as child and Termuthis as serpent protecting king, 1st hall, south end wall, right part (TT. 48), Säve-Söderbergh, T., *Four Eighteenth Dynasty Tombs*, Oxford, 1957, pl. xlii

Fig (41): mother nursing young king holding captives (TT. 93), L. D, III, 63 (c).

Fig (42): Heqareshu with four royal children of Amenhotep III on his knees (TT. 226), Habachi, L., Tomb No, 226 of the Theban Necropolis and its Unknown Owner, In, Fs Schott, 1968, p. 64, fig. 3

Fig (43) Daughters as concubines, http://www.griffith.ox.ac.uk/gri/gif-files/Davies_10_26_10.jpg 25/ 7/ 2013

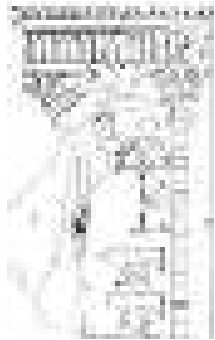


Fig (1): King Sesostris I inside his kiosk, (TT. 60)

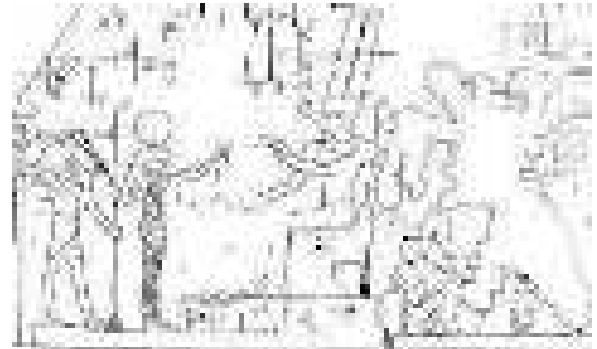


Fig (2): Hatshepsut between Sekhmet and Amun (TT. 73)

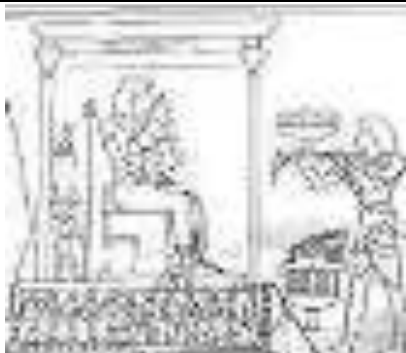


Fig (3): King Tuthmosis IV with the ka, (TT. 63)



Fig (4): Deceased offers a floral vase to Tuthmosis IV, (TT. 63)

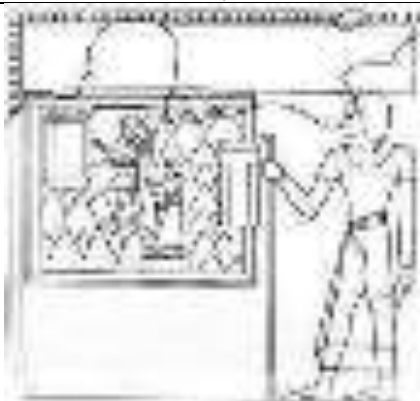


Fig (5): Depiction of Tuthmosis IV (TT. 63)

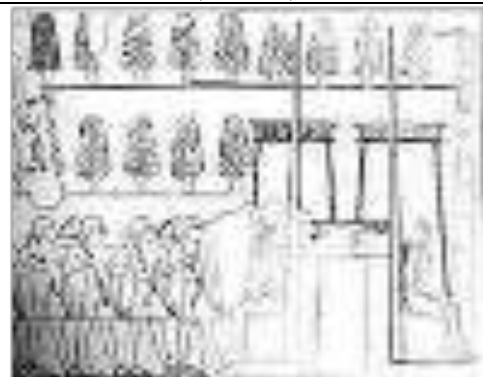


Fig (6): Royal gifts to Amun temple "Karnak", (TT. 75)

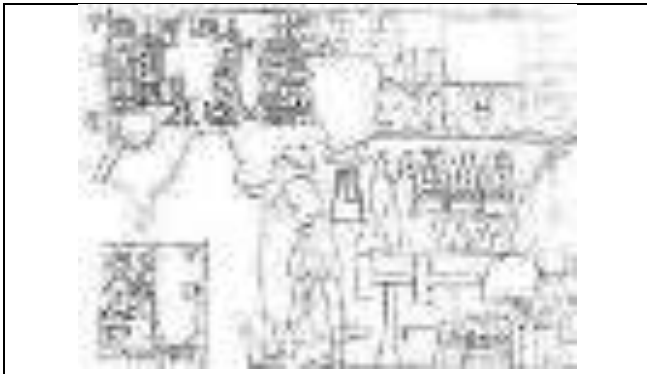


Fig (7): A deceased rewarded in front of the king, (TT. 75)



Fig (8): King Amenhotep III and queen Mutemwia, (TT. 226)



Fig (9): Head of queen Teye, Royal Museums.



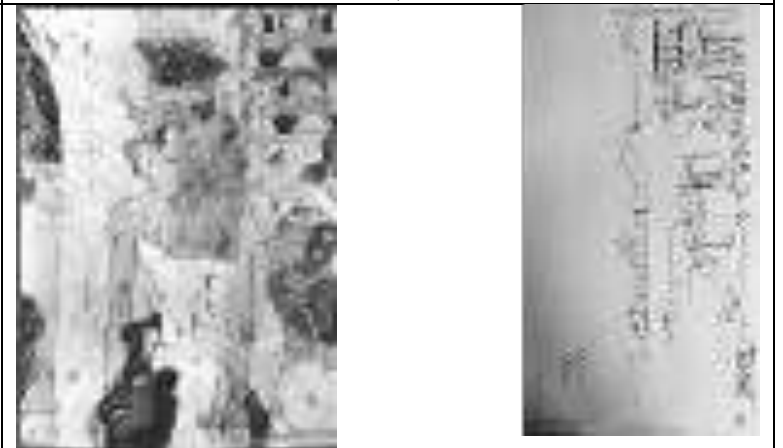
Fig (10): A deceased before Amenhotep III in a kiosk



Fig (11): King Tuthmosis IV (TT. 78)



Fig (12): King Amenhotep III and Hathor is seated beside him (TT. 89)









<p>Fig (13): King Tuthmosis III in the kiosk (TT. 89)</p>	<p>Fig (14): Royal concubine (TT. 90)</p>
	
<p>Fig (15): Chariot and [king], south wall (TT. 90)</p>	<p>Fig (16): The king with deceased (TT. 90)</p>
	
<p>Fig (17): King spearing a lion, seated, and on a stool drawing a bow (TT. 143)</p>	
	
<p>Fig (18): Nubian tribute, Qurnet Mura'i (TT. 40)</p>	
	
<p>Fig (19): Owner of the tomb offers precious stones to King Tutankhamen, (TT. 40)</p>	



Fig (20): King Amenhotep II seated in kiosk, (TT. 367)



Fig (21): Fragment of the tomb relief of king Amenhotep III. (TT. 57)



Fig (22): Deceased before Amenhotep III (TT. 57)



Fig (23): Deceased rewarded by Amenhotep III (TT. 57)



Fig (24): May before Horemheb, and Neferhotep rewarded (TT. 50)



Fig (25): Deceased offering bouquet to [Hatshepsut] (TT. 110)



Fig (26): Owner of the tomb with bouquet before king Tuthmosis III and Amenhotep II in kiosk (TT. 43)

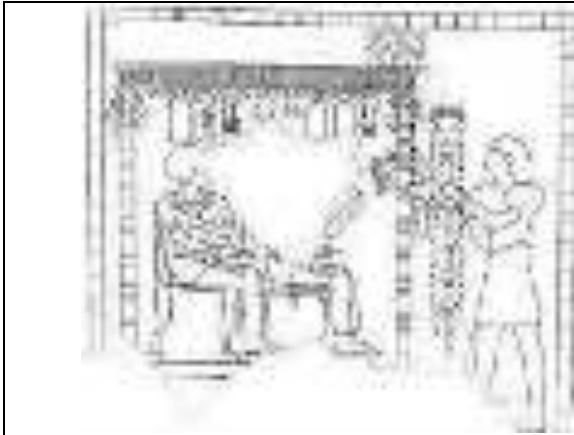


Fig (27): king Tuthmosis III and Amenhotep II (TT. 43)



Fig (28): A king in kiosk (TT. 43)



Fig (29): King Amenhotep II is in his kiosk (TT. 56)

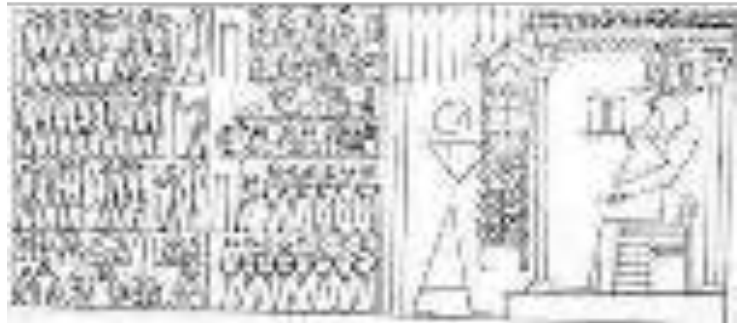


Fig (30): King Amenhotep II is in his kiosk (TT. 56)



Fig (31): Nakht offers bouquet to Tuthmosis III.



Fig (32): Deceased offers bouquet to Amenhotep I, (TT. 161)





Fig (33) King Amenhotep IV accompanied with his mother, queen Teye (TT. 192)



Fig (34) West portico, north of the doorway



Fig (35) Amenhotep III and Tiy, behind him.



Fig (36) King Amenhotep III erecting the Dd pillar accompanied by queen Teye with princesses



Fig (37): King Amenhotep IV and queen Nefertiti (TT. 55)



Fig (38): King Ay and his queen. (TT. 49)

Fig (39): Neferhotep worships king Amenhotep I and his mother "Nofret-iry"

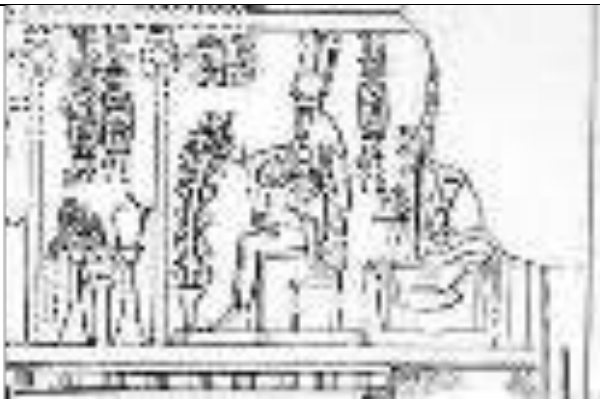
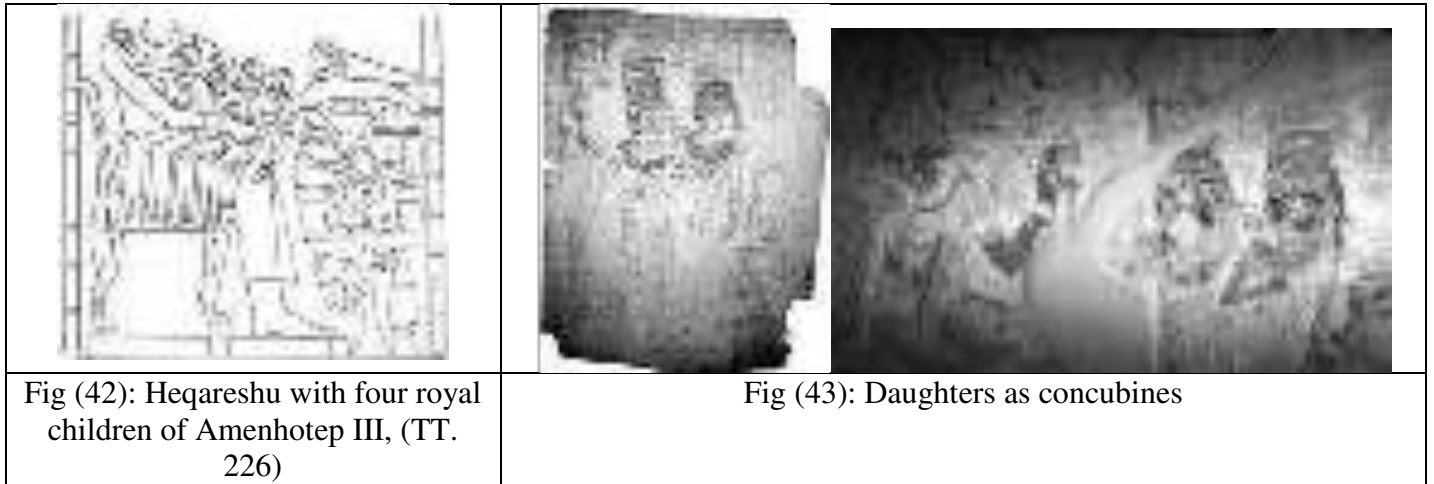


Fig (40): Goddesses Termuthis suckling king, (TT. 48)

Fig (41): Mother nursing young king holding captives (TT. 93)



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^{xli} Name lost but perhaps this is the owner name. He was an overseer of the King's tutors during the reign of Tuthmosis IV, and a royal scribe, and overseer of nurses of the king Amenhotep III. Heqareshu is shown with a prince named Tuthmosis-Kakau (the future Tuthmosis IV) on his lap. He is given the title Tutor of the king's eldest son Tuthmosis-Kha'kha'w. Davies had suggested that Heqareshu was a tutor to the sons of Amenhotep III, but Newberry shows that these princes are sons of Tuthmosis IV.

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

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^{lv} P. M, I, p. 88 (4).

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^{lvii} Habachi, L., *Clearance of the Tomb of Kheruef at Thebes (1957- 1958)*, ASAE, 55, 1958, p. 325; Wasmuth, M., *Innovation und Extravaganzen: Ein Beitrag zur Architektur des Thebanischen Beamtengräber der 18. Dynastie*, BAR International Series, 1165, Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, 2003, p. 120; Kampp, F., *Die Thebanische Nekropole, Zum Wandel des Grabgedankens von der XVIII. bis zur XX. Dynastie*, Theben, 13, vol. 1, Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein, 1996, pp. 480- 483, fig. 376.

^{lviii} The name Kheruef  wasn't the birth. This was  Naa (or Naai, meaning "smooth"), the name which appears five times in the tomb. His father was called  Siked (Nebked), Fakhry, A., *A Note on the Tomb of Kheruef at Thebes*, ASAE, 42, 1943, pp. 457, pls. XXXIX- LII; He was the scribe of the army of the sovereign of the two lands, a prestigious post, while his mother was named  Ruiu, and carried the titles of royal ornament, chantress of Isis, the God's mother", as well as "chantress of Amun", See, P. M, I, p. 300; Berlandini, J., *La Statue Thébaine de Kherouef et son invocation à Nout*, BdE, 106/1, 1993, pp. 389- 406.

^{lix} P. M, I, p. 192 (8).

^{lx} Dorman, P., *Two Tombs and One Owner*, In, *Thebanische Beamtennekropolen: Neue Perspektiven archäologischen Forschung*, Assmann, J., Dziobek, E., Guksch, H., and Kampp, F., (eds), SAGA, 12, Heidelberg, 1995, pp. 141- 154.

^{lxi} He is also owner of tomb (TT. 112), P. M, I, pp. 229- 230; He was the high priest of Amun, superintendent of the gold and silver treasuries, and chief of the overseers of craftsmen

- ^{lxii} P. M, I, p. 175 (2)
- ^{lxiii} *Ibid*, p. 177 (8)
- ^{lxiv} Davies, Nina de Garis and Norman de Garis Davies, The Tombs of Menkheperasonb, Amenmose, and Another (nos. 86, 112, 42, 226), TTS, 5, London: EES, 1933, pls.iii- vii; Engelmann von Carnap, B., Die Struktur des thebanischen Beamtenfriedhofs in der ersten Hälfte der 18. Dynastie: Analyse von Position, Grissgestaltung und Bildprogramm der Gräber, ADAIK, Agyptologische Reihe, 15, Berlin, 1999. pp. 124- 131, pl. 35.
- ^{lxv} He also known as Mery and he was 1st herald of the king, and overseer of the gate palace; P. M, I, p. 167- 168 (5, 9).
- ^{lxvi} Davies. N. M., Society of Nubians in the Tomb of Amunedjeh, JEA, 28, 1942, pp. 50- 52, pl. v.
- ^{lxvii} Davies N. M., and Davies, N. de G., Society of Syrians in the Tomb of Amunedjeh, JEA, 27, 1941, pp. 96- 98, pl. xiii.
- ^{lxviii} El-Bialy, M., Récéntes Recherches Effectuées dans la Tombe No 42 de la Vallée des Rois. Memnonia, 10, 1999, pp. 161- 178; Kampp, F., Die Thebanische Nekropole, Zum Wandel des Grabgedankens von der XVIII. bis zur XX. Dynastie, Theben, 13, vol. 1, 1996, pp. 237- 239, figs. 135- 136.
- ^{lxix} He was captain of troops, Eye of the King in Retenu, P. M, I, p. 82.
- ^{lxx} P. M, I, p. 82 (5); Davies, Nina de Garis and Davies, Norman de Garis, The Tombs of Menkheperasonb, Amenmose, and Another (nos. 86, 112, 42, 226), TTS, 5, London: EES, 1933, pp. 28- 29, pls. xxxiii- xxxv.
- ^{lxxi} The tribute is said to have taken place in the land of *Negau*, which was located in modern day Lebanon. The fortress is shown as being located within a dense pine forest. In several scenes men are shown bringing vases, minerals, armament, horses, chariots and bulls. In one of the registers women are shown leading children by the hand. Amenmose also named Amenhotep II in his tomb indicating that he lived into the reign of Tuthmosis III's son and successor, *See*, O'Connor, D., and Eric H., Thutmose III: A New Biography, University of Michigan Press, 2006, pp. 105, 304, 384, 386, 401.
- ^{lxxii} P. M, I, p. 83 (11)
- ^{lxxiii} Brack, A., and Brack, A., Das Grab des Tjanuni, Theben Nr. 74, AV, 19, Mainz, 1977; Brack, A., and Brack, A., Vorbericht über Arbeiten im Grab des Tjanuni (PM 74), 1973/74, MDAIK, 31, 1975, pp. 15- 26.
- ^{lxxiv} P. M, I, p. 145 (6)
- ^{lxxv} *Ibid*, p. 146 (11); Brack, A., and Brack, A., Das Grab des Tjanuni, Theben Nr. 74, AV, 19, Mainz, 1977, p. 39, scene, 13, pl. 28 (b).
- ^{lxxvi} He was Lieutenant commander of soldiers during the 18th dynasty. He called "Mahu", commander of soldiers. His wife called as Baki (Chief royal nurse), while his mother known as "Tetires".
- ^{lxxvii} Eisermann, S., Die Gräber des Imenemhet und des Pehsucher-Vorbild und Kopie?, *In*, Thebanische Beamtennekropolen: Neue Perspektiven archäologischen Forschung, SAGA, 12, Assmann, J., Dziobek, E., Guksch, H., and Kampp, F., (eds), Heidelberg, 1995, pp. 65- 80; Gardiner, A. and Weigall, A., A Topographical Catalogue of the Private Tombs of Thebes, London: Quaritch, 1913, pp. 24- 25; Gnirs, A., Grothe E., and Heike Guksch, H., Zweiter Vorbericht über die Aufnahme und Publikation von Gräbern der 18. Dynastie der thebanischen Beamtennekropole, MDAIK, 53, 1997, pp. 57- 83.
- ^{lxxviii} P. M, I, p. 171 (9)
- ^{lxxix} *Ibid*, p. 172 (16)
- ^{lxxx} *Ibid*, p. 172 (17)
- ^{lxxxi} *Ibid*, p. 173 (B)
- ^{lxxxii} P. M, I, p. 173 (C)
- ^{lxxxiii} He was the royal scribe, superintendent of the sacred cattle, and captain of Archer's scribe of recruits during the 18th dynasty, P. M, I, p. 153.
- ^{lxxxiv} Annelies, B., and Brack, A., Das Grab des Haremhab, Theben Nr. 78, AV, 35, Mainz, 1980; Saleh, M., Das Totenbuch in den thebanischen Beamtengräbern des Neuen Reiches, AV, 46, 1984, p. 64, pl. 74.
- ^{lxxxv} P. M, I, p. 152 (4).
- ^{lxxxvi} Nina M. Davies and N. de G. Davies, The Tomb of Amenmosē (No. 89) at Thebes, JEA, 26, 1941, pp. 131-136.
- ^{lxxxvii} He was steward in the southern city 'Thebes', P. M, I, p. 181.
- ^{lxxxviii} It is done in the style of Amenhotep III, *See*, Brock, L. P., and Shaw, R. L., A Preliminary Report on the Tomb of Amenmose, JARCE, 34, 1997, p. 174, fig. 5.
- ^{lxxxix} P. M, I, p. 182 (15); Brock, L. P., Art, Industry and the Aegeans in the Tomb of Amenmose, Aeg. Lev, 10, 2000, pp. 129- 137; we have to note that Hathor had special associations with Tuthmosis III; in some instances her name has been included in his titular (beloved of Hathor, lady of the Turquoise), *See*, Gardiner, A., Peet, T. E., The Inscriptions of Sinai, I, London, 1917, p. 196, pl. lxiv; and also queen Teye 'wife of amenhotep III' was often depicted as Hathor, *See*, Aldred, C., Akhenaten, King of Egypt, London, 1988, p. 149; so maybe we have a dual depiction here.
- ^{xc} P. M, I, p. 183 (B); Brock, L. P., and Shaw, R. L., A Preliminary Report on the Tomb of Amenmose, JARCE, 34, 1997, p. 174, fig. 4.
- ^{xci} Manniche, L., The Tombs of the Nobles at Luxor, Cairo, 1983, p. 32.
- ^{xcii} Davies, Nina M. and N. de G. Davies, The Tomb of Amenmosē (No. 89) at Thebes, JEA, 26, 1941, p. 132, note (1).

- ^{xciii} It seems dubious, although certainly possible, in light of the inclusion of Amenhotep III (some 35 years separate those two reigns).
- ^{xciv} He was captain of troops of police on the west of Thebes, standard-bearer of the royal Braque, beloved of Amun.
- ^{xcv} P. M, I, p. 183 (1); Davies, N. de Garis., The Tombs of Two Officials of Tuthmosis the Fourth (nos. 75 and 90), TTS, 3, London: EES, 1923, pl. xxii.
- ^{xcvi} P. M, I, p. 183 (3); Davies, N. de Garis, The Tombs of Two Officials of Tuthmosis the Fourth, 1923, pl. xxiv
- ^{xcvii} P. M, I, p. 184 (4).
- ^{xcviii} *Ibid*, p. 185 (9).
- ^{xcix} He was captain of troops, and overseer of cavalry.
- ^c P. M, I, p. 185 (3)
- ^{ci} *Ibid*, p. 187 (5)
- ^{cii} Davies, N. de Garis. The Work of the Graphic Branch of the Expedition. MMAEE, 2, 1935, pp. 51ff; Kampp, F., Die thebanischen Nekropole: Zum Wandel des Grabgedankens von der XVIII. bis zur XX. Dynastie, Theben, 13, vol. 1, Mainz am Rhein: Verlag Phillip von Zabern, 1966. pp. 428- 429, fig. 321.
- ^{ciii} Baud, M., Les Dessins Ébauchés de la Necropole Thebaine (au temps du nouvel empire), MIFAO, 63, 1935, fig. 77.
- ^{civ} P. M, I, p. 255 (5, 6)
- ^{cv} He was overseer for all the northern lands; P. M, I, p. 330 (2- 3)
- ^{cvi} Amenhotep "or Huy" was King's son of Kush, governor of the south lands, P. M, I, p. 75; George A. Reisner, G. A., The Viceroys of Ethiopia, JEA, 6, No. 1, 1920, pp. 73- 88.
- ^{cvii} Gardiner, A. and Weigall, A., A Topographical Catalogue of the Private Tombs of Thebes. London: Quaritch, 1913, pp. 170- 172; Kampp, F., Die Thebanische Nekropole, Zum Wandel des Grabgedankens von der XVIII. bis zur XX. Dynastie, Theben, 13, vol. 1, 1996, pp. 233- 235, fig. 133.
- ^{cviii} P. M, I, p. 76 (7); Davies, Nina M. de Garis and Gardiner. A., The Tomb of Huy, Viceroy of Nubia in the Reign of Tut'ankhamun (no. 40), TTS, 4, London: EES, 1926, pp. 21- 23, pls. xxii, xxiii [right], xxiv- xxvi, xxxiv [top and middle].
- ^{cix} P. M, I, p. 76 (8); Davies, Nina M. de Garis and Gardiner. A., The Tomb of Huy, p. 10, pl. iv
- ^{cx} P. M, I, p. 77 (11); Davies, Nina M. de Garis and Gardiner. A., The Tomb of Hu, pp. 28- 30, pls. xix, xx, xxi.
- ^{cxii} He was cupbearer (royal butler clean hands) of the King, P. M, I, p. 214.
- ^{cxii} MacKay, E., Report of the Excavations and Other Work Carried out in the Necropolis of Thebes, ASAE, 14, 1914, p. 91.
- ^{cxiii} P. M, I, p. 215 (5).
- ^{cxiv} *Ibid*, p. 215 (7).
- ^{cxv} He was head of the bowmen, child of the royal nursery, and companion of his majesty, P. M, I, p. 430
- ^{cxvi} P. M, I, p. 431 (5); Fakhry, A., Tomb of Paser (No. 367 at Thebes), ASAE, 43, 1943, pp. 389- 414.
- ^{cxvii} He was the royal scribe, overseer of royal granaries of upper and Lower Egypt during the reign of king Amenhotep III. There is a stela from this tomb, its style in general attested in the luxurious time of Amenhotep III, *See*, Sadek, Abdel-Aziz. A Stela of Purification from the Tomb of Kha'emhat at Thebes, MDAIK, 29, 1973, pp. 63- 70.
- ^{cxviii} Assmann, J., Sonnenhymnen in Thebanischen Gräbern, Theben, 1, Mainz, 1983; Kampp, F., Die Thebanische Nekropole, Zum Wandel des Grabgedankens von der XVIII. bis zur XX. Dynastie, Theben, 13, vol. 1, Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein, 1996. pp. 267- 269, fig. 156; Mond, R., Report of Work in the Necropolis of Thebes during the Winter of 1903-1904, ASAE, 6, 1905, pp. 67- 69.
- ^{cxix} Pino, C., The Market Scene in the Tomb of Khaemhat (TT 57), JEA, 91, 2005, p. 95.
- ^{cxx} P. M, I, p. 115 (11).
- ^{cxxi} *Ibid*, p. 116 (15).
- ^{cxxii} He was Amenhotep IV's close advisor before he came to the throne, and in later times served as his royal butler, an office which brought him into intimate contact with the king. He had many titles like "The King's cup bearer", "washer of the King's hands", "chief craftsman", and "overseer of all the works in the mansion of Aten". He was probably responsible for a great new shrine which was to be built at Karnak. He was instrumental in imposing the "Amarna style" in architecture, Rice, M., Who's Who in Ancient Egypt, Rout-ledge 2001, p. 146
- ^{cxxiii} P. M, I, pp. 293- 295; Kampp, F., Die Thebanische Nekropole, Zum Wandel des Grabgedankens von der XVIII. bis zur XX. Dynastie, Theban, 13, vol. 1, 1996, pp. 475- 478, figs. 371-374; Redford, S., Preliminary Report on The Akhenaten Temple Project's On-going Work in the Tomb of Parennefer (TT 188), ASAE, 75, 1999- 2000, pp. 245- 256.
- ^{cxxiv} P. M, I, p. 294 (3- 5).
- ^{cxxv} Charles F. N., The Transition from the Traditional to the New Style of Wall Relief under Amenhotep IV, JNES, 32, No. 1/2, 1973, pp. 181-187.
- ^{cxxvi} P. M, I, p. 192; Helck, Urk, IV, 1385- 1390.
- ^{cxxvii} P. M, I, p. 147 (3).
- ^{cxxviii} *Ibid*, p. 116 (15).

- ^{cxxxix} Davies, N. de Garis, *The Tomb of the Vizier Ramose*, London: EES, 1941; Kampp, F., *Die Thebanische Nekropole, Zum Wandel des Grabgedankens von der XVIII. bis zur XX. Dynastie*, Theben, 13, vol. 1, 1996, pp. 262-265, fig. 153; Bouriant, U., *Le Tombeau de Ramsès à Cheikh-Abd-el-Gournah*. *Rev. Arch*, 43, 1882, pp. 279- 284.
- ^{xxxx} Bouriant, U., *A Thèbes*. *RecTrav* 6, 1885, pp. 55- 56; Staedelmann, R., *Ramose, LÄ V*, 98-99.
- ^{xxxix} His father called Neby (Overseer of the cattle of Amun in the Northern district) and his mother known as Ipuya, while his wife called Mrjt-pt, *See*, Staedelmann, R., *Ramose, LÄ, V*, 98- 99; P. M, I, pp. 105- 111; Gardiner, A. and Weigall, A., *A Topographical Catalogue of the Private Tombs of Thebes*, London: Quaritch, 1913, pp. 20- 21; He have many titles like: chief of the works among the great monuments, superintendent of the priests of the north and south, master of the wardrobe, master of the secrets of the palace, and head of the entire land, Wasmuth, M., *Innovation und Extravaganzen: Ein Beitrag zur Architektur des Thebanischen Beamtengräber der 18. Dynastie*, BAR International Series, 1165, Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, 2003, p. 90.
- ^{xxxix} His title was divine father of Amun-Re (Priest 'god's father').
- ^{xxxix} Manniche, L., *The Beginning of the Festival Calender in the Tomb of Neferhotep (No. 50) at Thebes*, *Fs Mokhtar*, 1985, II, pp. 105- 108.
- ^{xxxix} P. M, I, p. 95 (2); Hari, R., *La Tombe thébaine du père divin Neferhotep (TT 50)*, Geneva: Belle-Lettres, 1985, pl. vi.
- ^{xxxix} He was chief scribe of Amun. He was a son of *Neby*, who was a servant of Amun and the lady Iuy. His wife was named Merytre, *See*, P.M, I, pp. 91- 95; James, B., *Egyptian Antiquities in the Nile Valley*. Methuen, 1932.
- ^{xxxix} Kampp, F., *Die Thebanische Nekropole, Zum Wandel des Grabgedankens von der XVIII. bis zur XX. Dynastie*, Theben, 13, vol. 1, 1996, pp.251- 254, fig. 149; Cabrol, A., *Remarques au sujet d'une scène de la tombe de Neferhotep (TT 49): Les Fonctions de Neferhotep, la Représentation des abords Ouest de Karnak et son Context*, *CRIPEL*, 15, 1993, pp. 19- 30; Wasmuth, M., *Innovation und Extravaganzen: Ein Beitrag zur Architektur des Thebanischen Beamtengräber der 18. Dynastie*, BAR International Series, 1165, Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, 2003, p. 88.
- ^{xxxix} P. M, I, p. 92 (7).
- ^{xxxix} *Ibid*, p. 299 (6).
- ^{xxxix} He was overseer of seal bearers and overseer of the gold land of Amun, P. M, I, p. 204.
- ^{cxl} Gutbub, A., *Sennefer, LÄ, V*, 856- 857; Mond, R., *Report on Work Done in the Gebel esh-Sheikh Abd el-Kurneh at Thebes, January to March, 1903*, *ASAE*, 5, 1904, pp. 101- 102; Mond, R., *Report of Work in the Necropolis of Thebes during the Winter of 1903-1904*, *ASAE*, 6, 1905, p. 87; Strudwick, N., *Report on the Work of the University of Cambridge Theban Mission, 1998*, *ASAE*, 75, 1999- 2000, pp. 133- 152; Strudwick, N., *Ten Years of Digging in Thebes, Egy. Arch*, 5, 1994, pp. 34- 35; Strudwick, N., *The Theban Tomb of Senneferi: An Overview of Work Undertaken from 1992 to 1999*, *Memnonia*, 11, 2000, pp. 241- 266; Strudwick, N., *Theban Tomb 99 (Senneferi): University of Cambridge Theban Mission, 2002*, *ASAE*, 79, 2005, pp. 157-164.
- ^{cxli} P. M, I, p. 205 (3).
- ^{cxlii} *Ibid*, p. 205 (5).
- ^{cxliii} He called also as User and he was vizier of Thutmose III, P. M, I, p. 245.
- ^{cxliv} The owner of tomb (TT. 83).
- ^{cxlv} P. M, I, p. 246 (8).
- ^{cxlvi} *Ibid*, p. 246 (9).
- ^{cxlvii} He was a noble and official of the 18th dynasty Egypt who served as "Governor of the Town" (Thebes) and Vizier during the reigns of Tuthmosis III and Amenhotep II. He was also high priest of Annu or Heliopolis, *See*, Meskell, L., *Private Life in New Kingdom Egypt*, Princeton University Press 2002, p.46; Cottrell, L., *The Lost Pharaohs: The Romance of Egyptian Archaeology*, Evans 1950; Lichtheim, M., *Ancient Egyptian Literature, Volume II: The New Kingdom*, University of California Press 1978 pp.21ff.; Breasted, J., *Ancient Records of Egypt*, vol. 2, pp. 666ff; Hodel-Hoenes, S., *Life and Death in Ancient Egypt: Scenes from Private Tombs in New Kingdom Thebes*, Cornell University Press 2000, p.140
- ^{cxlviii} P. M, I, p. 192 (17); Helck, *Urk*, IV, 1385- 1390.
- ^{cxlix} P. M, I, p. 184 (4).
- ^{cl} *Ibid*, p. 76 (8)
- ^{cli} He was cupbearer of the king, and herald of the king, P. M, I, p. 227.
- ^{clii} Davies, Norman de Garis, *Tehuti: Owner of Tomb 110 at Thebes*, *Fs Griffith*, 1932, pp. 272- 290, pls. 35, 41.
- ^{cliii} He was Kitchen-master (Overseer of kitchen) of the King of the two lands, P. M, I, p. 84.
- ^{cliv} Helck, W., *Das thebanische Grab 43*, *MDAIK*, 17, 1961, pp. 99- 110; Kampp, F., *Die thebanische Nekropole. Zum Wandel des Grabgedankens von der XVIII. bis zur XX. Dynastie*, Theben, 13, vol, I, Mainz am Rhein: Verlag Philipp von Zabern, 1996, pp. 240, fig. 137.
- ^{clv} P. M, I, p. 84 (3).
- ^{clvi} *Ibid*, p. 84 (4).
- ^{clvii} Beinlich-Seeber, Ch. and Shedid, A., *Das Grab des Userhat (TT 56)*, *AV*, 50, 1987; Mond, R., *Report of Work in the Necropolis of Thebes during the Winter of 1903-1904*, *ASAE*, 6, 1905, pp. 67- 69.

- clviii P. M, I, p. 111 (9).
- clix “Receiving produce or reports on crops”
- clx He was a King's tutor of prince Amenhotep during the reign of Tuthmosis IV and lived into the reign of Amenhotep III, 18th dynasty, Newberry, P. E., *The Sons of Tuthmosis IV*, JEA, 14, 1928, pp. 82-85, pl. xii.
- clxi P. M, I, p. 129 (8).
- clxii Radwan, A., *Darstellungen des regierenden Königs und seiner Familienangehörigen in den Privatgräbern der 18. Dynastie*, MÄS, 21, Berlin: Hessling, 1969, p. 9, pl. xviii (A).
- clxiii Maybe the name changed to Amenhotep.
- clxiv Kampp, F., *Die Thebanische Nekropole, Zum Wandel des Grabgedankens von der XVIII. bis zur XX. Dynastie*, Theben, 13, vol. 1, Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein, 1996, pp. 451- 452, fig. 345; *La tombe de Nakht*, Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brüssel, Bruxelles: Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, 1972, Guides du Département Égyptien, 1; Werbrouck, M., et De Walle, B., *La Tombe de Nakht*, Notice Sommaire, BMRAH, 3, 1, 1929, pp. 58-61; Wasmuth, M., *Innovation und Extravaganzen: Ein Beitrag zur Architektur des Thebanischen Beamtengräber der 18. Dynastie*, BAR International Series, 1165, Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, 2003, p. 119.
- clxv He was bearer of floral offerings of Amun, during the reign of Amenhotep III. His parents; Guraru (Gardener of the divine offerings of Amun) and Kay, and his wife: Tahemt, P. M, I, p. 274; there are many hieratic graffiti were found in this tomb, for more *See*, Quirke, S., *The Hieratic Texts in the Tomb of Nakht the Gardener*, at Thebes, no. 161, as Copied by Robert Hay, JEA, 72, 1986, pp. 79-90.
- clxvi P. M, I, p. 275 (7); Manniche, L., *The Tomb of Nakht, the Gardener*, at Thebes (No. 161) as Copied by Robert Hay JEA, 72, 1986, p. 58.
- clxvii He was mayor of Thebes, and overseer of the granary of Amun, maybe during the reign of king Amenhotep III, P. M, I, p. 275.
- clxviii Davies, Nina de Garis. *Scenes from Some Theban Tombs* (Nos. 38, 66, 162, with excerpts from 81, Private Tombs at Thebes, 4, Oxford: Griffith Institute, 1963, pp. 14- 18.
- clxix P. M, I, p. 276 (4)
- clxx He was royal butler, and child of the nursery.
- clxxi P. M, I, pp. 279- 280 (3).
- clxxii *Ibid*, p. 294 (12).
- clxxiii “Receives foreigners and tribute”
- clxxiv “King receiving bouquet”
- clxxv Kampp, F., *Die Thebanische Nekropole, Zum Wandel des Grabgedankens von der XVIII. bis zur XX. Dynastie*, Theben, 13, vol. 1, 1996, pp. 303- 306, figs. 188- 191; Piccione, P., *Theban Tombs Publication Project: Theban Tombs No., 72 (Ray) and 121 (Ahmose): Report on the 2001 Field Season*, ASAE, 79, 2005, pp. 127- 135.
- clxxvi He was a high priest of Amun of king Thutmose III, Gardiner, A. and Weigall, A., *A Topographical Catalogue of the Private Tombs of Thebes*. London: Quaritch, 1913, pp. 22- 23; His parents: aAhmosi (First Prophet of Amun) and Rey (royal concubine).
- clxxvii P. M, I, p. 142 (5); L.D, III, 62 (b).
- clxxviii He called also as Thenenu. He was lieutenant of the king and the standard-bearer of the King, P. M, I, p. 179.
- clxxix Eisermann, S., *Die Gräber des Imenemhet und des Pehsucher-Vorbild und Kopie?*, *In*, *Thebanische Beamtennekropolen: Neue Perspektiven archäologischen Forschung*, SAGA, 12, Assmann, J., Dziobek, E., Guksch, H., and Kampp, F., (eds), Heidelberg, 1995, pp. 65- 80; Gardiner, A. and Weigall, A., *A Topographical Catalogue of the Private Tombs of Thebes*, London: Quaritch, 1913, pp. 24- 25; Gnirs, A., Grothe E., and Heike Guksch, H., *Zweiter Vorbericht über die Aufnahme und Publikation von Gräbern der 18. Dynastie der thebanischen Beamtennekropole*, MDAIK, 53, 1997, pp. 57- 83.
- clxxx P. M, I, p. 180 (4).
- clxxxi P. M, I, p. 180 (7).
- clxxxii He was agent of Amun, Gardiner, A. and Weigall, A., *A Topographical Catalogue of the Private Tombs of Thebes*, London: Quaritch, 1913, pp. 20- 21; His father called 'Yotenufer', also agent of Amun and his mother known as 'Teti-em-nuter' and his wife was Sebeknakht, P. M, I, pp. 102- 103 (6).
- clxxxiii Kampp, F., *Die Thebanische Nekropole, Zum Wandel des Grabgedankens von der XVIII. bis zur XX. Dynastie*, Theben, 13, vol. 1, Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein, 1996, pp. 258- 260, fig. 151.
- clxxxiv L. D, III, pl. 58 (a).
- clxxxv He was the 1st herald, overseer of the estate of Amun during the reign of Queen Hatshepsut in the 18th dynasty, P. M, I, p. 237
- clxxxvi Wasmuth, M., *Innovation und Extravaganzen: Ein Beitrag zur Architektur des Thebanischen Beamtengräber der 18. Dynastie*, BAR International Series, 1165, Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, 2003, p.115; Kampp, F., *Die Thebanische Nekropole, Zum Wandel des Grabgedankens von der XVIII. bis zur XX. Dynastie*, Theben, 13, vol. 2, Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein, 1996, pp. 415- 416, fig. 307
- clxxxvii P.M, I, p. 240 (9).

- clxxxviii *Ibid*, p. 142; L.D, III, 62 (b).
- clxxxix Kampp, F., Die Thebanische Nekropole, Zum Wandel des Grabgedankens von der XVIII. bis zur XX. Dynastie, Theben, 13, vol. 1, 1996, pp. 312- 313, fig. 199; P. M, I, pp. 149- 150.
- cx c P. M, I, p. 150; Säve-Söderbergh, T., Four Eighteenth Dynasty Tombs, Private Tombs at Thebes, I, Oxford, 1957, pp. 50-52, pl. lxxii, fig. 1.
- cxci He was the son of Yuia and Thuiu and the brother of Queen Tiye, the wife of king Amenhotep III. Under the rule of his brother-in-law, he became the chancellor of Lower Egypt, 2nd prophet of Amun, *sem*-priest of Heliopolis, and acquired the title divine father. He was buried in his tomb in the Theban Necropolis, on the west bank of the Nile opposite to Thebes. His son and four daughters are depicted in his tomb, but their names didn't survive, *See*, Dodson, A., & Hilton, D., The Complete Royal Families of Ancient Egypt, Thames & Hudson, 2004, p.157
- cxcii Kampp, F., Die Thebanische Nekropole, Zum Wandel des Grabgedankens von der XVIII. bis zur XX. Dynastie, Theben, 13, vol. 1, 1996, pp. 408- 410, figs. 296- 299.
- cxci David O'Connor, D., & Cline, E., Amenhotep III: Perspectives on his Reign, University of Michigan Press, 1998, pp. 5- 6
- cxci Smith, W., The Art and Architecture of Ancient Egypt, Penguin Books, 1958, pl. 107 (B).
- cxcv Davies, N. de Garis. The Tomb of the Vizier Ramose, London, EES, 1941; Bouriant, U., A Thèbes, Rec. Trav 6, 1885, pp. 55- 56.
- cxci This scene becomes nearly a standard in the Tombs of the Nobles in Amarna.
- cxvii Davies, N. de Garis. The Tomb of the Vizier Ramose. London: EES, 1941, pl. xxxiii- xxxiv, li- liii; Baud, D., Les dessins ébauchés de la nécropole thébaine : (au temps du nouvel empire)/ Marcelle Baud, Le Caire, Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, 1935, pl. xi (left).
- cxviii So in (TT. 93), and (TT. 106). In TT. 72 Amenhotep II has his mother with him.
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