TECHNICAL REPORT

February 25, 2010 – April 30 2010

"Conservation of the Shunet el-Zebib,Abydos"

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Sub-grant No. EAC-26-2010

The Egyptian Antiquities Conservation Project (EAC)
USAID Agreement No. 263-A-00-04-00018-00

Awarded to

THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT (ARCE)

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by the

USAID Program Office of Productive Sector Development / Office of the Environment
USAID / Egypt

December 2011

In collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development and the
Egyptian Ministry of State for Antiquities

Technical Report on the 2010 Fieldwork Undertaken by the EAC-Supported Sub-project "Conservation of King Khasekhemwy's Funerary Monument at Abydos"

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Introduction

The 2010 fieldwork of the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, at the funerary cult enclosure of king Khasekhemwy at Abydos, the Shunet el-Zebib (Figure 1), was made possible by support from the Egyptian Antiquities Conservation (EAC) grant program of the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE). On-site work took place 25 February – 30 April 2010.

Team members in the field included Dr. Matthew Adams, Associate Director/Field Director, Anthony Crosby, preservation architect, Geneva Griswold, assistant to the preservation architect, Kay Barnett, Andrea Gass, and JoAnne Young, architectural illustration, Dr. Seth Button, Elizabeth Feery, Jennifer Tworzyanski, and Magda Włodarska, excavation supervisors, Julia DeVere, archaeological collections management, Raina Chao and Katharine Wight, objects conservation, Amanda Kirkpatrick and Greg Maka, photographers, Christian Driver, assistant to the photographers, Damon Cassiano, Christina Chavez, and Alexander Makovics, survey and mapping, and Mária Iván, objects illustration.

The 2010 fieldwork included architectural conservation, architectural documentation, and archaeological excavation components. It resulted in significant material progress in the stabilization of the Shuneh and at the same time represented the continuation of a long-term program of work at the monument. The earlier stages of the program were funded primarily by ARCE's Egyptian Antiquities Project (EAP). After an initial documentation and condition assessment phase, the implementation of needed conservation measures commenced in 2004 and included three field seasons (spring 2004, fall 2004 – spring 2005, fall 2005 – spring 2006). After a hiatus with the end of EAP funding, work resumed in 2009, with support from ARCE's Antiquities Endowment Fund, the World Monuments Fund, and Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities. The 2010 field season represented the first within the framework of a major grant from ARCE's Egyptian Antiquities Conservation (EAC) program, with additional field seasons planned for 2011, 2012, and 2013.

Architectural Conservation of the Shunet el-Zebib, Progress in 2010

The most serious condition problems affecting the Shunet el-Zebib are structural in nature and are the result primarily of localized losses of original masonry. In most areas stabilization of the walls is achieved through the replacement of missing sections of original masonry, with new construction using mud bricks of the same size and constituent materials as the originals. The basic approach followed in the conservation program is

that the finished surfaces of the new work should reflect the eroded texture and basic contours of the existing walls and should maintain the overall existing character of the monument. When seen from a distance, the new work blends harmoniously with the existing fabric of the monument while upon close inspection it can be easily distinguished from the original fabric.

Large-scale stabilization work was undertaken in five areas in 2010 (Figure 2):

(i) northwestern part of the northeast wall of the main enclosure,
(ii) interior side of the middle part of the northeast wall of the main enclosure,
(iii) in two late antique room voids in the interior side of the northeast wall of the main enclosure,
(iv) interior side of the southwest wall of the main enclosure,
(v) exterior side of the southwest wall of the main enclosure.

(i) Stabilization work on the tall standing section of the northeast wall of the main enclosure near the north gateway focused on the upper part of the wall on both the interior and exterior sides. The lower part of the interior side had been stabilized in the Expedition's 2009 field season. A large hole that penetrated completely through the wall was filled, as were a number of smaller holes. Two large cracks, one at each end of the tall wall section, were repaired. The wall prior to the 2010 work is illustrated in Figure 3, and at the close of the 2010 season in Figure 4.

(ii) How to stabilize the heavily undermined interior side of the northeast wall of the main enclosure has presented one of the greatest challenges in the conservation of the Shuneh. In response to the risk of catastrophic collapse in this part of the monument, temporary massive sandbag buttresses were constructed against the wall in 2001, stabilizing it until such time as a permanent solution could be developed. After limited excavations immediately adjacent to the wall in 2009 revealed the full extent and nature of the condition problems (see the excavation section, below), as well as important new information about the processes by which the wall came to be in its current state, a stabilization solution was developed and implemented in a limited test area. After this initial success, the stabilization solution was implemented more broadly in 2010 in excavation units Operations 154, 166, 169, and 18.

In each area the methodology was the same. After the completion of archaeological excavation adjacent to a section of wall, which removed the disturbed deposits in a 19th Century trench and defined the sterile compacted sand, or "gebel," deposit on which the wall was built, the first step in the stabilization process was to cut back the sand to close to the existing interior side of the wall. The deposits in the bottom of the excavation unit were then compacted, and a mudbrick foundation platform constructed (Figure 5). This foundation, which is entirely below the level of the base of the original wall and will not be left exposed when the stabilization of the wall is completed, extends some meters beyond the line of the original wall face. The southwest side of the foundation, i.e., that facing the interior of the monument, was stepped back with each course of masonry, while the northeast side was built directly against, so as to support and stabilize, the cut into the

"gebel" deposit under the wall. The top of the foundation platform was established at the level of the base of the original masonry of the wall (Figures 6, 7). With the sand deposits under the wall stabilized by the foundation, any animal burrows under or in the wall were cleaned and filled with new masonry. The first course of masonry built on the foundation platform followed the line of the original face of the wall, which could be established based on preserved areas near the north and southeast gateways. This line created a distinct boundary between the below-grade foundation and the masonry that will remain exposed and visible above it in the completed intervention (Figure 8). Masonry courses above were gradually stepped back as the new masonry was built up to meet and support the existing original wall fabric (Figures 9, 10).

Logistically the stabilization of the interior side of the northeast wall can only be done in sections. Areas accessible between the temporary sandbag buttresses are done first. Once the wall on both sides of a buttress has been sufficiently stabilized, the buttress can be removed, and the section of wall it supported can then be treated.

The new masonry above the foundation essentially replaces original wall fabric lost through a series of cascading collapses since the 19th Century, whereas the foundation, while required for the stabilization of the wall, represents an element not present in the original architecture of the monument. Finished surfaces of new masonry that will be visible are textured to reflect the existing eroded character of the original masonry of the walls, as in most interventions at the Shuneh. At present only the lowest courses above the foundation are in a finished state. The upper parts of the replaced wall sections were constructed so as to provide structural support to the adjacent original masonry, but they were not brought to what will be their finished state. Sections of geotextile have been left exposed temporarily, such that when additional new masonry is added in a future season, as part of the finalization of the treatment of the wall, it can be easily bonded to the earlier work. The full length of the new construction along the interior side of the northeast wall will ultimately be finished in a uniform and integrated fashion.

(iii) After the detailed documentation of the late antique rooms and associated features in Operation 106, which had been excavated in 2009, architectural stabilization of the area began. As with "Coptic" rooms in other parts of the Shuneh, the voids represented by these rooms and the collapse of original masonry around them create serious structural weaknesses that would, without intervention, ultimately result in the collapse of large sections of wall. The solution adopted is to fill the voids with new masonry. Work in Operation 106 began with a small foundation platform that was constructed below the level of the base of the original wall in front of the rooms (Figure 11). Thereupon, the rooms themselves were filled with new mudbrick masonry. All original plasters on the floors and walls were protected with a separation layer of fine sand (Figures 12, 13). The voids were filled in the 2010 season (Figure 14), but work in this area will continue in a future season and will be incorporated into the comprehensive stabilization of the interior side of the wall.

All the areas along the interior side of the northeast wall of the main enclosure in which stabilization work was undertaken in 2010 (Figures 15, 16) will ultimately be incorporated

into the comprehensive treatment of the entire interior side of the wall. None of these areas is presently completely finished, and work will continue in future seasons.

(iv) Stabilization work continued on the interior side of the southwest wall of the main enclosure, primarily focused on the upper part of the wall. A large number of small and medium sized holes were identified, documented, cleaned, and filled with new masonry. Many of these holes were, in origin, nest holes for the species of burrowing hornets, *Vespa orientalis*, that has been previously identified as one of the most destructive forces affecting the Shuneh. Part of the wall before and after the 2010 work is illustrated in Figures 17 and 18.

(v) On the exterior side of the southwest wall of the main enclosure, major structural cracks on the north and south sides of the west gateway were repaired. In addition, a number of medium sized and smaller holes in the upper part of the wall were filled with new masonry, and minor repairs were made to the upper parts of the infills of "Coptic" room voids that were stabilized in the project's 2005-2006 season.

Excavation in and adjacent to the Shunet el-Zebib

Excavation in 2010 was undertaken in six areas (Figure 2):

(i) along the interior and exterior sides of the northwest perimeter wall,
(ii) along the interior side of the northeast wall of the main enclosure,
(iii) in the south interior corner of the main enclosure,
(iv) in the east interior corner of the main enclosure,
(v) in the perimeter corridor between the east and south gateways,
(vi) along the exterior side of the southeast perimeter wall.

(i) Both sides of the northwest perimeter wall were previously excavated during the project's 2005-2006 field season. The area was re-exposed during the 2010 season (Figure 19) to allow further investigation and documentation of the architecture of the wall, in preparation for planned architectural conservation, and further investigation of the stratigraphic relationships between the perimeter and main enclosure walls of the Shuneh and the southeast wall of the nearby enclosure of Peribsen. Excavation units in this area were Operations 124, 134, 135, 139, 140, 168, and 170 (Figure 2).

Consideration of the stratigraphic relationship between the three walls was greatly aided by the numerous cuts made during earlier excavations, probably those of Ayrton, through the mud floor in the corridor between the perimeter and main enclosure walls and likewise between the perimeter wall of the Shuneh and the enclosure of Peribsen. Interestingly, the stratigraphy suggests that the main enclosure wall of the Shuneh predates the construction of the perimeter wall, which may have been added as a secondary enhancement to the monument, which may have been originally built as a single enclosure, as were all previous royal enclosures at Abydos.

In conjunction with the excavation of the north perimeter wall of the Khasekhemwy enclosure, the southeastern wall and part of the interior of the enclosure of king Peribsen of Dynasty 2 were also excavated during the 2010 season. This area had been partly excavated previously in the 2005-2006 field season. Like all the known earlier royal enclosures at Abydos, that of Peribsen was demolished anciently. Brick debris from the demolition was exposed by excavation along the interior side of the southeast wall of the enclosure (Figure 20). A portion of the demolition debris at the eastern end of the southeastern wall was removed and the stratigraphic relationships examined between the wall, the demolition debris, and sand on which the demolition debris was deposited. Ceramics found in the demolition debris and the sand under it indicate that the date of the demolition episode is roughly contemporary with the enclosure itself, i.e., Dynasty 2, and it is likely that it occurred only a relatively short time after the end of the reign of the king.

Two burials of late First Intermediate Period or early Middle Kingdom date were found in the wind-deposited sand that accumulated in the interior of the enclosure after the deposition of the demolition debris. The burials can be dated by associated ceramics and provide a *terminus ante quem* for the demolition of the wall.

(ii) Several excavation units were situated along the interior side of the northeast wall of the main enclosure (Figure 2): Operations 154, 166, and 169 were located between sandbag buttresses constructed as temporary supports for the wall in 2001. Operation 18 was originally set out in 2001 under one of the sandbag buttresses, which was removed during the 2010 season. Work in these units was undertaken in preparation for architectural conservation work on the interior side of the wall (see above). Work in Operation 106 was begun during the project's 2009 field season and was at that time focused on the excavation of two late antique ("Coptic") rooms in the northeast wall of the main enclosure. The detailed architectural and archaeological documentation of these rooms was completed during the 2010 season, and excavation along the wall in front of the rooms was continued. Operations 162 and 167 were situated adjacent to the interior side of the northeast wall of the main enclosure southeast of Operation 106.

The basic archaeological situation in all these units was the same. The area along the interior side of the northeast wall of the main enclosure was highly disturbed, primarily as a result of the excavation of a huge sondage by Auguste Mariette in his capacity as head of the *Service des Antiquites de l'Égypte* in the middle of the 19th Century. This sondage appears to have been made in search of an underground tomb that Mariette assumed would be located inside the Shuneh, but of which he found no trace.[1] The sondage completely destroyed the original floor of the enclosure along the northeast wall and penetrated to a level several meters below that of the base of the wall. The sondage appears to have been left open by Mariette's workers, with the result that the sand under the base of the northeast wall collapsed into the sondage, undermining the wall, which in turn caused the collapse of large sections of original masonry, and exposing the wall base to additional damage from burrowing foxes. The general archaeological situation is illustrated by work in Operations 166 and 169 (Figures 21-24). In both instances

[1] Mariette, *Abydos II* (1880), p. 48.

excavation defined the existing limits of the natural deposits, the "gebel," on which the walls of the Shuneh were built, which mark the slumped edge of Mariette's sondage. With the losses of sand from under the wall and the subsequent cascading series of localized collapses, as much as two meters has been lost of the original five meters thickness of the wall. In Operation 106 Mariette's sondage almost certainly destroyed additional features that were constructed in front of, i.e., southwest of, the "Coptic" rooms. Excavation in Operations 162 and 167 demonstrated that the southeastern limit of the sondage appears to have been in Operation 167 (Figures 25, 26). The northwestern end of the sondage, near the north corner gateway, was defined in 2009.

(iii) Excavation continued in 2010 in the interior south corner of the main enclosure of the Shuneh, in excavation units Operations 136, 137, and 138 (Figure 27). Excavation was begun in this area in 2005-2006 and continued in 2009. Prior to 2005 the south corner was completely filled with a large sand dune, which was found to contain substantial deposits of animal mummies, usually inside ceramic vessels. During the 2010 season deposits of vessels filled with the remains of mummified ibises were found (Figure 28). The vessels date to the Third Intermediate Period or slightly later.

At the base of the sand deposit, just inside the south gateway, a limestone stela of New Kingdom date was found (Figure 29). The stela is unusual in that it depicts a boat on water carrying the so-called "Abydos fetish," an emblem well known in Osirian iconography of the New Kingdom and later, which is shown inside a shrine. The large central shrine is flanked by smaller barque shrines of Isis (in front) and Horus (behind). The name of the dedicator of the stela is broken but may contain the elements *Jmn-m-j*…, perhaps the not uncommon Ramesside period name Amenemope. The boat is likely the *neshmet*-barque, a central element of the rituals associated with the great Osiris festival at Abydos.

Dynasty 2 floor deposits were partly preserved in Operations 136, 137, and 138, although they had been cut through by intrusive pits mostly associated with the votive animal mummy deposits (Figure 30). The floor appears to have consisted of a somewhat irregular mud surface that was created on top of a thick layer of broken ceramics, primarily beer jars (Figure 31) that had been deposited on an earlier mud working surface. This situation is similar to that found in excavations near the chapel (see below).

(iv) In the east corner of the interior of the enclosure the area between the mudbrick chapel structure and the east gateway was previously excavated by the Pennsylvania-Yale Expedition in its 1986 season. Six 5 x 5 meter units from 1986, M8, N8, M7, N7, M6, and N6,[2] were reopened during the 2010 season (Figures 32, 33), in order to allow further study of the stratigraphic relationships and the condition of the enclosure wall in this area. Significantly, the chapel is stratigraphically earlier than the finished floor of the enclosure, which consisted of a layer of mud that was put down on top of a thick deposit of packed ceramic sherds and brick debris that overlay an earlier working surface (Figure 34).

[2] The grid used in 1986 was local to the Shuneh and has been supplanted by the overall site grid now used in north Abydos.

Portions of this earlier surface appear to run under the base of the main wall (Figure 35), with the implication that the chapel predates the construction of the main wall.

(v) Excavation in the perimeter corridor between the east corner and south gateways was undertaken as Operations 161, 163, and 165. In Operation 161 just outside the east gateway at original floor level was found a deposit of ash, charcoal, burned bone, and broken ceramics that appears to be Dynasty 2 in date. This deposit may relate to the rituals conducted in the nearby chapel inside the enclosure.

The perimeter corridor in Operations 163 and 165 was, at the start of the 2010 season, filled with a large deposit of sand (Figure 36). Excavation in the corridor removed the sand and reached the original floor level (Figure 37). The original finish on the lower part of both the main enclosure wall and the perimeter wall was found to be in relatively good condition. Traces of red paint were found on the main enclosure wall, as well as drips of red paint in the bottom of several wall niches. Not enough was preserved, however, to permit determination of the nature of the painted decoration.

(vi) Like the adjacent corridor, the exterior side of the southeast perimeter wall was, prior to excavation, characterized by the presence of a large sand dune (Figure 38). Excavation unit Operation 164 was located on the exterior side of the southeast perimeter wall, and work in this area started the removal of the large sand deposit (Figure 39), which will be continued in future seasons. A large number of limestone fragments with traces of inscription and decoration, all in raised relief, were also found in Operation 164 (Figure 40). It seems likely that one or more large stelae or decorated architectural blocks were broken up nearby at some point in the past. Two small fragments bore the remains of cartouches containing signs that appear to be from the prenomen and nomen of king Horemhab of Dynasty 18. In addition to the decorated fragments a small painted limestone stela (Figure 41) of Third Intermediate Period or later date was found in Operation 164. Although the painted decoration is worn, it is clear that the stela depicts a woman worshipping Osiris and Isis.

In addition to the excavation work outlined above, detailed architectural documentation work, in the form of detailed plans, elevation drawings, and sections, was undertaken in several locations in the Shunet el-Zebib:

(i) in the late antique rooms in Operation 106,
(ii) a small late antique cooking facility built into the top of the southwest perimeter wall,
(iii) the west gateway through the perimeter wall,
(iv) the north gateway through the perimeter wall.

Figure 1 – The Shunet el-Zebib at Abydos, constructed as the funerary cult enclosure of king Khasekhemwy of Dynasty 2. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2009.

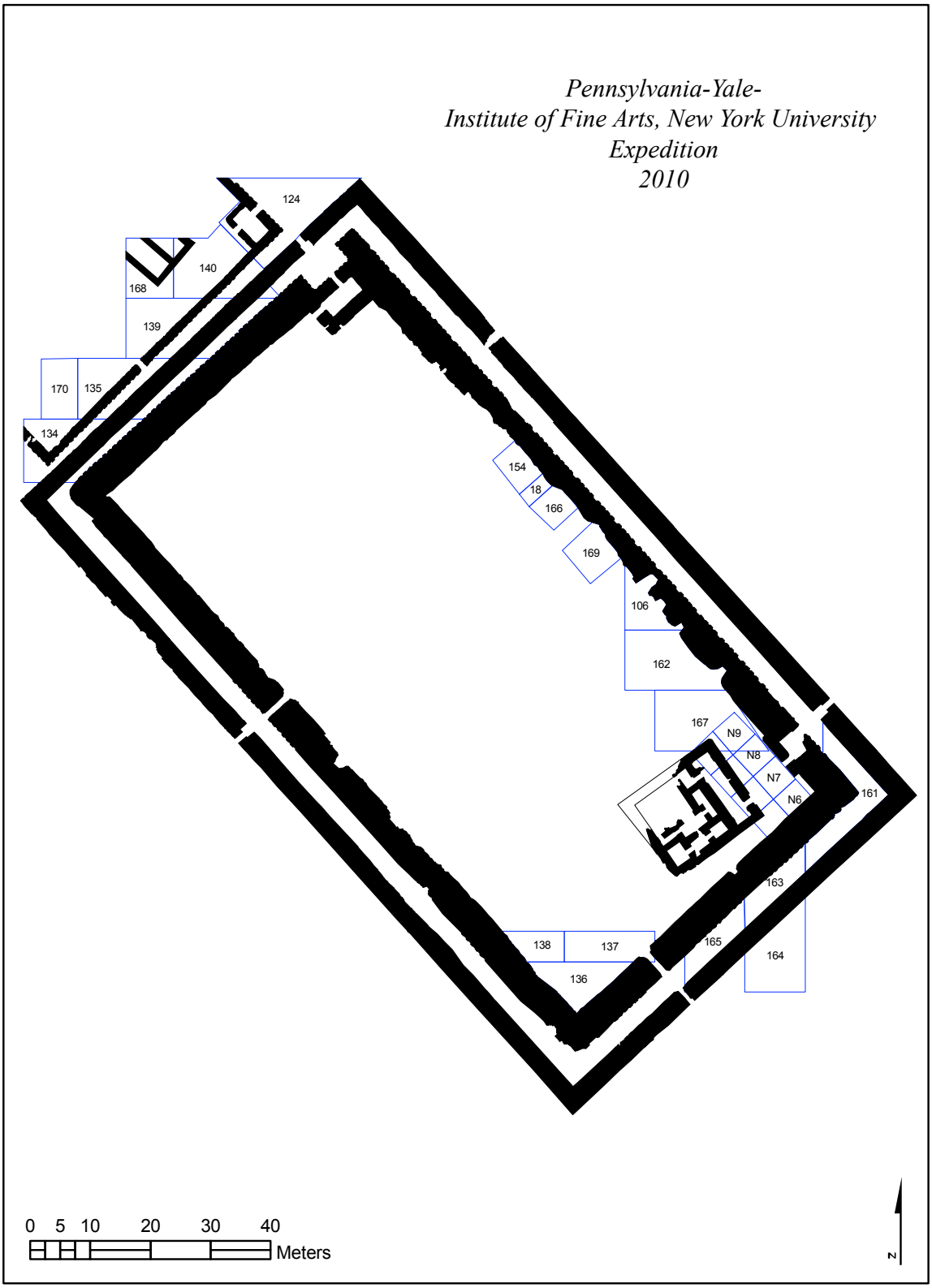

Figure 2 – Partly reconstructed plan of the enclosure of king Khasekhemwy (Shunet el-Zebib) and the southern part of the enclosure of king Peribsen, showing the excavation units of the 2010 field season.

Figure 3 – General view of the tall northwest part of the northeast wall of the main enclosure, prior to stabilization work in 2010. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 4 – The same section of the northeast wall illustrated in Figure 3, after stabilization in 2010. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 5 – Below-grade foundation under construction in Operation 169 on the interior side of the northeast wall of the main enclosure of the Shuneh. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 6 – The foundation was built to the level of the base of the original wall. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 7 – Stabilization work in progress in Operation 169. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 8 – The transition between the below-grade foundation, at lower right, and the finished face of the replaced section of wall above is marked by a distinct change in angle. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University 2010.

Figure 9 – Stabilization work in progress in Operation 169. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 10 – Operation 169 at the close of work in 2010. Additional work will take place here in future seasons. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 11 – Stabilization work in Operation 106 began with the construction of a small foundation adjacent to and below the masonry of the original wall. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 12 – The floors and preserved plasters of the late antique rooms are protected by a separation layer of clean sand. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 13 – As the room voids were filled, spaces were left along the walls for the separation layer of sand. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 14 – Operation 106 at the close of work in 2010. The stabilization of this area will be completed in the Expedition's next season. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 15 – The stabilization work in progress on the interior side of the northeast wall of the main enclosure in, from left to right, Operations 154, 18, 166, 169, and 106. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 16 – The interior side of the northeast wall of the main enclosure of the Shuneh at the close of the 2010 season. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 17 – A section of the interior side of the southwest wall of the main enclosure of the Shuneh, prior to the start of work on the upper part of the wall in 2010. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 18 – The same section of the interior side of the southwest wall of the main enclosure, after stabilization work. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 19 – The northwestern end of the Shunet el-Zebib, showing the northwest perimeter wall between the main enclosure wall, at left, and the enclosure of king Peribsen at right. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 20 – General view of the interior of the southern part of the enclosure of king Peribsen, showing the brick demolition debris. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 21 – Operation 166 on the interior side of the northeast wall of the main enclosure, Shunet el-Zebib, prior to excavation. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 22 – Operation 166, after excavation of the brick debris from Mariette's sondage. The yellow sand is the "gebel," or natural substrate, on which the walls of the Shuneh were constructed. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 23 – Operation 169, prior to excavation. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 24 – Operation 169, after excavation of the brick debris from Mariette's sondage. The yellow sand is the "gebel," or natural substrate, on which the walls of the Shuneh were constructed. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 25 – Operation 162, prior to excavation. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 26 – Operation 162, after excavation. The boundary between lighter deposits in the foreground and darker deposits nearer the wall represents the edge of Mariette's sondage. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 27 – The interior south corner of the main enclosure of the Shunet el-Zebib, prior to excavation in 2010. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 28 – A large deposit of ceramic vessels in Operation 136. Most of the vessels contain the remains of mummified ibises. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 29 – Limestone stela of the New Kingdom found in Operation 136 (ANC34513, SCA Reg. 162). Photo by Amanda Kirkpatrick for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

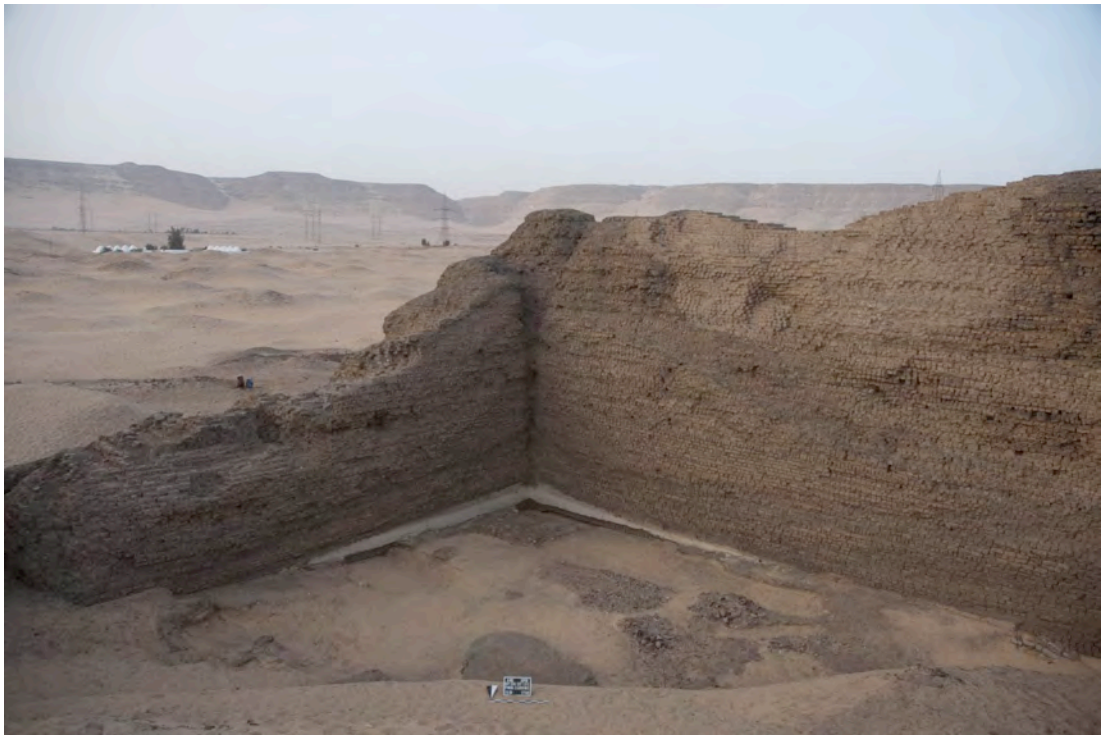

Figure 30 – The interior south corner of the main enclosure, after excavation. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 31 – Detail of a preserved area of original Dynasty 2 floor and the white original finish of the walls in Operation 136. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 32 – General view of the area of the 1986 excavations that were reopened during the 2010 season. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 33 – A portion of the 1986 excavation area that was reopened in 2010. The northeast wall of the cult chapel is at upper left. A number of areas of the original Dynasty 2 floor were preserved in this area. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 34 – The finished floor of the Shuneh in the east corner was established on top of a thick deposit of ceramic sherds, which, in turn, was deposited on an earlier working surface. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 35 – The mud working surface in units N6/O6 runs under the main enclosure wall of the Shuneh. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

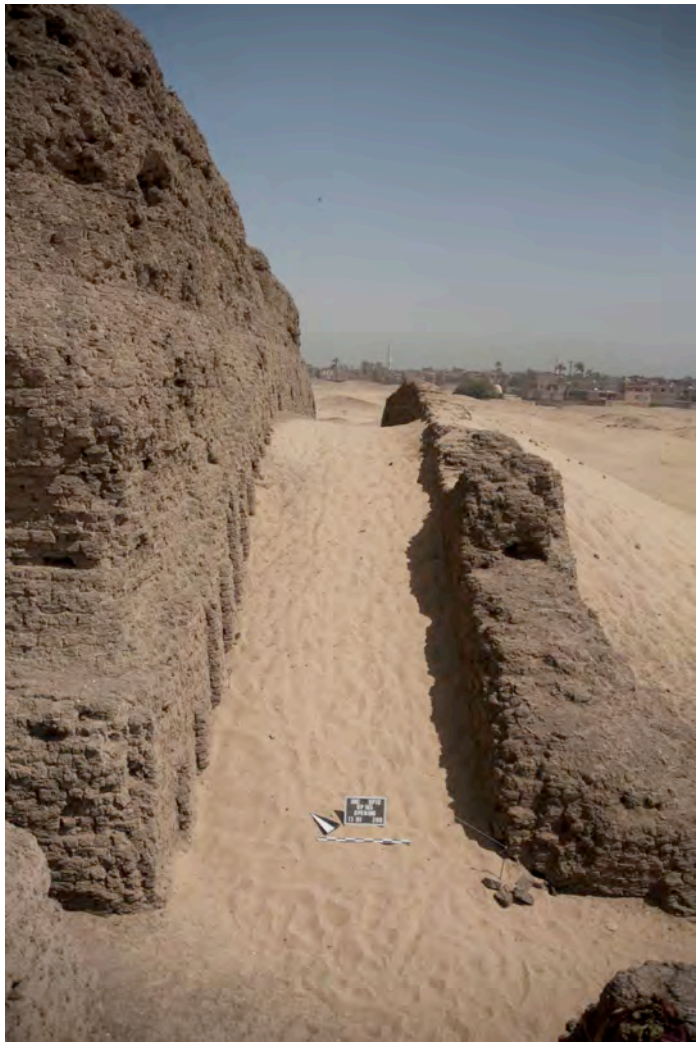

Figure 36 – The southeast perimeter corridor, prior to excavation. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 37 – The southeast perimeter corridor at the close of the 2010 season. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 38 – Operation 164 on the exterior side of the southeast perimeter wall of the Shuneh, prior to excavation. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 39 – Operation 164, at the close of work in this area in 2010. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 40 – Limestone fragments with traces of relief decoration found in Operation 164. Photo by Greg Maka for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.

Figure 41 – Painted limestone stela (ANC35171, SCA Reg. 163) found in Operation 164. At the right is the figure of a woman adoring Osiris and Isis, depicted at left. Photo by Amanda Kirkpatrick for the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 2010.