

THREE OLD KINGDOM FRAGMENTARY RELIEFS AND THEIR OWNERS

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to publish three fragments preserved in the archaeological store at Atfiyah and belong to three mastaba tombs at Giza; two of them were mostly collapsed. The importance of this paper is due to that two fragments of those in question only contain the names of their owners [the second and the third fragments], while the first one bears some titles without its owner name. Although two fragments bear the names of their owners, these names were frequently repeated in the Old Kingdom which makes it more difficult to determine their identity. So, identifying the persons who held these names is also the aim of this paper. Accordingly, this paper tries to find out the owners of those fragments and their tombs. After examining the names and the titles inscribed on these fragments and after reconstructing and supplementing the texts of the first fragment, the study concluded that the first fragment belongs to *K3(zj)-hr-Pth:Ftk-t3* of the Sixth Dynasty, and the owner of the mastaba tomb G 7652 in Giza, while the second fragment is one of the two stelae of *nh Špss-k3zf* of the Fifth Dynasty, and the owner of the mastaba tomb G 6040 in Giza. The third fragment is a lintel of *Hp-hr-nfr*, the wife of *Prj-sn* who lived during the middle of the Fifth Dynasty and the beginning of the Sixth Dynasty. This fragment may have been a part of his mastaba tomb LD 78 in Giza.

KEYWORDS: Giza; Mastaba, Old Kingdom, Stela; *K3(zj)-hr-Pth:Ftk-t3*, *nh Špss-k3zf*, *Htp-hr-nfr*.

I- INTRODUCTION

Since many monumental objects are crammed in stores of archaeological sites in Egypt and have not yet been published, their scientific publication will benefit the field of Egyptology and Egyptologists alike. These objects, mostly engraved by sunk or raised hieroglyphic inscriptions and reliefs, will add value to Egyptology. So, the publication of the following three fragmentary reliefs is of similar value for the field, while also having unique importance that stems from the fact that two of these fragments belong to two mastabas tombs which were mostly collapsed, where the third one is a round top-stela, out of a pair, that was moved into the archaeological site of *Atfiyah* with no further evidence about the current state or location of the pairing stela.

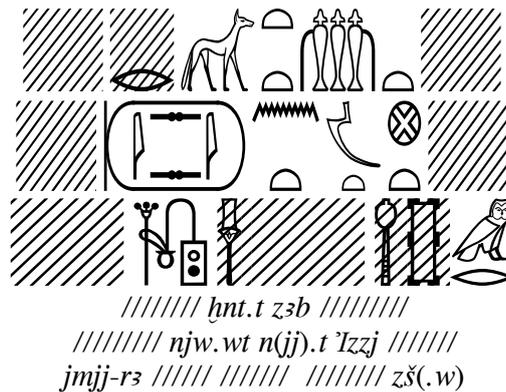
These fragmentary reliefs, being preserved in the storeroom of *Atfiyah's* archaeological site at Giza [known by inspectors as the storeroom of °Ali El-Khouli], hold the record numbers 1658-1646 and 1638. Unfortunately, the record register of this storage mentions neither the dating nor any information about the owners of these fragments. However, since some internal attestations refer to Giza as a provenance of these fragments, this paper aims to publish them and to determine the identity of their owners.

II- THE FIRST FRAGMENT

[THE FRAGMENTARY LINTEL OF *K3(εj)-hr-Pth:Ftk-t3*].

1- Description [FIGURES 1-2]

The first fragment is made of limestone. It is a part of a lintel, measuring 50 cm in height and 45 cm in width. It bears the register number 1658, and exhibits an irregular shape inscribed by incised hieroglyphic inscriptions in three partially-erased horizontal lines read from right to left as follows:



2- Text Reconstruction and Translation

Despite difficulties in translation that arise from the missing words in these lines, it is not impossible to give an accurate translation PL. 1, [FIGURE 1]

The first line begins with the mono-consonant sign \triangle *t*, and is followed by the tri-consonant sign 𓏏𓏏𓏏 *hn.t*¹ supplemented with the two mono-consonants \triangle *t* one above

¹ GARDINER 1957: S.L. W18.

the other. The last sign in this line is the tri-consonant sign-  $z3b^2$ which completes the reading of this line as   $hnt.t z3b$. After examining the titles of the Old Kingdom, no title could be read as $hnt.t z3b$, and thus,  both t and $hnt.t$ should be components of one title, while the sign-  $z3b$ is a part of another one. To provide a complete reading and an accurate translation for this line, the readings of the second and third lines are needed. Consequently, the translation for this line is provided later in the paper.

The second line, on the other hand, is the clearest and can be immediately read as    $njw.(w)t m3w.t n(jj).t 'Izzj$. Undoubtedly, this phrase is a part of a title that should be reconstructed as $jmjj-r3 njww.t m3w.t n(jj).t Nfr-'Izzj$ [overseer of the new settlements of the pyramid Perfet is 'Izzj]³. After examining the names of the Old Kingdom officials who bore this title, it was held by $K3(εj)-hr-Pth-$ whose beautiful name is $Ftk-t3$ ⁴- of the Sixth Dynasty and the owner of the tomb *mastaba* G5560[LD 35] at Giza⁵.

The third line begins with the two mono-consonants  , reading of $jmjj-r3$, and ends with the bi-consonant  $z3^6$. It could be also somewhat identifying the sign-  hd^7 and the sign  jnb^8 following $jmjj-r3$ as well as the sign-  hrp^9 before the word $z3$. Therefore, both  and  are parts of different two titles which can be reconstructed as $jmjj-r3 jnbw hd$ [Overseer of the Memphite Nomes]¹⁰ and $hrp z3(.w)^{11}$ [director of scribes]¹²; the two titles are also held by $K3(εj)-hr-Pth:Ftk-t3$ ¹³. Furthermore, there is a missing part between the sign-  and the sign-  that can be, after studying the titles of $K3(εj)-hr-Pth:Ftk-t3$, supplemented with the ideogram  ¹⁴ which has many supposed readings as $Hm/Tp-hp3(?)$ ¹⁵, ju^c ¹⁶, $Hm/Dw3w.t$ ¹⁷. However, the precise reading is unknown.

² GARDINER 1957: S.L. E17.

³ HELCK 1957: 126, N^o. 39; JONES 2000A: 151 (584).

⁴ JUNKER 1914: 250; JUNKER 1947: 111[8]; HELCK 1957: 104; JONES 2000A: 151.

⁵ JUNKER 1914: 111F; KANAWATI 1977: 123 [375]; ZIBELIUS 1978: 111[671]; PIACENTINI 2002: 515, PL. 83.

⁶ GARDINER 1957: S.L. Y3.

⁷ GARDINER 1957: S.L. T3.

⁸ GARDINER 1957: S.L. O36.

⁹ GARDINER 1957: S.L. S42.

¹⁰ JONES 2000A: 58 [277]

¹¹ For $jnb hd$ Nome, See GAUTHIER 1925: 81; GARDINER 1947: 122-23*; ZIBELIUS 1978: 39FF.

¹² JONES 2000B: 739 [2694].

¹³ JUNKER 1914: 111[6-7]; DE CENIVAL 1975: 67; ANDRÁSSY 1993: 31 N^o. 67.

¹⁴ For this hieroglyphic sign and its forms, See MONTET 1957: 49.

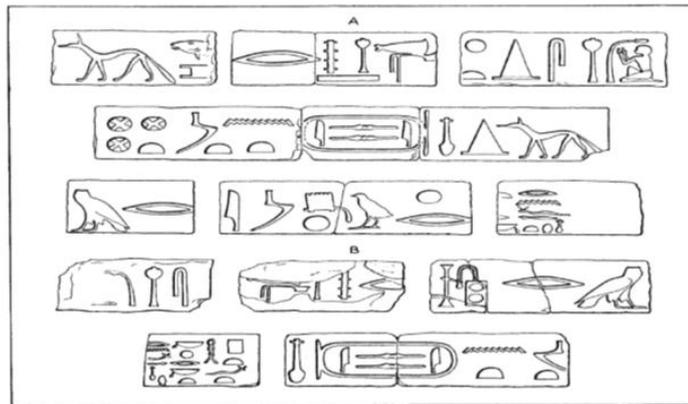
¹⁵ For the reading $Hm/Tp hp3$, See MONTET 1957: 49-56; YOYOTTE 1971: 1; JONES 2000A: 59 [277], 188 [704]. $Tp n hp3$. FISCHER 1977: 122; FISCHER 1996: 37. for Hm  as a name of Letopolis (Modern Ausim), See *Wb* vol. 3: 280, 15.

¹⁶ For the reading $hp3 / ju^c$, See MONTET 1957: 49.

¹⁷ For the reading $Hm/Dw3w.t$, See GRDSELOFF 1942: 212.

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also the overseer of the Memphite³⁸ and Letopolite Nomes³⁹; the first and second Nomes of lower Egypt⁴⁰. Obviously, the two titles *ꜥd-mr jnb-ḥd* and *ꜥd-mr*⁴¹ as governors of the Memphite and Letopolite Nomes are lower rank of that of *K3(ꜥj)-ḥr-Pth:Ftk-t3* as the overseer of these two Nomes. The official rank of *K3(ꜥj)-ḥr-Pth:Ftk-t3* is higher than a governor of these two Nome, rather, he is their supreme supervisor. On the other hand, another text inscribed on a similar fragment belongs to *K3(ꜥj)-ḥr-Pth:Ftk-t3* had been reconstructed by Junker that displays on its first line the title of *K3(ꜥj)-ḥr-Pth* as *ꜥd-mr jnb-ḥd*⁴² [governor of the Memphite and Letopolite Nomes]⁴². If this reconstruction is correct, both the two titles *ꜥd-mr jnb-ḥd*⁴³ and *jmjj-r3 Inb ḥd*⁴⁴ indicate to *K3(ꜥj)-ḥr-Pth* official hierarchy. The latter title is undoubtedly the end of his tenure.



JUNKER 1914: 113, Abb. 51.

The tomb of *K3(ꜥj)-ḥr-Pth:Ftk-t3* is located in the western cemetery at Giza, near the *temenos* wall of the pyramid of Khufu [G 5560= LD 35]⁴³. Baer dates this mastaba to the end of the reign of King Pepi II⁴⁴, while Strudwick dates it from early to the middle of the Sixth Dynasty⁴⁵. According to Harpur, it is dated between the reign of King Teti and the reign of King Pepi I⁴⁶. Most of this tomb has been collapsed, leaving just the lower parts of the false doors and a few blocks intact⁴⁷. Most probably, the fragment in question is one of these blocks.

³⁸ WB vol.1: 95, 6; MONTET 1957: 27.

³⁹ See footnotes (10-11); MONTET 1957: 49-56.

⁴⁰ MEMPHIS et All.

⁴¹ For the title *ꜥd-mr*⁴¹, See GOEDICKE 1966: 32.

⁴² JUNKER 1914: 113, ABB. 51

⁴³ BAER 1960: 148 [544]; STRUDWICK 1985: 154 [150].

⁴⁴ BAER 1960: 148 [544].

⁴⁵ STRUDWICK 1985: 154 [150].

⁴⁶ HARPUR 1987: 7, 197, 271.

⁴⁷ STRUDWICK 1985: 154 [150].

III- THE SECOND FRAGMENT (THE STELA OF *ḥḥ Špss-k3ꜣf*).

1- Description [FIGURES 3-4]

The second fragment is a small and thin flat stela with a curved top⁴⁸. It is made of limestone, measuring 59 cm in height and 37 cm in width. It bears the register N^o. 1646. It is inscribed with sunken hieroglyphic inscriptions in three small horizontal lines, each one contains only one or three words. This short hieroglyphic text gives the title and the name of its owner whose name *ḥḥ Špss-k3ꜣf*, the overseer of the house.

2- Text Translation

The stela is inscribed by three small horizontal lines read from right to left as follows:



jmjj-r3 pr ḥḥ Špss-k3ꜣf

The overseer of the house *ḥḥ Špss-k3ꜣf*

3- The Name, the Title, and the Tomb of *ḥḥ Špss-k3ꜣf*

The name of *ḥḥ Špss-k3ꜣf* is listed in both Ranke and Scheele-Schweitzer *PN*⁴⁹. It was common in the Old Kingdom, and it means «May *Špss-k3ꜣf* live». Scheele-Schweitzer inventoried all the persons who bear this name⁵⁰ and after investigating their titles, it is concluded that this stela belongs to *ḥḥ Špss-k3ꜣf* the owner of the nucleus mastaba G 6040⁵¹ [LD 18], which is housed in the west cemetery at Giza⁵² and dated to the Fifth Dynasty. The texts of this tomb mention only the *ḥtp rdj.w njsw.t* formula and the title of *ḥḥ Špss-k3ꜣf* as the overseer of the house of the king⁵³ i.e. *Nfr-jr-k3-R*⁵⁴. Unfortunately, no more data can be found in his tomb.

⁴⁸ For the rounded-top stela, See MÜLLER 1933: 165-206; PFLÜGER 1947: 127-135; VANDIER 1954: 477, FIG. 293; 485, FIG. 295; WESTENDORF 1966: 40FF, 74FF; HÖLZL 1992: 285; KARL-MARTIN 1986: 1-6; HÖLZL 2001: 320; SHAW & NICHOLSON 2002: 278.

⁴⁹ RANKE 1935: 417 [7]; SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER 2014: 305-306 [750].

⁵⁰ SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER 2014: 305-306 [750].

For instance, *ḥḥ Špss-k3ꜣf* of the Fifth Dynasty, and the owner of the mastaba G 1008 at Giza who is titled as *nḥt ḥrw z3b* (Strong of voice and Judge). REISNER & FISHER 1914: 244; REISNER 1942: 252 [12]; *PM* 3¹: 52. *ḥḥ Špss-k3ꜣf* of the end of the Fifth Dynasty and the owner of the mastaba N^o.9 at Giza. He is titled as *jmjj-r3 pr* [Steward of the house] *jmjj-r3 ḥm.w k3* (Overseer of ka-servants). HASSAN 1950, 83; *PM* 3¹: 245. *ḥḥ Špss-k3ꜣf* who bears the titles *jmjj-r3 ḥm k3* [Overseer of Ka-servant], *šd ḥm-k3* [the inspector of the Ka-servants], and *ḥm-ntr Ḥꜣf Rꜣ* [Priest of Khphren] HASSAN 1932: PL. XXIX; HASSAN 1936, FIGS. 22, 25, 27. He was living in the end of the Fifth Dynasty to the middle of Sixth Dynasty. HASSAN 1932: 15; *PM* 3¹: 272. He may be the son of *K3-nswt*. HASSAN 1936: 75, FIG. 87; WEEKS 1994: FIGS. 31-32, 25.

⁵¹ WEEKS 1994: 85FF, FIGS. 53-54.

⁵² REISNER 1942: 217 [26]; *PM* 3¹: 175.

⁵³ WEEKS 1994: PL. 33B, FIGS. 53-54.

⁵⁴ REISNER 1937: 30.

As mentioned on this stela, *ḥnḥ Špss-kꜣꜣf* bears the title *jmjj-rꜣ pr*, which is rendered as [administrator/steward/overseer of the house/estate]⁵⁵. According to Strudwick, this title may relate to some form of non-royal work and probably had a separate existence⁵⁶. The holder of this title is the administrator of the estate of the king or his funerary temple endowments⁵⁷. In the Old Kingdom, the title *jmjj-rꜣ pr* was not restricted to overseeing the estate of the king, but it also associated with managing many different institutions⁵⁸. Furthermore, this title continued and its highest rank *jmjj-r pr wr* in the Middle Kingdom⁵⁹, the New Kingdom⁶⁰, and the Late Period⁶¹, either in its simple form *jmjj-r pr* or associating with several institutions⁶².

According to the brief study of Reisner about the tomb of *ḥnḥ Špss-kꜣꜣf* in 1937⁶³, this stela is one of two rounded-top stelae that were set at the entrance of a sloping ramp [which leads up to this mastaba] and used for the burial procession⁶⁴. Reisner was the first to mention these two stelae, which were found, at that time, *in situ* on either side of the mastaba⁶⁵. Unfortunately, these two stelae were extracted from their position with no evidence whether the other stela was preserved in the storeroom of *Atfiyah*'s archaeological site or a further store. These two stelae were a part of the mastaba structure, and they may have been used for the funeral procession⁶⁶. Since the inscriptions on both stelae face to the right, this stela in question is the right one. In a personal communication with Ramadan Hussein, he informed me about his forthcoming publication of mastabas at the Abu Bakr Cemetery at Giza. They have similar ramps, which are in fact a common feature of Giza mastabas. They are located at the back of these mastabas leading up to the burial shaft. He goes on to mention that Reisner found deposits of pottery at the end of such ramps and around the mouth of the burial shafts. Hussein draws the connection between these ramps and pottery deposits on one hand, and the textual reference for the performance of a *pꜣrt-ḥrw n.f ḥr ꜣrrt.f m pr dt* [invocation of offerings on top of his shaft in the house of eternity]⁶⁷. Perhaps this

⁵⁵ MURRY 1908: PL. XXI; *Wb* I: 514, 10; JONES 2000A: 114 [461]. HASSAN 1932: 7; HASSAN 1941: 14 (4); HASSAN 1950: 44.

⁵⁶ STRUDWICK 1985: 235. See also DESPLANCQUES 2006.

⁵⁷ AL-AYEDI 2006: 33 [131], N^o. 280.

⁵⁸ JONES 2000A: 114-134; STRUDWICK 1985: 172ff; DESPLANCQUES 2006: 28, 29, 43, 49, 53, 55, 70, 176, 185, 311, 319, 358, 385.

⁵⁹ WARD 1982: 21[132], 22 (141).

⁶⁰ AL-AYEDI 2006: 33 [131], N^o. 280; cf. The scribe and steward *Dḥwtj*. *URK* 4: 336, 2; the steward and the high steward *Sn-mwt*. *URK* 4: 381, 17; 395, 2; *Kꜣrs*. *URK* 4: 45, 14-15; 46, 8; 47, 13; 48, 10; 49, 10. *Sn(ꜣ) jw*. ABD EL-SATTAR: 2018, 19. See also. SHIRLEY 2014: 86, 204-205.

⁶¹ For its association with the divine wife, See AYAD 2001: 1-14; AYAD 2007: 1-11.

⁶² DESPLANCQUES 2006: 224, 229, 236, 242, 257, 265, 282, 289. 303-304, 332, 379.

⁶³ See footnote 45.

⁶⁴ REISNER 1932: 329, PL. 51A.

⁶⁵ REISNER 1937: 32, FIG. 3.

⁶⁶ REISNER 1937: 30.

⁶⁷ See *Urk* 1: 189, 15-16 [The tomb of *Pth-ḥtp*] *pr.t ḥrw n.f ḥr ꜣrrt.t m pr dt st sw smsw nfr ḥr Wsjr*; *Urk* 1: 190 9-10 [The tomb of *Tp-m-ḥnḥ*] *sjꜣ ḥr tp ꜣrrt.t pr.t ḥrw n.f*; *Urk* 1: 199, 13 [The tomb of *Šsm-nfr-Rꜣ/Ššj*] *pr.t ḥrw n.f ḥr ꜣrrt.t*; *Urk* 1: 200, 1-2 [The tomb of *Šsm-nfr-Pth/Ššj*] *pr.t ḥrw n.f ḥr ꜣrrt.t m prꜣf nj dt st sw smsw nfr ḥr Wsjr*.

formula is *ḥtp-rdjw njsw.t ḥtp-rdjw Ḳnpw*, since *Ḳnpw* is the god who always grants the beautiful burial *ḳrs.t/ḳrs.t nfr* to the deceased⁷⁰.

A burial or a beautiful burial  is the desire of every deceased⁷¹, as Pyr. 474a-b mentions: the soul is to the sky; the body is to the earth and the people *rmṯ* will receive their burial *ḳrs*⁷². The statement *ḳrs.t-f m ḥr.t nṯr (zm.t jmn.tt)* first appeared in the offering formula in the Fourth Dynasty, indicating to the meaning of «burial»⁷³. The trilateral stem *ḳrs* and its noun *ḳrs.t* refer to the meaning of «bury» and «burial»⁷⁴ respectively that confirmed by using their determinatives ,  as determinatives of the word *jz* «tomb» at the end of the Fifth Dynasty and as an ideogram of the same word at the end of the Sixth Dynasty⁷⁵.

3- The Name and the Title of *Ḥtp-ḥr-nfr.t*

The name of *Ḥtp-ḥr-nfr.t* is listed in both Ranke *PN*⁷⁶ and Scheele-Schweitzer⁷⁷. It appeared in the Old Kingdom four times from the Fourth Dynasty to the Sixth Dynasty on the false door stela of *Nfr-nṯr*⁷⁸ [Cairo JE. 3520479], in the tomb of *Prj-snb* [LD 78] [G7901] at Giza⁸⁰, and on our current fragment. Apparently, the last two examples belong to *Ḥtp-ḥr-nfr.t* in question. She is the wife of a person called *Prj-snb*⁸¹, the owner of the mastaba [LD 78] at the eastern cemetery of Giza who lived during the middle of the Fifth Dynasty and the beginning of the Sixth Dynasty⁸². Most probably, this fragment was an architectural part of his mastaba tomb LD 78 [G 7901] in Giza⁸³.

The honorific title  *rh.t n(j)sw.t* first appeared in the Fourth Dynasty⁸⁴. Its orthographical form  is used for a man and a woman alike⁸⁵. Beside its common reading and translation, it has been read by some Egyptologists as *jrj jh(.t) nswt* [He belonging to the king]⁸⁶ or *(j)r(j) h(j) n(j)-sw.t* [He belonging to the baby king]⁸⁷.

⁷⁰ SMITH 2017: 135.

⁷¹ BORCHARDT 1937: 136, FIG. 34; AHMED 2020: 25, FIG. 2.

⁷² PYR: 474A-B.

⁷³ MARIETTE 1885: 88, 108, 119, 130.

⁷⁴ REGEN 2009: 387-399.

⁷⁵ RÉGEN 2007: 180, 174, 177.

⁷⁶ RANKE 1935: 259 [2].

⁷⁷ SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER 2014: 569-70 [2596].

⁷⁸ BORCHARDT 1937: 137, BLATT. 34, ABB. 1451.

⁷⁹ SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER 2014: 570.

⁸⁰ LD vol.2: 94C.

⁸¹ RANKE 1935: 134 [4], 259 [2]; SCHEELE-SCHWEITZER 2014: 358 [111].

⁸² HARPUR 1987: 266.

⁸³ LD vol.2: 94C; PM 32: 212.

⁸⁴ MARIETTE 1885: 88-94; DER MANUELIAN 2003: PLS. 5-6 (G 1205); PLS. 7-8 (G 1207).

⁸⁵ FISCHER 1964: FIG. 2, PLS. VII, VIII, IX; EDEL 1980: 52, ABB. 20.

⁸⁶ For the reading *jrj jh(.t) nsw.t*, See GOEDICKE 1966: 61-62; GÖDEKEN 1976: 119-124.

⁸⁷ BOLSHAKOV 2005: 184.

V- CONCLUSION

The importance of this article lies in the publication of three fragments of three persons whose tombs have been scattered by small stones and short texts. This helps the editors of the dictionaries of Ancient Egyptians Names and Titles, as well as the Catalogs of Monuments, in listing these pieces with sufficient knowledge that helps the scholars. The first fragment of *K3(zj)-hr-Pth:Ftk-t3* demonstrates his high ranking status in the end of the Fifth Dynasty to the middle of the Sixth Dynasty as the overseer of the Nomes of Memphis and Letopolis, as well as the overseer of the new settlements of the pyramid King *ʿIzzj*. Also, it indicates to his juridical offices and his position in the royal palace. Similarly, the title of *ϵnh Špss-k3:f* proves his rank as the overseer of the house of the king *Nfr-jr-k3-R^c*. This title refers to his office as responsible for the estate of the king. In addition, his stela in question and his missed one reveals that the mastabas in this period had a ramp and probably two stelae led to the top of the burial shaft. They were used for the burial procession and the offering ritual *prrt-hrw n.f hr krrt.f* [invocation of offerings on top of his shaft]. Finally, the fragmentary object of *Htp-hr-nfr.t* may be a part of the mastaba tomb of her husband *Prj-snb*.

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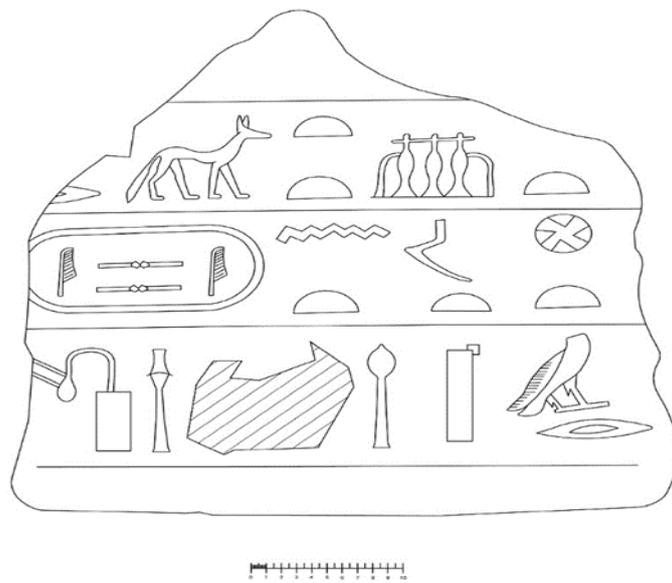
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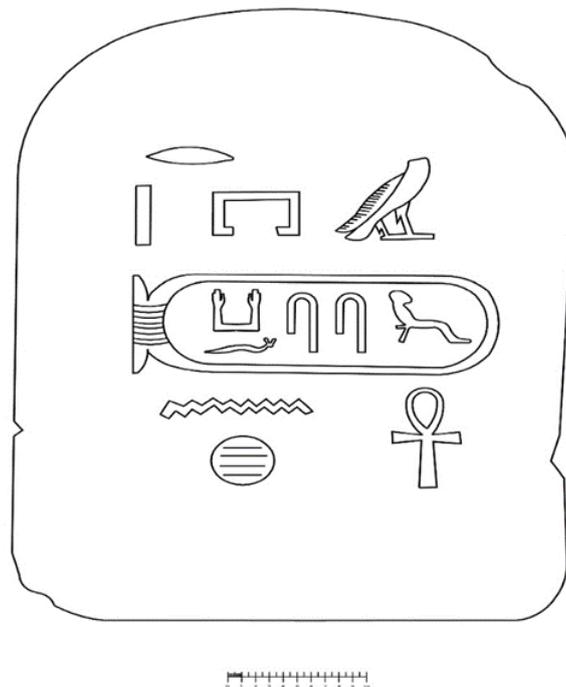
[FIGURE 1]: The lintel Fragment of *K3(ε)-hr-ptḥ, Ftk-t3*
©Photo taken by dr. Rabiaa Radi



[FIGURE 2]: The lintel Fragment of *K3(ε)-hr-ptḥ, Ftk-t3*
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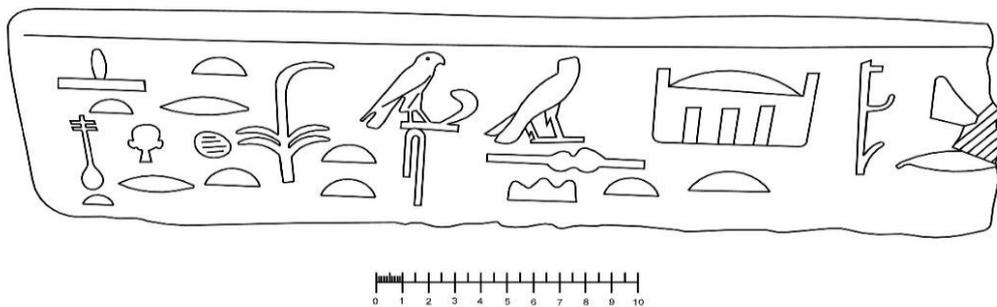
[FIGURE 3]: The Rounded-top Stela of *ḥnḥ Šps-k3:f*
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[FIGURE 4]: The Rounded-top Stela of *ḥnḥ Šps-k3:f*
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[FIGURE 5]: The Architrave fragment of *Htp-ḥr-nfr.t*
Photo taken by dr. Rabiaa Radi



[FIGURE 6]: The Architrave fragment of *Htp-ḥr-nfr.t*
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ثلاثة بقايا لقطع منقوشة من الدولة القديمة ومالكها

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الملخص

تهدف تلك الورقة البحثية إلى نشر ثلاثة قطع محفوظة بمخزن الآثار في أطفيح، وتنتمي إلى بقايا ثلاثة مقابر تهدمت معظم أجزائها. وتكمن أهمية تلك الورقة البحثية في التعرف على أسماء أصحاب تلك القطع الثلاثة؛ حيث إن قطعتين فقط من تلك القطع الثلاثة تحمل أسماء مالكيها (القطعتين الثانية والثالثة)، بينما القطعة الأولى تحمل بقايا ألقاب بدون أي اسم يدل على صاحب تلك القطعة. وتزداد المشكلة أن تلك الأسماء تكرر ظهورها كثيرًا في الدولة القديمة. وبعد فحص الألقاب والأسماء التي وردت على تلك القطع وإعادة تركيب واستكمال النصوص التي وردت على القطعة الأولى، فقد انتهت تلك الدراسة إلى أن القطعة الأولى تخص المدعو "كا خر بتاح فتك تا" من الأسرة السادسة، وصاحب المقبرة G 7652 بالجيزة، بينما القطعة الثانية هي لوحة مستديرة القمة من إحدى لوحتين لشخص يدعى "عنخ شبسكاف" من الأسرة الخامسة، وصاحب المقبرة G 6040 بالجيزة، أما القطعة الثالثة فهي عبارة عن جزء من عتب يحمل اسم السيدة "حنتب حر نفرت" زوجة المدعو "برى سن"، الذي ربما عاش في الفترة ما بين منتصف الأسرة الخامسة وحتى بداية الأسرة السادسة وربما كانت تلك القطعة هي جزء من مقبرته في الجيزة رقم LD 78 .

الكلمات الدالة: الجيزة، حنتب حر نفرت، الدولة القديمة، عنخ شبسكاف، كا خر بتاح، لوحة، مصطبة.