

## Area descriptions

### Heit el-Ghurab

The Galleries – GI, GIII (GIII.3, GIII.4), GIV, TBLF, SSM

The so-called Galleries, or “barracks,” form the core of the Heit el-Ghurab site. They are enclosed to the southwest by a large stone wall, and to the north by a monumental structure known today as the Wall of the Crow (*Heit el-Ghurab* in Arabic). Seven years after the discovery of the bakeries (see below, Area A7-B) a series of smaller test trenches were excavated across an area within what was later recognized as Gallery Set II (The Big Leap Forward, TBLF).<sup>1</sup> Four sets of galleries were identified during the major “Millennium Project,”<sup>2</sup> when the overall “footprint” plan was revealed by removal of the overburden layers. Each gallery set has 9–12 individual buildings (numbered west-east). Gallery Set I (GI) (to the north) was heavily damaged by repeated flooding events, and during the Late Period a major cemetery grew up in this area, south of the Wall of the Crow. The full east-west extent of Gallery Set II is known but at present there has been no focused investigation other than in the far east end in the Manor (see below). Gallery Set III is the best known, because two of the buildings, Gallery III.3 and Gallery III.4,<sup>3</sup> have both been fully excavated, as has the “Hypostyle Hall” (HH) on the eastern end (see below). Gallery Set IV is known only from the footprint plan, except for the bakeries on the east end which were fully excavated (see below, Area A7-B).

Three “streets” run east-west: North Street runs between Gallery Set I and Gallery Set II, Main Street runs between Gallery Set II and Gallery Set III into the area east of the Galleries (see below), and South Street runs between Gallery Set IV and a small set of buildings just inside the southern part of the enclosure wall (the South Street Magazines, SSM). At the west end of each street, outside the galleries, there is a “gatehouse” (see NSGH, MSGH, and SSGH below).

All the galleries appear to have been set out following a uniform plan, even if the entrances are in different places. Excavations in Gallery III.3 and III.4 revealed a set of smaller rooms in the south end that were apparently used for food preparation, cooking, and some small craft jobs such as (possibly) copper tool repairs, but most of the space in each gallery building is open, with evidence for columns (probably wooden) running along the center. In both Gallery III.3 and III.4 there was a raised bed platform near the northern door, possibly for an overseer or guard.<sup>4</sup> One hypothesis is that these spaces were used as a communal sleeping space for crews or work “gangs” of men. The identity of these crews is unknown, but over the years we have postulated that they may have been workers or expedition crews associated with pyramid construction.

### Galleries, A7 Bakeries (A7-B)

One of the early areas to be excavated by AERA at Heit el-Ghurab (1991),<sup>5</sup> this bakery building was discovered in what was, at that date, Square A7, and was the first of its kind to be discovered in Egypt. This building is on the east end of Gallery Set IV. The bakery is thought to be the oldest “industrial” scale bakery found in Egypt, almost perfectly duplicating what is found in Old Kingdom baking scenes in tomb reliefs. Unlike smaller baking facilities in houses, in which only a handful of small loaves could be produced at one time, this complex appears to have been designed to mass-produce bread in typical Old Kingdom-style *bedja* ceramic molds, most likely in order to supply the inhabitants of the gallery complex.<sup>6</sup> There were large vats for mixing dough, and stacks of molds in a corner. One of the most distinctive features of the bakeries is a thick layer of black ash, with a series of “egg carton-like” indentations into which the bread molds would have been placed. The ceramic molds were buried in the hot ash beds, each covered by a heated mold that served as a lid, forming a

miniature oven for each loaf of bread. This thick layer of ash was termed “black velvet” because most charred plant items had almost totally broken down to a fine powder.

#### Galleries, Hypostyle Hall – HH

The Hypostyle Hall is located at the east end of Gallery Set III, so named because multiple rows of low mud benches running the length of the space were apparently bases for many wooden columns, which presumably supported a roof. Thus the space would have been a type of hypostyle hall.<sup>7</sup> The most characteristic feature of this area, other than the numerous column bases, is the fact that many of the low benches were encrusted with the fine remains of fish scales.<sup>8</sup> We have hypothesized that this area may have been used for food processing/preparation, such as drying fish, and perhaps also food consumption—perhaps a kind of “canteen” for the workers.

#### Galleries, Manor

The Manor is on the eastern end of Gallery Set II, opposite the Hypostyle Hall. It was named the manor at the time of discovery because its plan suggested it may be a building allocated for an overseer. Only minimal excavations have taken place in the area.

#### Galleries, Main Street – MS

Of the three streets identified within the gallery complex, Main Street is the only one that has been excavated along its full length.<sup>9</sup> The archaeologists uncovered a small drain running along the center. One point to note is that botanical samples from this area were sieved prior to flotation, initially thought to have caused a loss of material,<sup>10</sup> but recent work comparing all areas of the site suggests that this is not the case.

#### Galleries, Gatehouses – MSGH, NSGH, SSGH

Outside the enclosure wall, on the western end of each roadway running through the galleries there was a small “gatehouse.” Of these three “gatehouses,” the North Street Gate House (NSGH) was the most fully excavated. Despite damage by Late Period burials, a significant amount of the building was still intact. Excavators identified at least one ash-filled baking room,<sup>11</sup> and a number of large in-situ storage jars.<sup>12</sup> The Main Street Gate House (MSGH) and South Street Gate House (SSGH) were only partially excavated.

#### Galleries, D-17x

Square D17 was allocated a specific area designation because it lies at a critical juncture, providing a stratigraphic link between Gallery Set III, the buildings to the east, and the east end of Gallery Set IV.

#### East of Galleries – EOG (including the Faience Area, FA)

The excavated area of EOG lies between the galleries and the Eastern Town. There is clear evidence of faience production and large quantities of broken ceramic sherds, indicating it was an area used for industry and waste dumping. It also contained many pedestals in an open space<sup>13</sup> and bakeries.<sup>14</sup> The Faience Area (FA) was identified as an area of faience production in 2004, within a backhoe trench cut into EOG after the initial season of excavation in that area. It runs beneath the Hypostyle Hall, and thus probably pre-dates the gallery complex.<sup>15</sup>

#### East of Galleries, Big Backhoe Trench South – BBHT(S)

As the name suggests, this “area” is defined by a major modern intervention (a large backhoe gouge) into the archaeological area. As is often the case in these circumstances, although highly destructive,

this machine-made cut revealed some of the deeper stratigraphy of the site, which AERA has investigated.<sup>16</sup>

#### East of the Galleries, Main Street East – MSE

At the far eastern end of Main Street a series of pedestals were discovered along the west side of a north-south wall that appears to separate the main gallery complex from the more village-like Eastern Town.<sup>17</sup> The pedestals in this area are laid out in one long row, rather than being enclosed in a building, as is the case in Area AA (see above). As well as the pedestals, the excavators noted a significant quantity of bread mold fragments, and within one square a major deposit of stone tool working debris suggests that this area was used for the production of lithic knives and blades.

#### West of the Galleries – WD, WES

The Western Extension area lies to the west of Galleries III and IV, within the main enclosure wall. This whole area between the enclosure wall, the galleries, and the wall of the crow was used as a cemetery during the Late Period, and thus the deposits excavated either relate to the burials or are probably disturbed Old Kingdom layers. There have been limited excavations in the southern part (Western Extension South, WES), and in the Western Dump (WD, a trench which was the east of the enclosure wall, adjacent to the entrance into main street).

#### Royal Administrative Building – BB, BBNW

This building complex—to the southeast of the galleries—was initially named the Buttress Building (BB) due to the discovery of walls in the northwestern corner that resembled a buttress. It was later renamed the Royal Administrative Building (RAB) based on the discovery of numerous artifacts suggesting central administration (clay sealings and large storage facilities), but the area code BB was retained. Until 2021 the southern end of the building was covered by the Abu el-Hol soccer field, and thus inaccessible.<sup>18</sup> After the soccer club was relocated, AERA was able to start excavations, expanding south within the BB area.<sup>19</sup> The RAB/BB is a large walled complex. There is an open space inside the northern enclosure wall and a series of small rooms along the western wall. At least two of these rooms appear to have functioned (for at least part of the time) as baking spaces. On the south side of the open court is a walled enclosure containing 30 large silos/granaries, which we presume contained wheat and barley. In an earlier phase beneath the complex there are remains of a set of buildings with a different function and layout.<sup>20</sup>

The area immediately northwest of the RAB (BBNW) has been less extensively investigated. The access into the RAB and the storage magazines to the east was highly controlled – as was revealed by excavation in the BBNW area, where the only access into the RAB was through the eastern end of the northern enclosure wall.<sup>21</sup>

#### Royal Administration Building, Enclosures – E1, FS2, FS3, WRW

To the west of the Royal Administrative Building, south of the galleries' enclosure wall, there is a row of five narrow structures, with a road to the west (north-south off the street that runs along the outside of the wall). In 2005, a field school group excavated within the western building (FS2), the eastern building (FS3), and along the road (WRW). In 2021 after the soccer club had moved more extensive and detailed work was conducted in the eastern building (E1; all FS3 features were recoded as E1), revealing clear evidence for craftworking activities, specifically stone vessel production.<sup>22</sup>

#### Western Town, Area A – AA-S, AA, AA-FS, and FS1

When AERA first began excavations on the Giza Plateau, Mark Lehner outlined two areas in which he suspected there may be settlement remains. Area A, south of the Wall of the Crow, and Area B, the so-called “Kromer” Dump to the west of the Gebel el-Qibli. Since then, the areas first explored in 1988 have retained the Area A designation—hence AA (and the A7 Bakeries), and the areas which immediately adjoin AA: AA-S, FS1 and AA-FS.<sup>23</sup> In Area AA, which lies on the western edge of the Western Town (to the southwest of the galleries and enclosure wall), the team discovered what has become known as “the Pedestal Building,” the precise function of which remains somewhat mysterious. The building contains a series of pedestals 50–70 cm wide, 75–120 cm long, and around 55–65 cm high, placed next to each other, with around 9–17 cm gaps between them. Many of the pedestals retain traces of plaster covering a small “ledge” on the top, suggesting that something may have been placed bridging the gaps between these platforms. In some cases, a ceramic jar (Type AB, a so-called beer jar) was found placed upright on the ground, nestled in these gaps.<sup>24</sup>

During the AERA-ARCE 2005–2007 Field Schools, Area AA was expanded to the east (FS1),<sup>25</sup> and then again to the north in the 2007 Field School (AA-FS), revealing an open court containing a number of ovens,<sup>26</sup> and a bakery.<sup>27</sup> During the 2015 Field School, AA was expanded a third time, to the south (AA-S), in order to ascertain the stratigraphic link between AA and a large house complex in the Soccer Field West area of site (SFW-H1, see below). AA-S contained a small complex containing an open court to the south, surrounded by a series of rooms, including a small domestic (cooking) space, a storage room, and a small closet containing two pedestals.<sup>28</sup>

#### Western Town, Soccer Field West – SFW, SFWH1, SFWH3, and SFWPM

The Western Town (to the west of the soccer field, SFW) was first recognized as being an area of larger house complexes in 2004.<sup>29</sup> To date, three larger house units have been identified. House 3 (SFWH3) was partially excavated in 2005. House Unit 1 (SFWH1) was more extensively excavated between 2006 and 2011 and seems to have been home to a scribal workshop. It contained a series of rooms: some apparently used for official business, some spaces were used for food preparation (including a baking room), and some rooms for sleeping.<sup>30</sup> The remains of the wall decoration and the material culture all indicate that the people living here were of far higher rank than the people in the galleries. Perhaps one of the most important features of this area was the so-called Pottery Mound (SFWPM),<sup>31</sup> which lay to the south of House Unit 1 (and to the east of the AA-S complex). Pottery Mound was indeed a huge mound of pottery (primarily the so-called beer jars), as well as a large quantity of animal bones,<sup>32</sup> and an extraordinary amount of clay sealing impressions.<sup>33</sup> Many of these impressions indicate the presence of a high official—a head scribe, probably a man named Seshemnefer. The royal names on the clay sealings from the area include Khafre and Menkaure.

#### Eastern Town – ETH, BBE, WT

The Eastern Town was discovered when a trench for a large modern enclosure wall was being constructed along the eastern edge of the entire Giza Plateau area in 2002 (Wall Trench, WT).<sup>34</sup> One specific house (Eastern Town House, ETH) was selected for a more thorough investigation in 2004–2005,<sup>35</sup> and was conserved and reconstructed in 2005.<sup>36</sup> ETH is a small, village-like house, in a typical Old Kingdom “snail shell” form. The outer areas contain spaces for working, food production, and storage, while the inner area was a more personal space, with a bed platform in the innermost room.<sup>37</sup> The remains excavated from within it are particularly interesting because the house represents the only apparently traditional Egyptian village house AERA has excavated within the entire Heit el-Ghurab settlement. It is apparent that, unlike the gallery buildings, and the large house Western Town (see SFW, SFW-H1), the people living here were more self-sufficient, not relying upon provisions from the state.

The BBE area (east of BB) was excavated as part of the main BB area excavations, but falls within the Eastern Town, consisting of smaller buildings, some with small storage facilities.

#### Standing Wall Island – SWI

Located on the southwestern corner of the Heit el-Ghurab site, separated from the SFW area by a broad low-lying area, SWI could not be excavated for many years due to exceptionally high water-table levels. The area is defined by a fieldstone enclosure wall, with a large open (empty) space occupying the southern 60% of the space. We have hypothesized that the entire complex was an animal stockyard and slaughterhouse.<sup>38</sup> In the northern half of SWI there are two walled “enclosures” of roughly equal size. The whole area of the eastern enclosure has been excavated, and the layout of the building and use of spaces suggests that it was the home and office of an overseer.<sup>39</sup> Within the enclosure there was a vestibule, an oven room, a room with vats and storage bins, a granary, and storage spaces, as well as a room containing all the trappings of a high official’s “office” (painted plaster, pilastered niches, and stone furniture supports).<sup>40</sup> After the building fell out of use, the central court area was filled with a layer of thick black ash, which may be the remains of dumped waste burned in situ. The western enclosure has only been minimally investigated.

One issue affecting botanical remains from this area is the infestation of a thick growth of *Phragmites australis*, the roots of which cause major damage to the (damp) charred remains.

#### Soccer Field – SF

After the Soccer Club moved and excavations were possible, a small area east of the SWI building was investigated. Remains of small buildings including what seem to be possible bakeries (dumps of bread molds and large quantities of ash) were partially excavated.

#### Wall of the Crow – WCE, WCG, WCGN, WCN/DDT

A number of trenches have been opened around the massive, monumental wall that defines the northern edge of the HeG site. WCE (Wall of the Crow East) is an area densely filled with Late Period burials. WCG (Wall of the Crow Gate) was a trench on the south side of the large open gateway through the wall on its western end. WCGN (Wall of the Crow Gate North) was a series of smaller trenches to the north of the gateway. WCN/DDT (Wall of the Crow North/Dead Dog Trench) was a trench on the north side of the wall,<sup>41</sup> which happened to contain a number of dead dogs, hence the nickname.<sup>42</sup> Much of the work in these areas has been focused on identifying the stratigraphic and geological history of the area,<sup>43</sup> and was undertaken in response to modern construction projects associated with the Coptic/Muslim cemetery, which cut into archaeological deposits associated with the Wall of the Crow.

### Khentkawes Town and Menkaure Valley Temple

#### Khentkawes Town East – KKT-E

To the east of the well-known Khentkawes Town (KKT) settlement complex, AERA discovered a massive basin that is thought to have filled with water, at least during the inundation,<sup>44</sup> with walled corridors running along the northern and western edges. The western corridors lead up into the Khentkawes Monument causeway running along the south side of the main settlement.<sup>45</sup>

#### Khentkawes Town East Extension – KKT-E+

To the east of the basin area on a much lower level than the KKT settlement, KKT-E+ appears to have been a major storage and possibly distribution facility.<sup>46</sup> Four granaries/silos have been excavated (hence the nickname Silo Building Complex, or SBC<sup>47</sup>) in the northern end of a larger building complex, which also contained smaller storage facilities and possibly quarters for an overseer. The silos were all constructed on a foundation layer of ash—a feature which is found elsewhere in KKT (see KKT-N).

#### Khentkawes Town Foot – KKT-F

The distinctive shape of the KKT settlement is L-shaped – the southern extension is the “foot.” The buildings here were constructed directly on the limestone bedrock, and only minimal remains have survived. In some places less than one layer of mudbrick walling is preserved. The buildings are not as uniform as the modular houses in the main KKT-N area of buildings (see below), but also appear to have been large house complexes, possibly functioning as administrative centers.

#### Khentkawes Town North – KKT-N

The main area of settlement in KKT is a line of large house complexes running east-west, lying along the northern side of the Khentkawes Monument causeway.<sup>48</sup> The houses, designated A through M, were initially laid out with similar plans, but over time they were altered. Following abandonment, the settlement was rebuilt and reoccupied. Each house retained a similar layout, with an entrance space, a central court, rooms with evidence of food preparation (hearths), baking rooms, and more “private” inner rooms, as well as—in some cases—large storage facilities (granaries). Houses A–C and F–M are exceptionally poorly preserved, with only a faint shadow of mudbrick remaining in some places, but Houses D–E are in much better condition. Although Selim Hassan had excavated the entirety of both D and E in the 1930s, and only minimal remains are left, AERA has been able to extract a great deal more information about the settlement. House E was excavated in 2009,<sup>49</sup> and House D was excavated in 2018. Within both houses the (entirely charred) archaeobotanical remains were abundant and exceptionally well-preserved. House E in particular contained a number of thick ash deposits in a bakery room and in hearths, and most notably as a foundation beneath the silos in the north end of the house.<sup>50</sup> The botanical samples from KKT-N are almost 40 times richer than Heit el-Ghurab samples, and contain a far higher diversity of plants.<sup>51</sup>

#### Menkaure Valley Temple – MVT-E, MVT-W

The Menkaure Valley Temple, like many other valley temples of the Old Kingdom, was re-purposed as a settlement during the 5<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup> Dynasties. The entire complex was excavated by George Reisner in 1923, but AERA has re-investigated the eastern and western parts of the temple/settlement.<sup>52</sup> The majority of deposits from MVT-E are not contemporary with the occupation of the temple complex, and only a small number of samples were collected. MVT-W excavations involved the removal of tons of Reisner’s spoil; after clearing the west part of the temple, he moved to the central area (which had been converted into an informal settlement during the later part of its “life”) and dumped the spoil into the west part. Thus, most of the deposits excavated by AERA contained the materials he discarded. The layers have proven to be very mixed, thus dating the plants is an issue. However, AERA has also expanded the work into areas he did not excavate, in undisturbed features;<sup>53</sup> samples from those layers are awaiting study.

- <sup>1</sup> M. Lehner, “The Big Leap Forward.... What Did We Get?,” *AERAGram* 2, no. 2 (1998): 1–2 & 6–7.
- <sup>2</sup> M. Lehner, “Interim Report from the Field: A Royal Plan Emerges,” *AERAGram* 3, no. 2 (2000): 1 & 6–10; M. Lehner, “The First Year of the Millennium Project: Unveiling a Royal Plan,” *AERAGram* 4, no. 1 (2000): 1–2 & 6–7; M. Lehner, “Great Giza Galleries! Year Two of Millennium Project,” *AERAGram* 4, no. 2 (2001): 1–2 & 6–7; W. Wetterstrom, ed., “The Gift That Worked: The Millennium Project,” *AERAGram* 6, no. 1 (2002): 1–2.
- <sup>3</sup> Abd el-Aziz in M. Lehner and W. Wetterstrom, eds., *Giza Reports. The Giza Plateau Mapping Project. Volume 1. Project History, Survey, Ceramics and Main Street and Gallery III.4 Operations* (Boston: Ancient Egypt Research Associates, 2007), 193–234; For botany see Murray in *ibid.*, 257–58; W. Wetterstrom, ed., “A Gallery Unveiled,” *AERAGram* 6, no. 1 (2002): 4–5; W. Wetterstrom, ed., “The Gallery Complex Gives Up Some Of Its Secrets,” *AERAGram* 16, no. 1 (2015): 12–16.
- <sup>4</sup> M. Lehner and F. Sadaranghani, “Beds for Bowabs in a Pyramid City,” in *The Archaeology and Art of Ancient Egypt. Essays in Honour of David B. O’Connor. Eds. Z. Hawass & J. Richards*, vol. 36, *Annales du service des antiquités de l’Égypte* (Le Caire: Conseil Suprême des antiquités de l’Égypte, 2007), 59–81.
- <sup>5</sup> W. Wetterstrom, ed., “Pyramid Age Bakery Reconstructed. Experimental Archaeology Offers Clues to Ancient Baking Technology,” *AERAGram* 1, no. 1 (1996): 6–7.
- <sup>6</sup> For discussion of Heit el-Ghurab bakeries see H. Mahmoud and R. Eissa, “Bakeries at the Heit El-Ghurab Site: An Introduction,” in *Settlement and Cemetery at Giza: Papers from the 2010 AERA-ARCE Field School* (Boston: Ancient Egypt Research Associates, 2015), 15–32.
- <sup>7</sup> W. Wetterstrom, ed., “Egypt’s Oldest Hypostyle Hall,” *AERAGram* 4, no. 1 (2000): 2.
- <sup>8</sup> W. Wetterstrom, “The 1995 Field Season. A Massive Fish Processing Center Discovered amidst Enigmatic Long, Low Plastered Benches,” *AERAGram* 1, no. 1 (1996): 8–9.
- <sup>9</sup> Abd el-Aziz in Lehner and Wetterstrom, *Giza Reports. The Giza Plateau Mapping Project. Volume 1. Project History, Survey, Ceramics and Main Street and Gallery III.4 Operations*, 109–40.
- <sup>10</sup> Murray in *ibid.*, 163–65.
- <sup>11</sup> Mahmoud and Eissa, “Bakeries at the Heit El-Ghurab Site: An Introduction,” 26–27.
- <sup>12</sup> M. Lehner, M. Kamel, and A. Tavares, *Giza Plateau Mapping Project Season 2004 Preliminary Report*, ed. W. Wetterstrom and A. Witsell, *Giza Occasional Papers 1* (Boston: Ancient Egypt Research Associates, 2009), 10–13.
- <sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, 14–16; M. Lehner, M. Kamel, and A. Tavares, *Giza Plateau Mapping Project Season 2005 Preliminary Report*, *Giza Occasional Papers 2* (Boston: Ancient Egypt Research Associates, 2006), 35–39.
- <sup>14</sup> M. Lehner, M. Kamel, and A. Tavares, *Giza Plateau Mapping Project Seasons 2006-2007 Preliminary Report*, *Giza Occasional Papers 3* (Boston: Ancient Egypt Research Associates, 2009), 44–49; R. Eissa, “A Preliminary Report on the EOG-D Bakery,” in *Settlement and Cemetery at Giza. Papers from the 2010 AERA-ARCE Field School* (Boston: Ancient Egypt Research Associates, 2015), 55–68.
- <sup>15</sup> Lehner, Kamel, and Tavares, *Giza Plateau Mapping Project Season 2004 Preliminary Report*, 13–14.
- <sup>16</sup> W. Wetterstrom, “The Older Phase: A Glimpse of the Early Pyramid Age at Giza,” *AERAGram* 3, no. 1 (1999): 8–9 & 11.
- <sup>17</sup> Lehner, Kamel, and Tavares, *Giza Plateau Mapping Project Seasons 2006-2007 Preliminary Report*, 35–44.
- <sup>18</sup> Sadaranghani in *ibid.*, 61–65; Murray in M. Lehner, ed., *Giza Plateau Mapping Project Season 2009 Preliminary Report*, *Giza Occasional Papers 5* (Boston: Ancient Egypt Research Associates, 2011), 153–71; W. Wetterstrom, ed., “Pharaoh’s Storeroom & Counting House,” *AERAGram* 6, no. 1 (2002): 6–7.
- <sup>19</sup> M. Lehner, “Soccer Field Sondages, Palace Promises,” *AERAGram* 22, nos. 1–2 (2021): 2–4, 6–10; W. Wetterstrom, “Silos 2022: End Game at Heit El-Ghurab?,” *AERAGram* 23, nos. 1–2 (2022): 2–5.
- <sup>20</sup> Lehner, Kamel, and Tavares, *Giza Plateau Mapping Project Season 2005 Preliminary Report*, 40–60.
- <sup>21</sup> W. Wetterstrom, ed., “Three Roads Diverged,” *AERAGram* 8, no. 1 (2006): 14–15.
- <sup>22</sup> D. Myhvoid, B. Bazely, and D. Jones, “An Alabaster Workshop for a Pyramid City,” *AERAGram* 24, nos. 1–2 (2023): 2–5; E. Malak, S. Ibrahim, and A. Witsell, “A Special(Ist) Story: Stone Craftsmen in Enclosure 1,” *AERAGram* 24, nos. 1–2 (2023): 6–12.
- <sup>23</sup> Taylor in Lehner, Kamel, and Tavares, *Giza Plateau Mapping Project Seasons 2006-2007 Preliminary Report*, 78–86.
- <sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, 65–69; M. Lehner and W. Wetterstrom, “Enigma of the Pedestals: 2006 - 2007 Field Season,” *AERAGram* 8, no. 2 (2007): 1–3.
- <sup>25</sup> Lehner, Kamel, and Tavares, *Giza Plateau Mapping Project Season 2005 Preliminary Report*, 69.
- <sup>26</sup> Lehner, Kamel, and Tavares, *Giza Plateau Mapping Project Seasons 2006-2007 Preliminary Report*, 69–77.
- <sup>27</sup> H. Mahmoud and J. Taylor, “A Preliminary Report on the AA Bakery,” in *Settlement and Cemetery at Giza. Reports from the 2010 AERA-ARCE Field School* (Boston: Ancient Egypt Research Associates, 2015), 35–54.
- <sup>28</sup> W. Wetterstrom, ed., “Another Official’s House Emerges in Season 2015,” *AERAGram* 16, no. 2 (2015): 18–21.
- <sup>29</sup> W. Wetterstrom, “Season 2004: A New Neighbourhood,” *AERAGram* 7, no. 2 (2004): 1–3.
- <sup>30</sup> Kawae in Lehner, Kamel, and Tavares, *Giza Plateau Mapping Project Seasons 2006-2007 Preliminary Report*, 88–91; Sadaranghani & Kawae in Lehner, *Giza Plateau Mapping Project Season 2009 Preliminary Report*, 135–45.

- <sup>31</sup> Lehner, Kamel, and Tavares, *Giza Plateau Mapping Project Season 2005 Preliminary Report*, 69–73.
- <sup>32</sup> R. Redding, “‘Treasures’ from a High-Class Dump,” *AERAGram* 8, no. 2 (2007): 6–7.
- <sup>33</sup> J. Nolan and A. Pavlick, “Impressions of the Past: Seals and Sealings from Pottery Mound,” *AERAGram* 9, no. 1 (2008): 2–4.
- <sup>34</sup> W. Wetterstrom, ed., “Finding the Folk: The Workmen’s Houses,” *AERAGram* 5, no. 2 (2002): 16; W. Wetterstrom, ed., “The Eastern Town,” *AERAGram* 6, no. 2 (2002): 10.
- <sup>35</sup> W. Wetterstrom, “Behind Mudbrick Walls: Life in an Eastern Town House,” *AERAGram* 7, no. 2 (2004): 6–7.
- <sup>36</sup> W. Wetterstrom, ed., “Conservation Pilot Project. A Humble Compound Reborn,” *AERAGram* 8, no. 1 (2006): 8–9.
- <sup>37</sup> Lehner, Kamel, and Tavares, *Giza Plateau Mapping Project Season 2004 Preliminary Report*, 16–18.
- <sup>38</sup> R. Redding, “The OK Corral: Standing Wall Island Mystery, Solved,” *AERAGram* 12, no. 1 (2011): 2–5; R. Redding and W. Wetterstrom, “Season 2015: Doing Science at Giza,” *AERAGram* 15, nos. 1–2 (2014): 10–13.
- <sup>39</sup> M. Lehner, “Discovery 2015: House of a High Official,” *AERAGram* 16, no. 1 (2015): 2–7; W. Wetterstrom, ed., “Season 2016: Exploring a High Official’s Office-Residence,” *AERAGram* 17, nos. 1–2 (2016): 2–7.
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