



# Unpublished Sarcophagus no.75, in the Giza magazine, currently in the GEMno. 5185 A-B



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## Abstract

The current study aims to study of iconography and texts of limestone sarcophagus, under registry no. 5185 A-B currently in the GEM, which can be dated to the Late Period. This sarcophagus under study is one of the important coffins, as it belongs to one of the priests and servants of the god Horus, on which many forms of Horus were mentioned, including Horus the avenger of his father, Horus Khenti - Irty and Horus - Ha and forms associated with places Horus of Buto and Horus Lord of Buto. The name of the owner of the sarcophagus indicates his position, as he is a priest of the god Horus in many forms. His name came from „He found Horus the falcon.“ In the late period, the manufacture of stone sarcophagus made of limestone spread on a large scale, as many of them were found. Finding the lid of the sarcophagus was significant, as the texts, though smashed, came similar to those on the sides of the sarcophagus.

Keywords: Sarcophagus, Late period, Horus ,Limestone

## Introduction

Ancient Egyptians had the technology and highly qualified man-power to cut stones. The limestone extracted from Tora quarry was the best of all the Egyptian quarries, so it was used extensively in ancient Egypt. The story of this sarcophagus begins, when we started working on it. It did not have a lid and it was kept in the magazines of Giza, but while preparing some pieces to go to the Grand Egyptian Museum, one of the inspectors informed me that the lid of the coffin had been found, but unfortunately it was broken. The sarcophagus and the lid were transferred to the Grand Egyptian Museum. This limestone sarcophagus was found by the excavation of the SCA in the southern necropolis of Giza, near the tomb of 'Tary'.

This paper presents a study of iconography and texts of limestone sarcophagus, under registry no. 5185 A-B currently in the GEM, which can be dated to the Late Period.

## Description and decoration

Sarcophagus dimensions without the lid:

Length: 225 cm.

Maximum width: 100 cm.

Depth: 65 cm.

The lid dimension: 35 cm.



Figure 1: The sarcophagus under study

### First side

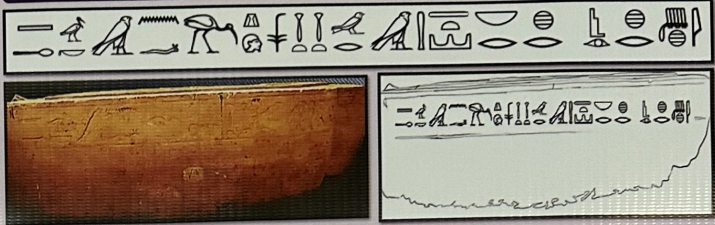


Figure 2: The text of the first side of Sarcophagus

### Second side

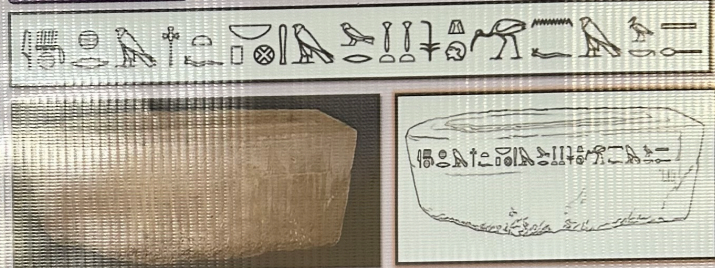


Figure 3: The text of the second side of Sarcophagus

### Lid of the sarcophagus

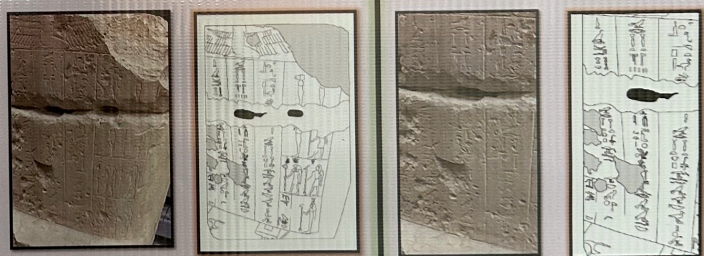


Figure 4: Scenes pieces of sarcophagus

## Conclusion

The god Horus was the son of Osiris and Isis; he was depicted in a human form with a falcon's head or in the form of a falcon. It has many forms that are due to either mythological situations or environmental factors that affected the emergence of some of these forms or their integration with other gods. This sarcophagus under study is one of the important coffins, as it belongs to one of the priests and servants of the god Horus, on which many forms of Horus were mentioned, including Horus the avenger of his father, Horus Khenti-Irty and Horus-Ha and forms associated with places like Horus of Buto and Horus Lord of Buto. The name of the owner of the sarcophagus indicates his position, as he is a priest of the god Horus in many forms. His name came from „He found Horus the falcon.“ Finding the lid of the sarcophagus was significant, as the texts, though smashed, were similar to those on the sides of the sarcophagus.

## Acknowledgment and References

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