

Map of archaeological features in Abusir¹

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With interruptions, the archaeological site of Abusir has been explored for more than a century. The main expeditions that have worked there under the guidance of Ludwig Borchardt, Georg Steindorff, Zbyněk Žába, Miroslav Verner or Miroslav Bárta (ongoing) used different approaches to the identification and cataloguing of the individual features. This article aims to provide all interested parties with necessary concordance to the current method of numbering and registration of archaeological features and a notion of their positions within the site. Majority of principal structures and pyramid complexes have been published or are currently being prepared for publication in the monograph series *Abusir*. Many minor features whose processing is largely still under way are being gradually published in the Czech or English version of the journal *Pražské egyptologické studie / Prague Egyptological Studies*, especially in the form of preliminary archaeological reports containing the main characteristics of the archaeological entities under study and their interpretation. Some archaeological reports can be found in other journals and monographs published in the Czech Republic and abroad. An overview of the site's history and research results can be found in various publications from recent years, mostly catalogues (Verner 1990; Benešová – Vlčková 2006; Verner – Benešová 2008; Krejčí 2010; Verner 2017; Bárta 2020).

The archaeological concession of the Czech Institute of Egyptology, Faculty of Arts, Charles University in Abusir covers an area of approximately 2 km² divided into three main zones – Central Abusir (AC), Abusir West (AW) and Abusir South (AS). Central Abusir contains the pyramid complexes of Fifth Dynasty rulers, the tombs of royal family members as well as tombs and burials from later periods. Abusir West is characterized by large shaft tombs from the Saite-Persian period. Abusir South served above all as a cemetery for officials, their families and members of their households in the Early Dynastic Period, the Old Kingdom and, in a limited extent, also in the subsequent periods when many so-called secondary burials were located there, usually concentrated close to larger Old Kingdom tombs. The image of the site's archaeological history is made complete by partial research carried out in the area of the Lake of Abusir situated in the south-eastern part of the concession adjoining the village of Abusir where Georg Steindorff and Uvo Hölscher worked, and of the temple of King Ramesse II on the eastern edge of the concession, spatially categorized within Abusir South.

MAP OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

The history of the numbering of archaeological features in the Abusir area can be traced back to the first excavations by John Shae Perring, who documented the internal spaces of Abusir's three main pyramids in 1838. A Prussian expedition headed by Karl Richard Lepsius followed in 1842–1843. He made a numbered list of Egyptian pyramids including those in Abusir, but some of his identifications are mistaken. Lepsius also examined a tomb in Abusir South built for overseer of the magazines and property custodian of the king, Fetekti (AS 5). The first brief excavation of Ptahshepses' mastaba led by French researcher Jacques de Morgan took place in 1893. Ludwig Borchardt worked in Abusir in 1900–1908, concentrating above all on the dominant pyramid complexes (Sahure, Neferirkare and Niuserre) and several adjacent tombs and organizing the features according to the names of their owners. Steindorff and Hölscher, who studied the Early Dynastic cemetery in the area of the Lake of Abusir, used a square grid to identify and set the location of the individual tombs and burials. The individual squares were denoted by letters in the east-west direction and by numerals in the north-south one. The features within each single square, e.g. B 13, were numbered from 1; in this particular case, square B 13 and features/tombs 1–6. The cemetery was later published by Hans Bonnet, which is why it is known as “Bonnet's Cemetery” in the literature (Bonnet 1928: Taf. 1).

Zbyněk Žába, the first director of what was then the Czechoslovak Institute of Egyptology, started to work in Abusir in 1960. His excavations concentrated exclusively on the mastaba of Vizier Ptahshepses, which he denoted by the letter “P” (AC 8 in the present system). After Žába's death, his successor František Váhala continued examining the tomb until his death in 1974. The Czechoslovak archaeological concession was extended in 1976, and an expedition led by Miroslav Verner started to use letters of the alphabet to denote the individual archaeological structures. The first examined structure – the complex of Queen Khentkaus II, was denoted by the letter “A” (AC 14 in the present system).

An important step in the systemization of our knowledge of Abusir was a field archaeological survey carried out by Miroslav Verner in the early 1990s (Verner 1990) in the areas of Central Abusir, Abusir West and the Lake of Abusir. During the research, Miroslav Verner mapped not only already published archaeological

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Fig. 1 Geodetic measurement in the burial chamber of vizier Qar (AS 16) (photo K. Voděra)

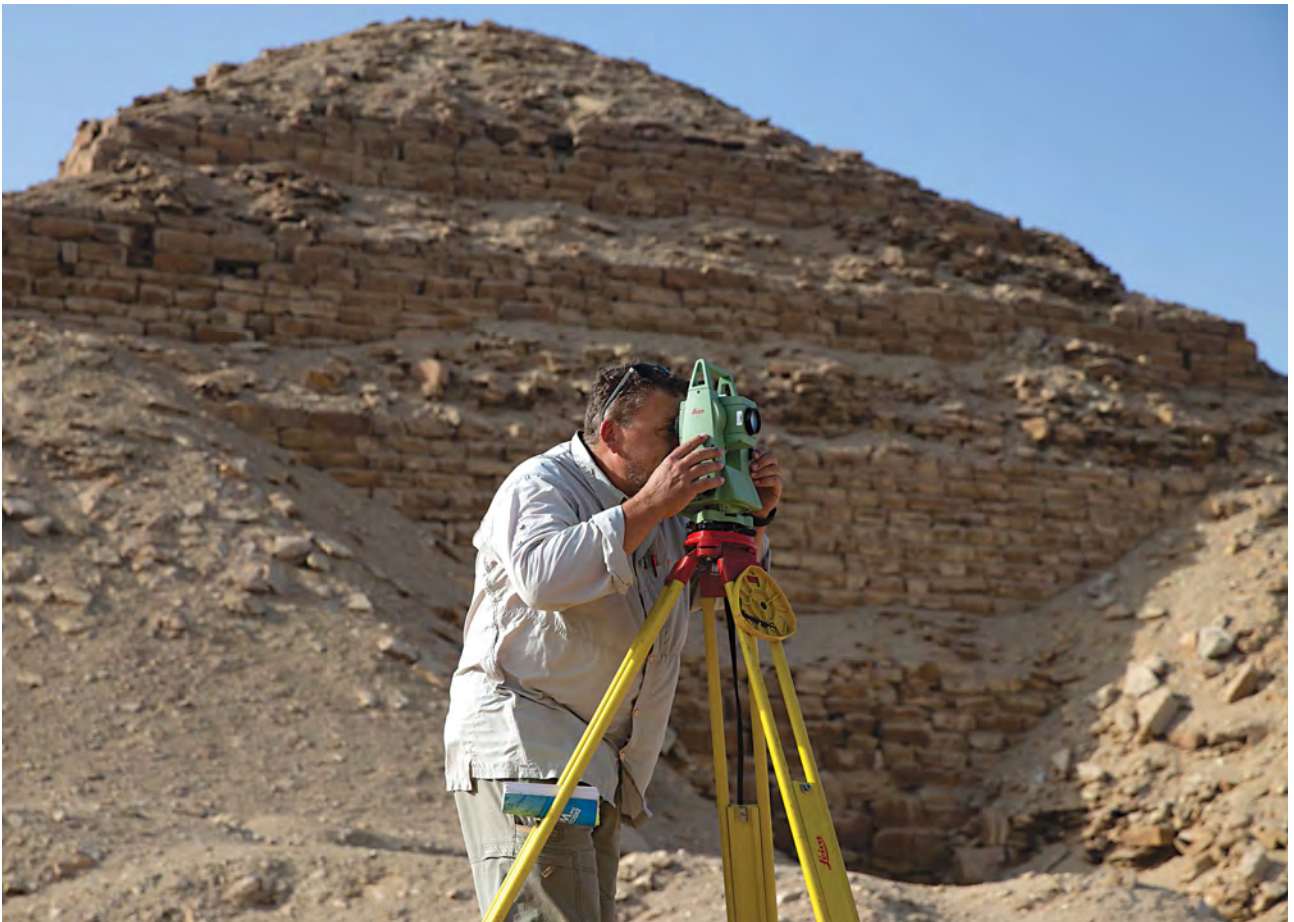


Fig. 2 Geodetic measurement of the tomb of Kairsu (AC 33), pyramid of Neferirkare in the background (photo P. Košárek)

features but also those that had not been examined yet. Within his system, he denoted them by codes in the area of Central Abusir (the resulting map was published for example in Krejčí – Arias Kytarová *et al.* 2014: 25, Fig. 2.1).

Excavations in the so-called Abusir South area started in 1991. The first examined feature – the mastaba of scribe Kaaper – was denoted as “AA”, because all letters of the alphabet had been assigned to other structures already. It started to be evident that this labelling system was becoming impractical. The label “OO” (present feature AS 38) was attained by 2010, heralding the end of this gradually less and less suitable system of registration. The features were renumbered upon the beginning of the excavation of an extensive anonymous tomb from late Third Dynasty which was labelled AS 54 within a new system that is used to this day (Bárta 2011). Altogether 116 features are registered in Abusir South (excluding Bonnet’s Cemetery) at present. The number in Central Abusir reaches 34, and the new labelling system has been used there since the archaeological season 2009. The examination of the tomb of Prince Werkaure, labelled as pyramid no. XXIII by Lepsius and originally as tomb T by the Czech expedition, was completed already under the new label AC 26.

Shaft tombs from the First Millennium BC occur in Abusir West. Miroslav Verner’s expedition also used letters of the alphabet there, making local features part of a single continual line, like the tombs in Abusir South examined from 1991. The first archaeological structure, a shaft tomb belonging to the official Udjahorresnet, was originally labelled “H” (AW 1 in the present system). The excavations began in 1980. Six large structures have been registered there so far.

In 2018, the Czech Institute of Egyptology finally gained concession also for an area on the boundary of Abusir and Saqqara and started the research of so-called Ty’s Cemetery. This complicated the numbering of the features, as the numbering systems of Karl Richard Lepsius, Auguste Mariette, Jacques de Morgan, James Quibell, Cecil Firth and Walter B. Emery (Spencer 1974 with numbering concordance and literature) are all mixed up in this area, partially overlapping with the so-called Saqqara North area. Ty’s complex was originally labelled D 22 (Mariette 1889: 237–241). The excavation of the cemetery near Ty’s mastaba led to the identification of sculptor Ptahwer as the owner of a new tomb southeast of Ty’s complex in 2019. The tomb was assigned a new label, D 71. For the time being, the numbering continues with Mariette’s system, within which the letter A plus the serial number of the feature was used for tombs from the Early Dynastic Period, the letter B for the early Fourth Dynasty, C for the middle Fourth Dynasty, D for the Fifth Dynasty, E for the Sixth Dynasty and F for features with uncertain dating (Spencer 1974: 2). A revision survey and restoration has taken place of the chapel of a tomb north of Ty’s mastaba labelled D 21

by Mariette, belonging to a palace administrator by the name Neferherenptah (Mariette 1889: 236–237). This area was plotted already in earlier maps of Saqqara; the most detailed of them were published years ago (Smith 1936; Spencer 1974 with additions).

The current map of archaeological features was created in the GIS ArcMap environment based on the results of geodetic measurements of archaeological features on the background of a satellite image from the WV-4 system from 19th December 2018. The mapping of the site as such naturally proceeded also from all available map materials starting with Lepsius’ earliest detailed map (all the maps were re-published in Bárta – Brůna 2006). For the sake of clarity, the selection of monuments was generalized to make the map readable in an analogous form. The ground plans of important features are drawn, along with a point stating a unique code. Other features are only labelled by a point situated in their centre and the code. The map includes a synoptic table of tomb codes and an overview of their owners (tab. 1).

The analogue form is limited by the scale and does not show all features. In order to provide a complete overview of the Abusir concession, an application has been created in the environment of an Internet map server on the ArcGIS Online platform, which enables users to view all archaeological features at the site in detail.²

METHOD

The basic documentary method is geodetic measurement of detailed points in a predefined geodetic network (figs. 1 and 2). The first geodetic work in Abusir, related to the excavation of Ptahshepses’ mastaba in 1962, was carried out by the expedition’s geodesists after their return from field work in Nubia (Tlustý – Vosika 1963). It concerned the stabilization of the network of posts and their longitudinal and angular surveying using a Zeiss Theo 010 theodolite (fig. 3). The astronomic orientation of the resulting geodetic network was performed in order to be later able to determine the orientation of the whole mastaba and the nearby pyramid field. The azimuth was determined by locating Polaris with a mean error of the ten times determined azimuth reaching $\pm 4.1^{\circ}$ (Tlustý – Vosika 1964).

Geodetic works on the Abusir concession continued in 1985–1986, 1987, 1990–1991 and 1995. A local geodetic network was gradually built, uncovered archaeological features were geodetically surveyed within it as was the terrain of the concession with an aim to create a contour line plan in the archaeological map of Abusir (Vachala – Švec 1989; Švec – Vosika 1992; Procházka – Švec 2003; Procházka – Vachala 2003).

Systematic geodetic measurements began in 2001; gradually, the terrain within the whole concession was surveyed in order to create a 3D digital terrain model

² <http://www.abusir necropolis.com>. Verified on 15th July, 2020.



Fig. 3 Geodetic measurement with the theodolite Zeiss Theo 010 in the boat-shaped room of the mastaba of Vizier Ptahshepses (photo M. Zemina)

(DTM) of the site. The results were visualized in the environment of a geographic information system (GIS) (Brůna 2002). Geodetic surveying of underground features – shafts, burial chambers and other parts of underground structures of the studied monuments – is also under way. Satellite records acquired in 2003 have complemented geodetic measurements and considerably helped in the creation of the archaeological map (Bárta – Brůna 2005). KAP (Kite Aerial Photography) and terrestrial laser scanning data were added to the documentary methods in the subsequent years (Brůna 2013; Brůna – Břejcha – Bárta 2014).

New geodetic points were added to the existing local geodetic network and destroyed points replaced in the spring of 2017. Geodetic surveying of selected stabilized points using a Leica Viva GNSS GPS receiver took place in collaboration with Egyptian geodesy company Hi-Tech Surveying (Brůna *et al.* 2018).

The GPS receiver was used to determine the geographical and planar coordinates of altogether 17 geodetic points in the coordinate system WGS 84. Nine of them were existing points of the local coordinate network, eight newly stabilized points. The 3D Helmert transformation was used to determine the transformation coefficients. The nine geodetic points with known coordinates from the local coordinate system and from the WGS 84 system were used for the calculation. The method used was spatial linear conformal similarity transformation with coefficient equalization according to the least squares method. This so-called seven-element transformation is defined by seven parameters – three translations along the coordinate axes, three rotations around the coordinate axes and a scale coefficient. The resulting transformation key enabled the transformation of all geodetic measurements from the local coordinate system to the WGS 84 coordinate system (Brůna *et al.* 2018). Since the autumn of 2017, all geodetic measurements at the Abusir site are performed in the global coordinate network, including a possibility of adding data from other sources.

CONCLUSIONS

The creation of maps, plans and sketches represents an integral part of archaeological research. The specific conditions of the desert environment and its climate influence also the techniques of excavations and methods of documentation. A map of archaeological structures and features is one of the main outputs of recording and documentation; the interconnection of geodetic data with data from remote surveys, ground laser scanning and field documentation provides archaeologists with unique spatial data and information that support and improve their research. This confirms the critical importance of multidisciplinary collaboration between archaeology and other sciences, including geoinformatics. At the same time, such cooperation only makes sense if archaeologists clearly define questions and problem areas of the research, as the application

of even the latest data gathering and documentation methods makes no sense in the absence of a clear research strategy. The map of archaeological features in Abusir makes it clear that the individual documented and dated features show a temporal dynamic. In the Third Millennium BC, the Abusir South area became an important burial complex for the Third – Sixth Dynasty royal court officials, probably continuing into the First Intermediate Period. The pyramid necropolis reflects the royal ideology and the development of the state during the Fifth Dynasty in a very specific way. Four rulers with other members of the royal family and some of the highest officials of the country, such as Khentkaus II and III, Kairsu or Vizier Ptahshepses, were buried there at that time. A certain restoration of the relevance of Abusir's pyramid necropolis can be observed during the New Kingdom, with several tombs and the temple of Ramesses II being built and the cult taking place in Sahure's complex. Egypt's turbulent history in the Saite-Persian period is reflected in the shaft tomb cemetery. Finally, the spatial and temporal structure of so-called secondary burials in Abusir's pyramid field and in other parts of the site indicates the political, demographic and religious transformations of the country in the late First Millennium BC. The analysis of the position, age, architectural style, decoration and many other elements related to the individual features in Abusir allow us to create a rather detailed picture of the site's development on the background of historical and social transformations of ancient Egyptian civilization.

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IDO	NAME
AC1	Pyramid complex of Sahure
AC2	Pyramid complex of Neferirkare
AC3	Pyramid complex of Raneferef
AC4	Pyramid complex of Nyuserre
AC5	Mastaba of Weserkafankh
AC6	Anonymous mastaba
AC7	Mastaba of Djadjaemankh/Tepemankh
AC8	Mastaba of Vizier Ptahshepses
AC9	Mastaba of Ptahshepses Junior II
AC10	Mastaba of Princesses (Khamernernebt, Meretites, Kahotep)
AC14	Pyramid complex of Queen Khentkaus II
AC15	Mastaba of Princess Khekeretnebt
AC16	Mastaba of Prince Neserkauhor
AC17	Mastaba of Faaf, called Idu, and Khenit
AC18	Mastaba of Mernefu
AC19	Mastaba of Hedjetnebu
AC22	Pyramid complex Lepsius no. 24 (Queen Reputnebu ?)
AC23	Mastaba of Nebtyemneferes
AC24	Double mastaba Lepsius no. 25 (Princess Hanebu ?)
AC25	Mastaba of Prince Nakhtsare
AC26	Mastaba of Prince Werkaure
AC27	Enclosure wall south of the valley temple of Nyuserre
AC28	Causeway of the pyramid complex of Nyuserre
AC29	Mastaba of Kakaibaef
AC30	Mastaba of Queen Khentkaus III
AC31	Anonymous mastaba
AC33	Mastaba of Kairsu
AW1	Shaft tomb of Udjahorresnet
AW2	Shaft tomb of Iufaa
AW3	Shaft tomb of Padihor
AW4	Anonymous shaft tomb
AW5	Shaft tomb of Menekhibnekau
AW6	Anonymous shaft tomb
AS1	Mastaba of Kaaper
AS3	Mastaba of Hetepi
AS4	Mastaba of Rahotep and Isesiseneb
AS5	Mastaba of Fetekty and Mety
AS6	Anonymous mastaba
AS7	Mastaba of Gegi
AS10	Mastaba of Ity
AS11	Anonymous mastaba
AS12	Mastaba of Shedu
AS13	Anonymous mastaba
AS14	Anonymous mastaba
AS15	Anonymous mastaba

IDO	NAME
AS16	Mastaba of Vizier Qar
AS17	Burial chamber of Qar Junior
AS18	Burial chamber of Senedjemib
AS19	Burial chamber of Iyky
AS20	Mastaba of Hetepi
AS22	Mastaba of Inti
AS23	Anonymous mastaba
AS24	Anonymous mastaba
AS25	Anonymous mastaba
AS26	Anonymous mastaba
AS27	Anonymous mastaba
AS28	Anonymous mastaba
AS29	New Kingdom mastaba
AS31	Anonymous mastaba called "KK"
AS33	Anonymous mastaba called "MM"
AS34	Mastaba of Iymery
AS36	Mastaba of Ptahhotep
AS37	Mastaba of Neferinpu
AS38	Mastaba of Kaiemtjenenet
AS39	Mastaba of Shepseskafankh
AS43	Mastaba of Sankhuptah
AS50	Anonymous mastaba called "MM East III"
AS54	Anonymous mastaba of Third Dynasty, reign of Huni
AS61	Mastaba of Kaaper Junior
AS68	Pillar courtyard of Princess Sheretnebt
AS68a	Rock tomb of Duaptah
AS68b	Rock tomb of Shepesuptah
AS68c	Rock tomb of Sheretnebt and her anonymous husband
AS68d	Rock tomb of Nefer and Neferhathor
AS70-73	New Kingdom temple and mastabas of Old Kingdom
AS76	Mastaba of Kaisebi
AS76b	Mastaba of Ptahwer
AS77	Anonymous mastaba
AS78	Anonymous mastaba
AS79	Anonymous mastaba
AS80	Wooden boat of Third Dynasty
AS82	Mastaba of Hemshesemtet
AS82b	Mastaba of Inpuhotep
AS98	Mastaba of Ankhires
AS103	Four small mud brick tombs, one of the owners Neferetiwes
AS104	Mastaba of Nyankhseshat
D21	Anonymous mastaba
D22	Mastaba of Ty
D71	Mastaba of Ptahwer
E7	Structures from First Millennium BC

Tab. 1 Table with archaeological structures mentioned in the map

0 250 500 METRES



NORTH SAQQARA

TY'S CEMETERY

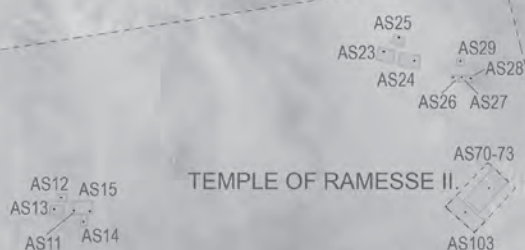


ABUSIR SOUTH

LAKE OF ABUSIR

BONNET'S CEMETERY

- AS22
- AS16
- AS19
- AS18
- AS36
- AS31
- AS17
- AS82
- AS68
- AS68a
- AS68b
- AS68c
- AS68d
- AS39
- AS38
- AS37
- AS76
- AS98
- AS76b
- AS77
- AS78
- AS54
- AS80
- AS81
- AS61
- AS10
- AS104
- AS20
- AS33
- AS34
- AS50
- AS7
- AS4
- AS6
- AS5
- AS3
- AS43



Abusir with the most important excavated structures

(archive of CIE, processed by V. Bruna)

Bibliography for the structures excavated at Abusir

Structure of the entry

ID (former ID)

Excavation: year/s of the excavation

Description of the structure: concise description of the structure.

Selected bibliography:

Central Abusir (Royal)

AC 1

Excavation: German mission 1907–1908, Egyptian mission 2004, 2012, 2013 – up to now

Description of the structure: Pyramid complex of Sahure, Fifth Dynasty; secondary structures from the Greco-Roman Period to the north-east of the mortuary temple.

Selected bibliography: Borchartd 1910; Borchartd 1913; El Awady 2009; Khaled 2008.

AC 2

Excavation: German mission 1900, 1903, 1904, 1907

Description of the structure: Pyramid complex of Neferirkare, priests' settlement in the mortuary temple which was partially built of mud bricks, pyramid probably unfinished, the valley temple is missing, unfinished causeway re-used during the construction of the Nyuserre causeway, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Borchartd 1909; Posener-Kriéger – Cenival 1968; Posener-Kriéger 1976; Kawae *et al.* 2016.

AC 3 (I)

Excavation: 1980–2000

Description of the structure: Mortuary complex with the unfinished pyramid of King Raneferef. Mortuary temple was built in mud bricks in its larger part, only the westernmost part built of limestone, during the development, the Sanctuary of the Knife, the ritual slaughterhouse was incorporated into the complex, priests' settlement in the columned courtyard, Fifth Dynasty, secondary burials from the Middle Kingdom and the First Millennium BC.

Selected bibliography: Landgráfová 2006; Posener-Kriéger *et al.* 2006; Verner 2006; Vlčková 2006; Verner 2017; Jeřábek 2018; Verner 2019j; Verner 2019f; Verner 2019b; Verner 2019h; Verner 2019c; Verner 2019d; Vymazalová 2019a; Vymazalová 2019d; Vymazalová 2019h.

AC 4

Excavation: German mission 1902–1904; CIE 2019 (valley temple)

Description of the structure: Pyramid complex of king Nyuserre, due to an already existing building, its mortuary temple was built with a non-standard ground plan in the form of letter “L”, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Borchartd 1907.

AC 5

Excavation: German mission 1902

Description of the structure: Limestone mastaba of overseer of all king's works Userkafankh, cemetery to the east of the Nyuserre's pyramid, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Borchartd 1907: 109–116.

AC 6

Excavation: German mission 1903

Description of the structure: Anonymous limestone mastaba, cemetery to the east of the Nyuserre's pyramid, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Borchartd 1907: 116–117.

AC 7

Excavation: German mission 1902

Description of the structure: Limestone mastaba of keeper of secrets of the Morning House Djadjaemankh, cemetery to the east of the Nyuserre's pyramid, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Borchartd 1907: 116–126.

AC 8 (P)

Excavation: Egyptian Antiquities Service (Jacques de Morgan) 1893; CIE (Žába and Váhala) 1960–1974

Description of the structure: Large limestone mastaba of Vizier Ptahshepses with extraordinary features of architecture, cemetery to the east of the Nyuserre's pyramid, Fifth Dynasty; secondary burials from the First Millennium BC.

Selected bibliography: Morgan 1894; Patočková 1998; Verner 1976; Verner 1986; Verner 1992; Strouhal – Bareš 1993; Vachala 2004; Krejčí 2009; Nováková 2017; Krejčí 2019j; Krejčí 2019j; Verner 2019a.

AC 9

Excavation: Egyptian Antiquities Service (Mohamed Soghir), early 1970s

Description of the structure: Limestone mastaba of overseer of Upper Egypt Ptahshepses Junior II, cemetery to the east of the Nyuserre's pyramid, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2000.

AC 10

Excavation: German mission 1903

Description of the structure: Conjoined limestone tomb of Princesses Khamernernebtu (unused) and Meretites, Prince Kahotep and an anonymous princess, usage of mud bricks, cemetery to the east of the Nyuserre's pyramid, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Borchartd 1907: 126–134.

AC 11

Excavation: 1974

Description of the structure: A small mud brick double mastaba unearthed to the south-west of the Ptahshepses' mastaba and covered by pavement around Djadjaemankh's tomb, cemetery to the east of the Nyuserre's pyramid, end Sixth Dynasty – beginning of the First Intermediate Period.

Selected bibliography: Verner 1976: 33–34.

AC 12

Excavation: unexcavated.

Description of the structure: Not excavated monument built on the edge of the Libyan Desert terrace, probably wrongly listed by Lepsius among pyramids, perhaps a mastaba, cemetery to the east of the Nyuserre's pyramid, Fifth Dynasty?

Selected bibliography: Perring 1842: 20–22; Lepsius 1897: 134; Bárta 2000: 64–65.

AC 13

Excavation: German mission 1902–1903

Description of the structure: Secondary burials in the area to the north from the Nyuserre's mortuary temple, in the terrace below the eastern part of the mortuary temple and in the area of the tombs in the cemetery to the east of the Nyuserre's pyramid, Middle Kingdom and Greco-Roman Period.

Selected bibliography: Schäfer 1908; Kampp-Seyfried 2006.

AC 14 (A)

Excavation: 1978–1981

Description of the structure: Pyramid complex of Khentkaus II, located to the south of the Neferirkare's pyramid and to the north-east of Raneferef's mortuary temple, pyramid and western part of the mortuary temple from limestone, eastern part of the temple from mud brick, cult pyramid, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Verner *et al.* 1995; Krejčí 2019b; Verner 2019e; Vymazalová 2019e.

AC 15 (B)

Excavation: 1976

Description of the structure: Limestone mastaba of Princess Khekeretnebt, later added chapel and burial apartment of her daughter Tisethor, Djedkare's cemetery, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Strouhal *et al.* 1986; Verner – Callender 2002: 13–54; Jirásková 2019a; Krejčí 2019f; Verner 2019k; Wollnerová 2019.

AC 15a (F)

Excavation: 1976

Description of the structure: Courtyard in front of Khekeretnebt's mastaba, Djedkare's cemetery, Fifth Dynasty. The cultic space was connected to the cult of the Princess Khekeretnebt.

Selected bibliography: Verner – Callender 2002: 77–84.

AC 16 (C)

Excavation: 1978

Description of the structure: Limestone mastaba of Prince Neserkauhor, Djedkare's cemetery, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Verner – Callender 2002: 55–62.

AC 17 (D)

Excavation: 1978

Description of the structure: Limestone mastaba of scribe Faaf (good name Idu) and his spouse Khenit, Djedkare's cemetery, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Verner – Callender 2002: 63–70; Verner 2019g.

AC 18 (E)

Excavation: 1978

Description of the structure: Limestone tomb of director of the royal palace *ah* Mernefu, Djedkare's cemetery, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Verner – Callender 2002: 71–76.

AC 19 (K)

Excavation: 1987

Description of the structure: Limestone mastaba of Princess Hedjetnebu, Djedkare's cemetery, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Verner – Callender 2002: 85–98; Verner 2019i.

AC 20 (L)

Excavation: 1987

Description of the structure: Anonymous mastaba built of limestone, Djedkare's cemetery, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Verner – Callender 2002: 99–104.

AC 22 (J)

Excavation: 1987, 1994

Description of the structure: Pyramid complex of a queen, it was built to the south of the pyramid complex of Khentkaus II and to the east of Raneferef's mortuary temple, cult pyramid, there is a possibility that it belonged to Queen Reputnub, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Krejčí *et al.* 2008: 69–150; Krejčí 2019a.

AC 23 (M)

Excavation: 1987

Description of the structure: Limestone mastaba of courtier Nebtyemneferes, located to the south-east of AC 22 and north-east of AC 24.

Selected bibliography: Krejčí *et al.* 2008: 21–36.

AC 24 (N)

Excavation: 2001–2004

Description of the structure: An extraordinary double tomb Lepsius no. 25, located to the south of AC 22. Larger eastern mastaba was added by a smaller western tomb, cult chapel was located in the eastern tomb, in which Princess Hanebu was probably interred, in western tomb, her female relative was probably buried. Limestone tombs with core masonry of mediocre quality with large-scaled usage of pottery, Fifth Dynasty; secondary burials from the First Millennium BC.

Selected bibliography: Krejčí *et al.* 2008: 151–234.

AC 25 (Q)

Excavation: 1994

Description of the structure: The northernmost tomb in the Nakhtsare's cemetery, it belonged to Prince Nakhtsare, Fifth Dynasty, limestone tomb with core masonry of mediocre quality with large-scaled usage of pottery, in front of the tomb, there are low mud brick walls, Fifth Dynasty, secondary burials from the First Millennium BC.

Selected bibliography: Krejčí 2008; Krejčí 2019d.

AC 26 (T)

Excavation: 2006, 2008, 2009

Description of the structure: Tomb located to the south-east from the pyramid complex of Khenktaus II. The mastaba belonged to Prince Werkaure, limestone tomb with core masonry of mediocre quality, Fifth Dynasty, secondary burials from the First Millennium BC.

Selected bibliography: Krejčí 2011a; Krejčí *et al.* 2014; Krejčí 2019c; Krejčí 2019k; Peterková Hlouchová 2019.

AC 27

Excavation: 2009, 2019 – unfinished

Description of the structure: Retaining wall to the south of the Nyuserre's valley temple, it is possible that it also represents a part of the architecture of the harbour to the east of the temple, Fifth Dynasty. Secondary burials present – dating due to the fact that no funeral equipment was found with the deceased is not possible, perhaps it is a very late dating.

Selected bibliography: Krejčí 2011b: 513–520; the 2019 excavation not yet published.

AC 28

Excavation: 2009

Description of the structure: Causeway of the Nyuserre's pyramid complex, trench in the area of the crown and the northern outer wall of the embankment of the causeway; in the upper one third of the length of the ascending road.

Selected bibliography: Krejčí 2011b: 520–524.

AC 29

Excavation: 2013

Description of the structure: Mastaba of “count” Ka-kaibaef, the second most northern tomb in the Nakhtsare's cemetery, limestone tomb with core masonry of mediocre quality with large-scaled usage of pottery, in front of the tomb, there are low mud brick walls, Fifth Dynasty, secondary burials from the First Millennium BC.

Selected bibliography: Krejčí 2013; Krejčí 2018; Arias 2019c; Krejčí 2019e.

AC 30

Excavation: 2014

Description of the structure: Tomb located to the south of AC 29, the Nakhtsare's cemetery, belonged to Queen Khentkaus III (?), limestone tomb with core masonry of mediocre quality with large-scaled usage of pottery, in front of the tomb, there are low mud brick walls, Fifth Dynasty, secondary burials from the First Millennium BC.

Selected bibliography: Krejčí *et al.* 2015; Krejčí 2019b; Krejčí 2019e.

AC 31

Excavation: 2016

Description of the structure: The southernmost mastaba in Nakhtsare's cemetery, limestone tomb with core masonry of mediocre quality with large-scaled usage of pottery, the name of its female owner was detected, in front of the tomb, there are low mud brick walls, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Krejčí 2016; Arias 2019f; Krejčí

2019e; Krejčí 2019h; Krejčí 2019g; Krejčí 2019l; Odler 2019d.

AC 32 (T)

Excavation: 2009

Description of the structure: Small mud brick tombs from the Sixth Dynasty, built along the south and east wing of the enclosure wall of AC 26, end of the Sixth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Krejčí *et al.* 2014: 60–64.

AC 33

Excavation: 2018

Description of the structure: Large limestone mastaba of overseer of all works of the king Kairsu built to the north of Neferirkare's pyramid, extraordinary is, for a non-royal tomb, a large-scaled use of basalt for the architecture of the entrance and the major cult chapel; archaic features in the architecture, three burial apartments built by mud bricks, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta *et al.* 2020.

AC 34

Excavation: its southern outer wall was revealed when excavating the area to the north of entrance rooms of AC 33 in 2018, so far unexcavated

Description of the structure: A small tomb located to the north-east of AC 33.

Selected bibliography: unpublished.

Abusir West (Late Period shaft tombs)

AW 1 (H, incorporating H 1)

Excavation: including mummification deposit H 1, 1980–1993 (H 1 2003)

Description of the structure: Tomb of Udjahorresnet, overseer of the foreign mercenaries, late Twenty-sixth – early Twenty-seventh Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bareš *et al.* 1999; Bareš 2004; Bareš 2009b; Smoláriková 2009a; Smoláriková 2011; Smoláriková 2013; Smoláriková 2015; Smoláriková 2019b; Smoláriková 2019c; Smoláriková – Bareš 2020.

AW 2 (R, incorporating R 2)

Excavation: including south corridor R 2, 1995–2004

Description of the structure: Tomb of priest Iufaa, late Twenty-sixth – early Twenty-seventh Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Strouhal *et al.* 2003; Strouhal 2004; Bareš – Smoláriková 2008; Bareš 2017; Landgráfová *et al.* 2017; Landgráfová – Janák 2017; Míčková 2018; Bareš 2019b; Bareš 2019c; Landgráfová 2019b; Landgráfová 2019c; Landgráfová – Janák 2019b; Bareš 2020; Landgráfová – Míčková 2020.

AW 3 (R 1)

Excavation: 2001

Description of the structure: Tomb of Padihor, king's acquaintance, late Twenty-sixth – early Twenty-seventh Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Coppens 2009.

AW 4 (R 3)

Excavation: 2002

Description of the structure: Unknown owner, late Twenty-sixth – early Twenty-seventh Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Smoláriková 2009b; Strouhal 2009.

AW 5 (S)

Excavation: including mummification deposit S 1, 2003–2008 (S 1 2003–2010)

Description of the structure: Tomb of Menekhibnekau, general of the army, late Twenty-sixth – early Twenty-seventh Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bareš 2009a; Smoláriková 2006; Bareš 2010; Smoláriková 2010; Bareš 2013; Bareš – Smoláriková 2011; Janák – Landgráfová 2011; Janák – Landgráfová 2014; Bareš 2017; Bareš 2019a; Janák – Bělohoubková 2019; Landgráfová 2019a; Landgráfová – Janák 2019a; Bareš 2020; Landgráfová 2020.

AW 6

Excavation: begun 2015, unfinished

Description of the structure: Owner yet unknown, probably late Twenty-sixth – early Twenty-seventh Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: unpublished.

Abusir South

AS 1 (AA)

Excavation: 1991

Description of the structure: Stone tomb of Kaaper, overseer of the army, early Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Fischer 1959; Bárta 2001: 143–191.

AS 2 (AA, Tomb 2)

Excavation: 1993

Description of the structure: Small mud brick tomb at the north-west corner of Ity (AS 10), early Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2001: 188–190.

AS 3 (CC)

Excavation: 1991

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb of Hetepi, funerary priest, Fifth Dynasty, reign of Djedkare.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2001: 55–62.

AS 4 (DD)

Excavation: 1993

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb of the speaker of Nekhen Isesiseneb and inspector of the palace Rahotep, Fifth Dynasty, reign of Djedkare.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2001: 62–75.

AS 5 (BB)

Excavation: 1991

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb of the overseers of the storehouse Fetekty and Mety, Fifth Dynasty, reign of Djedkare.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 1998; Bárta 2001: 75–123.

AS 6 (FF, Tomb I)

Excavation: 1993

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick tomb south of AS 5, second half of Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2001: 123–126.

AS 7 (FF, Tomb II)

Excavation: 1993

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb of palace attendant Gegi, second half of Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2001: 126–132.

AS 8 (FF, Tomb III)

Excavation: 1991

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick tomb south-east of AS 7, second half of Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2001: 132.

AS 9 (FF, Tomb IV)

Excavation: 1993

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick tomb in between AS 6 and AS 7, second half of Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2001: 132–134.

AS 10 (EE)

Excavation: 1993

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb with a stone core of the overseer of two granaries Ity, Third Dynasty or early Fourth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2001: 1–16; Bárta 2005.

AS 11 (Lake of Abusir Tomb 1)

Excavation: 1993

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick tomb, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2001: 21–28.

AS 12 (Lake of Abusir Tomb 2)

Excavation: 1993

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb of the overseer of the sweets of the pyramid “Enduring are the places of Nyuserre” Shedu, late Fifth Dynasty, after the reign of Nyuserre.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2001: 28–40.

AS 13 (Lake of Abusir, Tomb 3)

Excavation: 1993

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick tomb, Fifth Dynasty, later than AS 11.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2001: 41–42.

AS 14 (Lake of Abusir, Tomb 4)

Excavation: 1993

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick tomb, Fifth Dynasty, later than AS 11.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2001: 42–43.

AS 15 (Lake of Abusir, Tomb 5 and 6)

Excavation: 1993

Description of the structure: Two anonymous mud brick tombs, Fifth Dynasty, later than AS 11.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2001: 43–48.

AS 16 (GG)

Excavation: 1995

Description of the structure: Stone tomb of the Vizier Qar Senior, Sixth Dynasty, reign of Teti.

Selected bibliography: Bárta *et al.* 2009: 51–144.

AS 17 (HH, shaft 2, B)

Excavation: 1995, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002

Description of the structure: Courtyard with a shaft and burial chamber of the keeper of Nekhen of the king, Qar Junior, son of Qar Senior, Sixth Dynasty, reign of Pepy II.

Selected bibliography: Bárta *et al.* 2009: 148–276.

AS 18 (HH, shaft 1, A)

Excavation: 1995, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002

Description of the structure: Courtyard with a shaft and burial chamber of the keeper of Nekhen of the king, Senedjemib, son of Qar Senior, Sixth Dynasty, reign of Pepy II.

Selected bibliography: Bárta *et al.* 2009: 148–276.

AS 19 (HH)

Excavation: 1995, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002

Description of the structure: Courtyard with a shaft and burial chamber of the priest of Maat Iykay, Sixth Dynasty, reign of Pepy II.

Selected bibliography: Bárta *et al.* 2009: 148–276.

AS 20 (II)

Excavation: 1999

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb with stone chapel of the inspector of divine estates Hetepi, second half of Third Dynasty – early Fourth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2006a; Bárta – Arias Kytmarová – Dvořák 2010; Bárta 2019e; Bárta 2020.

AS 21 (II: north of it)

Excavation: 1999

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb north of AS 20 and AS 106, Sixth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: unpublished.

AS 22 (JJ)

Excavation: 2000, 2002

Description of the structure: Stone tomb of the judge Inti, son of Qar Senior, Sixth Dynasty, reign of Pepy II.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2003; Vachala 2003; Bárta 2006b; Vachala 2006; Bárta 2009a; Bárta 2009c; Odler 2017; Bárta – Dulíková 2018; Arias 2019d; Bárta 2019g; Odler 2019a; Odler 2019b; Odler 2019c; Vachala 2019a; Vachala 2019b.

AS 23 (Lake of Abusir 2002, Tomb 1)

Excavation: 2002

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick tomb, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bareš *et al.* 2003.

AS 24 (Lake of Abusir 2002, Tomb 2)

Excavation: 2002

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick tomb, Fifth Dynasty, later than AS 23.

Selected bibliography: Bareš *et al.* 2003.

AS 25 (Lake of Abusir 2002, Tomb 3)

Excavation: 2002

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick tomb, Fifth Dynasty, later than AS 23.

Selected bibliography: Bareš *et al.* 2003.

AS 26 (Lake of Abusir 2002, Tomb 4)

Excavation: 2002

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick tomb, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bareš *et al.* 2003.

AS 27 (Lake of Abusir 2002, Tomb 5)

Excavation: 2002

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick tomb, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bareš *et al.* 2003.

AS 28 (Lake of Abusir 2002, Tomb 6)

Excavation: 2002

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick tomb, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bareš *et al.* 2003.

AS 29 (Lake of Abusir 2002, NK tomb)

Excavation: 2002

Description of the structure: Anonymous stone tomb of New Kingdom dating, built over Old Kingdom tomb.

Selected bibliography: Bareš *et al.* 2003; Mynářová 2006; Mynářová-Kořínková 2006.

AS 30 (HH)

Excavation: 1995, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002

Description of the structure: Tomb north of AS 17–19, Sixth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: unpublished.

AS 31 (KK)

Excavation: 2002, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2015

Description of the structure: Large rock tomb with a courtyard of anonymous owner, a priest of Khnum, mid-Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2011a.

AS 32 (LL)

Excavation: 2002, 2004

Description of the structure: Anonymous stone tomb to the north-west of AS 16, late Sixth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: unpublished.

AS 33 (MM)

Excavation: 2005, 2007

Description of the structure: Large mud brick mastaba of anonymous owner, Third Dynasty, largely destroyed in the First Millennium BC.

Selected bibliography: Bárta – Arias Kytmarová – Maříková Vlčková *et al.* 2010; Verner *et al.* 2010; Smoláriková 2019a.

AS 34 (MM East I)

Excavation: 2005, 2006, 2007

Description of the structure: Tomb of Iymery, overseer of the south, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová *et al.* 2010: 184–204.

AS 35 (MM East II)

Excavation: 2005, 2006, 2007

Description of the structure: Anonymous tomb adjoining the south side of the tomb of Iymery (AS 34), late Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová *et al.* 2010: 205–217.

AS 36 (NN)

Excavation: 2004, 2007, 2010, 2012

Description of the structure: The mastaba of the inspector of physicians Ptahhetep, second half of the Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: unpublished.

AS 37 (OO)

Excavation: 2006, 2007, 2010, 2012, 2013

Description of the structure: Stone tomb with mud brick core of the priest Neferinpu, Fifth Dynasty, reign of Nyuserre.

Selected bibliography: Arias Kytarová 2011; Bárta 2014; Bárta 2015a; Bárta 2016; Vymazalová – Šůvová 2016; Bárta 2019b; Bárta 2019d; Bárta 2019h; Vymazalová 2019b.

AS 38 (OO sub 1)

Excavation: 2007, 2010

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb of the phyle-member Kaiemtjenenet and his family, mid Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová *et al.* 2011: 16–34.

AS 39

Excavation: 2007, 2013

Description of the structure: Stone tomb with mud brick core of the chief physician Shepseskafankh, late Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2015b.

AS 40 (KK)

Excavation: 2007, 2012

Description of the structure: Niched courtyard on a platform between courts of AS 31 and AS 68, Sixth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: unpublished.

AS 41 (KK II)

Excavation: 2007, 2016

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb on a platform between courtyards of AS 31 and AS 68, Sixth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: unpublished.

AS 42 (KK III, IV)

Excavation: 2006, 2007, 2016

Description of the structure: KK III: Anonymous rock tomb cut in the south-western corner of the court of AS 31, Fifth Dynasty, KK IV: Anonymous rock tomb cut in the southern side of the court of AS 31, Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: unpublished.

AS 43 (LA Square 1)

Excavation: 2007

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb of the overseer of the storehouse Sankhuptah, Sixth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2009b; Čílek *et al.* 2012; Bárta 2019a; Toonen *et al.* 2020.

AS 44 (LA Square 2)

Identification: 2007, unexcavated

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb near Lake of Abusir.

Selected bibliography: Čílek *et al.* 2012; Toonen *et al.* 2020.

AS 45 (LA Square 3)

Identification: 2007, unexcavated

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb near Lake of Abusir.

Selected bibliography: Čílek *et al.* 2012; Toonen *et al.* 2020.

AS 46 (LA Square 4)

Identification: 2007, unexcavated

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb near Lake of Abusir.

Selected bibliography: Čílek *et al.* 2012; Toonen *et al.* 2020.

AS 47 (ASW Tomb 1)

Excavation: 2005, 2007

Description of the structure: Rock tomb built south-west of Kaisebi (AS 76).

Selected bibliography: Arias Kytarová 2011.

AS 48 (ASW Tomb 2)

Excavation: 2005, 2007

Description of the structure: Remains of stone-built and rock-cut tomb south-west of Kaisebi (AS 76).

Selected bibliography: unpublished.

AS 49 (ASW Tomb 3)

Excavation: 2005, 2007

Description of the structure: Remains of stone-built and rock-cut tomb south-west of Kaisebi (AS 76).

Selected bibliography: unpublished.

AS 50 (MM East III)

Excavation: 2009

Description of the structure: Large anonymous mud brick tomb situated south-east of the tomb of Iymery (AS 34), early Fourth to early Fifth Dynasty (?).

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová *et al.* 2010: 217–221.

AS 51 (MM East IV)

Excavation: 2009

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick tomb situated south of the tomb AS 35, mid Fifth to early Sixth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová *et al.* 2010: 221–240; Šůvová 2011.

AS 52 (MM East V)

Excavation: 2009

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick tomb situated west and south of AS 51, Fifth Dynasty (?).

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová *et al.* 2010: 240–257.

AS 53 (MM East VI)

Excavation: 2009

Description of the structure: Shafts by the west wall of the tomb AS 35, Third to early Fourth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová *et al.* 2010: 257–267.

AS 54

Excavation: 2009, 2010, 2012, 2015

Description of the structure: Anonymous large mud brick tomb from the Third Dynasty, reign of Huni.

A part of the complex is also a wooden boat AS 80.

Selected bibliography: Bárta 2011b; Bárta *et al.* 2014: 17; Peterková Hlouchová 2017; Jirásková 2019b.

AS 55

Excavation: 2009

Description of the structure: Limestone edge, probably worked in the Old Kingdom.

Selected bibliography: unpublished.

AS 56

Identification: 1991, unexcavated

Description of the structure: Tomb south of AS 1 and AS 91.

Selected bibliography: unpublished.

AS 57 – AS 57a–c and d–e

Excavation: 2007, 2010

Description of the structure: Small mud brick tombs consisting of a shaft and a vaulted room, attached to the west wall of the tomb of Neferinpu (AS 37), Sixth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová *et al.* 2011: 47–54.

AS 58

Excavation: 2010

Description of the structure: Small mud brick tomb underneath the tomb of Kaiemtjenenet (AS 38), mid Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová *et al.* 2011: 13–16.

AS 59

Excavation: 2007, 2010

Description of the structure: Anonymous tomb with a small court adjoining the north side of the tomb of Kaiemtjenenet, mid Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová *et al.* 2011: 34–46.

AS 60

Excavation: 2010

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick structure with a single shaft, by the north wall of the tomb of Kaiemtjenenet (AS 38) and underneath the west wall of AS 59, early to mid Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová *et al.* 2011: 34–46.

AS 61

Excavation: 2010, 2016

Description of the structure: Stone-built mastaba of the elder of the judicial hall Kaaper Junior. The mastaba lies east of the huge mud brick AS 54, mid-Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Dulíková 2019b.

AS 62

Excavation: 2010, 2016

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick structure lies south of mastaba of Kaaper Junior (AS 61), east of AS 54 and west of AS 95.

Selected bibliography: unpublished.

AS 63

Excavation: 2010

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb south of AS 62.

Selected bibliography: unpublished.

AS 64

Identification: 2010, unexcavated

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb of unknown owner, south of AS 65, Third Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Dulíková *et al.* 2015; Jánosi 2017.

AS 65

Excavation: 2010, 2016, 2018

Description of the structure: Stone-built mastaba of the chief physician Neferherptah, lies south to mastaba of the inspector of physicians Ptahhetep (AS 36), late Fifth/early Sixth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Dulíková *et al.* 2015; Jánosi 2017.

AS 66

Excavation: 2012, 2016, 2018

Description of the structure: Area to the south of the open courtyard of Sheretneby (AS 68) and west of the tomb AS 69.

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová – Megahed 2017: 66–80.

AS 67

Excavation: 2012

Description of the structure: Stone tomb of the overseer of the scribes of the crew Nefershepes, lies east of the stairway of the burial complex of princess Sheretneby (AS 68), mid-Fifth Dynasty, reign of Nyuserre.

Selected bibliography: Bárta *et al.* 2014: 17–20; Bárta – Vymazalová 2018; Bárta 2019c.

AS 68

Excavation: 2012, 2013

Description of the structure: The burial complex of Princess Sheretneby and her family, mid to late Fifth Dynasty, with secondary burial shafts from the late Fifth to late Sixth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová – Dulíková 2012; Bárta *et al.* 2014: 20–33; Vymazalová – Dulíková 2014; Vymazalová 2015; Vymazalová 2016; Arias 2017; Arias 2019a; Vymazalová 2019f; Vymazalová 2019i; Vymazalová 2019j; Vymazalová 2019k.

AS 68a

Excavation: 2012, 2013

Description of the structure: The rock-cut tomb of Duaptah, inspector of the Great House, second half of the Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová – Dulíková 2012: 343; Vymazalová 2015: 48–50; Vymazalová 2019c; Vymazalová 2019l; Vymazalová – Havelková 2019.

AS 68b

Excavation: 2012, 2013

Description of the structure: The rock-cut tomb of Shepesuptah, the chief of justice of the Great House, second half of the Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová – Dulíková 2012: 343–345; Vymazalová 2015: 50; Vymazalová – Havelková 2016; Vymazalová 2019g.

AS 68c

Excavation: 2012, 2013

Description of the structure: The rock-cut tomb of Princess Sheretnebty and her family, mid-Fifth to early Sixth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová – Dulíková 2012; Vymazalová – Dulíková 2014; Vymazalová 2015: 50–56; Vymazalová 2016; Arias 2017; Arias 2019a; Bárta – Vymazalová 2018; Vymazalová 2019f; Vymazalová 2019k; Vymazalová 2019j.

AS 68d

Excavation: 2012, 2014

Description of the structure: The rock-cut tomb of Nefer, the overseer of the Two Treasuries, and his family, including his spouse Neferhathor, mid-Fifth Dynasty, the reign of Nyuserre.

Selected bibliography: Bárta *et al.* 2014: 15–38; Arias Kytarová 2015; Odler 2015; Bárta 2019f; Bárta 2019i; Dulíková 2019g; Dulíková 2019h.

AS 69

Excavation: 2012, 2015, 2016, 2017

Description of the structure: Mastaba situated above the rock-cut tombs of Nefer (AS 68d) and Sheretnebtej (AS 68c), mid-Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta *et al.* 2014: 33–34; Vymazalová – Megahed 2017: 66–71.

AS 69b

Excavation: 2012

Description of the structure: Small structure within the tomb AS 69, containing burial of three wooden model boats, mid-Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta *et al.* 2014: 33–34; Megahed 2019.

AS 69c

Excavation: 2012, 2015

Description of the structure: Secondary tomb along the east wall of AS 69, late Old Kingdom.

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová – Megahed 2017: 71–72.

AS 69d

Excavation: 2012

Description of the structure: Small tomb attached to the west wall of AS 69, Sixth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Vymazalová – Megahed 2017: 72–74.

AS 70

Excavation: 2012, 2017

Description of the structure: Mud brick additions to the stone-built temple AS 70 from the New Kingdom.

Selected bibliography: Bárta *et al.* 2014: 34–38; Bárta *et al.* 2018; Mynářová 2019.

AS 71

Excavation: 2012, 2017

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb under New Kingdom temple, Third or Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta *et al.* 2014: 34–38; Bárta *et al.* 2018.

AS 72

Excavation: 2012, 2017

Description of the structure: Mud brick tomb under New Kingdom temple, Third or Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta *et al.* 2014: 34–38; Bárta *et al.* 2018.

AS 73

Excavation: 2012, 2017

Description of the structure: Stone-built temple, New Kingdom, reign of Ramesse II.

Selected bibliography: Bárta *et al.* 2014: 34–38; Bárta *et al.* 2018; Mynářová 2019.

AS 74

Excavation: 2013

Description of the structure: Mud brick structure most probably connected to the burial ritual of the tomb of Neferinpu (AS 37), second half of Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Bárta *et al.* 2017.

AS 75

Excavation: 2013

Description of the structure: Remain of a mud brick tomb with a niche, between AS 37 and AS 74, built before the tomb of Neferinpu (AS 37).

Selected bibliography: Bárta *et al.* 2017.

AS 76

Excavation: 2014, 2015

Description of the structure: Stone-built mastaba of the elder of the judicial hall Kaisebi. The mastaba lies south of the huge mud brick AS 54 and west of the additional structure AS 76b, late Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Dulíková *et al.* 2017; Arias 2019e.

AS 76b

Excavation: 2014, 2015

Description of the structure: Stone-built additional structure for Ptahwer, adjacent from east to the mastaba of Kaisebi (AS 76), Sixth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Dulíková *et al.* 2017.

AS 77

Excavation: 2015

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick mastaba lies south of the huge mud brick AS 54, west of the mud brick mastaba AS 78 and north of the boat (AS 80), late Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Dulíková *et al.* 2017: fig. 1.

AS 78

Excavation: 2015

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick mastaba situated south of huge mud brick AS 54, east of the mud brick mastaba AS 77 and north of the boat (AS 80), late Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Dulíková *et al.* 2017: fig. 1.

AS 78b

Excavation: 2015

Description of the structure: Anonymous mud brick structure annexed from the south to mud brick mastaba AS 78, late Fifth Dynasty.

Selected bibliography: Dulíková *et al.* 2017: fig. 1.

AS 79**Excavation:** 2015**Description of the structure:** Mastaba of overseer of the household Khemetnu, and his family lies north of the huge mastaba AS 31, Sixth Dynasty.**Selected bibliography:** Dulíková 2019a.**AS 80****Excavation:** 2015, 2016**Description of the structure:** A wooden boat, a part of the funerary complex of tomb AS 54, Third Dynasty, reign of Huni.**Selected bibliography:** Bárta 2019k.**AS 81****Excavation:** 2015**Description of the structure:** Anonymous mud brick mastaba west of Kaaper's mastaba (AS 1) and east of the mud brick mastaba AS 78, Fifth Dynasty.**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**AS 82****Excavation:** 2015**Description of the structure:** Rock-cut tomb of the judicial dignitary Hemshezemet, lies west of mastaba of Khemetnu and his family (AS 79), Sixth Dynasty.**Selected bibliography:** Dulíková 2019c; Dulíková 2019e.**AS 82b****Excavation:** 2015**Description of the structure:** Mud brick structure containing wooden statuettes, lies west of mastaba of Khemetnu and his family (AS 79) and south of tomb of Hemshezemet (AS 82), late Sixth Dynasty.**Selected bibliography:** Bárta 2019j.**AS 83****Excavation:** 2015**Description of the structure:** Partly excavated small mud brick tomb lies by the south-east corner of the huge mud brick mastaba AS 54, north of AS 81 and west of mastaba of Kaaper (AS 1).**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**AS 84****Excavation:** 2015**Description of the structure:** Partly excavated mud brick tomb overlapping the burial of boat (AS 80) from the south. The structure lies east of AS 84b, Sixth Dynasty.**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**AS 84b****Excavation:** 2015**Description of the structure:** Small mud brick structure annexed from south to AS 84, only partially explored.**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**AS 85****Excavation:** 2015**Description of the structure:** Tomb of Inpuhetep and his family, late Fifth Dynasty (?).**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**AS 86****Excavation:** 2015**Description of the structure:** Mud brick structure, to the east of AS 69 with limestone casing of the north wall.**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**AS 87****Identification:** 2015, unexcavated**Description of the structure:** Anonymous tomb to the south of AS 69, Sixth Dynasty (?).**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**AS 88****Excavation:** 2016**Description of the structure:** Anonymous stone tomb at the south-western corner of AS 1 (Kaaper), from early Fifth Dynasty.**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**AS 89****Identification:** 2016, unexcavated**Description of the structure:** Anonymous remains of stone tomb, south of AS 88.**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**AS 90****Identification:** 2016, unexcavated**Description of the structure:** Anonymous tomb to the south of AS 66, Sixth Dynasty (?).**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**AS 91****Excavation:** 2016**Description of the structure:** Largely ruined originally stone-built mastaba, to the south of AS 1 (Kaaper).**Selected bibliography:** Peterková Hlouchová *et al.* 2017.**AS 92****Excavation:** 2016**Description of the structure:** Anonymous mud brick tomb lies east of mastaba of Kaaper Junior (AS 61) and south of AS 93.**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**AS 93****Excavation:** 2016**Description of the structure:** Anonymous mud brick tomb lies east of mastaba of Kaaper Junior (AS 61) and north of AS 92.**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**AS 94****Identification:** 2016, unexcavated**Description of the structure:** Mud brick structure lies north of mastaba of Kaaper Junior (AS 61).**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**AS 95****Excavation:** 2016**Description of the structure:** Anonymous mud brick tomb, near the south-east corner of mastaba of Kaaper Junior (AS 61), lies east of AS 62 and south of AS 92.**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.

AS 96**Excavation:** 2016**Description of the structure:** Mud brick and stone structure west of AS 85, Sixth Dynasty or later.**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**AS 97****Excavation:** 2016**Description of the structure:** Mud brick and stone structure west of AS 85, Sixth Dynasty or later.**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**AS 98****Excavation:** 2016, 2017**Description of the structure:** Stone-built mastaba of the inspector of hairdressers of the Great House, Ankhires. The mastaba lies west of the huge mud brick AS 54, mid-Fifth Dynasty.**Selected bibliography:** Dulíková *et al.* 2018; Dulíková 2019d; Dulíková 2019f.**AS 99****Excavation:** 2017, partially**Description of the structure:** Mud brick structure north of AS 98, Fifth Dynasty.**Selected bibliography:** Dulíková *et al.* 2018.**AS 100****Excavation:** 2017**Description of the structure:** Mud brick platform east of AS 98, Fifth or Sixth Dynasty.**Selected bibliography:** Dulíková *et al.* 2018.**AS 101****Excavation:** 2017, partially**Description of the structure:** Mud brick tomb west of AS 98, thoroughly damaged.**Selected bibliography:** Dulíková *et al.* 2018.**AS 102****Excavation:** 2017, partially**Description of the structure:** Mud brick tomb south of AS 98, only northernmost niche was excavated, Fifth Dynasty.**Selected bibliography:** Dulíková *et al.* 2018.**AS 103****Excavation:** 2017**Description of the structure:** Complex of four small mud brick tombs, three built in Third Dynasty, one probably in Fifth Dynasty. The only name known from the complex is from offering basin, Neferetiwes.**Selected bibliography:** Odler *et al.* 2018.**AS 104****Excavation:** 2018**Description of the structure:** Tomb of transitional type with stone core and mud brick casing, cruciform chapel, built in early Fourth Dynasty, reused in Fifth Dynasty.**Selected bibliography:** Odler – Peterková Hlouchová *et al.* 2019; Odler – Peterková Hlouchová 2019.**AS 105****Identification:** 2018, unexcavated**Description of the structure:** Stone tomb east of AS 104.**Selected bibliography:** Odler – Peterková Hlouchová *et al.* 2019.**AS 106****Excavation:** 2018**Description of the structure:** Mud brick tomb north of AS 20 with a destroyed chapel in the southern part and two burial shafts.**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**AS 107****Excavation:** 2018, partially**Description of the structure:** Mud brick tomb north of AS 104, southernmost niche excavated only.**Selected bibliography:** Odler – Peterková Hlouchová *et al.* 2019.**AS 108****Excavation:** 2018**Description of the structure:** Three subsidiary shafts and square structure south of AS 104, most probably added in the second phase of AS 104 (Fifth Dynasty).**Selected bibliography:** Odler – Peterková Hlouchová *et al.* 2019.**AS 109****Excavation:** 2018**Description of the structure:** Massive limestone wall between AS 65 and AS 66.**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**Saqqara North****D 21****Excavation:** 1860, 2019**Description of the structure:** Anonymous stone-built tomb, north-west of the tomb D 22, of high official Ty, from the Fifth Dynasty, reign of Nyuserre.**Selected bibliography:** Mariette 1889.**D 22****Excavation:** 1860, 1940s, 2018, 2019**Description of the structure:** Decorated stone-built tomb of high official Ty, from the Fifth Dynasty, reign of Nyuserre.**Selected bibliography:** Mariette 1889: 237–241; Steindorff 1913; Wild 1953; Wild 1966; Bárta – Dulíková 2020.**D 71****Excavation:** 1860, 2019**Description of the structure:** Massive stone-built tomb of the overseer of sculptors Ptahwer, early Fifth Dynasty.**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.**E 7****Excavation:** 2019**Description of the structure:** Cultic and habitation structures from the First Millennium BC, built over Tomb D 71.**Selected bibliography:** unpublished.

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