

VASES.

177

These are the name and titles of Hatasu, or *Haseps*, daughter of Thothmes I., sister and probably wife of Thothmes II., and co-regent if not the wife of Thothmes III., with whom she reigned sixteen years. It was probably one of the vases of the palace, and contains a sweet unctuous substance, apparently a balsam, still fresh and fragrant. It is of very fine work<sup>1</sup>. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$  in. high. *Arragonite*.


1381. Vase, in shape of an ampulla, bell shape, with cylindrical neck and large circular mouth and lip; without a cover. 4 $\frac{5}{8}$  in. high. *Arragonite*.

1382. Similar vase, tall, and with circular cover. The interior contains the traces and remains of a brown material, either the substance or lees of a liquid with which it has been filled. 6 in. high. *Arragonite*.

1383. Similar vase, in shape of an ampulla, but of a later period, probably about the time of the 26th dynasty; also of smaller size. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  in. high. *Zoned arragonite*.

1384. Ampulla vase, with conical body, such as were used for stibium, stem, or cosmetics; the lip is broken off. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  in. high. *Arragonite*.

1385. Vase, in shape of an ampulla, with its cover, similar to the preceding and unopened. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. high. *Arragonite*.

1386. Vase, globular body, with cylindrical foot, moulded below, projecting curved wing or handle at one side on the shoulder for strap or cord to carry it: pierced throughout; across the body a horizontal line of hieroglyphs, facing to the right,  *sem ur xerp uba Ptahmes*, "Ptahmes *sem*, chief of the workmen." The *sem* was the name of a particular officer, "the artisan," or priest of the god Ptah, and Ptahmes, it appears from other inscriptions, lived about the 20th dynasty. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  in. high. *Zoned arragonite*.

1387. Vase in shape of an alabastron, or alabastos, of the class called *seni* by the Egyptians, the lip broken off. 4 in. high. *Arragonite*.

1388. Vase in shape of the Greek alabastos, long drop-shaped body, with flat circular mouth, small orifice. The vases of this shape appear to have come into use about the beginning of the 26th dynasty, one of the kind being inscribed with the name of Necho II. They are very prevalent throughout the ancient Greek sites, being found in the Isles of Greece, the Peloponnese, and

<sup>1</sup> Sir Gardner Wilkinson, *Manners and Customs*, Vol. II, p. 12, Ed. 1878.

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