

# WASEDA UNIVERSITY EXCAVATIONS AT NORTH SAQQARA: A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE FIRST THREE SEASONS, DECEMBER 1991 - SEPTEMBER 1993<sup>(1)</sup>

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## I. Research Program

The Egyptian Culture Center, Waseda University, has carried out excavations at North Saqqara since December 1991, with financial assistance from the Ministry of Culture in Japan. The aim has been to investigate several important features in the Abusir-Saqqara area, in particular a site located 1 km to the north-west of the Serapeum (Fig.1). For the present, the expedition's principal concern is a stone structure erected at that site for Prince Khaemwaset, fourth son of Ramesses II of Dynasty XIX. Studies on the limestone bedrock at this point and the area's Palaeolithic remains are also in progress.

This article briefly summarises the results of Waseda's first three seasons at North Saqqara<sup>(2)</sup>.

## II. Site and Excavation

The site of the excavations is the summit of a small hill-like outcrop of limestone located deep within the ancient necropolis at Saqqara, about 1 km north-west of the Serapeum and 1.5 km south of the pyramids at Abusir (Fig.1). Because of its remoteness, and its occupation by the Egyptian army during the 1970s, the site had escaped serious scholarly attention and no systematic research had been undertaken in the area previously.

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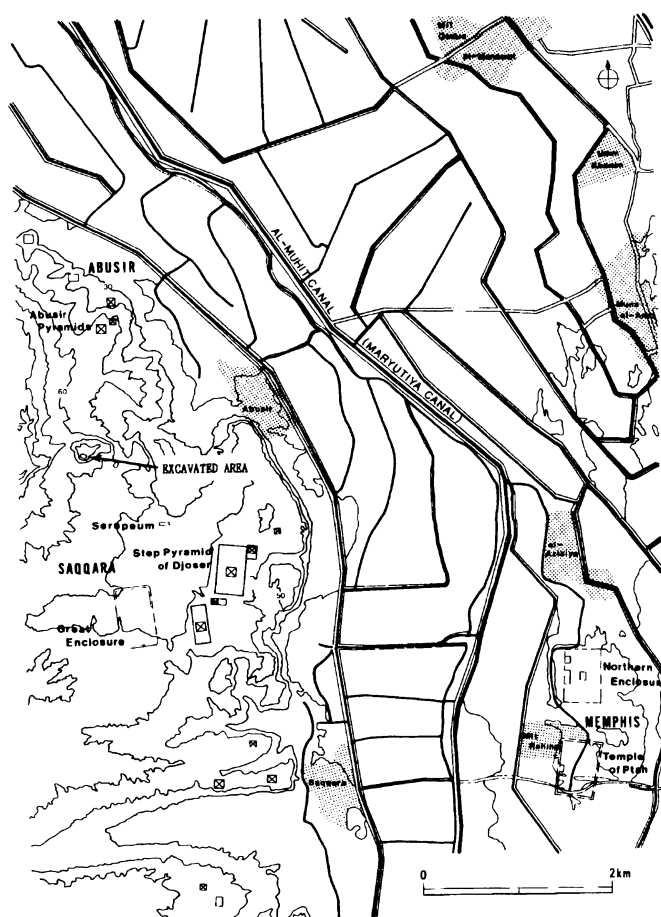


Fig. 1 Map of the Abusir-Saqqara area

During the general survey carried out in 1991, an unnatural distribution of limestone blocks was observed. Although the plan of the ancient structure from which these blocks came was invisible from the surface, and even from the air, (except for faint traces of mud-bricks), it was nevertheless obvious that the monument in question was of some importance. Because of the scarcity of diagnostic surface finds, its date could only be guessed at. The excavations of the first season, from December 1991 to January 1992, were undertaken to elucidate this point and to establish nature of the remains. By the end of 1993, two further seasons of work on the monument had been carried out (Fig.2).

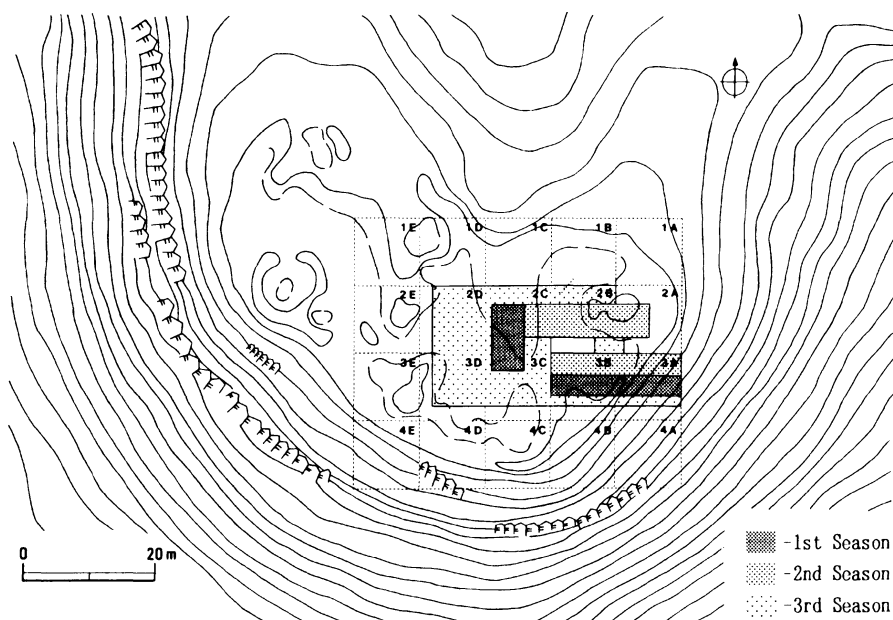


Fig. 2 Map of the site with excavation areas marked

### III. Structural Remains

The excavations carried out between 1991 and 1993 brought to light part of a large and complex limestone building, probably belonging to Prince Khaemwaset. The majority of the blocks of this structure had been systematically removed by stone robbers. The general plan has nevertheless been reconstructed on the basis of floors, foundation trenches, foundation blocks and sand fillings brought to light as a result of excavation (Fig.3).

#### 1) Major Elements of the Stone Structure

The central part of this stone structure consists of three elements; the portico, the rectangular room, and the cult room, arranged along an east-west central axis. This axis, deviating a little to the north, is closely similar to that of other New Kingdom buildings at Saqqara, such as the tombs of Horemheb, of Maya and Meryt, and of Tia and Tia<sup>(3)</sup>.

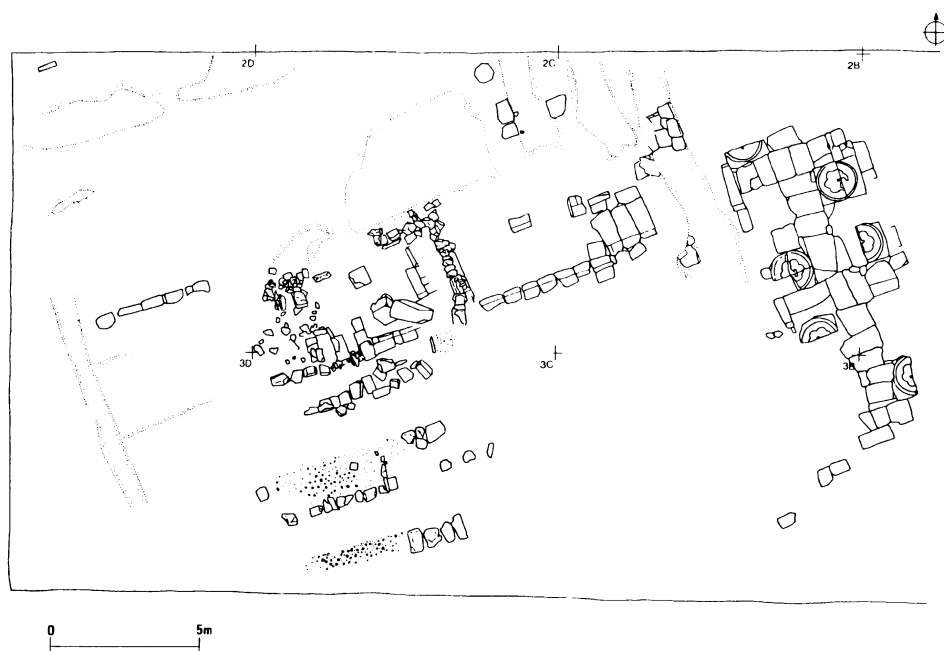


Fig. 3 Plan of the limestone structure

The portico, facing east, is the most prominent element of this structure, measuring approximately 6 m wide and presumably 25 m long if a symmetrical structure with central axis is assumed (Fig.3). The floor surface was smoothed by polishing, and covered with a thin coat of fine plaster. Bases of columns, combined with floor blocks, were preserved in two rows in the southern part of the portico. The shape of these lotiform columns, about 80 cm in diameter and nearly 450 cm in height, has been reconstructed from scattered fragments (Fig.4: 7). These columns are unique in that the shape is reminiscent of Old Kingdom examples<sup>(4)</sup>, while the method of construction is that of the New Kingdom, employing drum-, or semi-drum-shaped blocks rather than being of monolithic construction as favoured earlier<sup>(5)</sup>.

The rectangular room, lying on the west of the portico, consists of little more than a passage, 2 m wide and 5 m long. Most of this room had been demolished, with the exception of the wall foundations. Its exact plan could be determined from incised lines on the foundation blocks marking the wall positions.

The westernmost chamber, designated by us the cult room, is the smallest of the entire structure, measuring only 2 m square. The foundation and floor of this room are continuations from those of the rectangular room, from which it is divided off by a doorway. Two blocks of a granite false-door, on one of which a figure of Khaemwaset and his name were carved, were found lying on the ground in this room. This false-door is believed to have been set at the west end of this room, forming the focus of this building.

Besides these dominant elements, various other features, including trenches and alignments of limestone blocks, have been detected around the central part, indicating a further extension of this monument perhaps beyond the immediate excavation area. Although some of the alignments might represent wall foundations of a finished building, others may have been left unused; several were covered by reddish sand fillings. This suggests the possibility of one or more changes in the building plan as the work progressed.

Finally, to the west of the stone monument, the remains of a mud-brick structure (?) were observed. The nature of this feature remains to be resolved by future excavation.

## 2) Structure of the Walls

The surviving wall foundations seem to indicate that only the surfaces of the walls were constructed with limestone blocks. It is highly likely that the spaces between were filled with layers consisting of reddish sand and gravel, with an insignificant inclusion of limestone chips and rubble. The strata of reddish sand and gravel at the west of the portico (Fig.3) may be regarded as the residues of such fillings. Wall structures of this kind are quite common in New Kingdom (especially Dynasty XIX) buildings, examples including the west gate of Ptah temenos, the Hathor shrine at Memphis, and the tomb of Tia and Tia<sup>(6)</sup>.

## 3) Reused Blocks

It seems that the majority of limestone blocks were reused from older monuments. A number of blocks have a weathered face with an inclination of less than ninety degrees. These might represent the casing blocks of mastabas, of pyramid-complex enclosure walls, or of pyramids themselves. It is worth noting that these blocks are in general of exceptionally fine quality, and were

probably quarried at Tura. Other blocks bear relief decoration, apparently in Old Kingdom style, or inscriptions displaying older palaeography. Hieratic docketts of late New Kingdom date (discussed further below) occur frequently on these weathered blocks. In view of the large number of such reused blocks, it is highly probable that the exploitation of earlier monuments, dating mainly from the Old Kingdom, was intentional and systematic to provide construction materials for the monument under discussion. Reused blocks from archaic monuments have been reported for a number of New Kingdom structures in the Memphite area<sup>(7)</sup>.

#### 4) Reconstruction in Later Period

It may be demonstrated that the stone structure was reconstructed at a later date, at least in part. The north and east walls of the cult room had at one stage been reconstructed using smaller, irregularly shaped blocks. Since Greek inscriptions were written on the north door-jamb of the cult room when it was in the original position, the destruction and reconstruction of this part of the building is to be dated after the Greek period, i.e. during the Roman period, as might otherwise be inferred from a dense distribution at the site of artifacts from this era.

### IV. Finds

During the 1991 - 1993 seasons, the number of finds amounted to more than 2,500 items. The major objects are considered below.

#### 1) Blocks with Relief Decoration

The most remarkable finds from the excavations are numerous limestone fragments with relief decoration, recovered from disturbed ground overlying the structure (Fig.4: 1-6). The number of fragments recovered amounted to nearly a thousand, though they are for the most part of relatively small size. Many were of excellent quality, and in them the name, titles and figures of Khaemwaset occurred repeatedly, providing clear evidence for the owner of the structure. Despite the lack of in situ fragments, analyses of the find-locations have produced good evidence to show that these reliefs for the most part originated

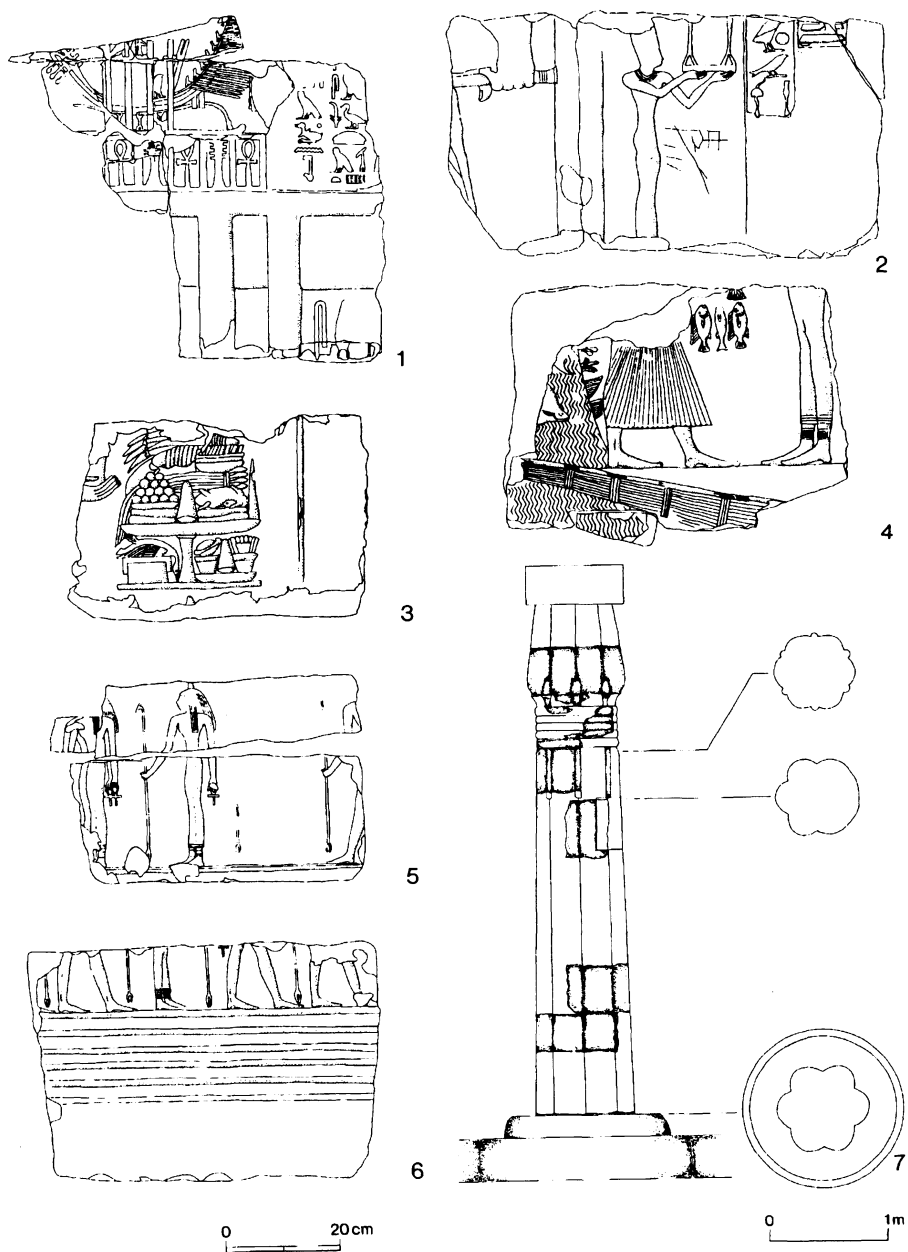


Fig. 4 Blocks with relief decoration, and reconstruction of a lotiform column

from the dismantled walls of the excavated stone structure.

The limestone reliefs of this structure may be divided into five major groups, according to type (raised or sunk), motifs, and sizes of the figures. These groups are tentatively referred to below as “Limestone False-door”, “Offering to Deities”, “Boats on the Nile”, “Procession of Deities”, and “Large Figures of Khaemwaset”.

Sunk relief was employed only for the limestone false-door, which was probably set in the west wall of the portico (Fig.4: 1). The upper part of this false-door appears to have been decorated with a scene in which a standing figure of Khaemwaset, identified by his name and titles, offers pellets of natron to the Bark of Sokar<sup>(8)</sup>. The lower part is adorned with complex panelling embellished with vertical inscriptions, reminiscent of some Old Kingdom false-doors<sup>(9)</sup>.

With the exception of the false-door, the remainder of the limestone fragments are executed in raised relief, which is of rather rare occurrence during the independent reign of Ramesses II<sup>(10)</sup>. The walls of the portico seem to have been decorated with scenes of Khaemwaset making “Offerings to Deities” such as Anubis and a falcon-god<sup>(11)</sup>, and a scene (“Boats on the Nile”) depicting a papyrus skiff with figures of Khaemwaset and a goddess, as well as aquatic plants and creatures (Fig.4: 4). In the scene “Procession of Deities” (Fig.4: 5 and 6)<sup>(12)</sup>, which formerly adorned the walls of the rectangular room, many gods and goddesses are shown processing towards the cult room, which originally carried “Large Figures of Khaemwaset” on the thicknesses of the doorway (Fig.4: 2).

Other minor groups of fragments from this New Kingdom monument have also been isolated, though the elements are, in general, too small in number to permit reconstruction.

Not a few limestone fragments were carved in very shallow raised relief, nearly 1 mm in height, sometimes preserving the original paint. Based on their styles of carving, the content of their depictions, and the palaeography of their inscriptions, it is assumed that they originate from reused blocks of Old Kingdom date<sup>(13)</sup>.

Fragments of reliefs in granite originate from the false-door presumably set up at the west end of the cult room. The largest fragment, nearly 130 cm in height, shows a seated figure of Khaemwaset, accompanied by several lines of inscriptions. These texts contain the prince’s three principal titles; “sem-priest”,



“king’s son”, and “chief of the master craftsmen” (for inscriptions, see below). A similar false-door, also made of granite, was discovered by Mariette in the Serapeum<sup>(14)</sup>.

## 2) Faience Objects

The number of faience objects is relatively large, amounting to over a hundred items and including amulets, vessels, tiles, and beads. More than 60 amulets are among the collection (Fig.5: 15-17). Figures of divinities, such as Taweret and Shu, are the most frequently occurring, followed by Ptahpatek, Wedjat-eyes and papyrus-columns<sup>(15)</sup>. Fragments of vessels are also common. About 40 tiles have been identified, with several preserved intact. These are rectangular in shape, often with convex section, glazed on only one face. The average size is approximately 8 × 5 cm, and the appearance similar to the famous tiles known from the Step Pyramid<sup>(16)</sup> and elsewhere<sup>(17)</sup>, though their date has been undetermined so far.

## 3) Glass

About 50 glass fragments have been excavated from the disturbed ground overlying the structure. They are for the most part small fragments, from vessels, and dated after the first century BC. Several rim fragments are preserved, permitting the reconstruction of bowl-like, shallow forms (Fig.5: 11-14)<sup>(18)</sup>. Blowing is the dominant shaping technique, with the rim generally fashioned by rolling the edge of the glass.

## 4) Pottery

Pottery sherds were excavated from the site in abundance. These dated from the New Kingdom, the Late Period, and the Roman-Coptic periods. The last were relatively more frequent.

Fragments of New Kingdom vessels compose the second largest group (Fig.5: 1-5). Several shapes characteristic of this period were represented, including funnel-necked jars (Fig.5: 4), plates with red washed rim (Fig.5: 1 and 2) and a good number of miniature dishes (or lids)<sup>(19)</sup> and small pots. Several blue-painted pottery vessels dating from late Dynasty XVIII and after, may be

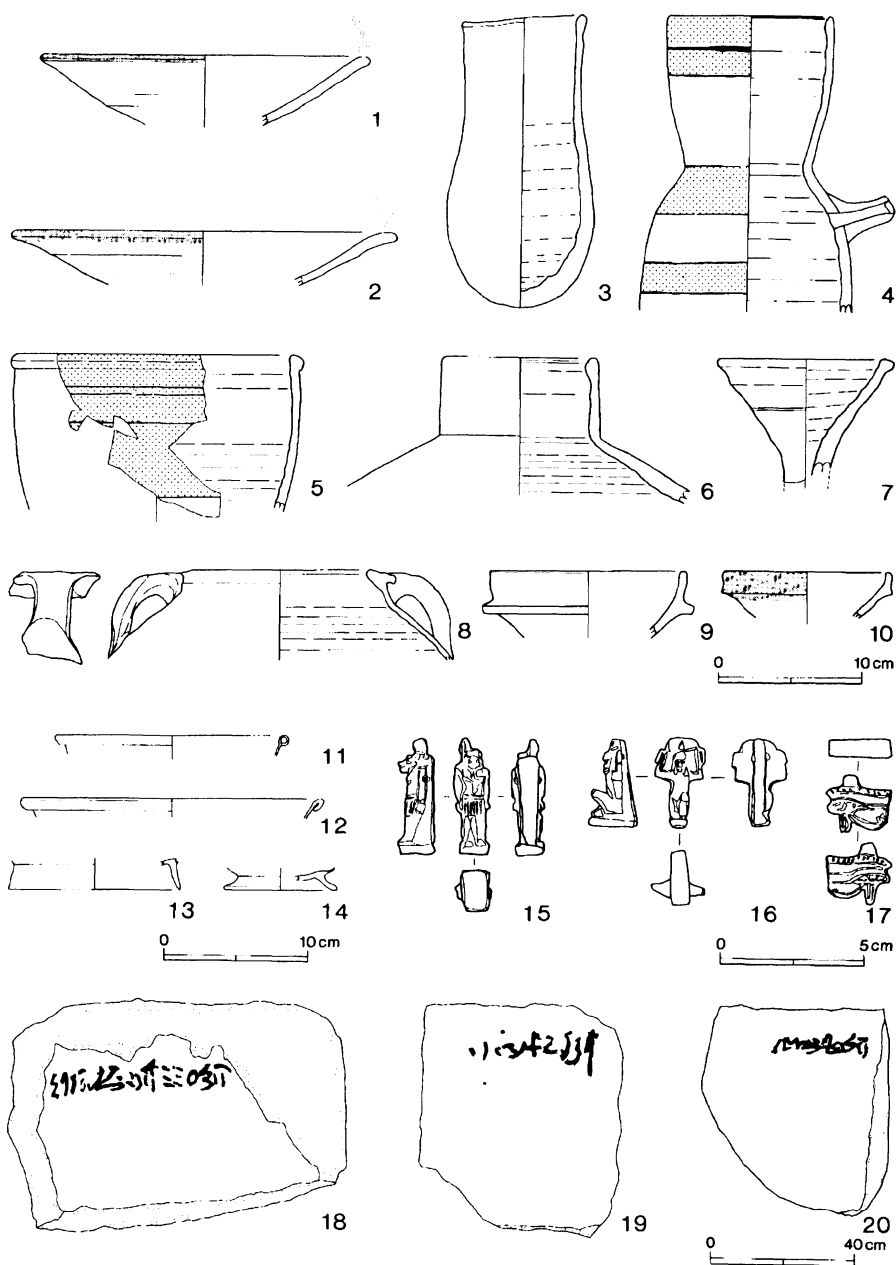


Fig. 5 Finds from the site

noted (Fig.5: 4 and 5). The fabrics of these New Kingdom wares divided roughly into two categories, Nile Silt and Marl, as in the case of other New Kingdom sites at Saqqara<sup>(20)</sup>.

Several fragments probably from Late Period pottery vessels were found in the assemblage, including torches (Fig.5: 7), a brazier, and globular jars (Fig.5: 6)<sup>(21)</sup>. The quantity seems to be limited.

As noted above, sherds of Roman-Coptic pottery vessels occupy the largest part of the collection (Fig.5: 8 - 10). The most conspicuous examples are bowls of "Egyptian Red Slip Ware"<sup>(22)</sup> (Fig.5: 9 - 10), some of which have stamped decorations at the base of the interior.

## 5) Miscellaneous Objects

Besides the above-mentioned finds, several other objects may briefly be described.

Four fragments of stelae were recovered from the debris above the stone structure during the course of the three seasons. Two fragments are inscribed with a cartouche of Tuthmosis IV, and one of these carried also a representation of this king smiting a foreign enemy. Stelae with similar motifs were excavated at Memphis<sup>(23)</sup>.

Fragments of wooden "butterfly" clamps, including a few complete examples, were also found, used to join adjacent blocks<sup>(24)</sup>. Slots for the insertion of such clamps were observed on several blocks, including column bases and the wall blocks of the portico.

## V. Inscriptions

### 1) Relief Inscriptions

Hieroglyphic inscriptions occurred on a number of limestone fragments as part of the relief decoration. Only the best preserved text on the largest fragment of the granite false-door from the cult room will be noted here. The inscriptions are as follows<sup>(25)</sup>:

- (1) The sem-priest and king's son Khaemwaset living for ever
- (2) May the sem-priest and king's son Khaemwaset see with the eye of Horus,  
May he appear in the heaven with Re.

- (3) The sem-priest and king's son Khaemwaset appears as Nefertem, the lotus flower at the nose of Re<sup>(26)</sup>.
- (4) .....[the lord of] the horizon when he crosses the heaven. May the chief of the master craftsmen, the sem-priest and king's son Khaemwaset live like the living sky-goddess<sup>(27)</sup>.

## 2) Hieratic Dockets

On numerous limestone blocks, traces of ink, both black and red, were observed. Some represent hieratic docketts, mentioning dates, the names of gangs ("Right" or "Left"), and the names of persons. The palaeography of these docketts indicates that they are Memphite hands of Ramesside period. They may be divided into four classes according to their content: A) Name, B) Gang + Name (e.g. Fig.5: 19), C) Date + Name (e.g. Fig.5: 20), D) Date + Gang + Name (e.g. Fig.5: 18), and E) others.

Since a name is always present in these documents, it seems that the most important concern of the scribes was to record who was responsible for the activity recorded. Since some documents specify "right" or "left" before the name of the subject, it is probable that the workmen involved in the construction at this site were divided into two gangs<sup>(28)</sup>. Such references are rarely encountered on actual building blocks<sup>(29)</sup>, and might offer a clue to understanding the organization of the work force in the Memphite area at this time<sup>(30)</sup>.

## VI. Dating and Nature of the Structure

There is little doubt that the owner and focus of this stone structure was Prince Khaemwaset, whose name was repeatedly inscribed on the walls and false-doors<sup>(31)</sup>. The three principal titles of the prince so far encountered would seem to indicate, further, that the monument was erected after the first quarter of the reign of his father, Ramesses II<sup>(32)</sup>. Supporting evidence for the structure's temp Ramesses II, is provided by the palaeography of the hieratic docketts and the bulk of New Kingdom pottery sherds<sup>(33)</sup>. Many strange features, which might be regarded as "archaism" (the shape of the lotiform columns, and the form of the limestone false-door with panel decoration), can be explained by the unique character of this prince, who must have had good knowledge of earlier

monuments and perhaps introduced quite intentionally, a degree of archaism into his personal architecture<sup>(34)</sup>.

The monument was subsequently reconstructed and reemployed as late as the Roman period, as indicated by the reuse of blocks inscribed with Greek graffiti, and by the abundance of Roman artifacts.

The precise nature of the building is another important concern. The magnificent eastward-facing portico, as well as the axial orientation, is strongly reminiscent of those large, free-standing New Kingdom tombs, (so-called "tomb chapels"), excavated to the south of Unas's pyramid causeway<sup>(35)</sup>. However, the other components of the building are quite different. No further room with densely assembled blocks has yet been detected to the west of the cult room, and no burial shaft has been located within the excavated area. The Khaemwaset monument is quite distinct from ordinary tomb-chapels, which commonly have tripartite cult rooms at the west end and large courts furnished with an entrance to the underground burial chamber though it should be taken into consideration that some alterations in the plan during the construction process may have been related to a change also in the nature of the structure. A further understanding of the nature of this monument may be hoped for as a result of future excavation.

#### Notes

(1) Waseda University mission is grateful to the former Secretary-General of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities, Prof. Mohamed Abd El-Halim Nur El-Din, and the members of the permanent committee including the present Secretary-General Dr. Ali Mohamed Hassan, for permission to undertake this project. To the SCA's many officials, especially Dr. Zahi Hawass, Mr. Mohamed Hagra, Mr. Yahya Aid, Mr. Magdy El-Ghandur and Mr. Abdallah Mahmoud, Mr. Ezat El-Gendy, Mr. Abdallah El-Hasanen, Mr. Nur El-Din Abd El-Samad, the mission is indebted for courteous and practical support. Thanks are due also to Prof. Geoffrey T. Martin, Dr. Jacobus van Dijk, Dr. Alan Zivie, Dr. Miroslav Verner, Dr. Penelope Wilson, Prof. Peter Munro, Dr. Yvonne Harpur, Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim and Reis Talal A. El-Kereti Aly, Mr. Ian J. Mathieson, Dr. Ana Tavares, Dr. James P. Allen, Dr. Nicholas Reeves, and several other scholars, who have given helpful suggestions for interpreting the site and finds.

(2) For this project, see also *Egyptian Archaeology, The Bulletin of the Egypt Exploration Society* No.5 (1994), pp.19-23; J. Leclant et G. Clère, *Orientalia* 62(1993), p.201; 63(1994), p.377; 64(1995), pp.256-257

(3) G.T. Martin, *JEA* 69 (1983), pp.25-9; *The Memphite Tomb of Horemheb, Commander-in-chief of Tut'ankhamun I: The Reliefs, Inscriptions, and Commentary* (London 1989); G.T. Martin, M.J. Raven, B.G. Aston, and J. van Dijk, *JEA* 74(1988), pp.1-14; Sayed Tawfik, *MDAIK* 47(1991), pp.403-409

(4) The closest parallels are those reported from the tomb of Ptahshepses at Abusir. See M. Verner, *Preliminary Report on Czechoslovak Excavations in the Mastaba of Ptahshepses at Abusir* (Prague 1976), 109-115

- (5) G.T. Martin, *The Memphite Tomb of Horemheb*, p.18
- (6) D.G. Jeffreys, *The Survey of Memphis I* (London 1985), Pls.22 and 23; Abdulla el-Sayed Mahmud, *A New Temple for Hathor at Memphis* (Warminster 1978); G.T. Martin, *JEA* 69(1983), pp.25-29
- (7) E.g. D.G. Jeffreys, J. Málek and H.S. Smith, *JEA* 72(1986), p.13; J. Málek, in A.B. Lloyd (ed.), *Studies in Pharaonic Religion and Society in Honour of J. Gwyn Griffiths* (London 1992), p.61; G.T. Martin, *The Memphite Tomb of Horemheb*, pp.135-6; H.S. Smith, D.G. Jeffreys and J. Málek, *JEA* 69(1983), pp.38-39
- (8) The bark of Sokar called "h<sup>n</sup>w" was often depicted in New Kingdom monuments; e.g., in the Memphite area, G.A. Gaballa, *The Tomb-Chapel of Mose* (Warminster 1977), Pl.XXVIII; W.M.F. Petrie, *Giza and Rifeh* (London 1907), Pl.XXXVIG; and, in other regions, A.M. Calverley, *The Temple of King Sethos I at Abydos, Vol.IV* (London and Chicago 1938), Pl.38; N. de Garis Davies, *Seven Private Tombs at Kurnah* (London 1948), Pls.VI and VII; R. Hari, *La tombe thébaine du père divin Neferhotep (TT50)* (Genève 1985), Pl.XXXV; J.E. Quibell, *The Ramesseum and the Tomb of Ptah-hetep* (London 1896), Pl.XIV; *Medinet Habu Vol.VI* (Chicago 1940), Pls.221-223
- (9) Cf. S. Wiebach, "Scheintür", in *Lexikon der Ägyptologie*, Vol.V, sp.567-570, 2. "Die Prunk-Scheintür"
- (10) Concerning royal reliefs, see K.C. Seele, *The Coregency of Rameses II with Seti I and the Date of the Great Hypostyle Hall at Karnak* (Chicago 1940); W.J. Murnane, *Ancient Egyptian Coregencies* (Chicago 1977) pp.57-87; K. Myśliwiec, *Le portrait royal dans le bas-relief du nouvel empire* (Varsovie 1976), pp.105-116
- (11) Cf. H. Brunner, *Die südlichen Räume des Tempels von Luxor* (Mainz am Rhein 1977), Taf.80, 100, 181; A.M. Calverley, *op.cit.*, Vol.I (1933), Pl.33; Vol.II (1935), Pl.4; H.H. Nelson, *The Great Hypostyle Hall at Karnak, Vol.I, Part I: The Wall Reliefs* (Chicago 1981), Pl.1
- (12) Cf. H.H. Nelson, *op.cit.*, Pl.138
- (13) For example, some blocks were decorated with stars, which often occur in the funerary temples of pyramids. E.g. see L. Borchardt, *Das Grabdenkmal des Königs S'a3hu-Re'. Bd.1: Der Bau* (Leipzig 1910), p.48 and Abb.50
- (14) F. Gomaà, *Chaemwese, Sohn Ramses II. und Hoherpriester von Memphis* (Wiesbaden 1973), Kat.30, Abb.9
- (15) C. Müller-Winkler, *Die Ägyptischen Objekt-Amulette* (Freiburg 1987), pp.94-177, 254-267, Pls.VI-XIII, XXIII-XXIV; W.M.F. Petrie, *Amulets* (Warminster 1914), pp.9, 12, 47, Pls.II, XXIV-XXV, XXXI, XL; G.A. Reisner, *Amulets. Catalogue général des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire, No.12528-13595* (1958), Pl.XXVII (12944, 13003, 13009), Pl.XXVIII (13015)
- (16) C.M. Firth and J.E. Quibell, *The Step Pyramid, Vol.I*, pp.33-35; Vol.II, Pls.38, 39 and 43; J.-P. Lauer, *La pyramide à degrés. L'architecture* (Le Caire 1936), pp.35-37
- (17) G. Dreyer, *Elephantine VIII: Der Tempel der Satet*, Taf.47-54, pp.141-146 (Mainz am Rhein 1986)
- (18) Cf. D.B. Harden, *Roman Glass from Karanis* (Ann Arbor 1936), pp.6-46, 63-131, Pls.XII (83-116, 221-242), XIV-XV (358, 360)
- (19) Cf. J. Bourriau and D. Aston, in G.T. Martin, *The Tomb-Chapel of Paser and Ra<sup>c</sup>ia at Saqqâra* (London 1985), Pl.35 (4, 6, and 33), Pl.36(61-78)
- (20) Cf. Bourriau and Aston, *op.cit.*
- (21) Cf. J. Bourriau and D. Aston, *op.cit.*, Pl.37(119); D. Aston, in M.J. Raven, *The Tomb of Iurudef: A Memphite official in the reign of Rameses II* (London 1991), Pl.53(68 and 69); P. French, in *Cahiers de la céramique égyptienne 3* (Le Caire 1992), Fig.20 (20 and 21)
- (22) Cf. J.W. Hayes, *Late Roman Pottery* (London 1972), pp.387-401

- (23) W.M.F. Petrie, *Memphis I* (London 1909), Pl.VIII; R. Engelbach, *Riqqeh and Memphis VI* (London 1915), Pl.LV. Cf. B.M. Bryan, *The Reign of Thutmose IV* (Baltimore and London 1991), p.157
- (24) For such wooden clamps, see D. Arnold, *Building in Egypt* (New York and Oxford 1991), pp.124-128; S. Clark and R. Engelbach, *Ancient Egyptian Construction and Architecture* (Oxford and London 1930), pp.112-114
- (25) Mr. S. Akiyama, epigrapher of the mission, is responsible for this reading.
- (26) Cf. PT §266a; P. Dorman, *The Tombs of Senenmut* (New York 1991), p1.82a; T.G. Allen, *Occurrences of the Pyramid Texts with Cross Indexed of These and Other Egyptian Mortuary Texts* (Chicago 1950)
- (27) Cf. CT 788. This is one of the pyramidion spells found in the Middle Kingdom, see H. Willems, *Chests of Life* (Leiden 1988), p.168
- (28) Cf. J. Černý, *A Community of Workmen at Thebes in the Ramesside Period* (Cairo 1973), pp.99-120; C.J. Eyre, in M.A. Powell (ed.), *Labor in the Ancient Near East* (New Haven 1987), pp.185-189
- (29) Cf. W. Spiegelberg, in W.M.F. Petrie, *Six Temples at Thebes* (London 1897), Pl.IX, Figs. 14-18, 21
- (30) We thank to Dr. Jacobus van Dijk for his suggestion on the reading of a docket inscribed with the name " 'Imn-w3ḥ-sw " in the field during the first season.
- (31) There are a number of studies on this prince, e.g. F. Gomaà, *op.cit.*; K.A. Kitchen, *Ramesside Inscriptions, II* (Oxford 1979); *Pharaoh Triumphant. The Life and Times of Ramesses II* (Warminster and Mississauga 1982), pp.102-109; C. Maystre, *Les grands prêtres de Ptah de Memphis* (Göttingen 1992); Mohamed Ibrahim Aly, *MDAIK* 49(1993), pp.97-105
- (32) Most scholars are agreed that Khaemwaset acquired the title "chief of the master craftsmen" after year 16 (F. Gomaà, *op.cit.*, p.20; K.A. Kitchen, *Pharaoh Triumphant*, p.103; Maystre, *op.cit.*, p.148), but there has been disagreement in the exact date of the appointment: e.g. Gomaà dated the appointment to year 25 or thereabouts (*op.cit.*, p.21), and Kitchen to year 34 (K.A. Kitchen, *op.cit.*, Chart 2).
- (33) During the fourth season, a faience scarab incised with the name and titles of Khaemwaset was discovered in the foundation of the portico, and an ostrakon inscribed with the name of the prince and a date ("year 53 (of Ramesses II)") was excavated from debris. The result of this season will be published soon in a separate article.
- (34) Khaemwaset is famous as "the first Egyptologist", who restored Old Kingdom monuments in the Memphite area, see F. Gomaà, *op.cit.*, pp.61-66; K.A. Kitchen, *Pharaoh Triumphant*, p.107. The prince himself expressed his favour of ancient monuments in an inscription left on a statue of Prince Kawab, see F. Gomaà, *op.cit.*, Kat.51, pp.67-69; K.A. Kitchen, *Ramesside Inscriptions, Vol.II*, No.332
- (35) K.A. Kitchen, in M. Görg und E. Pusch (heraus.), *Festschrift Elmar Edel* (Bamberg 1979), pp.272-282