

The Funerary Archaeology of Royal Women in the Early & Mid-18th Dynasty (1550-1346 BCE) A Reconstruction of Status and Identity

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DECLARATION

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Abstract

This thesis critically explores the identity and relative status of royal women in the early and mid-18th dynasty period 1550 – 1346 BCE as reflected in funerary archaeology, burial customs and position of the burials in the Theban necropolis landscape. A detailed examination was undertaken of the royal women themselves and their relative rank in the Egyptian royal family, the relevance of burial position and the architecture of the burials. The research assessed the changing nature of architectural designs and their importance in understanding the fluid identity of women between ranks. Unique insights gained from the objects found within these burial sites including canopic jars, coffins, sarcophagi, masks, dockets, vessels, jewellery and furniture all served to reveal the status of the royal women and their changing status over time. The royal women were catalogued using in the following seven categories: Hatshepsut, Great Royal Wives, Secondary Wives, Royal Daughters, relatives and descendants of the royal family, foreign royal women and royal ornaments of the King. The research provided a unique window into wider aspects of Egyptian culture by revealing how funerary customs, landscape and material culture were influential in shaping the identity and status of both individual royal women, the royal family itself as a whole and the wider contact in which they lived. The women's relative influence was highlighted and this how difference in status was reflected in funerary archaeology. Higher ranked royal women were perceived as strategically important in shaping the evolution of Egyptian society during the 18th dynasty. The act of cataloguing the women identified has helped to foreground their importance in shaping our understanding of the distinct political, social and cultural context in which the women lived during one of the most influential period of Egyptian history.

Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.0 Introduction	12-13
1.1 Layout	14-16
1.2 Literature Review	16-21
1.3 Methodology	21-23

Chapter 2: The Royal Women of the Early & Mid-18th Dynasty

2.0 Introduction	24-25
2.1 Hatshepsut	26 -27
2.2 Great Royal Wives	27-29
2.3 Secondary Wives	31-32
2.4 Royal Daughters of the King	33-38
2.5 Relatives & Descendants of the Royal Family	39-42
2.6 Foreign Royal Women	43-45
2.7: Royal Ornaments of the King	46-48

Chapter 3: Burial Analysis

3.0 Introduction and Burial Location	49-51
3.1: Dra Abu el-Naga	52-56
3.2: The Valley of the Kings	57-63
3.3: The Valley of the Queens	64-69
3.4: The Western Wadis	70-74
3.5: Deir el-Bahari	75-76
3.6: Royal Caches	77-82
3.7: Analysis of Burial Location and Royal Status	83-87
3.8: Burial Architecture	88-99
3.9: Mortuary Chapels and Temples	100-103

Chapter 4: Funerary Objects:

4.0: Introduction	104
4.1: Canopic Equipment	105-117
4.2: Sarcophagi and Coffins	118-131
4.3: Other Funerary Objects	132
4.4: Funerary Masks	133-136
4.5: Dockets, Shrouds, Labels and Wrappings	137-140
4.6: Vessels	141-149
4.7: Jewellery	150-155
4.8: Shabtis	155-159
4.9: Furniture	160-163
4.10: Mummification	164-173

Chapter 5: Analysis and Concluding Reflections:

5.0: Introduction	174
5.1: Analysis of Identity and Status of the Royal Women:	174-176
5.2: Gender, Status and Intersections with Architecture and Landscape:	177 -179
5.3: Concluding Reflections	180-184
Appendix A: Catalogue of the Royal Women (1550-1346 BCE)	185-262
Appendix B: List of the Burial Sites	263-268
References	269-287

List of Images

Figure 1: Outer Coffin of Ahhotep A	24
Figure 2: KV20 Sarcophagi of Hatshepsut	26
Figure 3: Base of the Outer Coffin of Ahhotep B	27
Figure 4: Tomb ANB Pottery Fragment Text of Ahmose-Nefertari	28
Figure 5: Corridor E Niche of KV32	29
Figure 6: Entrance to KV32	30

Figure 7: Coffin Face of Sิตdjehuti-Satibu	31
Figure 8: Mummy of Ahmose-Henuttamehu	32
Figure 9: Chair of Sitamun	33
Figure 10: Mummy of Ahmose-Henutemipet	34
Figure 11: Entrance to the Tomb of Neferure (Wadi C-1)	38
Figure 12: Funerary Mask of Thuya	39
Figure 13: Plan of KV40	40
Figure 14: Wadi D-1 Headdress	43
Figure 15: KV40 Jar Texts of a Foreign Woman	44
Figure 16: Room Ba, Shaft 2 (Wadi-Bairiya)	46
Figure 17: Theban Necropolis Landscape	49
Figure 18: Aerial View of the Valley of the Queens	50
Figure 19: Entrance to Tomb ANB (Ahmose-Nefertari)	52
Figure 20: Aerial View of Sector 10 (Dra Abu el-Naga)	56
Figure 21: Aerial View of the Valley of the Kings	57
Figure 22: West Valley of the Kings	59
Figure 23: Reeves' Plan of KV12	61
Figure 24: View of the Entrance to KV21	61
Figure 25: Southwest View of the Valley of the Kings	63
Figure 26: Landscape View of the Valley of the Queens	64
Figure 27: Entrance of QV17	65
Figure 28: View of the Valley of the Queens	67
Figure 29: Tomb Entrances to QV8	68
Figure 30: Entrance to QV76	68
Figure 31: View of the Wadi burials and Wadi A-2	70
Figure 32: Entrance Passage of Wadi D-1	72
Figure 33: View of the Western Wadis and Hatshepsut's Wadi A-1 Tomb	73

Figure 34: Landscape View of Deir el-Bahari	75
Figure 35: Landscape View of the 'Djeser-Djeseru Complex	76
Figure 36: Loret's Plan of the KV35 cache	77
Figure 37: Reeves' Plan of KV60	78
Figure 38: Sketch Drawing of the Layout of TT320	80
Figure 39: Entrance to KV57, a Possible Fourth Royal Cache	81
Figure 40: Pathway and Entrance to KV35	82
Figure 41: Entrance to KV42	83
Figure 42 Fissile, Rusted Brown Shale with Salt Infill from QV47	84
Figure 43: Plan of KV32	88
Figure 44: 3 Type B Tomb Designs	89
Figure 45: Plan of TT358	93
Figure 46: Plan of KV42	94
Figure 47: Statue Replica of Ahmose-Nefertari from her Funerary Chapel	100
Figure 48: Plan of the Chapel of Tetisheri (Abydos)	101
Figure 49: Second Sarcophagus of Hatshepsut	104
Figure 50: Canopic Chest of Hatshepsut	105
Figure 51: Canopic Jar head of Kiya	106
Figure 52: Canopic Jars of Merti,	107
Figure 53: Canopic Box of Hatshepsut	112
Figure 54: Canopic Chest of Ti'aa A	113
Figure 55: Canopic Jar Texts of Ahmose-Nefertari	116
Figure 56: Canopic Jar Texts of Ahmose-Nefertari	117
Figure 57: Canopic Jars from the Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tombs	117
Figure 58: Outer Coffin of Ahhotep B	118
Figure 59: Outer Coffin of Ahmose-Meritamun A	119
Figure 60: Outer Coffin of Ahmose-Nefertari	121

Figure 61: Outer Coffin of Ahhotep A	123
Figure 62: Coffin Face of Sิตdjehuti-Satibu	124
Figure 63: Measurements of Hatshepsut's Wadi A-1 Sarcophagus	126
Figure 64: Coffin Texts of Ahmose-Henutemipet	127
Figure 65: Inscriptions from the Outer Coffin of Ahhotep B	128
Figure 66: Inscriptions from the Outer Coffin of Ahhotep A	129
Figure 67: Inscriptions from the Outer Coffin of Ahhotep B	129
Figure 68: Sarcophagus Found in the Burial Chamber of KV42	131
Figure 69: Calcite Vessels of the King's Daughter Nebewemkeh	132
Figure 70: Objects from KV46	132
Figure 71: Mask of Thuya	133
Figure 72: Mask of Sิตdjehuti-Satibu	135
Figure 73: Mummy Cloth of Ahmose B	137
Figure 74: Mummy Labels Found in KV40	139
Figure 75: Wrapping Inscriptions of Ahmose-Meritamun A	140
Figure 76: Mummy Labels of Royal Daughters of Thutmose IV	140
Figure 77: Storage Vessels from Wadi D-1	141
Figure 78: Spherical Jar of Hatshepsut as Queen	142
Figure 79: Model Ointment Jars (KV42) Inscribed for Merytre-Hatshepsut	143
Figure 80: Jar Fragments from KV40	145
Figure 81: ANB Travertine Jar of Ahmose-Nefertari	146
Figure 82: Jars from TT358	149
Figure 83: Jewelry of Ahhotep B	150
Figure 84: Scarab and a Gold-Signet Ring of Ahhotep B	151
Figure 85: Broad Collar from Wadi D-1	152
Figure 86: Wadi D-1 Cuff Bracelets	153
Figure 87: Drawing of a Shabti of Tiye	155

Figure 88: Shabtis of Thuya (KV46)	156
Figure 89: Shabti Base of Nebetnehat (Wadi-Bairiya Shaft 4)	157
Figure 90: One Shabti and a Sketch of the Shabti of Ti'aa A KV32)	158
Figure 91: One Shabti and a Sketch of the Shabti of Ti'aa A (KV32)	158
Figure 92: Second Shabti of Ti'aa A (KV32)	158
Figure 93: KV46 Chair of Sitamun,	160
Figure 94: Reconstruction of Parts of a Bed from TT358	161
Figure 95: Mummy of Tiye (KV35 Cache)	164
Figure 96: Mummy of KV21B	165
Figure 97: Mummy of Hatshepsut (KV60)	166
Figure 98: Mummy of Ahmose-Nefertari (TT320 Cache)	167
Figure 99: Mummy of Ahmose-Inhapi (TT320 Cache)	170
Figure 100: Mummy of Ahmose-Meritamun B (TT320 Cache)	171

List of Maps:

Map 1: Map of the Theban Necropolis and the Burial Sites	50
Map 2: Theban Necropolis Map, the Burial sites, Minus the Western Wadis	51
Map 3: Sketch Plan of Dra Abu el-Naga	55
Map 4: Map of the Valley of the Kings	63
Map 5: Burial Locations from the Valley of the Queens	69
Map 6: Locations of QV8, QV17, QV72 & QV76	69
Map 7: Map of the Western Wadis	74
Map 8: Map of the Theban Necropolis and Deir el-Bahari	76

List of Charts

Chart 1: Number of Royal Women For Each Status	25
Chart 2: Bar Chart of the Royal Women For Each Status	25
Chart 3: Rates of Type A-C Tombs	89
Chart 4: Canopic Jars Discovered for each Royal Status, bar Hatshepsut	110

Chart 5: Canopic Chests for Each Status	110
Chart 6: Complete Original Coffins for each Status	122
Chart 7: Number of Burial Sites Containing Vessels	148
Chart 8: Number of Identified Royal Mummies by Status	167
Chart 9: Approximate Ages at Death of the Royal Mummies	168

List of Tables

Table 1: Funerary Data of Hatshepsut	26
Table 2: Great Royal Wives: A Summary of the Data	30
Table 3: Secondary Wives: A Summary of the Data	32
Table 4: Royal Daughters (Early-18 th Dynasty)	36
Table 5: Royal Daughters of the (Mid-18 th Dynasty)	36-37
Table 6: Relatives/ Descendants of the Royal Family	42
Table 7: Foreign Royal Women: A Summary of the Data	45
Table 8: Royal Ornaments of the King: A Summary of the Data	48
Table 9: Confirmed Burial Sites from Dra Abu el-Naga	56
Table 10: Anonymous Burial Sites from Dra Abu el-Naga	56
Table 11: Confirmed Burial Sites (Valley of the Kings)	62
Table 12: Anonymous Burial Sites (Valley of the Kings)	62
Table 13: Confirmed Burial Sites (Valley of the Queens)	68
Table 14: Confirmed Burial Sites (Western Wadis)	74
Table 15: Tomb of Ahmose-Meritamun A (TT358)	76
Table 16: Royal Caches: Confirmed and Anonymous Sites	81
Table 17: Number of Royal Women Buried in each Theban Cemetery	82
Table 18: Type A Burials (Dra Abu el-Naga)	91
Table 19: Type A Burials (Valley of the Kings)	91
Table 20: Type A Burials (Western Wadis)	92
Table 21: Tomb of Ahmose-Meritamun A, a Type A Burial	92

Table 22: Type B Tombs (Valley of the Kings)	95
Table 23: Type B Tombs (Valley of the Queens and Western Wadis)	96
Table 24: Type C Burial Sites	98
Table 25: Canopic Jars: A Summary of the Data	109-110
Table 26: Sarcophagi of the Royal Women	120
Table 27: Complete Coffins of the Royal Women	122
Table 28: Coffin Fragments of the Royal Women	122
Table 29: Funerary Masks of the Royal Women	134
Table 30: Original Dockets, Labels, and Funerary Cloths	139
Table 31: Jewellery of the Royal Women	153
Table 32: Shabtis of the Royal Women	159
Table 33: Furniture of the Royal Women	163
Table 34: Mummies of the Royal Women	166
Table 35: Anonymous Remains	168-169

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Women of royal status were integral to the development and stability of the social order during the early-mid-18th dynasty. The importance of the ‘feminine element of the semi-divine monarchy’ (Tyldesley 2006:6) gives us a mandate to re-examine this critical social group. Oliver (2008) contends that although the power wielded by early/mid-18th dynasty queens was considerable as expressed in epigraphic sources and iconography, there are few rigorous analyses of these groups of women which draws on robust data sets.

Existing research in this field is fragmented thereby undermining our ability to determine how funerary customs, mortuary landscapes and material culture were deployed in the structure of the royal family and what this can reveal about the differential status and roles of royal women. By providing a critical and systematic review of how funerary data may be used to investigate women of royal status from 1550 to 1346 BCE, this thesis aims to bridge that gap in existing knowledge. The study investigates a selected group of royal Egyptian women from one specific historical timeframe and one exclusive funerary landscape, namely 200 years of royal funerary activity from the Theban Necropolis. The research involved detailed examination of the burial customs and funerary archaeology of 120 royal women living within this timeframe drawing on published data. Royal status here is defined as “a person who either has a biological association with the royal family, or a marital one or both.” These women are investigated according to categories in hierachal order, i.e. Hatshepsut, Great Wives, Secondary Wives, Royal Daughters, family relatives, foreign wives, and royal ornaments.

The analysis draws on funerary data from Theban burial sites and investigates: the placement of the burial in the landscape; burial location; tomb design and architecture; burial goods and

mummification. In addition to analysis and interpretation of this data, a chronological and thematic catalogue of every identifiable royal subject has been completed, consolidating the collected data and assembled according to the categories of royal status (Appendix A), combined with notes upon the original funerary data for each subject. One of the most pressing deficits is the recording of the find's exact location. This oversight has compounded the innate challenges posed when seeking to identify the individuals buried. It was imperative, therefore, that the research undertaken for this thesis remained tightly focused to eliminate any data analysis superfluous to advancing the following research questions. To safeguard this focus, a diverse number of robust sources, ranging from generic archaeological catalogues to sets of miscellaneous information, were systematically reviewed. The resultant cohesive and rigorous account of the funerary data relevant to the royal women from the early/mid-18th dynasty was consolidated into a single catalogue.

The study focussed on addressing the following research questions:

- How were the Egyptians able to use the contents of the burial and mummification to express ideas about the material culture, religion, and the importance of royal women during the early New Kingdom?
- How did the Egyptians apply different types of burial structures to construct and reflect hierarchies of royal status, family lines, social order and politics in the early/mid-18th dynasty period?
- To what extent was the relative importance of royal women to the Egyptian state reflected in changes in burial customs in the early New Kingdom period, paying specific attention to the position of the burial in the Theban landscape?

1.1 Layout

Chapter 1 addresses the relevance of investigating the status and identity of royal women in the early/mid-18th dynasty drawing on the funerary material. The structure of the thesis and content of each of the six chapters is summarised (1.1). The literature review (1.2) examines modern publications and seminal sources relevant to royal women from the early New Kingdom and critically explores funerary archaeology, Theban necropolis databases, and DNA. Primary and secondary sources were consulted to shape the methodology chapter with research constraints and limitations identified.

Chapter 2 summarises each royal status category in hierachal order. Each classification of ranking reflects role, function and position within the royal household linking each group with the extant funerary data. Summary data is presented chronologically in tabular form for each royal individual. As anticipated, it was not possible to connect every individual with an original burial site and associate them with recovered funerary artefacts or human remains. Consequently, higher levels of primary data are attributed to certain royal individuals than others. This will be shown in the contents of the catalogue (Appendix A), in which the structure will be consist of seven status groups of royal women categorised in hierachal order, the highest being A and the lowest being G. Every royal subject will also be coded in as near-chronological order as possible for each of the sections, e.g. Ahmose-Nefertari (cat. B-5).

Chapter 3 assembles data relevant to original Theban Necropolis burial sites and is divided into three main sections: (1) location of burial (2) analysis of burial location and status and (3) funerary architecture with a final, subsidiary portion assembling wider data from mortuary chapels and temples. It was not possible to assign an exact location of burial to every royal subject. The evidence presented here suggests a strong interrelationship between the status of the tomb occupant and the architecture of the burial.

In Chapter 4 the focus of study is further refined. Here, the funerary objects recovered within or close to the original tomb sites are analysed. In this chapter, certain objects are shown to be more insightful than others in highlighting identity and royal status. The items are organised into two separate categories (1) primary funerary objects (2) other funerary objects. A third addendum addresses the relevance of the mummified material (section 4.10).

Using the assembled data in the previous sections, chapter 5 encompasses a main analysis by exploring the cultural, social and political context in which the burials took place. Here, wider comparative themes are highlighted and are split into two main sections. Section 5.1 addresses the importance of identity and status with relevance to architecture, political and religious sectors and social positions held by the royal women. Section 5.2 focuses on the relevance of landscape and architecture as an expression of royal status and how this intersected with gender. Other themes included: origins, royal family relations, social status, importance of the burial ritual and the extent to which shifting burial practices are enshrined in architecture. The societal roles of the royal women are also addressed, which as the data shows, frequently leads to an elevation of hierachal funerary status. Broader questions are highlighted in section 5.2, comparing and analysing funerary quality with that given to royal males from the early/mid-18th dynasty. Here, the aim was to recover valuable evidence that places royal Egyptian women in an elevated hierachal position compared to others from late bronze age near eastern territories.

In the thesis' concluding reflections, (section 5.3), the extent to which funerary practices affirmed and/or challenged royal identities during the early/mid-18th dynasty is critically explored, specifically whether an elevated ranking in the early New Kingdom hierarchy led towards a higher possibility of maintaining a discernible sense of identity as evidenced through funerary material. The benefits and limitations of the methodology devised for the study, its

relative successes and deficiencies and the extent to which the framework developed for this study may be applied in future research relevant to funerary archaeology, are also considered.

1.2 Literature Review

The research presented in this thesis is timely. Pearson (1999: 96) contends that the examination of the concept of ‘gendered funerary archaeology’ is a ‘crucial element of any research into past gender categorisations.’ Other archaeological analyses have led to a reconsideration of many funerary identities and ranks from the burial sites of women across ancient cultures by re-identifying powerful individual women as well as the search for evidence of matriarchies in past societies.

Egyptological scholarship pertaining to royal women from the early New Kingdom period on the other hand foregrounds ‘queens’, rather than reference to lesser-known royal women from this period. Research undertaken by Bleeker (1959) and Tyldesley (2006) are cases in point. A notable exception is Dodson & Hilton’s (2004) catalogue of the Egyptian royal family which explores previously overlooked royal women’s funerary materials from the early New Kingdom period. This omission in the literature is somewhat surprising. Sabbahy (2022), Tyldesley (2016), Bryan (2000) and Robins (1993) all point to the critical contribution of royal women in the growth and stability of Egyptian New Kingdom society. Analysis of inscriptions undertaken by Manley (2002) have shown that royal women held important positions in the royal court and were responsible alongside the king for the restoration and maintenance of pharaonic ‘maat’; a concept identified by He (2023) as a key ingredient to the nation’s structure and composition.

Early New Kingdom royal women had an increased visibility relative to other royal women from earlier Egyptian periods. Jánosi (1992) argues that the loss of hierachal control from the Hyksos occupation saw the emergence of more influential co-regents and queen consorts than

in previous periods. Lacovara's 2022 study on the roles of the Ahhotep queen consorts and Singer's (2011) review of Ahmose-Nefertari's (cat: B-5) co-regency to Amenhotep I and Thutmose I contend that these powerful women played important roles in the restoration of Egyptian political, social and economic stability. Betrò (2022: 148) highlights the significant political and military contributions of Ahhotep A (cat: B-2), whose service during the Hyksos conflict is referred to on the stela of Ahmose. "She is the one who has accomplished the rites and taken care of Egypt... She has looked after her soldiers..." Santillian & Thomas' (2017: 1-89) examination of the reign of Ahmose I demonstrates how these co-regents oversaw the education of early New Kingdom monarchs' whose reigns subsequently engendered the expansion of Egyptian territory. Stelae texts examined by Manley (2002) show Ahhotep A/B and Ahmose-Nefertari as active female counterparts of the king during the early 18th dynasty. Tyldesley (2006) argues that co-regents helped promote independent wealth and authority to a wider stratum of royal women. Curran (2025) shows how women attained and maintained a higher position during the early and mid-18th dynasty becoming a symbol of hope; exemplified by the deification of Ahmose-Nefertari. According to Griffiths (2024), evidence from the lives of Hatshepsut (cat: A-1) and Tiye (cat: B-14) suggests that this higher position of power enhanced the strength and welfare of early New Kingdom society.

Numbers of studies have considered the lives, family, societal positionality and burials of the royal women and their shifting status from this period. Research undertaken by Ayad (2020) and Lorenz (2017) shows how newly appointed titles such as 'God's wife' and 'God's wife of Amun' were positions of office held exclusively by 18th dynasty royal women such as Ahmose-Nefertari and Meritamun A (cat: B-6). Hassan (2016) contends these positions carried strong religious and political responsibilities. Bondarenko (2021) explores the significance of the evolution of the 'God's wife' title in the process of succession, and inheritance between mother,

daughter and the occasional sibling during the mid-18th dynasty. Ayad's (2020) analysis of the 'God's Wife of Amun' title illuminates higher levels of influence conferred to royal women from this period, such as the ability to act as a mediator between the god and the monarch as well as managing resources to the temples of Amun. Bryan (2000) shows how many royal women passed on their roles to their daughters who frequently inherited the title of Great wife or King's wife thereby contributing to the maintenance of order and stability.

Shirley (2010) argues that the general increase in affluence to Egyptian society and specifically the growth of royal women's independent wealth is reflected in both higher level of references, and depictions of royal women in inscriptions from mortuary locations, stela and temples. For example, examination of Serabit el-Khadim shows that the site developed into a "Hathoric cult that became particularly associated with 18th dynasty royal women" thanks to the ritual offerings of Ahmose Nefertari (Tyldesley (ibid: 86-89). Similarly, Roehrig et al (2005) highlight increased visibility of other royal women from this period, such as Mutnofret A (cat: C-6) and Ahmose A (cat: B-7) whose identities are known from texts found amongst the mortuary temple remains of Thutmose I.

Funerary archaeology has always played a leading role in the understanding of the life and death of the occupant. Aston's 2015 analysis of early New Kingdom queens' tombs near Deir el-Bahari, such as the tomb of Ahmose-Meritamun A, and Cavillier's (2024) summary of sites from the Valley of the Queens both point to a gradual enhancement of the burials as shown from the tomb size, subterranean layout, the sophistication of the funerary objects and the level of mummification. Incordino et al (2018) examine this closely in their analysis of the mummy of the King's daughter Ahmose B (cat: D-6), whose funerary remains were found in QV47. As Willockx's 2011 assessment of tombs KV32 and KV42 illustrates, subsequent Great Wives of

Thutmose III and Amenhotep II such as Ti'aa A (cat: B-10) and Merytre-Hatshepsut (cat: B-9) were provided with comparable burial standards applied to a royal necropolis intended for monarchs.

The expansion of royal women's independent wealth is reflected by women of a foreign background becoming a part of the royal family. Data collected by Winlock (1948) and Lilyquist et al (2003), Midgley (2011), examining the burial of three foreign wives of Thutmose III (cat: F-1/3), shows how women of diverse social statuses quickly integrated within the royal family. Bickel & Paulin-Grothe's (2014) analysis of KV40 also points to a major growth in the number of foreign women in the next generation royal family of Thutmose IV and Amenhotep III, a proposition reinforced by Dodson & Hilton (2004). Anthropological examinations undertaken by Meyer et al (2020) indicate that these women were given a high-status burial, like that of Thuya, whose tomb is well-documented by authors such as Bickel (2015) and Roehrig (2000). Litherland's (2018) research regarding the Wadi-Bairiya shaft tombs intended for Royal Court women of Amenhotep III shows that royal women became integral to the cementing of diplomatic alliance through marriage.

Much of the literature into the funerary archaeology of early New Kingdom royal women, however, analyses individual grave sites instead of systematically reviewing and collating the material. In some cases, authors seek to focus singular objects from the burial, especially those with high preservation, such as Der-Manuelin & Loeben's (1993) report on Hatshepsut's re-carved sarcophagus and Dodson's (2016) article on her KV20 canopic chest. Litherland (2018) postulates that this is due to funerary evidence being too fragmented, with little complete assemblages belonging to the royal women. Better preserved sites therefore have naturally attracted a higher level of academic study. For example, Miniaci & Lacovara's (2022) inclusion

of maps and diagrams assess the function of the funerary objects of Ahhotep B. Whilst, analysis of Ahhotep's weapons found in the burial confirms that high ranked royal women had a military involvement in the return to political control (Betrò, 2022, Judas, 2022 and Morris, 2022).

Nonetheless, research on this theme remains relatively limited, a significant challenge posed to the research undertaken for this thesis was the dearth of robust and cohesive scholarship relating to the funerary archaeology of royal women. Porter & Moss (1964), Aubry et al (2016), and the Theban Mapping Project (referred hereafter as the 'TMP') have built on earlier research undertaken by Maspero and Smith on the Royal Caches. Whilst these publications are instructive, numerous burial sites associated with early 18th dynasty royal women are excluded from some of the topographical databases. Instead, the scholarship gravitates towards the grander Theban necropolis royal burials, rather than smaller previously unidentified tombs, including anonymous sites from the Valley of the Queens (Demas & Agnew, 2016). These existing accounts also overlook more recent discoveries (Litherland, 2018). Furthermore, certain objects are omitted from topographical databases, especially those recovered from unspecified locations such as Sิตdjehuti-Satibu's mask, mummy, coffin face and heart scarab (Figure 7). Additionally, the inventory ID labels for each funerary artefact are often ignored, making the study of specific burial items more challenging. Consequently, as evidenced by the TMP project, many objects are simply catalogued as 'tomb equipment' with no identification label. Published databases and catalogues such as analyses undertaken by Porter & Moss (1964) and Slinger (2022) have tended to foreground individual burials, private tombs, or other funerary concepts.

The importance of women in Egyptian society was highly essential for its stability and cultural development. By examining the literature, the evidence has shown that women maintained prominent societal, legal and independent status positions and were considered as near-equals

to males. This prominence is not only simply highlighted in women's economic rights, household control, ownership of property, engagements in business and equality but in the elite professions held by many Egyptian women, such as their roles and participation in the governing order of the royal family. This highlights a gap in scholarship, particularly with regards to the elevated societal positions that women held compared to other cultures and how this is reflected in their burial customs. For example, examination of the literature has shown that existing accounts have omitted to review the original archaeological methodologies applied in the excavation of many of their burials. This focus of the research aspires to bridge this gap in scholarship.

1.3: Methodology

The scope of this research study goes beyond previous scholarship as it encompasses a far-reaching analysis of primary data involving around 150 women from the early and mid-18th dynasty across all royal ranks. Data collected included museum catalogues (both online and in paper forms) from the Cairo Museum; British Museum; Museo Egizio, Petrie Museum and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Peer reviewed articles, excavation reports and books were also examined with data relevant to individual royal burial sites proving particularly instructive. The objects in question were identified, examined and scrutinised, which were then catalogued in Appendix A.

In addition to the TMP and online databases, further funerary archaeological data was collected from Demas & Agnew (2016), Porter & Moss (1964) and Wilkinson (2016). The work undertaken by Miniaci & Lacovara (2022), Lilyquist et al (2003), Aston (2015), Litherland (2018), Dodson & Janssen (1989), and Quibell & Smith (1908) on the discovery of KV46 and the cached queens from TT320 and KV35 also informed the study. Data from computed tomography publications were also reviewed including Habicht (2024), Habicht et al (2016);

Hawass & Saleem (2015) and Metcalfe (2016). Overall, more than over 500 peer reviewed academic publications were critically examined. This data was used in the catalogue (Appendix A) to categorically and chronologically organise the royal women according to different ranks.

The research comprised five key phases and involved the.

1. Categorisation of the sites using the following groupings: location; size; layout; measurements and dimensional properties of the original burial sites (where available) and their position in the landscape; consideration of any chronological, topographical and social changes in the landscape over time and the extent to which tomb design reflected the hierachal status of the occupant.
2. Analysis of canopic equipment; coffins; sarcophagi; pottery; funerary masks; linen dockets; shabti equipment; furniture and jewellery focussing on material, names as originally inscribed, royal titularies and epithets.
3. Review of the funerary objects with an emphasis on; function, materials, measurements, inscriptions and general composition.
4. Consideration of how mummified data linked with the original mumification processes provided a connection with the identity and royal status of its owner.
5. Consideration of the relevance of funerary data in reconstructing the status and identity of the royal women and organisation of the into appropriate categories of status.

The research considered the relevance of funerary data in reconstructing the status and identity of the royal women. The subjects were then organised into three appropriate categories of hierachal status.

Constraints

The primary material revealed wide-ranging approaches to the preservation of burial sites and their contents. These materials ranged from near intact tombs along with complete sets of grave goods to anonymous, empty or extensively damaged burials with little to no material. The research focused on the inscribed objects buried with the occupants. This funerary content was re-examined particularly that which referred to the original owner as well as tomb location and object design. Even tombs with few objects yielded important insights. The research sought to separate secondary data that had become embedded with original material. The analysis revealed evidence of tomb re-use during the Third Intermediate period. This limited the quality of original material as much of the primary items were either removed from the burial, damaged, usurped or lost entirely. Other methods included the examination of 18th dynasty mummification techniques. Climate changes also impacted on funerary preservation, reducing the quality and quantity of useable funerary data. The research showed how more durable non-organic grave goods such as canopic jar texts were more likely to point to identity and status.

Furthermore, only a handful of human remains have been subjected to modern DNA and genetic tests with not every procedure giving accurate results because of inaccurate or prolonged gene sequences and contaminated samples. Any unidentifiable tomb personages were therefore designated as anonymous due to their inconclusive genetic biological backgrounds. Nonetheless, the research undertaken for this thesis shows that even limited funerary items can suggest a royal burial.

CHAPTER 2: THE ROYAL WOMEN OF THE EARLY & MID-18TH DYNASTY

2.0 Introduction

This chapter summarises the funerary evidence for the royal women of the early/mid-18th dynasty according to status. The women are grouped according to their highest title. Dodson & Hilton (2004) identified seven classifications. These are Great Wives; Secondary Wives; Royal Daughters; relatives of the royal family; foreign women; royal ornaments with a separate category for Hatshepsut, included in Appendix A.



Figure 1: Outer coffin of Ahhotep A (Sousa et al, 2020, 32)

Altogether, at least 150 royal women were identified from the period 1550-1346 BCE (Charts 1 & 2), the largest category being the ‘Royal Daughters’ numbering at least 55. Royal Ornaments of the king comprised 30 of this group with 28 foreign women and 23 relatives of the royal family. Fewer higher ranked royal women were included with 15 Great Wives, nine secondary wives whilst the ‘monarchs’ category attributed exclusively to Hatshepsut (Roehrig et al 2005) (Table 1). The weakest funerary data timeframe spans between 1526-1401 BCE, comprising 30 per cent of the subjects alongside only five confirmed funerary locations. There is a table for each category presented chronologically which reveals the women’s status using the most updated funerary evidence attributed to them.

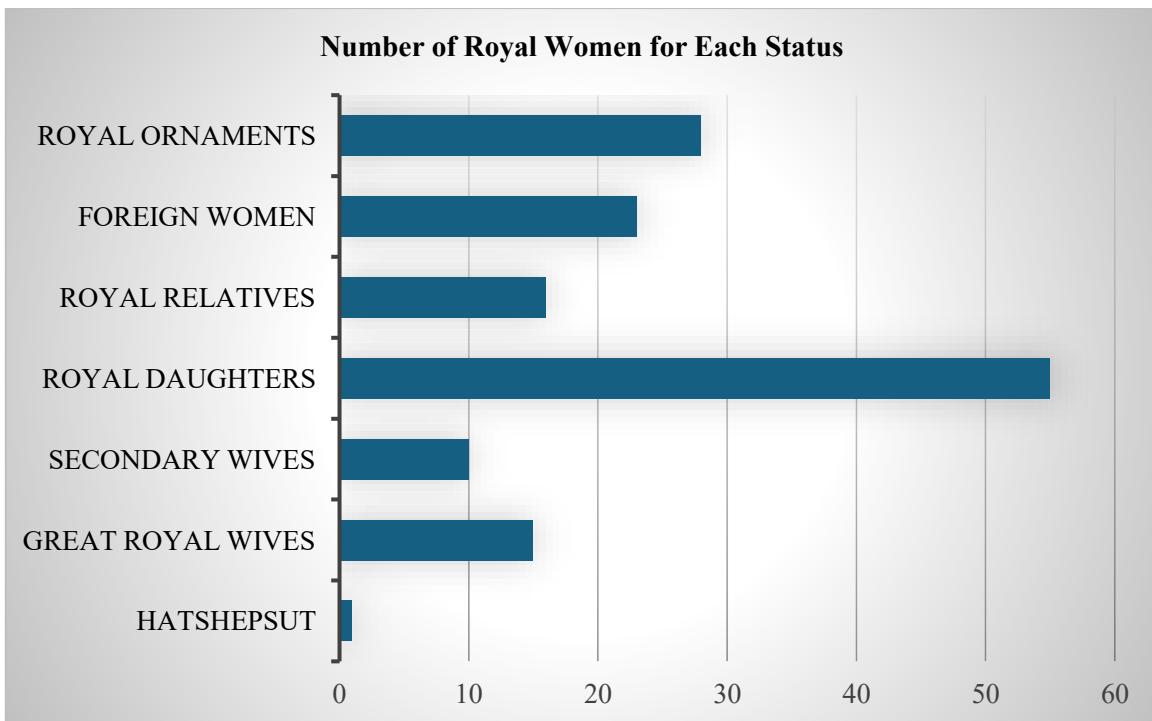


Chart 1: Number of Royal Women for Each Status

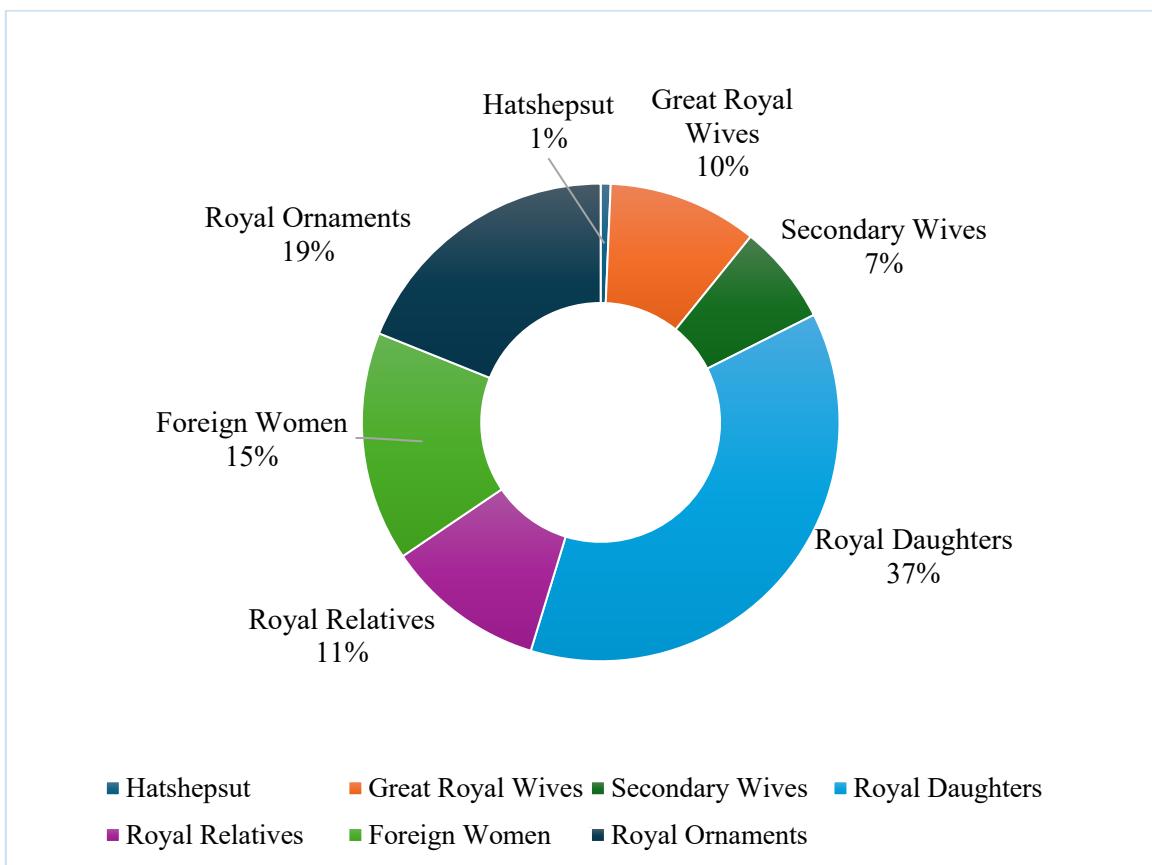


Chart 1: Chart of the Royal Women for Each Status

2.1 Hatshepsut

Hatshepsut (cat: A-1), (1478-1458 BCE), was the sole female monarch of early/mid-18th dynasty period. As she is an anomaly in this research, her funerary monuments cannot be compared with those of other royal women from this period. Despite the destruction and defacing of these monuments, her mortuary temple and remains of her burials have survived (Table 1).



Figure 2: KV20 Sarcophagi of Hatshepsut (TMP, 2025)

As Cavillier (2024) has contended, an inscribed quartzite sarcophagus for Hatshepsut as queen found in 1916 was discovered in the burial chamber of her first tomb dubbed Wadi A-1. However, the site was never deployed for her burial due to her elevation to the throne after the death of Thutmose II. When excavated by Carter in 1903-04, two quartzite sarcophagi were found in the burial chamber of her KV20 burial with Thutmose I (Der Manuelin & Loeben, 1993). Other recovered objects included her red sandstone canopic chest missing its lid (Dodson, 2016), the remains of inscribed vases, statue fragments, one shabti and foundation deposits were also catalogued by Porter & Moss (1964:547). An inscribed wooden canopic box containing her liver and a tooth was also found in the TT320 cache. These contents were used to identify her mummy (JE 99795), discovered by Carter in KV60, likely brought there during the reign of Thutmose III. This site was used as a cache belonged to Hatshepsut's Nurse Sitre (Hawass & Saleem, 2015).

CAT ID	NAME	BURIALS	TOMB OBJECTS	REBURIAL	MUMMY
A-1	Hatshepsut	Wadi A-1/KV20	Sarcophagi/Canopics	KV60	KV60A

Table 1: Funerary data of Hatshepsut

2.2: Great Wives

The term ‘Great Royal Wife’ or ‘King’s Chief Wife’ refers to the principal spouse of the monarch. ‘King’s Wives’ or ‘royal ornaments’ are a lower-ranked royal women. Within this hierarchy, diplomatic marriages to the monarch were arranged without marital conflicts (Baber, 1935:409-414). Male heirs to



Figure 3: Base of the coffin of Ahhotep B (Betro, 2017:158)

the throne of early/mid-18th dynasty kings were frequently not children of the Great Wife. However, evidence shows that once a new pharaoh was crowned, the title ‘Great Wife’ could be handed down to the mother of the heir. Meretseger (1879-1846 BCE) was likely the first Egyptian royal woman granted the title of ‘Great Wife’.

The research for this thesis has identified sixteen Great Wives from the early/mid-18th dynasty period (Table 2). Seven other known Great Wives better known under other titles are catalogued separately. The tombs of at least eight Great Wives from the Theban Necropolis have also been discovered, the earliest being at two burial sites from Dra Abu el-Naga cemetery (ANB-Ahmose-Nefertari) and the unknown tomb of Ahhotep B (Miniaci & Lacovara, 2022). Whilst Reeves has contended that other early 18th dynasty Great Wives were buried here, little archaeological evidence of this has been discovered.

Three burial locations for at least three Great Wives from the Valley of the Kings have been discovered (Table 2). Bickel & Paulin-Grothe (2012) identified KV32 as belonging to Ti'aa A (cat: B-10), the Great Wife of Amenhotep II and mother of Thutmose IV (Figure 6). Jenni et al (2021) discuss the discovery of inscribed canopic chest fragments, faience, jewellery and two shabtis belonging to the queen, some washed into KV47. Eaton-Krauss (2006) shows that WV22 was also prepared for the burial of Tiye (cat: B-14) with Amenhotep III and possibly Sitamun. Her burial was confirmed by the discovery of eight partial shabtis, furniture, faience, and statue fragments from the side chambers belonging to her. Willockx (2011) suggests KV42 is associated with Merytre-Hatshepsut (cat: B-9) the second Great Wife of Thutmose III from the discovery of foundation deposits



Figure 4: Tomb ANB Pottery fragment text of Ahmose-Nefertari (Carter, 1916)

Taken from the works of Aston (2015), Table 18 shows that one tomb from Deir-el Bahari (TT358) discovered in 1929 was intended for Ahmose-Meritamun A (cat: B-6), the Great Wife of Amenhotep I. Whilst the tomb was reused for a daughter of Pinedjem I, many of the objects original to the burial remained in situ. These objects included: two coffins; baskets; pottery vessels; furniture fragments, a shabti container and her rewrapped mummy which was found within the inner coffin deposited in the burial chamber (Hawass & Saleem, 2015:253). Examinations of her mummy concluded that she was no older than 21 when she died.

Two other sites from the Western Wadi cemeteries are associated with two other Great Wives from this period (Table 2). Excavated by Carter, the Wadi A-1 cliff tomb was constructed for Hatshepsut as a Great Wife of Thutmose II before to her elevation to the throne.

Cavillier (2024:38) asserted that a quartzite sarcophagus prepared there for her burial was subsequently abandoned. According to the Metropolitan Museum of Art's online database, pottery vessels originally from this site were reused for the burial of three foreign wives of Thutmose III in Wadi D-1 (Lilyquist et al 2003). Excavated by Litherland (2018:137), the discovery of a black shabti base and an inscribed vase fragment from the Wadi-Bairiya shaft tomb 4 suggested that it was used for the burial of Nebetnehat (cat: B-15), a Great Wife from the mid-18th dynasty. Another site (Wadi A-2) or 'Bairaize's tomb' was suggested by the TMP to have been intended for another 18th dynasty Great Wife. Further robust archaeological evidence is needed to validate this claim (Figure 31).

At least two reburial sites of early/mid-18th dynasty Great Wives are also known, specifically the TT320 and KV35 royal caches (Table 2). Here, higher levels of mummified data have been found, with the discovery of the near-complete mummies of three Great Wives from TT320. They were identified from coffins, canopic jars and doockets. The individuals are: Tetisheri (cat: B-1) Ahmose-Nefertari (cat: B-5) and Ahmose-Sitkamose (cat: B-4). (Habicht et al (2016). The mummy of Tiye was also found in 1898 in the side chamber JC of KV35 (Table 35).



Figure 5: Niche (Corridor E of KV32) (Jenni et al, 2021:15)

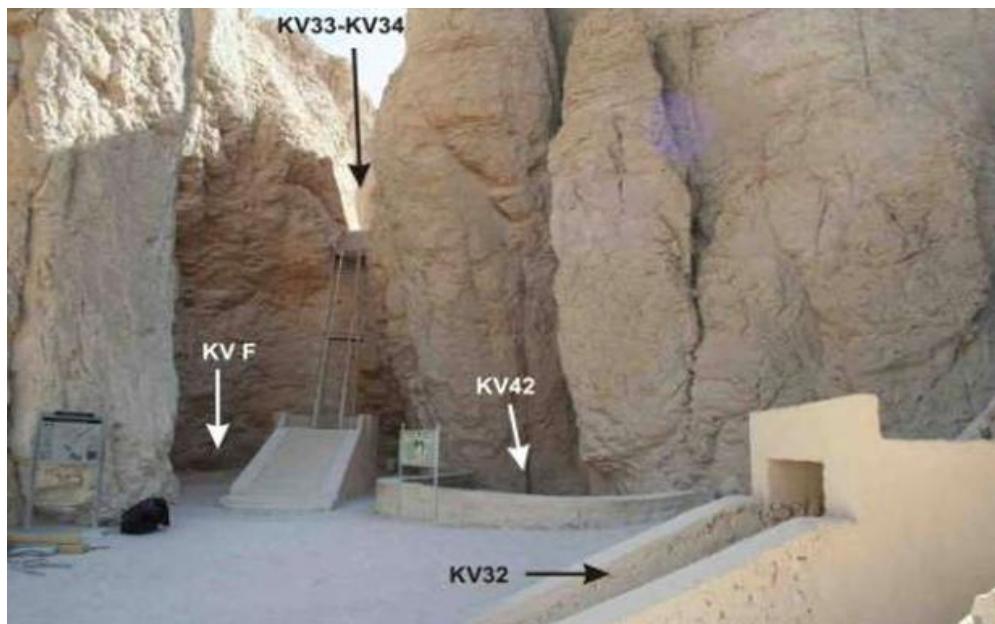


Figure 6: Entrance to KV32 (Ti'aa A) (Willockx, 2011:52)

CAT	NAME	BURIAL	OBJECTS	REBURIAL	MUMMY
B-1	Tetisheri	Unknown	Wig/Coffin Sherds	TT320/KV41	Found (1881)
B-2	Ahhotep A	Unknown	1 Outer Coffin-TT320	Unknown	Unknown
B-3	Ahhotep B	Unknown	Coffin/Jewels/Axes	Unknown	Unknown
B-4	Ahmose Sitkamose	Unknown	Resin/Linen Plugs	TT320	Found (1881)
B-5	Ahmose-Nefertari	ANB	Canopic Jars/1 Coffin	TT320	Found (1881)
B-6	Ahmose-Meritamun	TT358	Coffins/Pottery/Boxes	In Situ	Found (1929)
B-7	Ahmose A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
B-8	Satiah A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
B-9	Merytre-Hatshepsut	KV42	Dishes/Jars/Vases	Unknown	Unknown
B-10	Ti'aa A	KV32	Canopic Jars/Shabtis	Unknown	Unknown
B-11	Nefertari A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
B-12	Iaret	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
B-13	Tenettiphu	Unknown	1 Shabti Inscription	Unknown	Unknown
B-14	Tiye	WV22	Mask/Shabtis/Pottery	KV35	Found (1898)
B-15	Nebetnehat	Bairiya 4	Vase Shard/Shabti	Unknown	Unknown

Table 2: Great Wives: A Summary of the Data

2.3: Secondary Wives

The title ‘King’s wife’, designating secondary wives is below the rank of ‘Great Wife’ or ‘Queen Consort’ (Tyldesley, 2016). Unlike the Great Wives, secondary wives rarely maintained elite positions in the royal court. This diminishment of lower royal status was conferred upon their offspring who seldom inherited the throne (Mertz, 1952).

However, in certain circumstances, these women could acquire the position of Great Wife. Royal ‘Ornaments of the King’ (Litherland, 2018: 123) or foreign wives on the other hand, held a still lower royal status than secondary wives.

The research has identified ten secondary wives from the early/mid-18th dynasty (Table 3). Whilst other King’s wives are known to have existed throughout this period, other titles can be more appropriately assigned to them including ‘Royal Daughter’ and ‘Great Wife’ due to a later elevation in their status. The identities of these women will therefore be catalogued into separate status categories.

Only one original burial site belonging to a Secondary Wife has been discovered. This is the Wadi-Bairiya shaft 2, containing fragmentary inscribed fan and canopic materials belonging to the King’s Wife Henut Q (cat: C-10) who was likely a secondary wife of Amenhotep III (Litherland, 2018:121).

At least four burial sites of Secondary Wives remain undesignated (Table 3). These are tombs ANB, KV39, and two other anonymous Theban locations. Winlock (1931:4) and Aston (2015:7) drawing on architectural and ceramic evidence, KV39 was constructed originally for Ahmose-Inhapi (cat: C-2) a wife of Seqenenre Tao. Further data is required to confirm this proposition. According to Klemm (2012), another anonymous site may be associated with



Figure 7: Coffin face of Sittjehuti-Satibu, (Ziegler 2008:192)

Sitdjehuti-Satibu (cat: C-4), a wife of Seqenenre Tao whose coffin face, mask, linen and mummy were discovered in 1820 (Figure 7). Perrin (2023) writes that the location of her burial was not documented by the original excavator. A third tomb may have been intended for Ahmose-Henuttamehu (cat: C-5) at Dra Abu el-Naga, a Secondary Wife of Ahmose I, whose mummy is referred to in Figure 8. Reeves (1984) bases this suggestion on analysis

of her coffin reburied in TT320 which was likely originally buried at Dra Abu el-Naga.

Human remains for this status of royal women are also better-preserved. Smith (1912:8-19) suggests three of the nine mummies of Secondary Wives have been found, two reburied in TT320 and one in an unknown location. These are Ahmose-Inhapi, Ahmose-Henuttamehu and Sitdjehuti-Satibu. Others are yet to be identified (Table 35).



Figure 8: Mummy of Ahmose-Henuttamehu (Smith, 1912:141)

CAT	NAME	BURIAL	OBJECTS	REBURIAL	MUMMY
C-1	Ahmose Sattjutji	Unknown	Faience Fragment	Unknown	Unknown
C-2	Ahmose Inhapi	KV39?	Floral Garland	TT320	Found (1881)
C-3	Kasmut	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
C-4	Sitdjehuti Satibu	Unknown	Coffin/Mask/Linen	Unknown	Found (1820)
C-5	Henuttamehu	Unknown	Inner Coffin/Resin	TT320	Found (1881)
C-6	Mutnofret A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
C-7	Iset A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
C-8	Nebetu	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
C-9	Nebsemi	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
C-10	Henut Q	Wadi-Bairiya 2	Fan/Canopic Jar	Unknown	Anonymous

Table 3: Secondary Wives: A Summary of the Data

2.4: Royal Daughters

The title ‘King’s daughter’ has emerged as the most common title for early/mid-18th dynasty royal women. Leprohon (2010) asserts it is equivalent with the title ‘King’s son’ held by many younger Egyptian royal males. The role of king’s daughter was significant as a royal bloodline birth established an elite level of authority and status. This is shown in the forming of marriage-alliances vital in the maintenance of foreign relations (Schulman, 1979).



Figure 9: Chair of Sitamun (Pemler (2018: 54)

A royal daughter also assumed crucial roles in temple ceremonies (Tawfik, 2014). Specifically, they could be associated with important deities, participating in divine prayers relating to stability and peace. Mertz (1952), commenting on their roles in royal succession, argued it was conceivable for a royal daughter to occasionally inherit the role as heir or heiress to the throne following the absence of royal male heirs. However, their principal role lay in ensuring the continuity of the royal bloodline, reinforcing the divinity of the king’s family.

The funerary remains of early/mid-18th dynasty royal daughters survive in greater quantities compared to any other groups of royal women 46 royal daughters are identifiable, interred within ten known original Theban burial sites (Table 3).

Five rock-cut shaft tombs are located within the Valley of the Queens. Both Demas & Agnew (2016) and the TMP show, an anonymous King’s daughter dubbed ‘18s’ (cat: D-46) was buried

in QV8 with two other elite members. Casini (2017) discusses ‘18s’ identification from wooden textiles and written documents. Two other royal daughters were buried in QV17, identified as Merytra A and Urmerutes (cat: D-35/36) whose names were found on inscribed canopic fragments (Cavillier 2024:32). Ahmose B, the daughter of Situdjehuti-Satibu was interred in QV47. Cavillier (2024:31) comments that her tomb may have been the first royal tomb constructed in the Valley of the

Queens. The remains of her canopic chest were recovered alongside linen inscriptions, scarabs, seals, textiles, and her mummy, now in the Museo Egizio. Two further royal tombs have been identified. Porter & Moss (1964:769) write how, three canopic jars from QV72 were inscribed for Hatnofret (cat: D-8), an early 18th dynasty royal daughter. Pottery vessels and written wooden fragments have also shown that QV76 was used for the burial of Merytra B (cat: D-45 & Table 5).

Three burial sites from the Valley of the Kings have also been identified. KV40 holds the largest quantities of data relating to the royal daughters. Bickel (2015) at the Museo Egizio indicated that 12 royal daughters of Thutmose IV such as Nefertari and Neferunabu (cat: D-31/32) from KV40 have been identified, based on pottery inscriptions. Bickel also suggested that another royal daughter Satiah B (cat: D-34) was buried in the neighbouring KV64, based on a mummy docket which may have originated from KV40. Eaton-Krauss (1990) contends that the enlarged side chamber or ‘queen’s suite’ J2 of WV22 was made for Sitamun (cat: D-39) the eldest daughter of Amenhotep III. Further data however is required to confirm that her burial took place there. Alm (2018) writes that Tentamun (cat: D-18), a daughter of Thutmose IV was also



Figure 10: Mummy of Ahmose-Henutemipet (Smith, 1912:143)

buried in KV43. Dodson & Hilton (2004:140), state that fragments of one of her canopic jars was found in the side chambers.

Two burial sites from the Western Wadis have been identified. Litherland (2018:126) notes that two canopic fragments inscribed for Ti'aa B (cat: D-19), a daughter of Thutmose IV were discovered in Wadi-Bairiya shaft 3. Abd Elghany et al (2022:17) writes that the presence of a vertical cartouche of Neferure (cat: D-10), the daughter of Hatshepsut at Wadi C-1, suggests the site was possibly intended for her burial.

Several anonymous burial sites also exist. According to Betrò (2022:159), the inscriptions on the replacement coffin of the royal daughter Ahmose-Henutemipet (cat: D-1), found in TT320 was likely originally buried at Dra Abu el-Naga (Figure 10). However, Reeves (1984) argues the coffin was used as a replacement, probably not from her original burial location. Reeves also contends that another site may also be located at Deir el-Bahari belonging to the royal daughter Ahmose-Meritamun B (cat: D-2), whose mummy was also cached in TT320 (Hawass & Saleem, 2020:1). The utilisation of the coffin of the Steward Seniu for her reburial indicates that her original tomb was nearby as a shabti inscribed for Seniu was found in this region.

Four caches containing the mummified remains of at least 17 royal daughters are extant. Dodson & Janssen (1989:16-17) document the mummies of eleven daughters of Thutmose IV that were discovered near TT131 at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna in 1857. Amongst them was Ti'aa B whose occupancy was verified by mummy dockets. The TT320 cache is also associated with at least three other early 18th dynasty royal daughters. These are Ahmose-Henutemipet, Ahmose-Meritamun B and Ahmose-Sitamun (cat: D-7). Confirmed by DNA testing, by Hawass & Saleem (2015:122-23), an unnamed royal daughter of Amenhotep III, dubbed the 'Younger Lady' was excavated by Loret in KV35. The mummy and coffin of Ahmose-

Tumerisy (cat: 4/5), a daughter of Ahhotep A was also reburied at Qurna in Pit MMA 1019 (Porter & Moss, 1964:668).

CAT	NAME	BURIAL	OBJECTS	REBURIAL	MUMMY
D-1	Henutemipet	N/A	Linen & 2 Wigs	TT320	Found (1881)
D-2	Meritamun B	N/A	Beads/Jewellery	TT320	Found (1881)
D-3	Ahmose-Nebetta	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
D4/5	Tumerisy/Tures	N/A	1 Inner Coffin/Jar	MMA 1019	Found at Qurna
D-6	Ahmose B	QV47	Pots/Texts/Cloth/Lids	In Situ	Found (1903)
D-7	Ahmose-Sitamun	N/A	1 Inner Coffin/Reeds	TT320	Found (1881)
D-8	Hatnofret	QV72	3 Canopic Jars	In Situ	Anonymous

Table 4: Royal Daughters (Early-18th Dynasty)

D-9	Neferubity	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
D-10	Neferure	Wadi C-1	Wadi C-1 Graffiti	Unknown	Unknown
D11/12	Meritamun C/D	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
D-13	Nebetuinet	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
D-14	Beketamun	N/A	Sistrum/Mirror/Reeds?	TT320?	Unknown
D-15	Meshenuttamehu	N/A	Sistrum/Mirror/Reeds?	TT320?	Unknown
D-16	Nefertari A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
D-17	Iset B	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
D-18	Tentamun	KV43	1 Canopic Fragment	Unknown	Unknown
D-19	Ti'aa B	Bairiya 3	2 Canopic Fragments	Qurna	Anonymous
D-20	Tatau/Tawy...	N/A	21 st Dynasty Docket	Qurna	Anonymous
D-21	Pyihia	N/A	21 st Dyn Dockets	Qurna	Anonymous
D-22	Papuy-Tasherit	N/A	21 st Dyn Dockets	Qurna	Anonymous
D-23	Henutiunu	N/A	21 st Dyn Dockets	Qurna	Anonymous
D-24	Meritptah	N/A	21 st Dyn Docket	Qurna	Anonymous
D-25	Sithori	N/A	21 st Dyn Docket	Qurna	Anonymous
D-26	Neferunamun	N/A	21 st Dyn Docket	Qurna	Anonymous

D-27	Wiay	N/A	21 st Dyn Docket	Qurna	Anonymous
D-28	Nisutkhaet	N/A	21 st Dyn Docket	Qurna	Anonymous
D-29	Amenemopet	N/A	TT78 Texts Only	Qurna	Anonymous
D-30	Nubemtekh	Memphis?	12 Calcite Vessels	Saqqara	Unknown
D-31	Nefertari B	KV40	KV40 Vase Sherd	In Situ?	Anonymous
D-32	Neferunabu	KV40	Vessel Fragment	In Situ?	Anonymous
D-33	Taiah	KV40	Vessel Fragments	In Situ?	Anonymous
D-34	Satiah B	KV64?	2 Canopic Lids/Pots	In Situ?	KV64.001?
D-35	Merytre A	QV17	Canopic Jar Fragments	In Situ?	Anonymous
D-36	Urmerutes	QV17	Canopic Jar Fragments	In Situ?	Anonymous
D-37	Ini	WB 2-5	1 Canopic Fragment	In Situ?	Anonymous
D-38	Ti	WB2-5	2 Canopic Fragments	In Situ?	Anonymous
D-39	Sitamun	WV22	1 KV46 Chair	Unknown	Unknown
D-40	Iset C	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
D-41	Henuttaneb A	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
D-42	Nebetah	N/A	1 Wig (KV35?)	KV35?	Anonymous
D-43	Beketaten	N/A	1 Wig (KV35?)	KV35?	Anonymous
D-44	Meritaten	TA26	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
D-45	Merytre B	QV76	Pottery/Textiles/Panels	In Situ?	Anonymous
D-46	‘18s’	QV8	Wooden Tomb Objects	In Situ?	Anonymous
N/A	Anonymous	KV40	Pottery Fragments	In Situ?	Anonymous

Table 5: Royal Daughters (Mid-18th Dynasty)

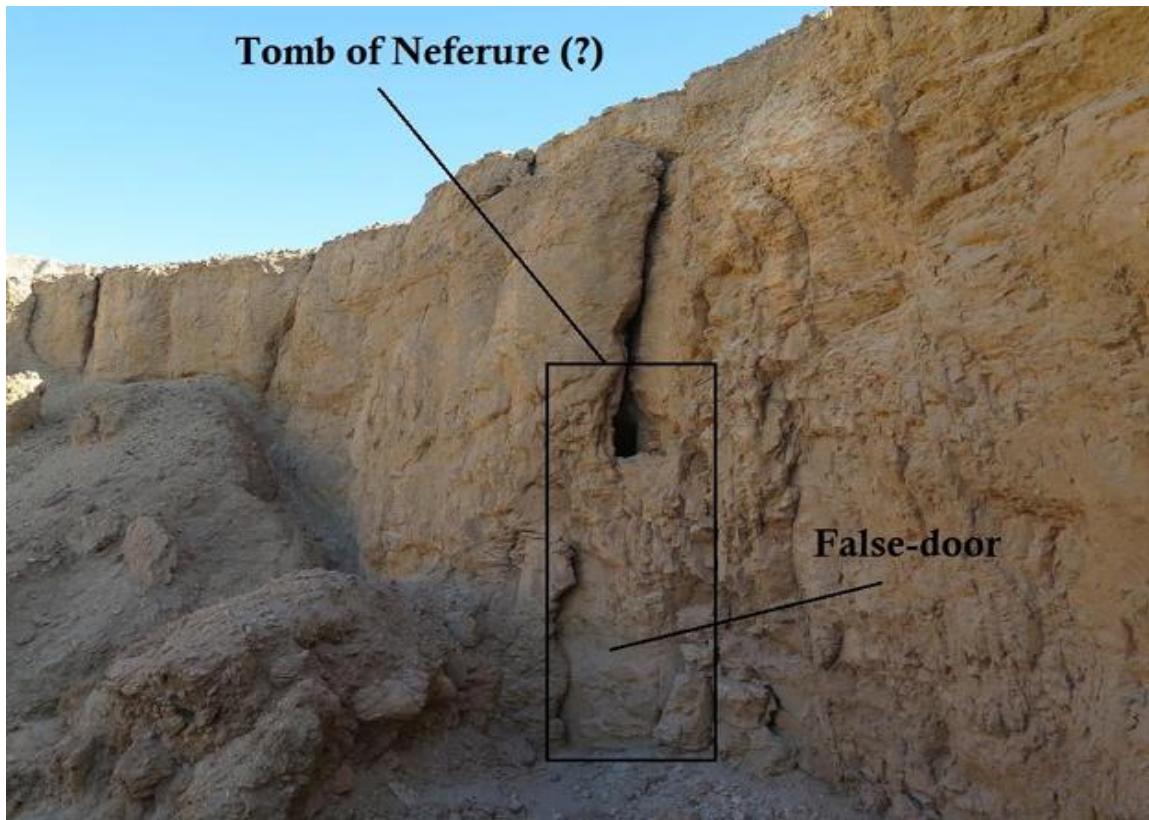


Figure 11: Entrance to the tomb of Neferure (Wadi C-1) (Cavillier 2024:71)

2.5: Relatives and Descendants of the Royal Family

Female royal relatives and descendants designate women who possess a biological relation to established early/mid-18th dynasty members of the royal family but did not go on to obtain a higher-ranking e.g. ‘King’s Wife’ or ‘Great Wife’. Regarding women born before Amarna and who died during that period e.g. Nefertiti, their original royal titles will only be applied. Commonly, King’s mother’ is recognised as one of the most familiar royal relative titles from the early/mid-18th dynasty 18 e.g. Senseneb (cat: E-6) (mother of Thutmose I). Other honorific positions include ‘Mother of the Great Wife’ such as Thuya, whilst less familiar biological titles include ‘Daughter of the King’s Son’ (Royal Granddaughter) and the ‘Royal *hrw*’ (Galán & Menendez 2011:6). Whilst other royal relative titles exist, none can be ascribed conclusively to female royal family relatives.



Figure 12: Mask of Thuya (Farouk et al, 2003:6)

The study has identified only two original burial sites from the Theban Necropolis. Originally published by Quibell & Smith (1908), the most well-known burial is associated with Thuya (cat: E-12) ‘Mother to the Great Wife Tiye’ who was interred with her husband Yuya in KV46. Roehrig (2000) writes that their burial reflects one of the best-preserved high-status tombs from this period evidenced by the quality of her funerary equipment as shown in Figure 12 and the level of mummification (Hawass & Saleem, 2015:71). A detailed examination of her shabtis was conducted as shown in Figure 88 and a comparative report of her canopic jars was undertaken by Hammad & Gerges (2019). Bickel’s examination of pottery inscriptions from

the 2015 Museo Egizio lecture also identified the name of a royal granddaughter, Taemwadjes, (cat: E-17) 'the one of the royal son' who was buried in KV40.

Other burial sites of royal family relatives are either anonymous or have been discovered outside of the Theban Necropolis. Thomas (1967:1-4) suggests that Mutbernet (cat: E-21), a possible sister

of Nefertiti, may have originally been buried in QV33 before a secondary resting place was prepared for her in the Memphite tomb of Horemheb (Daoud, 1999). According to Strouhal & Callender (1992:9), her mummy, remains of a funerary statue dedicated to her. Her remains have been lost since the original excavation of the site (Hawass & Saleem, 2015:143).

Habicht et al (2016:2) and Melcalfe (2016:402) suggest tentatively that the KV21B mummy, discovered by Belzoni in 1817 and excavated by Ryan in 1989, are the remains of Nefertiti (cat: E-19), a likely daughter of Ay and sister of Mutbernet (Figure 96). According to McDermott and Habicht (2022), this claim was based on a DNA correlation between the mummy dubbed KV21A (possibly Ankhesenamun) with the unborn daughters of Tutankhamun. As it was also common practice to bury mothers and daughters together, it is reasonable to suppose that KV21B is the biological mother of KV21A.

Schaden (1984:10) also writes that partial female skeletal remains were recovered from the original excavation of WV23 (Ay). As Tey (cat: E-20), the wife of Ay and possible mother of Nefertiti, is depicted on the walls within the tomb, she may have been interred with her husband, but further research is needed before a definitive identification may be made.

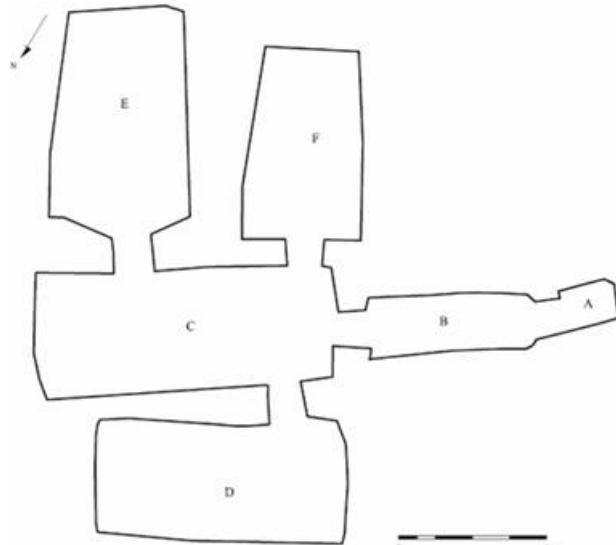


Figure 13: Plan of KV40, (Bickel & Paulin-Grothe (2014:1)

According to Dodson & Janssen (1989:1-14), the royal cache at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna contained the reburied mummified remains and one docket referring to Nebetia (cat: E-18), a daughter of Siatum. Existing mummified fragments remain anonymous. However, as the docket mentions the year 27, it is believed to link with that year in the reign of Psusennes I, the likely year in which she was reburied (Figure 76).

Table 6 shows that the original burial sites of other royal relatives have not yet been identified. What we do have, however, are depictions and references to some of these women on walls and objects from other tombs. Galán & Menéndez (2011:6) believe depictions from the TT12 tomb of Heri portray his mother Ahmose who is given the title ‘royal *xrw* and that this title is suggestive of royalty. The granddaughters of Ahmose, Bakamun and Tjentnub are also shown in these depictions (cat: E-1-4). A shabti reference to Ian (cat: E-4), the mother of Ahmose from QV88 was discovered in the early 20th century. Her connection to the royal family, however, remains uncertain. Other sources, published by Ebied (2016) show depictions of relatives to royal ornaments of Thutmose IV and Amenhotep III in tombs TT69 and TT90. These are Teye and Weret (TT90) and Henuttawy and Kasy (TT69) (cat: E-11, 13/14).

Regarding the two royal nurses, Lady Rai and Sitre In, whilst their elite status interments may point to an association with royalty, the evidence is inconclusive. The TT2 depiction of a royal lady named Kamose, make it is plausible that both she and Ahmose-Sitkamose are the same individual. Other original burial sites intended for remaining royal relatives from this period have yet to be found.

CAT	NAME	BURIAL	OBJECTS	REBURIAL	MUMMY
E-1	Ahmose	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
E-2	Bakamun	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
E-3	Tjentnub	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
E-4	Ian	N/A	QV88 Shabti Text	Unknown	Unknown
E-5	Tair	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
E-6	Senseneb	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
E-7	Hui	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
E-8	Ipu	EK2?	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
E-9	Iuy	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
E-10	Teye	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
E-11	Weret	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
E-12	Thuya	KV46	Coffins/Mask/Canopics	In Situ	Found-1905
E-13	Henuttawy	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
E-14	Kasy	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
E-15	Mutemnub	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
E-16	Juni	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
E-17	Taemwadjes	KV40	Pottery Fragments	In Situ?	Anonymous
E-18	Nebetia	N/A	1 21st Dyn Label	Qurna	Anonymous
E-19	Nefertiti	KV21?	Anonymous Pottery	In Situ?	KV21B?
E-20	Tey	WV23?	Fragmentary Objects	In Situ?	Anonymous
E-21	Mutbernet	QV33?	1 Canopic Jar/Pottery	Saqqara	Lost (1979)
N/A	Tiaa A (Mother)	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
N/A	Iuy (Daughter)	N/A	Unknown	Qurna?	Unknown

Table 6: *Relatives and Descendants: A Summary of the Data*

2.6: Foreign Women

Diplomatic foreign marriages between the monarch and non-Egyptian women were an established practice throughout early/mid-18th dynasty. The practise likely initiated in the fourth dynasty as queen Meresankh III was possibly of Libyan origin (Nehls, 2023). Middle Kingdom evidence, in Williams (2013) also shows that Mentuhotep II married women of Nubian origin i.e. Ashet & Khemset.



Figure 14: Wadi D-1 headdress
(Lilyquist (2003: 226)

Foreign women came to Egypt to cement diplomatic initiatives and form political marriages within the royal family. Such political inter-marriages strengthened the peace between Egypt and its neighbouring territories, such as Libya (Leahy, 1985). The 18th dynasty rulers who were particularly involved in these diplomatic enterprises included Thutmose III, Thutmose IV and Amenhotep III. The most familiar and researched archaeological evidence of these women is known from the well-preserved burial of three foreign wives of Thutmose III, Menhet, Menwi and Merti whose tomb was found in the Wadi Gabbanet el-Qurud region in 1916. Lilyquist et al (2003) believed that these were some of the earliest known foreign women who came to Egypt during the 18th dynasty.

Only two original Theban burial sites of foreign royal women from this period have been discovered (Table 7). Midgley (2011) identifies these as the Wadi D-1 tomb of Menhet, Menwi & Merti and the recently excavated KV40, which was used for the burial of at least 12 royal daughters and relatives, and of at least four foreign women of Thutmose IV and Amenhotep III (Bickel & Paulin-Grothe, 2014:1-4). These women have been identified from pottery inscriptions as Bint-Anat, Bascha, Tatjuia and Antibenet (cat: F-6-8). The TMP has

also identifies several objects from the Wadi D-4 tomb matched those from Wadi D-1 (Figure 77). However, these had likely been washed and deposited into the tomb by flooding.

Many of the objects from Wadi D-1 were found in a well-preserved state, including a

complete set of canopic vessels, jewellery, and stone objects. Other items of an organic material such as coffins, textiles and human remains had disintegrated due to moist environmental conditions. Furthermore, only partial remains of the KV40 burial were recovered such as pottery vessel fragments. because of plundering and burning of the material Meyer et al (2020).

The burial sites of other foreign women from this period remain identified. But we do have several funerary objects, and human remains from reburial sites that hold a tentative association. Whilst four canopic jars and a coffin found in KV55 were possibly intended for Kiya (cat: F-11), a foreign wife of Amenhotep IV, further data is required to prove this as the inscriptions were removed on the objects (Bogner, 2008). Reinterpreting the DNA results in Hawass & Saleem (2015), Gabolde (2009) suggests that the KV21B mummy is Mutemwiya (mother of Amenhotep III) and not Nefertiti. Further data however is required for a confirmed identification.



Figure 15: KV40 Jar texts (Bickel & Paulin-Grothe (2014: 24)

CAT	NAME	TOMB	TOMB OBJECTS	REBURIAL	MUMMY DATA
F-1	Menhet	Wadi D-1	Jewels/Canopic Jars	In Situ	Decayed by water
F-2	Menwi	Wadi D-1	Jewels/Canopic Jars	In Situ	Decayed by water
F-3	Merti	Wadi D-1	Jewels/Canopic Jars	In Situ	Decayed by water
N/A	Retenu Wife	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
F-4	Mutemwiya	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
F-5	Bint-Anat	KV40	Pottery Fragments	In Situ?	Anonymous
F-6	Tatjuia	KV40	Pottery Fragment	In Situ?	Anonymous
F-7	Antibenet	KV40	Pottery Fragment	In Situ?	Anonymous
F-8	Bascha	KV40	Unknown	In Situ?	Anonymous
F-9	Gilukhepa	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
F-10	Tadukhepa	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
F-11	Kiya	Unknown	4 Canopic Jars	KV55?	Unknown
N/A	Wives	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
N/A	Anonymous	KV40	Pottery Fragments	In Situ?	Anonymous

Table 7: Foreign Royal Women: A summary of the data

2.7: ROYAL ORNAMENTS

There are several debatable theories surrounding the meaning of the '*Khekeret-Nisut*' title. Whilst such titles were largely absent from early Egyptian literature, there are references from early Middle Kingdom inscriptions; particularly relating to several wives during the reign of Mentuhotep II

(Franke, 1990). Translations of the '*Khekeret-Nisut*' title by Fischer refers to 'royal ornaments of the King' or 'Ladies in waiting'. On the other hand, 'King's Adorner' may be a more precise characterisation of women of elite status who cemented themselves as women of the King's harem and became supplementary members of the royal family. Such women would take on the role as minor secondary wives, yet of much lower royal status to the Great Wife (Table 2). Funerary evidence suggests these women were commonly interred together in enlarged burials, with accompanying funerary equipment befitting a person of lower royal standing.

The research identified at least 24 royal ornaments from the early/mid-18th dynasty. However, only four original Theban burial sites have been identified. Examining funerary objects as shown in Table 8, such as the canopic jars dated between the reigns of Thutmose IV and Amenhotep III, Litherland (2018) identified the names of 16 royal ornaments from four shaft tombs at Wadi-Bairya, originally named the 'Tomb of the Princesses' by Porter & Moss (1964:769), located southwest to the Valley of the Kings. From Litherland (2018), these shaft tombs were intended for the burials of Ti'aa B, the King's Wife Henut Q and a Great Wife Nebetnehat.



Figure 16: Room Ba, shaft 2 (Wadi-Bairya) (Litherland, 2018:57)

The tombs of other royal ornaments dating to the early & mid-18th dynasty are yet to be confirmed. The dating of much of the remaining funerary material is uncertain awaiting detailed examination. The names of other royal ornaments are only known from depictions and texts from separate burials.

Porter & Moss (1964:655) suggest the names of two royal ornaments Ia'(t)ib and Neferhotep (cat: G-1/2) appear on statuette and vase fragments that were found at Dra Abu el-Naga close to TT11. Whilst the tomb itself dates to Hatshepsut's reign, objects dating to the 11th and 12th dynasties were also found. Here, the dating of these two royal ornaments is problematic given the diverse age of the materials. Pérez-Accino Picatoste (2007:67) states that two canopic jar fragments found in KV42 were inscribed for Beketre, a Royal Ornament of Amenhotep II. Finally, the names of at least three other royal ornaments of Thutmose IV have been found using art depictions at TT69 (Ebied, 2016), TT139 and KV46. These are Amenemwhesket, Nehmet (cat: G-5/6) alongside several anonymous women.

Significantly, no mummies or human remains of the royal ornaments have yet been identified. Whilst human fragments were excavated by Litherland (2018:149-168) at the Wadi-Bairiya shaft tombs 2-5, no conclusive identification was made.

CAT	NAME	BURIAL	OBJECTS	REBURIAL	MUMMY
G-1	Ia'(t)-ib	N/A	Statue & Vases	Unknown	Unknown
G-2	Neferhotep	N/A	1 Statue Fragment	Unknown	Unknown
G-3	Beketre	KV42	Canopic Fragments	Unknown	Unknown
G-4	Sagerttaui	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
G-5	Amenenem-whesket	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
G-6	Nehmet	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
G-7	Mutnofret B	WB2-5	1 Canopic Fragment	Unknown	Anonymous
G-8	Sati	WB2-5	3 Canopic Fragments	Unknown	Anonymous
G-9-10	Takhat A/B	WB2-5	3 Canopic Fragments	Unknown	Anonymous
G-11	Tuy	WB2-5	2 Canopic Fragments	Unknown	Anonymous
G12/13	Twosret A/B	WB2-5	3 Canopic Fragments	Unknown	Anonymous
G-14	Itesres(u)	WB2-5	1 Canopic Fragment	Unknown	Anonymous
G-15	Hedji	WB2-5	1 Canopic Fragment	Unknown	Anonymous
G-16	Mutuy	WB2-5	1 Jar/Vase Docket	Unknown	Anonymous
G-17	Tentiunet	WB2-5	2 Jar Dockets/Texts	Unknown	Anonymous
G-18	Henuttaneb B	WB2-5	2 Jar Dockets/Texts	Unknown	Anonymous
G-19	Hat... A	WB2-5	1 Canopic Fragment	Unknown	Anonymous
G-20	Hat...B	WB2-5	1 Canopic Fragment	Unknown	Anonymous
G-21	By	WB2-5	1 Canopic Fragment	Unknown	Anonymous
G-22	Pa'ih	WB2-5	2 Canopic Fragments	Unknown	Anonymous
G-23	Kafi	WB2-5	2 Canopic Fragments	Unknown	Anonymous
G-24	Tuka	WB2-5	1 Inscribed Dish	Unknown	Anonymous
G-25	Mut...	WB2-5	1 Canopic Fragment	Unknown	Anonymous
N/A	Anonymous	Unknown	TT139 Depictions	Unknown	Unknown
N/A	Anonymous	Unknown	KV46 Depictions	Unknown	Unknown

Table 8: *royal ornaments of the King*

CHAPTER 3: BURIAL

ANALYSIS

3.0 Introduction: Research into the burial sites is crucial in being able to answer the research questions presented in Chapter 1.

This section will aspire to develop



Figure 17: Theban Necropolis Landscape (Aubry et al, 2009:2)

our understanding of how the funerary practices in the burial process are instructive in revealing the relative identity and status of the royal women in the early & mid-18th dynasty.

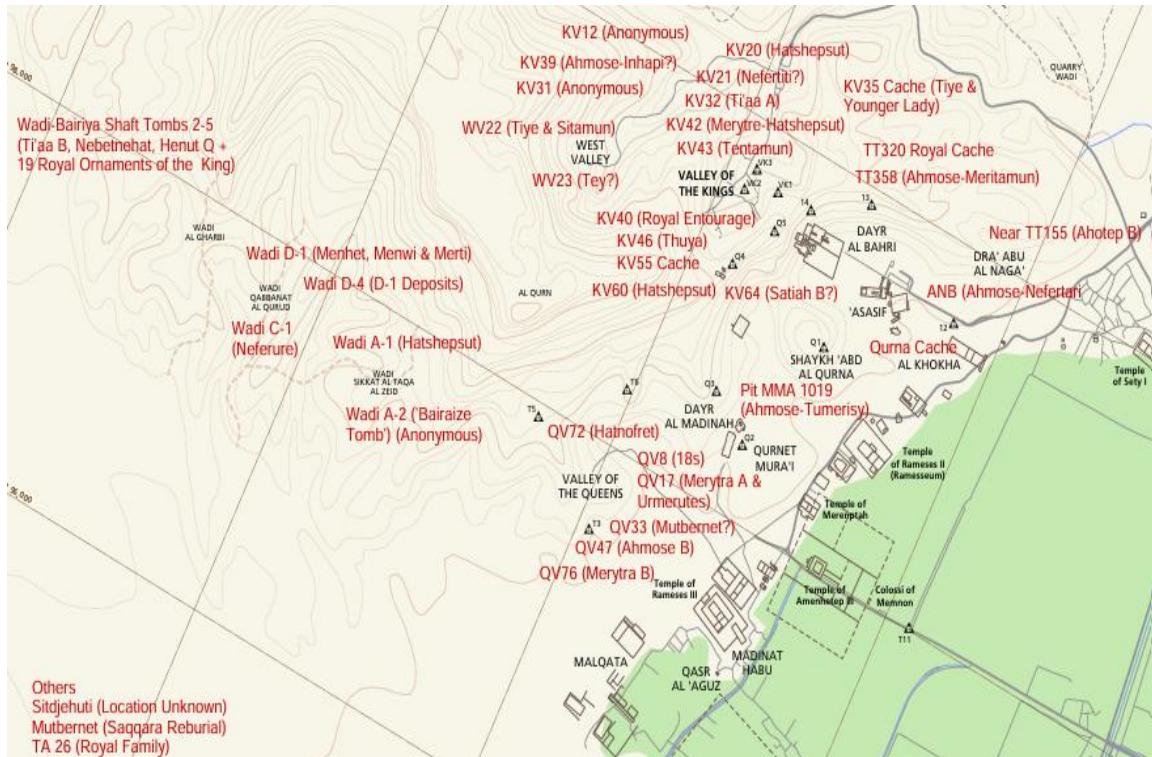
The component will also address the extent to which burial architecture, landscape and location is relevant to our understanding of how the identities and ranks of the royal women were formed and how they are reflected in the burial process.

Due to the dry Theban climate, a good number of their tombs and contents were well-preserved, providing invaluable insights for archaeologists and researchers into their lives, religious practices and funerary customs during this period.

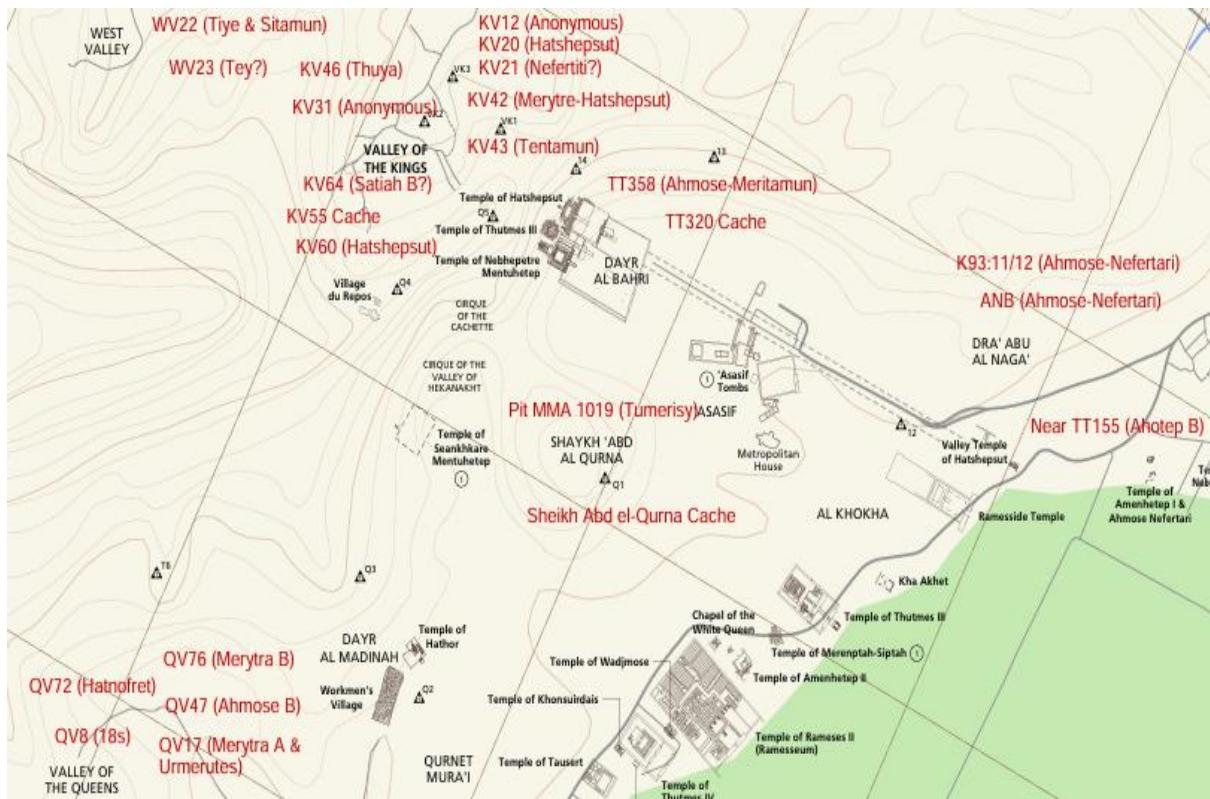
The section intended to shed light on the extent to which the identities and ranks of the royal women were reflected in the locations and architectural components of the burial sites. The analysis in this chapter is presented thematically. The first section will examine the burial location, exploring the correlations and anomalies regarding the identity and status of their occupants. The architecture of the burials e.g. size, interior layout, characteristics, properties and measurements are then reviewed followed by an analysis of original material from royal caches, mortuary temples and chapel locations.



Figure 18: Aerial view of the Valley of the Queens (TMP, 2025)



Map 1: Map of the Theban Necropolis and the burial sites (TMP,2025)



Map 2: Theban Necropolis map and burial sites, minus the Western Wadis (TMP, 2025)

Burial Location

3.1: Dra Abu el-Naga: The Dra Abu- el-Naga Necropolis, situated on the west bank of the Nile is located near the Valley of the Kings adjacent to the dry bay leading to Deir el-Bahari and the north of el-Assasif.

Its position is also directly opposite the Karnak temple complex, suggestive of its significance as a sacred burial ground considering the number of royal tomb structures from the Middle and the New Kingdoms.

The necropolis was used continuously from the 11th dynasty to the early Coptic periods. It is known especially for the burial sites of monarchs and royal family members during the 17th to the early 18th dynasty, including Nubkheperre Intef, Sobekemsaf I, Ahhotep B and Ahmose-Nefertari (Dodson & Hilton, 2004:128). Following the Ahmoside period, important members of the royal family were buried in other Theban cemeteries (Polz et al (2012). The research undertaken for this thesis suggests that a greater number of royal women from this period were originally buried here than previously thought, leaving much potential for future archaeological study. This highlights a gap in knowledge surrounding burial practices especially given the 2025 discoveries of three non-royal tombs at Dra Abu el-Naga.

From the funerary data available, it is only possible to identify one original location which points directly points to a burial of a royal woman during the early/mid-18th dynasty. This site is tomb ANB. It was originally identified by Carter (1916) and catalogued in the topographical

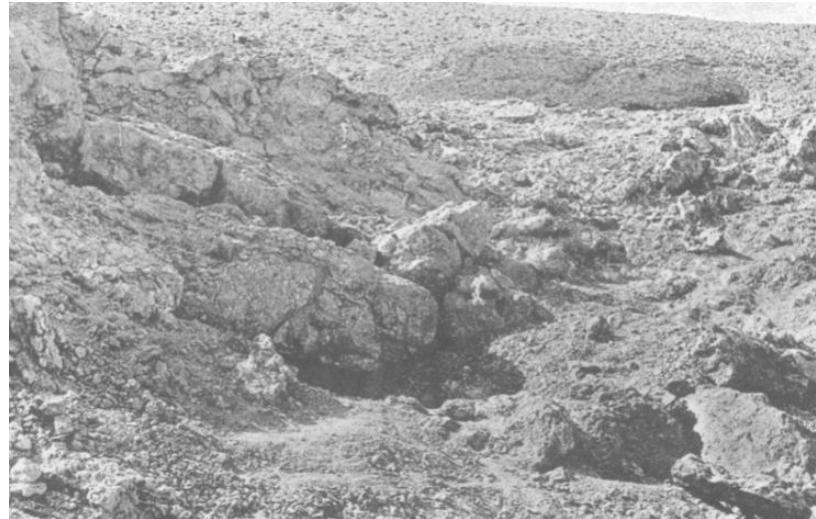


Figure 19: Entrance to tomb ANB (Ahmose-Nefertari) (Carter, 1916:4)

database by Porter & Moss (1964:599-600) (Figure 19). Located in the western Necropolis of Dra Abu el-Naga, it was likely used for the burials of Ahmose-Nefertari (cat: B-5) and Amenhotep I. This theory was based on the recovery of partial pottery inscriptions and wooden statue fragments. Modern excavation reports by Polz (2005) and Lösch et al (2014) suggest the tomb may have also acted as a temporary cache called the ‘*q3y of Inhapi*’ for other royals in the 21st dynasty, including Ahmose-Nefertari before they were reburied. (Reeves, 1984).

Conclusive archaeological data however is not to be found in the other Dra Abu el-Naga tombs. My own research shows how insufficient funerary material from the double tomb complex K93:11 and K93:12 was found to identify Ahmose-Nefertari as the original tomb owner (see map 3). These sites are located below the hilltop of northern Dra Abu el-Naga dating to the 18th dynasty. Further archaeological material, however, is required to verify the original owners of these burials. For example, modern surveys are yet to examine why these sites were selected for the burials of high-status queens during the early 18th dynasty period and why much of the original archaeological evidence is missing.

Furthermore, the location of the tomb and funerary assemblage of Ahhotep B (cat: B-3) is unknown due to the poor quality of archaeological excavation reports in 1859. Miniaci & Lacovara (2022) write that the Northeastern Khawi el Alamat region of Dra Abu el-Naga was a likely area near TT155 (Abou Zaid, 2024) Their methodologies included detailed mapping and draft materials of the *journal d'entreeé*, complementing Maitland's 2022 research which examined the “Qurna Queen” burial from Dra Abu el-Naga. Their work also explores the status of the burial and Ahhotep's position within the royal family. An examination of textual records including Betrò (2022) suggests that Ahhotep B was likely one of two Great Wives with the same name from very similar periods. Both queens were probably buried originally at Dra Abu el-Naga and later re-interred separately. Eaton-Krauss (2003) based their assessment on the

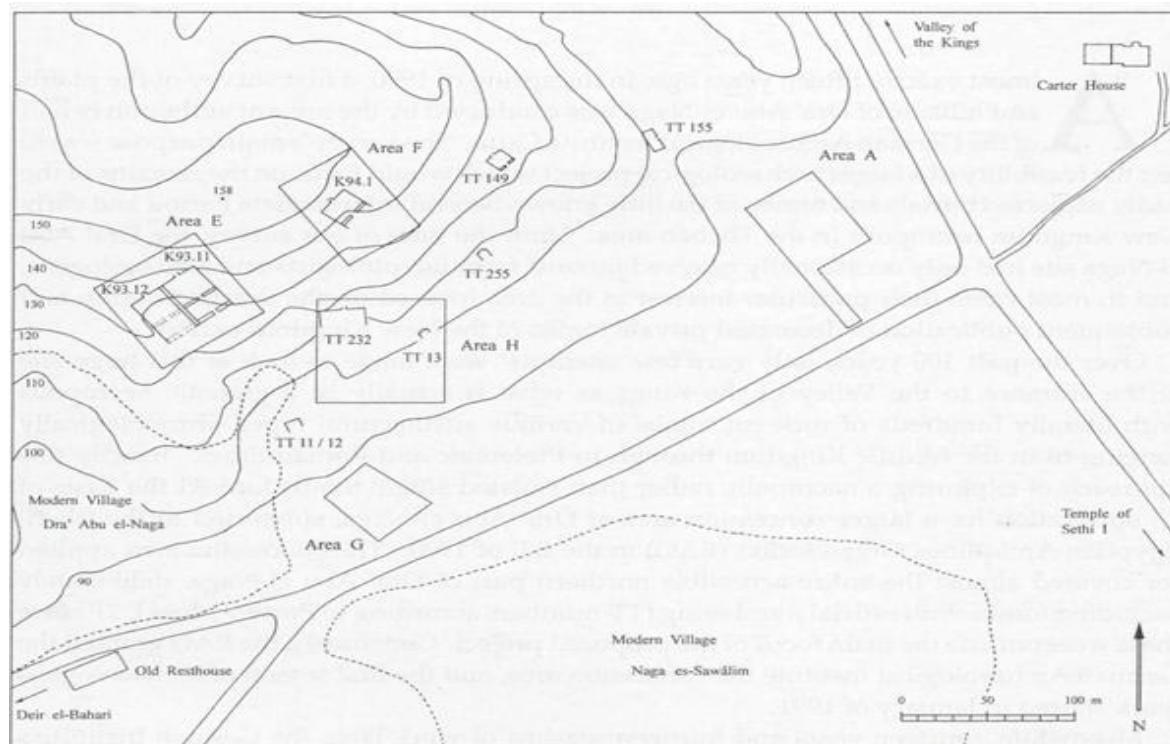
discoveries of two different-sized outer coffins for two Ahhotep queens, both containing different royal titles, one found at Dra Abu el-Naga (Figure 58) and the other in the Deir el-Bahari cache belonging to Ahhotep A as shown in the catalogue and Figure 1.

Smaller 18th dynasty tombs from Dra Abu el-Naga have provided more recent archaeological information. For example, according to Galán & Jiménez-Higueras (2015) and Espinel (2011), an ongoing Spanish excavation of the TT12 tomb of Heri, overseer of the granary of Ahhotep A, shows that that his mother Ahmose and his daughters Bakamun and Tjentnub (cat: E-2/3) were likely connected with the royal family. This conjecture was based on inscriptions from the walls of TT12 giving Ahmose the title the ‘royal *xrw*’ (Galán & Menendez 2011), a title likely associating with a royalty. This evidence suggests that the names of other unknown 18th dynasty royal women having a biological association with the royal family, may have been buried at Dra Abu el-Naga.

Porter & Moss (1964:665) show how several vase and statue fragments were discovered inscribed for two royal ornaments Ia’(t)-ib and Neferhotep close to the 18th dynasty tombs TT11 and the burial of Ahhotep B (Table 9). The dating of these fragments is, however, inconclusive as rock-cut tombs have also been found built in the 11th dynasty (Díaz-Iglesias Llanos, 2019). Porter & Moss (1964:604) have also catalogued Dra Abu el-Naga as a potential burial site for Ahmose-Henutemipet, a daughter of Ahhotep A, basing their assumption entirely on the origins of her replacement coffin rather than her original burial.

In conclusion, owing to the re-burials and usurpation of primary data, little original funerary material from Dra Abu el-Naga associated with royal women has survived. Databases and catalogues, however, indicate that other burials and objects have yet to be discovered with most of the 18th dynasty original tombs remaining unidentified, an open invitation to conducting

future research in this area. What the data does suggest however is that the cemetery was intended for women of a higher royal status, indicated by the known burials of Ahhotep B (cat: B-3) and Ahmose Nefertari (cat: B-5) in tomb ANB. From Polz (2005:234) Map 3 also indicates that the Western region of Dra Abu el-Naga was used for these burials, surrounding Area A and TT155, East of the Carter House.



Map 3: Sketch plan of Dra Abu el-Naga (Polz (2005: 234)



Figure 20: View of sector 10 (Dra Abu el-Naga) (Galan & Higueras, 2015:127)

LOCATION	NAME	CAT	STATUS	REIGN
Near TT155	Ahhotep B	B-3	1 Great Wife	Amenhotep I
ANB	Ahmose-Nefertari	B-5	1 Great Wife	Thutmose I

Table 9: Confirmed Dra Abu el-Naga Burials

LOCATION	NAME	CAT	ROYAL STATUS	DATE/REIGN
K31:11	Ahmose-Nefertari?	B-5	1 Great Wife	Unknown
K93:12	Ahmose-Nefertari?	B-5	1 Great Wife	Unknown
Unknown	Henutemipet?	D-1	1 Royal Daughter?	Ahmose I?
Near TT150?	Ia(t)-ib/Neferhotep	G-1/2	Royal Ornaments	Unknown

Table 10: Anonymous Dra Abu el-Naga Burials

3.2: Valley of the Kings: The Valley of the Kings, located within the heart of the Theban Necropolis, served as the burial ground for kings, nobles and royal women from the 18th to the 20th dynasty (1539-1075 BCE). The cemetery has two main sections, the East Valley, containing most of the known tombs and the West Valley, also known as the Valley of the Monkeys (Figure 22). 64 burial sites have been discovered in the Valley, the earliest stretching back as far as Thutmose I, Hatshepsut or even as early as Amenhotep I (Aston, 2015).

Knowledge of these burials has been enhanced by the work of the TMP and Wilkinson and Weeks (2013). Produced as a compilation of academic research papers, numerous chapters are devoted to funerary data connected to the royal women including tomb developments and grave goods, with contributions by Bickel (2016:230) and Pinch-Brock (2014).

Shown in map 4, seven tombs from the Valley of the Kings have been confirmed to have been used or prepared for the burials of royal women from the early/mid-18th dynasty. These are KV20, WV22, KV32, KV40, KV42, KV43 and KV46 with Hatshepsut's KV20 burial as king an anomaly given her status, and the tomb's architectural layout. Willockx (2011) proposes the site be construed as experimental, marking the initial period of KV tomb building, notably the atypical layout of the site which was refined in later tombs. Analyses of objects of KV20 are examined by Dodson (2016:54) and Price (2016).

According to Roehrig (2007:14) the two subsidiary burial chambers J2 and J3 or 'queen's suites' of WV22 (Amenhotep III) (Figure 22) were prepared for the burials of his Great Wife



Figure 21: Ariel view of the Valley of the Kings (TMP, 2025)

Tiye and eldest daughter Sitamun (cat: B-14 & D-39). However, as both women apparently outlived Amenhotep III, it has been suggested that they were interred there after the Amarna period. Data recorded in the TMP, however, suggests the design of the J2 suite indicates the intention was to accommodate the burial of a queen while the J3 suite may have been enlarged after Sitamun's elevation to Great Wife.

Jenni et al (2021) highlights that KV32, located in the south branch of the southwest Wadi was used for the burial of Ti'aa A (cat: B-10), the Great Wife of Amenhotep II. The architecture, interior layout and design of this tomb, such as the lack of decoration and the pillared burial chamber, suggests a royal women's burial. This is a plausible proposition given the recovery of inscribed canopic chest and shabti grave goods for Ti'aa A. The TMP comments that the tomb is unfinished, roughly cut and consists of an entrance, two sloping corridors with a stairwell leading to the burial chamber with a side chamber to the south.

Recent excavation reports written by Bickel & Paulin-Grothe (2014:1-4) and Quiles et al (2025) propose that KV40 was used as a royal family tomb for at least two dozen women from the court of Thutmose IV and Amenhotep III, including 12 Royal Daughters and several foreign consorts. The tomb rests in the south branch of the Southwest Wadi, between KV26 and KV29.

Alcaino-Olivares et al (2019:1) discuss foundation deposits excavated by Carter in 1921 and imply that KV42 was originally intended for Merytre-Hatshepsut (cat: B-9), the second Great Wife of Thutmose III. However, as no other grave goods associated with her were found, it was likely never occupied by such a personage. Instead, objects point to the burials of royal family members including a Royal Ornament Beketret (cat: G-3) whose canopic fragments were analysed by Perez-Accino-Picatoste (2007:67). Situated in the south branch of the southwest Wadi, the tomb consists of a staircase entrance, a corridor leading to a stairwell and a chamber.

A right-angle axis follows leading to another corridor with a cartouche-shaped burial chamber and a side room.

Lilyquist (1993:7) records that the remains of partial travertine canopic jar fragments inscribed for Tentamun (cat: D-18), a royal daughter of Thutmose IV, were discovered in the JD side chamber of KV43 by Carter in 1903. This indicates that, having died relatively young, she was buried in her father's tomb although her mummy was not recovered. The tomb is in the south branch of the cemetery close to Hatshepsut's KV20 and the anonymous KV21 (Hawass & Saleem, 2015:136).

The last confirmed original royal burial site is KV46, the tomb of Thuya (cat: E-12), the mother of Queen Tiye and her husband Yuya. Located in the southwest branch of the central Wadi, between tombs KV3 and KV4, the site is well-known for its near-intact burial equipment, including coffins, masks and sarcophagi. The layout consists of an entrance of 15 steps, leading to a main corridor and a burial chamber. Research undertaken by Mekawy-Ouda (2022) is insightful as it pays specific attention to the objects found in KV46, including the shabtis of Thuya.

Seven burials from the Valley of the Kings are anonymous. These are KV12, KV21, WV23, KV31, KV39, KV41 and KV64. According to the TMP, based on the layout and quality of the grave goods, KV12 may have been used for royal family members of Thutmose III. KV21 was likely constructed for two mid-18th dynasty queens. However, their identities remain unknown. Hawass & Saleem (2015) propose that the mummy KV21B is a candidate for Nefertiti as partial



Figure 22: West Valley of the Kings, (TMP, 2025)

DNA results identified her counterpart KV21A as the biological mother of the KV62 foetuses. Schaden (1984) writes that partial female bones were recovered from WV23. Schaden (1984:21) suggests that they belonged to Tey, but further research is required to validate this claim.

The remains of two elite female mummies were found in KV31. Rühli et al (2015:7) propose that the remains are royal, based on the mummification and were buried during the reign of Amenhotep II. Aston (2015) writes that KV39 may also have originally been intended for Ahmose-Inhapi, later expanded for Amenhotep I. Rose (2013) states that this is based on TT320 coffin texts stating that the mummies were moved to the tomb of ‘queen Inhapi where Amenhotep I lay’. Whilst the tomb may have been intended for Tetisheri, it has not received a thorough examination. The last anonymous burial is KV64. Bickel (2021) points to a docket found there inscribed, the ‘King’s Daughter Satiah’, possibly associated with an anonymous female mummy buried there, along with canopic fragments and ceramics. The remains were analysed by Öhrström et al (2023).

In conclusion, funerary data from the Valley of the Kings is invaluable in casting light on burial customs of royal women adopted during from this period in relation to their status. The material indicates that women of a higher ranking were more likely to be buried independently relative to those of a lower status such as royal ornaments who were buried in undecorated graves (Bickel, 2016:230). On the other hand, Royal Daughters or lower status women i.e. women of the court, foreign women and royal ornaments were more likely to be buried in the side chambers, suites of a king’s tomb or sometimes assembled within one multi-chambered royal family tomb, such as KV40 particularly during the mid-18th dynasty. Chronologically, the data shows that this burial custom developed into a consistent structure as the cemetery gained popularity and was expanded to accommodate royal women of varying status positions. The

funerary material offers a more concrete understanding of how royal women were buried here during the 1550-1346 BCE period compared to other Theban royal cemeteries.

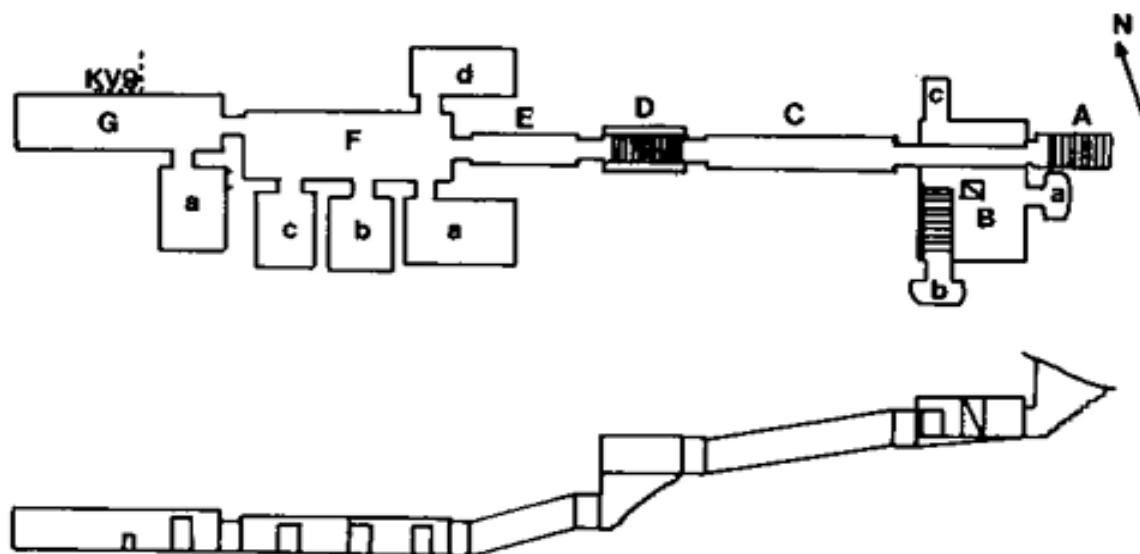


Figure 23: Reeves' Plan of KV12 (Campbell, 2012:123)



Figure 24: Entrance to KV21 (TMP, 2025)

TOMB	DISCOVERY	OWNER(S)	CAT	STATUS	REIGN
KV20	1903 (Carter)	Hatshepsut	A-1	1 Monarch	Hatshepsut
WV22	1799 (Jollios)	Tiye & Possibly Sitamun	A-14 & D-39	Great Wife & Daughter	Amenhotep III Amenhotep IV
KV32	1898 (Loret)	Ti'aa A	B-10	1 Great Wife	Amenhotep II
KV40	Before 1898?	Nefertari B, Taiah, Neferunabu +	D-31, D-32 & D-33	Multiple Ranks	Thutmose IV Amenhotep III
KV42	1900 (Loret)	Merytre- Hatshepsut/Beketra	B-9 & G-3	1 Great Wife Ornament	Thutmose III Amenhotep II
KV43	1903 (Carter)	Tentamun	D-18	Daughter	Thutmose IV
KV46	1905 (Quibell)	Thuya	E-12	1 Relative	Amenhotep III

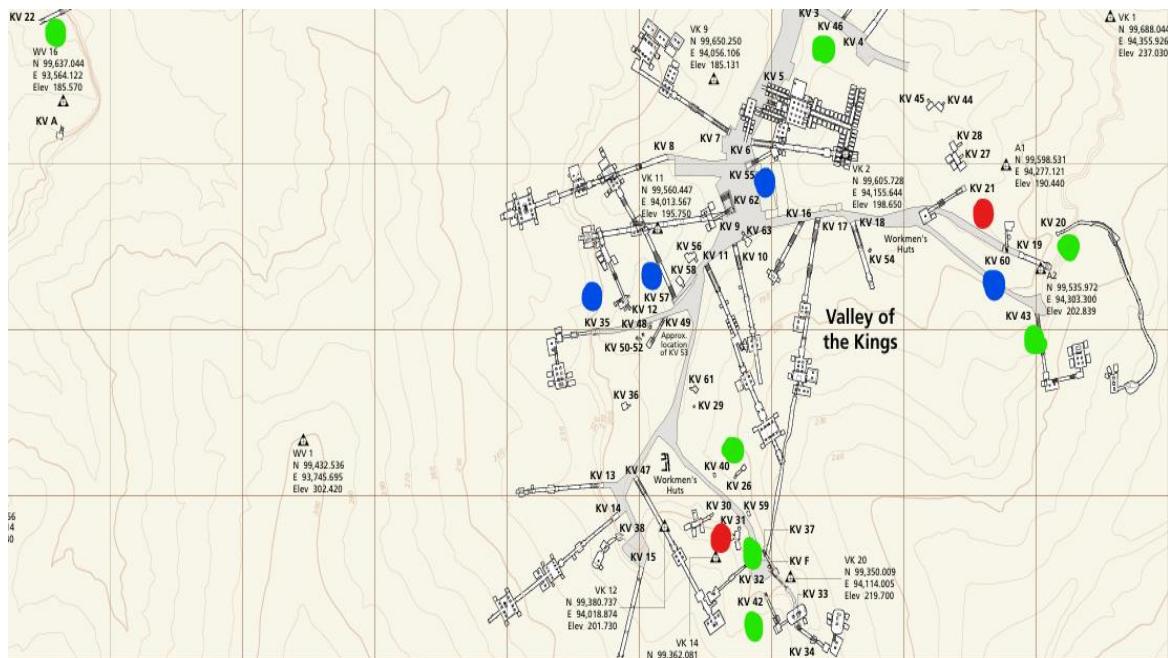
Table 11: Valley of the Kings (Confirmed Burials)

TOMB	DISCOVERY	OWNER(S)	CAT	STATUS	REIGN
KV12	Open	Anonymous	N/A	Unknown	Amenhotep II?
KV21	1817 (Belzoni)	Nefertiti/Nebetnehat?	A-15/E-19	Great Wife?	Tutankhamun?
WV23	1816 (Belzoni)	Tey?	E-20	Great Wife?	Ay?
KV31	1817 (Belzoni)	Anonymous	N/A	Unknown	Amenhotep II
KV39	1900 (Loret)	Ahmose Inhapi?	C-1	King's Wife?	Amenhotep I?
KV41	1900+ (Loret)	Tetisheri?	B-1	Great Wife?	Unknown
KV64	2011 (Bickel)	Satiah B?	D-34	Daughter?	Amenhotep III?

Table 12: Valley of the Kings (Anonymous Burials)



Figure 25: Valley of the Kings (Southwest View) (TMP, 2025)



3.3: Valley of the Queens

Originally named ‘The place of beauty’ or ‘The Place of the Royal Children’ to reflect the artistry and distinctive features in the Theban landscape, the Valley of the Queens was used as the burial ground for queens, royal sons, daughters and high-ranking nobles (Figure 26). The cemetery was used from approximately 1560 BCE to 1130 BCE. The earliest excavations were undertaken by Schiaparelli and Ballerini during the early 20th century.



Figure 26: Landscape of the Valley of the Queens
(Demas & Agnew (2016:23))

The catalogue complied by Casini (2020) emphasises that the Necropolis was ‘for the first time in Egyptian history, a sacred space dedicated to the royal women’. Demas & Agnew (2016:17) state that a total of 77 18th dynasty tombs from the Valley of the Queens were excavated ‘making this period the most prolific in terms of tomb construction’. This record greatly enhances data already assembled by Porter & Moss (1964) in which only 23 burials are documented, less than ten dating to the 18th dynasty. Aubry et al (2016) comment that the cemetery has not been studied in as much detail as the Valley of the Kings due to erosion of the south-eastern and western flanks of the proximal tilted block. This occurrence has led to greater levels of disturbance to funerary preservation causing confusion regarding tomb ownership.

From Table 13, five tombs from the Valley were confirmed to be prepared and used for the burials of royal women during the early/mid-18th dynasty. These are tombs QV8, QV17,

QV47, QV72 and QV76. From the funerary data, all five (single-chambered shaft burials) were used for the burials of Royal Daughters, with some used for several Royal Sons in the main Wadi.



Figure 27: Entrance of QV17 (TMP, 2025)

QV8 located on the south side on

the central Wadi between the path and the elevated south path, is a single-chambered, shaft burial site with no interior decoration (Figure 29). The Franko-Egyptian excavation (1984-85) ascribed the tomb to Hori, an 18th dynasty royal son named Amenemwesket, and an anonymous royal daughter entitled '18s' (cat: D-46). Their connection to the royal family of '18s' remains unknown.

QV17 is also a single-chambered, undecorated shaft burial located on the south side of the central Wadi, between tombs QV16 and QV18 (Figure 28). The axis of the burial chamber is out of line compared to the shaft entrance with only the rear of the main chamber preserved. Based on the collection of funerary material by Schiaparelli (1903-05), Thomas (1959-60) and the Franko-Egyptian Mission (1986), the tomb is attributed to two mid-18th dynasty Royal Daughters Merytra B and Urmerutes (cat: D-35/36). Whilst their connections to the royal family are unclear, Loyrette suggests both women could be daughters of Amenhotep III.

QV47 lies at the base of a slope on the south side of the central Wadi, located between QV48 and QV46 (see map 6). Like QV8 and QV17, it is a single chambered, shaft-type burial. The tomb's higher level of preservation suggests the burial itself was originally opulent, as evidenced by material excavated by Schiaparelli (1903-05) and the Franko-Egyptian mission

(1984). Grave goods are listed including fragments of a canopic chest, a mummy cloth coffin sherds and a complete mummy identified as Ahmose B (cat: D-6). The TMP contends that the burial likely took place in the reign of Thutmose I.

QV72, an early undecorated 18th dynasty royal burial, consists of a singular shaft tomb on the northern side of the Wadi, lying between later tombs of the 19th dynasty QV73 and QV74. The shaft entrance is in a more elevated position on the slope relative to other sites. Porter & Moss (1964:769) suggest three canopic jars found there, likely recovered during the tomb's original excavation by Lepsius (1844-45), are inscribed for Hatnorefret (cat: D-8), a Royal Daughter whose connection to the royal family is unclear. QV72 was also not an individual burial. A jar inscription found within bore the name of Baki.

QV76 is also a single-chambered undecorated shaft burial dating to the 18th dynasty, located on the northern side of the central Wadi, next to the main pathway (Figure 30). Archaeological data recovered by the Franko-Egyptian Mission (1987) shows that the tomb was reused during the Third Intermediate Period. However, based on the 18th dynasty contents, its original owner is attributed to Merytre B (cat: D-45), a royal daughter of uncertain royal family connection. As debris filled the entrance in 2006-08, little modern analysis of the tomb has been conducted.

The owner of QV33 is uncertain. Thomas (1967) argues that the tomb may have originally been intended for Mutbernet (cat: E-21), a relative of Nefertiti and the Great Wife of Horemheb, whose tomb was usurped by Tanedjmet, a daughter of Horemheb and possible wife of Seti I. Little modern research of the burial has been carried out with existing data suggesting that the tomb was pillaged heavily in the 20th dynasty and reused for multiple Roman

occupants. A second burial of Mutbernet was discovered at Saqqara in the Memphite tomb of Horemheb in 1978 (Strouhal & Callender, 1992).

In conclusion, the evidence suggests that more royal women were originally buried in the Valley of the Queens than any other Theban region throughout much of the early/mid-18th dynasty. However, as noted by Casini and the TMP, only six royal women buried there during the 18th dynasty have been identified. Weeks (2013) records that '111 tombs have been found in the Valley of the Queens thus far, but the names of only about 35 per cent of their owners are known,' leaving at least 77 unclassified and anonymous. This leaves potential for future archaeological and academic research in this sector of the Necropolis, specifically examinations of anonymous 18th dynasty tombs in the North and Southwest territories, particularly those located between QV2 and QV29.



Figure 28: Landscape view of the Valley of the Queens (Demas & Agnew 2016:20)



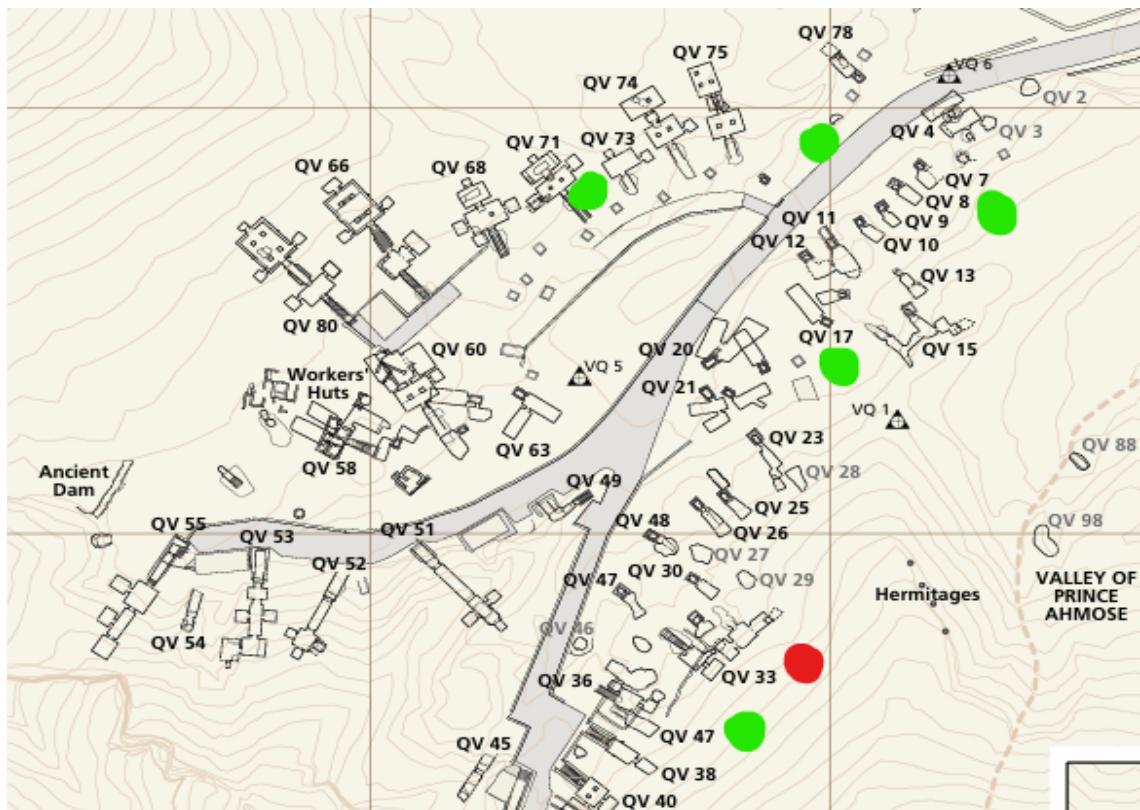
Figure 29: Tombs from the Valley of the Queens, including QV8, (Demas & Agnew 2016.28)



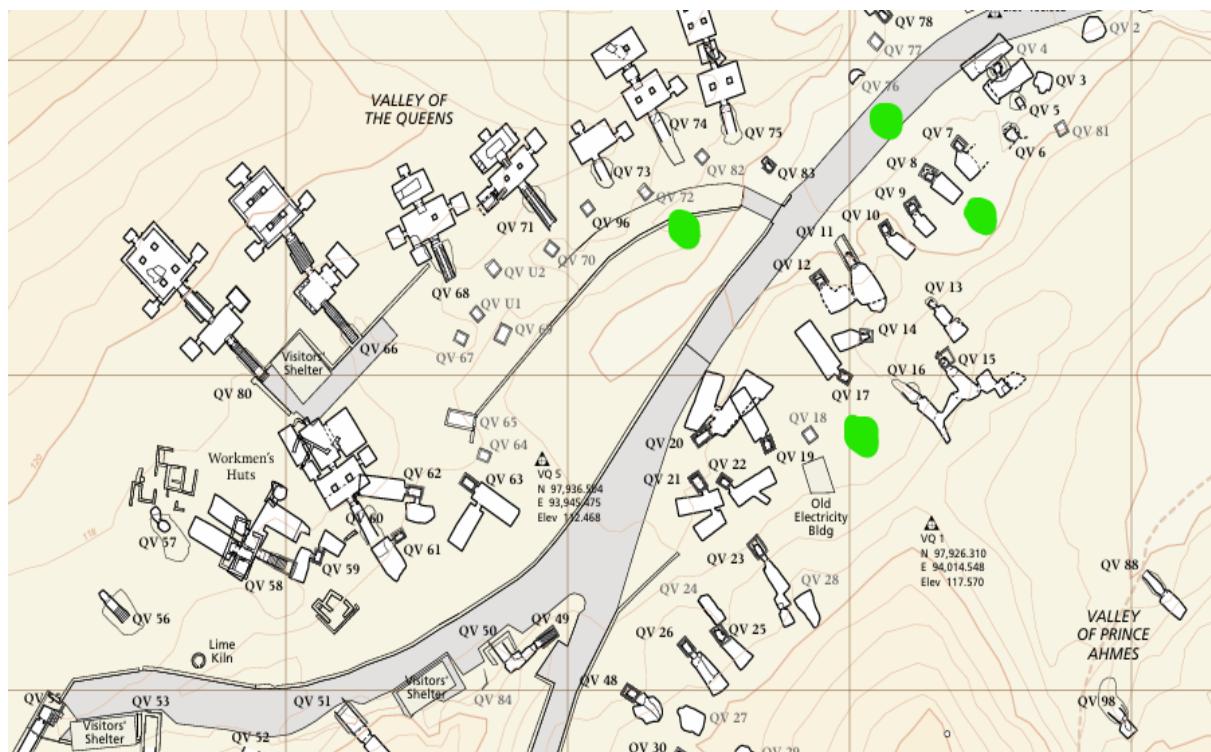
Figure 30: Entrance to QV76 (TMP, 2025)

TOMB	DISCOVERY	OWNER	CAT	STATUS	REIGN
QV8	Open	'18s' + Hori	D-46	1 King's Daughter	Unknown
QV17	Open in Antiquity	Merytre A & Urmurutes	D-35 D-36	2 Royal Daughters of the King	Unknown Reign
QV47	1903	Ahmose B	D-6	1 Royal Daughter	Thutmose I
QV72	Unknown	Hatnoferet	D-8	1 Royal Daughter	Unknown
QV76	Unknown	Merytra B	D-45	1 Royal Daughter	Unknown

Table 13: Valley of the Queens (Confirmed Burials)



Map 5: Locations from the Valley of the Queens (Green=Confirmed) (Red=Anonymous) (TMP, 2025)



Map 6: Locations of QV8, QV17, QV72 & QV76 (Green=Confirmed burials) (TMP, 2025)

3.4: Western Wadis: The tombs of the Western Wadis are located approximately two kilometres away from the Valley of the Queens. They are described in the TMP as ‘several large Wadi systems cut deep into steep cliffs that define the back of

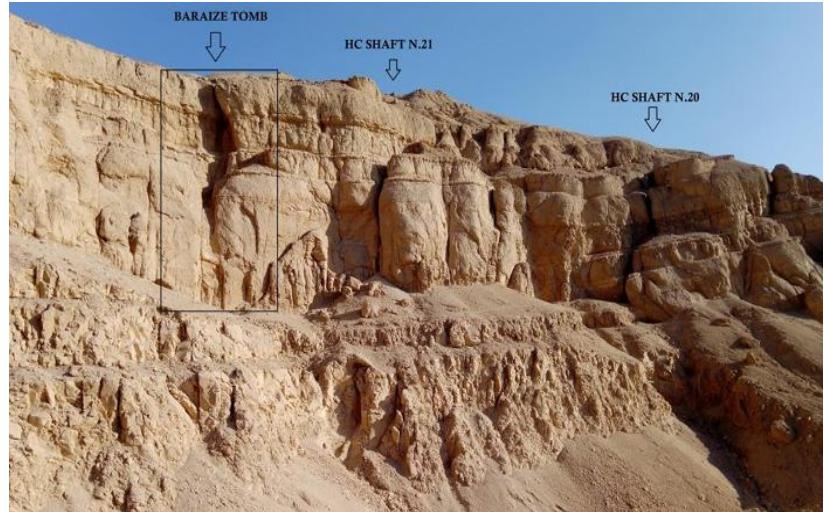


Figure 31: View of the Wadi burials and (Wadi A-2) (Cavillier, 2024:64)

el-Qurn’ (Figure 31). Carter believed that there was no doubt that the Western Wadi cemeteries were used for the burials of Great Wives, King’s Wives and Royal Daughters of the 18th dynasty. The isolated environment and the scenery in the landscape made the location in the Western Wadis eminently suitable.

The layout of the Western Wadis is structured into seven locations, from Wadi A, also known as Wadi-Sikkat Taqat Zaid to Wadi G, known as Wadi el-Gharbi. Map 7 shows that the cemetery of Wadi-Bairiya is located further away from the main burials (Litherland, 2018:8-12). At least 20 tombs have been discovered in this region of the Theban Necropolis, the most recent being Wadi C-4, discovered in 2018 and identified in 2025 as the original tomb of Thutmose II.

Seven tombs from the Western Wadis are confirmed to have been prepared or used for the burials of royal women during the early/mid-18th dynasty. Cavillier (2024:39) contends that the first burial rests in the Wadi A region. Dubbed Wadi A-1 by Carter (1916), the site is attributed to Hatshepsut (cat: A-1) as the Great Wife of Thutmose II (Figure 33). Work on the tomb however ceased after her accession to the throne. Cut into the vertical cliff face approximately 230 ft above the Valley floor, the layout consists of an entryway corridor leading

to a descending corridor and an antechamber. A secondary passageway leads to a sepulchral hall. A steep passage then leads to the unfinished burial chamber where a quartzite sarcophagus was prepared for the burial.

Whilst no confirmed burials have been discovered in Wadi B, Wadi C-1 has been associated with both Neferure and Merytre-Hatshepsut by the TMP, with Neferure believed to be strongest candidate, based on the discovery of her cartouche cut into the vertical cliff face at the entrance to the tomb (Abd Elghany et al, 2022). Alternatively, her burial site may be in Wadi A, closer to the primary burial site of her mother Hatshepsut, perhaps Bairaize's Wadi A-2. The layout of Wadi C-1 consists of a corridor leading to an extended chamber. A secondary corridor then turns to the right leading to a niche and a bay. Whilst no contents were discovered, excavators concluded that it had been occupied.

Winlock (1948) and Lilyquist et al (2003) assert that Wadi D-1 is attributed to three foreign wives of Thutmose III, Menhet, Menwi and Merti (cat: F-1/3), located southwest of the Valley of the Kings. As shown in Figure 32, the burial is well-known for its elevated level of funerary preservation, including its canopic equipment, cosmetics, and jewellery. It is cut into the vertical cliff face in a narrow passage 30m above the Valley floor. The layout of the tomb consists of a small, vertical shaft entrance leading to a descending corridor. A right-angle turn leads to a singular burial chamber. The identities and ranks of the occupants of Wadi D-1 are well defined, given quality of the grave goods. Lilyquist et al (2003) later compared data from this tomb to other royal Wadi burials in formatted databases. The catalogues assembled much of the materials from the tomb them systematically compared these materials to grave goods from other Wadi burial sites. Each catalogue is thematically structured, placing each object in their likely place of origin, re-location or in many cases, unidentified positions.

Four other confirmed sites are shaft burials at Wadi-Bairiya, located northwest of Wadi Gabbanet el-Qurud and Wadi el-Gharbi. The position of these tombs within the landscape contrasts with other Wadi cliff tombs, in being excavated approximately 15m above the flood plain. Dated to the reign of Amenhotep III by Carter (1916/17) and referred to as ‘open pits’, the sites are listed as WB 2-5 and were officially excavated in 2013 by the New Kingdom Research Foundation in collaboration with the MOTA and the Cambridge Expedition. Litherland (2018:115), based on the recovery of much inscribed canopic material, identified the occupants as members of the royal court of Amenhotep III, including royal ornaments of the King, a Great Wife Nebetnehat (cat: B-15) and the Royal Daughter Ti’aa B (cat: D-19). The TMP describes that the layouts as consisting of shaft-type entrances, leading to multiple chambers with several side chambers of different levels.



Figure 32: Entrance passage of Wadi D-1 (TMP, 2025)

The Wadi-Bairiya shaft tombs are featured in some the most important publications in the research due to the assemblage of new and previously unidentified funerary data such as the remains of the largest collections of canopic jars found in Egypt. Litherland (2018) argues that these tombs were used for 18th Dynasty royal family members whose burials were missing during Carter’s original examinations of the Wadi cemeteries.

Two other burial sites are anonymous. The excavation of Wadi A-2, located next to Hatshepsut’s Wadi A-1 by Baraize in 1921 documented in Roehrig (2006) reported finding remains of a gold leaf, pottery fragments, and fragments of an alabaster cosmetic jar. This evidence along with the location of the tomb has led the TMP to conclude that it most likely

belonged to an 18th dynasty queen with candidates being Satiah A (cat: B-8), and Merytre-Hatshepsut (cat: B-9).

In conclusion, vandalism and flooding of main royal 18th dynasty tombs from the Valley of the Queens and Western Wadis has thwarted recent archaeological research surrounding the burial customs and identities of many interred royal women. However, the excavations published by Litherland (2018) of the South-west Wadi Theban grounds, particularly the Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tombs 2-5, reveal previously overlooked funerary data. Weeks (2013) emphasises that the Western Wadis thus served as a forerunner to the Valley of the Queens as the burial place of senior royal family members. As the Wadi Necropolis burials have already been identified by Carter as cemetery tombs for 18th Dynasty royal wives and daughters, as well as the tomb of Thutmose II in Wadi C-4, there is much potential for further research.

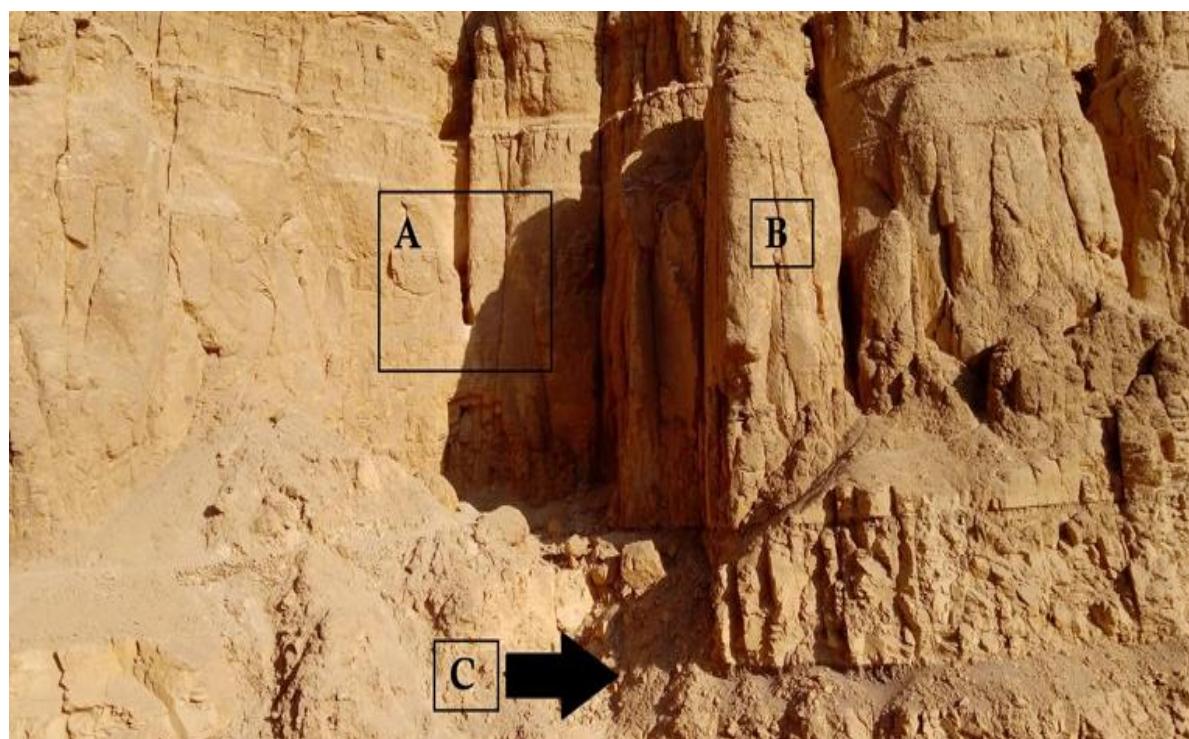
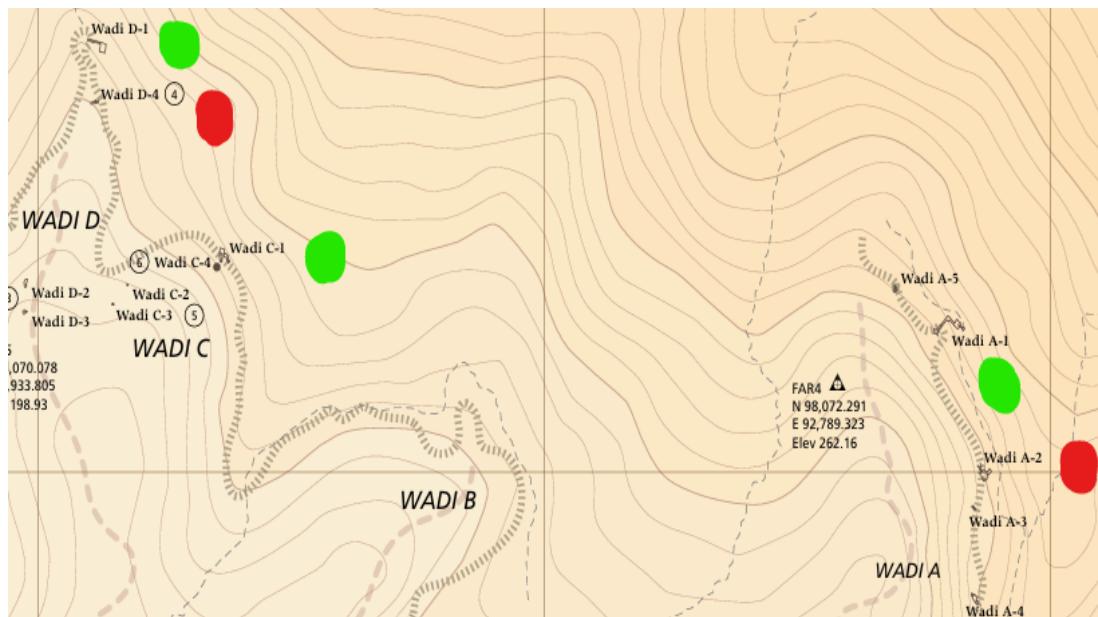


Figure 33: View of the Western Wadis and Hatshepsut's Wadi A-1 tomb (Cavillier, 2024:51)

TOMB	DISCOVERY	STATUS	OCCUPANTS	CAT	REIGN
Wadi A-1	1916	Great Wife	Hatshepsut	A-1	Thutmose II
Wadi C-1	1916-1917	Daughter	Neferure?	D-10	Thutmose III
Wadi D-1	1916	Foreign Wives	Menhet, Menwi & Merti	F-1/3	Thutmose III/ Amenhotep II
Bairiya 2	1916-17	King's Wife	Henut Q +	C-10	Amenhotep III
Bairiya 3	1916-17	Daughter	Ti'aa B +	D-19	Amenhotep III
Bairiya 4	1916-17	Great Wife	Nebetnehat +	B-15	Amenhotep III
Bairiya 5	1916-17	Ornaments	Ornaments	G7/22	Amenhotep III

Table 14: Confirmed burials (Western Wadis)



Map 7: Map of the Western Wadis (Green=Confirmed) (Red=Anonymous) (TMP, 2025)

3.5: Deir el-Bahari

The Deir el-Bahari region is a complex of mortuary tombs and temples of the Theban Necropolis well-known for its architectural style and archaeological material. The region was designated in the 11th dynasty for the



Figure 34: Landscape view of Deir el-Bahari (Niwinski (2024:69)

construction of the mortuary temple of Mentuhotep II which led to the cliffside construction style for many New Kingdom funerary structures, including the temple of Hatshepsut as shown in Figure 34. In the Third Intermediate Period, Deir el-Bahari was used for the burials of priests and High Priests of Amun. Brugsch-Bey & Brugsch (1889) and Smith (1912) show how the tomb of Pinedjem II (TT320) was used as a reburial site for kings, royal women and other New Kingdom royal family members.

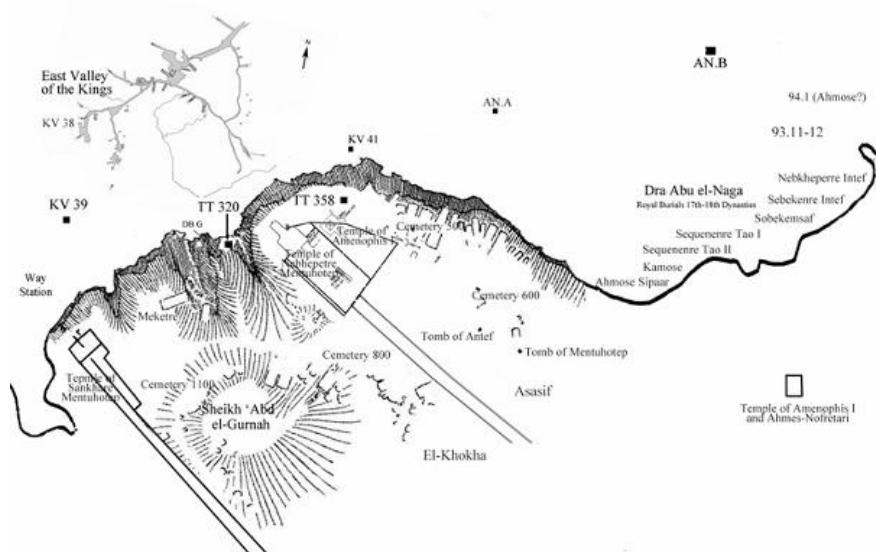
From Table 15, only one original location however is confirmed to have been used for a royal woman's burial during the early/mid-18th dynasty. Winlock (1932) identified TT358 as the tomb of Ahmose-Meritamun A (cat: B-6) the Great Wife of Amenhotep I. Discovered in 1928, the location of the burial resided in the north colonnade of the mortuary temple of Hatshepsut, although the tomb itself was constructed before the temple's construction. The layout consists of a pit entrance with staircase leading to the first corridor and a well shaft. Beyond this well, the burial of Meritamun A was found with an antechamber and crypt located at the rear of the tomb.

The location of one other burial site is unknown. Reeves (1984) suggests that another site may have been used to the royal daughter Ahmose-Meritamun B (cat: D-2), whose mummy

was found in TT320. The use of the Steward Seniu's coffin for her remains suggests that her original burial was within the region of Deir el-Bahari as a shabti inscribed for Seniu was found here. Further archaeological data is required to render a full identification.



Figure 35: View of the 'Djeser-Djeseru complex (Deir el-Bahari) (Cwiek, 2014:9)



Map 8: Map of the Theban Necropolis and Deir el-Bahari (Aston, 2015:2)

TOMB	DISCOVERY	STATUS	OCCUPANT	CAT	REIGN
TT358	1929-Winlock	Great Wife	Meritamun A	B-6	Amenhotep I

Table 15: Tomb of Ahmose Meritamun A

3.6: Royal Caches: The Royal Caches were used as reburial sites for many high-status royal family members of the 17th-21st Dynasties. The mummified remains of these royals and occasional grave goods were transported from their original burial locations and deposited in several cache sites to protect them from pillaging.

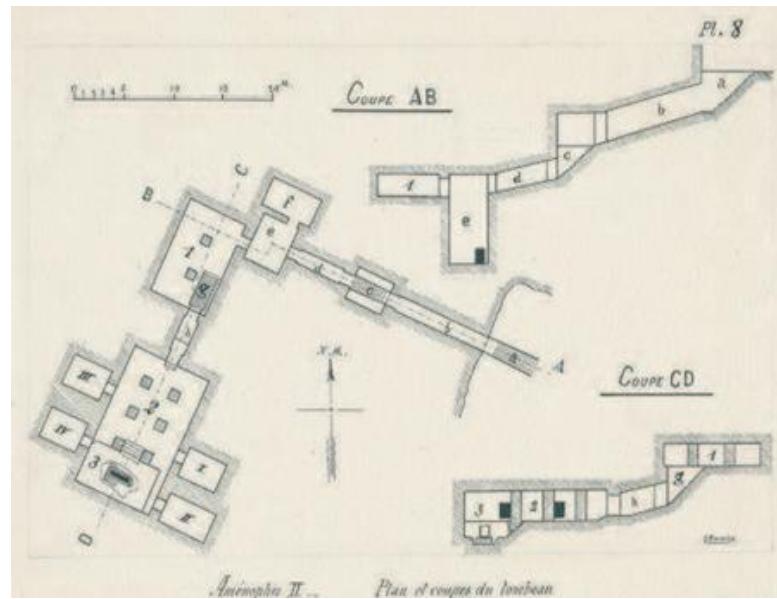


Figure 36: Loret's plan of KV35(Orsenigo (2012: 2)

The earliest occurrences of tomb pillaging were noted during the reign of Herihor (1080-74 BCE). Many of the burial sites were found to need restoration, including the tombs of Seti I, Rameses I & II. Most of the royal mummies were then moved for protection and given coffin and linen dockets stating where they were moved to and reburied, mainly during the reign of Psusennes I. Only a small number of royal women were left within their original tombs, such as Ahmose-Meritamun A as shown in Table 15 (Aston, 2015).

Building on research undertaken by Smith (1912), Belova and Graefe (2010), Orsenigo (2012) and Dodson & Janssen (1989) have all examined funerary data from the Royal Caches. Whilst the analysis of the remains is detailed in this body of work, burial locations and identification of original grave goods is limited. For example, Smith's anatomical and pathological database of the royal mummies examines both the original funerary data and later materials. However, as some of the dockets and coffin inscriptions date to a later period,

identifying primary funerary data is difficult, particularly as few original burial sites have been found due to the lack of earlier archaeological records.

The locations of at least three prominent Theban royal cache sites used for the secondary burials of royal women have been discovered. These are

TT320, KV35 and the Sheikh Abd el-Qurna Cache. Discovered in 1881, the mummified remains of least eight high-status royal women were reburied in the TT320 cache (Figure 38). Reeves (1984) suggest these women were likely buried originally at Dra Abu el-Naga in the early-18th dynasty. From linen dockets, they identify as the mummies of Tetisheri, Ahmose-Henuttamehu, Ahmose-Inhapi, Ahmose-Henutemipet, Ahmose-Nefertari, Ahmose-Meritamun B, Ahmose-Sitkamose and Ahmose-Sitamun (Dodson & Hilton, 2004:126-31). Several original grave goods were also discovered, including the coffins of Ahhotep A, Ahmose-Nefertari, Sitamun and Henuttamehu. As shown in Figures 55 & 56, four canopic jars of Ahmose-Nefertari were also found (Lilyquist 1993:2).

Dodson & Janssen (1989) describe the Sheikh Abd el-Qurna Cache, discovered in 1857 by Alexander Henry Rhind, as in the foothills of the Necropolis, close to TT131. Mummy dockets identify the occupants as least twelve royal daughters of Thutmose IV, such as Ti'aa B who were reburied there during regnal year 27 of Psusennes I. Reminiscent of the architecture at Wadi-Bairiya, the cache consists of chambers on two levels with the upper comprising four sides of 15m supported by six columns. Dodson & Janssen (ibid:1) comment that 'the lower level was entered via a passage sunk into one of the inner corners of the upper chamber'.

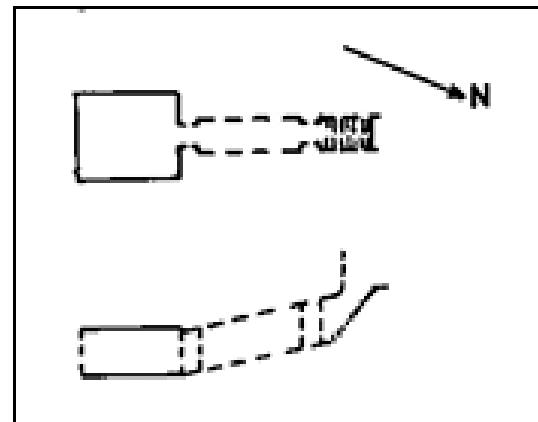


Figure 37: Reeves' plan of KV60
(Campbell, 2012:161)

Orsenigo (2012:6) postulates that the mummies of two other royal women were cached in the side chamber JC of KV35 (Figure 36). Discovered by Loret in 1898, one of these women was identified by Hawass in 2012 through DNA testing as Tiye, whose mummy was previously dubbed by Smith (1912:38 as the KV35 ‘Elder Lady’. The partial remains of her funerary mask were also discovered there. The identity of the second mummy is unknown. Simply classified as the ‘Younger Lady’, DNA testing suggests the mummy is a royal daughter of Tiye, a full sister to the KV55 mummy and the biological mother of Tutankhamun (Habicht, 2016:5). Her name however remains elusive, possibly either Nebetah or Beketaten (cat: D-42/43).

Smaller royal caches have also been discovered in the Theban Necropolis. According to Metcalfe (2016), the mummy of Hatshepsut was reburied in KV60, the tomb of her Royal Nurse, Sitre In, during the reign of Thutmose III (Figure 37). Discovered in 1903 by Carter and re-examined by Ryan in 1989, the layout consists of a staircase entrance leading to a main corridor a small niche and the burial chamber. The tomb had been robbed in antiquity, with the remains of funerary equipment recovered from the entrance corridor and burial chamber. The mummy itself was found on the floor of the burial chamber. Two other royal caches, KV55 and possibly KV57, were also found (Figure 39). KV55, containing partial funerary equipment belonging to Kiya, Meritaten (cat: D-44) and Tiye was occupied after the Amarna period with inconclusive data found in KV57.

The final site, Pit MMA 1019, discovered at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna and catalogued by Porter & Moss (1964:668) was used for the reburial of Ahmose-Tumerisy (cat: D-4/5), a Royal Daughter of Seqenenre Tao and a sister of Ahmose I. Her inner coffin, rewrapped mummy and a kohl jar were discovered there. Forensic evidence indicated that she died in childbirth, less than 25 years old. Her original tomb remains unknown, possibly at Dra Abu el-Naga.

TT 320

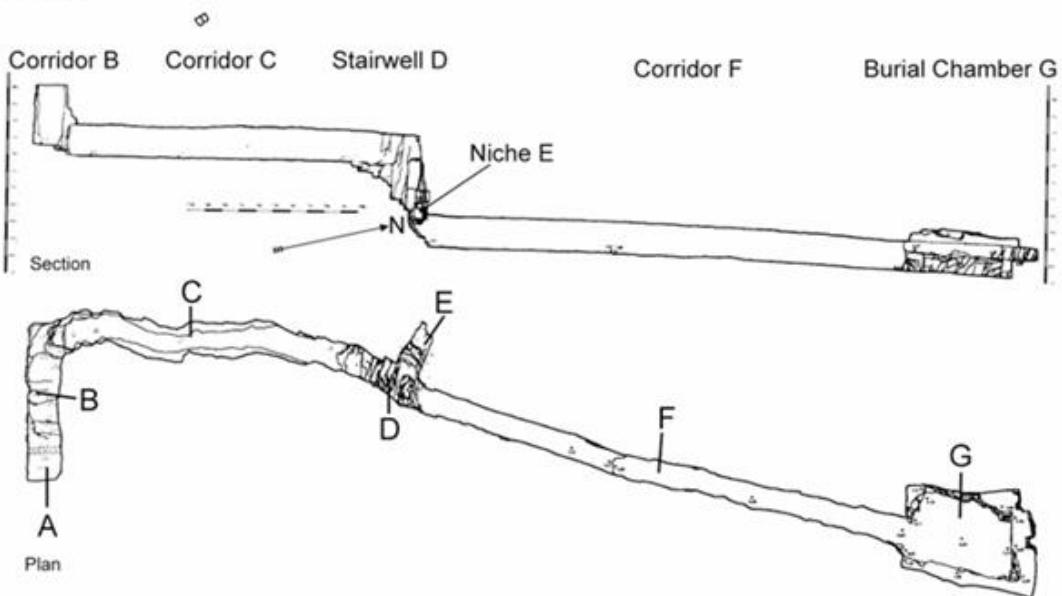


Figure 38: Sketch drawing of the layout of TT320 (Aston (2015:19)

In conclusion, it is possible to identify original funerary material through the royal caches. My own research contends that the remains of most of the royal women and grave goods reburied in TT320 were originally buried at Dra Abu El Naga, with Ahmose-Nefertari (cat: B-5), whose canopic jars were reburied with her, being a case in point (Lilyquist, 1993:2). The TMP suggests that Tiye, whose remains were cached in KV35, was originally buried in WV22 with Amenhotep III and Sitamun based on the discovery of shabti and pottery fragments. Based on the recovery of two of her canopic jars, Litherland's 2018 excavation report at Wadi Bairiya 2-5 suggests that at least one Royal Daughter, Ti'aa B whose remains were reburied at Qurna was originally buried together there. These finds suggest that the material brought to the cache tombs are valuable sources of information when establishing a connection between the original locations of burial and reasons why the Royal Women were reburied.



Figure 39: Entrance to KV57 a possible fourth cache (TMP, 2025)

TOMB	DISCOVERY	OCCUPANTS	STATUS	DATE
KV35	1898 (Loret)	Tiye/Younger Lady	Great Wife +1	Psusennes I
KV55	1907 (Arton)	Tiye/Kiya Objects	Royal Family	Tutankhamun
KV57?	1908 (Ayrton)	Anonymous	Anonymous	Horemheb?
KV60	1903 (Carter)	Hatshepsut/Sitre	Hatshepsut	Thutmose III
TT320	1881 (Brugsch)	Tetisheri/Nefertari +	Multiple Ranks	Pinedjem II
To TT131	1857 (Rhind)	Ti'aa B/ Nebetia +	Princesses	Psusennes I

Table 16: Royal Caches. Confirmed and Anonymous Burials



Figure 40: Pathway to KV35 (TMP, 2025)

Status and Location	Dra Abu el-Naga	Valley of the Kings	Valley of the Queens	Western Wadis	Deir el-Bahari	Royal Caches
Great Wives	2	3	0	2	1	4
Secondary Wives	0	0	0	1	0	2
Royal Daughters	0	14	6	2	0	15
Royal Relatives	0	2	0	0	0	0
Foreign Women	0	10+	0	3	0	1?
royal ornaments	0	1	0	19+	0	0

Table 17: Number of Royal Women Buried in Each Theban cemetery

3.7: Analysis of Burial Location and Status

Further archaeological data is needed from Dra Abu el-Naga to verify its original owners and their royal status relative to other royal Theban cemeteries. What we do have, however, suggests that higher-



Figure 41: Entrance to KV42 (Merytre-Hatshepsut) (Willockx, 2011:16)

status royal women were originally buried there. The cemetery is situated directly opposite the sacred Karnak complex therefore likely reserved for higher ranked royal women during the early 18th dynasty. Evidence from other Theban cemeteries indicates that efforts to separate higher and lower-status women continued in several locations following the occupation of Dra Abu el-Naga, such as the Valley of the Queens. Polz (2005:13) writes ‘Dra Abu el-Naga... precedes the Valley of the Kings’ strengthening the data in my own research that royal women were originally buried at Dra Abu el-Naga before the occupation of the Valley of the Kings, Queens and the Western Wadis. In actuality, the Necropolis was one of the most popular Theban regions to host early-18th dynasty royal women before the expansion of royal Theban cemeteries.

From Table 17, the location of burials from the Valley of the Kings shows that the cemetery was not used exclusively for the interment of monarchs, but also for women holding a variety of ranks in the royal family, including three Great Wives, 14 Royal Daughters, several foreign women from KV40, one relative from KV46 and one Royal Ornament from KV42.

Wilkinson (2016) suggest the Necropolis was used for the burials of these royal women after the switch from Dra Abu el-Naga to other Theban locations. This expansion of royal Theban

funerary activities reflected the new-found confidence of the Theban rulers after defeat of the Hyksos at the beginning of the dynasty. The evidence also indicates that the territory was selected due to its isolation in the landscape, reduced access and the pyramid-shaped appearance of el-Qurn, mirroring the burials of the Old Kingdom.



Figure 42: Fissile, rusted brown shale from QV47 (Demas & Agnew (2016:30)

From the data, we can observe a reservation mainly for higher ranked royal women in the Valley of the Kings; a practice also shown earlier at Dra Abu el-Naga (Polz, 2005). Funerary data from WV22, KV32 and KV42 confirms this, as more Great Wives were buried here than any other Theban territory. However, it was also possible for royal women of a lower ranking to be placed in family tombs or a private interment. This is indicated by evidence from tombs used for the burials of royal court women of KV40 (Bickel & Paulin-Grothe, 2014:1-4) as well as the burials of Tentamun (KV43) and the tomb of the parents of Tiye (KV46). This would suggest that both high ranked women such as the Great Wives and lower ranked women were buried in the Valley. Larger, individual tombs were constructed for those of the highest status while lower-ranked women were more likely to be buried with other family members in a smaller tomb.

Burials in the Valley of the Queens on the other hand were less likely to accommodate royal women of mixed statuses during the early and mid-18th dynasty. Six royal daughters are known to have been buried in five tombs during this period, making the funerary data more consistent compared to other Theban cemeteries. This includes the architectural similarities, size interior

layout of the burial and ‘its position in the landscape. By contrast, little evidence indicates that women of either a higher or a lower status were also buried here, the closest being Thomas (1967) suggestion that QV33 may have originally been intended for Mutbernet (cat: E-21).

This proposition is supported by excavation and preliminary reports and the TMP which date the five burial sites to the early and mid-18th dynasty. From Figure 42, as the QV47 tomb of Ahmose B (cat: D-6) was likely the earliest burial, dating to the reign of Thutmose I, this may have set in motion the custom to inter other Royal Daughters in nearby tombs of a similar size and layout, some with possible family members, as in QV8, QV17 and QV72. It also indicates that higher status royal women would have likely been buried elsewhere, such as the Valley of the Kings and the Western Wadis given the smaller dimensions, and that other tombs hold royal daughters yet to be identified. This structure reflects the growth of the royal family established at the beginning of the 18th dynasty with more complex and organised funerary activities occurring following the occupation of Dra Abu el-Naga.

As with the Valley of the Kings, tombs from the Western Wadis indicate that this area was used for a wide variety of royal women as opposed to a single status within the Valley of the Queens. Those originally intended to be buried here include two Great Wives, one secondary wife, two Royal Daughters, three foreign women and 19 royal ornaments buried in at least seven confirmed burial locations. Altogether, the names and titles of at least 27 royal women have been identified.

As the earliest Wadi burial identifies with Hatshepsut as the Great Wife of Thutmose II, the cemetery came into use as a Theban cemetery around the early 14th century BCE, following the reign of Thutmose I, slightly later than the Valley of the Kings and Queens and several decades after the royal occupation of Dra Abu el-Naga. In contrast to these locations, lower-ranked burials were evident within at least five of the tombs including Wadi D-1 and Wadi-

Bairiya 2-5 used for three foreign wives (Lilyquist, 2003) and 19 royal ornaments (Litherland, 2018). As fewer burials of lower-status royal women have been discovered elsewhere, this would indicate that the Western Wadis were used especially for the burials of minor members of the royal family, reported originally by Carter.

As with the Valley of the Queens, the weaknesses of funerary data from the Western Wadis largely surround the deterioration caused by flooding and pillaging. As a result, identifying other status-related data is challenging especially from anonymous sites such as Wadi A-2 and Wadi D-4 that may have been intended for a female burial during the 18th dynasty. The TMP suggests recent excavations may yield more insights. To summarise, the Wadi territories have highlighted the greatest proliferation of lower-status burials from this region of the Theban Necropolis.

As only one original tomb has been identified from Deir el-Bahari i.e. TT358, it is difficult to infer much about the status of royal women who may have been buried there. What is available, however, suggests that the region may have served as a temporary burial ground for royal women between the end of the occupation of Dra Abu el-Naga for royal women and the use of other Theban cemeteries. As TT358 dates between these two periods, this would indicate a brief increase of royal burial activity here before the larger funerary expansion of the Theban Necropolis in the early 14th century BCE, demonstrated by the burial of Ahmose-Meritamun A (Aston 2015).

Overall, the renewed prosperity during the early/mid-18th dynasty engendered an elaboration and reconsideration of funerary practices leading to a more diverse royal women having the gift of a royal burial conferred upon them. The evidence reveals connections between the location of the burial and the royal status which shifted over time, especially during the interval between the end of the Ahmoside period of the early-18th dynasty and the early Thutmosid

phase, which set in motion, the mid period of the 18th dynasty. The expansion of the royal family was pivotal in establishing key funerary structures and practices in the earlier phase of the dynasty, leading to a wider distribution of the burial sites for royal women away from Dra Abu el-Naga to the Valley of the Kings, Queens and Western Wadis. From this expansion, the data shows that higher-status women were more likely given larger individual burials within or adjacent to the Valley of the Kings, close to other members of the royal family. Alternatively, royal women of an intermediate ranking were more commonly interred further away, in less prestigious locations whilst the burials of the lowest members were frequently located in more remote Theban Necropolis locations. However, this approach was not uniform. The emergence mid-18th dynasty family tombs suggests that royal women of mixed rankings were often buried together as a matter of convenience. The data has suggested that these women shared a close royal family connection and formed a key ingredient to the development of early New Kingdom society. As royal families grew, it may not have been feasible to construct individual burial sites for every woman of a royal status. A combined burial may have been deemed a suitable alternative.

3.8: BURIAL ARCHITECTURE

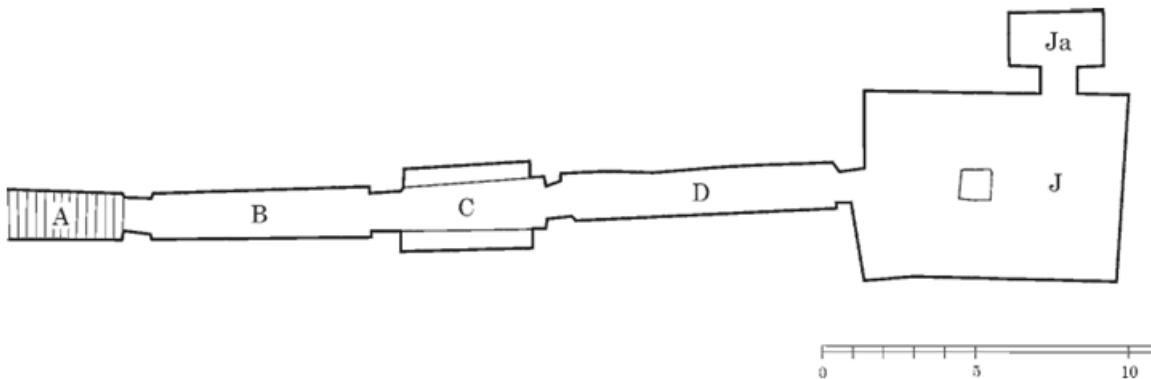


Figure 43: Plan of KV32 (Roehrig, 2007:151)

The analysis which follows explores the architecture of the burial sites and its relevance to the status and identity of royal women. Specific reference is made to the entrance type, subterranean interior layout, dimensions and configuration with reference to the status and identity of the royal occupant. Three principal architectural varieties were identified from the data classed as Type A, B and C burial categories (Chart 2).

Type A: Type A conforms to the following characteristics: a staircase entrance with, at least, primary or secondary corridors followed by side chambers and a right-angle or bent axis leading to a burial chamber. Specific dimensions such as a minimum overall length of 15-40m, an extended maximum width and a total area greater than 50m² are required.

Type B Type B tomb sites exhibit more simplified architectural layouts relative to the Type A. For instance, a simple entrance design such as a shaft entryway, typically 6-10m in depth without a staircase construction, leading to one minimalist subterranean chamber between 5 and 10m in length typically without a well room, crypt or side chambers. Type B varieties must also display smaller dimensions, such as an overall length less than 22m, a smaller width and overall diameter relative to Type A.

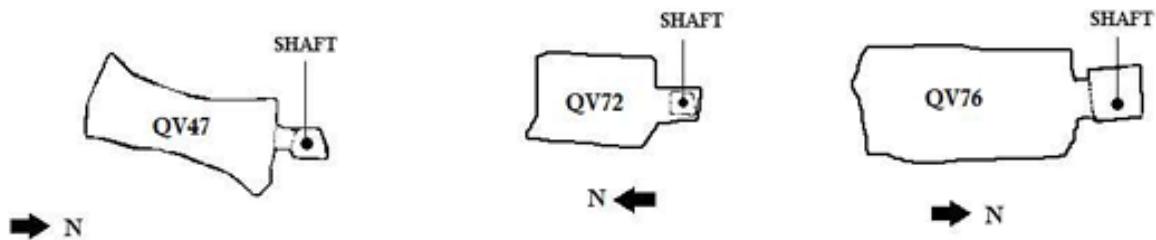


Figure 44: 3 Type B Tombs (Cavillier, 2024:34)

Type C Type B sites burials have most basic architectural outline, a pit access, leading to little or no subsidiary construction, and less than 10m.

As very few Type C designs are known, or are anonymous and unfinished, the analysis which follows focuses on Type A & B classifications.

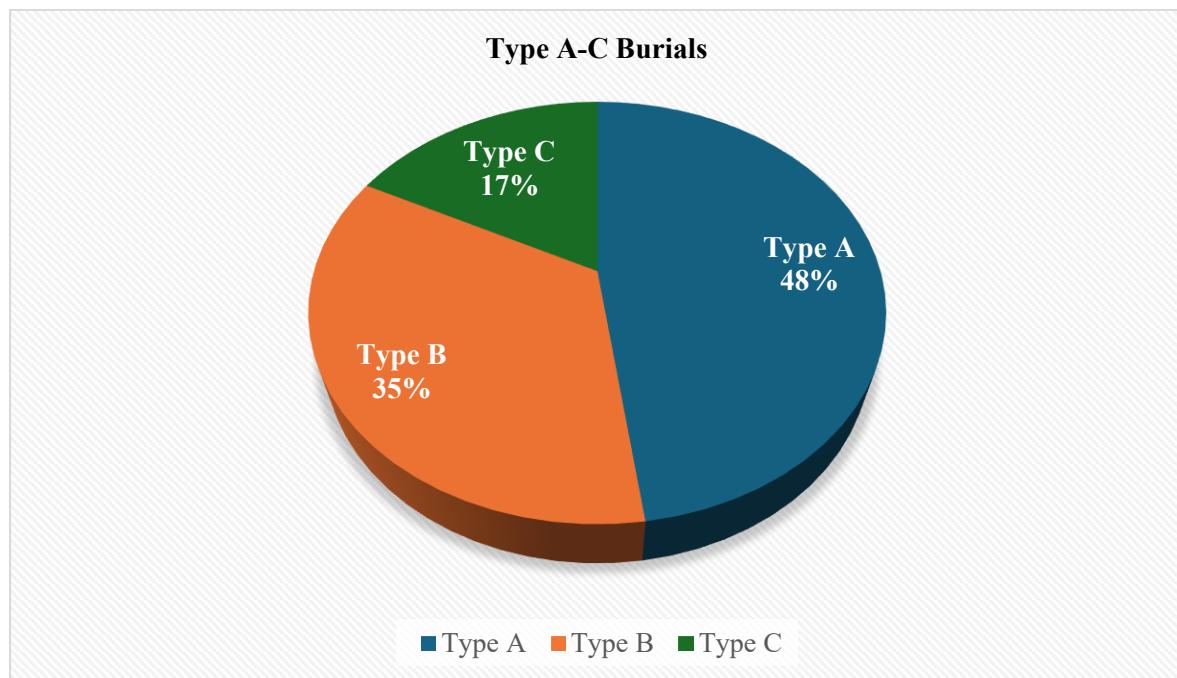


Chart 3: Rates of Type A-C tombs

The research undertaken for this thesis focused only on original sites as the royal cache tombs were occupied at a much later period. The analysis did however include Hatshepsut and Ahmose-Tumerisy's reburials even though both sites are not original locations. Less attention was given to anonymous tombs given their uncertain authenticity and connection to the royal

women. burials that have not yet undergone a complete layout analysis by the TMP and other surveyors were also included.

The extant architectural data consists of 25 Type A-C Theban burials. Tables 18-21 show that some 48 per cent of the tombs are part of the Type A group while 36 per cent were classed as a Type B burial. Only 16 per cent were from the Type C groups, either unfinished, anonymous or never occupied. Naturally, greater attention is drawn to the construction of complete funerary architecture layouts as opposed to incomplete and unoccupied tomb designs.

The analysis showed that a total of 12 of the 25 confirmed burial sites conformed to Type A architecture. Most lay within the Valley of the Kings and the Western Wadis with only two located elsewhere. The lengths of most Type A sites are over 30m. The original burials of at least 35 royal women are also known, including seven Great Wives, one secondary wife, four Royal Daughters, three foreign wives and 20 royal ornaments. Eight Type B tombs are also extant, with over 50 per cent lying within the Valley of the Queens (Demas & Agnew, 2016). Compared to the Type A locations, lower-ranked royal women were buried in Type B sites comprising 18 Royal Daughters, two royal relatives, at least 12 foreign wives from KV40 (Bickel & Paulin-Grothe, 2014:) and possibly several royal ornaments from Wadi Bairiya-3.

Four other tombs conformed to Type C category and were mostly anonymous. These burials comprised of two unfinished shaft pits from Wadi Bairiya 1 & 6 intended likely for the burials of royal ornaments of Amenhotep III. Öhrström et al (2023) suggests the layout of KV64 is also a Type C class consisting of shaft entrance (11m in depth) and a single undecorated room measuring 4.1 x 2.3m. The final Type C tomb is the unfinished KV41 shaft, which has been suggested as being intended for Tetisheri (cat: B-1). The site is 11m in depth with no chambers. Whilst Pit MMA 1019 is also a Type C type burial, this was almost certainly a reburial (Porter & Moss, 1964).

Overall, identifying, analysing and comparing in situ Type A locations with the Type B-C sites has provided stronger status-related data relative to other Type A burials that were disrupted by conflicting primary material. In short, higher levels of compatible status-related data were discernible from the architectural variations between the Type A-C tomb configurations.

TYPE	TOMB	STATUS	LAYOUT	DIMENSIONS
Type A Burial (Ahmose- Nefertari)	ANB (Dra Abu el-Naga (Necropolis) (Thebes)	Great Royal Wife & King's Mother	Entrance, Corridor Side Rooms, Burial Chamber	Total Length: 120 Cubits/54 Meters (approx.) (See Carter, 1916)

Table 18: Tomb ANB (Dra Abu el-Naga) a Type A Burial

TOMB TYPE	STATUS	LAYOUT	DIMENSIONS
KV20: Type A Burial: Hatshepsut as King + Thutmose I	Lord of the Two Lands, God's Wife of Amun	Entrance, Corridor, Room Corridor, Chamber, Burial & Side Chambers	Total Length: 210.32 m Total Area: 513.30 m ² Total Volume: 1094.6 m ³ Maximum Height: 4.53 m
WV22: Type A Burial: Tiye & Sitamun) + Amenhotep III	Great Royal Wife & Royal Daughter	Entrance, Corridor Well Chamber, Side, Queen's Suites, Side Chambers & Burial Chamber	Total Length: 126.68 m Total Area: 554.93 m ² Total Volume: 1485.8 m ³ Maximum Height: 4.98m
KV32: Type A Burial: Ti'aa A II	Great Wife Amenhotep	Entrance, Corridor Chamber, Burial Chamber & Side Room	Total Length: 39.67 m Total Area: 106.30 m ² Total Volume: 312.43 m ³
KV42: Type A Burial: Merytre- Hatshepsut +1	Great Wife & Royal Ornament	Entrance, Corridor, Chamber, Burial Chamber & Side Room	Length: 58.18 m Area: 184.77 m ² Volume: 423.60 m ³
KV43: Type A Burial: Tentmun & Thutmose IV	King's Daughter + Monarch	Entrance, Well Room, Side Rooms, Burial Chamber	Total Length: 105.73 m Total Area: 407.70 m ² Volume: 1062.36 m ³

Table 19: Type A burials (Valley of the Kings)

Wadi A-1: Type A Burial: Hatshepsut	Great Royal Wife of Thutmose II	Entrance, Corridor, Descent & Burial Chamber	Length: 40 m Corridor: 17 m (56 ft) Burial Room: 6 m
Wadi C-1: Type A Burial: Neferure	1 Royal Daughter/Great Royal Wife	Entrance, Corridors, Chamber B & D & Burial Chamber	Length: 23 m (approx.) Cut Shallow: 15-20 cm) Depression
Wadi D-1: Type A Burial: Menwi & Merti/Menhet	3 Foreign Wives of Thutmose III (King's Wives)	Shaft Entrance, Main Corridor & Burial Chamber	Length: 27 m Corridor Length: 12 m, Burial Chamber: 25 x 16 ft
Bairiya 2: Type A Burial Henut Q +	1 King's Wife & Ornaments	Shaft Entrance, Chambers A & Ba Side Chambers	Total Length: 22 m Chamber A: 7 m
Bairiya 4: Type A Burial: Nebetnehat +	1 Great Royal Wife & royal ornaments	Shaft Entrance, Chamber A, Chamber Ba & Side Chambers	Length: 25 m Chamber A: 4 m Chamber B: 6 m
Bairiya 5: Type A Burial: royal ornaments	Multiple royal ornaments of the King	Shaft Entrance, Chamber B, Chamber Ba & Side Chambers	Length: 15 m Chamber B: 6 m Chamber Ba: 7m

Table 20: Type A burials (Western Wadis)

TT358: Type A Ahmose-Meritamun A	Great Royal Wife of Amenhotep I	Shaft Entrance, Corridor, Niche, Well Chamber, Burial Chamber, Crypt	Corridor: 10 m Antechamber: 8.2 m Burial Chamber: 6 m
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Table 21: Tomb of Ahmose-Meritamun A

Addressing the similarities and anomalies arising from the data, difficulties arise when analysing the funerary sites of royal women who were buried in the tombs of kings, as the burial does not conform specifically to any architecture designed exclusively for royal women. These Type A tombs are ANB, WV22, KV43 and KV20, the latter being Hatshepsut's unconventional burial as King with Thutmose I. WV22 and KV43 also show that the sizes and layouts of these tombs are too large and complex for a royal woman's burial as the average length of both tombs are 110m. Royal women such as Tiye (cat: B-14), Sitamun (cat: D-39) and Tentamun (cat: D-18) were likely buried in 'Queen's Suites' or side chambers instead of being individually interred. They also may have been buried in this manner as their original tombs were incomplete or unfinished at the time of death.

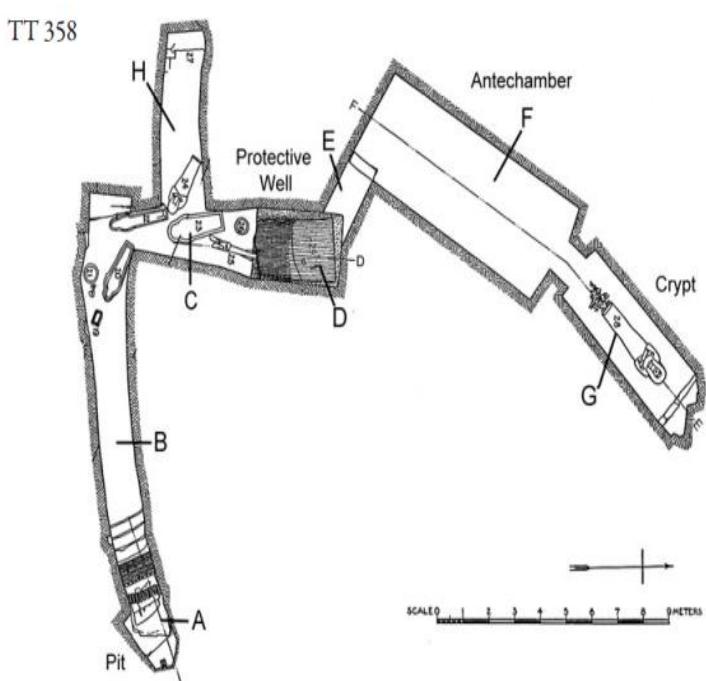


Figure 45: Plan of TT358 (Aston, 2015:5)

Architectural correlations however are much clearer from the other seven Type A burial sites. In general, the layouts of these tombs consist of a shaft or cliff entrance, some with roughly cut staircases leading to a central corridor running at a straight angle axis. At this mid-point, most of the tombs form a right-angle turn descending to an antechamber or a side chamber which would proceed the burial chamber or crypt. Willockx (2011) shows the presence of a right-angle turn is important as it indicates the interment of a higher-ranked royal woman during the 18th dynasty. This angle orientation is largely absent from the Type B and C layouts suggesting

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that the status of the occupant plays an important role in the extended range of the larger Type A burials.

In tables 22 & 23, most Type B tombs show smaller, rectangular chambers as the nucleus of the burial, without extensions or side chambers. This indicated a lower royal status of its occupier regarding the more complex layouts of most of the Type A tombs. It proved easier to determine the royal

status of a Type B & C occupier from a Type A as that a complex layout typically accounted for an upper royal-status burial, such as a Great Wife. The research therefore revealed that Type A tombs largely comply with the royal status of the owner of the burial.

Architecture from the Type B burials were more consistent with the status of its occupant, rather than displaying inconsistent designs originally intended for other royal personages e.g. monarchs. All eight of the Type B tombs are generally compatible with the status of their original occupiers. Five of these sites are in the Valley of the Queens and are QV8, QV17, QV47, QV72 and QV76 (Demas & Agnew, 2016). Two others were discovered in the Valley of the Kings (KV40 & KV46) and one from Wadi-Bairiya, (Wadi-Bairiya 3).

The Royal Daughters were the most commonly occurring status category, covering seven of the eight sites. Only KV46, the tomb of Thuya links with a subject outside this category, a royal family relative. At least 19 royal daughters were buried in Type B layouts, mostly dating to the

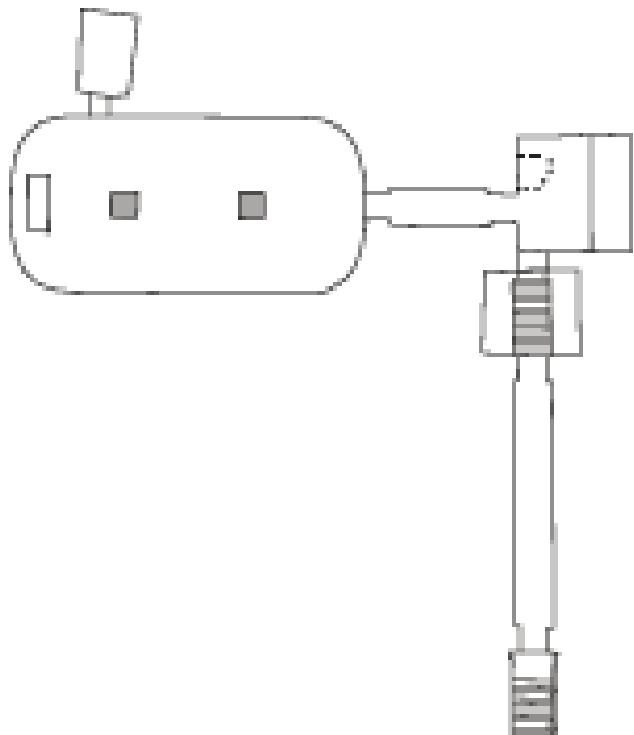


Figure 46: Plan of KV42 Willockx, 2011:73)

mid-18th dynasty period. The interior layouts are considerably smaller and simpler compared to the Type A classification. The TMP suggests that the Type B layouts typically consist of smaller shaft entryways without a central corridor. The configuration leads, typically, to an undecorated singular chamber, which in some cases were extended to accommodate the burials of other royal women, such as QV17 and KV40. These enlargements do not include any crypts, well chambers, niches or subsidiary shafts. Only KV40's layout is inconsistent with this design, with several side rooms necessary to accommodate mass burials of the late Thutmosid royal entourage (Bickel & Paulin-Grothe, 2014:1-4). Similar enlargements are also evident from the Type A Wadi-Bairiya 2-5 layouts to accommodate the burials of the royal ornaments (Litherland, 2018).

TYPE	BURIAL	OWNER	STATUS	LAYOUT	DIMENSIONS
Type B Burial	KV40 (Valley of the Kings) 18 th Dyn	Nefertari, Taemwadjes, Neferunabu + 20	Daughters, & Foreign Court Royal Women	Shaft Entrance, Burial Chamber, Side Chambers	Shaft Entrance: 6 m Deep Main Chamber: 8 m (Length) Main Chamber: 3m (Width)
Type B Burial	KV46 (Valley of the Kings) 18 th Dyn	Thuya & Yuya	Relative & Descendant of the Royal Family	Entrance, Corridor Stairwell & Burial Chamber	Length: 21.31 m ² Area: 62.36 m ² Volume: 135.64 m ³

Table 22: Type B tombs (Valley of the Kings)

TYPE	BURIAL	OWNER	STATUS	LAYOUT	DIMENSIONS
Type B Burial	QV8 (Valley of the Queens)	'18s', Hori & Amenemwhesket	Royal Daughter (18 th Dyn)	Shaft Entrance, Main Burial Chamber	Length: 7 m (approx.) Burial Chamber 4.5 m (Length) (approx.)
Type B Burial	QV17 (Valley of the Queens)	Merytre A & Urmerutes	Royal Daughters 18 th Dynasty	Shaft Entrance, Main Burial Chamber	Length: 12 m Burial Chamber Length: 8 m
Type B Burial	QV47 (Valley of the Queens)	Ahmose B	Royal Daughter (18 th Dyn)	Shaft Entrance, Main Burial Chamber	Length: 7 m (approx.) Burial Chamber: 6 m (Length) (approx.)
Type B Burial	QV72 (Valley of the Queens)	Hatnofret & Baki	Royal Daughter (18 th Dyn)	Shaft Entrance, Main Burial Chamber	Total Length: N/A Unknown Total Area: Unknown Volume:
Type B Burial	QV76 (Valley of the Queens)	Merytra B	Royal Daughter (18 th Dyn)	Shaft Entrance, Main Burial Chamber	Total Length: N/A Unknown Total Area: Unknown Volume:
Type B Burial	Wadi-Bairiya Shaft 3	Ti'aa B & royal ornaments	Royal Daughter + Ornaments	Shaft Entrance, Chamber A & Side Chambers	Length: 10 m Max Width: 6 m Min Width: 2 m (approx.)

Table 23: Type B Burials (Valley of the Queens and Western Wadis)

In contrast with the right-angle axis of most of the Type A tombs, the Type B layouts are limited to a simple straight angle configuration or a less pronounced bend. Willockx (2011) comments that the Type A right-angle axis indicates a queen's burial. The fact that no such angles exist directly within the Type B groups indicate lower royal status. This architectural design would associate most readily with categories such as the Royal Daughters. Less sophisticated architectural properties are included in all Type B layouts. The research therefore shows that most Type B tombs also conform to the royal status of the owner.

The same does not hold true for Type C burial characteristics. The data from Table 24 showed that most Type C tombs were likely selected as an alternative location of burial, anonymous or were unfinished, there is a lower quality of funerary data relative to Type A and B configurations. Only four Type C tombs have been discovered and the identities and ranks of the occupants are disputed. Litherland's (2018:17-68) analysis of two Type C sites i.e. the Wadi-Bairiya 1 & 6 shafts reveal that the pits were never completed, likely replaced with that of the other 2-5 shaft burials. However, the evidence does indicate that these sites were originally intended for royal ornaments of Amenhotep III.

My own analysis of KV64 indicates that the site may have been used for the burial of a Royal Daughter Satiah B (cat: D-34) based on the discovery of a linen tag inscribed with her name and an anonymous mummy found there dating to the 18th dynasty. Further data, however, is required for a full confirmation. The layout of KV64 is simple with a small, narrow shaft opening into one small room, too small for a Type B burial. The last Type C burial, KV41, is also anonymous and is unfinished but may have been intended for Tetisheri (cat: B-1). The analysis undertaken for this thesis, therefore, shows that Type C tomb architecture rarely relates to the status of the occupier, the implication being that Type C tombs were substitute or unfinished burials intended as alternate sites for a small number of royal women.

TYPE	BURIAL	OCCUPANT	STATUS	LAYOUT	DIMENSIONS
Type C Burial	Wadi-Bairiya	Unknown Royal Occupants	Originally for Royal Occupants	Shallow Pit Entrance, Unfinished	Length: 2 m (approx.) Width: 1.5 m (approx.)
	Shaft 1				
	Shaft 6				
Type C Burial	KV41	Tetisheri?	Great Wife	Shaft Entrance	Shaft Depth: 11.24 m
Type C Burial	KV64 (Valley of the Kings)	Possibly Satiah B (Daughter)	Royal Daughter of the King	Shaft Entrance & Burial Chamber	Shaft Depth: 3.5 m (11 ft) Burial Room 4.1 x 2.3 m

Table 24: Type C burials

To conclude, categorising the tombs as Type A, B and C provided original insights into how the status of the occupant was enshrined in the architecture of the burial site. The Type A classification showed that only royal women of an elite status were buried in tombs larger and more complex layouts. Nonetheless, as several of these women were buried in the tombs of kings, it is important to distinguish the architectural properties from other occupants. The Type B classification sheds light on those with intermediate royal status, namely the Royal Daughters class. Identifying the status of the occupant was less challenging within this classification particularly those located in the Valley of the Queens (Demas & Agnew, 2016). A simpler entrance design was evident, leading to one singular burial chamber without supplementary extensions or a right-angle bend. With regards to Type C, although data was limited, the layouts were clearly either unfinished, abandoned or used as alternative locations.

Overall, we can observe a clear hierachal structure from the elite Type A funerary layouts to the lower Type B and C configurations. Despite minor anomalies, a largely secure connection

between the ranking and the layout of the burial was in evidence. However, it is essential to explore further into the funerary items found within the burial themselves to gain further insights into status and identity.

3.9: MORTUARY CHAPELS & TEMPLES

The architecture of both mortuary chapels and tomb reflect the prime religious function of the burial, namely, to protect and honour the deceased. As expected, relative to the above ground temples, the subterranean structure of the burial resulted in a higher level of preserved primary data.

Essential characteristics of the burial evidenced in known chapel sites and objects provide valuable information regarding ownership. This also highlights the significance of burial location, as earlier 18th dynasty chapels were regularly constructed adjacent. In this regard, any recovered chapel objects, such as offering tables, might then suggest the position of a royal burial.

Significantly, the chapel site used in the funerary ritual needed to remain accessible to ensure the deceased received nourishment. The *ka* of the deceased depended on the same sustenance as the living. Sustenance was safeguarded with offerings, typically, food, drink, clothing and cosmetic items. Royal family members and mortuary priests were responsible for ensuring that these offerings executed their function effectively with contributions placed on offering tables either to the front of the statue niche or the false door of the chapel (Brovarski, 2004). The purpose of the false door, as in stela of Sobekemsaf, was to provide a gateway between the living and dead. The representation of eyes permitted the deceased to witness activities from within the chapel, which if required, could lead outside the sepulchral zone. As shown from rituals carried out for those of an elite status, these activities occurred separate from the chapel and were conducted within structures holding a monumental value, such as the mortuary temples of 18th dynasty monarchs and elite queen consorts. Importantly, differences of royal status were shown both the mortuary chapel and temple sites. Of particular importance when

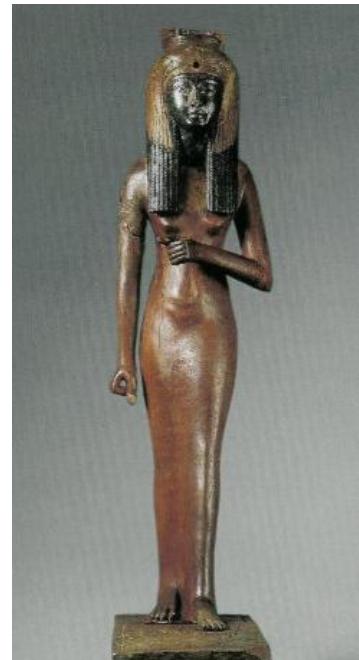


Figure 47: Statue replica of Ahmose-Nefertari from her funerary chapel (Singer 2011)

considering the identity and status of royal women in the early to mid-18th dynasty royal families were the size of the temples, the architecture, and structural complexities as well as the quality of the objects provided for the deceased.

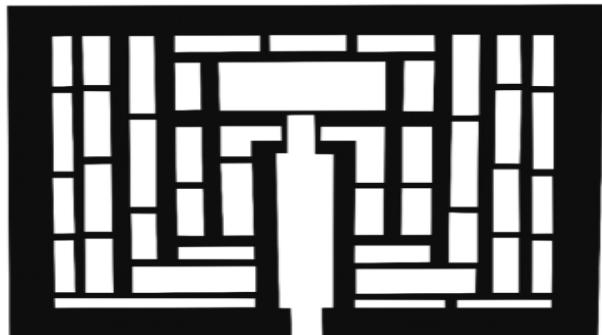


Figure 48: Plan of the chapel of Tetisheri
(Malecka-Drozd (2014:155-157)

Few mortuary chapels attributed to royal women from the early and mid-18th dynasty period have survived or have been found in a good state of preservation. The origins of the chapels can be traced as far back as the Old Kingdom with an early example of the sixth dynasty funerary chapel of Iny noted by Dodson (2010). During the foundation of the New Kingdom, major architectural development of royal women's mortuary chapels had since occurred, the first arguably constructed for Tetisheri at Abydos (Figure 48). Whilst not directly intended for funerary purposes or within a Theban location, the construction techniques represent the first known 'fully cult building to have been built using casemate construction' (Malecka-Drozd, 2014: 155). The axial layout of the chapel within early 18th dynasty palaces indicates that casemate architecture was incorporated swiftly into the architectural structure.

The earliest official recorded 18th dynasty Theban mortuary chapel site resides to the west of Dra Abu el-Naga, close to tomb ANB and was intended for the deified Ahmose-Nefertari (cat: B-5) also known as her '*men set*' (Figure 47). This and Amenhotep I's Deir el-Bahari mortuary temple stand as two among a small group of known mortuary sites attributed to a royal woman from this period, we must look to the tombs themselves for more extensive funerary data. Moreover, many of these mortuary complexes are not entirely exclusive to the royal women. Instead, those that have been found are largely dedicated to the monarch with royal women being represented in artwork, mortuary texts and depictions suggesting that the numbers of chapels constructed exclusively for royal women were fewer compared to the number of tombs.

Porter & Moss (1964:599-600) contend that Ahmose-Nefertari's chapel ownership is confirmed by a black bitumen wooden statue used in an annual procession across the western Theban territory as well as several inscribed alabaster vase fragments (M.M.A 21.7.1-8). Evidence indicates that the chapel continued to be used as a mortuary cult site long after her death which occurred in the sixth year of Thutmose I. The nourishment given to her *ka* in the Duat is reflected in her deified titles '*Mistress of the Sky*' and '*Lady of the West*' (Bradshaw, 2017: 8).

As the location of Ahmose-Nefertari's Deir el-Bahari mortuary temple is also separate from the original burial at Dra Abu el-Naga, this may have protected the site against unwarranted attention (Willockx, 2011). Another factor contributing to funerary preservation likely emerged from her deification by the Deir el-Medina residents, resulting in more regular inspections of her tomb and mortuary complex. This is reflected in the preservation of her reburied canopic jars, coffin and mummy, which in most other cases, were fragmented to the point of being unidentifiable or lost entirely.

The architecture of the chapels found in Hatshepsut's Deir el-Bahari mortuary temple do not reflect a royal woman's ranking. Instead, they have pharaonic characteristics contrasting sharply with other funerary locations dedicated to royal women during this period. Without this elevation of status, the quality of Hatshepsut's mortuary chapels and temple structures would have suffered far greater degradation, given that little chapel evidence survives in association with other royal women. What we do have however shows architectural correlations between the alignments of the hall complex and Hatshepsut's nearby burial (Richter, 2008). This suggests that the tomb was interconnected with the mortuary temple as an integral element of the funerary ritual.

Mortuary chapel data associated with most royal women is highly fragmented, unknown or reduced to simpler depictions, such as statues, smaller objects and mortuary temple texts e.g. KV42 offering table text of the Royal Ornament Beketret (cat: G-3) (Porter & Moss, 1964:586). Other materials originate outside the Theban Necropolis, such as the sunshade chapel of Meritaten (Wegner, 2017) and the Abydos offering table text analysed by Metawi (2013). This suggests that there was less connection between the chapel and the location of the burial site. As virtually no evidence of lower-status royal women's chapels has been discovered, this implies that status was highly important in the maintenance of an enhanced identity in death. It is logical to conclude that few independent chapels were constructed for lesser royal women, whose 'ka's were instead nurtured through other means, such as dedications, statues and smaller artifacts.

In conclusion, the research undertaken for this thesis shows that that mortuary nourishment for the royal women was enacted in less ostentatious forms. These customs were maintained through statues, smaller objects and depictions, close to or within the mortuary complexes of related kings. This closer tie with the family upheld a stronger identity in death. Sustenance could now be provided within one dignified location for many royal family women.

Burial contents offer further insights into the funerary identities and ranks of the royal women. These objects will be examined in detail.

CHAPTER 4: FUNERARY OBJECTS

4.0: Introduction: The funerary objects of royal women provide a strong link to the overall status and identity of the tomb owner. To place the

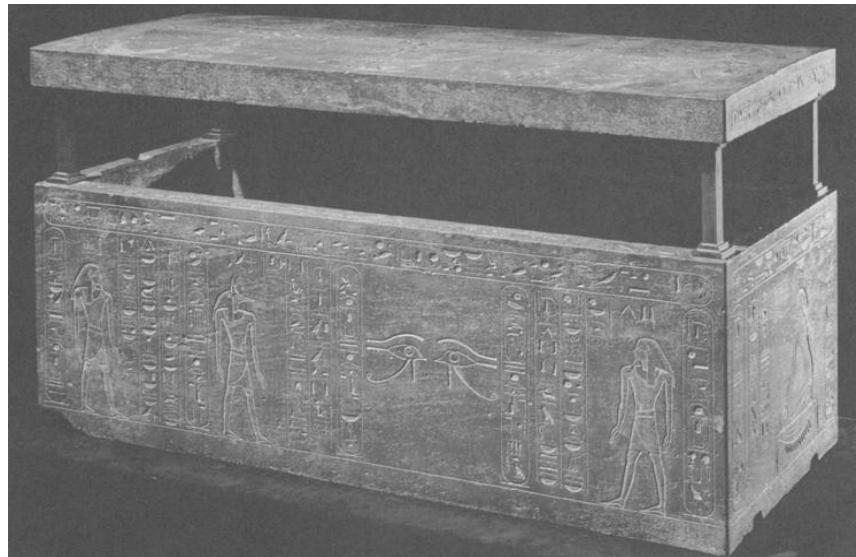


Figure 49: Second sarcophagus of Hatshepsut (Der Manuelin & Loeben (1993:24)

section in context, exploring the perceived value of the objects and materials used in tomb production is essential when understanding the importance of safeguarding a prosperous journey in the afterlife.

Richer grave goods proliferate in the elite royal burials, especially in the burials of Great Wives e.g. sarcophagi, compared to objects from the lower-status royal women such as pottery and boxes. This distinction was examined with the aim of establishing the designated status of the occupant. This component of the research will be divided into two themes: 1. Comparing the foremost funerary objects with miscellaneous materials falling into a secondary component. 2. Examining the location of each object and exploring broader themes such as the relevance of size according to status and the importance of the materials applied to the objects and the value of inscriptions.

4.1: Canopic Equipment

The canopic equipment represents a vital component of the original funerary procedure. Manufactured as ‘Viscera containers’ (Senti et al 2018), canopic jars manifested throughout the fourth dynasty in the form of the four jars designed to hold the liver, lung, stomach & intestines. The minerals



Figure 50: Canopic chest of Hatshepsut, (Wilkinson & Weeks (2016:263)

used to construct the jars included clay, wood, or stone whilst higher quality sets consisted of alabaster, aragonite, calcareous stone, and blue/green glazed porcelain. The four jars were positioned within one canopic container. The 17th dynasty brought in key canopic themes that remained into the early New Kingdom i.e. the development of the four human head-stoppers and inscribed protective texts. Dodson (2016: 260) writes that these texts hosted the ‘basic formulaic structure providing the basis for Canopic texts until Dynasty XXV’ which have been found in the royal women’s tombs of the early/mid-18th dynasty.

This section which follows will critically examine the funerary function of the canopic equipment in relation to burial, including how the dimensions and inscriptions of canopic jars were significant in revealing the status and identity of the owner. The wider social, cultural and political context of the canopic equipment in the burial is also explored.

The research in Table 25 revealed over 70 Canopic jars associated with royal women from the early/mid-18th dynasty. Only four canopic chests however have been recovered; two of which have been found in fragmentary condition. The highest number of canopic equipment has been found in the Western Wadis which all date to the mid-18th dynasty period after Thutmose II and

Hatshepsut (cat: A-1). At least 37 complete or partially complete canopic jars were buried here and have been recovered from five royal burial sites.

A total of 12 complete canopic jars were discovered in Wadi D-1 (Lilyquist, 2003) belonging to the three foreign wives of Thutmose III (Figure 52). These jars are catalogued by

Porter & Moss (1964) and Lilyquist et al (2003) and are

the best-preserved vessels from the Wadi regions. The remains of at least 25 canopic jars

were also discovered from the Wadi-Bairiya shaft tombs 2-5 inscribed for royal family

women of Amenhotep III, including 19 royal ornaments, a King's Wife Henut Q and a Royal Daughter Ti'aa B. Litherland (2018: 115) writes that 'most of the fragmentary vessels have now undergone successful re-assembling and reconstruction processes.'

The Valley of the Kings holds the second largest canopic collection containing 19 jars and three canopic chests. At least seven of these vessels were discovered in an incomplete state of preservation. Reeves (1988: 3) proposes that four jars from the KV55 were have been intended for Kiya but this is contested as no inscriptions were found.

Examination of the red sandstone canopic chest of Hatshepsut found in KV20 excavated by Carter in 1903 is instructive (Figure 50). Willockx (2011) and Dodson (2016) comment that its lid was missing but was otherwise in a good condition. Seawright (2012:5) notes that a smaller, substitute canopic box of Hatshepsut was also found in TT320 in 1881, containing her liver. Hawass & Saleem (2015) suggest this object may have been taken from KV20 during the 21st dynasty. Although funerary data associated with Hatshepsut is an anomaly in this research, the preservation and style of objects associated with her is instructive.



Figure 51: Canopic jar head of Kiya (Hassaan (2016:16)

Kitchen (1963) records fragments of a stone canopic chest and two calcite-alabaster Canopic jar lids recovered from KV32 inscribed for Ti'aa A (cat: B-10). The University of Basel online database suggests the



fragments, now in the Metropolitan

Figure 52: Canopic jars of Merti (Lilyquist, 2003:194)

Museum of Art, were reconstructed (Figure 54). Several parts of the canopic chest were missing, including pieces from the top and one of the four sides. Bickel (2015) and Porter & Moss (1964) report that two canopic jar fragments were found in KV42 inscribed for Beketre, a Royal Ornament of Amenhotep II, who was likely buried there after the intentional burial of Merytre-Hatshepsut (cat: B-9). The fragments are the only ones inscribed for a Royal Ornament outside of the Wadi-Bairiya shaft tombs 2-5 (Litherland, 2018). From KV43, Alm (2018) and Lilyquist (1993), describe the remains of a calcite Canopic Jar discovered in 1903 by Carter inscribed for Tentamun, a Royal Daughter of Thutmose IV suggesting her burial took place in her father's tomb.

The most complete canopic equipment was discovered in KV46 and was made for Thuya, the mother of Tiye (cat: B-14). It consisted of an undisturbed and gilded canopic chest containing four alabaster jars with human-headed stoppers representing her own likeness. The original recording of the equipment published by Quibell & Smith (1908) was later reinforced in Hammad & Gerges' (2019) study of the canopic jars of Maiherpri.

Far less canopic equipment belonging to royal women have been discovered in other regions of the Theban Necropolis. Only four complete jars are known from the Valley of the Queens. Porter & Moss (1964) records three Canopic jars discovered in QV72 for the Royal Daughter

Hatnofret (cat: D-8). Two jars are now in the Egyptian Museum in Berlin (2075-26) and the other in the possession of Triantaphyllos. The TMP reveals that a canopic jar of a Royal Daughter Urmerutes was discovered in QV17 alongside partially complete canopic fragments belonging to either Merytra A or Urmerutes (D-35/36). The fragmented canopic chest of the Royal Daughter Ahmose B (cat: D-6) was excavated by Schiaperalli in QV47. According to Cavillier (2024), the absence of canopic jars from the tomb was puzzling to the excavation team.

Eight other original vessels have been found at Deir el-Bahari; four belonging to Ahmose-Nefertari and four buried with Ahmose-Meritamun (cat: B-6) (TT358). Interestingly, the canopic jars of Nefertari were discovered in the TT320 cache, and their original location is not known. Carter (1916) suggests that they were originally buried in ANB at Dra Abu el-Naga. Examinations of the inscriptions on the jars have been published by Lilyquist (1993). Few academic sources consider the canopic equipment from TT358. Aston (2015) suggests that canopic materials were found but gives few insights into how many jars were discovered and whether they were found inside canopic chest. Elsewhere, one Saqqara Canopic vessel for Mutbernet was discovered by Martin in 1979. However, this was manufactured at a post-Amarna date. Whilst one fully complete canopic set is recognisable from KV46, at least 30 other individual jars are complete.

CANOPIC JARS	OWNER/CATALOGUE	STATUS	TOMB	CONDITION
4 Canopic Jars	Ahmose-Nefertari: B-5	Great Wife	TT320	Complete
4 Canopic Jars	Meritamun A: B-6	Great Wife	TT358	Moderate
1 Partial Canopic Jar	Henut Q: C-10	King's Wife	WB2	Fragmentary
3 Canopic Jars	Hatnofret: D-8	Princess	QV72	Mostly Complete
1 Partial Canopic Jar	Tentamun: D-18	Princess	KV43	Fragmentary
2 Partial Jars	Ti'aa B: D-19	Princess	WB3	Fragmentary
2 Partial Lids	Satiah B? D-34	Princess	KV64?	Fragmentary
2 Partial Jars	Merytre A: D-35	Princess	QV17	Fragmentary
2 Partial Jars	Urmerutes: D-36	Princess	QV17	Fragmentary
1 Partial Canopic Jar	Ini: D-37	Princess	WB2-5	Fragmentary
1 Partial Canopic Jar	Ti: D-38	Princess	WB2-5	Fragmentary
4 Canopic Jars	Thuya: E-12	Relative	KV46	Complete
1 Canopic Jar	Mutbernet: E-21	Relative	Saqqara	Mostly Complete
4 Canopic Jars for each Occupant	Menhet/Menwi & Merti F-1-F-3	Foreign Wives	Wadi D-1	Complete Canopic Jars
4 Canopic Jars	Kiya F-11	Foreign Wife	KV55	Complete
2 Partial Jars	Beketre G-3	Ornament	KV42	Fragmentary
1 Partial Canopic Jar	Mutnofret B: G-7	Ornament	WB2-5	Fragmentary
3 Partial Jars	Sati & Itesres(u) G-8 & G-14	Royal Ornaments	Bairiya 2-5	Fragmentary
3 Partial Jars	Takhat A & B: G-9-10	Ornaments	WB2-5	Fragmentary
2 Partial Jars	Tuy: G-11	Ornament	WB2-5	Fragmentary
2 Partial Jars	Twosret A & B: G-12-13	Ornaments	WB2-5	Fragmentary
1 Partial Canopic Jar	Hedji: G-15	Ornament	WB2-5	Fragmentary
2 Partial Jars	Hat... A & B: G-19-20	Ornaments	WB2-5	Fragmentary

1 Partial Canopic Jar	By: G-21	Ornament	WB2-5	Fragmentary
2 Partial Jars	Pa'ih: G-22	Ornament	WB2-5	Fragmentary
2 Partial Jars	Kafi G-23	Ornament	WB2-5	Fragmentary
1 Partial Canopic Jar	Mut... G:25	Ornament	WB2-5	Fragmentary

Table 25: *Canopic Jars: A summary of the data*

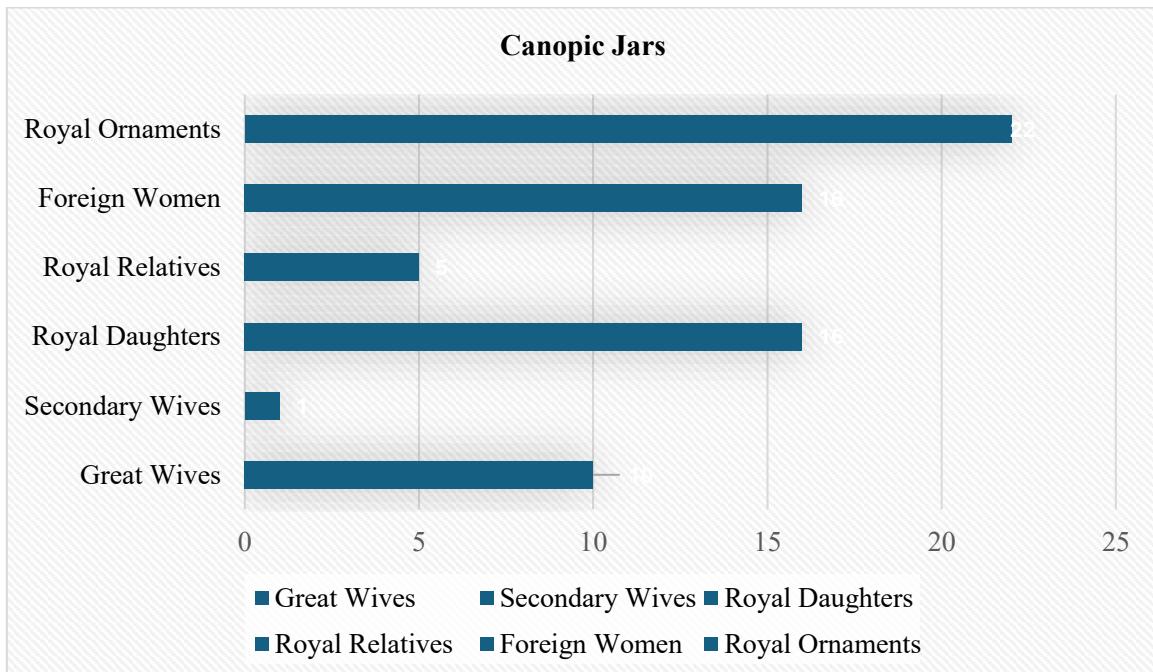


Chart 4: *Canopic Jars for each Status, bar Hatshepsut*

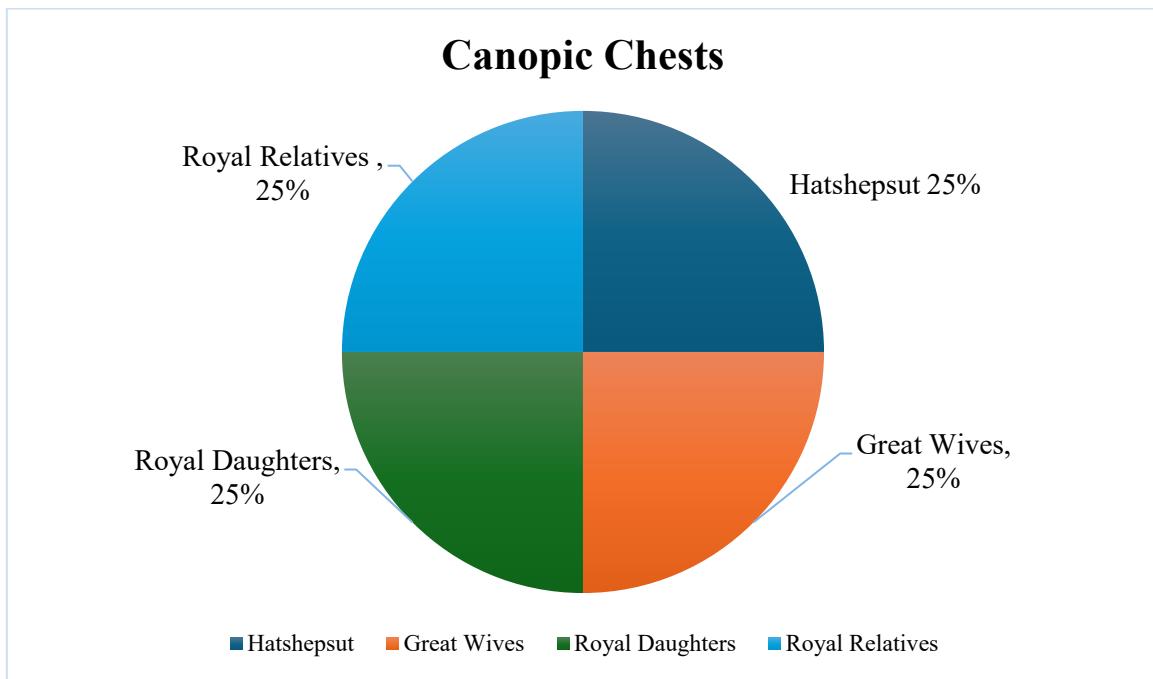


Chart 5: *Canopic Chests For Each Status*

Materials: Elaborate canopic materials were found to largely reflect royal women of an elite status whilst the simpler canopic products point to the burials of lower-ranked women. Therefore, the quality of the Canopic materials should be expected to change depending on the status of the burial.

This indicated by the difference between organic and non-organic canopic substances which were modified during the early/mid-18th dynasty. Polz (2005: 234) states that the organic canopic containers from earlier burial sites such as the Dra Abu e-Naga Area A/H shaft tombs '*suffered badly or were destroyed entirely*'. This decomposition accounts for the lack of canopic evidence especially for women of a lesser status. The absence of canopic material from other tombs from this period, such as QV47 (Cavillier, 2024) and the tomb of Ahhotep B (cat: B-3) relative to the amount of equivalent data from the mid-18th dynasty would indicate that more attention was given to the manufacturing of greater more durable canopic equipment for the burials of royal women over the course of the early New Kingdom period.

The use of more durable canopic materials together with more care and protection of the burials has resulted in greater levels of funerary preservation. These higher quality materials typically consisted of limestone, alabaster and aragonite. Lilyquist (1993) shows how the preservation of the four original vessels reburied with Ahmose-Nefertari in TT320 and those made for the foreign wives of Thutmose III from Wadi D-1 used equivalent materials used in the manufacturing process of royal women's canopic equipment during this earlier period of the 18th dynasty.

The quality of materials applied to canopic chests give insights into ownership. Where there is a paucity of canopic chest materials have been found, it becomes challenging to conduct a comparable analysis. Dodson (2016: 260) believes '*the earliest known New Kingdom royal quartzite Canopic chest is that of Hatshepsut.*', which is shown in Figure 50. However, as this

chest does not was made specifically for a monarch, its relative indicative value when affirming status positions related to the other canopic chests is limited. The data available suggests that that durable materials were also used in the making of canopic



Figure 53: Canopic Box of Hatshepsut (Seawright (2012: 5)

chests for Great Wives and Royal Daughters during the early/mid-18th dynasty. The reconstructed stone Canopic Chests of Ti'aa A by Bickel (2015), Thuya and Ahmose B indicates that these durable materials may also have been used in the making of canopic chests for certain elite Royal Relatives. Very few chests have been associated with the burials of lower-status royal women. To summarise, canopic materials are indicative with regards to reconstructing the identity and status of the royal women and merit more detailed research.

Measurements: An examination of the size and dimensions of the canopic equipment in the burials has shown a greater number of partially complete canopic equipment compared to intact jars and chests. Making precise assessments of overall dimensions, therefore, was challenging. Litherland (2018) records how sites such as the Wadi-Bairiya shaft tombs 2-5, for example, contain only incomplete canopic archaeological data caused by plundering and intentional destruction of the grave goods.

A consideration of dimension indicates a gradual increase in the size of the canopic equipment during the early/ mid-18th dynasty. Whilst the average heights of royal women's canopic jars in the earlier 18th dynasty range between 26-40 cm, the sizes of jars manufactured in the mid-18th dynasty are generally larger as indicated by the canopic jar sizes of Merti (cat: F-3), a

lower-status foreign wife compared to those made for higher-ranked royal women such as Ahmose-Nefertari (Porter & Moss, 1964). The height of Thuya's canopic jars (Hammad & Gerges 2019) which averaged at 28cm which shows an increase in the size of the canopic equipment used for her burial despite her lower royal status



Figure 54: Canopic Chest of Ti'aa A (Kitchen, 1963:38)

relative to the Great Wives. This overall increase in size in canopic jars related to royal women, mirrors the growth in the stability and relative wealth during this period.

Moreover, there are examples of the re-use of canopic chests shown from a viscera container originally made for Hatshepsut which was transfigured as a vessel for Mutemhat and reburied in TT320 (Hawass & Saleem, 2015). The burial of Ahmose-Meritamun reflects this repurposing as one of her Canopic coffinettes was re-inscribed for Nany, daughter of Pinedjem I (Aston, 2015). However, this canopic data was remodified after the early/mid-18th dynasty and are therefore incompatible with original funerary data undermining the reconstruction of the primary status and identity of the subject. The data also suggests that as no canopic chests have been found in the burials of lower-status royal women, it was likely a selective custom for the jars to be buried without a container. Overall, compared with the materials, the canopic dimensions are less instructive in establishing identity and status-related material in connection with the royal women.

Inscriptions: Hieroglyphic inscriptions on the canopic jars and chests provided more personal information regarding the burial subject, including name, social status, protective spells given

to the deceased and the position of each organ within the vessels. It was envisaged that canopic texts would, therefore, provide vital evidence of the identity and status of the royal women relative to the canopic materials and dimensions.

Through transliteration and translation, it is possible to gain important insights into the titles, epithets and status roles given women in the royal family of the early/mid-18th dynasty. It is also possible to conduct an approximate dating of the canopic equipment based on the style of the inscriptions. Lilyquist (1993) contends that the earliest examples discovered are the canopic jars reburied with Ahmose-Nefertari (cat: B-5), which according to Vandersleyen's assessment of the upside-down crescent moon hieroglyph, date between Ahmose I and Hatshepsut. The following notes are from Vanlersleyen and Reisner's examinations of the vessels.

Jar 1: Text, utterance of Neith, fig. 3; lid, fig. 8. c. 28 cm. high. Blue pigment in signs, no paint on face. Bitumen inside jar, on edge of opening and on lid; rags and bitumen inside.

Jar 2: Text, utterance of Nepthys, fig. 4; lid, fig. 2. c. 26 cm. high. Similar.

Jar 3: Text, utterance of Isis, fig. 5; lid, fig. 1. c. 26 cm. high.

Jar 4: Text, utterance of Nut, fig. 6; jar and lid, fig. 7. c. 25 cm. high. Paint.

Notes: The inscriptions ... are of Dynasty 18 form, a block of four columns, here without *pt*, placed towards the top of the jars.

Following the utterances, Figures 55 & 56 show that the translation of the canopic inscriptions of Ahmose-Nefertari are as follows: 'King's great wife, the king's mother Ahmose-Nefertari, true and justified.' This suggests that similar titles and epithets would likely have been produced on the canopic equipment of other higher-status royal women from this period. this provides a greater understanding of burial customs, administrative roles and social positions in the royal family. Sadly, however, many of these important objects remain undiscovered.

The research undertaken in this thesis also shows that canopic texts of lower-status royal women such as Foreign Wives and royal ornaments contain fewer royal titles, indicative of lower social ranking in the royal family. It also suggests that their roles and responsibilities of the women were limited, and that influential administrative positions in the royal court were given to higher-status women, such as Great Wives. Examples include canopic inscriptions from lower-status royal tombs such as Wadi D-1, KV40/42 and Wadi-Bairiya 2-5 where the name and only one title is listed for each woman, such as ‘Ornament of the King’ or ‘King’s Wife’.

In addition to the names, titles, and the canopic formulae, other texts show that many lower-status women were associated with an estate or house within the royal court whose canopic jars were also inscribed with more personal epithets. These inscriptions are informative with regards to daily life in the court, personality and living arrangements. Examined by Litherland (2018:122-123), canopic epithets made for royal ornaments of Amenhotep III at Wadi-Bairiya indicate a relation to institutions such as ‘the house of the wife of the King’ or ‘the house of the heirs of the king’. Litherland writes that these ‘houses’ are also known elsewhere, most pertinently from canopic fragments from KV40, inscribed for royal daughters and other royal infants of the ‘house of the royal children’ (Bickel & Paulin-Grothe, 2014). Translations of the canopic epithets from Wadi-Bairiya by Legrain and Gabolde provide information ‘in the form of surnames, nicknames or simply epithets of a very particular nature’ (Litherland, 2018:123). The following lists several examples of these epithets.

- ‘The King’s Ornament Sati (cat: G-8) known as the ‘One who beats with rage of Aten the Great’
- ‘The King’s Ornament Takhat known as the ‘One who dances...’
- ‘The King’s Ornament Twosret known as the ‘One who spends many nights of pleasure in the city of Aten the Great’

- ‘The King’s Ornament Hati known as the ‘Companion of the One who has appeared in the Domain of the Dazzling Aten’
- The King’s Ornament Tuy of the House of the Dazzling Aten known as ‘She who is the kitten of her mother’

The lack of title inscribed on the canopic equipment of lower status royal women was counterbalanced by the inclusion of epithets. According to Litherland (2018:123) ‘these epithets were a source of pride and that it connected the women who bore it with the royal court.’ These titles, therefore, provide useful information regarding the identities and status of the women in both life and death as well as the nature of rank in the royal family.

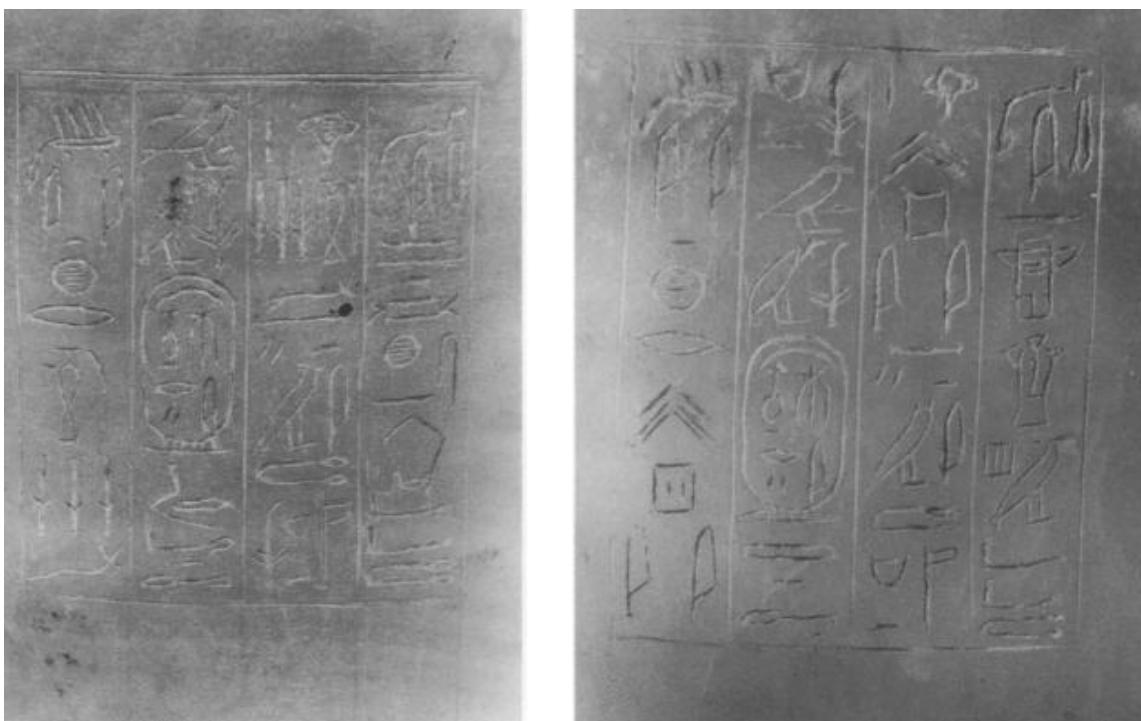


Figure 55: Canopic Texts of Ahmose-Nefertari (Lilyquist 1993:113)

Overall, canopic equipment was instrumental in revealing the status and identity of the royal individual expressed through the material assemblages, identifiable titularies and epithets. The higher ranked royal women were interred with more durable and elaborate minerals, assisting in the preservation of inscriptions, creating more durable data relative to lower-ranked women.

Such details were less likely to be found in the protective religious inscriptions. As the structural, dimensional and protective textual designs remained largely formal and uniform during the early/mid-18th dynasty, little original data distinguishing an accurate status and identity is available. Overall, the examined data highlights both the benefits and limitations of material components. Many early/mid-18th dynasty royal women's canopics have yet to be located, or may have been lost entirely, the Wadi Bairiya Shaft Tombs (Litherland 2018) are a potentially fertile area of research for further funerary data.



Figure 56: Canopic Jar Texts of Ahmose-Nefertari (Lilyquist: 1993:4, Figs 3-4)



Figure 57: Canopic jars From Wadi-Bairiya (Litherland, 2018:116)

4.2: Sarcophagi & Coffins

The interpretations for

‘Sarcophagi’ and ‘coffins’ are identified from the terms ‘*neb ankh*’ (possessor of life) and ‘*wet*’ & ‘*suhet*’. Cooney (2014: 269) states that these grave goods ‘served broad religious, social and practical functions... created to enclose, display and protect the Egyptian corpse’. Commonly made from either wood or stone, the sarcophagus served as the outermost container, whilst the outer and inner coffins, also consisting of wood, stone or gold and silver, were placed within the sarcophagus, which accommodated the physical remains.

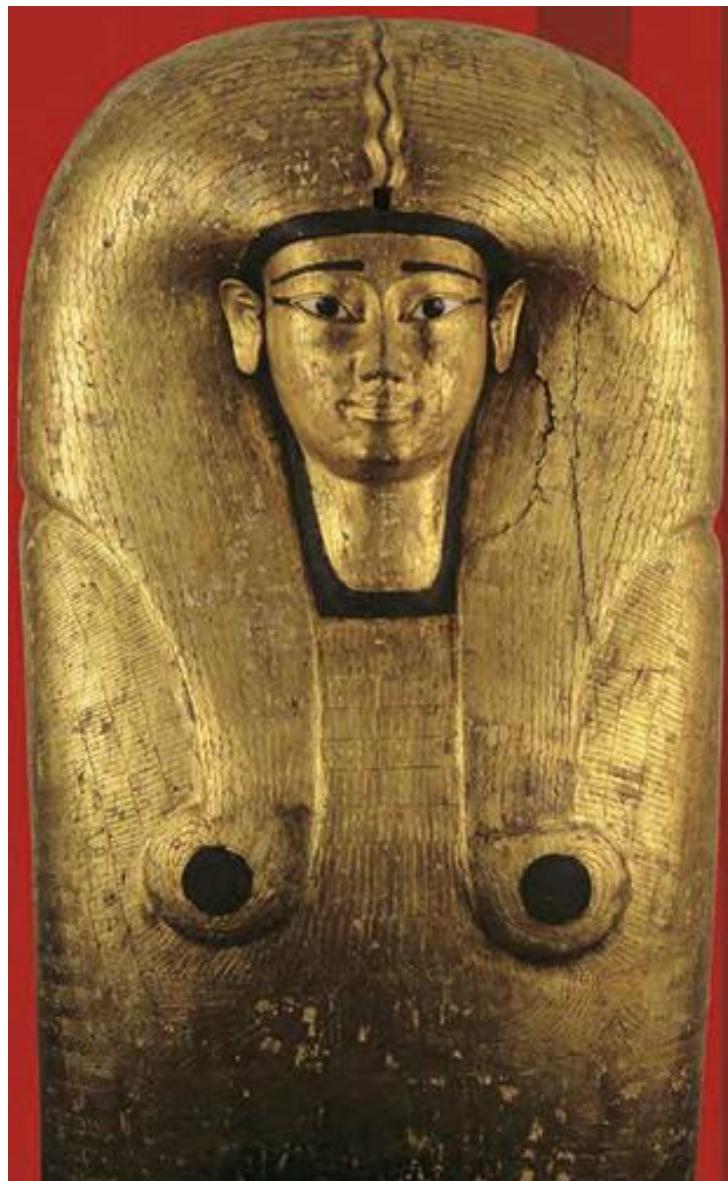


Figure 58: Coffin of Ahhotep B (Miniaci & Lacovara 2022: 1)

This section of the thesis will examine the sarcophagi and coffins of the royal women, in respect of materials, characteristics, preservation and inscriptions, to assess the relative value in considering the status and identity of the subject group.

The data in this regard consisted of five original sarcophagi from the Theban Necropolis used for the burials of royal women (Table 26), all dating to the mid-18th dynasty after Thutmose I

(1490-1346 BCE). Four were discovered in the Valley of the Kings and one other was found in the Western Wadis. However, compared to the coffins, evidence to be gleaned is limited due to anonymity and unconventional royal status of three of the five sarcophagi. Der Manuelin & Loeben (1993) assert that two were prepared for the burial of Hatshepsut as King in KV20, one of which was remodified for her father. As a result, the status of both sarcophagi does not conform explicitly to that used for royal women from this period. Willockx (2011) writes that a third sarcophagus was found in the burial chamber of KV42. Whilst the TMP shows that this tomb was intended for Merytre-Hatshepsut (cat: B-9) based on the discovery of foundation deposits (Porter & Moss, 1964), the owner of the sarcophagus is, however, anonymous with no inscriptions or other evidence available for review.

Two other sarcophagi, however, were shown to be more suggestive of royal status and identity. The earliest, made of quartzite, was discovered in the burial chamber of Wadi A-1 and was inscribed for Hatshepsut as the Great Wife of Thutmose II. Cavillier (2024) writes that based on the titles, the sarcophagus predated Hatshepsut's ascension to the throne, implying that it was never used for her burial. The sarcophagus was found in a good preservation, with its lid broken and placed to one side, suggesting it had been opened before the official excavation of the tomb. The second sarcophagus, discovered in 1905 on the south wall in the burial chamber of KV46, was made for Thuya, (cat: E-12) the mother of Tiye. It was black-painted and was positioned on an ornamental sledge runner partially dismantled by robbers to access the inner coffins and funerary mask.



Figure 59: Outer coffin of Ahmose-Meritamun A (Pemberton, 2012:46)

SARCOPHAGI	OWNER	CAT	STATUS	TOMB	NOTES
1 Sarcophagus	Hatshepsut	A-1	Great Wife	Wadi A-1	Broken Lid
1 Sarcophagus	Hatshepsut	A-1	Monarch	KV20	Carved-Thutmose I
1 Sarcophagus	Hatshepsut	A-1	Monarch	KV20	Quartzite Material
1 Sarcophagus	Merytre-Hat?	B-10	Great Wife?	KV42	No Inscriptions
1 Sarcophagus	Thuya	E-12	Relative	KV46	Dismantled

Table 26: *Sarcophagi of the Royal Women*

Table 27 shows that a greater number of coffins were found from the Theban Necropolis and were confirmed to have been used for the original burials of royal women particularly during the early/mid18th dynasty.

In total, the data comprised 10 complete coffins while fragments of at least five others have also been discovered. It is unclear, however, where at least half of the complete coffins were originally buried as many were re-cached during the Third Intermediate Period. According to Reeves (1984), at least four may have been originally buried at Dra Abu el-Naga. These are the original coffins of Ahhotep A, Ahmose-Nefertari, Ahmose-Henuttamehu and Ahmose-Sitamun (Dodson & Hilton, 2004). Porter & Moss (1964) postulate that the inner coffin of Ahmose-Tumerisy was also found in Pit MMA 1019, which according to Dodson & Hilton (2004), was also a reburial. Furthermore, whilst the outer coffin of Ahhotep B was discovered at Dra Abu el-Naga, the exact location of her burial is unknown. Miniaci & Lacovara's (2022) analysis concludes the coffin may have been reburied close to TT155 (Figure 58). The final coffin of an unknown funerary location is the coffin face of Sitzdjehuti-Satibu (Dorman, 2019). Whilst not complete, the face was found in 1820 alongside her funerary mask, heart scarab, linen and mummy. Hardwick's 2022 research details the inscriptions on the coffin.

Only four coffins were discovered remaining in situ from the original burial. These are the outer and inner coffins of Thuya (KV46) and the inner coffins of Ahmose-Meritamun A

(TT358) (Figure 59). Research conducted by Quibell & Smith (1908) shows the KV46 coffins were found within Thuya's sarcophagus, both made of wood, stucco and gold leaf with inlaid decoration and protective spells. They represent the high craftsmanship level of funerary objects provided for the burials of royal women during the mid-18th dynasty and the intricacy of burial customs. The gilding of the outer and inner outer coffins of Ahmose-Meritamun A was stripped in antiquity but remained in a good condition.

Fragments of at least three other coffins come from Wadi-Bairiya 2-5, QV47, and TT358 (Table 28). According to Litherland (2018:199), few fragments could be identified with any degree of certainty as being from Wadi-Bairiya with the most striking resembling a 'simple, black-painted coffin where the curved silhouette and the dowel hole and its corresponding pinhole for closing the coffin are visible.' The evidence suggests that the fragments were parts of the burial of a royal ornament of Amenhotep III. The Museo Egizio displays how coffin fragments were recovered from the QV47 tomb of Ahmose B (cat: D-6), indicating that they were part of her burial. Other fragments from TT358 belonged to the outermost coffin of Ahmose-Meritamun A (Aston, 2015). The gilding of her inner coffins was stripped but remained in the burial.



Figure 60: Coffin of Ahmose-Nefertari (Dodson & Hilton, 2004:128)

COFFINS	OWNER	CAT	STATUS	TOMB	NOTES
1 Outer Coffin	Ahhotep A	B-2	Great Wife	N/A	Used (Pinedjem I)
1 Outer Coffin	Ahhotep B	B-3	Great Wife	N/A	Unknown Location
2 Inner Coffins	Meritamun A	B-6	Great Wife	TT358	Gilding Stripped
1 Outer Coffin	Ahmose-Nefertari	B-5	Great Wife	ANB?	Largest Coffin
1 Inner Coffin	Henuttamehu	C-5	King's Wife	N/A	Feet Missing
1 Inner Coffin	Tumerisy/Tures	D-4	Daughter	N/A	Found-MMA 1019
1 Inner Coffin	Ahmose-Sitamun	D-7	Daughter	N/A	Modified for Burial
2 Coffins	Thuya	E-12	Relative	KV46	High Preservation

Table 27: Complete Original Coffins of the Royal Women

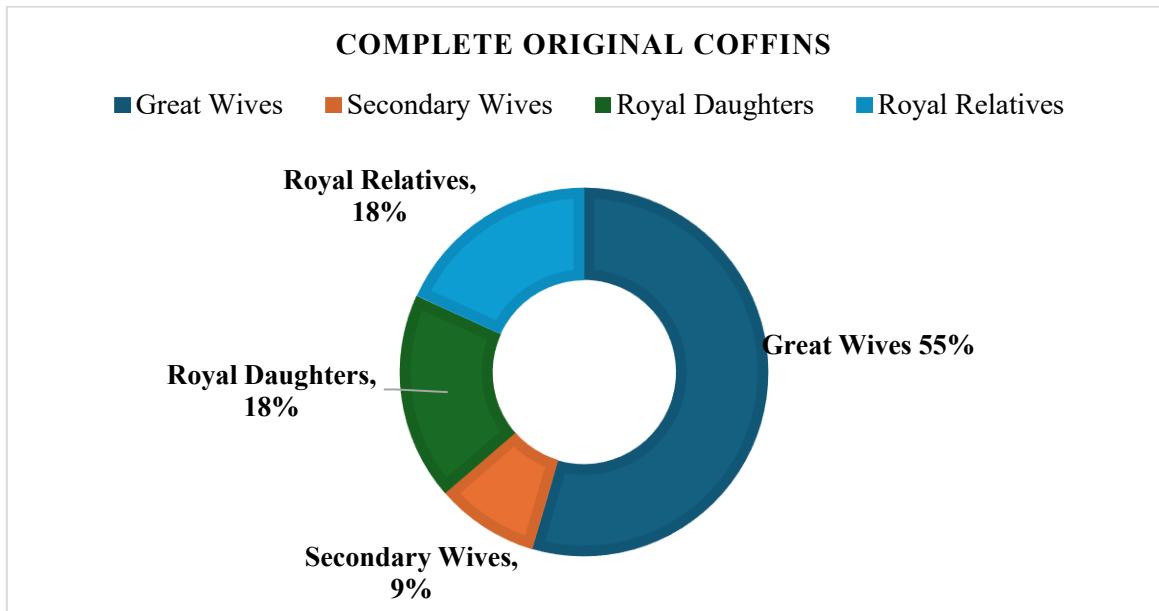


Chart 6: Complete Original Coffins For Each Status

FRAGMENTS	OWNER	CAT	STATUS	TOMB	NOTES
Outer Fragments	Meritamun A	B-6	Great Wife	TT358	Broken by Robbers
Coffin Face	Sitdjehuti Satibu	C-4	King's Wife	N/A	Base Inscriptions
Coffin Fragments	Ahmose B	D-6	Daughter	QV47	Poor Preservation
Coffin Fragments	Anonymous	N/A	Unknown	WB 2-5	Broken by Robbers

Table 28: Coffin Fragments

Materials: Whilst only a few original sarcophagi were found to be associated with the royal women, the evidence once more indicates that finer and more durable preservative materials were applied to the sarcophagi of higher-ranked royal women compared to those of a lower-status. The data also suggests that measures were also taken to improve the quality of the sarcophagi preservation during the 18th dynasty by applying stronger materials, reflected in the transition from quartzite to stone.

The most common material used was quartzite. Manufactured from sandstone, quartzite was used for its long-term durability, resistance to abrasion, weathering and scratching. Importantly, it can withstand cracking generated from extreme temperatures, making it a suitable material to be used in the burial. Quartzite materials were applied to four of the five sarcophagi used in the preparation of the burials of the highest-ranked royal women such as all three belonging to Hatshepsut from Wadi A-1 and KV20 as well as the KV42 sarcophagus likely intended for Merytre-Hatshepsut (Willockx, 2011). This evidence implies that similar sarcophagi were made for other higher status royal women, now missing or destroyed. This is supported by Dodson (2016: 245-246) who writes that ‘Queen-consort was known to have owned a stone sarcophagus until later Dynasty XVIII.’ These sarcophagi consisted of simple rectangular yellow quartzite boxes, suggestive of a relatively new funerary design, later replaced by granite.

By contrast, coarse-grained wooden, organic sarcophagi products appeared to be the norm for the coffins of the lower-status royal women, including important relatives of the royal family. As these materials are much less durable, they have suffered higher levels of degradation



Figure 61: Outer coffin of Ahhotep A (Betro, 2022:134)

compared those of a higher rank, leading to identity loss and incomplete archaeological evidence.

Apart from certain Great Wives, sarcophagi made of less durable materials were used in the burials of lesser-status royal women. For example, a black-painted wooden sarcophagus for the burial of Thuya (Quibell & Smith, 1908) despite her royal status as a Great Wife.

Characteristics: The characteristics of the sarcophagi and coffins conform to strict functions in the burial process i.e. accommodating the mummified, human remains and displaying uniform anthropoid characteristics. We can expect more similarities in the characteristics of these objects relative to the materials and inscriptions.

Anthropoid characteristics are important components on the structure of the coffins. Miniaci and Maitland's 2022 analysis suggests that the 17th dynasty Qurna Queen's coffin found at Dra Abu el-Naga was an earlier prototype of this technique, later developed during the 18th dynasty, shown from the outer coffin of Ahhotep B (cat: B-3), discovered nearby. However, as the anthropoid coffin appearance is also apparent on the replacement coffins of royal women, confirming status and identity of the coffin owner proved challenging. Reeves (1984) believed that mislabelling and usurpation of the coffins for other members of the royal family compounded identification difficulties.

Overall cheaper and less durable sarcophagi products were manufactured for the lower-ranked royal women, given the lack of remaining sarcophagi data compared to the recovered coffins.



Figure 62: Coffin Face of Sitdjehuti-Satibu (Dorman, 2019:14)

This explains the greater number of high-status sarcophagi belonging to the Great wives and Hatshepsut compared to the Royal daughters, relatives and royal ornaments of the King.

Measurements: The data shows that the sizes of both the sarcophagi and coffins, notably those made for the Great Wives, increased during the early/mid-18th dynasty, suggesting increased affluence and commitment to the burials of the royal women. Measurements of these objects reflected the status of the women, with the larger objects used for the burials of women of the highest ranking, such as the Great Wives.

Roehrig (2016) states that Hatshepsut's Wadi A-1 sarcophagus measured 199 cm in length and 73 cm in width (Figure 63). The overall size however is smaller than her later Boston sarcophagus found in the burial chamber of KV20 measured by Der Manuelin & Loeben (1993), indicative of her earlier lower status. The interrelationship between rank and sarcophagi is exemplified by Merytre-Hatshepsut's presumed KV42 sarcophagus in Wilkinson (2016) measuring 240.5 cm in length larger than earlier sarcophagi, reflective of royal women's enhanced wealth and influence over the course of the 18th dynasty. The evidence suggests that this increase was also applied to other sarcophagi made for lower-status women, such as elite-status royal relatives such as Thuya whose coffin was produced before the peak of economic expansion during later-mid 18th dynasty. Gerges and Hosny (2018) measure her sarcophagus as 279 cm in length, more than a 70 cm difference in length compared to Hatshepsut's earlier Boston sarcophagus and a 39 cm increase compared the KV42 sarcophagus despite her lower royal status.

Significantly, coffin measurements cast light on the individual women themselves. For example, the larger outer coffin dimensions of Ahhotep B from Dra Abu el-Naga compared to those of Ahhotep A (cat: B-2) from the Deir el-Bahari cache have been used by Betrò (2022) identifies two separate Ahhotep queens from the early 18th dynasty. This claim is supported by

Miniaci & Lacovara's 2022 examinations of the sizes of both coffins. The measurements also suggest that much larger outer coffins may have also been produced exclusively for the highest-ranked royal women, even surpassing the coffin size used for the burials of the Great Wives. Research undertaken by Dodson & Hilton (2004) and Sousa et al (2020) which details the 'colossal' sized outer coffin of Ahmose-Nefertari (cat: B-5), measuring to 3.78 m is supported by Robins (1980). However, as few other outer coffins of this size have been found, its value in revealing the relative status assigned to royal women is limited.

Overall, the sarcophagi and coffin dimensions provide compelling insights into the funerary status and identity of the royal women during the selected period.

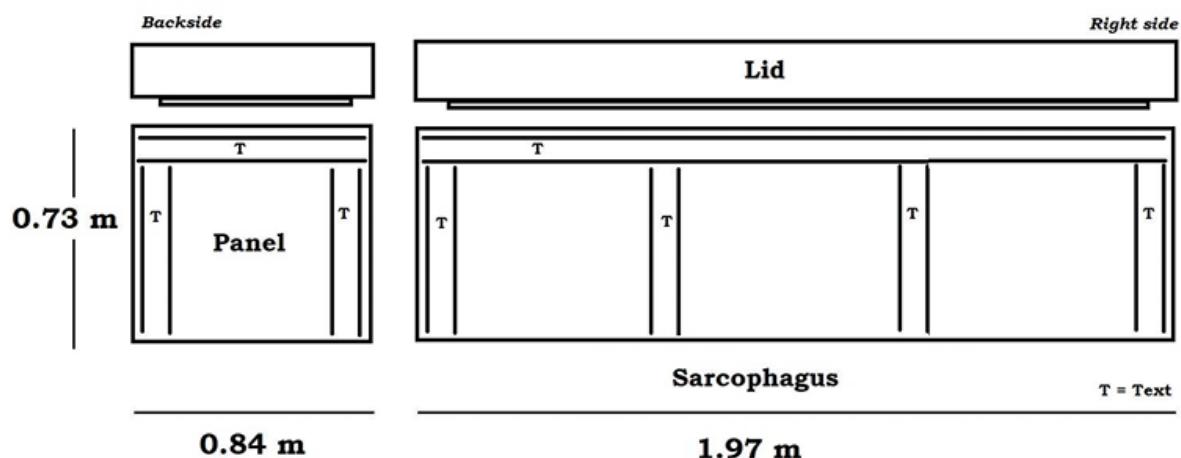


Figure 63: Measurements of Hatshepsut's Wadi A-1 sarcophagus (Cavillier, 2024:58)

Inscriptions: Sarcophagi and coffin inscriptions provide considerable insights regarding identity and status of the royal women in the burial process.

Faulkner (1973) and Von Lieven (2019) have detailed how inscriptions of hieroglyphic texts written on the interior and exterior surfaces of both the sarcophagi and coffins were intended to assure protection and sustenance to the deceased. Originally used in the First Intermediate Period and the Middle Kingdom, such inscriptions were replaced with spells from the Book of the Dead during the New Kingdom, which are evident on the coffins and sarcophagi of

royal women made during the early/mid-18th dynasty, the original coffin of Ahmose-Henuttamehu (cat: C-5) being a case in point.

The data consists of inscriptions located on four of the five sarcophagi, 10 complete coffins and on the coffin face of Sิตdjehuti-Satibu (Dorman, 2019). The identities and ranks of the royal women are expressly in the texts, represented via recorded names, titularies, connections to the royal family and epithets.

Der Manuelin & Loeben (1993) show how the inscriptions on two of the three sarcophagi of Hatshepsut from KV20 reflect her identity and royal status as king. Texts from her earlier sarcophagus from Wadi A-1 represents a clearer understanding of her original royal status as the Great Wife of Thutmose II before her elevation to the throne. Roehrig (2016: 189) details how these sarcophagus texts consist of seven titles of Hatshepsut as a ‘queen consort’. A sample of the Wadi A-1 sarcophagus taken from the TMP texts reads as follows: ‘The king’s daughter, the king’s sister, wife of the god, the great wife of the king, lady of the two lands, Hatshepsut.’

No inscriptions were identified on the presumed KV42 sarcophagus of Merytre-Hatshepsut, Willockx (2011). However, texts from the black-painted, wooden sarcophagus of Thuya (cat: E-12) from KV46 do offer insights into the portrayal of royal status and the identities of women of other ranks, such as relatives and descendants of the royal family, identified by Quibell & Smith (1908). These titles reflect influence such as political and religious roles as well as female involvement in temple practices and administration of the royal household. Examples of several titularies from this sarcophagus translates as follows: ‘Singer of Hathor, chief of the



Figure 64: Coffin Texts of Ahmose-Henutemipet (Betro, 2022:159)

entertainers of Min and Amun, superintendent of the harem, of the god Min of Akhmim and of Amun of Thebes'

As only two of these five objects have been found to contain inscriptions that detail royal status and funerary identity, further robust evidence of other inscribed sarcophagi for the burials of royal women during the early/mid-18th dynasty is needed.

Inscriptions upon the coffins of the royal women provide important information surrounding their identities and status positions via titles and epithets in the form of the '*htp-di-nsw*' offering formula, one of the most common Middle Egyptian texts. Franke (2003) shows how the function of the formula allowed the deceased to participate in offerings presented to deities through the king or offered directly to the deceased by family members. The name and titles would then be included into the formula followed by a list of offerings given e.g. bread, beer, oxen and alabaster.

This formula is best represented on the original coffins made during the earlier 18th dynasty period for royal women of the highest status. The inscriptions have been found on the original outer coffins of Ahhotep A & B, Ahmose-Nefertari, the coffin face of Sิตdjehuti-Satibu (C-4) and the coffins of Ahmose-Meritamun A (cat: B-6). Whilst most of the royal titles on each of the coffins are similar, each inscription contains noticeable differences, reflecting personal details through the titles given to the women in life, difference in royal status and connections within the royal family. For example, the titles on the outer coffin of Ahhotep A from Deir el-Bahari are longer and more elaborate than those of Ahhotep B at Dra Abu el-Naga. Eaton-

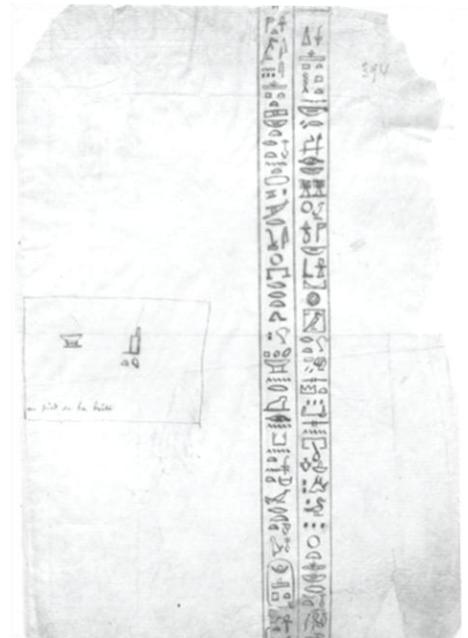


Figure 65: Ahhotep B Coffin Inscriptions (Betro, 2022:149)

Krauss (1990: 195-205) details how the titles shown on the coffin of Ahhotep B only reflect those of a Great Wife, with no further connections to the royal family, such as ‘King’s Mother’ or God’s Wife’. The absence of these titles which do appear on the coffin of Ahhotep A would therefore point to the existence of two distinct Ahhotep queens from the early-18th dynasty; Ahhotep A bring the Great Wife of Seqenenre Tao and Ahhotep B the Great Wife of Kamose. Betrò (2022:150-51) addresses the differences in these coffin titles:

- Ahhotep A “King’s Daughter, King’s Sister, Great Wife, she who is joined to the White Crown, King’s Mother” (Betrò, 2022:151) 
- Ahhotep B “Great Wife, she who is joined to the White Crown” (Betrò, 2022:150) 

Figures 66 & 67: Inscriptions from the Coffins of Ahhotep A and B (Betrò, 2022:150-151)

Other original coffin names and titles supply further informative data regarding the status and identities of the royal women. As the coffin inscriptions of the Ahhotep queens have shown, a higher number of royal titles emphasise an elevated royal status in the royal family suggesting a higher level of authority, more important roles in administration and, therefore, a grander legacy after death. Dodson & Hilton (2004:128) show how the elaborate titles from the outer coffin of Ahmose-Nefertari (cat: B-5) reflects this, such as ‘King’s Mother’ and ‘God’s Wife of Amun. The latter, documented by Bondarenko (2021), oversaw the management of temple properties, estates, workshops, and staff. This title would have brought with it influence both economically and politically, leading to a higher level of veneration after death. The authority of Ahmose-Nefertari is shown from the quality of her mortuary architecture, which is more noticeable relative to other royal women from the early/mid-18th dynasty.

The titles on the coffins of other royal women reflect a simpler and more basic offering formula. This is shown on the inscriptions on the inner coffin of Ahmose-Meritamun A (cat: B-6) and the coffin face of Sิตdjehuti-Satibu (cat: C-4) whose royal titles are fewer and simpler. Taken

from translations by the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and the British Museum, a portion of the titles shown on both coffins reads as follows:

- Ahmose-Meritamun A: ‘To the Spirit of the Reverend, the King’s Daughter, the Priestess, the king’s Great Wife, Ahmose-Meritamun, honoured with Osiris’
- Sitzjehuti-Satibu ‘The King’s Daughter, Sat-djehuti-Satibu, Born to the King’s Wife Tetisheri.’

This evidence strongly indicates that a grander number of titles reflect a higher level of influence in the royal family. Royal women could achieve an elevated status and veneration in death. This authority would in turn be reflected in their burial customs and on the inscriptions of funerary objects, such as coffins and sarcophagi.

The limitations of the data however are shown by the textual re-modifications of at least several original coffins during the Third Intermediate Period, which were replaced by substitute coffins often from different periods and burial locations (Smith, 1912). Examinations by Reeves (1984) show that at least three original coffins of royal women were replaced and initially inscribed for another individual. These coffins include 21st dynasty style coffin of Pediamun which contained the mummy Ahmose-Sitkamose (cat: C-5) and the coffin of the Steward Seniu accommodating the mummy of Ahmose-Meritamun B (cat: C-2). Betrò (2022) shows how the inscriptions on the coffin of Ahmose-Henutemipet (cat: D-1) were abbreviated as the coffin was a replacement-style made during the 18th dynasty. Smith (1912) and Reeves (1984) observe that due to these simplified titles, it is difficult to identify an original royal status especially as the inscriptions from these original coffins not extant.

In conclusion, the materials, characteristics, dimensions and design of these objects, made it possible to identify core information regarding royal status, forming a key aspect of identity in death. It is therefore of prime importance that further investigation be made into the personal

material relating to identity and rank in the royal family through transliteration and translation of the sarcophagi and coffin inscriptions. From these texts, we can establish an important connection between higher influence and authority in the royal family and an increased level of detail in the number of royal titles and an elevated status and identity in death reflected in the customs of the burial. The data allows for cross examination of original inscriptions on other sarcophagi and coffins that may be discovered in the future, prioritising searches in royal caches individual tombs and Theban pits.



Figure 68: KV42 sarcophagus (TMP, 2025)

4.3: Other Objects

Relative to primary grave goods such as canopic equipment, sarcophagi and coffins, Theban funerary objects have been afforded less scrutiny. As a result, there are opportunities open to research deeper into this area of study and to discover a wider range of archaeological material specific to the status positions and identities of the royal women during the early/mid-18th dynasty.

Widespread object varieties such as funerary masks, linen dockets, pottery, jewellery, shabti equipment and furniture, are noticeable within varied early/mid-18th dynasty royal styles. The relevance of these products in relation to status and identity drawing on Porter & Moss' 1964 topographical database statistics and insights provided by the TMP, is evident.



Figure 69: *Vessels of the King's Daughter Nebewemtekh (cat: D-30) (Auenmuller, 2023)*

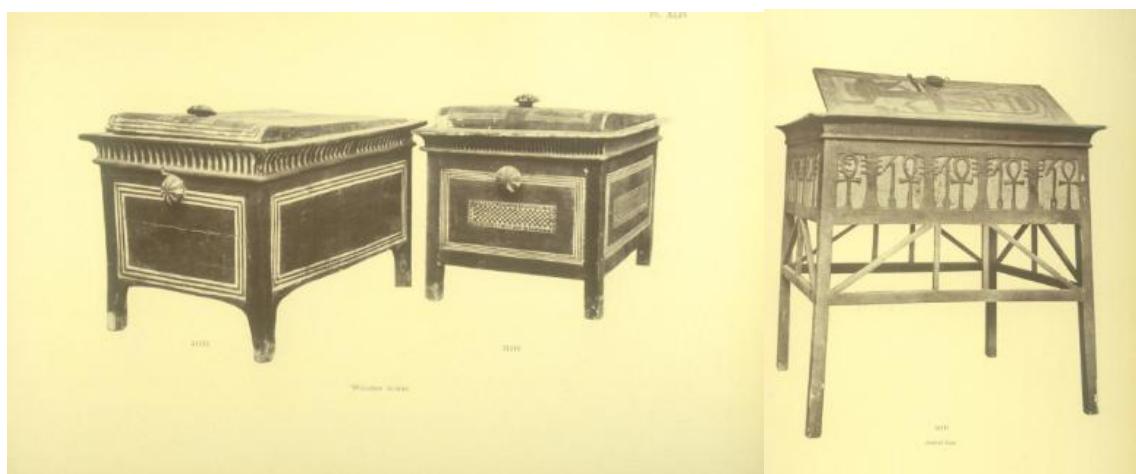


Figure 70: *Objects from KV46 (TMP, 2025)*

4.4: Funerary Masks

Funerary death masks are associated with numerous ancient cultures. They were primarily applied to cover the face, shoulders and chest of the deceased (Riggs, 2002) and are comparable to the anthropomorphic coffins in appearance. Masks belonging to royal women from the early/mid-18th dynasty represent an idealised manifestation of the wearer, ensuring a continuation in the afterlife of the deceased (Taylor, 2010).

As Ikram (2010) notes, funerary masks first appeared at the termination of the fourth dynasty (2465-2323 BCE- Verner (2015). Cartonnage materials, manufactured primarily from papyrus and linen were sculpted and painted. The white-shrouded mask of Aashayet, wife of Mentuhotep II, is the earliest complete example, a style which continued to gain popularity throughout the Middle Kingdom (2040-1782 BCE). Funerary masks remained integral to the burial practices of royal women throughout the 18th dynasty. Cooney (2014) suggests the Egyptian word ‘*sukhet*’, meaning ‘egg’, is traditionally the most cited term for the funerary mask of this period, others e.g. ‘*tep en seshta*’ translates to ‘head of mysteries/secrets.

Relative to other grave goods, funerary masks are rare (Table 29). The research completed for this thesis found only three funerary masks extant, those of Sิตdjehuti-Satibu (cat: C-4) Thuya (cat: E-12) and Tiye (cat: B-14). Of the three, Figure 71 shows that Thuya’s mask was the only one discovered within an original burial (Porter & Moss (1964:563) whilst Tiye’s was found in KV35 having likely been transferred from WV22 according to Wilkinson (2016). Klemm (2012) asserts that the location of the burial of the mask of Sิตdjehuti-Satibu is unknown, found



Figure 71: Mask of Thuya,
(Tyldesley, 2006:116)

alongside a partial coffin face with linen donated to Ahmose-Nefertari, a heart scarab and her mummy. The quality of preservation varies across all three of the masks. Whilst the masks of Sิตdjehuti-Satibu and Thuya are mostly complete; the funerary mask of Tiye was found in a fragmentary state of preservation. Therefore, this analysis which now follows centres upon the two more complete masks, specifically examining the materials, inscriptions, as well as the quality of preservation.

OWNER	BURIAL	CAT	MUS ID	MATERIALS	NOTES
Sิตdjehuti	N/A	C-4	EA 29770	Cartonnage/Gold	Base Text Missing
Thuya	KV46	E-12	CG 51009	Cartonnage/Gold	Complete Mask
Tiye	KV35	B-14	VAGM 112-92	Cartonnage/Gold	Partly Complete

Table 29: *Funerary Masks of the Royal Women*

Materials: The materials of the funerary masks, (cartonnage mask materials) (Casino et al (2017) present an idealised manifestation of the owner with their manufacture consistent with the status of their owners. Cooney (2021) states that the materials of the three known masks belonging to Thuya, Sิตdjehuti-Satibu and Tiye mask are of a similar design. The process consisted of the appliance of glued coarse linen coated with plaster which was then covered by decorative gold-plated exterior gilding. We may assume that similar materials were applied to other masks of higher-status royal women, unfortunately making them a prime target for tomb robbers. All three masks were intended for women of different ranks in the royal family and are of varied levels of preservation.

Inscriptions: The inscriptions, however, provide compelling data relating to the owners' identity and status. In Figure 72, the mask inscriptions of Sิตdjehuti contains two bands of '*htp dj_nswt*' offering texts (Franke (2003) also included on the original coffins of the royal women.

Whilst partially incomplete, one of the columns would have originally accommodated Sิตdjehuti's name and royal titles at the foot of the mask. The research for this thesis suggests titles would likely have been written in the following manner.

- 'For the Ka of the King's wife, King's mother, King's daughter, King's Sister Sิตdjehuti-Satibu, true of voice'.

This data suggests that masks containing similar inscriptions were possibly made for other royal women of a higher status, such as a Great Wife and a King's Wife. However, no other inscriptions have been discovered, including the masks of both Thuya and Tiye, therefore the existing evidence is not conclusive. When viewed as an exemplar, the inscriptions on the mask of Sิตdjehuti-Satibu are of high-quality and may be exceptional, its value in generating further insights into the identity and status of royal women is therefore also limited.

In conclusion, whilst surviving funerary masks are few, the data shows that these artefacts were reserved for royal women of a higher status position in the royal family. This is indicated by the applied materials which contrast with other grave goods in the burials of lower-status royal women, such royal ornaments of the King. Midgley's (2011) proposition that original burials of lower-status women such as the tomb of the Wadi D-1 were for foreign wives of Thutmose III seems credible as no masks were found.

Inscriptions, on the other hand, provide rich and compelling evidence into the status and identity of the individual. Klemm (2012) shows how the titles recorded on the mask of Sิตdjehuti-Satibu reinforce the perceived value of written information on the funerary objects



Figure 72: Mask of Sิตdjehuti-Satibu (Shaw et al (1995:61)

as shown previously on the canopic equipment, sarcophagi and coffins. Examination of other grave goods however are required to further fortify this claim.

4.5: Dockets, Shrouds, Labels and Wrappings

The inscribed docketing during the process of mummification typically consisted of documented prayers and spells for the deceased as well as personal validation surrounding the identity of the owner of the burial. These consisted of written names, titles and epithets which were inscribed on linen dockets, mummy labels, shrouds and bandages.

Initial examinations of the linen dockets and mummy cloths undertaken by Kitchen (1963) provided partial data. Reeves (1984) presents a more rigorous analysis including an examination of complete databases of known linen dockets particularly those from the TT320 and KV35 caches. These dockets which are classed as 'Type A & B' inscriptions; Dodson & Janssen (1989:16-17), examined the labels and dockets assigned to the royal daughters of Thutmose IV reburied in the Qurna Cache.

Few of the dockets, labels and mummy cloths however are original to the burial and were instead inscribed during the Third Intermediate Period in the caching processes. It is therefore necessary to identify and separate original inscriptions from other dockets that were manufactured after the 18th dynasty. This process is shown in Table 30. Original materials have been found from at least four burial Theban sites. These are KV46, QV47 and possibly the interconnected KV40 and KV64 (Bickel, 2016). Linen inscriptions were also discovered on the mummy of Sิตdjehuti-Satibu (cat: C-4), whose burial site is unknown (Klemm, 2012). This group will form the focus of this category.

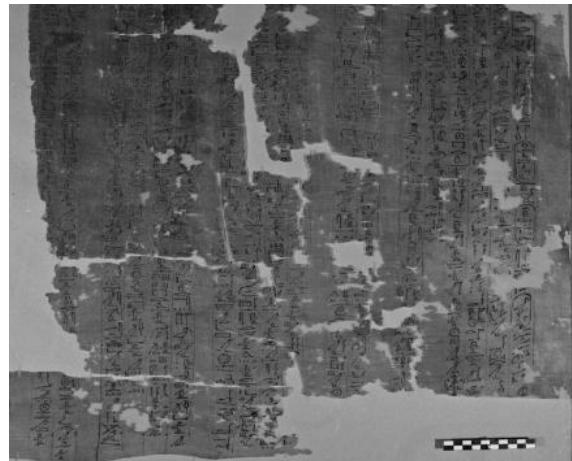


Figure 73: Mummy cloth of Ahmose B (Roveri, 1989:119)

Regarding KV46, Hawass & Saleem (2015:70-71) and Habicht (2016:2) record that the well-preserved mummy of Thuya (cat: E-12) was wrapped in a large linen shroud knotted at the back. This had been secured by the appliance four of resin-coated bandages, which had also been coated with gilded titles, identifying her royal status in the royal family. These titles included ‘Singer of Hathor’ and ‘Chief of the Entertainers of Amun and Min’. Quibell & Smith (1908) claims these titles were also inscribed on her partially dismantled, black-coated wooden sarcophagus.

Reid et al (2015) record the remains of the funerary cloth of the Royal Daughter Ahmose B discovered by Schiaparelli in the 1904 excavation of QV47 (Figure 73). On the shroud, the titles of Ahmose B (cat: D-6) are given as ‘King’s Daughter’, and ‘King’s Sister’ are written. Her mother is also identified as the ‘King’s Daughter, King’s Sister and King’s Wife Sิตdjehuti-Satibu and her father as Seqenenre-Tao’ (Reid et al ibid:29). Dorman (2019) proposes that the name Sิตdjehuti-Satibu recorded on this shroud can be matched with the owner of her partial coffin-face now in the Turin Museum. The inscription on the shroud also suggests that it was made after the accession of Ahmose I in the early-18th dynasty as the title ‘King’s sister’ could not have been included in the text.

Hardwick (2022) shows how linen was donated by Ahmose-Nefertari (cat: B-5) for the burial of her niece Sิตdjehuti-Satibu, indicating her high-status in the royal court between the reigns of Ahmose I and Amenhotep I, and her close relationship with Ahmose-Nefertari. The burial also consisted of a funerary mask, a coffin face and a heart scarab, now in the Turin Museum. The linen is inscribed with the following text:

- ‘Given in the favour of the God’s Wife, King’s Wife and King’s Mother Ahmose-Nefertari, may she live, so Sิตdjehuti-Satibu’

Furthermore, recent examinations of KV40 and KV64 by Bickel (2015) and the University of Basel King's Valley Project discovered numerous inscribed docketts and labels belonging to women of the innermost circle of the royal



Figure 74: KV40 Mummy Labels (University of Basel, Kings Valley Project (2025))

families of Thutmose IV and Amenhotep III. From these inscriptions, Figure 74 showed that many of the women buried there could finally be identified by name, some with important royal titles, such as 'King's Daughter'. The analysis also includes references to administrative institutions many of these women were associated with, such as 'From the Household of the Royal Children'. An example was found in the original burial of KV64, referring to an unknown royal daughter Satiah B (cat: 34) who likely lived at the same time as the KV40 royal women.

OWNER	OBJECT TYPE	BURIAL	STATUS	CONDITION
Sitdjehuti-Satibu	Donated Linen	Unknown	King's Wife	Complete
Thuya	Shroud/Wrappings	KV46	Royal Relative	Partly Complete
Ahmose B	Funerary Cloth	QV47	Daughter	Partly Complete
Satiah B	Wooden Docket	KV64?	Daughter	Partly Complete
Multiple Owners	Wooden Dockets	KV40	Daughters	Partly Complete

Table 30: Original Dockets, Labels, and Cloths

Owing to the caching events during the Third Intermediate Period, a greater number of docketts, labels and funerary cloth inscriptions were added after the original burial. Whilst Winlock (1931) asserts that no linen docketts have yet been proven inaccurate, most were still

replacement texts during the restoration and re-wrapping of the human remains. The data consists of at least 20 objects from three caches specifically created to restore the burials of higher-status royal women living during the early/mid-18th dynasty.



Figures 75 & 76: Wrappings of Ahmose-Meritamun A (Egypt Museum, Ancient Egypt Art Culture & History (2025) and Qurna Cache Labels (Dodson & Janssen (1989:16-17)

In conclusion, the analysis of the linen dockets, funerary cloths and mummy

labels provide important information relating the identities and status positions of the royal women during the 18th dynasty, notably those of a higher ranking. In many ways, these inscriptions, the majority of which are simple and direct are invaluable as some represent the only funerary objects containing written evidence of the existence of these women. The women were carefully reburied in safer locations centuries after their demise, which displays a continuing dedication to burial practises long after the demise of the dynasty.

The original data has limitations as most of the primary inscriptions eliminated by rewrapping were replaced with simplified citations. Few original unedited texts have been discovered limiting the data which may be gleaned from the early/mid-18th dynasty period materials. Further research is needed to maximise the insights found original dockets especially from royal family burials such as KV40 reviewed in Bickel & Paulin-Grothe, (2014:1-4).

4.6: Vessels

Objects classed as ‘vessels’ include vessels, bowls, dishes, beakers, vases and cups. These objects were designed to contain offerings for the deceased, such as food, drink and other goods deemed necessary in the afterlife. As shown in Figure 77, these vessels often

contain important inscriptions, such as data showing the owner of the object, royal status and the pharaonic period in which they were living.

Funerary vessels represented the highest number of secondary funerary items researched for this thesis. In chart 4, over 70 jars, containers and vases were found that were used for the burials of royal women in the early and mid-18th dynasty. The Western Wadi tombs hold the largest selection of these pottery materials. According to Lilyquist et al (2003), several spherical jars may have been donated by Hatshepsut for the Wadi D-1 burial of the three wives of Thutmose III (Figure 77). Winlock (1948) and Lilyquist et al (2003) state that their names and status positions provide vital information into their origins and highlights the significance of forming diplomatic alliances with other neighbouring kingdoms within the royal household. This is suggestive of an expansion of political authority in the royal family during this period, as barely any older funerary materials of foreign wives of the king have been found.

Royal family members of Amenhotep III were identified by inscribed alabaster jar fragments, dish sherds and ceramic jar docketts from the Wadi-Bairiya shaft tombs 2-5. The names of



Figure 77: *Wadi D-1 Storage Vessels* (Lilyquist, 2003:204)

other royal women were discovered via further grave goods, such as inscribed canopic fragments. Pottery texts show that most of the women buried there held the title ‘Royal Ornament of the King’ with several other references to a King’s Wife Henut Q and a King’s Great Wife Nebetnehat (cat: B-15) (Litherland, 2018:118). As they were buried together, their roles in the royal family likely entailed being part of the lower royal court of Amenhotep III. Below forms a part of Litherland’s examination of their names and titles, identified from pottery inscriptions and jar dockets.

- Nebetnehat (cat: B-15): Great Wife of the King – Alabaster jar fragments SV142 and SV158.
- Henut Q (cat: C-10): Ornament of the King and Wife of the King – Limestone oil jar SV175.
- Tuka (cat: G-24): Royal Ornament of the King – Alabaster dish SV109 (another part in the Strasbourg Museum collection (IES1397).
- Mutnofret B (cat: G-7) Royal Ornament of the King – Jar dockets 4, 20, 22 and 113 from WB1.

Whilst no further royal titles were identified from the pottery inscriptions, the names of five other royal women are listed by Litherland (2018:119-120) as Iuy (Jar docket 7), Tentuinet (Jar dockets, 3 & 71), Henuy (Jar docket 60), Mutuy (Jar docket 94) and Henuttaneb (Jar dockets 5 & 18). Based on the archaeological evidence, they too were likely to have been royal ornaments of Amenhotep III and part of the royal court. Few pottery materials were found from other Western Wadi burial sites. Archaeological research of Bairize’s Wadi A-2 or Neferure’s Wadi



Figure 78: Jar of Hatshepsut as Queen (Lilyquist, 2003:141)

C-1 remains ongoing (Bolshakov, 2014), with the 2025 discovery of the Wadi C-4 tomb of Thutmose II supplying the latest perspective on the burial customs in the 18th dynasty.

From the Valley of the Kings, over 40 certified pottery materials have been discovered from at least eight tombs mostly for women of a higher royal status than those buried in the Western Wadis. These objects consist of foundation deposits, beakers, jars, bowls and vases inscribed with either hieratic and hieroglyphic inscriptions which supply a firm means of identification and an understanding of royal status. In contrast with the Wadi-Bairiya pottery, the preservation from the Valley of the Kings is of a higher quality, with more complete pottery assemblages being discovered. Whilst further data is required to link some of these objects with an owner, they do yield important insights into the identity and status of royal women.

Porter & Moss (1964:547) state that at least 14 partial pottery fragments found in KV20 by Carter in 1903 were inscribed for Hatshepsut as king, with some referring to Ahmose-Nefertari (cat: B-5). These include model jars from the foundation deposits, catalogued by the Metropolitan Museum of Art as well as limestone and alabaster vessels found in the burial chamber next to the two quartzite sarcophagi and Hatshepsut's canopic chest (Dodson, 2016). However, as many of these objects were damaged through grave robbing and were also a part of unconventional royal status burial, the extent to which we may infer wider insights on the nature of political, social and cultural life during the period studied is limited.



Figure 79: Model ointment jars (KV42) for Merytre-Hatshepsut, (Hayes, 1953:128)

Another site examined by Wilkinson (2016) served as a storeroom for pottery associated with the intended burial of Queen Tiye in the side chambers J3 and J4 of WV22. The site's partially complete vessels were noted by Porter & Moss (1964). Further evidence by Wilkinson (2016) suggests the 'Queen's suites' were expanded to accommodate the burial of Sitamun (cat: D-39). None of her funerary objects have been discovered, which limits the ability to compare archaeological data. Another factor is the low-level archaeological preservation of the funerary contents as the tomb had been robbed in antiquity, leaving only fragmentary grave goods.

Excavated by the University of Basel in 2001, the limestone and alabaster pottery found in KV32 which was used for the burial of Ti'aa A (cat: B-10) resembles those belonging to both Hatshepsut and Tiye (cat: A-1 & B-14). The objects discovered consisted of duck vessels; one jar made of glass paste and ceramic fragments. Jenni et al (2021) describe how nine clay vessels were also recovered. Bickel (2016) suggests that many of these items however were washed into KV47 by rainwater with the level of damage caused making the identification of the original grave goods problematic. Other sources suggest that the tomb may have also served as a robber's workshop in antiquity, bringing other funerary objects into the tomb that were unoriginal to the 18th dynasty burial.

Catalogued by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the model dishes and travertine ointment jars inscribed for Merytre-Hatshepsut in KV42 are in a better condition than those found in most of the other burials (Figure 79). Having been placed at the tomb entrance, these objects served as foundation deposits before her burial took place. Willockx (2011) writes that as no other objects were discovered, is doubtful that she was ever buried there, especially as her stone sarcophagus was found unfinished. The owner of the pottery however is certain, based on the inscriptions. The Metropolitan Museum of Art's translation of the model ointment jar MMA 32.2.19 reads as follows:

- MMA 32.3.19: 'King's Great Wife, Merytre-Hatshepsut, may she live.'

Whilst the pottery used for the burials of royal women from KV40 tended to be fragmented, the black and yellow-painted hieratic inscriptions are more detailed providing wide-ranging data including the women's names, status and positions in the royal household. Bickel & Paulin-Grothe (2014:3) state that 'among the 100 impressive quantities of pottery fragments, some 100 short hieratic inscriptions have been preserved... A large majority refer to females, twelve of whom had the title of 'King's Daughter,' some with the title 'of the House of the Royal Children.' The names of other women from these inscriptions suggest they were of foreign origins, such as Tatshuia and Antibenet (cat: F-6/7). Taken from Bickel's online lecture at the Museo Egizio (Bickel (2016), translations of several hieratic-inscribed jar fragments from KV40 are listed below in Figure 80.

- Nefertari B (cat: D-31) ‘The King’s Daughter Nefertari, from the House of the Royal Children.’
- Neferunabu (cat: D-32) ‘The King’s Daughter Neferunabu, from the House of the Royal Children.’
- Taemwadjes (cat: E-17) ‘The King’s Daughter Taemwadjes, the one of the Royal Son’



Figure 80: Jar Fragments from KV40 (Bickel & Paulin-Grothe, 2014:3).

Due to the assemblage of multiple occupants, it was essential to personalise these pottery grave goods to ‘ascertain their attribution to a specific individual’ (Bickel & Paulin-Grothe, 2014:3),

some inscriptions referred to the institution that likely covered the cost of funeral expenses, such as the ‘House of the Royal Children’. The names of the foreign women from these objects are also important as they reflect the king’s diplomatic marriages and the royal entourages that were brought to Egypt during the reign of Amenhotep III. Whilst not indicative of elite status, the pottery inscriptions show that these women were an important component of the royal court.



Figure 81: ANB travertine jar of Ahmose-Nefertari (Carter, 1916:151-52)

Analysis undertaken by Quibell & Smith (1908), later Aston (2009; 2020) and Willockx (2011) of the pottery made for Thuya in KV46, yielded a wider variety of forms. This included: sealed storage jars, false containers, model vases with zoomorphic lids, dummy and wooden vessels, some resembling blue or dark blue glass. Eaton-Krauss (2008) suggests that the coating of Thuya’s white limestone vessels for example was intended to resemble alabaster, a material commonly used in the tombs of higher ranked royal women from this period. The presence of ‘dummy vessels’ also indicates a commitment to a symbolic representation of the items as opposed to legitimate containers for important next-world offerings, such as ointments that have been found in the burials of higher-status women. This suggests that imitations and practical replacements of objects were far more common in lower-status royal women’s burials, such as relatives or descendants of the royal family.

The pottery materials made for the royal daughters buried in the Valley of the Queens are severely fragmented due to flash floods, looting and usurpation of the data. According to the TMP, these pottery shards were excavated from QV17 and QV76 and based on the inscriptions, were components of the original burials of the Royal Daughters Merytre A and Urmerutes from QV17 and Merytre B from QV76. Owing to the lack of complete funerary

data, however, researchers are less likely to obtain detailed information of the lives, royal status positions and funerary customs given to these royal women from this region of the Theban Necropolis.

Pottery, dated to the early 18th dynasty, between 1550 and 1500 BCE has also been discovered in the original tombs of at least three Great Wives. These are the tombs dedicated to Ahmose-Nefertari (cat: B-5) and Ahhotep B (cat: B-3); both located at Dra Abu el-Naga and the TT358 tomb of Ahmose-Meritamun A (cat: B-6) located on the north colonnade of Hatshepsut's mortuary temple at Deir el-Bahari. The objects have been well preserved with most being discovered in a complete form providing invaluable information on their function and symbolic meaning.

Originally documented by Carter (1916:12), fragments of at least eight inscribed travertine and stone vessels were discovered in the tomb of Ahmose-Nefertari I (Figure 81). Hieroglyphic inscriptions from a complete travertine jar, catalogued by the Metropolitan Museum of Art (MMA 21.71) from the Carter and Carnarvon excavations, strengthens the evidence that the tomb served as an original burial site, which was subsequently enlarged to accommodate Amenhotep I. Interestingly, these objects were not reburied when the queen's mummy was re-interred in TT320 (Dodson, 2010). The following translation illustrates the inscriptions on this travertine vessel.

- MMA 21.71: 'King's Great Wife, King's Daughter, God's Wife, Ahmose-Nefertari, living for eternity.'

In keeping with other pottery found in higher-status royal women's burials, four toilet vessels were found as part of the funerary assemblage of Ahhotep B, also located at Dra Abu el-Naga (JE 4726-30). Miniaci & Lacovara's (2022) research suggests a practical use of these objects in the next world compared to other pottery grave goods which were often imitations or

replaced especially for women of a lower ranking. In their catalogue, the data shows that a kohl jar and four travertine toilet jars were discovered; objects used for personal purposes, such as personal grooming with creams and oils. The materials deposited inside the kohl jar consisted of a dark cosmetic powder for eye makeup reflective of a more intimate use of these objects. The kohl jar stand found in the reburial of Ahmose-Tumerisy/Tures strengthens the proposition that this was a common practice in the burial practices of royal women during the early-18th dynasty.

Aston (2015:25) supports this proposition by examining the storage jars found in TT358 used for the original burial of Ahmose-Meritamun A (Figure 82). Using Winlock's original 1932 report of the objects, Aston's research separates the original 18th dynasty pottery and others associating with the tomb's secondary occupier Nany in the 21st dynasty. Aston (ibid: 10) reports that 'Ascribed to the 18th dynasty were a series of pottery vessels, rectangular boxes, bread, a rope sling for transporting objects, an alabaster cup...' Like the vessels of Ahhotep B, this suggests that this pottery was intended to be used practically, as shown by the presence of food offerings. This is far less common amongst the burials of lesser-status royal women whose pottery items were symbolic rather than functional.

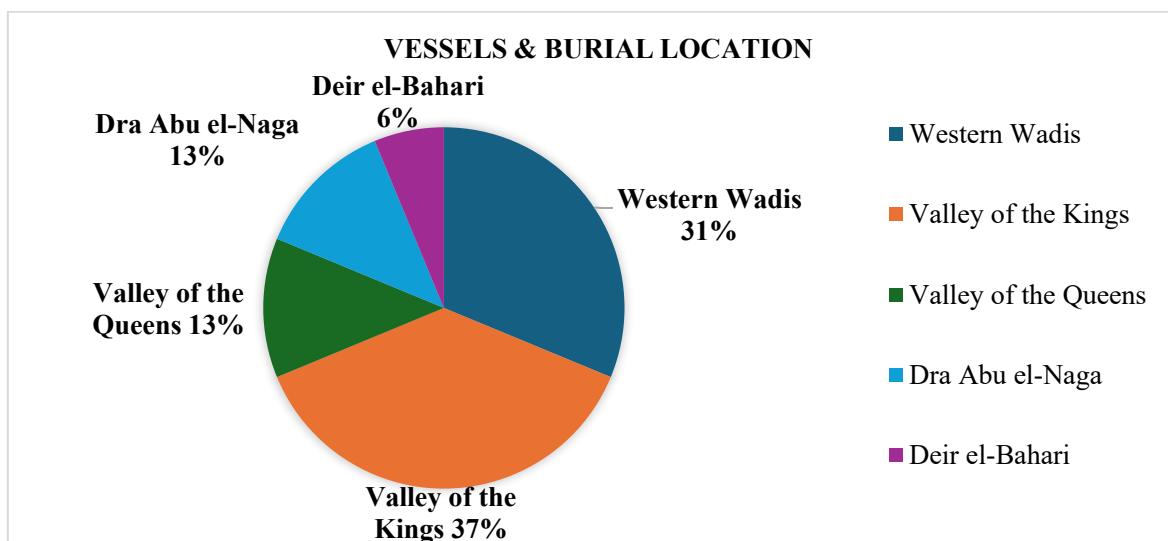


Chart 7: Number of Burial Sites Containing Vessels

In conclusion, relative to primary grave goods, written evidence on the pottery is instructive. The inscriptions show how these objects were applied and modified according to the status of the burial. During the funerary process, we can see that these grave goods had a far more practical function in the burials of higher-ranked royal women and were not purely symbolic. It is clear these objects were intended be used by the royal women in the afterlife, specifically deposited in their burial sites to provide sustenance after death. The hieratic and hieroglyphic inscriptions, names and titles would then be recorded to act as a clear identifier, which has again supplied valuable written evidence with regards to the overall identity and status in both life and death.

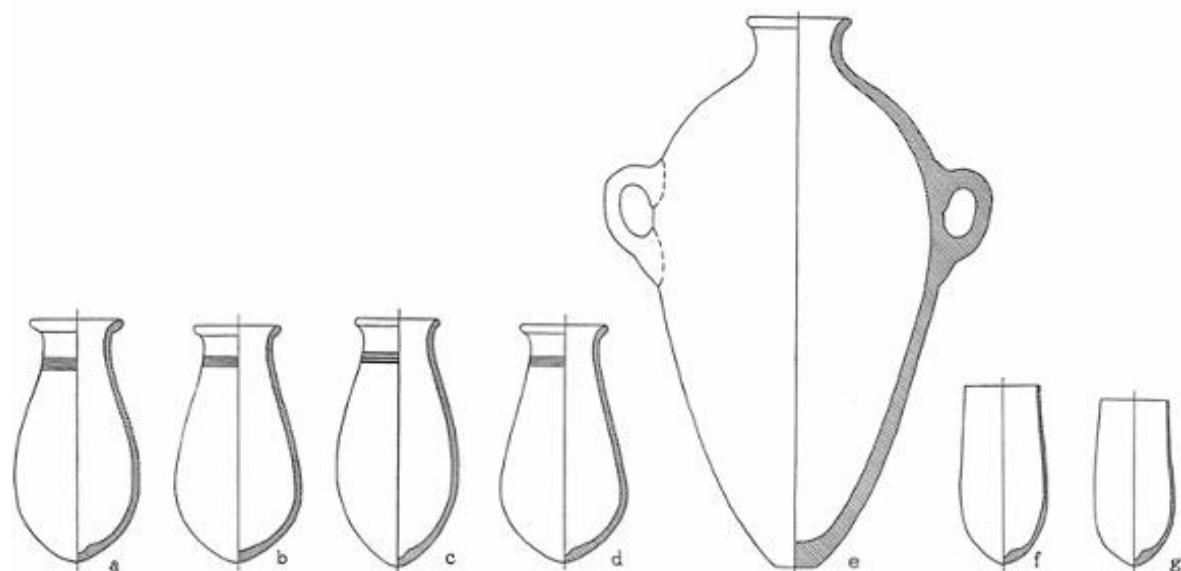


Figure 82: Jars from TT358 (Aston 2015:25)

4.7: Jewellery

Jewellery played an important role in both the life (as items of status), and death, (as grave goods) of the royal women during the early and mid-18th dynasty. The items of jewellery reflect the women's rank and status evidently and are therefore a symbolic as well as protective component of their burial practices, reflecting the beliefs in the physical afterlife, ensuring the deceased's continued access to favoured items. Jewellery is also signally indicative of rank and status, as well as conveying information of individual personality and identity. Oliver (2008:42) writes that 'jewellery and make up boxes are some of the most important personal objects that convey information'.



Figure 83: Jewellery of Ahhotep B (Guerra & Pages-Camagna (2023:31)

Table 31 shows that the jewellery consisted of necklaces, armlets, broad collars in the shape of flowers or animals and pendants with amulets. Bracelets and earrings were also commonplace, the latter becoming popular during the 18th dynasty and often decorated with solar imagery such as uraei and rosettes. Other examples such as diadems, head dresses and crowns were frequently made from gold and adorned with precious stones to reflect royal status. The graves of royal women frequently also contain gold necklaces, electrum girdles and bangles along with other grave goods. Materials included lapis lazuli, turquoise, faience and silver acquired by trading. Maitland et al (2022:222-51) shows how the jewellery found in the 17th dynasty burial of the Qurna Queen, found at Dra Abu el-Naga reflects this funerary custom common prior to the early new Kingdom.

Given their value and portability, jewellery goods were generally the first objects to be removed from the burial during a robbery. Consequently, most of the jewellery that would have originally been buried with the royal women has not been available for analysis. Fortunately, some burial sites which contain jewellery have survived. These are the near-complete funerary assemblages of Ahhotep B (Figures 83 & 834 from Dra Abu el-Naga and the Wadi D-1 tomb of the foreign wives of Thutmose II (Figure 85).

Miniaci & Lacovara's (2022:96-99) catalogue of the funerary objects of Ahhotep B, shows how the jewellery found in the burial consisted of 20 bracelets, some inscribed with the praenomen name of Ahmose I (JE 4684-87), and another made of solid gold (JE 4696). A total of 21 *Wesekh* collars were also discovered, each pendant in the shape of different objects, birds and animals, such as winged cobra pendants, lion pendants, hawk pendants, rosette disks and running dog pendants. Additionally, eight necklaces were found (JE 4688-95), some ending in hemispherical beads, flies and papyrus buttons in three or five pieces. A further jewellery product was that of a gilded ring inscribed for Ahhotep B (JE 4724). These funerary objects were reflections of wealth, high social standing and royal status during her lifetime, reflected in death. Objects such as the amulets were believed to provide protection and enhancement as she journeyed to the next world.

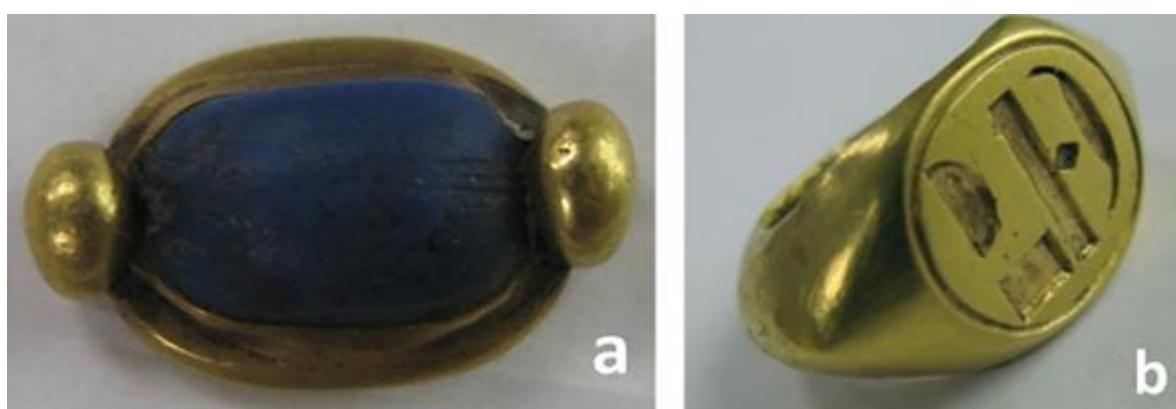


Figure 84: Scarab and a gold-Signet Ring of Ahhotep B (Guerra & Pages-Camagna, 2019:2)

Winlock (1948) and later Lilyquist et al (2003), document that the tomb of the three foreign wives of Thutmose III contained similar jewellery products consisting of gold-hinged bracelets, broad collars and gold sandals. Other grave goods included a gold-swenet-bead on a wire, a faience bead necklet



Figure 85: Broad Collar from Wadi D-1
(Lilyquist 2003:225-33)

as well as gold stalls used for the toes and fingers. Importantly, examinations of the inscriptions on the hinged bracelets (MMA 8.125-130) and other items by the Metropolitan Museum of Art did not identify the foreign wives but were instead inscribed for the King. This evidence indicates that these objects were probably a gift from Thutmose III which, in of itself, an indicator of status. This also shows that these women were of a lower royal status relative to Great Wives such as Ahhotep B, whose jewellery inscriptions were inscribed for her individually (Dodson & Hilton, 2004:128). They also reflect the value of blending both foreign and Egyptian elements into the funerary customs, as even the foreign wives were interred in the Egyptian manner which included inscribed bracelets, which would have provided protection and sustenance for the deceased.

Elsewhere, other jewellery products are limited owing to the looting of precious materials from the burials. What we do have, however, are miscellaneous fragments or singular objects which were left behind in the burials or within the mummified remains of the royal women. Much of the remaining material is also uninscribed with little to no identifying references to a name and royal status.

Willockx (2011:14) and Bickel (2016) notes three *udjat*, *djed* and *tit* amulets which were discovered in the 2001/02 excavation of the tomb of Ti'aa A (cat: B-5). From the

Metropolitan Museum of Art, suggest these objects, which were frequently found among the wrappings of the mummy symbolised renewal of strength and a safe passage to the next world. Hawass & Saleem (2020:3) describes how the remains of pectorals, beads (likely made of faience) and amulets were found within the mummies of Tiye, Ahmose-Meritamun B, Ahmose-Inhapi, Nefertari, Meritamun B and Thuya. Dorman (2019) and Hardwick (2022), both comment that a heart scarab was discovered in 1820 as part of the funerary assemblage of Sitdjehuti-Satibu (cat: C-4).



Figure 86: Wadi D-1 Cuff Bracelets (TMP, 2025)

JEWELLERY	OWNER	STATUS	LOCATION	NOTES
Bracelets, Collars, Amulets & Necklaces	Ahhotep B	Great Wife	Dra Abu el-Naga	Inscriptions for Ahhotep B
Bracelets, Collars, Amulets, Stalls, Beads	Menhet, Menwi & Merti	Foreign Wives	Wadi D-1 (Wadis)	Inscriptions of Thutmose III
<i>Udjat</i> Amulet, <i>Djed</i> Amulet, <i>Tit</i> Amulet	Ti'aa B	Great Wife	KV32	Likely placed within wrappings
1 Heart Scarab	Sitdjehuti-Satibu	King's Wife	Unknown	Unknown location
1 Embalming Plate	Ahmose-Nefertari	Great Wife	ANB/TT320	Missing from body
Mummy Beads	Meritamun B	Daughter	TT320	Pelvic Region
1 Pectoral Ornament	Ahmose-Inhapi	King's Wife	TT320	Missing from body
Gold Sandals, Amulets	Thuya	Relative	KV46	Found on mummy
Blue Faience Beads	Tiye	Great Wife	KV35	Part of headdress

Table 31: Jewellery of the Royal Women

In conclusion, the evidence illustrates that jewellery grave goods were vital components for the burials of the royal women, used symbolically to reflect their elite social status and to provide sustenance and protection for the deceased (Lacovara, 1990). These items were important for royal women across multiple status categories and considered high-value, personal items, integral to the burial process. There are limitations, notably the dearth of detailed inscriptions, particularly names, titles and epithets, which provide vital details regarding status and identity. Without this information, it is not always possible to make an identification to the owner of the burial. Overall, the jewellery products provide important data particularly regarding the status of the royal women during the early/mid-18th dynasty period with future research needed to maximise these unique insights.

4.8: Shabtis

Shabtis, or ushabti equipment, are miniature mummiform figurines used in Egyptian burials, acting as servants for the deceased in the afterlife (Birrell, 1991). They were often made of faience and are depicted holding tools such as baskets and picks, some with their arms crossed holding implements. Their purpose involved performing manual labour such as agricultural tasks. They were regularly inscribed with protective spells to ensure they carried out their function accordingly. A recitation of spell six from the Book of the Dead safeguarded their function in the next world, especially during and after the New Kingdom period. Other inscriptions included the name and titles of the deceased, linking the object further to its owner. The number of shabtis identified in the research for this thesis varied from each burial site, ranging from few to a complete ‘work crew’ which consisted of 365 figures, one for each day of the year.

As these funerary objects mainly represent a uniform mummiform appearance in the burials of the royal women, less specific information relating to the identity and status of the individual via the form and shape of the shabtis, was expected, the inscribed names and titles conveying a better understanding of ownership and royal status.

In Table 32, more shabti instruments were included burials of Great Wives compared to the other status categories. However, shabtis were abundant in tombs for women of different rankings, these objects likely played key role in their burial practices across the full range of status.



Figure 87: Drawing of a Shabti of Tiye (Eaton-Krauss (2006: 85)

Wilkinson (2013) shows how the best-preserved shabti data is from at least four burials from the Valley of the Kings. Examined by Mekawy-Ouda (2022), the most complete assemblage comes from KV46, consisting of four mostly complete, gilded shabtis and two shabti boxes for Thuya (Figure 88). Mekawy-Ouda (ibid) comments the shabtis were not examined in detail during the tomb's original 1905 excavation and the inscriptions were not copied. In my own research, this represents overlooked archaeological evidence into how Thuya's identity and status were perceived during her lifetime and subsequently observed in the customs of her burial. The translations of the shabti inscriptions by Mekawy-Ouda (ibid: 2-5) highlight the important role she played in temple administration reflected in her titles. Some of these titles are the 'The great one of the groups of the musical performers of Amun, illuminated one, favourite one of the perfect god, the deceased royal ornament Thuya'.

Jenni et al (2021) and Bickel (2015) record that the remains of at least two blue-faience shabti figures were discovered in KV32 belonging to Ti'aa A (Figures 90-91). An examination of inscriptions by Jenni et al (ibid) show that they were written from right to left and contained extracts from chapter 6 of the Book of the Dead as well as showing the name of Ti'aa A (cat: B-10) in a cartouche, namely 'King's Great Wife' and 'King's Mother'. The partial remains of a miniature shabti coffin were also discovered (Jenni et al, ibid), with inscriptions referring to Anubis, Qebehsenuef, Hapi, Osiris and Djehuti and other inscribed royal titles of the queen.

Eaton-Krauss (2006) records that fragments of seven shabti figures of Tiye (cat: B-14) were also discovered in WV22. These were most likely in the Queen's suite prepared for



Figure 88: Shabtis of Thuya (KV46) (Mekawy (2022:2)

her. Only one other Shabti was found in a complete state, now in the Louvre Museum (E 11106). Based on the analysis of Eaton-Krauss (2006), the head of the complete shabti was made of calcite and was originally relatively colourful. The general structure of the inscriptions consisted of two columns of text, with reference to her principal titles, such as the ‘Great Wife of the King’. A reconstruction of these titles on five of the shabtis are provided below.



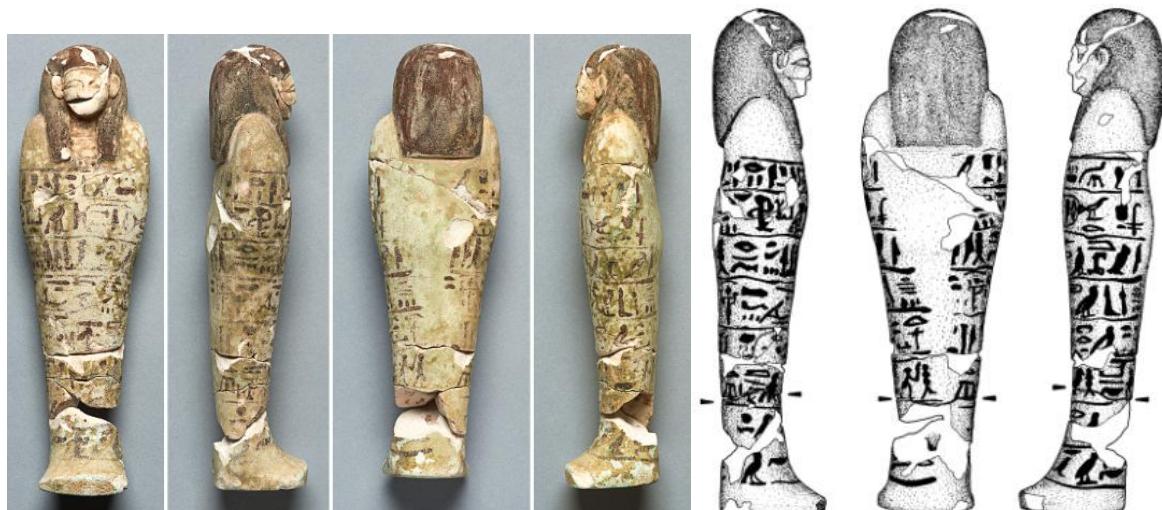
Figure 89: Shabti base of Nebetnehat (Litherland, 2018:137)

- Louvre (E 11106) ‘Great Wife of the King’ ‘Neb-maat-re.’
- Louvre (E 21438) ‘King’s Mother of Waenre, Tiye. May she live.’
- Aubert Collection: ‘Great Wife of the King, beloved of him, mistress of the two lands, King’s Mother, Tiye.’
- Highclere Castle: ‘Great [wife of the ki]ng Tiye. May she live.’
- Unknown location: ‘King’s Mother...’

Elsewhere, only partial and anonymous shabti materials have been associated with the burials of royal women from this period. Willockx (2011:28) describes how a ‘heavily damaged shabti’ from the burial of Hatshepsut was discovered. Whilst its provenance is unknown, the evidence suggests it was found in KV20 and is now in a museum in the Hague. Shabti fragments from QV47 (Demas & Agnew, 2016) likely belonged to the original burial of Ahmose B (cat: D-6) and as shown in Figure 89, an inscribed shabti base dedicated to Nebetnehat (cat: B-15) was presumably part of her burial from shaft tomb 4 at Wadi-Bairiya 4 (Litherland, 2018:37). Online sources document one shabti figure associated with Tenettepihu (cat: B-13), a Great Wife of Thutmose IV. However, no literature or documentation exist which record the exact location of this discovery, state of

preservation or any attached imagery. Anonymous and damaged shabti figures were also discovered in KV40, which are catalogued by Bickel (2016) and the University of Basel.

Other shabti figures refer to various royal women from this period whose burials have not been discovered. Richards & Guerry (2022) examined two shabtis belonging to a woman named Senseneb. The figure, however, does not associate with Senseneb (mother of Thutmose I) but the mother of Tetiky (TT15), whose family were non-royal. Demas & Agnew (2016) also analyses a QV88 inscription on a shabti of Prince Ahmose, with references to his mother Ian.



Figures 90 & 91: One Shabti and a Sketch of the Shabti of Ti'aa A (Jenni et al, 2021:53)



Figure 92: Second shabti of Ti'aa A (Jenni et al, 2021:56)

EQUIPMENT	OWNER	CAT	STATUS	TOMB	PRESERVATION
1 Shabti	Hatshepsut	A-1	Monarch	KV20	Partially Complete
1 Shabti Box	Meritamun A	B-6	Great Wife	TT358	Complete
2 Shabtis	Ti'aa A	B-10	Great Wife	KV32	Partially Complete
1 Shabti	Tenettipihu	B-13	Great Wife	Unknown	Unknown
8 Shabtis	Tiye	B-14	Great Wife	WV22 Suite	Fragmentary
1 Shabti Base	Nebetnehat	B-15	Great Wife	Bairiya 4	Upper Missing
4 Shabtis	Thuya	E-12	Relative	KV46	Mostly Complete

Table 32: Shabti Equipment

In conclusion, examination of the shabti funerary objects has supplied important information relating to the identity and status of the royal women as well as the funerary process. Whilst most of the inscriptions are largely in uniform, the names and titularies and other links to royal family functions provide a strong identification to the owner and supply further links to authority, roles and responsibilities in the Egyptian hierarchy. This in turn is an indication of wealth and status of the burial. Shabtis also provided further protection for the deceased. Eaton-Krauss (2006:5), ‘conclude that queens’ shabtis remain comparatively rare, through to the end of the New Kingdom.’ It grows decreasingly likely, therefore that other shabti instruments will be discovered, as it was not customary to produce them in a large quantity for the burials of royal women during this period.

4.9: Furniture

As Killen (2017) reminds us, furniture grave goods reflected strongly the belief of the continuity of life in the next world, and were deemed necessary for comfort. Scott (1965) contends that beds, chairs and chests were often inscribed, crafted meticulously and embellished with valuable materials to reflect the identity and status of the individual. The materials applied to these products were made primarily of a wooden. Killen (2017) suggests these materials were often imported from Lebanon, Punt and Assyria.

Examples of furniture belonging to the royal women has been discovered from at least five original Theban burial locations (Table 33). However, the combination of perishable organic materials and tomb plundering has meant few complete items have survived. Not surprisingly, the best-preserved furniture objects found from the few undisturbed burial sites have yielded the greatest insights.

Eaton-Krauss (1989) suggests the furniture objects from KV46 are the most intact examples. These include well-preserved decorated wooden chairs, beds with Bes and Tueris panels and an inlaid jewellery coffer. Pemler (2018), the chair of the Sitamun (cat: D-39) is one of the most well researched objects from this site, decorated with depictions of Bes holding knives and tambourines with royal ornaments bringing offerings to her (figre 92). The titles from the throne of Sitamun are written as follows:

‘The King’s daughter and Great Wife, the eldest daughter of the King whom he loves Sitamun’ Other inscriptions reference the ‘lands of the south’, referring to the location of the gold which Sitamun is receiving in the imagery.

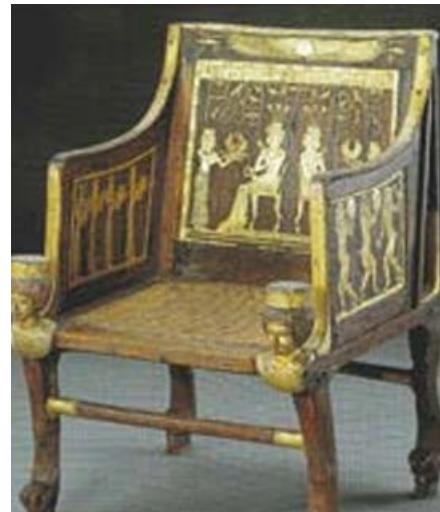


Figure 93: KV46 Chair of Sitamun, (Tahya 2018:5)

Another chair from KV46 was catalogued by Porter & Moss (1964: 563) as belonging to Tiye (CG 51112), depicting her two eldest daughters Sitamun and Iset C (cat: D-40) while a third is anonymous, likely belonging to Yuya or Thuya. An inlaid wooden jewellery coffer and two beds were also recovered. The exact ownership of these objects however is unclear.

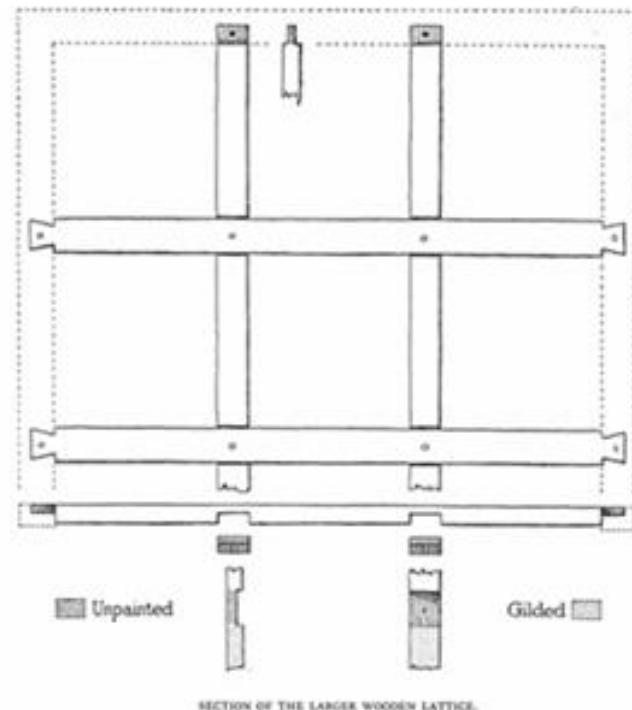


Figure 94: Reconstruction of Parts of a Bed From TT358 (Aston, 2015:12)

Other furniture products have been found either in small amounts or in a fragmentary state of preservation. From the higher-status burials, a wooden headrest (pillow) and a container (now missing) was found in the tomb of Ahhotep B (cat: B-3) at Dra Abu el-Naga (Miniaci & Lacovara, 2022). However, as no further furniture materials were identified, these objects were likely separated when the assemblage was at some point reburied. Aston (2015) states that partially complete sherds were also discovered in TT358 (Ahmose-Meritamun A), as shown in Figure 94. Attributed to the 18th dynasty by Winlock (1932:24-26) these objects were the remains of a bed, fragments of chairs, a duck-shaped container and several rectangular wooden boxes. Elsewhere, other high-status furniture products have only been found in fragments, such as faience wooden panels from the tombs of Royal Daughters in the Valley of the Queens (Demas & Agnew 2016) and two fragments of a wooden box from WV22 dedicated to Tiye (Porter & Moss, 1964:550).

From the lower-status burials, such as of foreign women and royal ornaments, no complete furniture products have been discovered. Lilyquist et al (2003) postulates that any furniture objects that may have been interred at Wadi D-1 for the three foreign wives of Thutmose III had disintegrated due moist environmental conditions. Litherland (2018:192) also comments that ‘only fragments of the furniture buried in the Wadi-Bairiya 2-5 shafts survive...which are unrecognisable’. The shape of these pieces was generally used to determine their function, such as storage boxes, footstools, knobs and chairs. Bickel & Paulin-Grothe (2014:1) note fragments of wooden furniture also discovered from KV40, likely belonging to ladies of the royal court. However, as the tomb was robbed repeatedly in antiquity and reused in the 9th century BCE, the function of most of these items could not be determined and no link to an owner has yet been established.

In conclusion, despite the limited number of complete furniture materials, we can observe a consistent use of these objects within the burials of the royal women, across most of the higher status categories. This evidence suggests that furniture materials were fundamental components of royal burials representing continuity after death. The inclusion of furniture represents comfort and wellbeing to the deceased, as well as representing earthly prosperity, continuing in the next world. The inscriptions, whilst depicted in less detail than other funerary objects, provide vital information when seeking to determine the women’s royal status and identity.

Overall, the miscellaneous funerary items display great varieties of status. But object recognition conforming to both the status and identity is unpredictable and therefore limited. Ultimately, the linen docket, ushabti and furniture materials (Quibell & Smith, 1908) represents the strongest miscellaneous data, owing to material variations reflective of the individuals’ rank alongside identifiable titularies and epithets referring to

ownership. In contrast, the pottery, statues and jewellery goods, whilst greater in numbers, are less beneficial because of lower preservation qualities and stronger associations to their uniform function in the burial process. Consequently, fewer identity and status markers are perceivable. Relative to other primary objects, the miscellaneous materials fall short in revealing status and identity related information; the largest numbers citing identities from the higher status royal category with few lower-ranked characteristics (Litherland, 2018). Further research is necessary in this area of study, especially surrounding the lower-ranked miscellaneous materials, to help reconstruct the identity and status of the individuals for whom they were intended.

FURNITURE	OWNER	CAT	STATUS	TOMB	PRESERVATION
Headrest & Box	Ahhotep B	B-3	Great Wife	N/A	Complete
Bed/Chair Parts	Meritamun A	B-6	Great Wife	TT358	Fragmentary
Boxes & Chair	Tiye	B-14	Great Wife	KV46	Fragmentary
Wooden Chair	Sitamun	D-39	Royal Daughter	KV46	Complete
1 Chair & Bed	Thuya	E-12	Relative	KV46	Complete
Anonymous	Anonymous	N/A	Royal Family	KV40	Fragmentary
Anonymous	Anonymous	N/A	Royal Ornaments	Bairiya 2/5	Fragmentary

Table 33: Furniture of the Royal Women

4.10: Mummification

The process of mummification has been characterised as using embalming methods and other treatments of the physical body of the deceased (Ikram, 2010). Suita (2022), states that the principal objective of this process

surrounds establishing a life-like image; preserving the *ba*, *ka* and *akh*, which is undertaken through the systematic removing of moisture from the body moisture as an aid to preservation.

The duration of this process was up to 70 days and was carried out by priests schooled in human anatomy. Beginning with the removal of the internal organs and the brain, these viscera organs were then placed in the canopic jars (Senti et al 2018). They were interred with the mummy with other parts discarded, barring the heart. Following the moisture removal, lengthy linen bandages were applied; frequently enveloping the fingers and toes separately with amulets and pectorals positioned amongst the wrappings (Smith, 1912). Whilst a specific burial location was, mostly, selected long before the occupants' death, a deadline for interment was now in place. The 'Opening of the Mouth' ceremony was performed at the tomb entrance, in which instruments were applied to 'open' various body parts to restore the senses of the deceased. Finally, the sarcophagi and coffin grave goods encompassed the mummy prior to the burial chamber and entrance being sealed. Significantly, few Egyptians were afforded the luxury of mummification, bar royal males, females, nobles and wealthy commoners, given the costly nature of the process. The practice has proved a boon for scholars, anatomists, and



Figure 95: Mummy of Tiye (Orsenigo (2012: 8)

osteoarchaeologists as the mummified remains often provide crucial evidence surrounding the overall status and identity of the deceased.

Table 34 shows that only 15 mummified royal women from the early/mid-18th dynasty have been identified. Hawass & Saleem (2015) discuss how most of these mummies were not found in their original tombs but were purposefully reburied in royal caches such as TT320 and KV35. The data suggests there were only three other mummies dating to the mid period during and after the reign of Hatshepsut. These are the mummies of Hatshepsut herself (cat: A-1) Thuya (cat: E-12) and Tiye (cat: B-14) (Habicht et al, 2016).

Reeves (1984) proposes that the original location of 11 of the early-18th dynasty royal mummies was likely at Dra Abu el-Naga. However, only one of these sites from this region has been identified with the royal women, this being the initial tomb of Ahmose-Nefertari in tomb ANB (Carter, 1916;1-18).



Figure 96: Mummy of KV21B McDermott & Habicht (2022:8)



Figure 97: Mummy of Hatshepsut (Potter 2012:10)

NAME	CAT	STATUS	TOMB	REBURIAL	AGE	PRESERVATION
Hatshepsut	A-1	Monarch	KV20	KV60	50-55	Complete
Tetisheri	B-1	Great Wife	KV41?	TT320	60-70	Moderate
Sitkamose	B-4	Great Wife	N/A	TT320	30-33	Moderate
Ahmose-Nefertari	B-5	Great Wife	ANB	TT320	60-70	Right Hand Lost
Meritamun A	B-6	Great Wife	TT358	In Situ	20-21	Moderate
Tiye	B-14	Great Wife	WV22	KV35	40-55	Chest Cavities
Ahmose-Inhapi	C-2	King's Wife	KV39?	TT320	30-35	Moderate
Sitdjehuti-Satibu	C-4	King's Wife	N/A	N/A	50-60	Unknown
Henuttamehu	C-5	King's Wife	N/A	TT320	60-70	Cheek Cavities
Thuya	E-12	Relative	KV46	In Situ	50-55	Complete
Henutemipet	D-1	Daughter	N/A	TT320	60-70	Right Arm Lost
Meritamun B	D-2	Daughter	N/A	TT320	50-55	Arms Missing
Tumerisy/Tures	D4/5	Daughter	N/A	MMA 1019	21-25	Moderate
Ahmose B	D-6	Daughter	QV47	In Situ	50-55	Damaged by Flood
Ahmose-Sitamun	D-7	Daughter	N/A	TT320	5-10	Skeletal Remains

Table 32: Mummies of the Royal Women



Figure 98: Mummy of Ahmose-Nefertari (cat: B-5) (Smith, 1912:134)

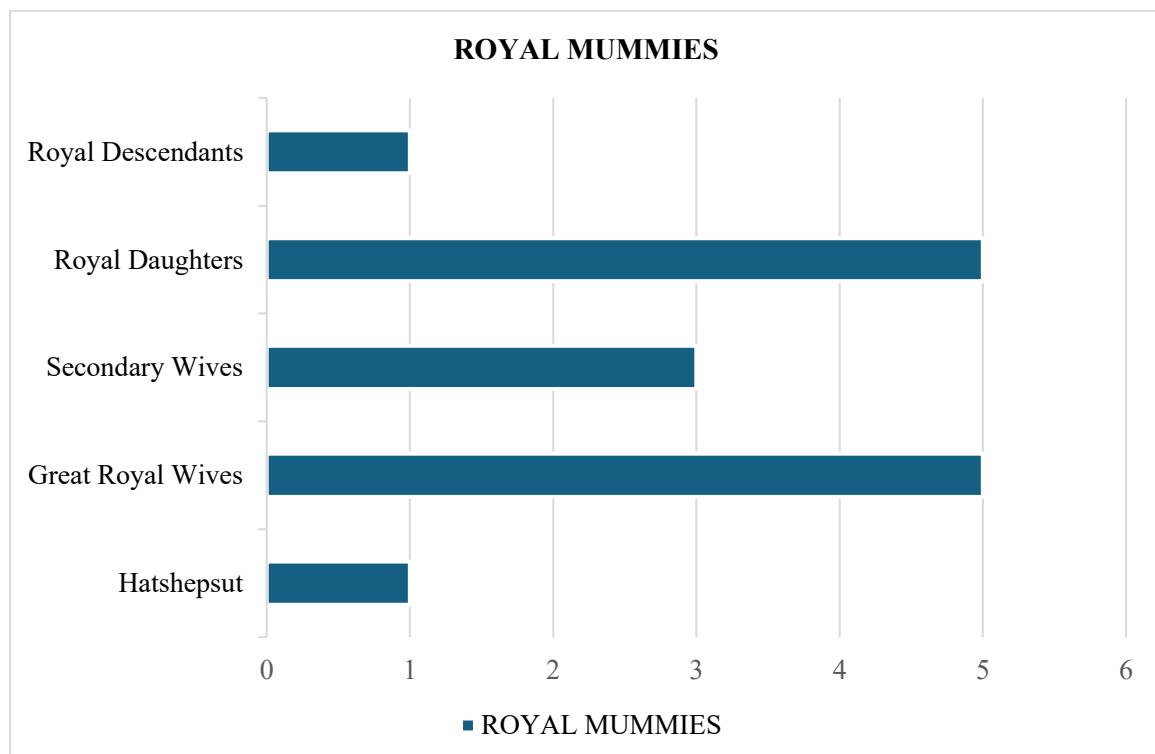


Chart 8: Number of Identified Royal Mummies by Status

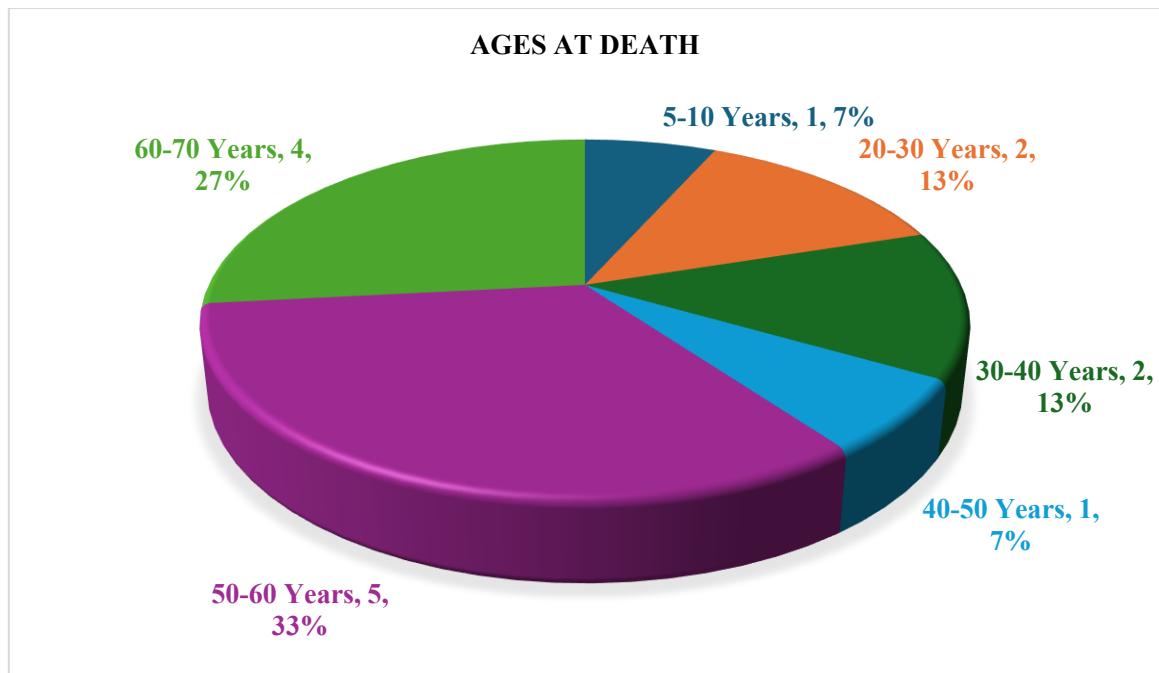


Chart 9: Approximate Ages At Death

NAME	STATUS	TOMB	REBURIAL	AGE	PRESERVATION
KV12 Royals	Unknown	KV12	In Situ	N/A	Anonymous Parts
KV21B (Nefertiti?)	Great Wife?	KV21	In Situ	40-45	Skull Parts Missing
Meritaten C & D?	Daughters?	KV31	In Situ	20-30	Partially Complete
KV35 'YL'	Daughter	Unknown	KV35	50-55	Cavity in Chest
KV64A Satiah B?	Daughter?	KV64	In Situ	40-45	Feet Parts Missing
KV40 Royals	Unknown	KV40	In Situ	N/A	Anonymous
Royal Ornaments?	Ornaments?	WB 2-5	In Situ	N/A	Anonymous
QV8 '18s'	Anonymous	QV8	In Situ	N/A	Anonymous
Merytre A	Anonymous	QV17	In Situ	N/A	Anonymous
Urmerutes	Anonymous	QV17	In Situ	N/A	Anonymous
Possibly Hatnorefret	Anonymous	QV72	In Situ	N/A	Anonymous
Possibly Merytre B	Anonymous	QV76	In Situ	N/A	Anonymous
Bakt/Beketamun?	Daughter?	Unknown	TT320	21 +	Skeletal
Possibly Nebetia	Descendant	Unknown	Qurna	N/A	Anonymous
Possibly Ti'aa B	Daughter	Bairiya 3	Qurna	5-10?	Anonymous

Tatau/Tawy?	Daughter	Unknown	Qurna	5-10?	Anonymous
Possibly Pyihia	Daughter	Unknown	Qurna	N/A	Anonymous
Papuy-Tasherit?	Daughter	Unknown	Qurna	N/A	Anonymous
Possibly Henutiunu	Daughter	Unknown	Qurna	N/A	Anonymous
Possibly Meritptah	Daughter	Unknown	Qurna	N/A	Anonymous
Possibly Sithori	Daughter	Unknown	Qurna	N/A	Anonymous
Neferunamun?	Daughter	Unknown	Qurna	N/A	Anonymous
Possibly Wiay?	Daughter	Unknown	Qurna	N/A	Anonymous
Amenemopet?	Daughter	Unknown	Qurna	N/A	Anonymous

Table 33: *Anonymous Remains*

The oldest mummy discovered is that of Tetisheri (cat: B-1), mother of Ahhotep A, who was reburied in the TT320 cache. Originally designated ‘Unknown Woman B’ by Smith (1912) and Maspero, the bandages discovered were inscribed with her name along with coffin fragments. Smith (ibid:14) writes that her mummy was ‘embalmed in the manner distinctive of the earlier part of the 18th dynasty’ The second oldest mummy is that of Ahmose-Inhapi (cat: C-2) whose remains were also both reburied and discovered in TT320 in the coffin of Lady Rai. Smith (ibid:9) states that ‘there is nothing to suggest haste or carelessness on the part of the embalmers. Her body had been put into the conventional position and had been treated with care’ (Smith, ibid:9), suggesting an improvement to the embalming methods of older royal women.

The mummies of Ahmose-Henuttamehu, Henutemipet and Meritamun B, reburied in TT320, date to very similar periods of the early 18th dynasty as all three were born royal daughters of Seqenenre Tao. Hawass & Saleem (2020:1) assert that the mummy of Ahmose-Meritamun B (cat: C-2) was roughly embalmed, which was described by Smith (1912:7) as ‘shrunken, distorted and desiccated’. Other examinations show that it was not placed in the customary position, suggesting hasty and inattentive standards of mummification. Similar standards were

evident on the mummy of Ahmose-Henutemipet, as 'considerable pressure had been applied to the face by the embalmers when applying the bandages and the nose completely flattened, squeezing out plugs of linen' (Smith, 1912:20). This demonstrates that the washing of the face had not been attended to, indicating poor mummification levels. The mummification of Ahmose-Henuttamehu (cat: C-5) was, however of a higher quality, embalmed with her hands positioned in front of her thighs, signifying an the early-18th dynasty burial. Smith (1912:19), notes that the remains were wrapped in a large quantity of bandages, with the linen plugs remaining in the nostrils. This indicates a gradual improvement of the standards of mummification during this period.

The mummification techniques on the remains of Ahmose-Sitkamose (cat: C-4) (Dodson & Hilton, 2004:129) mirrors that of the embalming methods on Ahmose I, suggesting that the standards were growing closer to what was achieved for early-18th dynasty monarchs. Smith (1912:21) writes that the position of hands, placed close to the pubic region, also resembles those of other Great Wives from this period. For example, Ahmose-Nefertari's whole body is covered with a black resinous plate, with fine bandages embedded, also shown on the mummy of Tiye. Smith (ibid:22) indicates that this style of mummification began during the early-18th dynasty and was developed over a short period of time. Other characteristics included the use of dark-yellow and reddish-brown colours for the linen, which were 'impregnated with a resinous solution' (Smith, ibid: 13) and the blackening of the skin, shown on the remains of Ahmose-Nefertari.



Figure 99: *Mummy of Ahmose-Inhapi* (Smith, 1912, 132)

Whilst fewer academic publications have examined other mummies in detail from this period, analysis of their remains of Ahmose-Meritamun A and Ahmose B (cat: B-6 & D-6) indicate that embalming standards continued to enhance the levels of funerary preservation. Sources, such as Riaud (2016) contend that the embalming methods on the mummy of Hatshepsut does not conform to the mummified practices of royal women.

The remains of later mid-18th dynasty royal women indicate that embalming standards continued to develop and enhance the preservation of the deceased. Habicht et al (2016), claims that the mummy of Thuya (cat: E-12) offers valuable insights into this evolution and the influence of cost and royal status. Computed tomographic findings show ‘an excellent embalming job that conforms to that in the 18th dynasty royal family, such as the trans nasal removal of the brain and evisceration through an inaugural incision’ (Hawass & Saleem, 2015:74). Other features included a more careful preparation and packing of materials to the face, which demonstrates a more extensive process to those from the earlier 18th dynasty. Wente & Harris (2013) discuss how the mummy of Tiye shows a higher attention in the precision of the mummification practices. Hawass & Saleem (2015:80) comment that the condition of the mummy discloses important insights into aesthetics of the time relative to physical features, such as skull morphology.

The evidence therefore suggests that the expense incurred to undertake mummification reflected the wealth and status of the royal women with this higher social status reflected in burial customs. Clearly, women of an elite royal status were supplied with the highest quality



Figure 100: Mummy of Ahmose-Meritamun B, (Hawass & Saleem (2020:2)

of mummification, developed considerably during the 18th dynasty. This is indicated in the use of advanced and meticulous procedures regarding embalming which improved the preservation of the physical body and suppressed levels of decomposition.

It is also clear that the standards of mummification afforded in burial were of a higher standard for women of an elevated royal status compared to those of a lower ranking. Smith (1912) and Orsenigo (2012) discuss how this status is shown in the number of complete mummies that have survived from the higher-ranked category and the extent to which they were carefully reburied compared to women of a lower-royal status. The wrapping process used, the use of finer substances, with finer layers of linen and more durable compounds of resin supplied for the mummies of Great Wives, King's wives, royal daughters and relatives. Consequently, robust but limited funerary data is available from this period regarding the identities and ranks of higher ranked women. These benefits are illustrated by the remains of Ahmose B (Casini, 2017) and KV21B (Habicht et al (2016) whose mummies survived despite extensive flooding and robbing. They contain a unique level of preservation. (Eaton-Krauss (2008). Bickel (2016), Litherland (2018) and Lilyquist et al (2003), state that no remains of lower-royal status women from this period have been identified from burials such as KV40 and Wadi-Bairiya.

Making a conclusive identification solely through the physical remains is problematic. Further data is required, such as written inscriptions recording the name, status and further information on the identity and status of the individual. It is therefore important to distinguish inscriptions that are original to the burial compared to those made during a later period. Moreover, as most of the remains of the royal women had been separated from their original coffins and other grave goods in antiquity, these objects cannot be construed as robust data when linking the human remains and the identity. Modern procedures, such as DNA, genetic testing computed tomography and palaeopathological analyses undertaken by Hawass & Saleem (2015) and

Habicht et al (2016) have contributed to the re-identifying anonymous remains, such as Tiye and Hatshepsut. An exploration of the effectiveness of these methods warrants a separate study.

CHAPTER 5: ANALYSIS & CONCLUDING REFLECTIONS

5.0: Introduction

Chapter 1, the literature review, examined the interrelationship between societal prominence, royal status, societal mobility and identity during the early/mid-18th dynasty and its relevance to funerary practices. The research examined how the Egyptians themselves used landscape, architecture, location, funerary objects and mummification to express ideas concerning identity and royal status and how these themes intersect with gender. A ranking of key royal women was also provided. The role of funerary archaeology was then discussed to interpret the relative hierarchy and roles undertaken by the women, an area of enquiry neglected by existing research.

5.1: Analysis of Identity and Status: As the dead do not bury themselves, this procedure had to be undertaken by the living. The research conducted for this thesis has shown that the elite status of higher-ranked royal women was reflected in the complex architecture of their tombs and where the burial was positioned in the Theban landscape. These ‘Type A’ interior designs were more complex than those made for those of a lesser rank and were typically closer to the tombs of the kings. The research has also shown that finer funerary objects, beatified with detailed inscriptions, were used in greater numbers in these burials, indicative of the women’s higher status and identity.

The research emphasises how an expansion of the number of royal women within the family gave rise to an increase of their perceived value and status. Relative to burial customs of the Old and Middle Kingdoms, the research highlights how a well-structured and discernible system to determine appropriate resting place for each royal status was in place. Lilyquist et al (2003) show that the expansion of foreign women in the royal family structure suggests inclusivity bringing an elevated level of importance to lower ranked women. Consequently,

there was an increase in the visibility of royal women, reinforcing the importance of categories of royal status and the all-important connection between the royal women and the monarch during the early/mid-18th dynasty.

The number of occupants per tomb was also relevant. A single occupant tomb was much more likely to be a bespoke construction for a woman of a higher royal-status, such as a Great Wife. Litherland's (2018) excavation reports shows that in most cases, women of a lesser royal status were amassed within one enlarged site located in a more remote position in the Theban landscape. The research completed for this thesis shows that the high amount of miscellaneous funerary data contained in the caches impeded identification of royal woman within the hierarchy.

Women from lower social positions were able to become elevated into more influential roles with greater levels of responsibility. Political and bloodline connections to the monarchy were forged through marriage. The origins of Merytre-Hatshepsut and Satiah A are reflective of this practice. The research for this thesis shows that that she was born into a lower-ranked noble family then elevated to 'Great Wife', thus receiving a grander burial indicated by the funerary data from KV42 (Willockx, 2011). Therefore, advantageous marriage was a vehicle which allowed for upward mobility and closer connections with the monarchy. This also portrays Egyptian culture as respectful and flexible in accommodating the changing status of lesser royal women.

The securing of royal lineages as a longer-term strategic goal was achieved by marrying closely related royal family members to solidify a royal bloodline connection. The analysis for the thesis showed that the monarch determined when an elevated ranking was warranted to achieve this stronger association with the royal lineage. This enhanced status in life resulted in the women being gifted finely crafted inscribed objects made with high quality materials in death.

The burials of higher ranked women were allotted a greater level of physical protection, indicated by the careful caching and burial restoration during the Third Intermediate Period and the introduction of near inaccessible ‘cliff tombs’ in the Theban landscape. Lower-ranked royal women were not afforded the same levels of treatment.

The tendency to form elite marriages solely within the Egyptian royal bloodline meant that foreign brides were considered to inhabit a lower hierachal level. Apart from the tomb of the three foreign wives of Thutmose III documented in Lilyquist et al (2003), attempts to preserve the funerary identities of interred lower-status foreign women were limited relative to those born directly into the royal family.

Furthermore, analysis of the mummified data also signifies that high life expectancy and the outliving of royal family members enhanced the possibility of being assigned an elevated status in burial. This relationship was evidenced in the analysis of the occupant of the burial from inscribed titles and the age at death with dental wear indicating a greater age at death. By contrast, royal women who died young were considered to have a diminished royal standing. The data shows that the remains of several royal women fit into this grouping e.g. infants from KV40 and the Sheikh Abd el-Qurna Cache whose household titles were from ‘the House of the Royal Children’ (Bickel & Paulin-Grothe, 2014:3). Consequently, simpler and unfinished burials were given to these women.

5.2: Gender, Royal Status and Intersections with Architecture and Landscape

The importance of burial in the Egyptian landscape is highlighted in the interconnections between the physical world and the spiritual realm of the afterlife, an idealised concept of the next world for the deceased. This addresses the importance of the burial ritual process and the religious significance, emphasising that burial was a transitional period between terrestrial life and rebirth. As the burial sites were also congregated into royal cemeteries, this put into place an essential spatial arrangement of the sacred Theban Necropolis landscape, reinforcing the political authority of the Egyptian government, the royal family and its legitimacy during the early/mid-18th dynasty.

A complex relationship clearly existed between royal gender roles, status, landscape and architecture during the early/mid-18th dynasty. The research shows that this relationship was represented by a complex network of social, economic and political structures. This is in connection with the literature review in Chapter 1 in which Pearson (1999: 96) contends that the examination of the concept of ‘gendered funerary archaeology’ is a ‘crucial element of any research into past gender categorisations.’ As Roth (2020) postulates, the separation of gender roles was part of a sophisticated, cosmological and theological traditions evidenced by architecture of the burials and their arrangement within the Theban landscape. The research for this thesis shows how the transition from Dra Abu el-Naga to far flung locations in the Necropolis reflects the evolution of funerary practices deepening an appreciation of the role of women in the early New Kingdom society, which was clearly recognised by members of their family and other associates. This is in support of the opening declaration made in the literature review that royal women from this period had an increased visibility relative to others from earlier periods in Egyptian history.

The research undertaken for this thesis emphasises how an expansion of the number of royal women within the family gave rise to an increase of their perceived value and status, notably in the political and religious sectors. For each Theban cemetery in the landscape, one of their most important functions was to structurally organise an appropriate resting place for each royal status group demonstrating a well-structured organised system of hierarchy within burial customs under instructions of the royal family and important officials. The analysis points to the increased visibility of royal women, the importance of categories of royal status and the all-important connection between the monarch and women of his court.

When viewed collectively, these customs contributed to deep patriarchal structures which evolved over time. Whilst the impact of social customs appears to have prevented most Egyptian women from gaining lasting authority, the research has shown that many royal women from this period held their own societal influence, evidenced by the architecture, the selected position of the burial in the landscape and grave goods interred by members of their family. Nonetheless, despite the advancement of royal female identity and status during this period, male dominance remained entrenched. This is illustrated in the architectural differences between the tombs of Great Wives and monarchs, the latter appointed with more extravagant, Type A architecture. The smaller tomb dimensions of queens would suggest a less prominent status.

Developments in the architecture of the burial however highlights the value and importance of the royal women during this period from basic, concealed shaft-entrance layouts developing into formal, complex rock-cut tomb configurations. This evidence ranges from earlier examples, such as QV47 (Casini, 2024), consisting of a simple, hidden shaft, Type B configuration to the more integrated and formalised manner of burial later in the mid-18th dynasty. This is perhaps best illustrated in the literature review by Litherland (2018) who described the more multi-chambered, shaft layouts of the Wadi-Bairiya shaft tombs 2-5. These

ever more complex burial practises give unique insights into the royal women individually and collectively, their position in society and their impact within the dynasty.

Notwithstanding, as suggested by Ayad (2020) and Lorenz (2017), a certain level of prominence and some independence of the women is found initially the influence of queens and queen mothers in the royal family during the early/mid-18th dynasty, bringing with it a higher social identity and status. The data relating to both sexes exemplify set roles within society based upon the need to maintain cosmic and societal balance i.e. *ma'at*. The research for this thesis has shown how the expansion of tombs in the Theban landscape and the construction of sophisticated burials demonstrated growing societal confidence. The improved state of Egyptian culture is also reflected by the changing nature of the tombs and their situation in the landscape. The research for the thesis shows that the spatial arranging of the burials in the landscape brought the deceased into both the physical society and the realm of the afterlife, highlighting the importance of the burial ritual and its religious significance. Each cemetery also provides architectural evidence reflecting an improved social cohesion and wealth during the 18th Dynasty, based on the chosen location and architecture of each tomb and the status of its occupants.

5.3: Concluding Reflections

This thesis has critically considered how funerary data revealed important features regarding the identities of the royal women and their relative societal position in the early and mid-18th dynasty. The research questions critically considered how the Egyptians used funerary objects and mummification to express ideas about the material culture, religious practices, and the importance of the royal women and how the Egyptians applied different types of burial structures to construct and reflect hierarchies of status, family connections, social order and politics. The final research question considered the relative importance of the royal women in changes of the burial customs such as the position of the burial in the landscape.

The data analysed provided a unique window into the wider aspects of Egyptian culture, such as being able to determine how funerary practices, mortuary landscapes and material culture were used to address the royal family of the early and mid-18th dynasty in a wider context. The study served to reveal differential status assigned royal women and other elite members during this period and the extent to which this status was fluid. The research has highlighted the wider context in which the royal women lived, notably their roles and contributions in the Egyptian royal family during the early and mid-18th dynasty. The study has shown how the higher ranked women were regarded as influential, and how their status, relative to lower ranked women of the time, was reflected in their practices surrounding their burial. Of particular significance was the location of the tomb in the expanding Theban landscape and the developments of interior architectural elements. The research successfully identified the names and ranks of 80 royal women from this period using originally inscribed names, titles and epithets from the canopic equipment, coffins, sarcophagi, funerary masks, pottery, shabtis and dockets.

The research conducted for the thesis shows the importance of care when recording identity and status, notably using inscriptions related to the burial customs as well as being able to understand the written texts and language from this period in history. Without this clear documentation, the body of evidence available to conduct this research would have been negligible making the task of reconstructing the identity of the royal women most challenging.

In the literature review, the research has consolidated the fragments contained in existing scholarship so the identities of the royal women may be viewed cohesively, systematically and holistically. Prior to this study, there was a dearth of scholarship which foregrounded how the royal women were categorised as part of the royal household with studies such as Jenni et al (2021), Lilyquist et al (2003) Miniaci & Lacovara (2022) focusing on individual burial sites. This omission of systematic grouping is evidenced by research on the KV32 tomb of Ti'aa A, the burial of Ahhotep B from Dra Abu el-Naga and the Wadi D-1 tomb of the three foreign wives of Thutmose III. There are, however, some notable exceptions. Comparative sources such as Aston's assessment of three 18th dynasty queen's tombs, including TT358, Porter & Moss' (1964) topographical catalogue and the TMP collate available funerary data. Examples such as these publications are rare examples in modern scholarship. The analysis in this thesis therefore is original in nature as it bridges that gap in existing knowledge.

The analysis has also considered the benefits and limitations of funerary identification in respect of gender roles and status. Patriarchal structures were in place overall. But incorporation of women structurally was vital in the maintenance of the divine order and stability of the society. The analysis has shown that with a higher social prominence came a corresponding higher standard of funerary practices applied to the burial. Specific examples include expanded tombs in the Theban landscape and grander architecture

which in many cases has helped to enhance the identity of the women both in life and death. The review of gender conducted has highlighted important patterns and configurations reflective of essential qualities and imperfections of the early and mid-18th dynasty royal family, leading to the recording of a wide variety of funerary burial qualities. The care and attention given to burial maintenance over time was also highlighted by the research.

The research has revealed the critical importance of robust cataloguing and categorising of the funerary data in reconstructing the identity and status positions of the royal women. The mere act of cataloguing the women has helped foreground their importance in shaping our understanding of the distinct political, social and cultural context in which they lived.

Of further consideration is the extent to which some burial sites have yet to be identified through archaeological excavation, leaving an incomplete set of funerary data. It was therefore necessary in some cases to expand the scope of the research, drawing on inscriptions from mortuary temples, stelae, depictions from other burial sites such as royal caches or non-funerary objects, in search of further insights on the women's identities and their status positions. The research has shown that it is possible to retrieve a high number of the names of royal women from the early and mid-18th dynasty period. Additional research, adequately funded, will very likely reveal further names and information in field of study. The findings presented here demonstrates that this is a promising area of analysis about which there is much more yet to discover. Inevitably, however, the search may never truly be complete and names of some royal women from this period may never be identified.

The burial customs of royal women during the early New Kingdom however does highlight major developments to the earlier burials in the Old and Middle Kingdom. In

these earlier periods, archaeological research has shown that the burial customs of royal women were less independent as they were frequently buried in conjunction with their husbands or monarchs in central royal cemeteries such as mastabas, pyramids, shaft tombs, rock-cut chapels, mortuary temple complexes and in structured royal complexes. The locations were often restricted to royal cemeteries at Giza, Dashur and later the Theban Necropolis. The modifications made to the burials of royal women in the early New Kingdom marks an expansion of influence and independence, evidenced by the occupation of the Valley of the Queens and Western Wadis. The research here shows that these two royal cemeteries were predominantly dedicated to the burials of royal women, on a scale not previously shown from earlier periods in Egyptian history.

Regarding the wider social, economic, political and cultural context, the research has yielded some important insights. Of particular interest here is that even a society whose religious practice foregrounded the retention of status of identity following death, it was not always possible to preserve the royal women's identities and their social standing in the Egyptian hierarchy over time. Referring to the Book of the Dead, Chapter 149 (Mound 10), not all the royal women succeeded in fulfilling the recitation 'I shall not perish, my name shall not perish'. It seems likely that the identification of many of the royal women is destined to remain partially complete.

That said, there are several steps which may be taken to ensure that more royal women are identified by future research. Egyptology is a constantly evolving subject and further archaeological discoveries and technological advances will, no doubt, cast further light on the identity and status of the women listed in the categories presented here. Interdisciplinary research will help advance knowledge on the relevance of burial practice in understanding the life and role of royal women. For example, there are opportunities to embrace technological advancements such as developments in DNA, genetic and

carbon testing of anonymous human remains found in the burial sites as evidenced by work undertaken Hawass & Saleem (2015) and Habicht et al (2016). Other possible areas of research may involve using virtual computer software to reassemble fragmented funerary objects, shown by the reconstruction of the funerary equipment from Wadi-Bairiya and KV40.

APPENDIX A: CATALOGUE OF THE ROYAL WOMEN

A-1: HATSHEPSUT

SUBJECT INFO	BURIAL DATA	TOMB OBJECTS	MUMMY DATA
A-1 Hatshepsut <i>(‘h3t-špswt’)</i> <i>‘United with Amun, Foremost of the Noble Women’</i> TITLES: Lord of the Two Lands, King of Upper/Lower Egypt, Great Wife, Daughter of Ra, King’s Daughter and King’s Sister + FAMILY: Great Wife of Thutmose II, Mother of Neferure, Daughter of Ahmose LIFESPAN: 1508-1458 BCE (approx.)	LOCATION 1: Wadi A-1 (Wadis) TOMB LAYOUT: Entrance, Corridor, & Burial Chamber DIMENSIONS: Length: 90 Cubits Width: 45 Cubits TOMB (2) KV20 LAYOUT: Tomb Entrance, Corridor B, Chamber, Corridor C1-C2-D1 Chamber, Burial & Side Chambers DIMENSIONS: Length: 210.32m Area: 513.30m ²	(1) JE 47032 Wadi A-1 Sarcophagus (2) Boston 04 278 Granite Sarcophagus (3) E.t. 37678 52459 Third Sarcophagus (4) JE 26250: Box (5) JE 38072: One Canopic Container (6-12) Deposits (13) Legrain 63(2) KV20 Vase Shard (14-18) JE 55610-12) Vase Fragments (12-15) JE. 55609-13) Three Vases (15-20) JE 2274-8 Five Vases (KV20)	INVENTORY ID: 14437(b) JE99575, SR 1/15143 (Found-KV60) AGE: 50-55 Years MEASUREMENTS: 159 cm/1.59 m/ 5.29 ft PRESERVATION: High Preservation. Wrapped in Fine Linen. Fingers Bandaged Individually. Toes Wrapped Together. Eviscerated through V-Shaped Incision. CAUSE OF DEATH: Malignant Tumur Spreading to the Bones. (See Habicht (2024))

A-1: Hatshepsut: Wadi A-1 signifies her first burial as regent as an inscribed quartzite sarcophagus was found there in 1903. Roehrig (2016), comments that KV20 was her second burial alongside Thutmose I shown by foundation deposits, two quartzite sarcophagi, a canopic chest and pottery. The TT320 molar tooth (JE 26250) has one root missing and a gap is present for a molar with one root remaining from the mummy KV60A, identifying her.

B1-15: GREAT ROYAL WIVES

SUBJECT	BURIAL DATA	OBJECTS	MUMMY DATA
B-1: Tetisheri <i>'Teti the Small'</i>	LOCATION 1: N/A Unknown Site	(1) Parts of Coffin (2) Bandage Texts (3) Artificial Wig	INVENTORY ID: CG 61056 (TT320)
TITLES: King's Mother, Great Royal Wife	(2) Possibly KV41 (3) TT320 Cache	(3) Artificial Wig	AGE: 60-70+ Years
FAMILY: Mother of Seqenenre Tao, Queen Ahhotep I, Daughter of Tjenna & Neferu	A, Corridor B, Corridor B, Corridor C, Stairwell D, Corridor F, Burial	Textual References to Tetisheri in QV47 (Ahmose B)	MEASUREMENTS: Stature 5 ft 1 3/4 in (155 cm/ 1.55m)
LIFESPAN: 1620-1550 BCE (approx.) 18 th Dyn	DIMENSIONS: 70 m/229.6 ft (approx.) Shaft A: 12.44 m	(2) CG 34002: Stela of Queen Tetisheri (3) EA 22558: Statue of Tetisheri (4) Abydos Shrine of Queen Tetisheri	PRESERVATION Moderate: Head Broken off, Right Hand Missing/Lost CAUSE OF DEATH Likely Natural Causes of Tetisheri

Notes: QV47 texts emphasise that Tetisheri was the mother of Siptah and grandmother of Ahmose B. Under Hawass, the January 2025 discovery of the tomb of her 'overseer of the palace' at Deir el-Bahari confirms that she died in the ninth regnal year of Ahmose I. A memorial pyramid structure of her was found at Abydos (1902) containing a monumental stela, documenting the construction of the enclosure and shrine. She was likely interred at Dra Abu el-Naga. Ryan's assessment of KV41, suggests that the site was intended for her burial. However, due to no funerary data, it is unclear if she was buried there. Reeves argues that she was placed in '*q3y of Inhapi*', possibly KV39. She was then deposited in TT320 during the 21st dynasty. Daressey and Murray's analysis of TT320 mummy wrappings were inscribed with her name and parents which also dated to the early-18th dynasty. This suggests that she is a strong candidate for the 'Unknown Woman B' mummy (CG 61056)

B-2: Ahhotep A <i>'Iah is Satisfied'</i>	LOCATION 1: Unknown Burial	(1) CG 61006: Outer Coffin of Ahhotep A,	INVENTORY ID: N/A (Mummy not Found in Coffin)
TITLES: Great Wife, Associate of the White Crown Bearer, King's Daughter & Mother	(2) TT320 Cache LAYOUT: Shaft A, Corridor B, Corridor B, Corridor C, Stairwell D, Corridor	OTHER OBJECTS CG 34001: Karnak Stela of Ahhotep A (2) CG 34009: Kares Stela Depiction	AGE: 60-70 Years (From Stela Data)
FAMILY: Mother of King Ahmose I Daughter of Queen Tetisheri	(3): CG 28501: and Niche E.	MEASUREMENTS Second Coffin Found at Dra Abu el-Naga Dedicated to Queen Ahhotep A or B	PRESERVATION: N/A Mummy Likely Re-Buried Elsewhere or Lost Before her
LIFESPAN: 1590-1520 BCE (approx.) 18 th Dyn	DIMENSIONS: 70 m (229.6 ft) Shaft A 12.44m (approx.) Corridor B Height (3.85 m) (approx.)	(4) I-E7725: Gold Ring of Ahhotep A	DEATH CAUSE Reburial in TT320 N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Ahhotep A lived during the late 17th and early 18th dynasty periods. She was the daughter of Tetisheri and Senakhenre-Ahmose and the Great Wife of Seqenenre Tao. The known children of Ahhotep A consist of Ahmose-Nefertari, Ahmose-Tumerisy, Ahmose I, Ahmose-Sapair and Ahmose-Nebetta. The debate over the identity of Ahhotep queens originates from two outer coffins attributed to Ahhotep, discovered in two locations. Dodson and Hilton (2004) propose that Ahhotep A was the wife of Seqenenre Tao and mother of Ahmose I. Whilst a coffin attributed to Ahhotep A (CG 61006) was found in TT320, no mummy was found. From Betro (2022), the outer coffin was used for Pinedjem I. However, another coffin attributed to another Ahhotep was discovered close to TT155. Measurements emphasise the coffin was too large to fit inside the TT320 coffin. Therefore, two Ahhotep Great Wives likely existed. Belova & Graefe (2010) suggest that Ahhotep Bs coffin was removed from TT320 prior to 1881 and hastily reburied.

B-3: Ahhotep B	LOCATION 1:	(1) CG 28501 Gilded Outer Coffin of Queen Ahhotep B	INVENTORY ID: N/A Mummy Lost During Excavation
TITLES: King's Great Royal Wife	Unknown Burial (2) N/A Dra Abu el-Naga Necropolis	(2) CG 19508: One Mirror of Ahhotep	Process in 1859
FAMILY: Great Wife of Kamose, Daughter and Ahhotep A and Seqenenre Tao Mother of Queen Ahmose Sitkamose	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Interior Layout of Burial	(3-6) JE 4665-8: 4 Daggers of Ahhotep (7-10) JE 4674-8: Ceremonial Axes	AGE: Unknown Age MEASUREMENTS: Mummy Lost in 1859
LIFESPAN: 1570-1520 BC (approx.) (Early 18 th Dyn)	Dimensions of Burial Site. Further Data Required	(11/12) Silver Boats (11-50) Jewellery (51) CG 61006: Ahhotep A Coffin	DEATH CAUSE: Unknown Cause. Mummy Lost During Excavation (1859)

Notes: Ahhotep B is believed to be the Great Wife of Kamose and possibly the mother of Sitkamose. It is unlikely that she and Ahhotep A are same. Her burial was found in 1859 at Dra Abu el-Naga, including her mummy which was lost. The burial consisted of jewellery, a coffin, weapons, boats, gold armbands and bracelets. The existence of two Ahhotep queens is debatable. Miniaci & Lacovara identify three points relating to the identity to the owner of her coffin (CG 28501). **1:** Ahhotep, was neither a mother nor daughter of a pharaoh, nor did she have any brothers who ascended the throne. She was however, without doubt a 'Great Wife' **2:** The manufacturing of (CG 28501) shares a strong resemblance to that of Seqenre's coffin, emphasised by Winlock, suggesting similar origins. However, this does not necessary suggest a marriage occurred but instead indicates that both lived during similar periods. **3:** An assemblage of unbaked marl-clay models, found by Reisner is parallel to that found in Ahhotep's coffin. Roth implies that Seqenenre had three consorts, Ahhotep A, Sirdjehuti and Tetisheri. Kamose and Ahhotep B then married and bore Ahmose-Nefertari and Ahmose I.

B-4: Ahmose-Sitkamose	LOCATION 1: Unknown Burial	(1) CG 61011: One Replacement Coffin	INVENTORY ID: (CG 61063) (TT320)
TITLES: King's Great Royal Wife, King's Daughter, King's Sister and Queen Consort	Presumably Within Dra Abu el-Naga, Possibly Close to Tomb of Ahhotep B (2) TT320 Cache	from Dynasty XXI Inscribed for a Chief Pediamun, the God's Father of Amun (2) Type A Linen	AGE: 30-35 Years MEASUREMENTS: Cranium (152 mm) Facial Height 120mm Upper Facial Height (70 mm) (approx.)
FAMILY: Great Wife of Ahmose I, Royal Daughter of Kamose, Sister to Ahmose-Nefertari	LAYOUT (2) Shaft A, Corridor B, Corridor C, Stairwell D, Corridor F, Burial Chamber G, Niche E	Docket of Sitkamose (3) Type B Linen	PRESERVATION Anterior Body Wall cut. Left Arm Broken at Shoulder Position
LIFESPAN: 1563-1533 BCE (Late 17 th Dynasty Period Early 18 th Dynasty/ New Kingdom	DIMENSIONS: 70 m (229.6 ft/700 cm) Shaft A (12.44 m) Corridor B Height (3.85 m) (approx.)	OTHER OBJECTS (1) BM 297 (Stela) (2) Karnak Statue (3) TT2 Depiction of Ahmose-Sitkamose	Occipital Skull Region Demolished DEATH CAUSE: Cardiovascular Atherosclerosis

Notes: Ahmose Sitkamose identifies as a royal daughter of Ahhotep B and Kamose and Great

Wife of Ahmose I. The original location of burial is believed to be at Dra Abu el-Naga. Reeves postulates that she was then re-wrapped in regnal year 7 of Psusennes I, 4th month of Akhet, day 18. This is supported by linen docket translations, which were found in her mummy wrappings (CG 61063). Reeves dates her transfer from the '*q3y Inhapi*' to TT320 in year 11 of Shosenq, a tomb possibly associated with KV39 (See Aston, 2015). Ahmose Sitkamose likely died around 30 years old. Her original coffin however was not recovered, and her mummy was deposited in a 21st dynasty coffin, inscribed for a chief Pediamun. After her death, the title of 'Great Royal Wife' was then transferred to Ahmose-Henuttamehu, whose mummy and original coffin were found in the TT320 royal cache (CG 61061).

B-5: Ahmose-Nefertari	LOCATION (1)	(1) CG 61003 Outer Coffin of Ahmose-Nefertari (TT320)	INVENTORY ID: (CG 61055) (TT320)
TITLES: King's Great Royal Wife, King's Mother, King's Sister, King's Daughter, and God's Wife +	LAYOUT: Tomb Entrance, Gallery, Chamber, Niche, Protective Well, Two Chambers, Second Chamber & Burial Chamber	(2) JE 26255 A: One Canopic Jar of Ahmose-Nefertari (3) JE 26255-B: One Canopic Jar of Ahmose-Nefertari (4) JE 26255-C: One Canopic Jar of Ahmose-Nefertari (5) JE 26255-D: One Canopic Jar of Ahmose Nefertari	AGE: 60-70 Years MESUREMENTS: Cranium: 184 mm Total Facial Height: 112 mm (approx.) Nasal Height: 53 mm PRESERVATION: Left Hand Broken, Right Hand/ Forearm Broken in Antiquity CAUSE OF DEATH: Possibly Natural Causes Given the Approximate Age
FAMILY: Great Wife of Ahmose I, Mother of Siamun Amenhotep I, Ahmose Ankh +3	DIMENSIONS: Total Length: 120 Cubits & 54 Meters (approximately.)		
LIFESPAN: 1570-1500 BC (approx.) Early 18 th Dynasty	LOCATION (2)	TT320 Royal Cache	

Notes: Maspero's 1885 reports postulate that mummy (CG 61055) identifies as Ahmose-Nefertari. Her canopic jars (JE 26255A–D), published by Lilyquist (1993) and her original, outermost coffin (CG 61003) were found in TT320 by Kamal (1881). She likely died in Year 5 of Thutmose I. Reeves argues that she was first buried first in tomb ANB at Dra Abu el-Naga with Amenhotep I. She was then possibly stored temporarily in the '*q3y of Inhapi*' before Siamun's year 10 and finally cached in TT320 after year 11 of Shosenq I along with her outer coffin and canopic jars. The 2007 sampling results under Zakaria and Ismail saw similarities between her and Hatshepsut. She is likely not a strong candidate for Hatshepsut's biological grandmother due to the lack of funerary records.

B-6: Ahmose-Meritamun A	LOCATION (1) TT358 (Bahari)	(1) JE 35140: Outer Coffin of Ahmose	INVENTORY ID: JE 55150/SR 1/10215
TITLES: Great Wife, King's Wife, King's Daughter, King's Sister + 5	(2) TT320 Cache	Meritamun A, TT358	AGE: 21-25 Years
FAMILY: Great Royal Wife of Amenhotep I, Royal Daughter of Ahmose Nefertari/Ahmose I Kamose, Sister to Ahmose-Nefertari	LAYOUT: Entrance, Pit 1, Pit 2, Stairwell A, Niche, Corridor Well Shaft, Corridor B, Burial Chamber & Crypt Chamber	(2) JE 53141: Inner Coffin of Ahmose- Meritamun A, TT358 (3/6) Canopic Jars (7) Shabti Container (8) Osiris Figurine	MEASUREMENTS: N/A Mummy of Ahmose-Meritamun A (Not Unwrapped) PRESERVATION: Mummy Re-wrapped in Dynasty 21 st Dyn
LIFESPAN 1525-1504 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS: Pit 1 (3.3m x 1.6m x 0.8m) (approx.) Pit 2:26m (approx.) Stairwell A (4.5 m) Well Shaft (3m)	(9-16) Baskets (17) Bowl of Food (18) Duck Box (19-38) Vessels/Jars (39/40+) Dockets (41-43+) Chair Parts	CAUSE OF DEATH: Arthritis Problems and Bone Disease

Notes: Ahmose-Meritamun A was the Great Wife of Amenhotep I and a Royal Daughter of Ahmose-Nefertari. She was buried in tomb TT358 at Deir el-Bahari. CT examinations show Ahmose-Meritamun A (JE 55150) suffered from arthritis and bone disease, dying at approximately 21 years of age. Her inner cedar wooden coffin was stripped, leading to a necessary re-wrapping during the 21st dynasty by Masaharta, the High Priest of Amun and son of Pinedjem I. Her burial site was then re-used for Nany daughter of Pinedjem I, (Lady of the House and Chantress of Amun Ra) whilst her mummy and some original grave goods, such as canopic jars, baskets, chair fragments, dockets, an Osiris figure and pottery remained in situ. Meritamun A is also mentioned in TT359 as a 'Lord of the West'. She is depicted behind Ahhotep A and Sitamun. Given the location of her original burial, next to Hatshepsut's mortuary Temple on the north colonnade, she was likely connected to Hatshepsut by blood.

B-7: Ahmose A	LOCATION: N/A Unknown Location.	No Funerary/Tomb Objects Recovered	INVENTORY ID: Mummy not Found
TITLES: King's Great Royal Wife, King's Sister and Great of Praises,	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Tomb Interior Layout	OTHERS (1) CG 34009: Stela of Queen Ahmose A	AGE: Unknown Age DIMENSIONS: N/A No Mummy Found
FAMILY: Great Royal Wife of King Thutmose I	DIMENSIONS: Unknown Tomb Dimensions. Tomb	(2) TT2 Depiction (Khabekhnet Tomb) (3+) Divine Scenes of Conception	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Found CAUSE OF DEATH Unknown Cause. No Mummy Discovered.
LIFESPAN: 1525-1493 BCE (approx.) 18 th Dyn	Site not Identified. Further Tomb Data Required	Showing Ahmose & King Hatshepsut	Further Data Needed

Notes: Ahmose A was likely a royal daughter of Ahmose-Nefertari and Ahmose I. However, the lack of funerary data establishes conflicts regarding her royal origins and where she was originally intended to be buried. Data from other sources, such as stelae inscriptions and divine conception scenes indicates she was a sister and the Great Royal Wife of Thutmose I as well as the biological mother of Hatshepsut and the Royal Daughter Neferubity. These scenes were later copied later by Amenhotep III to show how Amun visited his own mother, Mutemwiya and how Amenhotep III was conceived.

Further sources, taken from an Edfu stela of Yuf (CG 34009/JE 27091), the second prophet of the Dues of the alter and the doorkeeper of the temple illustrate that Queen Ahmose appointed him as an assistant treasurer and entrusted him in the construction of a statue dedicated to her. The exact location of her burial, funerary objects and mummy however have never been found. Given that her husband's tomb was one of the first of this period that took place outside of Dra Abu el-Naga, she may have been buried close to the Valley of the Kings. Further evidence however is required to support this argument.

B-8: Satiah A	LOCATION: N/A	No Funerary/Tomb Objects of Satiah A	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: Great Wife, King's Wife	Unknown Location	Objects of Satiah A	No Mummy Found, No Burial Identified
God's Wife of Amun, Consort	Likely Sheikh Abd el-Qurna or the Western Wadis	OTHERS (1) Abydos Offering Table Inscription	AGE: Unknown Age MEASUREMENTS
FAMILY: Great Wife of Thutmose III, Daughter of Ipu and Ahmose	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Interior Tomb Layout. No Tomb Identified	(2) KV34 depiction behind Queen Hatshepsut-Merytre & Thutmose III,	No Mummy Found, No Burial Identified PRESERVATION No Preservation. No Mummy Identified
Pen-Nekhebet Possible Mother of Amenemhat	DIMENSIONS: N/A Unknown Tomb Dimensions.	(3) Bronze Votive Axe Head of Satiah (4) Statue of Satiah A (Montu Temple)	CAUSE OF DEATH Unknown. Likely Unnatural causes
LIFESPAN: 1470-1440 BCE (approx.) Mid-18 th	No Burial Site Identified. Further Data Required	(5) Stela of Satiah (6) Karnak Relief	Given Earlier Age of Death for Satiah A

Notes: Satiah A was the first principal Great Royal wife of Thutmose III. Apart from prince Amenemhet, no other children are recorded, and no funerary materials are conclusively attributed to her. She probably died in 1430 BCE and was buried in an unidentified burial site. My research suggests that a larger anonymous tomb in the Western Wadis may have been intended for her, such as Bairaize's Wadi A-2 or Neferure's Wadi C-1. She is depicted on a KV34 pillar next to queens Merytre-Hatshepsut, Nebetu as well as the royal daughter Nefertari. An offering table mentioning her mother Ipu as the 'Nurse of the God' was found at Abydos along with an inscribed bronze votive axe head. A statue of the queen was dedicated to her by Thutmose III after her death along with another from Karnak. She is shown standing behind Thutmose III. A wooden tag, found in KV64 was inscribed for the 'King's Daughter Satiah'. It is very unlikely that it was intended for Satiah A given the titles.

B-9: Merytre-Hatshepsut	LOCATION KV42 Valley of the Kings	(1) Uninscribed Stone Sarcophagus	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Found
TITLES: King's Great Royal Wife, King's Mother and King's Wife	LAYOUT: Staircase Entrance, Corridor, Stairwell, Chamber, Corridor, Burial	(Found in KV42) (2) MMA 32.2.18: Model Ointment Jar	AGE: Unknown Age No Mummy Found
FAMILY: Great Wife of Thutmose III, Daughter of Huy, Mother of Amenhotep II, Iset, Meritamun C/D, Nebetiunet	CHAMBER: Chamber and Side Chamber & Gate	(3) MMA 32.2.19: Model Ointment Jar	MEASUREMENTS: No Measurements No Mummy Identified
	DIMENSIONS: Max Height: 4.3m Min Width: 0.8m Max Width: 7.6m Total Length: 58.1m	(4) MMA 32.3.20: Tomb Model Dish	PRESERVATION No Preservation No
LIFESPAN: 1460-1425 BCE (approx.) Mid 18 th	OTHERS (1) TT72 Merytre-Hatshepsut (2) KV34 Depiction (3) Sheikh Abd el-Qurna Tomb Art/ (2) KV35/Wadi C-1?	(1) TT72 Depiction of Queen Merytre-Hatshepsut (2) KV34 Depiction (3) Sheikh Abd el-Qurna Tomb Art/ Depiction & Statue	CAUSE OF DEATH Mummy or Burial Site Discovered Unknown Cause of Death of Merytre-Hatshepsut. Further Data Required

Notes: Roehrig and Krauss indicate that KV42 was originally intended for Merytre-Hatshepsut. This is evidenced by inscribed foundation deposits consisting of dishes and ointment jars found by Carter (1921) which are also catalogued by Porter & Moss (1964: 559). An uninscribed quartzite sarcophagus was also found in the Burial Chamber. Further supporting evidence emerged recently from Piers Litherland's identification of the newly discovered Wadi C-4 tomb in February 2025 as the original tomb of Thutmose II. This strengthens the evidence that KV42 was the tomb of Merytre-Hatshepsut as it was previously suggested that Thutmose II was initially interred there. The queen is also depicted in full queenly regalia at the mortuary temple of Thutmose III and seated next to Amenhotep III in tomb TT72. Another depiction comes from KV34 (Thutmose III). Merytre-Hatshepsut is shown with queens Satiah A, Nebetu as well as the Royal Daughter Nefertari.

B-10: Ti'aa A	LOCATION KV32	(1) Canopic Chest	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: King's Great Royal Wife, God's Wife, the, King's Mother +2	Valley of the Kings	Fragments of Ti'aa	No Inventory ID. No
	(2) Items Washed into KV47 (Siptah)	(2) Canopic Jar Lid	Mummy Discovered
		Fragments of Ti'aa	AGE: Unknown Age.
	LAYOUT: Entrance, Corridor, Stairwell, Corridor, Chamber, Burial Chamber and Small Side Chamber	(3) Canopic Jar Lid	Possibly 40-50 Years
FAMILY: Great Royal Wife of Amenhotep II, Mother of King Thutmose IV, Grandmother of Tentamun, Amen-emhet, Ti'aa B Phiyia & Siatum	Fragments of Ti'aa	(4) Shabti Figure	(Based on Other Primary Accounts)
		(5) Shabti Figure	MEASUREMENTS:
		(5) Small Coffin	No Measurements.
	DIMENSIONS:	(6) <i>djed</i> Amulet	No Mummy Found
	Max Heigh: 6.12 m	(7) Tit Amulet	PRESERVATION:
	Min Width: 1.04 m	(8) Vessel Made	No Preservation. No
	Max Width: 6.17 m	from Glass Paste	Mummy Discovered
	Total Length: 39.6 m	(9-13) Duck Shaped	CAUSE OF DEATH
LIFESPAN:	Total Area (106. m ²)	Pottery Vessels	Unknown Cause of
1440-1390 BCE	(3) Possibly KV35	(15-22) Ceramics	Death for Ti'aa A

Notes: Ti'aa A was the Great Royal wife of Amenhotep II and grandmother of Thutmose IV.

She died sometime in the reign of Thutmose IV and was entombed in KV32. Her fragmentary stone canopic container, two human-headed canopic lids, blue-faience inscribed shabti fragments, amulets, ceramics, and pottery vessels were recovered from the burial (some funerary objects were washed into KV47 during periods of flooding. The grave goods found were reconstructed by the University of Basel Team (2001/02) under Bickel and a complete report was published by Jenni et al (2021). No mummy of Ti'aa A however was found. Some evidence could suggest that she was re-interred in the KV35 cache given her royal status and close association with mid-18th dynasty royal family members such as Amenhotep II. However, the mummy of Ti'aa A has not been identified.

B-11: Nefertari A	LOCATION: N/A	No Funerary/Tomb Objects Identified for Nefertari A	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: King's Great Royal Wife	No Original Burial Location Identified	Objects Identified for Nefertari A	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Great Royal Wife of King Thutmose IV	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Burial Interior Layout	OTHER OBJETS: (1) Memorial Statue of Nefertari A	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Found
LIFESPAN: 1430-1390 BCE? Mid-18 th Dynasty	DIMENSIONS: Unknown Location of Burial Site	(2) Gurob Scarab (3) Luxor Temple (4-10) 8 Giza Stele	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Found
			CAUSE OF DEATH N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: The evidence points to the fact that Nefertari A died in the 7th regnal year of her husband Thutmose IV. Little data can be associated with Nefertari A other than her name on a scarab (Gurob) and references to her on a Gizeh stele. Both Nefertari and Iarat likely died childless. The tomb and any funerary data associated with Nefertari A has never been found.

B-12 Iaret	LOCATION: N/A	No Funerary/Tomb Objects of Iaret	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: Great Royal Wife, King's Daughter & Sister	Unknown Location No Tomb Identified	OTHERS (1) Knosso Stela Text	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Great Wife of Thutmose IV, Daughter of Amenhotep II/Ti'aa	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Interior Layout. Further Data Required	Dating to Year 7 of King Thutmose IV (2) Turquoise Mine	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Found
LIFESPAN: 1410-1370 BCE Mid-18 th	DIMENSIONS: Unknown Interior Burial Dimensions	Inscriptions Dating to the Same Year 7 of Thutmose IV	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Found
			CAUSE OF DEATH No Mummy Found

Notes: No primary funerary records accord Iaret with any children, suggesting she died young. Wider data depicts her on a year 7 stela of Thutmose IV at Knossos as well as from inscriptions from the turquoise mines (Serabit el-Khadim) in the Sinai Peninsula.

B-13 Tenettepihu	LOCATION: N/A	(1) Shabti Figurine	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: King's Great Royal Wife	Unknown Location No Tomb Identified	Unknown Location (2) Funerary Statue	No Mummy Found AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: King's Great Royal Wife of Thutmose IV	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Tomb Interior Layout	Inscription of Queen Tenettepihu Location Unknown	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Found MEASURMENTS:
LIFESPAN: 1420-1380 BCE Mid-18 th Dynasty Period	DIMENSIONS: N/A No Location of Burial Identified	No Other Funerary Objects of Queen Tenettepihu Found	No Mummy Found CAUSE OF DEATH No Mummy Found

Notes: Tenettepihu is known from one statue and fragmentary shabti figure inscription dating to the reign of Thutmose IV. No burial site or mummy is identified with her.

B-14: Tiye	LOCATION (1)	(1) VAGM: 112-92: Tiye Funerary Mask	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: Great Wife, King's Mother, Lady of the Two Lands, Mistress of Upper and Lower Egypt, Singer of Hathor +	WV22 Queen Suite LAYOUT: Tomb Entrance, Corridors, Stairwell Well Room, Side Room, Pillared Room, Burial Room Side	(2) JE 57175: Tiye (3-6) M.M.A.30.8.54 Possible Canopic Jars Found in KV55 (5) MSS. I. A. 138, 19: Statue Fragment	CG 61070 (KV35) AGE: 50-60 Years PRESERVATION: Post-Mortem Injuries, Foot, Chest and Part of Thorax Broken by Robbers MEASUREMENTS:
FAMILY: Wife of Amenhotep III, Mother of Iset, Nebetah, Sitamun, Amenhotep IV +2 Daughter of Yuya	DIMENSIONS (1) Max Height: 3.44m Length: 91.87m Area: 362.86 m ² Volume: 852.21 m ³	(6) MSS I. A 138 19: Container Fragments (7) CG51111: Chair (12) Copper Wedges (13) MMA 41.2.10a: Statue Fragments (14-21) 8 Shabtis	Facial Height 107mm Bifygomatic Breadth 121mm (approx.) Nasal Height and Breadth: 50 x 27 mm CAUSE OF DEATH Inflammatory Ulcers
LIFESPAN: 1390-1338 1338 BCE	(2) KV55 Cache (3) KV35: Reburial		

Notes: Tiye was one of the most influential royal women living during the early and mid-18th dynasty period. She was the daughter of Yuya and Thuya, whose tomb was found in the Valley of the Kings (KV46) and the Great Wife of Amenhotep III. From Wilkinson (2016) and the Theban Mapping Project, the evidence indicates that a Queen's Suite was prepared for her and possibly for her eldest daughter Sitamun in the tomb of her husband (WV22). Other family members consisted of at least three other daughters Henuttaneb, Iset and Nebetah (the latter likely Beketaten) and two sons Thutmose and Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten). She was also the grandmother of Tutankhamun and Ankhesenamun.

The mummy of Queen Tiye was found in 1898 without any identifiable inscriptions within the KV35 cache inside chamber JC, establishing identification disputes surrounding Maspero's 'Elder Lady' mummy (CG 61070). The mummy was found naked lying next to an anonymous young male and a royal daughter of Amenhotep III, now dubbed the 'Younger Lady' due to her identity being uncertain. Hair substances inscribed with Tiye's name were found within a container in the tomb of Tutankhamun (KV62) which matched with the hair surviving on the Elder Lady mummy, strengthening the possibility that the mummy identifies as Queen Tiye.

The 2010 DNA analysis, published by Hawass & Saleem (2015) and Habicht et al (2016) confirms this. Genetic testing revealed she was also the biological mother of the 'Younger Lady' (CG 61072). She probably died during the 12th regnal year of Akhenaten and may have originally been interred in the royal Amarna cemetery, possibly TA 26. Funerary data, consisting of eight partially complete inscribed shabtis, a dismantled shrine, statue fragments and pottery shards indicate that several burial sites were used including KV55 and WV22. Along with others, such as the Younger Lady, Siptah, Seti II, Thutmose IV and Amenhotep III, her mummy was finally cached in the tomb of Amenhotep II (KV35) in the twenty-first dynasty along with a funerary mask, which had been damaged in antiquity by robbers.

B-15 Nebetnehat	LOCATION (1)	(1) SV142: Vase	INVENTORY ID: No
TITLES: King's Great Royal Wife	Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tomb 4 (Wadis)	Fragment 'Great Wife, his Beloved	MUMMY IDENTIFIED: Mummy Identified
FAMILY: Great Royal Wife of King Amenhotep III	LAYOUT: Burial Entrance, Chamber A, Chambers B & C	<i>Nebetnehat</i> (Wadi-Bairiya Shaft 4)	AGE: Unknown Age NO MUMMY FOUND: No Mummy Found
Possible Relative of the Royal Family	DIMENSIONS: Length: 25-3 m/ 45 Cubits (approx.)	Alabaster Vase Fragment (Wadi-Bairiya Shaft 4)	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Found
LIFESPAN: 1380-1340 BCE (approx.)	Max Width: 12m	(2) SV158: Partial	Further Data Needed
Mid-18 th Dynasty/ New Kingdom	Min Width: 3m Area: 120.30m ² :	(3) UC 15808: Inscribed Shabti Base Fragment	CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause NO MUMMY IDENTIFIED: No Mummy Identified

Notes: Nebetnehat is only known from two Alabaster jar fragments (SV142) and (SV158) and an a partial shabti base fragment from the Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tombs 4, the latter in the Petrie Museum, London (Litherland (2018: 118). Other burials from this site consists of the King's Wife Henut Q, Ti'aa B and nearly two dozen royal ornaments of the King. Based on the archaeological evidence, Nebetnehat was presumably a close royal family member to Amenhotep III, possibly a daughter or a sister. The inscriptions are encircled in a cartouche, indicating she rose to a queenly status at some point in her lifetime. Much evidence points to 8 royal daughters being born under Amenhotep III and Tiye. Nebetnehat would therefore fit appropriately into this category. She is also another minor candidate for the KV21B mummy (Hawass & Saleem (2015), the strongest being the mummy of Nefertiti.

C: SECONDARY WIVES

SUBJECT	BURIAL DATA	TOMB OBJECTS	MUMMY DATA
C-1: Ahmose-Sattjutji TITLES: No Titles FAMILY: Royal Daughter of Queen Tetisheri and Sister of Queen Ahhotep A LIFESPAN: 1580-1550 BCE (approx.) 18 th Dynasty Period	LOCATION: N/A Unknown Location of Original Burial LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Layout of Original Burial Site DIMENSIONS: No Dimensional Tomb Properties. Further Data Required	(1) First Side of a Partially Complete Inscribed Blue-Faience Fragment of Sattjutji	INV ID: Unknown AGE: Unknown Age PRESERVATION: Unknown Preservation MEASUREMENTS: Mummy Not Found CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause Mummy Not Found Further Data Required

Notes: From Hardwick (2022:1), it was suggested that Ahmose-Sattjutji was an unknown member of the royal family during the late 17th and early 18th dynasty periods. She is known only from one faience fragment, now in the hands of a private collector. The fragment measures at 3.8 cm high and 3.5 cm in width. It is also 0.6 cm in thickness. The blue colouring of the faience fragment and the palaeography is consistent with the Second Intermediate Period or the early 18th dynasty period. Given that her name is encircled in a cartouche, she was likely a minor queen of a 17th or 18th dynasty King, such as Seqenenre Tao or Ahmose I. Translation of the inscriptions by Hardwick (2022:2) on the faience fragment reads as follows.

‘Ahmose called Sattjutji, beloved of Hathor’

The burial site, funerary objects and mummy of Ahmose-Sattjutji remain unknown. Although, she may have originally been buried somewhere at Dra Abu el-Naga.

C-2 Ahmose Inhapi	LOCATION (1)	(1) CG 61054: One Mummy Found in Outer Coffin of Rai	INVENTORY ID: CG 61053 (TT320)
TITLES: 1 Title King's Wife and King's Daughter	Possibly KV39 or ANB <i>q3y of Inhapi</i>	(2) TT320 Cache	AGE: 30-35 Years
FAMILY: Mother of Henuttamehu, Sister of Ahhotep A & Sitzdjehtuti, Daughter of Tetisheri & King Senakhenre Ahmose	LAYOUT: (4) Shaft A, Corridor B, Corridor C, Stairwell D, Corridor F, Burial Chamber G, Niche E.	<i>'The King's Wife and King's Daughter Ahmose-Inhapi.'</i>	PRESERVATION: Moderate. Mummy Carefully Embalmed. Best Mummification
LIFESPAN: 1560-1530 BCE Period Early New Kingdom	Total Length: 70m Shaft A: 12.44m Corridor B: 3.8m	(3) Mummy Shroud (4) Floral Garland (5) Missing Amulet (1) TT53 Depiction	MEASUREMENTS: Total Height: 1.69 m
		OTHERS (1)	CAUSE OF DEATH: Diabetes Mellitus

Notes: Ahmose-Inhapi was likely a royal daughter of Senakhenre Ahmose and Tetisheri. She was born in the late 17th dynasty, and the style of mummification indicates that she died in the early 18th dynasty. She was also a sister of Ahhotep A and Sitzdjehtuti-Satibu, however died at an earlier date to her sisters. Evidence shows that Ahmose- Inhapi married Seqenenre Tao and was the biological mother of Ahmose-Henuttamehu. Her mummy was examined later date compared to other TT320 royal family members. She died during early 18th dynasty between 30 years of age. Winlock & Thomas postulate TT320 was her original tomb or the '*q3y of Inhapi*'. Reeves instead argues that tomb ANB was likely her original burial. Rose (2013) and Aston (2015) argue that KV39 was her original tomb, which was expanded for Amenhotep I. Her mummy was likely restored in year 7 of Psusennes I, 4th month of Akhet, day 8, based on TT320 coffin inscriptions.

C-3: Kasmut	LOCATION: No Location of Burial	N/A. No Funerary Objects Recovered	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Found
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Wife	Conclusively Found	Attributed to	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Mother of Tair, Wife of King Ahmose I	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Layout	Kasmut. She is Known only from	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Found
	DIMENSIONS: No Tomb Burial Site	Other Wider Non-Funerary Sources.	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Found
LIFESPAN: N/A Possibly Between 1570-1530 BCE?	Identified Further Data Required	Likely Buried at Dra Abu el-Naga	CAUSE OF DEATH No Mummy Found

Notes: Kasmut was a Secondary Wife and Consort of Ahmose I. Her burial site and mummy have not been found, although it may have been at Dra Abu el-Naga. She was the mother of Tair who may have lived into the reigns of Amenhotep I and possibly Thutmose I.

C-4 Situdjehuti	LOCATION (1)	(1) AS 7163: Coffin Lid of Situdjehuti	INV ID: No INV ID
TITLES: 3 Titles King's Wife, the sister & Daughter	No Recorded Burial of Situdjehuti-Satibu	(2) EA 29770: Mask	AGE: 50-60 Years
	LAYOUT: N/A No Burial Documented of Situdjehuti-Satibu	(3) Linen Donated by Ahmose-Nefertari	PRESERVATION: No Examinations
FAMILY: Wife of Seqenenre Tao Sister of Ahhotep A/Ahmose-Inhapi	DIMENSIONS: No Dimensional Tomb	(4) Heart Scarab of Situdjehuti-Satibu	MEASUREMENTS: No Measurements
DATE 1570-1510	Properties Recorded	(5) Suppl. 5051: Cloth of Ahmose B	CAUSE OF DEATH Unknown Cause of Death for Situdjehuti

Notes: Situdjehuti's tomb has not been identified. Existing data does show that she was the mother of Ahmose B. Her coffin, mummy, heart scarab and funerary mask (EA 29770) however were discovered in 1820. CT scans indicated she lived to an age between 50-60 and lived into Amenhotep I's reign. Linen donations by Ahmose-Nefertari were discovered on her wrappings. References to Tetisheri from QV47 indicate that Situdjehuti was her daughter.

C-5: Ahmose-Henuttamehu	(1) Unknown Burial Possibly Dra Abu el-Naga Necropolis	(1) CG 61062: One Original Coffin	INVENTORY ID: CG 61061 (TT320)
TITLES: King's Daughter, King's Wife, Great Wife, King's Sister +2	(2) TT320 Cache	(2) Type A Docket	AGE: 60-70 Years
FAMILY: Royal Daughter of King Seqenenre, Sister of Ahmose-Inhapi, Half-Sister to Ahmose Nefertari	LAYOUT (2), Shaft A Floor, Corridor B, Corridor C, Stairwell D Corridor F, Burial Chamber G, Niche E.	(3) Linen Bandages (4) Artificial Wig (5-6) Plugs of Linen Resin Pads	PRESERVATION: Poor Preservation. Nose and Cheek Regions Missing.
DATE: 1574-1500	DIMENSIONS (2) Shaft A: 12.44m Corridor B/C Height: 3.85m & 1.80m	OTHERS (1) TT2 Tomb Depiction (2) Stela Depiction Lepsius Denkmaler (3) Depiction/Text in Tomb TT359	MEASUREMENTS: Stature: 1m 520mm Cranium: 181mm Facial Height 107mm CAUSE OF DEATH: Dental Infection.

Notes: Ahmose-Henuttamehu was the daughter of Ahmose-Inhapi and wife of Ahmose I.

Whilst her original tomb has never been identified, most likely at Dra Abu el-Naga, her mummy (CG 61061) was found reburied in the TT320 cache which had been damaged in antiquity. Looters had violated much of the bandaging, damaging the face, nose, and cheeks in the process. Reeves (1984) postulates that she was temporarily entombed with Ahmose-Inhapi (KV39 or ANB) and transferred to TT320 after year 11 of Shoseneq I. This may have been the period when she was re-wrapped and docketed. She was buried in her original coffin (CG 61012) containing inscriptions from the Book of the Dead, which was stripped of its gilding and partly missing its base.

CT examinations illustrate that she was elderly, due to dental wear and the presence of artificial scalp extensions. Whilst little archaeological evidence survives of Ahmose-Henuttamehu, she is referenced in TT2, as '*King's great wife, Henuttamehu*' which was a title she inherited after the death of Ahmose-Henutemipet

C-6: Mutnofret A	LOCATION: N/A	No Funerary Items	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: Great Wife, King's Mother, King's Daughter & Sister	Unknown Location of Burial/Tomb. No Tomb Identified	OTHER ITEMS: (1) Deir El-Bahari Temple Depiction	No Mummy Found AGE: Unknown Age PRESERVATION:
FAMILY: Great Royal Wife of King Thutmose I	No Tomb Identified Unknown Tomb Interior Layout	(2) Ramesseum Stela of Mutnofret (3) Mutnofret A on Colossus Statue of King Thutmose II	No Mummy Found MEASUREMENTS:
LIFESPAN: N/A 1530-1490 BCE Mid-18 th Dynasty	DIMENSIONS: No Tomb Identified. No Dimensions.	(4) Statue Found in Wadjmose's Chapel	No Mummy Found CAUSE OF DEATH Unknown Cause of Death of Mutnofret A

Notes: Mutnofret was probably another Royal Daughter of Ahmose I and Ahmose-Nefertari

and a sister to Amenhotep I and Ahmose-Meritamun A (TT358). She was also a secondary

wife to Thutmose I and possibly the mother to princes Wadjmose and Ramose. This

conclusion is based on her title as 'King's Daughter' published by Dodson & Hilton

(2004:126). She was not the biological mother of Hatshepsut, whose mother was Ahmose A.

Her presence on a statue dedicated by Thutmose II in the Theban mortuary chapel of Wadjmose (now in the grand Egyptian Museum) is indicative that Mutnofret A survived well into his reign. Her title 'King's Great Wife' was likely a title given to her by her son Thutmose II. Further data however is required to locate any funerary materials and a location of burial. Given that her husband's burial is in the Valley of the Kings, her tomb may have been located within the Theban Necropolis.

Other depictions of Mutnofret A come from the Deir el-Bahari temple commissioned by her grandson Thutmose III. She is also depicted on a stela in the Ramesseum and on a colossus of her son Thutmose II.

C-7: Iset A	LOCATION: N/A Unknown Location	No Tomb Objects OTHERS (1) CG 42072: Granodiorite	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Found AGE: Unknown Age
TITLES: King's Wife and Mother	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Tomb	Statue of Iset A	PRESERVATION:
FAMILY: Mother of Thutmose III, Secondary Wife of King Thutmose II	Interior Layout DIMENSIONS: N/A Unknown	(2) CG 61068: Bandage References on the Mummy of King Thutmose III	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Found
LIFESPAN: 1520-1470 BCE	Tomb Dimensional Interior Properties.	(3) KV34 Depiction	CAUSE OF DEATH N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Iset was a Secondary wife of Thutmose II. She was also the mother of Thutmose III.

Whilst her original burial location has not been discovered references to her have been identified from the mummy bandages of Thutmose III (CG 61068). She is also depicted on a KV34 pillar alongside other royal women from his family. Another depiction can be found on from a granodiorite statue (CG 42072)

C-8: Nebetu	LOCATION: N/A	No Objects Found	INV ID: No INV ID
TITLES: 1 Title King's Wife	No Burial Site of Nebetu Identified	OTHERS (1) Pillar Inscription (KV34)	AGE: Unknown Age PRESERVATION:
FAMILY: Wife of Thutmose III	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Tomb	(Thutmose III) Depicted Behind	No Mummy Found MEASUREMENTS:
LIFESPAN: 1470-1420 BCE	Interior Layout DIMENSIONS: No	King Thutmose III, Merytre-Hatshepsut & Queen Satiah A.	No Mummy Found CAUSE OF DEATH
Mid-18 th Dynasty	Burial Site Found		No Mummy Found

Notes: KV34 art shows Nebetu was a wife of Thutmose III. No further funerary data has been recovered. The relief depicts Nebtu behind Thutmose III Merytre and Satiah A. Their names are followed by the expression '*maa kheru*', indicating they were both deceased. Nebetu's name is not encircled with a cartouche, demonstrating her lower status.

C-9: Nebsemi	LOCATION: N/A	No Funerary/Tomb Objects of Nebsemi	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: 2 Royal Titles King's Wife King's Beloved	Unknown Location of Original Burial	OTHERS (1) Inscribed Granite	AGE: Unknown Age PRESERVATION:
FAMILY: Wife of Thutmose III	Unknown Layout of Burial. No Burial	Statue of Nebsemi in Mortuary Temple of Thutmose III	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Found
LIFESPAN: 1460-1430 BCE Mid-18 th Dynasty	Site Identified	(2) KV34 Pillar	CAUSE OF DEATH No Mummy Found
	DIMENSIONS: No Burial Identified.	Depiction/Nebsemi	No Mummy Found

Notes: Nebsemi was a minor wife of Thutmose III. No original burial or any funerary objects have been found. Fragmentary granite statue fragments are associated with her. The original size of the statue suggests she was likely an influential royal family member. Other inscriptions accord her the titles 'King's beloved wife'. The epithet '*maa kheru*', indicates she was already deceased.

C-10: Henut Q	LOCATION: WB2	(1) SV175: Partially Complete Inscribed	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: 2 Titles King's Wife & King's Beloved	Wadi-Bairiya Shaft 2 (Western Wadis)	Limestone Oil Jar	AGE: Unknown Age PRESERVATION:
FAMILY: Wife of Amenhotep III	LAYOUT: Shaft Entrance, Chambers A- Chamber Bd	(2) Wooden Fan 2014-186 at Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tomb	Poor Preservation MEASUREMENTS:
LIFESPAN: 1390-1350 BCE Mid-18 th Dynasty New Kingdom	DIMENSIONS: Total Length: 25m Min Width: 2m Max Width: 15m	2 and from Legrain 1 in the Cairo Museum No Other Tomb Objects Identified	Anonymous Remains CAUSE OF DEATH Unknown Cause of Death for Henut Q

Notes: Henut Q was a minor wife of Amenhotep III. She is known from one Limestone oil jar SV175 from the Wadi Bairiya Shaft Tomb 2 as well as a wooden fan 2014-186 at WBI and from Legrain 1 (Cairo Museum). It is unknown if she bore any children with Amenhotep III

D: ROYAL DAUGHTERS OF THE KING (PRINCESSES)

SUBJECT INFO	BURIAL DATA	OBJECTS	MUMMY DATA
D-1: Ahmose Henutemipet	LOCATION 1: N/A (Dra Abu el-Naga)	(1) CG 61017: One Substitute Wooden Coffin	INVENTORY ID: CG 61062 (TT320)
TITLES: 2 Titles King's Sister and King's Daughter	Necropolis? (Porter & Moss (1964: 604)) (2) Possibly Stored Temporarily in the <i>q3y of Inhapi</i> Tomb	Dating to the Early 18 th Dynasty	AGE: 60- 70+ Years
FAMILY: Daughter of Seqenenre Tao & Ahhotep A, Sister of Ahmose-Nefertari	(3) TT320 Cache	No Original Coffin (2) Missing Heart Scarab or Pectoral	PRESERVATION: Much Post-Mortem Damage. Both Forearms Broken off with the Left Arm
Ahmose Inhapi, Ahmose Sapair, Ahmose Nebetta, Binpu & Ahmose Tumerisy (Tures)	LAYOUT: (3) Shaft A Floor, Corridor B, Corridor C and Stairwell D, Corridor F, Burial Chamber G & Niche	(4) Artificial Wig (5) Plugs of Linen Plugged Inside the Vagina and Nose (6) Inscribed Linen Bandages	Repositioned. Fragments of Right Arm Remaining
LIFESPAN: 1570-1500 BCE (approx.) (Late 17 th Dynasty- Mid-18 th Dynasty, Early New Kingdom	DIMENSIONS: 70 m (229.6ft) (approx.) Shaft A: 12.44m Corridor B/C Height: 3.85 m & 1.8 m	Dating to the 21 st Dynasty. No Other Funerary Objects of Ahmose-Henutemipet Found. Further Data Needed	MEASUREMENTS Face Height: 114 mm Breadth: 123 cm
			DEATH CAUSE: Likely Natural Causes (Evidenced by Old Age at Death)

Notes: Porter & Moss (1964: 604) document her original burial took place at Dra Abu el-

Naga. The exact location however is unclear. Reeves contends that she was removed from her original tomb to the '*q3y of Inhapi*' (KV39 or ANB) following regnal year 11 of Shosenq I. Her mummy reburied in TT320 was damaged before her re-burial. She was found in a replacement coffin dating to the 18th dynasty period. Her original coffin not been identified.

D-2: Ahmose Meritamun B	LOCATION 1: N/A Likely Deir el-Bahari TITLES: King's Daughter and Sister FAMILY: Daughter of Seqenenre Tao and Ahhotep A, Wife of Ahmose I, Half-Sister of Ahmose-Nefertari & King Kamose LIFESPAN: 1570-1520 BCE (approx.) Early 18 th Dynasty	LOCATION 2: N/A (2) TT320 Cache LAYOUT (2) Shaft A, Corridor B and Corridor C, Stairwell D Corridor F, Burial Chamber G & Niche DIMENSIONS: (2) Total Length: 70m Shaft A: 12.44m Corridor B/C Height: 3.85 m & 1.80m	(1) CG 61010: Found in Coffin of the Steward Seniu (2) Type A Linen Docket ' <i>The King's Daughter, Royal Sister Meritamun</i> ' (3) Funerary Beads Within the Mummy of Meritamun B (4) 21 st Dynasty Bandages on the Mummy	INVENTORY ID: CG 61052, TT320 Cache AGE: 50-55 Years PRESERVATION: Anterior Abdominal Wall Defect. Broken Right Arm/Left Foot MEASUREMENTS Right Femur: 402mm Left Tibia: 338mm. CAUSE OF DEATH Cardiovascular Atherosclerosis
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Notes: 2020 Computed tomography by Hawass & Saleem (2020) suggest that 'Unknown-Woman A' is a strong candidate for the Royal Daughter Ahmose-Meritamun B. Her Linen dockets translate as '*Royal daughter; royal sister Meritamun*'. She suffered from advanced diffuse atherosclerosis, arthritis, extensive vascular calcifications and died between the ages of 50 and 55 years old. Extensive damage however was inflicted on the mummy after her death. Reeves postulates she was 're-osirified' sometime during regnal years 7 and 8 of Psusennes I. Alongside others, he contends that Meritamun B was placed temporarily in the '*q3y of Inhapi*' (possibly KV39 or ANB) before finally being transferred to TT320 after regnal year 11 of Shosenq I. Her mummy was found in the cache in 1881, which was excavated by Brugsch and Kamal. A replacement coffin was used for her reburial, originally manufactured for the Steward Senu. Reeves also contends that her original burial may have been in the Deir el-Bahari region given the origins of her replacement coffin and other funerary fragments discovered there.

D-3 Ahmose-Nebetta	LOCATION: N/A	No Objects Found	INVENTORY ID: No
TITLES: King's Daughter/King's Sister	Unknown Burial Site of Ahmose-Nebetta	OTHERS (1) Louvre E 15682:	Mummy Identified AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Daughter of Seqenenre Tao & Queen Ahhotep A	LAYOUT: N/A	Statue of a Seated Man Referencing a	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified
LIFESPAN: 1560-1530 BCE (approx.)	Unknown Interior Layout of Burial Site	King's Daughter, Possibly Nebetta.	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified
Early 18 th Dynasty	DIMENSIONS: No Recorded Funerary Dimensions Taken	(2) Depiction in TT359 of Nebetta	CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause

Notes: Ahmose-Nebetta was likely a Royal Daughter of Ahhotep A. This is strengthened by a Louvre statue (E 15682) designating her as Ahhotep A's daughter. Therefore, she was a probable sister of Ahmose-Nefertari. She is also depicted in TT359 next to Tumerisy. Since she is shown as a queen, it is likely she married Ahmose I; However, she is not given the title 'King's wife'. Her burial and mummy have not yet been located.

D-4-5: Ahmose-Tumerisy/Tures	LOCATION 1: N/A	(1) MMA 25.3.325:	INVENTORY ID:
	(2) Pit M.M.A 1019	One Inner Coffin	M.M.A 25.3.325
TITLES: King's Daughter & Sister	LAYOUT: Shallow Pit Entrance, No	(2) Mummy Cloths	AGE: 25 Years Old
FAMILY: Daughter of Ahhotep A and Sister of Ahmose I	Subterranean Rooms.	(3) Ent. 49235:	PRESERVATION: Preserved in Natron
LIFESPAN: 1550-1525 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS: N/A Less than 10m in Width and Depth.	Mummy Cloths (4) MMA 22.3.302: Model Kohl Stand	MEASUREMENTS: Total Length: 152cm
	No Measurements	OTHERS (1) Depiction in TT359	CAUSE OF DEATH: Childbirth & Infection

Notes: Her Mummy and coffin were discovered in Pit MMA 1029 at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna.

This was presumably a re-burial. Analysis suggests she died in childbirth at 25 years.

Tumerisy is also depicted in TT359 between Henuttamehu and Ahmose-Nebetta.

D-6: Ahmose B	LOCATION: QV47 Valley of the Queens	(1-2) Turin 5054-5: Coffin Fragments	INVENTORY ID: Turin Museum S. 5050
TITLES: King's Daughter & Sister	LAYOUT: Tomb Entrance A and Main	(3) Turin 5051: Funerary Cloth	AGE: 50-55 Years PRESERVATION:
FAMILY: Daughter of Seqenenre Tao & Sitzdjehuti, Niece of Queen Ahhotep A and Ahmose Inhapi, Granddaughter of Queen Tetisheri	Rectangular Burial Chamber B (QV47) DIMENSIONS: Length: 9m (approx.) 18 Cubits (approx.) Width: 7m (approx.) 14 Cubits (approx.) Straight Angle Axis of QV47 Burial Site	(4) Turin 5060: Funerary Cloth (5) Canopic Chest Fragments/Shards (5) Leather Sandals (6-40) Tomb Seals Scarabs, Clothing & Other Written Documents (QV47)	Moderate Preservation Mummy Disturbed from Flooding and Robbing MEASUREMENTS: Height: 179 cm Width: 35 cm/13.7 in DEATH CAUSE: Likely Cardiovascular Atherosclerosis
LIFESPAN: 1560-1510 BCE (approx.) (Early 18 th Dynasty)			

Notes: Ahmose B appears to have outlived her half-sister Ahmose-Nefertari and the daughter of Sitzdjehuti-Satibu. She was entombed in QV47 during the reign of Thutmose I. The burial site was discovered and excavated under Schiaparelli in the 1903-04 seasons. Archaeological research implies that QV47 was one of the very first constructed tombs in the Valley of the Queens, which was looted, flooded, and reused during the Roman occupation. It consists of a simple interior layout, featuring a shaft entrance, and a burial chamber with a straight axis.

Whilst much research exists surrounding her burial and funerary equipment, little analysis of her mummy has been undertaken. She may have suffered from cardiovascular atherosclerosis as evidenced by modern Computed Tomography examinations, like the mummies of Ahmose-Meritamun B and Lady Rai. The burial itself consisted of partial remains of her canopic chest, several fragments of an inscribed funerary cloth with references to Tetisheri and Sitzdjehuti-Satibu, written documents, leather sandals, coffin fragments and fragments of funerary scarabs.

D-7: Ahmose-Sitamun	LOCATION 1: N/A Dra Abu el-Naga?	(1) CG 61009 Inner Coffin of Sitamun	INVENTORY ID: CG 61060 (TT320)
TITLES: 3 Royal Titles: King's Daughter & Sister and God's Wife	(2) TT320 Cache LAYOUT (2) Tomb Entrance, Shaft A, Shaft A Floor and Corridor B, Corridor C, Stairwell D, Corridor F, Burial Chamber and Niche	(2) Reed Mat to Create Simulacrum & Parts of Mummy	AGE: 10 & 15 Years PRESERVATION: Poor Preservation. Only Skull and Partial Bone Fragments Discovered in Coffin
FAMILY: Daughter of Ahmose-Nefertari and King Ahmose I, Granddaughter of Queen Tetisheri, Sister of Mutnofret	OTHERS (1) DIMENSIONS: Total Length: 229 ft	Barracco 16: Stela of Subordinate of Ahmose-Sitamun (2) 1935.200.209 GOURLAY TEMPLE REFERENCE (297-99)	MEASUREMENTS: 1m & 20 cm (Length) CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause of Death. Insufficient Data Collected
LIFESPAN: 1550-1535 BCE (approx.)	Corridor B/C Heights 3.85 m & 1.80m		

Notes: Ahmose-Sitamun was a royal daughter of Ahmose I, Ahmose-Nefertari and a sister to Amenhotep I during the early 18th dynasty. Evidence indicates she was alive in the 18th regnal year of Ahmose I. However, examination of her mummy shows she died as a child. She is attested on several sources, including a Baracco 16 stela belonging to a subordinate of the 'King's Daughter Sitamun' and a Karnak limestone statue before the eighth pylon.

The mummy of Ahmose-Sitamun was either subjected to extreme plundering possibly in her original burial which was likely at Dra Abu El-Naga leaving behind only a skull and few bones or died in such a way that little remained of her physical body (CG 61060). This would account for the comprehensive restorative care when reconstructing her artificial body, such as a reed mat used to cover the absence of other body parts. Reeves contends that Sitamun was placed in the '*q3y of Inhapi*' (possibly tombs ANB or KV39) and dates her transfer to the TT320 royal cache after year 11 of Shosenq I.

D-8: Hatnofret	LOCATION: QV72 Valley of the Queens	(1) Berlin 2075 Canopic Jar of Hatnofret (QV72)	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Parts
TITLES: 1 Title: King's Daughter	LAYOUT: Shaft	(2) Berlin 2076	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Possible Sister of Prince Baki Possible Early-18 th Dynasty Connections with the Royal Family	Tomb Entrance and Burial Chamber	Canopic Jar of Hatnofret (QV72)	PRESERVATION: Poor Preservation.
DIMENSIONS: Shaft Entrance: 5m (Depth) According to	(3) Trianta-Phyllos	Reduced to Possibly Five Bone Fragments	
LIFESPAN: N/A Between 1500-1400 BCE (approx.) Based on QV72 Tomb Data	CGI-SCA Surveys Tomb Entrance no Longer Visible. Main Debris in Entrance	Canopic Jar of Hatnofret (QV72) (4-20) Partial Tomb Materials from QV72 Burial Site	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause of Death for Hatnofret

Notes: Hatnoferet was a royal daughter of an early unidentified early 18th dynasty monarch.

She is only known from three hieratic inscribed canopic vessels from QV72 (Hatnofret & Baki), an undecorated early-18th dynasty shaft burial site (see Theban Mapping Project. Two of the canopic vessels are in the Berlin Museum (2075+2076) and one is the possession of Triantaphyllos. Her mummy may be amongst the QV72 human remains, which were also recovered. A jar bearing the name of prince Baki was also found in the burial chamber of the tomb. Their precise connection to the royal family however remains uncertain.

QV72 was initially noted by Lepsius and by the time the tomb was visited by Thomas in 1966, the entrance was no longer visible. This was due to the interior being filled with debris and was finally cleared by the Franko-Egyptian Mission in 1988. The tomb is located on the north side of the main Wadi, between tombs made in the 19th dynasty (QV73 and QV74). From the Theban Mapping Project (2025), ‘the shaft entrance has a modern brick surround, deeper on the upslope side and a metal grill without mesh’.

E-9: Neferubity	LOCATION: N/A	No Funerary/Tomb	INVENTORY ID: No
TITLES: 1 Title King's Daughter	Unknown Burial Site LAYOUT: N/A	Objects Recovered OTHERS (1)	Mummy Identified AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Daughter of King Ahmose I & Thutmose I, Sister of King Hatshepsut	Unknown Interior Funerary Layout Further Data Needed	Depiction of Neferubity on the Walls of Sanctuary	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Found MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Found
LIFESPAN: 1500- 1485 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS: No Burial Site Identified Further Data Needed	Deir el-Bahari Mortuary Temple of King Hatshepsut	CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause

Notes: Neferubity was a daughter of Thutmose I and Ahmose A and the sister of Hatshepsut

Whilst depicted in the mortuary temple of Hatshepsut, her name then vanishes. This strongly implies that she died young. Her tomb, funerary items and mummy are yet to be identified.

E-10: Neferure	LOCATION: Wadi C-1 (Western Wadis)	(1) One Cartouche Graffito Found at the Entrance of her Wadi C-1 Burial	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified AGE: Unknown Age
TITLES: King's Daughter, Mistress of the two Lands and God's Wife of Amun	LAYOUT: Entrance, Chambers A and B and Burial Chamber	OTHERS (1)	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified
FAMILY: Daughter of Hatshepsut and Thutmose II, Great Wife of Thutmose III	DIMENSIONS: Cut Shallow: 15-20cm in Total Depression Length: 22-25m	(2) Neferure Scarab (3) Granodiorite Statue of Neferure	MEASUREMENTS: N/A No Measurements CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause of
LIFESPAN: 1500- 1469 BCE (approx.)	Min Width: 2-3m Max Width: 13-15m	(4) Neferure Relief (5) Black Senenmut Statue and Neferure	Death for Neferure Further Data Needed

Notes: Neferure was a daughter of Hatshepsut and Thutmose II. It is likely that Neferure died prior to Hatshepsut's regnal year 16 as no inscriptions can be found in Senemut's second tomb, dating to this period. Porter & Moss (1964: 592) and the TMP identify Wadi C-1 site as a possible burial. This is supported by a graffito cartouche of Neferure found by Carter.

E-11: Meritamun C	LOCATION: N/A Unknown Burial Site	No Tomb Objects OTHERS (1) Statue Depiction of Meritamun C on Lap of Benermerut (Found at Karnak)	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified AGE: Unknown Age PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified Further Data Needed MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause
TITLES: King's Sister, Daughter +1	Further Data Needed	Statue Depiction of Meritamun C on Lap of Benermerut (Found at Karnak)	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Daughter of Thutmose III & Merytre-Hatshepsut, Sister of Beketamun, Iset and Amenhotep II	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Layout No Burial Identified Further Data Needed	(2) The Chapel of Hathor Depiction	PRESERVATION: MEASUREMENTS:
LIFESPAN: 1470-1430 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS: No Burial Site Identified Further Data Needed	(4) EA 1280: Hui Statue Depiction	CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause

Notes: Meritamun C was one of the elder royal daughters of Thutmose III. Whilst no burial site, funerary data or mummy has been identified as belonging to her, she is depicted on a statue dedicated to Hui (grandmother) alongside her sisters. Another depiction can be seen from a cubic statue of Benermerut. My research suggests that she is a minor candidate for one of two anonymous royal female mummies found in KV31 analysed by Ruhli et al (2015).

E-12: Meritamun D	LOCATION: N/A No Burial Identified	No Tomb Objects OTHERS (1) Depiction of Either Meritamun C/D on Lap of the Overseer Benermerut	INVENTORY ID: No Burial Site Identified AGE: Unknown Age PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause
TITLES: King's Daughter & Sister, God's Wife of Amun	LAYOUT: N/A No Burial Site Identified		
FAMILY: Daughter of King Thutmose III & Merytre-Hatshepsut,	DIMENSIONS: No Dimensions Found.		
LIFESPAN: 1470-1430 BCE (approx.)	No Burial Site Identified. Further Data Required	(2) EA 1280: Hui Statue Depicting Meritamun C & D	

Notes: Meritamun D was an elder royal daughter of Thutmose III. No confirmed burial site or any funerary data have been found in association with her. She is depicted similarly to Meritamun C. From Ruhli et al (2015) and my research, she may have been buried in KV31.

E-13: Nebetiunet	LOCATION: N/A	No Tomb Objects	INVENTORY ID: No
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	No Burial Identified Further Data Needed	of Nebetiunet	Mummy Identified
FAMILY: Daughter of King Thutmose III & Merytre-Hatshepsut, Sister of Beketamun	LAYOUT: N/A No Burial Site Identified Further Data Needed	OTHERS (1) EA 1280: Statue of Hui Depiction of Nebetiunet Next to	AGE: Unknown Age. PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified
LIFESPAN: 1460-1430 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS: No Burial Site Identified Further Data Needed	Alongside Other Royal Children of King Thutmose III	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified
			CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause

Notes: Nebetiunet was a daughter of Thutmose III. No burial site has been located. She is depicted on one statue belonging to her grandmother Hui, now in the British Museum. Her other royal sisters Meritamun C and Meritamun D are also present in the depiction.

E-14 Beketamun	LOCATION (1) No	(1) CG 61015: Possible Coffin	INVENTORY ID: CG 61076 (TT320)
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	(2) Possibly TT320	(2) Flower Garland	AGE: 20-21 Years
FAMILY: Daughter of Thutmose III & Merytre-Hatshepsut, Sister of Amenhotep II, Iset and Nefertari	LAYOUT (2) Shaft A, Corridors B & C Stairwell, Corridor F, Burial Chamber G	(3) Mirror Handle in Inner Coffin	PRESERVATION: Skeletal Remains?
LIFESPAN: 1450-1430 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS: 70 m Shaft A (12.44m)	OTHERS (1) Faience Object	MEASUREMENTS: Skull: 186mm approx.
	Corridor B (3.85 m)	(2) Wooden Staff	Max Breadth: 144 mm
		(3) Scarab Text	CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause
		(4) Temple Statue	

Notes: Whilst tentatively identified as Beketamun, a daughter of Thutmose III, solely from an inscription found on a TT320 coffin, the exact identity of the skeletal remains (CG 61076) is unclear. Originally misidentified as 'Meshenuttemehu', subsequent analysis illustrates that the coffin was inscribed for a woman named Bakt. Dodson and Ikram, argue that she was likely cached after regnal year 11 of Shosenq I and died around 21 years of age.

E-15: Meshenuttamehu	LOCATION (1) Unknown Burial Site	(1) CG 61015 Inner Coffin? Possible	INVENTORY ID: CG 61076 (TT320)
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	(2) Possibly TT320	Inner Coffin of Meshenuttamehu	AGE: 20-21 Years
FAMILY: Unknown Family. Possibly an Unknown Daughter of King Thutmose III or King Amenhotep II	LAYOUT (2) Shaft A Corridors B & C Stairwell D, Corridor F, Burial Chamber	(TT320 Cache)	PRESERVATION: Skeletal Remains?
DIMENSIONS: 70 m 229.6 ft Shaft A	(2) Flower Garland in Coffin Possibly in Association with	MEASUREMENTS: Skull: 186 mm Max Breadth: 144 mm Nasal Height: 48 mm	
LIFESPAN: N/A 18 th Dynasty Origins	12.44m. Corridor B Height: 3.85 m	Meshenuttamehu (TT320 Cache)	CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Meshenuttamehu is only known from one TT320 inscription from a coffin inscribed for a women called Bakt. She was misidentified by Maspero upon initial examinations. Her exact origins are unclear. However, the skeletal remains found in Bakt's coffin were of a woman of 21 dating to the mid-18th dynasty. Therefore, the body is anonymous.

E-16: Nefertari A	LOCATION (1) Unknown Burial Site	No Funerary/Tomb Objects Recovered	INVENTORY ID: Mummy Not Found
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	LAYOUT: N/A	OTHERS (1) KV34 Depiction of Nefertari A on the Pillar (Thutmose III) Behind Satiah	AGE: Unknown Age.
FAMILY: Daughter of King Thutmose III Sister of Meritamun C Sister of Beketamun	Unknown Layout. No Burial Site Found	KV34 Depiction of Nefertari A on the Pillar (Thutmose III) Behind Satiah	PRESERVATION: Unknown Preservation
DIMENSIONS: No Properties. No Burial Confirmed/Identified	Pillar (Thutmose III) Behind Satiah	MEASUREMENTS: N/A No Measurements	
LIFESPAN: 1440-1430 BCE (approx.)	A & Merytre-Hat... & Royal Daughters	CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause.	

Notes: Nefertari A was a younger daughter of Thutmose III. A pillared relief from KV34 survives depicting Nefertari A and other members of the royal family of Thutmose III. No other funerary materials belonging to Nefertari has been recovered.

E-17: Iset B	LOCATION (1) No Burial Site Identified	No Funerary/Tomb Objects Identified	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	LAYOUT: No Unknown Original	1280: Depiction of Iset B with Sisters	AGE: Unknown Age. PRESERVATION: Unknown Preservation
FAMILY: Youngest Thutmose III Child & Merytre-Hatshepsut, Sister of Amenhotep II, Meritamun C & D	DIMENSIONS: N/A Unknown Tomb Dimensional Burial Properties. Further Data Required	Meritamun C & D and Nefertari B & Beketamun on the Statue of Material Grandmother Hui	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause of Death for Iset B
LIFESPAN: 1440-1410 BCE (approx.)			

Notes: Iset B was a youngest daughter of Thutmose III. Iset is depicted on a statue dedicated to Hui. No burial site or funerary materials or mummy has been conclusively identified.

D-18: Tentamun	LOCATION: KV43	(1) CG 46040: Partially Complete Calcite/Alabaster Canopic Vessel Fragment Inscribed for Tentamun	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Recovered AGE: Unknown Age PRESERVATION: Possibly Died Young MEASUREMENTS: Unknown Preservation
TITLES: 1 Royal Title King's Daughter	LAYOUT: Entrance, Corridor, Stairwell, Corridor, Well Shaft, Chamber and Side Chamber, Pillared Corridor, Burial and Side Chambers		
FAMILY: Daughter of Thutmose IV, Sister of Amenemhet, Sister of Ti'aa B Siatum Pyihia & Amenemopet	DIMENSIONS: Length: 105.73 cm	(Found in KV43) No Other Objects	CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause
LIFESPAN: 1400-1380 BCE (approx.)		Found in the Burial More Data Needed	

Notes: Tentamun probably died around a very similar date to that of her father Thutmose IV. This provides a motive behind their combined KV43 burials with the prince Amenemhat She is also known from one alabaster canopic vessel, found in her father's tomb (KV43) (JE 46040) (Porter & Moss (1964: 560).

D-19: Ti'aa B	LOCATION (1)	(1) UC 15809:	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	Wadi-Bairiya 3	Canopic Fragment	Anonymous Remains
FAMILY: Daughter of Thutmose IV and Granddaughter of Ti'aa A. Sister of Tentamun, Tawy, Amenemopet, Siatum, Phiyia and Henutiunu	LAYOUT: (1) Shaft Entryway, Chambers A, Chamber Aa and Chamber Ab	(Wadi- Bairiya 3) (2) SV3: Canopic Fragment of Ti'aa B (Wadi- Bairiya 3)	AGE: Unknown Age PRESERVATION: Inconclusive Data to Determine the Exact Identity of Remains
LIFESPAN: 1400-1370 BCE (approx.) (Mid-18 th Dynasty)	DIMENSIONS (1) Length: 8m (approx.) (2) Qurna Cache	(2) RMS 1956:163: Mummy Label (Qurna Cache)	MEASUREMENTS: No Measurements
	LAYOUT (2) Cache Entrance, two Rooms	OTHERS (1) TT6 TT63 Depiction of Ti'aa B. No Other Objects Identified	Anonymous Remains
	DIMENSIONS (2) Upper Room: 45ft		CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause Anonymous Remains

Notes: Little archaeological data has been discovered relating to Ti'aa B. However, she likely died during the reign of her brother Amenhotep III. Hieratic mummy label inscriptions from the Sheikh Abd el-Qurna Cache accord her with the title 'Kings daughter, of the House of the Royal Children', indicating that she died at a young age (Dodson & Janssen, 1989). Her original location of burial can be identified as one of the four shaft tombs at Wadi Bairiya; excavated by Litherland (2018), most likely Wadi-Bairiya 3. This was shown by the recovery of two canopic fragments of the princess. Other royal individuals buried there include a Great Wife Nebetnehat, a King's Wife Henut Q, the prince Menkheperre and nearly dozen royal ornaments of the King (Amenhotep III).

Graffiti on the walls of the royal cache at Sheikh Abd el-Qurna also indicate that her reburial took place during the reign of Psusennes I. The site however was badly plundered before its discovery by Rhind in 1857. Whilst partial human remains were recovered, none could conclusively be associated with the mummy of Ti'aa B.

D-20: Tatau/Tawy...	LOCATION (1) No Burial Site Identified	(1) RMS 1956 156: Partially Complete	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: 1 Royal Title King's Daughter	(2) Sheikh Abd el-	Mummy Label of	AGE: Younger Age?
FAMILY: Daughter of Thutmose IV, Sister of Princess Tentamun, Phiyia and Siatum	Qurna Royal Cache (21 st Dyn Reburial)	Tatau...Tawy Left	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains.
LIFESPAN: 1400- 1370 BCE (approx.)	LAYOUT (2) Cache Entrance, two Rooms	<i>King's Daughter</i> <i>t³t³w' (Tatau) of the</i> <i>house of the Royal</i> <i>Children'</i>	MEASUREMENTS: No Measurements
	DIMENSIONS (2) Upper Room: 45ft		CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause

Notes: Tatau or Tawy is only known from a hieratic label partly depicting her name found from the Qurna Cache, identifying her as a 'King's daughter' of Thutmose IV by Dodson & Janssen (1989) A marked wall portraying Amenhotep III's name suggests an intended royal occupancy (RMS I956.I68 11). Her remains are amongst those found from the Sheikh Abd el-Cache. She was reburied in regnal year 27 of Psusennes I. Her original burial is unknown.

D-21 Pyihia	LOCATION (1) No Burial Site Identified	(1) RMS 1956:159: One Qurna Cache	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: 1 Royal Title (Kings Daughter)	(2) Qurna Cache	Mummy Label	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Daughter of Thutmose IV, Sister of Ti'aa B, Tentamun, and Amenemopet	LAYOUT: Entrance, Two Chambers on Two Interior Levels	Text: ' <i>The King's</i> <i>Daughter Pyihia of</i> <i>King Menkheperre'</i>	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains.
LIFESPAN: 1400- 1370 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS: Upper Chamber: Four Sides of 45 ft	(2) RMS 1956:164: One Identical Qurna Cache Label	MEASUREMENTS: No Measurements. CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause

Notes: Two wooden mummy labels recovered from the Qurna Cache depicts Pyihia as a daughter of Thutmose IV. Her original tomb is unknown; however, the dockets indicate she was reburied there in the 27th regnal of Psusennes I. Her remains are also anonymous

D-22 Papuy-Tasherit	LOCATION (1) No Burial Site Identified TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter FAMILY: Daughter of King Thutmose IV Sister of Tentamun, Phiyia and Siatum and Daughter of Iuy LIFESPAN: 1400-1370 BCE (approx.)	(1) RMS 1956:162: Mummy Label of Papuy 'The King's Daughter Pypwy, <i>the little one</i> ' (2) RMS 1956:157: Second Mummy Label of Papuy (3) RMS 1956.161 Last Mummy Label	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified AGE: Unknown Age PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains MEASUREMENTS: No Measurements. Anonymous Remains CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause
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Notes: Pypuy-Tasherit is Only known from three wooden mummy labels found in the Qurna Cache according her the title 'King's daughter', a likely royal daughter of Thutmose IV and Iuy. Her reburial can be dated to year 27 of Psusennes I. Her original burial site is unknown.

D-23 Henutiunu	LOCATION 1: N/A TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter FAMILY: Daughter of Thutmose IV/Iaret Probable Sister of Tentamun, Papuy & Prince Amenemhat LIFESPAN: 1390-1360 BCE (approx.)	(1) RMS 1956.155: Mummy Label of Henutiunu 'The King's Daughter <i>hnwt-iwnw'</i> (2) RMS 1956.156: Second Mummy Label of Henutiunu 'King's daughter <i>Henutiunu'</i>	INVENTORY ID: No Anonymous Remains AGE: Unknown Age PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains MEASUREMENTS: No Measurements. CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause of Death for Henutiunu.
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Notes: Henutiunu is only known from two hieratic wooden mummy labels found in the Sheikh Abd el-Qurna Cache where she was reburied in Year 27 of Psusennes I. One label accords her with the title 'King's daughter' which suggests she was probably a daughter of Thutmose IV. Her original burial site is unknown.

D-24 Meritptah	LOCATION (1) No	(1) RMS 1956.158:	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	Burial Site Identified	1 Mummy Label of Meritptah ' <i>The King's Daughter pth-mryt</i> ' of King	Anonymous Remains
FAMILY: Daughter of Thutmose IV/Iaret Sister of Amenenopet, Tentamun & Siatum	LAYOUT: Two Chambers on Two Levels (upper/lower)	<i>Menkheperre'</i>	AGE: Unknown Age
LIFESPAN: 1390-1360 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS: Upper Chamber: 40-50 ft/15m (approx.)	No Further Objects of Meritptah Recovered	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
			MEASUREMENTS: Anonymous Remains
			DEATH CAUSE: No Cause of Death Found

Notes: The original location of burial for Meritptah is unknown. However, Dodson & Janssen (1989) comment she was likely re-interred in the Qurna Cache in regnal year 27 of Psusennes I. Her mummy label accords her as another King's daughter; most likely a royal daughter of Amenhotep III or Thutmose IV. Further analysis is required to identify her mummy.

D-25 Sithori	LOCATION 1: No	(1) RMS 1956.160:	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	Burial Site Identified	1 Mummy Label of Sithori. ' <i>The King's Daughter Sithori</i> '	Anonymous Remains
FAMILY: Daughter of King Thutmose IV Sister of Tentamun, Phiyia, Amenemopet, Henutiunu, Siatum +	LAYOUT: Entrance, Two Chambers on Two Interior Levels	Between the Triliteral bird and the 's3t' sits a 't'	AGE: Unknown Age
LIFESPAN: 1380-1350 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS: Upper Chamber: Four Sides of 40-50 ft (15 m) (approx.)	Hieroglyph. No Other Funerary Objects Recovered	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
			MEASUREMENTS: No Measurements.
			CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause of Death for Sithori

Notes: Dodson and Janssen (1989) comment that Sithori was re-interred in the Sheikh Abd el- Qurna Cache in regnal year 27 of Psusennes I. Her original tomb is yet to be found. She is only known from one hieratic mummy label, according her the title 'King's daughter': most likely a royal daughter from the mid-18th dynasty and the reign of Thutmose IV.

D-26 Neferuamun	LOCATION (1) No Unknown Burial Site (2) Qurna Cache	(1) RMS 1956: 167 1 Mummy Label of Neferamun ' <i>The King's Daughter</i> '	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains AGE: Unknown Age
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	LAYOUT: Entrance, Daughter of Thutmose	<i>nfrw 'imn'</i> . Dodson & Janssen (1989)	PRESERVATION: Poor Preservation.
FAMILY: Royal Daughter of Thutmose IV, Iaret or Nefertari, Sister of Amenemopet, Tentamun, Henutiunu	Two Interior Rooms on Two Levels Upper/Lower Levels	Comment that the Plural Strokes after the Main Text are Carelessly Written,	MEASUREMENTS: Anonymous Remains
LIFESPAN: 1380-1350 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS: Upper Chamber: Four Sides of 45 ft		CAUSE OF DEATH: No Measurements. Unknown Cause

Notes: The original location of burial for Neferuamun is unknown. Dodson and Janssen (1989)

speculate that she was re-interred in the Qurna Cache in regnal year 27 of Psusennes I. She is only known from one mummy label, accords her as another 'King's daughter': most likely a royal daughter from the reign of Thutmose IV.

D-27 Wiay	LOCATION (1) No Burial Site Identified (2) Qurna Cache	(1) RMS 1956:165: 1 Mummy Label of Wiay ' <i>The King's Daughter Wiry</i> ' A	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains AGE: Unknown Age
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	LAYOUT: Entrance, Two Levelled Rooms	Hieratic Form of a Ship is Displayed at the end of the Text	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
FAMILY: Daughter of King Thutmose IV, Sister of Tentamun, Pyihia and Henutiunu	Upper/Lower Levels		MEASUREMENTS: N/A Anonymous Parts
LIFESPAN 1380-1350 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS: Upper Chamber: Four Sides of 45 ft	No Other Tomb Items Recovered	CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause

Notes: The original location of burial of Wiay is unknown. Dodson and Janssen (1989)

propose that she was reburied in the Sheikh Abd el-Qurna Cache in year 27 of Psusennes I. She is only known from one mummy label, which accords her as a King's daughter, possibly a royal daughter of Thutmose IV. Her mummy is yet to be identified from the cache remains.

D-28 Nisutkhaet	LOCATION 1: N/A	(1) 1 Fragmentary Mummy Label of Nisutkhaet ' <i>The King's Daughter Nisutkhaet</i> '.	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	(2) Qurna Cache	Unknown Location	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Possible Royal Daughter of King Thutmose IV, Sister of Amenemopet,	LAYOUT: Entrance, Two Interior Rooms on Two Levels. (Upper and Lower)	DIMENSIONS: Likely Lost in 1857	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
LIFESPAN: 1390-1350 BCE (approx.)	Upper Chamber: Four Sides of 45 ft	Excavation of the Qurna Royal Cache	MEASUREMENTS: No Measurements.
			CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause

Notes: Nisutkhaet: Her original location of burial is also unknown. Dodson & Janssen (1989)

place her reinterment in the Qurna Cache in regnal year 27 of Psusennes I. She is only known from one mummy label, which accords her as another 'King's daughter'. She was most likely a royal daughter from Thutmose IV's reign. This label is now lost since the excavation.

D-29: Amenemopet	LOCATION 1: N/A	(1) Complete Mummy Label of Amenemopet 'The King's Daughter <i>imn-m-ipt</i> ' Dodson & Janssen (1989, 133) Comment	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	Unknown Burial Site	That the Position of the Mummy Label is Unknown.	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Possible Royal Daughter of King Thutmose IV, Sister of Neferuamun, Sithori, Nisutkhaet,	LAYOUT: Entrance, Two Interior Rooms on Two Levels		PRESERVATION: Poor Preservation
LIFESPAN: 1390-1350 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS: Upper Chamber: Four Sides of 45 ft (15 m) (approx.)		MEASUREMENTS: Anonymous Remains
			CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause

Notes: Amenemopet was a royal daughter of Thutmose IV. Her original burial has not been identified. A depiction of her however can be found on the wall in the tomb of her tutor Horemheb (TT78) (Ebeid (2016, 30). Her mummy was reburied in the Sheikh Abd Qurna Cache, close to TT155 in year 27 of Psusennes I (Dodson & Janssen 1989).

D-30 Nebuemtekh	LOCATION 1: N/A	(1) RMOH:329	INVENTORY ID: No
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	Possibly Royal Tomb Around Memphis	AAL 86: Kohl Pot (2) RMOH: 330	Mummy Identified No Mummy or Human
FAMILY: Daughter of King Thutmose IV Nefertari or Another Wife of Thutmose IV, Sister of Sithori, Neferuamun, Ti'aa B Tentamun, Wiay, Amenemopet and Meritptah, Henittiunu Nisutkhaet Aunt of Princess Nebetia	(2) Possibly Saqqara Territory Given the Approximate Area, Location of Inscribed Jars. Analysed by Auenmuller, Lohr and Faltungs	AAL 87: Kohl Jar (3) RMOH:332 AAL 88: Kohl Jar (4) RMOH:240 AAL 20: Cosmetic (5) Louvre Mus, N 507: Ointment Jar	Remains Conclusively Identified as Those of Princess Nebuemtekh AGE: Unknown Age at Death. Further Data & Research Required.
LIFESPAN: 1390-1350 BCE (approx.) Early New Kingdom Period) Depending on Parental Associations with Thutmose IV and the Royal family	LAYOUT: (1) Unknown Layout of Original/Reburial Site Further Funerary Data Required	(6) SMAK AS 243 Ointment Vessel (7) SMAK AS 247 Ointment Vessel (8) Turin 8425 Ointment Vessel	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified as Nebuemtekh. MEASREMENTS: No Mummy/Human Body Parts Identified as Belonging to Princess Nebuemteh
	DIMENSIONS: Unknown Tomb Dimensions. Further Data Required	(9) Turin 8424 Ointment Vessel (10) Lon, BMEA 4536 Ointment Jar	CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause of Death for Nebuemteh
	LAYOUT (2) N/A Unknown Layout	(11/15) Four Others	Further Data Required

Notes: Nebuemtekh has been identified as a mid-18th dynasty royal daughter of Thutmose IV. At least 12 alabaster vessels, consisting of Kohl jars, cosmetic jars, ointment vessels and stela were all inscribed for her. The location of her original burial was possibly at Memphis, and the vessels were discovered at Saqqara. Published in 2008, epigraphical data was analysed by Faltungs, Lohr and Auenmuller (2023) of the Museo Egizio (Turin)

D-31 Nefertari C	LOCATION: KV40 (Valley of the Kings)	(1) 1 Inscribed Jar Pottery Fragment	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	LAYOUT: Tomb Entrance, Corridor, Central Chamber, 3 Other Side Chambers	KV40: ' <i>The King's Daughter Nefertari, from the House of the Royal Children'</i>	AGE: Died Young? PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
FAMILY: Daughter of King Thutmose IV or Amenhotep III	DIMENSIONS: Minimum Width: 2m Max Width: 2.00m	(2-3) 2 Inscribed Pottery Fragments from Object 1	MEASUREMENTS: Anonymous Remains CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause
LIFESPAN: 1390-30 BCE (approx.) (Mid-18 th Dynasty Period)			

Notes: Nefertari C is Only known from three reconstructed KV40 pottery inscribed fragments. 'The King's daughter Nefertari, from the House of the Royal Children'. Bickel & Paulin-Grothe (2014) identifies that she was a royal daughter of Thutmose IV. She likely died as an infant given her epithet as belonging to the 'House of the Royal Children'.

D-32 Neferunabu	LOCATION: KV40 (Valley of the Kings)	(1) 1 Inscribed KV40 Pottery Fragment ' <i>The King's Daughter, From the House of the Royal Children, Neferunebu'</i>	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified AGE: Unknown Age PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	LAYOUT: Entrance, Corridor, Chamber & Three Side Rooms	Fragment ' <i>The King's Daughter, From the House of the Royal Children, Neferunebu'</i>	MEASUREMENTS: Anonymous Remains
FAMILY: Possible Royal Daughter of King Thutmose IV or King Amenhotep III	DIMENSIONS: Maxi Width: 2m Total Area: 3.5m ² Total Length: 2.24 m	No Other KV40 Objects Recovered	CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause
LIFESPAN: 1390-1320 BCE (approx.)			

Notes: Neferunabu is only known from one pottery fragment from KV40. The object was analysed by Bickel (2014) at a lecture given at the Museo Egizio by the University of Basel King's Valley Project. Based on the date of the tomb's construction, Bickel offers the proposal that Neferubabu was a daughter of Amenhotep III.

D-33 Taiah	LOCATION: KV40 (Valley of the Kings)	(1) Inscribed Pottery Fragments from KV40	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	LAYOUT: Entrance, Corridor, Chamber & Three Side Rooms	Referring to the King's Daughter	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Possible Royal Daughter of King Thutmose IV or King Amenhotep III	DIMENSIONS: Max Width: 2.00m	Taiah (See Bickel & Paulin-Grothe (2014))	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
LIFESPAN: 1370-1340 BCE (approx.)	Min Width: 2.00m	No Further Objects Recovered	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified
Mid-18 th Dynasty	Total Area: 3.58 m ²	Belonging to Taiah	CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause
	Total Length: 2.24 m		Further Data Required

Notes: Taiah is only known from fragmentary funerary pottery data from KV40 (Valley of the Kings) (See Bickel & Paulin-Grothe, 2014). She is referenced by Ferandez (2024).

D-34 Satiah B	LOCATION: KV40 (Valley of the Kings)	(1) Canopic Lid	INVENTORY ID: Possibly KV64.001
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	(2) Possibly KV64	(2) Canopic Lid	AGE: 35-40 Years
FAMILY: Possible Royal Daughter of King Amenhotep III	LAYOUT (2) Shaft Entrance & Room	(3-9?) Canopic Jar Fragments/Shards	PRESERVATION: Dismembered Mummy
Sister of Sitamun, Nebetah, Henuttaneb,	DIMENSION (2) Shaft Depth: 11m	(10-15?) Fragments from KV64 Coffins	MESAUREMENTS: Mummy Dismembered
LIFESPAN: 1380-1340 BCE (approx.)	Length: 4.1 x 2.5m	(16-20?) Furniture	Research is Ongoing.
	Total Height: 6.6m	(21-30?) Faience	CAUSE OF DEATH:
	Height: 6.6m/660cm	(31) Wood Dockets	Inflammatory Disease
		(32) Wood Docket	

Notes: The docket (KV64) combined with the mummy KV64A, suggests that she was a royal daughter of Amenhotep III as the style of the canopic jars conform to this period. KV64 may be the original burial of KV64A. The tag referring to Satiah B as a 'King's daughter' likely associate with the original occupant. The tag may have also come from KV40.

D-35 Merytre A	LOCATION: QV17 Valley of the Queens	(1) Canopic Vessel Fragment (QV17)	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified
TITLES: 1 Royal Title King's Daughter	LAYOUT: Shaft	(2) Canopic Vessel Fragment (QV17)	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Possible Sister of Urmertes.	Tomb Entrance & Burial Chamber	(3-10) (approx.)	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
Likely Mid-18 th Dynasty Daughter of King Amenhotep III	DIMENSIONS: Length: 11-12 m Min Width: 1.5-2m	Partial Funerary Scarabs and Seals	MEASUREMENTS: N/A Anonymous Parts
LIFESPAN: Mid-18 th Dyn (Amenhotep III)	Max Width: 3-4m (7-8 Cubits) (approx.)	(10-20) (approx.) Wooden Fragments and Equipment &	CAUSE OF DEATH Unknown Death Cause
			Further Data Required

Notes: Merytre A was likely mid-18th Dynasty 'Royal Daughter' and only known from canopic and scarab fragments from QV17. Her burial site is catalogued by the Theban Mapping Project & Casini (2017). Her human remains may be amongst those found in QV17.

D-36 Urmerutes	LOCATION: QV17 Valley of the Queens	(1) Complete QV17 Canopic Vessel	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified
TITLES: 2 Royal Titles King's Daughter & Chantress of Amun	LAYOUT: Shaft Entrance and Large	(2) Canopic Vessel Fragment (QV17)	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Possible Sister of Merytre & Possible Daughter of King Amenhotep III	Burial Chamber	(3-10) (approx.)	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
LIFESPAN: N/A (Mid-18 th Dynasty)	DIMENSIONS: Length: 11-12 m Min Width: 1.5-2m	Partial Funerary Scarabs and Tomb Seals from QV17	MEASUREMENTS: N/A Anonymous Parts
	Max Width: 3-4m (7-8 Cubits) (approx.)	(10-20) (approx.) Other Fragments	CAUSE OF DEATH Unknown Cause of Death for Urmerutes.

Notes: The Theban Mapping Project alongside the works of Casini (2017) agree that the types of canopic and scarab funerary data from QV17 illustrates that she was an 18th dynasty princess. She may have been a sister to Merytre A. The iconography of the canopic fragments can be attributed to her. Urmerutes' may be amongst the recovered QV17 human remains.

D-37 Ini	LOCATION: Wadi Bairiya Shafts 2-5	(1) M.M.A 10. 130 1003: Canopic Jar, Fragment Probably from Wadi-Bairiya	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified AGE: Unknown Age
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Layout.		PRESERVATION:
FAMILY: Possible Royal Daughter of King Amenhotep III or King Thutmose IV	Possibly Shaft 4. Entrance, Chambers A, Aa, Chambers B,	1-6. No Further Funerary Objects Found in with Ini.	MEASUREMENTS: N/A Anonymous Parts
LIFESPAN: N/A 1390-1350 BCE (approx.) Likely Mid-18 th Dynasty Period Early New Kingdom	Ba & Chamber Bc DIMENSIONS: Total Length: 18m Min Width: 18 Cubit Minimum Width: 2m	Further Data Required. Object 1 Documented by Porter & Moss (1964, 770)	CAUSE OF DEATH Unknown Cause of Death. Anonymous Fragments Only from Wadi-Bairiya Shafts

Notes: Ini was a probable royal daughter of Amenhotep III. She is only recognised from one Canopic jar from the Wadi-Bairiya 2-5. This fragment was not documented by Litherland.

D-38 Ti	LOCATION: Wadi-Bairiya Shafts 2-5	(1) (cf. supra, 14) Pottery Fragment	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	LAYOUT: Possibly Shaft 4. Entryway, Chambers A-Bc	(2) (cf. supra, 15) Pottery Fragment and Catalogued in Legrain (1904, 139)	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Possible Royal Daughter of King Amenhotep III	DIMENSIONS: Length: 35 Cubits	No Other Funerary Objects Recovered.	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
LIFESPAN: (1370-1320 BCE) (approx.) (Mid-18 th Dynasty)	Max Width: 18 Cubit Min Width: 3 Cubits	Further Data	MEASUREMENTS: N/A Anonymous Parts CAUSE OF DEATH Unknown Cause

Notes: Ti was possibly a royal daughter of Amenhotep III. She is only known from several Canopic fragments from Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tombs 2-5 (Porter & Moss (1964: 769-770). It is possible she is identical to Tuy, an 'Ornament of the King', known from Limestone Canopic fragments SV149/161 (Litherland (2018, 18).

D-39 Sitamun	LOCATION WV22	(1) CG 51113: One	INVENTORY ID: No
TITLES: King's Daughter, Great Royal Wife, Hereditary Princess, Eldest Daughter, Great Daughter, his Beloved, and King's Wife	Valley of the Kings Side Chamber J2	Chair of Sitamun (Found in KV46)	Mummy Identified AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Daughter of Amenhotep III & Tiye, Sister of Iset, Henuttaneb, Nebetah & Beketaten, Sister of Prince Thutmose and King Amenhotep IV	LAYOUT: Entrance, Corridors, Well Shaft and Chamber, Hall, Antechamber, Pillared Chamber, Burial Chamber, Side Rooms/ J1, J2, J3, Side Chamber J4	(2) CG 51111 Chair	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified as Princess Sitamun. Remains May Have Been Deposited in Tomb of Amenhotep III and Queen Tiye
LIFESPAN: 1370-1301 BCE (approx.) (Mid -18 th Dynasty)	DIMENSIONS: Max Height: 4.98 m Max Width: 8.42 m Min Width: 0.79 m Length (126.68 m) Total Area 554.93m ² Volume: 1485.88m ³	OTHERS (1) UC 14373 Relief of Sitamun from the Mortuary Temple of Amenhotep III (2) Malkata Palace Jar Label Text 95 (3) MMA11.215.89 Ring Fragment (4) MMA 26.7.910: Sitamun Kohl Tube (5) Food Bowl (6) Stela Depiction of Nebetkabeny	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified Remains May Have Been Deposited in Tomb of Amenhotep III and Queen Tiye
			CAUSE OF DEATH Unknown Cause

Notes: Sitamun: The lack of funerary data available makes it difficult to confirm that her final resting place was in WV22 (Amenhotep III & Tiye). As her mummy was not found anywhere else, the evidence suggests that she was cached, or her burial never took place there. Wilkinson (2013) however reports that the 'second complex was a later addition to the tomb of Amenhotep III, and it has been assumed that the side chamber J2 was intended for Sitamun. Other objects found in relation to Sitamun consist of a wooden chair, found in the tomb of Yuya and Thuya (KV46), a relief from the mortuary temple of Amenhotep III, a ring fragment, a kohl tube and a food bowl.

D-40 Iset C	LOCATION: N/A Unknown Original	No Objects Found OTHERS (1-2) Pair of Kohl-Tubes	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified AGE: Unknown Age
TITLES: 2 Royal Titles: Great Wife and King's Daughter	Location of Burial.	Found at Harem Palace (Merwer) (Medinet el-	AGE: Unknown Age PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified
FAMILY: Daughter of Amenhotep III & Sister of Sitamun, Nebetah & Henuttaneb	Unknown Interior Tomb Layout.	Ghurob) of Iset C (3) Box Containing Kohl-Tubes Found	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified CAUSE OF DEATH
LIFESPAN: 1355- 1320 BCE (approx.)	Properties. Further Tomb Data Required	at Harem Palace	Unknown Death Cause Further Data Required

Notes: Iset C was the second daughter of Amenhotep III. Texts dating to regnal year 34 of Amenhotep III illustrates Iset married her father and became the 'God's wife'. Her identity is depicted at the Soleb Temple and a box uncovered from Gurob and a pair of kohl tubes may belong to her. She appears to survive into the Amarna period. Her burial has not been found.

D-41 Henuttaneb A	LOCATION (1) No Burial Site Identified	No Tomb Objects OTHERS (1) Medinet Habu	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified AGE: Unknown Age
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	Further Data Needed	Limestone Statue (2) Soleb Depiction	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified
FAMILY: Daughter of Amenhotep III Sister of Sitamun, Nebetah, Beketaten	LAYOUT: No Site Identified as the Burial of Henuttaneb	(3) Faience Sherd (4) Faience Sherd	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified
LIFESPAN: 1365- 1320 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS: No Burial Site Identified	(5) Faience Sherd of Henuttaneb A	CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause

Notes: Henuttaneb was the third royal daughter of Tiye and Amenhotep III. She is identified from a colossal Medinet Habu statue, which features her in between her parents. She too possibly rose to the rank of Queen as a carnelian plaque exhibits her name in a cartouche. She too almost certainly outlived her father and was buried elsewhere.

D-42 Nebetah	LOCATION (1)	(1) Possibly 1 Wig	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: 1 Royal Title King's Daughter	Unknown Burial Site (2) Possibly KV35	from KV35 Cache Most Likely in	CG 61072? 'KV35YL'
FAMILY: Daughter of Amenhotep III & Tiye. Sister of Iset C	LAYOUT: (2) Tomb Entrance, Corridors, Well Shaft, Burial	Association with the KV35 'Younger Lady' Mummy	AGE: 25-35 Years
Sitamun, Henuttaneb, Thutmose, Akhenaten	Chamber, Side Room	OTHERS (1)	PRESERVATION: Post-Mortem Fractures
LIFESPAN: 1360-1330 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS (2)	Limestone Head, (Southern Gateway at Medinet Habu)	Evident Chest Cavities
	Length: 91.87m		MEASUREMENTS: Total Height: 158 cm
	Area: 362.86m ²		CAUSE OF DEATH: Trauma to Upper Jaw

Notes: Nebetah was the younger daughter of Amenhotep III. She is depicted on a Medinet Habu statue but was never elevated to a Queen's status and her only title is shown as 'King's daughter whom he loves'. Her identity may have changed to 'Beketaten' following the Amarna phase. The KV35 'Younger Lady' mummy is a candidate for Nebetah (CG 61072).

D-43 Beketaten	LOCATION (1) No	(1) Possibly 1 Wig	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	Burial Site Identified (2) Possibly KV35	Found in KV35 Possibly a Wig of	CG 61072? KV35 YL
FAMILY: Daughter of Amenhotep III & Tiye or Kiya. Sister of	LAYOUT (2) Tomb Entrance, Corridors, Well Shaft, Burial	the KV35 'YL'	AGE: 25-35 Years
Sitamun, Nebetah, Iset and Henuttaneb A	Chamber, Side Room	OTHERS (1)	PRESERVATION: Post-Mortem Fractures
LIFESPAN: 1360-1330 BCE (approx.).	DIMENSIONS (2)	Amarna Wine Jar from Regnal Year	Evident Chest Cavities
	Max Height: 3.44m	13 of Akhenaten	MEASUREMENTS: Height: 158 cm/1.58 m
	Min Width: 0.95m	(2) Depiction from the Tomb of Huya	CAUSE OF DEATH: Trauma to Upper Jaw

Notes: Beketaten was the youngest daughter of Amenhotep III and Tiye. It is entirely possible that both Nebetah and Beketaten are identical to each other; therefore, can both tentatively associate as the identity of the KV35 Younger Lady mummy, based on DNA.

D-44 Meritaten	LOCATION: TA 26	No Funerary/Tomb	INVENTORY ID: No
TITLES: 2 Royal Titles King's Daughter & Great Royal Wife	LAYOUT: Entrance, Staircase A, Corridor B, Pillared Hall E, Shaft Room, Alpha and Gamma Rooms	Objects Identified	Mummy Identified
FAMILY: Daughter of Amenhotep IV & Wife of Smenkhare,	DIMENSIONS:	OTHERS (1) Bust of a Young	AGE: Unknown Age
LIFESPAN: 1351-1332 BCE (approx.)	Corridor B: 21.8m Room D: 3.1m/	Princess Meritaten (2) Sunken Relief (3) Boundary Stela	PRESERVATION: Unknown Preservation MEASUREMENTS: Mummy not Identified
		Inscription of Meritaten	CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause

Notes: Meritaten was the eldest royal daughter of Amenhotep IV and Neferneferuaten Nefertiti.

She was born in 1351 BCE which slightly precedes the the Amarna period. The Royal tomb of Akhenaten (Amarna) was originally intended for her burial; however, it is unlikely that she was ever interred there. Given her marriage to Smenkhare, she outlived the Amarna timeframe and died sometime between the reigns of Tutankhamun and Horemheb.

D-45 Merytre B	LOCATION: QV76 Valley of the Queens	(1+) Fragmentary Mummy Trappings	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	LAYOUT: Shaft Entrance & Single Burial Chamber	(2+) Inscribed Pottery Fragments of Merytre B:	AGE: Unknown Age.
FAMILY: Unknown Connections to the 18 th Dyn Royal Family	DIMENSIONS: Site Inaccessible to GCI-SCA Team: 2006-08	(3+) Partially Inscribed Wooden Materials (QV76)	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
LIFESPAN: N/A Unknown Lifespan. Early/mid-18 th Dyn	No Measurements	of Merytre B	MEASUREMENTS Anonymous Remains
			CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause.

Notes: Merytre B: She was a royal daughter of an unidentified 18th dynasty monarch. She is

only known from several QV76 inscribed fragmentary pottery vessels and wooden panels.

Her mummy may also be amongst the recovered human remains from QV76.

D-46 '18s'	LOCATION: QV8 Valley of the Queens	No Direct Objects of 18s Identified	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Daughter	LAYOUT: Shaft Entrance, & Main Burial Chamber	(1) QV8 Textiles (2) QV8 Written Documents for Prince Hori, '18s' & Amenemwhesket	AGE: Unknown Age PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
FAMILY: Unknown Connections to the 18 th Dyn Royal Family	DIMENSIONS: Total Length: 7.00m Minimum and Max Width: 3m (approx.)	(3) QV8 Wooden Tomb Materials	MEASUREMENTS: Anonymous Remains CAUSE OF DEATH Unknown Cause
LIFESPAN: N/A Unknown Lifespan Early/Mid-18 th Dyn			

Notes: '18s' was an 18th dynasty 'King's daughter', whose burial took place in QV8 (Valley of the Queens). Her identity is only known from fragmentary wooden materials and partially complete written documents. The mummy may be amongst the recovered QV8 human remains.

E: RELATIVES & DESCENDANTS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY

SUBJECT	BURIAL DATA	TOMB OBJECTS	MUMMY DATA
E-1 Ahmose C TITLES: 'Lady of the House, Royal <i>xrw</i> ' FAMILY: Mother of Hery, Grandmother of Ahmose and Bakamun (TT12) LIFESPAN: 1600-1550 BCE (approx.)	LOCATION: No Burial Site Found TT12 Depictions LAYOUT: Tomb Entrance, Side Room & Corridor DIMENSIONS: N/A Unknown Tomb Dimensions	No Funerary Objects OTHER OBJECTS (1) South-West ' <i>htp dj nswt</i> ' Wall Relief (TT12) Line 6 ' <i>May she Ahhotep Live</i> ' ' <i>Hery Born of the Lady of the House, the Royal xrw Ahmose,</i> ' <i>Royal xrw Ahmose,</i>	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified AGE: Unknown Age PRESERVATION: No Mummy Found MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Found CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Galán & Menéndez (2011:7) identifies a text from TT12 in which Ahmose is referenced.

'Hery, justified, born of the lady of the house, the royal '*hrw*', Ahmose, justified' The 'Lady of the House' reference is unusual in referring to a relative of an early 18th dynasty King. Galan and Menendez (2011, 8) suggest that Ahmose was likely of royal origins.

E-2-3 Bakamun & Tjentnub	LOCATION:	No Funerary Objects	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: No Titles FAMILY: Two Daughters of Heri, Granddaughters of Ahmose (Royal <i>Xrw</i>) LIFESPANS: N/A Early-18 th Dynasty	LOCATION: No Burial Identified TT12 Wall Texts LAYOUT: Tomb Entrance, and Side Room & Corridor DIMENSIONS: N/A Unknown Tomb Dimensions	No Funerary Objects OTHER OBJECTS (1) Relief from TT12 (Dra Abu el-Naga) Showing the Children of Heri Bakamun and Tjentnub and mother of Lady Ahmose 'the Royal <i>Xrw</i> ' (TT12)	INVENTORY ID: No Mummies Found AGES: Unknown PRESERVATION: No Mummies Found MEASUREMENTS: No Mummies Found CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Causes

Notes: Tjentnub and Bakamun: Granddaughters of the Lady Ahmose, who is referenced in TT12, the royal '*xrw*' (Galan & Menendez (2011)). Their burials have not been identified.

E-4: Ian	LOCATION: No Burial Site Found	No Objects Found	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified
TITLES: No Royal Titles Identified	Only Known from QV88 Shabti Texts	OTHER OBJECTS (1) Turin 5127 & 42 Canopic Jar & Chest of Prince Ahmose	AGE: Unknown Age PRESERVATION: No Mummy Found
FAMILY: Mother of Ahmose (QV88) & Wife of Nebesu Valley of the Queens	(Valley of Queens)	LAYOUT: Tomb Entrance & Main Burial Chamber	MEASUREMENTS: Fragment with Names of Ahmose. Father
LIFESPAN: N/A Early-18 th Dynasty	DIMENSIONS: Total Length: 11m	Nebesu & Mother Ian	CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause.
		No Further Objects	Further Data Required

Notes: Ian was the mother of Prince Ahmose whose foetus mummy was found QV88 (Demas & Agnew (2016). Her son is likely a 'King's Grandson'. Ian's name is inscribed on a Canopic jar and shabti fragments with reference to her husband Nebsenu.

E-5: Tair	LOCATION: N/A Unknown Location	No Funerary Objects Recovered for Tair,	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified
TITLES: 1 Title: King's Daughter	Dra Abu el-Naga?	Daughter of Kasmut	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Daughter of Ahmose I and Daughter of Kasmut	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Tomb	and King Ahmose I	PRESERVATION: No Other Objects
	Interior Layout	No Other Objects	MEASUREMENTS: Found Recovered.
LIFESPAN: N/A Early-18 th Dynasty	DIMENSIONS: N/A Unknown	Original Material is Likely at Dra Abu el-	CAUSE OF DEATH: No Mummy Identified
Early New Kingdom	Tomb Dimensions	Naga Necropolis	No Mummy Identified

Notes: Tair was a daughter of Kasmut, a minor Secondary Wife and Consort of Ahmose I. No confirmed burial site has been identified for Tair. It is likely that her burial site was in the Theban Necropolis, possibly at Dra Abu el-Naga. She presumably lived into the reign of Amenhotep I and possibly Thutmose I.

E-6 Senseneb	LOCATION (1)	No Funerary Objects	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: 1 Royal Title King's Mother	No Burial Identified	Found of Senseneb	No Mummy Identified
FAMILY: Mother of King Thutmose I	Unknown Interior	OTHER OBJECTS	AGE: Unknown Age
LIFESPAN: 1560-1520 BCE (approx.)	Tomb Layout. No	(1) JE 22558: One Senseneb Dedication	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified
Early-18 th Dynasty	Burial Site Found	(2) CG 34006: Wadi-Holfa Stela: Senseneb	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified
Early New Kingdom	DIMENSIONS: N/A Unknown	(3) PM 122: Depiction	CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause
	Tomb Dimensions	(4) AM 15006: Statue	

Notes: No burial site has been found associating with Senseneb. Her Cairo stele (CG 34006-Wadi Halfa) accords her as 'King's mother'. Her royal connections are strongly connected to her parental relations with Thutmose I (See Dodson & Hilton (2004)).

E-7 Hui	LOCATION: N/A	No Objects Recovered	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: 1 Title Mother to the Great	Unknown Burial	OTHER OBJECTS	No Mummy Identified
Wife of the King	LAYOUT: N/A	(1) British Museum	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Mother of Merytre-Hatshepsut,	Unknown Interior	Statue of Hui, naming	PRESERVATION: her as a Candidate for
LIFESPAN: 1500-1450 BCE (approx.)	Tomb Layout	the mother to the	No Mummy Identified
Early New Kingdom	DIMENSIONS: Unknown Tomb	King's Great Wife of	MEASUREMENTS: King Thutmose III
	Dimensions. Further	King Thutmose III	CAUSE OF DEATH: (Merytre-Hatshepsut)
	Data Required	(Merytre-Hatshepsut)	N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Hui was mother of Merytre-Hatshepsut, the second Great Wife of Thutmose III. Her biological parental connection with Merytre establishes a minor link to the royal family. She is also listed as a royal family individual by Dodson & Hilton (2004). One of her statues accords her as the mother of the 'Great Royal Wife', indicating that she is not a daughter of Hatshepsut. No confirmed burial site or mummy of Hui has been located.

E-8 Ipu	LOCATION: N/A	No Funerary Objects	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: 1 Title Nurse of the God	Unknown Burial Possibly EK2	OTHER OBJECTS (1) Offering Table of	No Mummy Identified AGE: Unknown Age.
FAMILY: Mother of Satiah A, Mother-in- Law to Thutmose III,	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Layout	Satiah A/Ipu (Abydos) (2) References from	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified
LIFESPAN: 1500- 1450 BCE (approx.) Early New Kingdom	DIMENSIONS: Unknown Funerary Dimensions. Further Data Required	the Autobiography of Ahmose-Pennekhbet. No Other Funerary Objects Identified	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause.

Notes: Ipu: Mother of Satiah A. Whilst also born a non-royal, her biological parentage to Satiah establishes a marital connection to Thutmose III's family. Whilst no confirmed tomb has been found, she is mentioned on an offering table, found at Abydos, inscribed with the names of Satiah A and Ipu. She may also be identical to Ipu, the wife of Ahmose-Pennekhbet

E-9 Teye	LOCATION: TT90	No Funerary Objects	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: Unknown	Wall Texts Only	Recovered in	No Mummy Identified
FAMILY: Mother of Sagerttaui & Wife of Nebemun (Captain)	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Tomb	Association with Teye. Further Tomb	AGE: Unknown Age PRESERVATION:
Mother of Weret	Interior Layout	Data Required bar	No Mummy Identified
LIFESPAN: N/A Unknown Lifespan. Mid-18 th Dynasty	DIMENSIONS: No Tomb/Burial Site Identified Unknown Tomb Dimensions	TT90 Wall Depiction/ (Tomb of Nebamun) Inscriptions/Texts Unknown Burial Site	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Teye was the wife of Nebamun, mother of Weret and Sagerttaui, the latter a royal ornament of Thutmose IV. Her identity is only known through TT90 wall depictions. The original burial site of Teye has not been identified.

E-10: Weret	LOCATION: N/A	No Funerary Objects	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: Unknown No Royal Titles	Unknown Location. TT90 Tomb Wall	Identified Belonging with Weret Further	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Sister of Sagerttaui/Daughter of Nebamun & Teye	Depictions/Texts	Data Required. TT90	PRESERVATION:
LIFESPAN: N/A Unknown Lifespan. Mid-18 th Dynasty	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Layout. N/A No Burial Site Identified.	Tomb Wall Depictions Only with Family Members Nebamun, Sagerttaui and Wife of Nebamun (Teye)	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified
	DIMENSIONS:		CAUSE OF DEATH: No Mummy Identified

Notes: Weret was a daughter of Nebamun and Teye and sister to Sagerttaui, a Royal Ornament of Thutmose IV. Like her sister, her identity is known through TT90 wall depictions. Her original burial site has never been identified.

E-11: Iuy	LOCATION (1)	(1) R.M.S 1956.157: Mummy Docket/Label	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: No Titles	No Burial Identified		Anonymous Remains
FAMILY: Mother of Papuy, Daughter of King Thutmose IV	(2) Qurna Cache	(2) R.M.S 1956. 162: Mummy Docket/Label	AGE: Unknown Age
LIFESPAN: 1420- 1380 BCE (approx.) Mid-18 th Dynasty Early New Kingdom	LAYOUT (2) Entrance, Upper & Lower Chambers Upper Chamber: Four Sides: 45 ft	(3) R.M.S 1956. 161: Mummy Docket/Label No Other Objects Recovered from the Qurna Royal Cache	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
	DIMENSIONS:		MEASUREMENTS: No Measurements
			CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause

Notes: Iuy was likely a minor wife or a concubine of Thutmose IV. She is only known from one Label from the Sheikh Abd el-Qurna Cache, located near TT131 referring to her daughter as 'The King's daughter Papuy-Tasherit, the Little Daughter of Iuy'

E-12 Thuya	LOCATION KV46	(1) CG 51005: One Sarcophagus of Thuya	INVENTORY ID: CG 51191 (KV46)
TITLES: 'Lady of the House, Singer of Hathor, Chief of the Entertainers of Amun Superintendent of the Harem of Min/Amun	VALLEY OF THE KINGS	(2) CG 51006: Coffin (3) CG 51007: Coffin (4) CG 51009: Mask (5) CG 51013 Canopic Container of Thuya	AGE: 50-55 Years PRESERVATION: High bar Mild Post-Mortem Inflictions
FAMILY: Mother of Tiye/Anen, Wife of Yuya, Grandmother of Amenhotep IV Sitamun & Thutmose	DIMENSIONS: Min Width 1.25 m Max Width: 10.0 m Area: 62.36 m ² Volume: 135.64 m ³	(6) CG 51018+: Four Canopic Jars of Thuya (10) CG 51174 Handle (11) CG 51118 Coffin (12) CG 51111 Chair (14-17) CG 51037-40 Four Shabti Figures +	MEASUREMENTS: Stature 145 cm 1.45m Right Femur: 44.1 cm Left Femur: 44.5 cm. CAUSE OF DEATH: Likely Thoraco-Lumbar Scoliosis Complications
LIFESPAN: 1430-1370 BCE (approx.)	Length: 21.31 m Max Height: 4.52 m		

Notes: The grave goods of Thuya, found in KV46 analysed by Bianchi & Gerges reveal a wide variety of materials. Originally published by Quibell & Smith (1908), her well-preserved funerary items indicate her relevance to some of the most important royal figures from the 1550-1346 BCE period. KV46 strongly represents her importance to the royal family of Amenhotep III, identified as 'Mother of the Great Wife of Amenhotep III' (Queen Tiye) and a likely descendent of Ahmose-Nefertari (Singer (2011). Despite her neither being a 'Great Royal Wife', nor a Secondary Wife, her grave goods offer exemplary funerary data. Catalogued by Porter & Moss (1964), these objects consisted of a sarcophagus on a sledge, two coffins, a funerary mask, four canopic jars, one canopic chest, a scarab, docket, pottery, four shabti figurines, a handle, chair and a coffer. Furthermore, her and Yuya's mummies are exemplary components of the standards of mummification during the mid-18th dynasty and have been used extensively in forensic and modern genetic/DNA examinations.

E-13 Henuttawy	LOCATION: TT69	No Funerary Objects or Burial Identified	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: Unknown	Depictions Only.	or Burial Identified	No Mummy Identified
FAMILY: Wife of Menna, Mother of Amenemwesket	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Layout.	with Henuttawy. Further Research and	AGE: Unknown Age
	No Burial Identified	Archaeological Data	PRESERVATION:
LIFESPAN: N/A Unknown Lifespan	DIMENSIONS: Unknown Tomb	Required. TT69 (Tomb of Menna)	MEASURMENTS:
Mid-18 th Dynasty	Dimensions. Further	Wall Depictions and	CAUSE OF DEATH:
Early New Kingdom	Data Required	Inscriptions Only.	Unknown Cause

Notes: Henuttawy was the mother of Amenemwesket, a Royal Ornament of Amenhotep III.

Her identity is known from TT69 depictions (Sheikh Abd el-Qurna) analysed by Ebied (2016).

The location of her original burial site has never been identified.

E-14: Kasy	LOCATION: N/A	No Funerary Objects	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: No Titles	No Burial Identified	Identified with Kasy	No Mummy Identified
FAMILY: Daughter of Henuttawy, Sister of Nehmet and Amenemwesket	LAYOUT: N/A (TT69 Depictions) Unknown Layout	Archaeological Data Required. TT69 Wall Depictions & Artwork	AGE: Unknown Age
	DIMENSIONS: N/A Unknown	Only. Tomb Likely Located Elsewhere in Theban Necropolis	PRESERVATION:
LIFESPAN: Mid 18 th Dynasty Period	Tomb Dimensions.	Theban Necropolis	MEASURMENTS:
Early New Kingdom	No Tomb Identified	Sheikh Abd el-Qurna?	CAUSE OF DEATH:
			Unknown Cause

Notes: Kasy was a daughter of Henuttawy and a sister to Amenemwesket, a royal concubine of Amenhotep III. Her identity is known from depictions in TT69 (Sheikh Abd el-Qurna) analysed by Ebied (2016). The location of her original burial site however has never been found.

E-15: Mutemnub	LOCATION: N/A	OTHER OBJECTS	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: No Royal Titles Identified	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Interior	(1) Brooklyn Museum Statue of Dignitary Ay	No Mummy Identified AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Mother to the nephew of Ay B	Tomb Layout.	as High Priest of Amun & Mutemnub	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified
LIFESPAN: 1370-1330 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS: N/A Unknown Tomb Dimensions	(2) Panopolis Temple of Min Inscription	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified
Mid-18 th Dynasty	Properties. Further	(3) Temple of Karnak	CAUSE OF DEATH:
Early New Kingdom	Data Required	Mutemnub Inscription	N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Mutemnub was the mother of the nephew of Ay (Ay B) and a probable sister of Tey.

She is recorded on the statue of her son (See Dodson & Hilton (2004: 155). The location of her original burial site or any funerary objects attributed to her have not been identified.

E-16 Juni	LOCATION: N/A	No Funerary Objects	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: No Titles	No Burial Identified	Associated with Juni,	No Mummy Identified
FAMILY: Mother of Tadukhepa, Wife of Tushratta of Mitanni	LAYOUT: N//A	Mother of Tadukhepa.	AGE: Unknown Age
	No Burial Identified	Her Death Occurred	PRESERVATION:
	DIMENSIONS:	Outside Egyptian	No Mummy Identified
LIFESPAN: 1370-1330 BCE (approx.)	N/A Unknown	Borders. Her Burial	MEASUREMENTS:
Mid-18 th Dynasty	Tomb Dimensional	Presumably Occurred	Remains not Identified
Early New Kingdom	Properties Further	Within the Kingdom	CAUSE OF DEATH:
	Data Required	of Mitanni, not Egypt	Unknown Cause

Notes: Juni has been identified as the mother of Tadukhepa, the wife of Amenhotep III and possibly Amenhotep III. As she was not of Egyptian origin and simply a relative to those who became a part of the royal family, her burial presumably took place outside the Theban-Egyptian borders, most likely in the kingdom of Mitanni. Further research is required to identify any funerary data attributed to her.

D-17: Taemwadjes	LOCATION KV40	(1) Partially Complete	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: 1 Royal Title: 'The one of the Royal Son'	LAYOUT: Tomb Entrance, Corridor, Chamber and Three	Inscribed Funerary Jar of Taemwadjes ' <i>The King's Daughter</i>	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Possible Daughter of Siatum	Side Chambers	<i>Taemwadjes, the one of the Royal Son'</i>	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
LIFESPAN: 1360-1320 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS:	Possibly the Royal Prince Siatum, Son of King Thutmose IV	MEASUREMENTS: Anonymous Remains
Mid-18 th Dynasty	Max Width: 2.00m Min Width: 2.00m Length: 2.24m		CAUSE OF DEATH: Inconclusive Data

Notes: Taemwadjes is only known from one reconstructed inscribed KV40 pottery fragment.

'The King's daughter Taemwadjes, the one of the Royal son'. Bickel proposes that this is indicative of Taemwadjes being the royal granddaughter of the monarch, likely Thutmose IV.

D-18: Nebetia	LOCATION (1)	(1) R.MS 1956.154:	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: Daughter of the King's Son	No Burial Identified	One Mummy Label	Anonymous Remains
FAMILY: Daughter of Prince Siatum	(2) Qurna Cache	(Sheikh Abd el-Qurna Cache) ' <i>Daughter of the King's Son</i>	AGE: Unknown Age
Granddaughter of King Thutmose IV	LAYOUT (2)	<i>Siatum</i> ' Only Cache	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
LIFESPAN: 1400-1350 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS:	Label to Refer to the Lady's Father. Subject is Granddaughter of King Thutmose IV	MEASUREMENTS: Anonymous Remains
Mid-18 th Dynasty	Upper Chamber: Four Sides of 45ft		CAUSE OF DEATH: Inconclusive Data to Show Cause of Death

Notes: Nebetia is only known from two components of funerary data, one of which is located from the Qurna cache. Dodson & Janssen (1989) translate the label as follows 'Year 27, day 11 IV, prt *The King's daughter, daughter of the King's son, Siatum*'. Data confirms that Siatum was a prince of Thutmose IV; therefore, Nebetia was a royal granddaughter of the King.

D-19: Nefertiti	LOCATION (1)	(1) Ceramic Jar Found at KV21 Entrance	INVENTORY ID: Possibly CG 61066			
TITLES: King's Great Wife, Main King's Wife, Lady of Grace, Sweet of Love, Great of Graces, Lady of all Women +3 Others	Possibly TA26 (2) Possibly KV21	(2-10) Embalming	Mummy KV21B			
FAMILY: Daughter of Ay, Great Royal Wife of Akhenaten, Sister of Mutbernet,	LAYOUT (2)	Packs Found inside the KV21B Mummy	AGE: Between 40-45			
LIFESPAN: 1370-1330 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS (2)	OTHER OBJECTS	PRESERVATION: Missing Upper Frontal Part of Skull. Missing			
Mid-18 th Dynasty	Max Height: 5.72m Min Width: 0.89 m	Corridor, Stairwell, Corridor, Main Burial Chamber, & One Side Chamber, Max Height: 5.72m Min Width: 0.89 m	Corridor, Main Burial Chamber, & One Side Chamber, Max Height: 5.72m Min Width: 0.89 m	(1) A.M 21300: Bust (2) M.M.A 61.117: (3) M.M.A 26.7.767: (4) Liv 56.22.143: (5) Brooklyn 78.39:	OTHER OBJECTS (1) A.M 21300: Bust (2) M.M.A 61.117: (3) M.M.A 26.7.767: (4) Liv 56.22.143: (5) Brooklyn 78.39:	PRESCRIPTION: Missing Upper Frontal Part of Skull. Missing
Early New Kingdom	Length: 41.05m Area: 120.30 m ² Volume: 305.73m ³	Nefertiti Wall Relief Sandstone Pigment of Queen Nefertiti	MEASUREMENTS: Total Stature: 151 cm Right Femur: 39.9 cm Left Femur: 39.9 cm CAUSE OF DEATH: Inconclusive Data to Show Cause of Death			

Notes: Nefertiti was born prior to the Amarna period. She was probably a daughter of Tey and Ay and a sister to Mutbernet. She will not be classed as a Great Royal Wife due to her 'Great Royal Wife' Amarna titulaires.

Whilst DNA examinations under Hawass & Saleem (2015) and Habicht (2016) did not produce conclusive evidence that KV21B is Nefertiti herself, the results did determine the mummy was a member of the 18th Dynasty royal bloodline and that her counterpart KV21A is likely the biological mother of Tutankhamun's unborn daughters. Originally Nefertiti was originally intended to be buried in one of the Amarna Tombs 26-30, however she was probably reinterred in the Theban Necropolis. Therefore, given the evidence, the KV21B mummy is quite likely to be the strongest candidate of the mummy of Nefertiti.

D-14: Tey	LOCATION:	MISCELLANEOUS	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES Great Wife, Hereditary Princess, Great of Praises, Lady of the Two Lands, Mistress of Upper/ Lower Egypt	Possibly WV23-Ay (Based on Skeletal Female Remains)	OBJECTS (1) Partial Fragmentary Sculpture (2-10+) Partially	Anonymous Remains AGE: Unknown. Only Anonymous Partial Remains Recovered.
FAMILY: Great Wife of Ay, Possible Stepmother to Nefertiti/ Mutbernet	Chamber, Burial & One Side Chamber	LAYOUT: Tomb 10-15+ Partial Tomb Writing Equipment	PRESERVATION: Poor. Preservation.
Possible Sister of Mutemnub/Nakhtmin	DIMENSIONS: Max Height: 5.4m Min Width: 1.52 m Max Width: 8.89 m	from the Chapel of Akhmim (Lepsius) (2) TA25 Depiction (3) WV23 Depictions	Not Enough Evidence for a Complete Identification of Tey
LIFESPAN: 1380-1320 BCE (approx.)	Length: 60.17 m Area: 212.22 m Volume: 618.26 m	4) Box Reference of Tey on the 'Scribe of the King'	MEASUREMENTS: Anonymous Remains.
Mid-18 th Dynasty			CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Tey was a probable sister to Mutnodjmet. She was probably a minor royal relative before the reigns of Amenhotep IV & Tutankhamun. She was most likely born during Amenhotep III's reign. Titles accord her as the 'Royal Nurse of the Great Royal Wife'. This could mean she was the stepmother of Nefertiti.

It is also possible that Tey was entombed with Ay in his tomb in the Valley of the Kings (WV23) (Wilkinson (2013) due to her wall depictions as well as the recovery of fragmentary female bones in the burial chamber. She is also depicted on a wooden box inscribed for the Royal Scribe of Ay. Insufficient evidence however was extracted from the recovered female bones to make a complete identification.

D-15 Mutbernet	LOCATION (1)	(1) EA36635: Canopic Vessel Inscribed for Mutbernet Found in Memphite Tomb of King Horemheb, Arguments by Elizabeth Thomas	INVENTORY ID: N/A Mummy Lost During Excavation of the Memphite Tomb of King Horemheb AGE: 40-45 Years
TITLES: Great Royal Wife, Lady of Grace, Hereditary Princess, Great of Praises, Sweet of Love, Chantress of Hathor and Amun	Possibly QV33 Valley of the Queen as Suggested by Arguments by Elizabeth Thomas Based on Cartouche (2) Memphite Tomb	(2) Fragmentary Vase Found in Memphite Tomb of Horemheb	PRESCRIPTION: N/A Reduced to Skeletal Remains. Her Mummy Disturbed from Grave Robbing
FAMILY: Great Wife of Horemheb, Sister of Nefertiti, Daughter of Ay, Yuya Granddaughter	Layout (2) Entry Pylon, Burial Shaft, Funerary Chapel 1 Funerary Chapel 2	(3-4) Pottery Sherds (5) Statue Fragments	MEASUREMENTS: Mummy Now Missing
LIFESPAN: 1340-1300 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS (2)	(2) TT255: Depiction (3) Turin 1379: Statue	CAUSE OF DEATH: Complications from Childbirth: Infection
Mid/Late-18 th Dyn	Total Length: 65 m Max Width: 20 m	(4) Karnak Depiction	

Notes: There is some evidence to suggest Mutnodjmet was a sister to Nefertiti. A wine jar docket recovered from the Memphite Saqqara tomb of Horemheb, excavated by Martin (1979) dates her death to around regnal Year 13. Now in the British Museum, a canopic jar inscribed for Mutbernet was discovered in the tomb along with several funerary statue fragments. Examinations by Hawass in 2012 were unable to relocate her mummified remains. She probably, she died in her mid-40s; almost certainly in childbirth as a mummified infant was found with her by Martin. This would place her birth to around 1350/52 BCE.

Her original burial site may have been QV33 (Demas & Agnew (2016), based on arguments by Thomas (1967) and the misinterpretation of a cartouche found at the entrance of the tomb. This theory has since largely been abandoned.

F: FOREIGN WIVES/FOREIGN WOMEN OF THE ROYAL FAMILY

SUBJECT	TOMB DATA	OBJECTS	MUMMY DATA
F-1-3 Menhet, Menwi & Merti TITLES: 1 Royal Title: King's Wife FAMILY: Wife of King Thutmose III, Possible Syrian or Canaanite Origins. LIFESPAN: 1460-1420 BCE approx. Mid-18 th Dynasty	LOCATION: Wadi D-1 (Western Wadis) LAYOUT: Shaft Entrance, Corridor and Burial Chamber DIMENSIONS: Shaft Entrance 1.5m Passageway: 12m Burial Chamber: 25ft x 16 ft (4.9-6.6 m) (Height) (approx.)	(1-12) 12 Canopic Jars (12+) Stone Ointment and Cosmetic Jars (20+) Heart Scarabs (30+) Headdresses (40+) Broad Collars (50+) Bracelets (60+) Burial Girdles (70+) Feline Armlets (24-25) Gold Earrings, Other Grave Goods	INVENTORY ID: Mummies Decayed AGE: Between 25-40 PRESERVATION: Mummies Decayed MEASUREMENTS: Mummy Disintegrated By Flooding/Water CAUSE OF DEATH: Possibly from an Epidemic Outbreak

Notes: Menhet, Menwi and Merti were foreign wives of Thutmose III. Based on the names, they were likely of Syrian or Canaanite origins. They were entombed at the lavish and intact Wadi D-1 burial (Lilyquist et al (2003), which was originally discovered by local villagers in 1916. The layout of the burial consists of a shaft entrance, descending passageway and a burial chamber.

The organic contents of the burial disintegrated owing to environmental conditions, including coffins and human remains and other written documents. Non-organic substances such as jewellery, amulets, pectorals however had survived and were recovered in from the burial in 1916 and first published by Winlock and are now in the Metropolitan Art Museum. Other objects recovered included four canopic jars for each occupant, ointment jars earrings, armlets, bracelets and broad collars. A later analysis of the grave good and the layout of the burial was published by Lilyquist et al (2003). All three women may have died during an epidemic prior to the reign of Amenhotep II.

F-4 Mutemwiya	LOCATION: N/A	No Funerary Objects	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: 6+ Titles	Unknown Location	Identified Clearly in	Possibly CG 61066?
God's Wife, Lady of the Two Lands,	of Original Burial.	Association with	AGE: 40 Years Old?
Great of Praises,	Tentative Connection	Mutemwiya. Further	PRESERVATION:
Great Wife, Sweet of Love, Great of Praises and God's Mother	with Tomb KV21 Valley of the Kings	Data Required.	Poor. Mummy only
FAMILY: Mother of Amenhotep III, King's Wife of Thutmose IV	LAYOUT: Entrance, Corridor, Stairwell, Corridor, Burial	OTHERS (1) (EA43) Sacred Barque	Tentatively Associated with Mutemwiya, KV21B (KV Valley)
LIFESPAN: 1420-1370 BCE approx.	Chamber and one Side Chamber	Granodiorite Statue of Mutemwiya, in Guise of the Mut. Protected by Wings of a Vulture	MEASUREMENTS: (See Nefertiti D-19)
	DIMENSIONS: Length: 41.05m	(2) Luxor Temple Relief of Mutemwiya	CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause of Death. Insufficient
	Area :120.30m ²	(3) Wine Jar Label of Queen Mutemwiya	Material Aquired.
	Volume: 305.73m ³		Further Data Required

Mutemwia: may have been a daughter of Artatama I of Mitanni. Her association with the royal family is entirely linked to her marriage to Thutmose IV and her giving birth to Amenhotep III. Aldred has stipulated that Mutemwiya was also a sibling of Yuya, who was buried with his wife Thuya in the Valley of the Kings (See Quibell & Smith (1908). Granite statue segments mentioning her name were found at Karnak as well as a barque inscription.

No confirmed burial site or mummy has been located. Evidence from a Theban wine jar label however indicates that she survived into the reign of Amenhotep II. The KV21B mummy, discovered by Belzoni in 1817 and examined by Hawass & Habicht (2016) is a minor candidate for her remains. Insufficient material, such as DNA however was collected from the mummy to make a conclusive identification. Whilst the mummy is anonymous, the most likely candidate is Nefertiti and not Mutemwiya.

F-5 Bint-Anat	LOCATION: KV40 Valley of the Kings	(1) 1 Fragmentary Inscribed Partial	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: No Titles	LAYOUT: Entrance, Corridor, Chamber 3	Pottery Shard (KV40)	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Wife of King Thutmose IV or Amenhotep III	Other Side Chambers	(2) 1 Fragmentary Inscribed Pottery	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
LIFESPAN: 1400-1340 BCE Mid-18 th Dynasty Period New Kingdom	DIMENSIONS: Max Width: 2m Total Area: 3.58m Length: 2.24 m	Shard of Bintanat (3) Fragmentary Pottery Shard (KV40) No Other Items Found	MEASUREMENTS: Anonymous Remains
			CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Bentanat was of Canaanite origin. She is known from several hieratic-inscribed KV40

jar fragments showing that she was a minor wife of Thutmose IV or Amenhotep III. Since no titles are attested to her, she was likely a daughter of a semitic ruler and sent to Egypt in diplomatic marriage.

F-6 Bascha	LOCATION: KV40 Valley of the Kings	(1) One Hieratic Reconstructed Pottery	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: No Titles	LAYOUT: Entrance, Corridor, Chamber, 3	Fragment of Antabenet	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Wife of King Thutmose IV or Amenhotep III	Other Side Chambers	Found in Tomb KV40	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
LIFESPAN: N/A Unknown Lifespan. Likely Between 1400 1340 BCE	DIMENSIONS: Min/Max Width: 2m Area: 3.58 m/358cm Total Length: 2.24m	No Other Funerary Objects Recovered in Connection with Bascha. Further Data Required.	MEASUREMENTS: Anonymous Remains
			CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Bascha was a likely a minor royal member living during the reigns of Thutmose IV

and Amenhotep III. She is known from one hieratic inscribed funerary vase fragment from the KV40 royal entourage tomb. She is also referenced by Bickel's lecture for the Museo Egizio (2015) 'Princesses, Robbers and Priests- The Unknown Side of the King's Valley'

F-7: Antibenet	LOCATION: KV40 Valley of the Kings	(1) One Hieratic Reconstructed Pottery	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: No Titles	LAYOUT: Entrance, Corridor, Chamber, 3	Fragment of Antibenet	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Wife of King Thutmose IV	Other Side Chambers	Found in Tomb KV40	PRESERVATION:
Or Amenhotep III		No Other Funerary	Anonymous Remains
LIFESPAN: N/A Likely Between 1400-1340 BCE approx.	DIMENSIONS: Min/Max Width: 2m Area: 3.58 m/358cm Total Length: 2.24m	Objects Recovered in Connection with Antibenet. Further Data Required.	MEASUREMENTS: Anonymous Remains CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Antibenet was another royal woman identified KV40 (Bickel & Paulin-Grothe (2014).

Based on hieratic-inscribed pottery fragments, her name is of foreign origin, suggesting she too became a part of the royal family during the time of Thutmose IV or Amenhotep III.

F-8 Tatshuia	LOCATION: KV40	(1) 1 Fragmentary	INVENTORY ID:
TITLES: No Titles	LAYOUT: Entrance, Corridor, Central	Inscribed Jar Shard	Anonymous Remains
FAMILY: Wife of King Thutmose IV	Chamber and three	(2) 1 Fragmentary	AGE: Unknown Age
or Amenhotep III	Side Chambers	Partially Inscribed	PRESERVATION:
LIFESPAN:	DIMENSIONS:	Pottery Vessel	Anonymous Remains
Likely Between 1400-1340 BCE	Max/Min Width: 2m	Other Pottery/Vase	MEASUREMENTS:
Mid-18 th Dynasty	Total Area: 3.58 m	Fragments Recovered	Anonymous Remains
	Total Length: 2.24 m	Reconstructed to Form	CAUSE OF DEATH:
		one Near-Complete Jar	N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Tatjuia was a foreign royal woman identified from KV40 (Bickel & Paulin-Grothe (2014). Based on hieratic-inscribed pottery fragments, her name is of foreign origin, suggesting she too became a part of the royal family during the time of Thutmose IV or Amenhotep III. Her remains have not been identified and is only known from several partially complete pottery fragments from KV40.

F-8 Gilukhepa	LOCATION: N/A	No Funerary Objects	INVENTORY ID: No
TITLES: 2 Titles: Queen Consort and King's Wife	Unknown Burial Site	Recovered Associated with Gilukhepa. No	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Wife of King Amenhotep III, Daughter of Shuttarna II and Aunt of Tadukhepa	Unknown Interior Tomb Layout. No Burial Site Identified	Original Burial Site OTHER OBECTS (1) (EA 68507) Scarab	NO MUMMY IDENTIFIED PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified
LIFESPAN: 1400-1340 BCE	DIMENSIONS: N/A Unknown Dimensions Further	Commemorating Arrival of Gilukhepa (2-5) 5 Other Copies of Scarab Showing	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause
	Data Required. No	Arrival of Gilukhepa	Furter Data Required

Notes: Gilukhepa: A princess of Mitanni and a secondary wife of Amenhotep III. Political purposes instigated the marriage between her and Amenhotep III which took place in regnal year 10. Her original location of burial and funerary materials has not been discovered.

F-9 Tadukhepa	LOCATION 1: N/A	No Confirmed Objects	INVENTORY ID: No
TITLES: Queen Consort of Egypt	Unknown Original Location of Burial	OTHERS (1) M.M.A 30.8.54 Canopic Jar?	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Wife of Amenhotep III & Amenhotep IV	(2) Possibly KV55	(2) M.M.A 30.8.54	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified
Royal Daughter of Tushratta (Mitanni)	LAYOUT (2) Tomb Entrance, Corridor, Burial Chamber and one Side Chamber	Canopic Jar? (KV55) (3) M.M.A 30.8.54	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified
LIFESPAN: 1368-1330 BCE approx.	DIMENSIONS: Min Width 1.3m	Canopic Jar? (KV55) (4) M.M.A 30.8.54 (5) Amarna Letters	CAUSE OF DEATH: Further Data Required N/A Unknown Cause.

Notes: Tadukhepa was possibly a Mitanni Princess sent to Egypt likely to marry Amenhotep III and then Amenhotep IV. This probably occurred around year 36 suggesting the marriage was brief. No confirmed burial site is connected to Tadukhepa. She may be identical to Kiya.

F-10 Kiya	LOCATION 1	(1) M.M.A 30.8.54	INVENTORY ID: No
TITLES: 3 Royal Titles King's Wife, Queen Consort of Egypt & Great Beloved Wife	Likely TA 26 (Royal Tomb of Akhenaten) (2) Likely KV55 Based on Presence of Canopic Jars/Coffin	Canopic Jar (KV55) Canopic Jar (KV55) Canopic Jar (KV55)	Mummy Identified Minor Candidate for the KV35 Younger Lady (CG 61072) AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Wife of King Akhenaten, Possible Daughter of Juni & King Tushratta, Possibly Tadukhepa	LAYOUT (1) Tomb Entrance, Staircase A, Corridor B, Pillared Hall, Shaft Room Alpha, Room Gamma.	(4) M.M.A 30.8.54 Canopic Jar (KV55) OTHER OBJECTS (1) M.M.A 26.7.1396 Kiya Amarna Statue (2) M.M.A 20.2.11	Possibly Between 30-40 Years Old PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified
LIFESPAN: 1366-1340 BCE approx. (Mid-18 th Dynasty)	DIMENSIONS: Corridor B: 21.8m Room D 3.1m/3.1cm	Unguent Vase of Kiya (3) M.M.A 1985.328.8 Purification of Kiya	CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause of Death For Kiya

Kiya was also a Mitanni Princess sent to Egypt in the later years of Amenhotep III. This was also around regnal year 36 suggesting the marriage was brief. No confirmed burial site is connected to Kiya although it is speculated that she was originally buried at Amarna and re-interred elsewhere.

An ointment jar, wooden coffin and her presumed canopic jars were discovered in the KV55 cache (MMA 30.8.54-Porter and Moss 1964, 566). Her mummy however was not found there.

Originally, the KV35 Younger Lady mummy was a tentative identification of the mummy of Kiya. However, based on recent DNA results, the mummy is likely Nebetah or Beketaten, younger royal daughters of Amenhotep III and the mother of Tutankhamun.

G: ROYAL ORNAMENTS OF THE KING/LADIES IN WAITING

G-1 Ia'(t) ib	LOCATION: N/A	(1) Ent.33507 Partial Wooden Statue Base of Ornament Ia'(t)ib	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified
TITLES: 1 Title Royal Ornament	Items Discovered Close to Tomb TT11		AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Unknown Family Possible Royal Ornament of Early 18 th Dynasty King	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Layout.	(2) Ent.33509 Partial Wooden Statue Base of Ornament Ia't(t)ib	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified
LIFESPAN: 1550-1400 BCE (approx.) Early 18 th Dynasty	DIMENSIONS: N/A Unknown Tomb Interior Dimensions Further Data Needed for Full Dimensions	No Other Funerary Objects Recovered. Further Data Needed to Identify Others	MEASUREMENTS: No Remains Identified
			CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause
			Further Data Required

Notes: Ia'(t)-ib was a Royal Ornament from early 18th dynasty. She is known from two wooden statue vases at Dra Abu el-Naga by the 1898-9 Northampton excavations and Porter & Moss (1964, 608).

G-2 Neferhotep	LOCATION: No	(1) Ent. 33480 Statue Partially Complete, Found Near TT11 Dra Abu el-Naga	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified
TITLES: 1 Title Royal Ornament	Burial Site Identified		AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Unknown Connection to the Royal Family.	LAYOUT: N/A Unknown Layout	No Further Objects	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified
LIFESPAN: N/A Unknown. Likely the Early 18 th Dynasty	DIMENSIONS: N/A Unknown Tomb Dimensions Further Data Required for Full Dimensions	Found in Association with Neferhotep. Further Data Needed for Other Objects	MEASUREMENTS: No Remains Identified
			CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause

Neferhotep was a Royal Ornament of the King from the early-18th dynasty period. Porter & Moss (1964: 608) document her identity from one statuette discovered in the Dra Abu el-Naga territory, close to TT11 (Djehuty).

G-3 Beketre	LOCATION: KV42	(1) Ent 3399: Partial Canopic Fragment of Ornament Beketre (Found inside KV42)	INVENTORY ID: N/A
TITLES: Royal Ornament of the King	LAYOUT: Entrance, Gate B, Corridor,	Ornament Beketre	No Mummy Recovered
Royal Concubine	Gate C Stairwell,	(Found inside KV42)	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Concubine Likely of Amenhotep II, Kin Thutmose III or King Thutmose IV	Gate F, Chamber, Gate G, Corridor, Gate J, Burial Chamber, Side Room	(2) Ent 3400 Partial Complete Canopic Fragment of Beketre (Found inside KV42)	No Mummy Recovered Unknown Preservation
LIFESPAN: Likely Between Reigns of King Thutmose III and King Thutmose IV	DIMENSIONS: Max Height 4.33m Max Width: 7.62m Length: 58.18m	(3) Ent 36368 KV42 Partially Complete Offering Table of the Ornament Beketre	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause.

Notes: Beketre is identified from two KV42 inscribed canopic texts (Ent 3399-400) and an alabaster offering table inscription (Ent 36368) as a Royal Ornament of Amenhotep II. She is Catalogued by Carter, Porter & Moss (1964, 586) and Legrain '*Repertoire*' 205.

G-4 Sagerttaui	LOCATION: No Burial Site Identified TT90 Art Only	No Funerary Objects Identified. TT90 Depictions Only.	INVENTORY ID: No Mummy Identified
TITLES: Royal Ornament of the King	LAYOUT: Entrance, Central Chamber and One Side Chamber	Scene Depicts Nebamun and Teye making an Offering to Sagerttaui as a Royal Ornament of	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Royal Ornament of King Thutmose IV, Daughter of Nebamun	DIMENSIONS: No Dimensions and Tomb Measurements	to Sagerttaui as a Royal Ornament of King Thutmose IV	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Recovered
Daughter of Teye			CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause
LIFESPAN: N/A			

Notes: Sagerttaui was a Royal Ornament of Thutmose IV. She is referenced by Ebied (2016, 25). Her original burial site has not been found and is only identified through TT90 wall depictions. The scene depicts Nebamun and wife Teye making offerings to Sagerttaui

G-5 Amenwmechesket	LOCATION: TT69	No Funerary Objects	INVENTORY ID: No
TITLES: Royal Ornament of the King	Depictions Only	Conclusively Identified in	Mummy Identified AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Concubine of King Thutmose IV	Unknown Tomb Layout. Further	Association with Amenemwesket.	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Recovered
Daughter of Menna and Henuttawy (TT69)	Tomb Data Required	TT69 Depictions	MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Identified
LIFESPAN: N/A Unknown Lifespan	DIMENSIONS: N/A Unknown Tomb Dimensions	Only Further Archaeological Data Required	DEATH CAUSE: No Mummy Recovered

Notes: Amenemwesket was the third daughter of Menna and Henuttawy. Her original burial site has not been identified. A wall illustration from TT69 depicts her as a 'Lady in Waiting' (Royal Concubine) of Thutmose IV or Amenhotep III. Her sister Nehemet is shown with similar characteristics of a Lady in Waiting e.g. crown of the royal ornaments. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that she too rose to a similar status (Ebied, 2016, 30-31).

G-6 Nehmet	LOCATION: TT69	No Funerary Objects	INVENTORY ID: No
TITLES: Royal Ornament of the King	Depictions Only	Conclusively Identified in	Mummy Identified AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Royal Ornament of King Thutmose IV Sister of Amenemwesket	Unknown Tomb Layout. Further	Association with Nehmet (Royal Ornament of the King) Depicted only in TT69 Further	PRESERVATION: No Mummy Identified MEASUREMENTS: No Mummy Recovered
LIFESPAN: Likely From 1400-1330 BCE	DIMENSIONS: No Burial Site Identified Further Data Needed	Data Required.	DEATH CAUSE: No Mummy Recovered

Notes: Nehmet was a sister of the Ornament Amenemwesket and a daughter of Menna and Henuttawy. Nonetheless, she is depicted on the walls of TT69 wearing the Crown of Ladies in Waiting. She likely briefly rose to the status of a Royal Ornament Ebied (2016, 30-31).

G-7 Mutnofret B	LOCATION: Wadi-Bairiya Shafts 2-5	(1) SV46 Partial Complete Canopic Jar (Bairiya 2-5)	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains AGE: Unknown Age
TITLES: Royal Ornament of the King	LAYOUT: N/A	(2) Jar Docket 4	PRESERVATION:
FAMILY: Ornament of King Thutmose IV or King Amenhotep III	Unknown. Exact Location Unclear	Wadi-Bairiya Shafts	Reduced to Anonymity
LIFESPAN: 1400-1330 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS: N/A Exact Location	Used for Mutnofret	MEASUREMENTS: Anonymous Remains
Mid-18 th Dynasty	Unclear. Possibly Wadi-Bairiya 2-5	Used for Mutnofret	CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause
Early New Kingdom		Used for Mutnofret	Further Data Required

Notes: Mutnofret was a probable royal ‘Ornament of the King’ Amenhotep III. Known from one Limestone Canopic fragment (SV46) from the Wadi-Bairiya Tombs 2-5. This may be the same as Legrain 30. Also known from Jar dockets 4, 20, 22 and 113 from Wadi-Bairiya. Several goods may have been usurped for her, including those attributed to Takhvat A/B.

G-8 Sati	LOCATION: Wadi-Bairiya Shafts 2-5	(1) SV5: Partially Canopic Jar of Sati	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: Royal Ornament of the King	LAYOUT: N/A	(2) SV177: Partial Canopic Jar of Sati	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Ornament of King Thutmose IV or King Amenhotep III	Unknown Location of Burial. Possibly Wadi-Bairiya 2-5	(3) SV226: Partial Canopic Jar of Sati	PRESERVATION: Reduced to Anonymity
LIFESPAN: Between 1400-1336 BCE: Mid/ Late 18 th Dynasty	DIMENSIONS: N/A Exact Location of Burial for Sati	No Other Funerary Objects Recovered from Wadi-Bairiya	MEASUREMENTS: Anonymous Remains
			CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Death Cause

Notes: Sati was a Royal Ornament of Amenhotep III bearing the title ‘Ornament of the King’. Canopic Fragmentary materials (SV5/ SV177 and SV226) found in the Wadi-Bairiya Tombs 2-5 (Litherland (2018, 118) are attributed to her. Much of the data was reused by Itesres(u).

G-9/10 Takhat A & B	LOCATION: Wadi-Bairiya Shafts 2-5	(1) SV58: Partially Complete Inscribed Canopic Jar Usurped by Mutnofret	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: Two Royal Ornaments of the King	LAYOUT: N/A	Canopic Jar Usurped by Mutnofret	AGE: Unknown Ages
FAMILY: Ornaments of King Thutmose IV or King Amenhotep III	Unknown. Exact Location Unclear	(2) SV72: Partially Complete Canopic Jar of Takhat B	PRESERVATION: Reduced to Anonymity
LIFESPAN: Between 1400-1336 BCE: Mid-18 th Dynasty Period	DIMENSIONS: N/A Exact Location	(3) SV75: Partial Canopic Jar	MEASUREMENTS: Anonymous Remains
	Further Data Needed		CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Causes

Notes: Takhat A was possibly a royal ornament of Amenhotep III bearing the title 'Ornament of the King'. One Canopic Fragment (SV58) was found in the Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tombs 2-5 (Litherland, (2018, 118) which was supplanted by Mutnofret (SV46- Porter and Moss (1964, 769). Takhat B was also a royal Ornament of Amenhotep III. Known from two Limestone Canopic Jar fragments (SV72/ SV75) (Litherland (2018, 118) from Wadi-Bairiya 2-5. Possibly the same Takhat from Legrain 27-28 bearing the title 'Ornament of the King'.

G-11 Tuy	LOCATION: Wadi-Bairiya Shafts 2-5	(1) SV149: Partial Canopic Jar of Tuy	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: Royal Ornament of the King	LAYOUT: N/A	(2) SV16: Partial Canopic Jar of Tuy	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Ornament of King Thutmose IV & King Amenhotep III	Unknown. Exact Location Unclear.	No Other Funerary Objects of Tuy	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
LIFESPAN: Between Likely 1400-1336: Mid-18 th Dynasty	DIMENSIONS: N/A Exact Location of Burial Unclear	Found at Wadi-Bairiya 2-5. Further Data Required	MEASUREMENTS: N/A Anonymous Parts
	Likely Bairiya 2-5		CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause

Notes: Tuy: Royal Ornament of Amenhotep III. Only known from two Canopic fragments from Wadi-Bairiya 2-5 (Litherland (2018). Several of these goods were usurped by Satet/Sati.

G-12-13 Twosret A/B	LOCATION: Wadi-Bairiya Shafts 2-5	(1) SV6: Partially Complete Canopic Jar of Twosret A/B	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: Royal Ornaments of the King	LAYOUT: N/A	(2) Limestone	AGE: Unknown Ages
FAMILY: Ornaments of King Amenhotep III	Unknown. Exact Location Unclear	Canopic Fragment	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
LIFESPAN: N/A Likely Between 1400-1300 BCE (approx.)	DIMENSIONS: N/A Exact Location Unclear. Likely	(Usurped by the Ornament Itesres(u))	MEASUREMENTS: Anonymous Remains
Mid-18 th Dynasty	Bairiya Shafts 2-5	(3) SV129: Partial Canopic Vessel	DEATH CAUSE: Unknown Causes

Notes: Twosret A was a Royal Ornament of Amenhotep III. Two Canopic limestone fragments from the 'Wadi Bairiya' (SV6) Shaft Tombs 2-5 (usurped by Itesres(u)) can be associated with her (Litherland (2018, 119 and Porter & Moss (1964, 769) Twosret B was also an Ornament of Amenhotep III. Known from one Limestone fragmentary Canopic jar (SV129) from the Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tombs 2-5. Also known from Legrain 20-22.

G-14 Itesres(u)	LOCATION: Wadi-Bairiya Shafts 2-5	(1) SV118: Alabaster Jar/Vase Fragment	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: Royal Ornament of the King	LAYOUT: N/A	Wadi-Bairiya Shaft	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Ornament of King Thutmose IV or King Amenhotep III	Unknown. Exact Layout Unclear	(2) SV28: Partially Complete Canopic	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
LIFESPAN: Between Likely 1400-1336 (approx.) mid-18 th Dyn	DIMENSIONS: N/A Exact Location Further Data Needed	Jar Fragment of Itesres(u) matching the Canopic Vessel	MEASUREMENTS: N/A Anonymous Parts
		Fragment IES1395	CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Itesres(u) was an 'Ornament of the King'. Known from one Alabaster jar (SV118) and one Canopic jar (SV28) from the Wadi-Bairiya shafts matching the Canopic jar fragment (IES1395) SV28 matches Legrain 10 and 11 originally made for the Royal Ornament Sati.

G-15 Hetdi	LOCATION: Wadi-Bairiya Tombs 2-5	(1) SV71: Partially Complete Limestone	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: Royal Ornament of the King	LAYOUT: N/A	Canopic Jar Usurped by Iuy, Wadi-Bairiya	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Ornament of King Thutmose IV & King Amenhotep III	Exact Tomb Unclear Further Data Needed	Shaft Tombs 2-5	PRESERVATION: Reduced to Anonymity
LIFESPAN: Between Likely 1400-1336 BCE (Mid-18 th Dyn)	DIMENSIONS: N/A Exact Location of Burial Unclear Further Data Needed	No Other Funerary Objects Associated with Ornament Hetdi Further Data Needed	MEASUREMENTS: N/A Anonymous Parts
			CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Hetdi was a Royal Ornament of Amenhotep III. Known from 1 Limestone Canopic Jar (SV71- Litherland (2018, 119) from the Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tombs 1-6 and from Legrain 29 in the Cairo Museum, usurped by Iui (See Porter and Moss, 769).

G-16	LOCATION: Wadi-Bairiya Tombs 2-5	(1) 1 Partial 'pr' Canopic Fragment of Mutuy from WB2-5	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
Mut.../Mutuy...	LAYOUT: Exact Layout Unclear.	(2) Jar Docket (94)	AGE: Unknown Age
TITLES: Royal Ornament of the King	Further Data Needed	No Other Funerary Objects Recovered	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
FAMILY: Ornament of King Thutmose IV & King Amenhotep III	DIMENSIONS: Exact Location of Burial Site Unclear Further Data Needed	Associated with Mutuy Further Data Required	MEASUREMENTS: N/A Anonymous Parts
LIFESPAN: Between 1400-1336 BCE			CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Mutuy... was a minor Royal Ornament of the King; either Amenhotep III or Thutmose IV. She is only known from one 'Pr' Canopic fragment (Porter & Moss (1994, 769) and Jar Docket 94; both from the Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tombs 2-5. Much of her name is missing. According to Litherland (2018), her full name may possibly have been Mutnofret. The exact shaft in which she was buried within the region of Wadi-Bairiya is unclear.

G-17 Tentiunet	LOCATION: Wadi-Bairiya Tombs 2-5	(1) 1 Inscribed Ceramic Docket (3), Found in the Wadi-Bairiya Shafts 2-5	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains AGE: Unknown Age
TITLES: Royal Ornament of the King	LAYOUT: N/A		PRESERVATION:
FAMILY: Ornament of King Amenhotep III Or King Thutmose IV	Exact Tomb Unclear Further Data Needed	(2) 1 Inscribed Ceramic Docket (71)	MEASUREMENTS:
LIFESPAN: Between Likely 1400-1346 BCE Mid-18 th Dynasty	DIMENSIONS: N/A Exact Location of Burial Unclear. Further Data Needed	Wadi-Bairiya Shafts No Other Funerary Objects Recovered	CAUSE OF DETH: N/A Anonymous Parts N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Tentiunet was a Royal Ornament of Amenhotep III. She is only known from two ceramic dockets 3 & 71 from the Wadi Bairiya Shaft Tombs 2-5. (Porter & Moss (1964, 769) and Litherland (2018, 119).

G-18 Henuttaneb B	LOCATION: Wadi-Bairiya Tombs 2-5	(1) One Inscribed Jar Docket Fragment (5)	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: Royal Ornament of the King	LAYOUT: N/A	(2) One Inscribed Jar Docket Fragment	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Ornament of King Thutmose IV & King Amenhotep III	Exact Tomb Unclear Further Data Needed	(18) Wadi-Bairiya	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
LIFESPAN: Between 1400-1336 BCE (Mid-18 th Dynasty Period)	DIMENSIONS: N/A Exact Location of Burial Unclear Further Data Needed	No Other Items Found Associated with Henuttaneb B.	MEASUREMENTS: N/A Anonymous Parts
		Further Data Needed	CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Henuttaneb B: An Ornament of the King (Amenhotep III) and is only known from two Jar dockets 5 and 18 from the Wadi-Bairiya Shaft tombs 2-5 (Litherland (2018, 119). Not catalogued by Porter & Moss (1964). Based on the funerary evidence, she is not identical to Henuttaneb A, the third royal daughter of Amenhotep III and Tiye. The exact location of her original burial site has not been identified.

G-19-20 Hat...A & B	LOCATION: Wadi-Bairiya Shafts 2-5	(1) SV73 Limestone Canopic Jar Shard	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: Royal Ornaments of the King	LAYOUT: N/A	(2) SV38: Limestone Canopic Jar Shard	AGE: Unknown Ages
FAMILY: Ornaments of King Thutmose IV & King Amenhotep III	Exact Layout of Burial Unclear.	Canopic Jar Shard	PRESERVATION: Reduced to Anonymity
LIFESPAN: Between 1400-1336 BCE (Mid-18 th Dynasty Period)	Further Data Needed	No Other Funerary Objects Associated with Hat A/B Found	MEASUREMENTS: N/A Anonymous Parts
	DIMENSIONS: N/A Exact Location of Burial Unclear	at the Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tombs 2-5.	CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Causes

Notes: Hat...A and B were royal ornaments of Amenhotep III. They are known from two Limestone Canopic Jar Fragments SV73 and SV124 from the Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tombs 2-5 (Litherland (2018, 120). There is evidence from Legrain 23, 25 and 32 that the inscriptions on the first Canopic jar evidence refers to Hat, though some of her name is missing. Hatshepsut is a strong candidate for a full name, which is listed by Porter & Moss (1964, 769).

G-21 By	LOCATION: Wadi-Bairiya Tombs 2-5	(1) SV38 1 Inscribed Partially Complete Limestone Canopic Jar Fragment of By.	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: Royal Ornament of the King	LAYOUT: N/A	Limestone Canopic Jar Fragment of By.	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Ornament of King Thutmose IV & King Amenhotep III	Unknown Precise Location of Burial	Wadi-Bairiya Shafts	PRESERVATION: Reduced to Anonymity
LIFESPAN: Between 1400-1336 BCE: Mid-18 th Dynasty Period	Further Data Needed	No Other Funerary Objects Recovered	MEASUREMENTS: Anonymous Remains
	DIMENSIONS: Exact Location of Burial Site Unclear	Associated with By	CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause
		Further Data Needed	

G-21: By was an 'Ornament of the King', likely Amenhotep III. She is Known from a Canopic Jar fragment (SV38) from the Wadi Bairiya Shaft Tombs 2-5 (Litherland (2018, 119) and Legrain, 33, 34 and 35 in the Cairo Museum.

G-22 Pa'ih	LOCATION: Wadi-Bairiya Tombs 1-6	(1) Partial Complete Limestone Inscribed	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: Royal Ornament of the King	LAYOUT: N/A	Canopic Fragment	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Royal Ornament of King	Unknown Precise Location of Burial	Wadi-Bairiya Shafts	PRESERVATION: Anonymous Remains
Amenhotep III or King Thutmose IV	DIMENSIONS: N/A Exact Location of Burial Unclear.	(2) One Limestone Inscribed Canopic Fragment of Pa'ih	MEASUREMENTS: N/A Anonymous Parts
LIFESPAN: Between 1400-1346 BCE	Further Data Needed	Wadi-Bairiya Shafts	CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause
		No Others Identified	

Notes: Pa'ih was a probable Royal Ornament of Amenhotep III. Two Canopic fragments can be associated with her, which were found within the Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tombs 2-5 (See Porter & Moss (1964: 769). It is possible that she is identical to Phydia

G-23 Kafi	LOCATION: Wadi-Bairiya Tombs 2-5	(1) SV56 One Partial Canopic Jar of Kafi	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: Royal Ornament of the King	LAYOUT: N/A	Wadi-Bairiya 2-5	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Ornament of King Thutmose IV & King Amenhotep III	Unknown Precise Location of Burial	(2) SV59 One Partial Complete Canopic Jar Vessel of Kafi	PRESERVATION: Reduced to Anonymity
LIFESPAN: Between 1400-1336 BCE: Mid-18 th Dynasty Period	Further Data Needed	Wadi-Bairiya 2-5	MEASUREMENTS: N/A Anonymous Parts
	DIMENSIONS: Exact Location of Burial Site Unclear	No Other Funerary Objects Recovered	CAUSE OF DEATH: Unknown Cause

Notes: Kafi was a Royal 'Ornament of the King', most likely Thutmose IV or Amenhotep III. Her identity is only known from two fragmentary Limestone Canopic vessels (SV56 and SV59) from the Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tombs 2-5 (Litherland (2018, 119) and from Legrain 37 in the Cairo Museum. The exact location of her canopic jars has not been identified.

G-24 Tuka	LOCATION: Wadi-Bairiya Tombs 2-5	(1) SV16: Partial Canopic Jar of Tuka	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: Royal Ornament of the King	LAYOUT: N/A	(2) SV109: Partially Complete Alabaster	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Ornament of King Thutmose IV & King Amenhotep III	Unknown Precise Layout of Burial Site	Dish Fragment Shard	PRESERVATION: Reduced to Anonymity
LIFESPAN: Between 1400-1336 BCE: Mid-18 th Dynasty Period	DIMENSIONS: N/A Exact Location of Burial Unclear	No Other Funerary Objects Recovered	MEASUREMENTS: N/A Anonymous Parts
	Further Data Needed	of Tuka from Wadi-Bairiya Shafts 2-5	CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Tuka was also a Royal ‘Ornament of the King’, between the reigns of Thutmose IV and Amenhotep III Known from one Limestone canopic jar SV16 and an alabaster dish (SV109) from the Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tombs 2-5. A second part of SV109 in the Strasbourg Collection (IESS1397). Not catalogued by Porter and Moss (1964).

G-25 Mut...	LOCATION: Wadi-Bairiya Tombs 2-5	(1) SV239: Partially Complete Inscribed Canopic Fragment	INVENTORY ID: Anonymous Remains
TITLES: Royal Ornament of the King	LAYOUT: N/A	No Other Funerary Objects Recovered	AGE: Unknown Age
FAMILY: Ornament of King Thutmose IV & King Amenhotep III	Unknown. Exact Location of Burial Site Unclear.	in Association with	PRESERVATION: Reduced to Anonymity
LIFESPAN: Between 1400-1336 BCE: Mid-18 th Dynasty Period	DIMENSIONS: N/A Exact Location of Burial Unclear	Mut...Further Funerary Data and Research Required	MEASUREMENTS: N/A Anonymous Parts CAUSE OF DEATH: N/A Unknown Cause

Notes: Mut... was a ‘Royal Ornament of the King’, between the reigns of Thutmose IV and Amenhotep III. She is known from one Limestone canopic jar fragment (SV239) (Litherland (2018, 120) from the Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tombs 2-5 and possibly from Legrain 30.

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF THE BURIAL SITES

ANB: Ahmose-Nefertari (Great Wife of Ahmose I) & Amenhotep I (Based on Pottery Fragments)

Area A/H Shaft Tombs: Multiple Owners

Area A/H Shaft Tombs: Multiple Owners

K93:11: Possibly Ahmose Nefertari (Great Wife of Ahmose I) & Amenhotep I

K93:12: Possibly Ahmose-Nefertari (Great Wife of Ahmose I) & Amenhotep I

KV3: Anonymous Son of Rameses III

KV4: Rameses XI (Unfinished)

KV12: Anonymous Royals Between Thutmose III & Amenhotep II

KV20: Hatshepsut as King & Thutmose I (Two Quartzite Sarcophagi, Canopic Chest, Shabti and Pottery Fragments)

KV21: Possibly Nefertiti or Nebetnehat & Ankhesenamun? (KV21A/B) Based on Next-Gen Sequencing Tests

KV26: Anonymous

KV29: Anonymous

KV31: Anonymous Royal Family Members Living Between Thutmose III & Amenhotep II

KV32: Ti'aa A (Great Wife of Amenhotep II) (Canopic, Shabti and Jewellery Fragments)

KV34: Thutmose III

KV35: Amenhotep II & Royal Cache (Queen Tiye, Younger Lady, Thutmose IV, Amenhotep III, Merenptah, Rameses IV/Rameses V/Rameses IX, Siptah, Seti II, Unknown Woman D, Unidentified Young Male, two Anonymous Skulls Found in Well Shaft)

KV39: Ahmose Inhapi & Amenhotep I? + Possible Temporary Royal Cache/ '*q3y of Inhapi*'

KV40: Nefertari, Taemwadjes, Neferunabu, Satiah, Bascha + 20 Other Royal Daughters, Foreign Wives and Other Members of the Royal Court of Thutmose IV/Amenhotep III.

KV41: Possibly Tetisheri? (Great Wife of Senakhenre Ahmose & Mother of Ahhotep A)

KV42: Merytre-Hatshepsut, Beketre and others (Great Wife of Thutmose III & Royal Ornament of the King) (Foundation Deposits of Merytre-Hatshepsut and Offering Table/Canopic Inscriptions of Beketre

KV43: Thutmose IV, Amenemhat & Tentamun (Royal Son & Daughter of Thutmose IV) (One Partial Canopic Jar of Tentamun and Presumed Mummy of Amenemhat)

KV46: Yuya & Thuya (Parents of Queen Tiye) (Funerary Masks, Coffins, Sarcophagi, Shabtis, Pottery, Boxes, Furniture Including Chair of Sitamun and Complete Mummies)

KV47: Siptah (Grave Goods from KV32 Washed into KV47)

KV55: Akhenaten & Amarna Funerary Cache (Canopic Jars and Coffin of Kiya/Shrine of Tiye)

KV60: Hatshepsut Reburial & Sitre In (Royal Nurse of Hatshepsut)

KV62: Tutankhamun & Unborn Royal Daughters

KV64: Possibly Satiah B? & Nehmes-Bastet (Canopic Fragments/Anonymous Remains)

WV22: Amenhotep III, Tiye (Great Wife of Amenhotep III) & Sitamun (Eldest Daughter of Amenhotep III) (Eight Shabtis of Queen Tiye)

WV23: Ay & Tey (Great Wife of Ay) (Female Human Remains Possibly of Tey)

Pit M.M.A 1019 (Sheikh Abd el-Qurna) Ahmose-Tumerisy/Tures Reburial (Inner Coffin, Mummy, Kohl Jar and Linen)

QV2: Anonymous

QV8: Prince Hori, Amenemwesket & '18s' (Royal Son and Daughter)

QV17: Merytre A & Urmerutes (Royal Daughters of the King) (Canopic Jar Fragments)

QV29: Anonymous

QV33: Anonymous

QV47: Ahmose B (Daughter of Sitzdjehuti) (Canopic Chest Fragments/Mummy Cloth)

QV72: Hatnofret & Prince Baki (Three Canopic Jars of Hatnofret)

QV76: Merytra B (Royal Daughter of an Unknown King) (18th Dynasty)

QV88: Ahmose (Shabti References to Mother Ian)

Saqqara Tomb of Horemheb: Mutbernet & Amenia

TA26: Royal Amarna tomb of Akhenaten and Royal Family

TT2: Khabekhnet & Family

TT11: Djehuty

TT12: Heri (References to Mother Ahmose and Daughters Bakamun & Tjentnub)

TT13: Shuroy

TT15: Tetiky (Mayor or Thebes)

TT40: Amenhotep Huy (Viceroy of Kush)

TT53: Amenemhet (Official in the Amun Temple) (Depiction of Ahmose-Inhapi)

TT63: Sobekhotep (Overseer of the Seal)

TT69: Menna, Amenemwesket & Family (depictions of royal ornaments of the King)

TT71: Chapel of Senenmut (Tutor of Neferure)

Close to TT131: Sheikh Abd el Qurna Cache: Ti'aa B, Pyihia, Nebetia, Amenemopet, Henutiunu, Tatau, Papuy-Tasherit, Meritptah, Sathori, Neferuamun, & Wiay (Royal Daughters of Thutmose IV) (anonymous remains and mummy labels)

TT131: Usermann (Vizier during the reigns of Hatshepsut and Thutmose III)

TT139: Pairi (Overseer of the Landworks of Amun)

Close to TT155: Ahhotep B (Great Wife of Kamose & Mother of Ahmose-Sitkamose (Location Uncertain) (Coffin, Jewellery, Pottery, Weapons and Mummy (Now Lost)

TT155: Intef

TT161: Nakht (Bearer of the Floral Offerings of Amun)

TT255: Roy (Royal Scribe and Administrator for Horemheb and Amun)

TT320 Cache: Pinedjem II, Nesikhons & Royal Cache (Tetisheri, Ahmose-Inhapi, Ahmose-Henuttamehu, Ahmose-Henutemipet, Ahmose-Nefertari, Ahmose-Sitamun, Ahmose-Meritamun B, Bakt (Bektamun?) **Others:** Ahmose-Sapair, Ahmose I, Siamun, Lady Rai, Seqenenre Tao, Thutmose I, Thutmose II, Thutmose III, Amenhotep I, Seti I, Rameses I, Rameses II, Rameses III, Rameses IX, Pentaware, Unknown Man C, Nodjmet, Pinedjem I, Duathathor-Henuttawy, Maatkare, Masaharta, Tayuheret, Isetemkheb, Djedptahiufankh, Nesitaneberashru and Eight Other Unidentified Mummies **Objects:** Four Canopic Jars of

Ahmose-Nefertari, Canopic Box of Hatshepsut, Original Coffins of Ahmose-Nefertari, Ahhotep A, Ahmose-Henuttamehu, Ahmose-Sitamun

TT358: Ahmose-Meritamun A (Great Wife of Amenhotep I) & Nany (Daughter of Pinedjem I) (Coffins, Canopic Jars, Pottery, Baskets, Boxes, Furniture Fragments and Mummy)

TT359: Inherkau (Foreman of the Two Lands in the Place of Truth)

Wadi A-1: Hatshepsut as the Great Royal Wife of Thutmose II (Unfinished) (One Quartzite Sarcophagus)

Wadi A-2: Anonymous (Possibly an 18th Dynasty Queen Based on Location and Layout)

Wadi C-1: Neferure (Royal Daughter of Hatshepsut and Thutmose II) (Cartouche of Neferure Found at Entrance of the Tomb)

Wadi C-4: Thutmose II (Identified in 2025 by Pottery/Vase Inscriptions)

Wadi D-1: Menhet, Menwi & Merti (Three Foreign Wives of Thutmose III) (Canopic Jars, Jewellery and Pottery)

Wadi D-4: Anonymous (Wadi D-1 Deposits Washed in by Flooding)

Wadi Bairiya Shaft Tomb 1: Multiple royal ornaments of the King (Unfinished)

Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tomb 2: Henut Q & royal ornaments of the King (Canopic Jars)

Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tomb 3: Ti'aa B & royal ornaments of the King (Canopic Jars)

Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tomb 4: Nebetnehat & royal ornaments of the King (Canopic Jars)

Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tomb 5: Multiple royal ornaments of the King (Canopic Jars)

Wadi-Bairiya Shaft Tomb 6: Multiple royal ornaments of the King (Unfinished)

Unknown: Sิตdjehuti/Satdjehuti/Satibu (Mother of Ahmose B and Daughter of Ahhotep A)

(Coffin Face, Funerary Mask, Heart Scarab, Linen Donated by Ahmose-Nefertari and
Mummy)

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