

## ANIMAL NECKBAND ORNAMENTS IN THE OLD KINGDOM SCENES

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#### Abstract:

*This paper studies the animal neckband ornaments during the old kingdom through tomb scenes. The goal is to determine their types, define the cattle species wearing these neckbands and finally determine the occasion during which they were worn. The available evidence suggests that cattle neckbands were widely used throughout the old kingdom, there are five distinct types found in tomb scenes of officials during this period. The majority of animal neckbands were most likely worn for aesthetic purposes, rather than for any religious purpose. All animal neckbands are comprised of a collar, then another main part which hangs down and is differentiated between the five types. The author investigates the expansion of these types in many tombs of Giza, Saqqara, Mier, El Hawawish and Qubbet el Hawa. The main goal is to examine this phenomenon in the daily life context without dealing with religious context. The analytical study has suggested that neckband ornaments may be used to indicate the high value of the animal possessed, and it might be a remarkable sign of a good offering to the owner.*

### 1. Introduction

Domestic animal scenes are the most popular subjects of the old kingdom tomb decoration; they were depicted in different attitudes and manners. They significantly affected different aspects of ancient Egyptian daily life as an essential source of food production, leather and fur. Moreover, they participate in agricultural activities and the measurement of personal wealth. They were considered to be an important motif in offering scenes as well. This study aims to highlight animal neckband ornaments during the old kingdom; through analyzing their representations, and textual evidence from old kingdom tomb scenes. The goal is to determine the different types of animal neckband ornaments and their distinguishable characteristics. Furthermore, classifying them by looking

over related data. In addition to analyzing these types, efforts will be made to identify the species of cattle wearing these ornaments and selecting the occasions when they were worn will be attempted. Certain gods, such as Apis and Hathor, have lately been seen wearing numerous necklaces in cultic contexts [1-3]. However, the main goal of this paper will be to examine this phenomenon in the daily life context and without dealing with cultic paraphernalia and icons. The current paper is important because it offers information on the sizes, styles, and decorations utilized for animal neckband ornaments in the old kingdom scenes. In order to achieve an acceptable classification and an estimate used materials in the actual examples, it also studies the inscriptions and the

appeared bovines. It is assumed that animal ornamentation studies have usually focused on the new kingdom. Nevertheless, it is clear that their classification was created during the old kingdom.

## 2. Methodological Study

### 2.1. Description

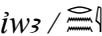
Evidence shows there may be five different types of animal neckbands in officials' tomb scenes during this period. In general, a distinction can be made between these types by their shape. All the neckbands consist of a collar, which may be single or multiple wraps of rope around the neck, or sometimes a wide ribbon with or without a pattern. Then another central part hangs down, allowing those five types to be recognized<sup>(a-c)</sup> [4-6]. The first type represents a simple rope, the second type depicts a shell-shaped ornament, and the third type mimics a neck scarf. In contrast, the fourth type consists of a trapezium shape with various ornaments and is divided into three sub-types "A", "B" and "C". Finally, the fifth type is a trapezium shape with floral items and divided into two sub-types "A" and "B". It is clear that neckband ornament varied in shape, from simple to lavishly, and in size, from short to tall, until it reached the front knees. While some were heavy and needed a counterweight to keep them in place. This changes according to where it is located (Qubbet el Hawa) or the status of whom it was offered. Certain items, such as shells [7] or floral decorations which carried rebirth symbolism [8-9] were used to ensure rebirth to the recipient. However, it seems that the recipient's name was not inscribed on these neckband ornaments.

### 2.2. Dating and material

Some types of animal neckband ornaments have been documented as early as the fourth dynasty. According to the textual evidence and the old kingdom tomb scenes, the materials used are not mentioned. However,

the author investigates them by comparing the similar ornamental and the color traces in infrequent scenes. It seems that the used materials combine various elements, depending on the remaining original color in a few examples, such as yellow, white, grey, light blue, green and reddish-brown. Ornaments could be made using natural elements like shells, lotus, fibers, or semi-precious stones and pottery for colorful beads. The most common pattern in paintings and reliefs has an alternate grouping of yellow, red, yellow, blue, and yellow. According to the investigated scenes, it is evident that the animal neckbands are more common in the tombs of Giza and Saqqara but rarely in Mier, El Hawawish and Qubbet el Hawa.

### 2.3. 2.3 Types of cattle

It seems that most of the animals who wore neckband ornaments were fattened cattle, which are highly valued. Sometimes they were marked as  *iwz* [10-12], which is generally used to describe cattle supplied for offerings. In representations, they are noticeably fleshiness, either with long horns or hornless, imported from outside Egypt (Short-horned species imported from Libya, Syria/Hornless species imported from Libya, Syria). The feminine form of *iwz*: *iwzt* [10,13] did not appear within the bovines wearing neckband ornaments which indicates that most of them are masculine because of the economic value of the females. While the most marked was  *rn iwz* /  *rnn iwz* [11-14], it describes multiple types, most possibly referring to young oxen<sup>(d)</sup> [15-16]. The  *ng/ngzw* [10,17] only appears once with neckband ornaments. Its long horns bend outwards and vary in shape from an arched harp to a crescent. It has also been suggested that this term describes mature cattle, which are over four years old [18,19]. Some cattle with different types of neckband ornaments were artificially deformed horns, fig. (1); this technique was performed on small calves during the active growth

of the horns in order to present them for sacrifice at a later date or for religious ritual [20]. However, three different antelope species, including the *ghs* gazelle<sup>(e)</sup> [10,11,21], *m3-ḥd* oryx<sup>(f)</sup> [10,11,22] and *nizw* Ibex<sup>(g)</sup>

[11,23], sometimes appeared wearing neckband ornaments. All the previous cattle species were well-raised in barns and were led by shepherds to be presented as offerings [24].

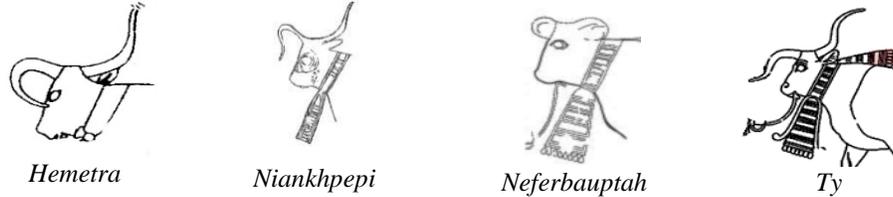


Figure (1) Shows cattle with artificially deformed horns wearing different types of neckband ornament

### 3. Results

According to the classification of the current paper, animal neckband ornaments in the old kingdom could be divided into five types as follows:

#### 3.1. Type one: simple rope

Description of simple rope neckband ornaments: It consists of a rope wrapped around the neck once, without any pattern, leaving its two ends hanging down, tab. (1)

& fig. (2). This type is shown several times in Qubbet- el Hawa, but without any parallels in tomb scenes of Saqqara or Giza. Actual examples could be made of rope or folded cloth. The earliest evidence for these single rope neckband ornaments occurs from the sixth dynasty. It is clear that this simple type is almost the same size; it was worn by both horned and hornless cattle, as well as Oryx.

Table (1) The sources of type one neckband ornaments

Tomb	Date	Neckband ornaments	Type of cattle	Textual evidence
Sennu QH105 [25]		Two straps hanging down. The rope tied to the cow's mouth instead of its neck (artistic mistake)	Long-horned	-----
Ikry/ Iby QH109	Late old Kingdom	Two straps hanging down, close to each other. The rope tied to the cow's mouth instead of its neck (artistic mistake)	Hornless	-----
Khwin-Khnum (KK2) QH102		Two straps hanging down.	long-horned	-----
Khwin-Khnum (KK2) QH102		Two straps hanging down.	Oryx	-----

#### Shape of type one



#### Ikry/ Iby QH109

#### Tomb

#### Khwin-Khnum

#### Sennu QH105

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√

√

Figure (2) Shows type one; simple rope neckband

### 3.2. Type two: Shell-shaped ornament

These neckband ornaments consist of two parts; the first is a collar made of rope coils that are wrapped around the neck without any pattern. It could be a single wrap or as many as five or seven. Then another central part hanging down always consist of a single shell with a sizable hole through which a thick rope can be strung; sometimes, the rope is duplicated. Some shells are shown as small oblate cones  of different sizes, while others show the outer rims often narrow to a blade-like point  giving the oyster shell its distinctive bi-conical shape when viewed from the

side. The earliest evidence for these neckbands occurred from the fifth dynasty, while the actual examples could be made of natural shells of different sizes and fiber rope. It seems that most animals that wore the shell-shaped ornament were fattened young cattle *rn iw3*, which are highly valued for offerings. Most (12) of them are horned, four are hornless, while no other animal app-eared. Table (2) provides the sources of type two neckband ornaments; it is arranged by shape, from semi-shell shape to clear shell shape, fig. (3).

Table (2) The sources of type two neckband ornaments

Tomb	Date	Neckband ornaments	Type of cattle	Textual evidence
<b>Ihy: reused by Seshheshet: Idut Saqqara</b> <sup>(h)</sup> [26]	5 <sup>th</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup> Dyn.	7 coils of rope as collars/ Small semi-shell-shaped.	Fat /Long-horned.	<i>shpt rn iw3</i> bringing young ox
<b>Hetepherakhti D60, Saqqara</b> <sup>(i)</sup> [27].		6 coils of rope/ Small semi-shell-shaped.	Fat /Long-horned.	<i>rn iw3</i>
<b>Nefertitenef D55, Saqqara</b> [28,29].		4 coils of rope/ Semi-shell-shaped with pointed ends.	Fat /Long-horned.	<i>rn iw3</i>
<b>Akhethotep D64, Saqqara</b> [30].		5 coils of rope/ Semi-shell-shaped with rounded ends.	Fat/ Long-horned.	<i>int rn iw3</i> bringing young ox with num- ber 86 written on the body, while the pre- vious one took 90, and the next took 80.
<b>Sekhemka G 1029 Giza</b> <sup>(j)</sup> [31].	5 <sup>th</sup> Dyn.	5 coils of rope as collars/ Semi-shaped-shell (fan-shaped) hanging with single rope.	Fat/ Long-horned.	<i>rn iw3</i>
<b>Sekhemka G 1029 Giza</b> [20].		5 coils of rope as collars/ Semi-shaped-shell hanging with single rope.	Fat/ Long-horned.	<i>rn iw3</i>
<b>Sekhemka G 1029 Giza</b> [20].		4 coils of rope as collars/ Semi-shaped-shell hanging with single rope.	Fat/ Long-horned.	<i>rn iw3</i>
<b>Sekhemka G 1029 Giza</b> [20].		4 coils of rope as collars/ Semi-shaped-shell hanging with single rope.	Two fat long-horned oxen/ One of them has shell ornament.	-----
<b>Ty D 22 Saqqara</b> <sup>(k)</sup> [32].		7 coils of rope as collars/ Shell-shaped ornament.	Fat oxen/ Long-horned	<i>iw3</i>

Neferirtenef D55, Saqqara [17].	4 coils of rope as collars/ Semi-shell-shaped/Its back protected by a tarpaulin.	First feeding of calves/ Hornless lying on the ground/The only example where the cattle wears an ornament.	-----
Ptahhotep I, Saqqara <sup>(l)</sup> [33].	4 coils of rope as collars/Extra-large shell-shaped ornament, hanging with single rope.	Fat /Hornless.	Before the female offering bearers is the name of the estate <i>hwt ik3w Hr nfr-h<sup>c</sup>w.</i>
Sekhankhptah G 7152 Giza <sup>(m)</sup> [34].	9 coils of rope as collars/Extra-large shell-shaped ornament, hanging with single rope, other rope to the mandible.	Fat /Long-horned.	<i>wš3 rn i[w3]</i> Fattening the young ox
Ptahhotep II D 64 Saqqara <sup>(m)</sup> [35].	7 coils of rope as collars/ Clear shell-shaped ornament connected to single rope.	Fat /Long-horned.	<i>stp(w) n iw3 n mdwt</i> 'the best of stalled cattle'
Ty D 22 Saqqara [21, 36].	7 coils of rope as collars/ Clear shell-shaped ornament.	Two fat oxen/ long-horned / One of them has a shell pendant.	<i>rn iw3</i>
Ty D 22 Saqqara [21].	7 coils of rope as collars/ Clear shell-shaped ornament.	Fat /Long-horned.	-----
Ty D 22 Saqqara [21].	7 coils of rope as collars/ Clear shell-shaped ornament.	Fat /Long-horned.	-----
Ty D 22 Saqqara [21].	7 coils of rope as collars/ Clear big shell-shaped ornament.	Fat /Long-horned.	<i>iw3</i>
Ty D 22 Saqqara [21].	3 coils of rope as collars/ Big shell-shaped ornament.	Fat /Long-horned.	<i>iw3</i>
Ty D 22 Saqqara [21].	7 coils of rope as collars/ Big shell-shaped ornament.	Fat /Hornless.	<i>rn iw3</i>
Niankhkhnum and Khnumhotep. Saqqara <sup>(o)</sup> [37].	Coils of rope as collars/ Shell with single rope.	Fat /Hornless.	
Niankhkhnum and Khnumhotep Saqqara [26].	7 coils of rope as collars/ Shell with double rope/ another rope wrapped about seven times around its nostril.	Fat /Hornless.	<i>shpt rn iw3 n ht dw3t</i> "Bringing the young oxen for the morning meal"
Niankhkhnum and Khnumhotep Saqqara [26].	7 coils of rope as collars/ elaborate shell with double rope/ another rope wrapped 5 times around its nostril.	Fat /Hornless / wearing mat.	<i>shpt rn iw3 n ht h3wy</i> "Bringing the young oxen for the night meal".

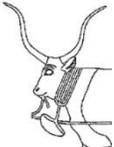
Shape of type two	Tomb								
	<i>Akhetetep</i>	<i>Hetepherakhti</i>	<i>Idut</i>	<i>Nefertitenef</i>	<i>Niankhhnum</i>	<i>Ptahhotep</i>	<i>Sekhemankhptah</i>	<i>Sekhemka</i>	<i>Ty</i>
	✓	✓	✓	✓✓		✓	✓	✓✓✓✓	✓
					✓✓✓	✓			✓✓✓✓✓

Figure (3) Shows type two: Shell-shaped ornament.

### 3.3. Type three: Neck scarf ornaments

Description of the Neck scarves ornaments: Most of this type consists of a single piece of cloth with or without a decorative pattern. The other supplementary style comprises two parts; the first could be coils of rope wrapped around the neck as collars or a wide collar with or without a decorative pattern. Then another longitudinal component hangs down. Its length could be short or long to reach the brisket. The earliest evidence for the neck scarf ornaments occurred from

the fifth dynasty, while the actual examples could be made of natural fiber cloth. Most animals wearing the neck scarf ornaments seemed to be prized young cattle that had been heavily fed *rn iw3*, which are highly valued. Most (11) of them are horned, four without horns, and one with artificially deformed horns. No other animal appeared, the sources of type three of neckband ornaments, tab. (3) & fig. (4).

Table (3) The sources of type three neckband ornaments

Tomb	Date	Neckband ornaments	Type of cattle	Textual evidence
<b>Kai-hep: Teti-iqer H26 Hawawish</b> [38].	6 <sup>th</sup> Dyn.	One-piece scarf with transverse stripes at the bottom.	Long-horned.	<i>rnw iw3</i>
<b>Kai-hep: Teti-iqer H26 Hawawish</b> [27].		One-piece scarf with transverse stripes at the bottom.	Long-horned.	<i>rnw iw3</i>
<b>Kaemnefert D 23 Giza</b> <sup>(p)</sup> [39].	5 <sup>th</sup> Dyn..	Long one-piece scarf with longitudinal stripes at the bottom.	Long-horned.	<i>rn iw3</i>
<b>Kaemnefert D 23 Giza</b> [28].		Long one-piece scarf with transverse stripes under the neck and longitudinal stripes at the bottom.	Long-horned.	<i>rn [iw3]</i>
<b>Zau Dier el Gebrawy</b> [40].		Wide decorated cloth as collars/ Longitudinal scarf with transverse stripes reaches the brisket.	Long-horned.	-----
<b>Niankh-Pepy The Black A1, Meir</b> <sup>(q)</sup> [41].	6 <sup>th</sup> Dyn.	Semi-thin cloth with transverse stripes as collars/ Thin scarf/ Yellow color.	Artificially deformed horns.	<i>iw3</i>
<b>Niankh-Pepy The Black A1, Meir</b> [30].		Thin decorated cloth as collars?/ Short, very thin scarf/ Yellow color.	Long-horned.	<i>iw3</i>

<b>Niankh-Pepy The Black A1, Meir.</b> [30]	Cloth with transverse stripes as collars/ decorated thin, short scarf/ Yellow color.	Long-horned.	<i>iw3</i>
<b>Niankh-Pepy The Black A1, Meir</b> [30].	Cloth with transverse stripes as collars/ Decorated thin short scarf/ Yellow color.	Long-horned.	<i>iw3</i>
<b>Seshemnefer IV 53 Giza</b> <sup>(7)</sup> [42].	Long one-piece wide-ended scarf (Fan-shape)	Horned.	<i>int r[n iw3]</i>
<b>Seshemnefer IV 53 Giza</b> [31].	One piece, wide-ended scarf (Fan-shape)	Horned oxen?	<i>int r[n iw3]</i>
<b>Seshemnefer IV 53 Giza</b> [31].	Short, one-piece, wide-ended scarf.	Hornless.	<i>int rn iw3</i>
<b>Seshemnefer IV 53 Giza</b> [31].	Short, one-piece, wide-ended scarf.	Hornless.	-----
<b>Qar Giza</b> <sup>(8)</sup> [43].	Coils of rope wrapped around the neck as collars/ Longitudinal wide scarf hanging down.	Hornless.	<i>rn iw3</i>
<b>Qar Giza</b> [33].	Coils of rope wrapped around the neck as collars/ Longitudinal wide scarf hanging down.	One-horned oxen.	<i>rn iw3</i>
<b>Qar Giza</b> [33].	Coils of rope wrapped around the neck as collars/ Thin scarf.	Long-horned.	<i>rn iw</i>
<b>Qar Giza</b> [33].	Coils of rope wrapped around the neck as collars/ Wide scarf.	Hornless.	<i>rn [iw3]</i>

5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> Dyn.

Shape of type three	Tomb					
	<i>Kaemnefert</i>	<i>Kai-hep-Teti-iqer</i>	<i>Niankhpepi</i>	<i>Qar</i>	<i>Seshemnefer</i>	<i>Zau</i>
	√√	√√	√√√√			√
				√√√√	√√√√	

Figure (4) Shows type three: Neck scarf ornaments

### 3.4. Type four: Trapezium with rounded top ornaments.

From the point of view of the current article, this type could be divided into “A”, “B” and “C”. Like the previous types, this neckband consists of two-part; the first one is either

coils of rope wrapped around the neck or a wide ribbon with a pattern of horizontal stripes as decoration or without any pattern. To this collar, a tassel is attached and hangs

down, taking a trapezium shape with a rounded top. It first appeared in the fourth dynasty. The detailed example of type four “A” has a rounded top, a middle area with multiple horizontal rows positioned side by side and a row of falling eye-drop shape beads of equal length at the bottom. Presumably strung together with the horizontal transverse row and were carefully delineated by the artist in most scenes. Type four “B” is like “A” and has two external trapezoidal zones with rounded ends extending from the top to the lower border. Type four “C” is like four “B”: a trapezium shape with a rounded top and two external trapezoidal zones with rounded ends, and a “counterpoise” lay on the back of the animal shoulders, balancing the weight of the neckband ornament, and keeping it

in place. The counterpoise is *ḥnht*, or more frequently *mḥnht*<sup>(t,u)</sup> [10,44-47], the m of the latter presumably representing the formative prefixed of the noun. The counterpoise (*mḥnht*) always has three rows of decorative lines and rows of semi-cylinder or eye-drop shape beads. It is clear that this type varied in size and weight, while the actual examples of the tassel could be made of painted wood, pottery or fibers. It seems that most animals wearing the trapezium rounded top ornaments were fattened young cattle *rn iw3*, which are highly valued. Most (10) are horned, only one example was hornless, and two were artificially deformed horns, while oryx, ibex and gazelles appeared wearing this type, the sources of this type are listed in , tab.s. (4, 5 & 6) & shown in fig.s. (5, 6 & 7).

Table (4) The sources of type four “A” neckband ornaments

Tomb	Date	Neckband ornaments	Type of cattle	Textual evidence
Hesi S-2405 Saqqara <sup>(v)</sup> [48]	6 <sup>th</sup> Dyn.	Coils of rope as collars/ Simple type “A” ornament/ Another rope wrapped around its nostril.	Long-horned.	<i>rn iw3</i>
Neferbaupthah G 6010, Giza <sup>(w)</sup> [49] LG 15		Rope collar? /Long simple type “A” ornament with pointed edges.	Long-horned.	<i>rn iw3</i>
Kaemnefert D 23 Giza [28].		Patterned wide ribbon/ Long type “A” ornament.	Long-horned.	<i>rn iw3</i>
Kaemnefert D 23 Giza [28].	5 <sup>th</sup> Dyn.	Wide ribbon without pattern/ Long type “A” ornament.	Long-horned.	<i>rn iw3</i>
Iymery G 6020 Giza [37]. LG 16.		Patterned wide ribbon/ Long type “A” ornament with clear eye-drop shape beads.	Hornless.	<i>rn iw3</i>
Iymery G 6020 Giza [37]. LG 16.		Pattern wide ribbon/ Long type “A” ornament with clear eye-drop shape beads.	Artificially deformed horns.	<i>rn iw3</i>
Mereruka Saqqara <sup>(x)</sup> [50].		Coils of rope wrapped around the neck as collars/ Type “A” ornament with eye-drop shape beads.	Young Oryx.	<i>rn m3-ḥd</i>
Mereruka Saqqara [38].	6 <sup>th</sup> Dyn.	Coils of rope as collars/ Type “A” ornament with eye-drop shape beads.	Young Ibex	<i>rn nis</i>
Mereruka Saqqara [38].		Coils of rope as collars/ Type “A” ornament with eye-drop shape beads.	Young antelope (addax nasomaculatus)	<i>rn nwdw</i>
Mereruka Saqqara [38].		Coils of rope as collars/ Type “A” ornament with eye-drop shape beads.	Gazelle (feminine)	<i>ghst</i>

<b>Mehu Saqqara</b> [51].	5 <sup>th</sup> Dyn.	Patterned wide ribbon/ Type “A” ornament.	Oryx	-----
<b>Manofer LS17 Saqqara</b> <sup>(9)</sup> [52,53].		Patterned wide ribbon/ Type “A” ornament with circular edges.	Fattened long-horned.	<i>rn iw3</i>
<b>Manofer LS17 Saqqara</b> [40-41].		Patterned wide ribbon/ Type “A” ornament with circular edges.	Fattened long-horned.	<i>rn iw3</i>
<b>Manofer LS17 Saqqara</b> [40-41].		Patterned wide ribbon/ Type “A” ornament with circular edges.	Fattened long-horned.	<i>rn iw3</i>
<b>Manofer LS17 Saqqara</b> [40-41].		Patterned wide ribbon/ Type “A” ornament with circular edges.	Fattened long-horned.	<i>rn iw3</i>
<b>Manofer LS17 Saqqara</b> [40-41].		Patterned wide ribbon/ Type “A” ornament with very circular edges.	Fattened /Artificially deformed horns.	<i>rn iw3 nfr</i>
<b>Ptahhotep Saqqara</b> [22].	5 <sup>th</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup> Dyn.	Patterned wide ribbon/ Type “A” ornament with circular edges/ Shell shape? (floral?) ornament in its mouth/ Offering bearer scene.	Fattened short horned.	-----
<b>Ptahhotep Saqqara</b> [22].		Patterned wide ribbon/ Type “A” ornament with circular edges/ Offering bearer scene.	Fattened short horned.	-----

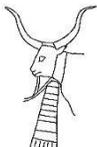
Shape of type four “A”	Tomb							
	<i>Hesi</i>	<i>Iymery</i>	<i>Kaemnefert</i>	<i>Neferbauptah</i>	<i>Manofer</i>	<i>Mehu</i>	<i>Mereruka</i>	<i>Ptahhotep</i>
	√	√√	√√	√		√	√√√√	
					√√√√			√√

Figure (5) Shows type four “A”: Trapezium with rounded top ornaments

Table (5) The sources of type four “B” neckband ornaments

Tomb	Date	Neckband ornaments	Type of cattle	Textual evidence
<b>Sekhemankhptah G 7152 Giza</b> [23]	5 <sup>th</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup> Dyn	Unclear collar/ Extra-long type “B” ornament.	Fat /Long-horned.	<i>rn iw3</i>
<b>Sekhemankhptah G 7152 Giza</b> [23]		Unclear collar/ Extra-long type “B” ornament.	Fat /Long-horned.	<i>rn ng3w</i>
<b>Ty D 22 Saqqara</b> [21]	5 <sup>th</sup> Dyn.	Coils of rope as collars/ Extra-long type “B” ornament.	Fat /Long-horned.	<i>rn iw3</i>
<b>Khafkhufu II G 7150 Giza</b> [42]	4 <sup>th</sup> Dyn.	Destroyed type “C” ornament.	Artificially deformed horns. (Destroyed)	-----

Shape of type four “B”	Tomb		
	Khafkhufu	Sekhem'anekh-Ptah	Ty
	✓	✓✓	✓

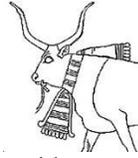
Figure (6) Shows type four “B”: Trapezium with two external zones ornaments

Table (6) The sources of type four “C” neckband ornaments

Tomb	Date	Neckband ornaments	Type of cattle	Textual evidence
Ty D 22 Saqqara. [21]		Pattern wide ribbon/ Long type “C” ornament with eye-drop shape beads and two external trapezoidal zones with rounded ends/ Counterpoise with rows of decorative lines and a row of eye-drop shape beads.	Fat /Artificially deformed horns.	<i>m iw3</i>
Ty D 22 Saqqara. [21]	5 <sup>th</sup> Dyn.	Pattern wide ribbon/ Long type “C” ornament with eye-drop shape beads and two external trapezoidal zones with rounded ends/ Counterpoise with rows of decorative lines and a row of eye-drop shape beads.	Fat /Long-horned.	-----
Ty D 22 Saqqara. [21]		Coils of rope as collars/ Type “C” ornament with eye-drop shape beads and two external trapezoidal zones with rounded ends/ Counterpoise with rows of decorative lines and a row of eye-drop shape beads.	Fat /Long-horned.	<i>iw3</i>
Ty D 22 Saqqara. [21]		Pattern wide ribbon/ Type “C” ornament with eye-drop shape beads and two external trapezoidal zones with rounded ends/ Counterpoise with rows of decorative lines and a row of eye-drop shape beads.	Fat /Long-horned.	<i>iw3</i>
Khafkhufu II, G 7150 Giza <sup>(2)</sup> [54]	4 <sup>th</sup> Dyn.	Coils of rope as collars/Long type “C” ornament with eye-drop shape beads and two external trapezoidal zones with rounded ends/ Counterpoise with a row of eye-drop shape beads.	Destroyed.	-----

Shape of type four “C”

Tomb



Khafkhufu

Ty

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√√√√

Figure (7) Type four “C”: Trapezium with two external zones and counterpoise ornaments

**3.5. Type five:**  **A trapezium with a rounded top surrounded by two floral decorations.**

Like the previous types, the neckbands consisted of two parts; the first one is either a coil of rope wrapped around the neck or a wide ribbon with a horizontal stripes pattern as decoration; it could also be plain. To which a tassel is attached and hanging down. Examples of the fifth type could be divided into “A” and “B”. Type five "A" takes a trapezium shape. The top consists of a rounded disk surrounded by two strands of what could represent a lotus of the same size, then a central section with horizontal rows. Finally, a row of eye-drop shape beads of equal length at the bottom is presumably strung together with the horizontal transverse row. Type five "B" is like “A” and

has a “counterpoise” lying on the back of the animal, balancing the weight of the neckband ornament. Type five “A” and “B” varied in size and weight. The earliest evidence for type five “A” neckband ornaments occurs from the fourth dynasty, while type five “B” appeared from the fifth dynasty. It seems that most animals wearing neckband ornaments were fattened young cattle *m iw3*, which are highly valued. Most (8) are horned, no examples appeared for hornless cattle, and one was artificially deformed horns, while no other animals appeared wearing this type, the sources of this type are listed in tab. (7) & shown in fig. (8).

**Table 7:** The sources of type five “A” and “B” neckband ornaments

Tomb	Date	Neckband ornaments	Type of cattle	Textual evidence
Hemetre [55]	Giza	Wide ribbon?/Type “5A” ornament with external short trapezoidal zones with rounded ends.	Long-horned.	<i>Int iw3 prt-hrw</i> bringing the ox (of) the offering.
Hemetre [43]	Giza	Wide ribbon?/ Type “5A” ornament with external short trapezoidal zones with rounded ends.	Destroyed.	<i>int iw3</i> Bringing the ox.
Hemetre [43]	Giza	Wide ribbon/Type “5A” ornament with external short trapezoidal zones with rounded ends.	Artificially deformed horns.	<i>int iw3 ndt-hr</i> Bringing the ox (of) the gifts.
Hemetre [43]	Giza	Wide ribbon/destroyed type “5A” ornament.	Long-horned.	<i>int iw3 ndt-hr</i> Bringing the ox (of) gifts.
Kakaiankh [43]	Giza	Wide ribbon/ Type “5A” ornament.	Long-horned.	<i>m iw3</i>
Akhethotep D 64 Saqqara <sup>(aa)</sup> [56,57]	5 <sup>th</sup> Dyn.	Wide ribbon/Type “5A” ornament with rounded ends and a row of eye-drop shape beads/Traces of green color.	Long-horned/ Back blanket.	<i>m iw3</i>

<b>Akhethotep D 64 Saqqara [44]</b>	Wide ribbon/ Type “5A” ornament with rounded ends and a row of eye-drop shape beads.	Long-horned.	<i>m iw3</i>
<b>Akhethotep D 64 Saqqara [44]</b>	Patterned wide ribbon/Long type “5A” ornament with rounded ends, strips of decoration at the middle and eye-drop shape beads at the bottom.	Long-horned.	<i>m iw3</i>
<b>Akhethotep D 64 Saqqara [44]</b>	Patterned wide ribbon/Long type “5A” ornament with rounded ends, strips of decoration at the middle and eye-drop shape beads at the bottom/another ox with decorated collar without the hanging part.	Long-horned.	<i>m iw3</i>
<b>Akhethotep D 64 Saqqara [44]</b>	Patterned wide ribbon/Long type “5A” ornament with rounded ends, strips of decoration at the middle and eye-drop shape beads at the bottom.	Long-horned.	<i>m iw3</i>
<b>Akhethotep D 64 Saqqara [44]</b>	Pattern wide ribbon/Long type “5A” ornament with rounded ends, strips of decoration at the middle and eye-drop shape beads at the bottom.	Long-horned.	<i>m iw3</i>
<b>Mereruka Saqqara [38]</b>	Ribbon/Type “5A” ornament with strips of decoration and eye-drop shape beads at the bottom.	Destroyed	-----
<b>Niankhkhnum/Khnumhotep Saqqara [26]</b>	Coil of rope as collar/Long type “5B” ornament with counterpoise.	Long-horned	-----

**Shape of type five**

**Tomb**

	<b>Akhethotep</b>	<b>Hemetre</b>	<b>Kakaiankh</b>	<b>Mereruka</b>	<b>Niankhkhnum Khnumhotep</b>
	√√√√√	√√√√√	√	√	
					√

**Figure 8:** Type five “A” and “B”: Trapezium surrounded with floral decorations/counterpoise ornaments.

**4. Discussion**

Several discussions concerning the animal neckband ornaments' shape, significance,

and purpose have been established by interpreting information from their scenes

and contrasting them with the existing literature sources in the old kingdom tomb. The author determines five various types of animal neckband ornaments with distinctive features. Type one exists from the sixth dynasty. It is a simple rope and appeared only in scenes of Qubbet- el Hawa tombs; it could be made of rope or folded cloth. Type two exists from the fifth dynasty. It is a shell-shaped ornament that mainly appeared in Saqqara (nine tombs) and Giza (two tombs). The actual examples could be made of natural shells of different sizes. Type three exists from the fifth dynasty; it is a neck scarf ornament. From the point of view of the present article, it appeared in Giza (three tombs), Hawawish (one tomb), Dier el Gebrawy (one tomb), and Mier (one tomb). However, it does not appear in Saqqara scenes. The actual examples could be made of cloth. Type four ornaments exist from the fourth dynasty, it has a trapezium shape with a rounded top. It could be divided into “A”, “B” and “C”. It appeared in Saqqara tomb scenes (type 4A five tombs, type 4B one tomb, and type 4C one tomb) and Giza (type 4A three tombs, type 4B two tombs, type 4C

one tomb). The actual examples of this type could be made of painted wood, pottery or fabrics. Type five could be divided into “A” and “B”. It appeared in Saqqara tomb scenes (type 5A two tombs, type 5B only one case) and Giza (type 5A two tombs). The actual examples of this type could be made of painted wood, pottery or fabrics. Type five "A" existed from the fourth dynasty, while type five “B” which varied in size and weight, started to appear from the fifth dynasty. The use of animal neck-band ornaments was prevalent during the new kingdom era [58,59]. These five types were mostly used by bovines: young cattle *rn iw3* (35 cases) or adult ones *iw3* (14 cases/ with no title 24 cases) and only one *ng3*, tab. (8). Moreover, oryx (three cases), ibex and gazelle (only one case). The present paper believes that horned cattle (54 cases), hornless (10 cases) and artificially deformed horns cattle (4 cases) were included in all the five neckband ornaments. However, oryx appeared with type one and type four “A”, while ibex and gazelles appeared only with type four “A”. Tables from 1 to 7 were used as the main criterion for classifying these materials.

**Table 8:** This table provides a list of cattle titles that wear neckband ornaments:

Titel	Tomb																											
	Akhetetep	Hemetre	Hesi	Hetepherakhti	Idut	Iky/Iby	Iymery	Kaemefert	Kakaiankh	Khaftahfu	Khwin-Khnum	Kai-hep-Teti	Neferbaupah	Neferitenef	Niankhkhnum	Niankhepi	Manofer	Mehu	Mereruka	Ptahotep	Our	Sekhemankhpt	Sekhemka	Sennu QH105	Seshemnefer	Ty	Zau	
<i>iw3</i>																												
<i>rn iw3</i>	6	4	1	1	1	2	4	1						1	2	4					4	2	3		3	4	6	
<i>rnn iw3</i>												2																
<i>rn iw3 h3</i>													1															
<i>rn iw3 nfr</i>																1												
<i>stp(w) n iw3</i>																				1								
<i>rn ng</i>																					1							
<i>rn m3-hd</i>																				1			1					
<i>rn ni3</i>																				1								
<i>rn nwdw</i>																				1								
<i>ghst</i>																				1								
No title						1				2	2			1	2		5	1	1	3				1	1	1	3	3
wearing mat																1												

## 6. Conclusions

The analysis of the available evidence throughout the old kingdom scenes determines that all appeared animals were offered to the owner

of the tomb. As most of them were led by a drover with the following notes: “*shpt rn iw3*” bringing young ox, “*int rn iw3*” bringing young

ox and “*int iw3 ndt hrw*” bringing the ox [of] the offering. In another situation, they were described as: “*stp(w) n iw3 n mdwt*” the best of stalled cattle. Furthermore, some cattle were with artificially deformed horns; this technique was performed on small calves during the active growth of the horns to present them for sacrifice at a later date. The author determinates that the use of the animal neckband ornaments is a remarkable sign of a good offering to the owner, and its symbolic significance as well– evolved over the course of the new kingdom.

## Endnotes

- (a) Compare dogs’ and monkeys’ collars.
- (b) Compare horse decoration of offered oxen for Opet festival.
- (c) Horse decorations
- (d) *rn iw3* are problematic because they describe multiple types of cattle, it may be describing oxen in general, while *rn* means young, so it refers to young oxen.
- (e) Egypt has five known gazelle species, the most significant being the Dorcas gazelle. This species is depicted in reliefs from the old kingdom and was recognized as a follower of Seth
- (f) The word “*m3-ḥd*” means “white antelope.” Eliminating Oryx is believed to be a way to destroy enemies:
- (g) The Ibex is associated with two terms *ni3w* and *im3t*. Both are used for males and females. It is believed that the ancient Egyptians viewed the Ibex as a symbol of renewed life
- (h) Room 9, south wall, second register
- (i) Offering chamber, north wall
- (j) East wall, lower register; perhaps a floral decoration as Simpson suggests
- (k) The main chapel, south wall
- (l) Room X, south wall, west end
- (m) North wall, third register
- (n) East wall
- (o) The position of the evening meal is on the west wall, with the setting sun, while the morning meal is on the east wall, with the rising sun
- (p) The main chapel, south wall, first register

- (q) Offering room 1, west wall, south panel, third register
- (r) Offering room, west wall; chamber door, A-b, east reveal
- (s) Entrance of chapel 2, east and west walls
- (t) It was depicted at the tomb of Pepi-anch
- (u) It was used as a necklace to Amun:
- (v) Offering room, east wall:
- (w) Third chamber, north wall second register; second chamber, south wall, eastern third register
- (x) Chamber A6, west wall:
- (y) Offering Chamber, south wall
- (z) The main chapel, east wall
- (aa) The main chapel, west wall, second, third, fourth, fifth register

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