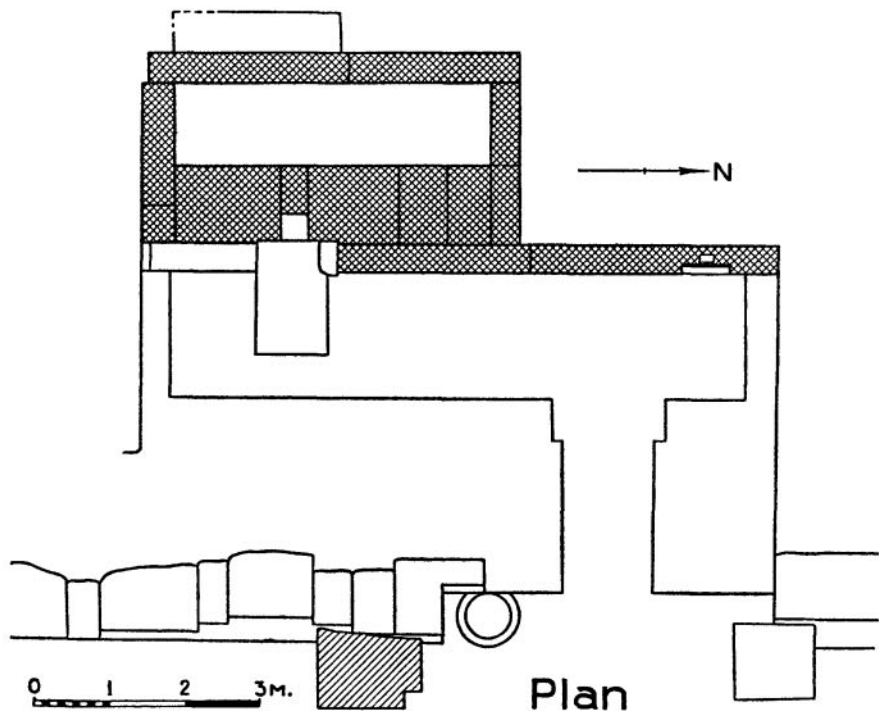


Plan
Fig. 121. G 4000 (Junker)



Plan
Fig. 122. G 7510

(b) *Two-niched chapels of type (4 a).*

Clearly later in date than the five chapels listed above, we have eleven chapels of type (4 a) in mastabas which enclose old cores of the four nucleus cemeteries of the Western Field. One of these, G 5080, is dated by a sealing to Shepseskaf and another, G 4520, also by a sealing to Weserkaf. All of them are in the old traditional position in the SE corner of the mastaba, which has a subsidiary north niche. I assign these mastabas to the period from the end of Mycerinus to the end of Neferirkara, remembering that isolated examples may be a little earlier or a little later. The chapels of the reign of Mycerinus belonging to members of the royal family or the court as listed under the rock-cut chapels have partly one-niched and partly two-niched offering-rooms. The chapels of type (4 a) are partly contemporaneous with these rock-cut chapels, but are in general later than the earlier ones. The chapels of type (4 a) were continued after Neferirkara with similar two-niched chapels, which will be listed later as chapels of type (4 b), which have no large subsidiary north niche.

The examples of chapels of type (4 a) are as follows:

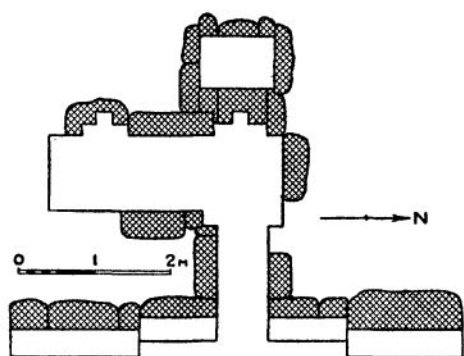
- (6) G 2150: Kanofer; core type II a, converted by casing into type VII b; area, 302.4 sq. m.; prop. 1/2; chapel of type (4 a), of white limestone; shafts types 4 b (1) and 6 a (3).
 (a) 3.15 × 1.05 m.; area, 3.3 sq. m.; prop. 1/3.0; fully decorated, partly destroyed; relation, 1/91.33; dated by estate name to a time later than Mycerinus; serdab behind north niche.
 See Fig. 123.
- (7) G 2155: 'Prince' Kaninesuwt, *sm hrp šndyt*, priest of Horus; Junker, *Giza*, II, pp. 135–170; core type II a, cased with mixed masonry and converted into type VII x; area, 419.28 sq. m.; prop. 1/2.59; chapel type (4 a), of white limestone; fully decorated; shaft type 4 a (4).
 (a) 3.7 × 1.5 m.; area, 5.55 sq. m.; prop. 1/2.46; relation, 1/73.76; two Sneferuw estates; serdab behind south niche.
- (8) G 4970: Nesuwt-nofer, *rh nswt*, 'steward of the king's children'; Junker, *Vorbericht*, 1912; core type II a, cased as mastaba type VII a; area, 268.27 sq. m.; prop. 1/2.23; chapel type (4 a), of nummulitic limestone (one white limestone block over doorway), fully decorated; one shaft; serdab behind south niche.
 (a) 3.15 × 1.25 m.; area, 3.93 sq. m.; prop. 1/2.52; relation, 1/68.31.
- (9) G 4940: Seshem-nofer, *tpy hr nswt, sb rd mr, wr md šmew*; core type II a, converted into mastaba of type VII a; area, 435.0 sq. m.; prop. 1/1.96; chapel type (4 a), of white limestone; fully decorated; shafts types 3 bf and 3 ar; reserve head, probably intrusive in debris of B; serdab behind south niche.
 (a) 3.75 × 1.22 m.; area, 4.58 sq. m.; prop. 1/3.07; relation, 1/94.97.
 See Fig. 124.
- (10) G 4920: Thenty, *smr wrty, hrp ch, hry-ššt pr dwst*; core type II a, converted into mastaba of type VII a (poor masonry); area, 280.8 sq. m.; prop. 1/2.05; chapel type (4 a), of nummulitic limestone; fully decorated with small north niche; shaft types 4 b (2) and 6 c (1); serdab behind south niche.
 (a) 2.85 × 1.2 m.; area, 3.42 sq. m.; prop. 1/2.38; relation, 1/82.1; one Cheops estate; chapel probably later than Dyn. IV.
- (11) G 5080: Seshem-nofer, *imy-r šš r nswt*, son of *rht nswt* Merytyetes; core type II a, cased with white limestone converted into mastaba of type VII x; area, 364.32 sq. m.; prop. 1/1.91;

chapel type (4), of white limestone; fully decorated; shaft types 3 af, 4 b (2); serdab complex built south of mastaba.

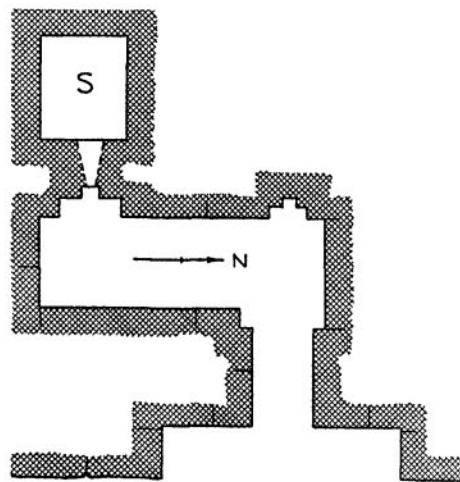
(a) 3.76×1.52 m.; area, 5.71 sq. m.; prop. $1/2.47$; relation, $1/63.8$; sealing of Shepseskaf in chief shaft.

- (12) G 5150: 'Prince' Seshat-hetep; *imy-rs kst nbt nswt, hrp ch*; Junker, *Giza*, II, pp. 172-194; LG 36; core type II a, converted into mastaba of type VII a; area, 325.04 sq. m.; prop. $1/1.75$; chapel type (4 a), of nummulitic limestone; fully decorated; two chief shafts, types 3 (?), 3 ar, and three other shafts; two small serdabs, one behind each niche.

(a) 5.0×1.57 m.; area, 7.85 sq. m.; prop. $1/3.18$; relation, $1/41.4$; three estate names of Cheops.



Plan
Fig. 123. G 2150



Plan
Fig. 124. G 4940

- (13) G 5170: 'Prince' Seshem-nofer, *ss nswt n ht-f* (once), *hsty-c, txyty s3b t3ty, hry s3t3 n pr dwt, imy-rs s3 c nswt, s3b cd-mr*; excavated by Steindorff, referred to by Junker, *Giza*, II, pp. 31, 33, 39; core type II a, converted into mastaba of type VII a; area, 307.2 sq. m.; prop. $1/1.87$; chapel type (4 a), of nummulitic limestone (?); one shaft south of middle; complex serdab constructed south of mastaba as G 5080.

(a) 3.64×1.43 m.; area, 4.73 sq. m.; prop. $1/2.54$; relation, $1/64.9$; estates of Cheops, Chephren, Menkauwra, Weserkaf, and Sahura.

- (14) G 4930: core type II a, cased with c.b. as mastaba of type VII e (2); with inserted stone chapel; area, 342.1 sq. m.; prop. $1/2.15$; chapel type (4 a), of white limestone, in SE corner, destroyed to foundations; with exterior vestibule room, both destroyed to foundations; in the place of the north subsidiary niche, a small one-niched offering-room of c.b.

(a) 3.07×0.95 m.; area, 2.82 sq. m.; prop. $1/3.23$; relation $1/121.31$.

- (15) G 5030: core type II a, converted into mastaba type VII c (zu-casing); area, 306.27 sq. m.; prop. $1/2.11$; chapel of type (4 a), of nummulitic limestone, decoration unfinished and partly destroyed; two shafts, types 4 b (2) and 6 b (2); small serdab behind south niche.

(a) 3.3×1.05 m.; area, 3.46 sq. m.; prop. $1/3.15$; relation, $1/88.15$.

- (16) G 4520: Khufuw-ankh, *rh nswt, hnty s pr c3, hsw*; core type IV i with interior chapel of type (4 b) intruded and exterior stone chapel; mastaba type VII; area, 225.72 sq. m.; prop. $1/2.3$; chapel of type (4 a) with decorated monolithic stela presented by Weserkaf; open shaft with

three chambers, types 5 a (1), 5 b (1), and 6 c.; small serdab in west wall of room (a) between two niches.

(a) 2.65×1.3 m.; area, 3.44 sq. m.; prop. $1/2.38$; relation, $1/74.33$; in shaft sealing of Weserkaf.

One other chapel is to be added which closely resembled the decorated chapels Nos. 6–13, but the mastaba, instead of enclosing an old core, was built around the southern end of such a core:

(17) G 2100 I-ann.: 'Prince' Mer-ib.

Mastaba type VII a (1), built around south end of core of type II a; area, 308.0 sq. m.; prop. $1/1.57$; chapel type (4 a), of nummulitic limestone; fully decorated; two shafts of types 3 bf and 3 cr; no serdab.

(a) 3.85×1.56 m.; area, 6.0 sq. m.; prop. $1/2.46$; relation, $1/51.33$; by position and inscription Mer-ib was certainly a grandson of Cheops.

The chapels (6)–(13) and (17), attached to old nucleus cores, are well-built, fully decorated chapels and form a group with related features in the decorations (see next section). One at least was the tomb of a grandson of Cheops (No. 17, Mer-ib). The chief burial in No. 11 was made in the reign of Shepseskaf. Three others bear the title of 'prince', No. 7 (Kaninesuwt), No. 12 (Seshat-hetep), and No. 13 (Seshemnofer).

In addition to the mastabas with chapels of type (4 a) attached to old cores, the following mastabas on independent sites outside the nucleus cemeteries also had chapels of type (4 a) with subsidiary north niches:

(18) G 2220: on independent site east of G 2210 which encloses one of the five initial cores in Cem. G 2100; no name preserved but probably descendant of G 2210 and G 2130; mastaba type VII a with white casing begun; area, 1264.8 sq. m.; prop. $1/3.03$; chapel of type (4 a), of white limestone; decoration unfinished; two shafts of types 4 b (2) and 4 a (1); no serdab.

(a) 6.0×1.6 m.; area, 9.6 sq. m.; prop. $1/3.75$; relation, $1/131.75$.

(19) G 1020: Mes-sa and his son (?) Hetepi; mastaba type VII b (2); area, 325.6 sq. m.; prop. $1/1.49$; chapel type (4 a), undecorated, of nummulitic limestone; shafts, four in N–S axis, types 3 bf, 5 a (2), 5 a (2), and 7 x; serdab behind south niche; intact with two limestone statuettes.

(a) 3.25×1.15 m.; area, 3.73 sq. m.; prop. $1/2.82$; relation, $1/87.29$.

(20) G 1452+1453: Zed-wa, *rh nswt*, *hm-ntr Hwfw*, *shd wrb*, twin-mastaba of type VII e (3), built against the south end of G 1451; area, 182.77 sq. m.; prop. $1/2.26$; with two interior chapels of type (4 a) side by side; in south end of mastaba; with stone-framed niches; shafts, seven in G 1452 and two in G 1453; no serdab.

N. (a) 2.7×1.25 m.; area, 3.37 sq. m.; prop. $1/2.16$.

S. (a) 3.75×1.25 m.; area, 4.68 sq. m.; prop. $1/3.0$.

Relation of two chapels to mastaba, $1/22.7$.

(21) G 1454+1455: no name; twin-mastaba like No. 20; mastaba type VII e (3); area, 30.8 sq. m.; prop. $1/0.39$; two chapels of type (4 a); no inscriptions; two shafts, types 5 b (1) and 6 b (2); north chapel converted into serdab; floor of chapel about a metre above floor of passage.

N. (a) 1.7×0.9 m.; area, 1.53 sq. m.; prop. $1/1.88$.

S. (a) 1.9×0.85 m.; area, 1.61 sq. m.; prop. $1/2.35$.

Total area, N (a) + S (a), 3.14 sq. m.; relation, $1/9.8$.

- (22) G 2041: Sennuwka = Keki, *rh nswt, imy-r3 Hwfw-3ht* (city), *sš r n nswt, hrp wcb nswt*.
Mastaba type VII a (1), poor masonry; area, 94.71 sq. m.; prop. 1/1.59; chapel type (4 a), of white limestone; west wall decorated, not quite finished; shafts, types 4 a (4) and 6 a (2); no serdab.
(a) 3.0 × 1.2 m.; area, 3.6 sq. m.; prop. 1/2.5; relation, 1/26.3; the owner is probably the same as the fourth scribe, Sennuwka, on the north door-jamb of 2110, Nofer, which is immediately east of G 2041.
- (23) LG 20: Persen; *rh nswt, wr md šmꜣw, hrp hm-ntr, sš r nswt*.
Mastaba type VII a; area, 84.5 sq. m.; prop. 1/2.0; chapel type (4 a), of white limestone, fully decorated; shafts unexcavated; small serdab behind north wall of offering-room, connected by slot.
(a) 2.3 × 0.7 m.; area, 1.61 sq. m.; prop. 1/3.28; relation, 1/52.42.
- (24) G I S, No. 4; LG 52: Ni-ankh-ra; Junker.
Mastaba type VII a; chapel type (4 a), of nummulitic limestone; partly decorated.
(a) 3.0 × 1.0 m.; area, 3.0 sq. m.; prop. 1/3.0.
- (25) Selim Hassan, *Giza*, I, p. 91: Imby, *rh nswt, imy-r3 hm-k3 mwt nswt, imy-r3 n st hnty-š pr r3, šhd hnty-š pr r3*; mastaba partly rock-cut and partly constructed of nummulitic limestone; chapel of type (4 a) with subsidiary north niche in exterior corridor entered from north by a bent vestibule corridor; serdab behind south niche with statuettes; chief shaft of type 4 a (1), and five other shafts.
(a) c. 2.5 × 0.95 m.; area, 2.38 sq. m.; prop. 1/2.63.

The block of decorated chapels (Nos. 6–13) in large mastabas enclosing old cores of the nucleus cemeteries, and the Cem. en Échelon, were succeeded in the large mastabas of their descendants by chapels of type (4 b) without large subsidiary north niche. The last of these, the tomb of Rawer II (5470), was used in the reign of Isesy and was probably constructed shortly before that reign. In the period of Neferirkara it is to be presumed that chapels of type (4 a) might occur in isolated mastabas. In the great complex of Shepseskaf-ankh (G 6040–6010) two such chapels occur, one in the original nucleus mastaba G 6040 and the second in the fourth nucleus, G 6010.

- (26) G 6040: Shepseskaf-ankh, *imy-r3 pr*.
Nucleus mastaba of type VII a (1); area, 150.92 sq. m.; prop. 1/1.57; chapel type (4 a), of nummulitic limestone; unfinished decoration; converted later into a serdab, when the additions on the east were built.
(a) 2.70 × 1.10 m.; area, 2.97 sq. m.; prop. 1/2.45; relation, 1/50.81; probably built in the reign of Neferirkara.

The following two nucleus mastabas, G 6030 and G 6020, were two-niched nummulitic mastabas of type IX a (1) with exterior stone chapels. Finally the fourth of the nucleus mastabas was constructed with a chapel of type (4 a), probably in imitation of 6040.

- (27) G 6010; LG 15: Ptah-nefer-bauw, *rh nswt, imy-r3 ht-ꜣst, hm ntr Hwfw, hm ntr Sšhꜣwꜣ, hm-ntr Nfrirkꜣꜣꜣ, hm ntr Nwšꜣꜣꜣ, wcb nswt*.
Mastaba type VII a (1); area, 142.76 sq. m.; prop. 1/1.93; chapel type (4 a); decorated with complex exterior chapel.
(a) 3.58 × 1.63 m.; area, 5.83 sq. m.; prop. 1/2.19, with two niches painted on west wall; relation, 1/24.48; probably made in the reign of Neweserra.

Another chapel of type (4 a) was found in the nucleus structure of a composite mastaba with a complex

chapel, G 2184. The nucleus mastaba was on an independent site and was probably from the early part of Dyn. V, but the mastaba was enlarged and finally finished in the latter part of Dyn. V.

- (28) G 2184: Akhet-mery-nesuwt and his father Kanofer; nucleus mastaba of type VII b (2) (small steps); area, 49.0 sq. m.; prop. 1/1.06; chapel type (4 a), with unfinished decoration in the name of Akhet-mery-nesuwt, with subsidiary north niche in the name of the father, Kanofer; a second small façade niche in the name of the mother inscribed with the name of the wife of Kanofer; eight shafts; serdab perhaps designed north of chapel (a) but used for later corridor of type (5 a) (room b).

(a) 1.9 × 0.88 m.; area, 1.67 sq. m.; prop. 1/2.15; relation, 1/29.34.

There are a number of two-niched chapels which have no subsidiary north niche in the façade of the mastaba and are labelled chapel type (4 b).

There are also at least two chapels with subsidiary north niches which have no niches in the west wall of the offering-room. One, a stone chapel, was left unfinished and perhaps designed for one or two niches. The other was a c.b. chapel and may have had painted niches which have weathered away:

- (29) G 1206: Ikhet-neb, *rh nswt, shd wcb*, and his son Sennuw, *rh nswt, shd wcb, shm s, rd mr grgt, hm ntr Hwfw*. Mastaba type VI or VII b (old stepped drab masonry); built against east face of old nucleus core 1207; area, 64.0 sq. m.; prop. 1/4.0; chapel type (3) or (4 a), without niche or decoration (a few graffiti); converted later into a serdab; six shafts, chief shaft of type 5 a (1).

(a) 2.4 × 0.95 m.; area, 2.28 sq. m.; prop. 1/2.53; relation 1/28.07; doorway to (a) in south end of east wall; subsidiary north niche, and a small simple niche cut north of it.

- (30) G 3030: Fisher; mastaba type VI or VII e (3); area, 285.2 sq. m.; prop. 1/2.15; chapel type (3) or (4), without niche or decoration preserved; subsidiary north niche but with another pair of niches to the north served by an exterior c.b. room; three shafts, types 4 a (2) and 6 b (2); serdab behind west wall of offering-room.

(a) 2.9 × 1.1 m.; area, 3.2 sq. m.; prop. 1/2.64; relation, 1/87.75; exterior c.b. chapel; mastaba practically a twin-mastaba.

(c) *Other two-niched chapels.*

In addition to the early chapels of the pyramid G I–b, Prince Hemyuwnuw, and the chapels of type (4 a), other two-niched chapels occur of types (4 b), (5), (6), (8), and (9). The two-niched chapels of types (8) and (9) represent in fact the survival of the old two-niched mastaba of Dyn. III. There is only one chapel of type (6 b) which appears to have any importance for the development of the two-niched offering-room.

- (31) G 5110: Prince Duwanera, younger brother of Prince Nebemakhet and son of Chephren; mastaba type VIII x, with massive core cased with white limestone; area, 1261.75 sq. m.; prop. 1/2.1; chapel type (6 b), of white limestone; decoration not finished; offering-room, two-niched, in medial E–W axis entered from east, with subsidiary south niche now destroyed; one shaft of type 3 af; serdab behind south wall of offering-room.

(a) 7.85 × 1.75 m.; area, 13.73 sq. m.; prop. 1/4.18; relation, 1/91.89; probably made in the reign of Mycerinus. Fig. 152.

The chapel type (4 a) degenerated in Dyn. V to type (4 b). The chapels of this type and the other two-niched chapels of types (5), (8), and (9) were all later in date than those of type (4 a) and will be considered later.

(5) *Rock-cut Chapels at Giza*

The rock-cut chapels in the old Cheops-Chephren quarry were certainly not excavated during the taking of the stone for the Chephren pyramid. But the excavation of the earliest chapels south of the Chephren quarry may have been in progress while the quarrying in the southern part of the area was still continuing during the reign of Mycerinus. I conclude that the tombs of the family of Chephren made in the terraces of this quarry began in the reign of Mycerinus. The quarry cemetery certainly continued in use until Dyn. VI. Previous to the excavation of the first rock-cut tombs, the mastabas in the rest of the necropolis had contained L-shaped chapels in which the predominating type was the one-niched type (3). Then, about the end of the reign of Mycerinus or the beginning of the reign of Shepseskaf, the two-niched L-shaped chapel (type 4) became predominant and continued until about the end of the reign of Neferirkara of Dyn. V. The rock-cut tombs cover this period of transition from the chapels of type (3) to those of type (4). In passing, it may be noted that the quarry tombs also cover the period of the mastaba chapels of types (5)–(8). As a large number of the tombs of the Quarry Cemetery belonged to queens and royal children of the family of Chephren, the forms used in them may be presumed to have affected the forms used in the mastaba chapels made after their time.

The rock-cut tombs included offering-chapel and burial-places as usual in all Egyptian tombs, but these were united in a manner which differed from the arrangement of chapel and shafts in the mastaba. A doorway was cut in the face of one of the old quarry terraces (rock-scarp), and inside this the room or rooms of the chapel were excavated. The shafts were then excavated either in the floor of the main room or occasionally in a special small chamber, called hereafter the 'shaft chamber'. The rock-scarp or the face of the terrace was treated as the face of the mastaba and in some cases cut to the mastaba slope or even cased with stone like a core-mastaba. A few examples occur in which a mastaba was actually constructed on the top of the scarp above the doorway to the chapel (tomb of Khuwnera). In Dyn. VI at Naga-ed-Dêr in Cem. N 100 and elsewhere, the cemetery was made on a steep rock slope or in the vertical rock-scarp, which presented the conditions of the Giza quarries. In these Naga-ed-Dêr cemeteries the normal form of the rock tomb consisted of a vestibule (or portico) cut into the slope, a large square chamber excavated in the rock from a doorway in the middle of the back wall of the vestibule, and burial-shafts (vertical or sloping) opening in the main room. Examples occurred with two or more chambers but these were unusual. Most of these rock-cut tombs at Naga-ed-Dêr had some sort of imitation of a mastaba, usually a c.b. construction founded on the rock above the back wall of the vestibule, but such structures were exposed to denudation so that the examples preserved represented probably only a small proportion of those originally executed. This type of rock-cut tomb occurs widely in the period from Dyn. VI to X, and was the normal type of the Middle Kingdom.

The Giza quarries were left by the quarrymen with irregular terraces on two or three sides and with an irregular floor broken by ridges and knolls of rock. The rock-scarps of the terraces were used for the rock-cut tombs which were, as I have said, sometimes cased on the face of the rock-scarp as if it had been a mastaba-core and sometimes extended by masonry containing additional apartments belonging to the chapel. On the floor of the quarry the tombs were in some cases built mastabas, and in others partly built and partly cut in the rock. In the latter the chapel was also either cut in the rock or partly cut and partly built. In dealing with these quarry tombs I have classed as rock-cut tombs only those of which the chapels have been wholly or partly excavated in the rock.

I have no doubt that the rock-cut tombs of Giza are the earliest ever excavated in Egypt. These were made at the place where in Dyn. IV the whole technique of quarrying and stone masonry was

largely practised and a great force of workmen was available trained in the necessary technical operations. A few rock-tombs in Middle Egypt have been assigned to Dyn. IV, but an examination of the individual tombs fails to confirm this dating.

The complete history of the Cheops-Chephren Quarry Cemetery cannot be drawn up until Professor Selim Bey Hassan has completed his excavations. Nevertheless, it is already clear that the earlier tombs were those nearest the Chephren Causeway. These include at present the tombs of Queen Persen(et) in the highest terrace, the tomb of Queen Rekhmet-ra lower down, and the tomb of Queen Khamerernebt I still lower. All three were probably queens of Chephren. Beside and near them are the tombs of Prince Nekauwra (by the estate names a son of Chephren), Prince Sekhemkara (son of Chephren by inscription and estate names; lived until the reign of Sahura), Prince Nebemakhet (son of Chephren and Meresankh III).

Each of the rock-cut tombs at Giza appears to have been designed to suit the form of the rock in which it was cut but affected by the means and desires of the owner. No two are exactly alike, and it is difficult to find common features in the relatively few examples of tombs, each of which was to a certain extent *sui generis*. Taking the large tombs, two distinctive features are observable, however, which separate these tombs into two groups. One of these, apparently used in the earlier quarry tombs, is the two-room arrangement consisting of a N-S room (called room a) and an E-W room beside it, usually on the north. The other arrangement has a cruciform appearance, with a series of chambers set in an E-W direction and connected by doorways or passages in the E-W axis of the chapel. The two forms are very distinctive in appearance, although the examples are few. It is to be noted that a pillared portico which occurs in both the arrangements mentioned above does not in itself present a feature which can be used in the main classification, as in each case it is merely an elaboration of the type in which it is used.

Each of the two main types thus set forth has examples which are degenerations or small imitations of these two. The two-room type presents apparently only a single room in the tombs of LG 87 (Nekauwra) and LG 89 (Sekhemkara), as the two rooms are marked only by a difference in the height of the ceiling. In G 7530+40 (Meresankh III) and MQ 1 (Khuwnera) the two have become one large hall with one niche (Meresankh) and a pillared alcove (both tombs) in the west wall of the hall. The tombs with a single hall approximate in appearance to corridor chapels, and in particular to those with alcoves. The largest examples of the cruciform chapels present a series of N-S corridors with openings in the middle of the long sides.

In addition to the two chief types of rock-cut chapels and their degenerate forms, two distinct types of smaller chapels occur, the corridor chapel and the square room chapel. To these four types is to be added a fifth derived from the L-shaped chapel, and this occurs not only separately but also as the inner offering-room in chapels with more than one room.

On the basis of this exposition I classify the rock-cut tombs at Giza as below. The orientations of the rock-cut chapels are difficult to state owing to the turning and twisting of the rock-scarp. I have therefore taken the wall containing the offering-niche or -niches as the west wall of the chapel and described the axis as N-S when parallel to this wall or E-W when at right angles to it. As a result the directions named are not always the astronomical directions but always the functional directions of the parts of the chapel.

Type RC (i): two-room arrangement with N-S hall (room a) and E-W offering-room (room b), with or without pillared alcove or additional rooms; including degenerate examples of the form.

Type RC (i a): characteristic two-room arrangement without pillared alcove.

Example:

- (1) LG 87: Prince Nekauwra, son of Chephren and Queen Persen(et); entered from east into room (a); three small rooms behind west wall of a (c, d, e) and another south of a (y); doorway in south wall of a leading to (y); in west wall of a, on south, a compound niche, and on north, a doorway leading to small rooms c, d and thence to LG 88; small room (e) opens in south wall of d; in west wall of b, two compound niches; entrance to sloping-passage burial-place in east side of b (also entered by vertical shaft in recess in NW corner); decorated.

Measurements and areas:

- (a) 5.0×3.7 m.; area, 18.5 sq. m.
 (b) 5.1×5.75 m.; area, 29.32 sq. m.; prop. 1/0.88.
 (y) 2.75×4.25 m.; area, 11.69 sq. m.
 (c) 4.05×1.8 m.; area, 7.29 sq. m.
 (d) 2.25×3.0 m.; area, 6.75 sq. m.
 (e) 1.3×2.0 m.; area, 2.6 sq. m.
 Total rooms, a-b: 47.82 sq. m.
 Total of decorated rooms, a, b, y: 59.51 sq. m.
 Total of all rooms, a-e: 76.15 sq. m.

Made about the same time as LG 88, Persen(et). See Fig. 125.

Type RC (i b): characteristic two-room arrangement with pillared alcove in west wall of (a) with or without chamber in west wall of alcove; with or without other small rooms.

Examples:

- (2) LG 90: Debehen; tomb dated to Mycerinus by inscription; shaft chamber with two shafts opening in west wall of alcove (asymmetrical); two small rooms opening from (a), one south of alcove and the other in south wall; entrance from east into (a) at south end of east wall; doorway to (b) at east end of north wall; decorated masonry screen between (a) and (b); decorated walls, row of thirteen statues in niche in east wall; three statues cut in niches of east faces of three pillars of portico; two niches with palace-façade panelling on west wall of (b).

Measurements and areas:

- (a) 7.6×3.0 m.; area, 22.8 sq. m.
 (b) 5.65×4.6 m.; area, 25.99 sq. m.; prop. 1/1.23.
 (c) 5.6×1.8 m.; area, 10.08 sq. m.; pillared alcove.
 (d) shaft-room, 4.6×2.5 m.; area, 11.5 sq. m.
 (e) serdab (?), 0.8×2.25 m.; area, 1.8 sq. m.
 (f) south of a, 1.0×1.8 m.; area, 1.8 sq. m.
 Total area, rooms a and b: 49.79 sq. m.
 Total area of c-f: 25.18 sq. m.
 Total area, a-f: 73.97 sq. m.

See Fig. 126.

- (3) LG 92: Prince Min-yuwen; relationship indeterminable; shaft-chamber west of alcove, with two shafts; (e) on south separated from (a) by a screen wall; (b) on north separated from (a) by a screen wall; single offering-niche in west wall of (b); palace-façade panelling in west wall of alcove with entrance to shaft-chamber opening through middle recess; the middle part lies in symmetrical E-W line and presents the cruciform arrangement (see type RC (ii)), below.

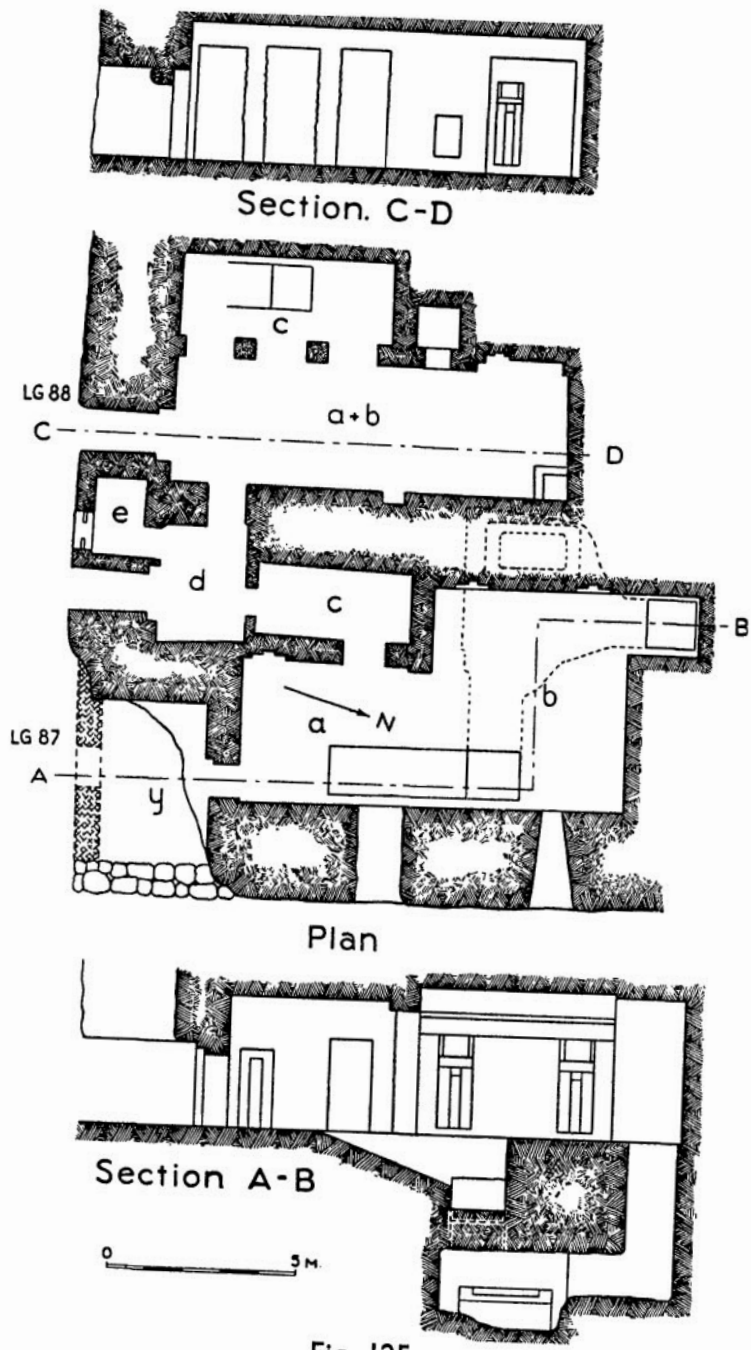


Fig. 125

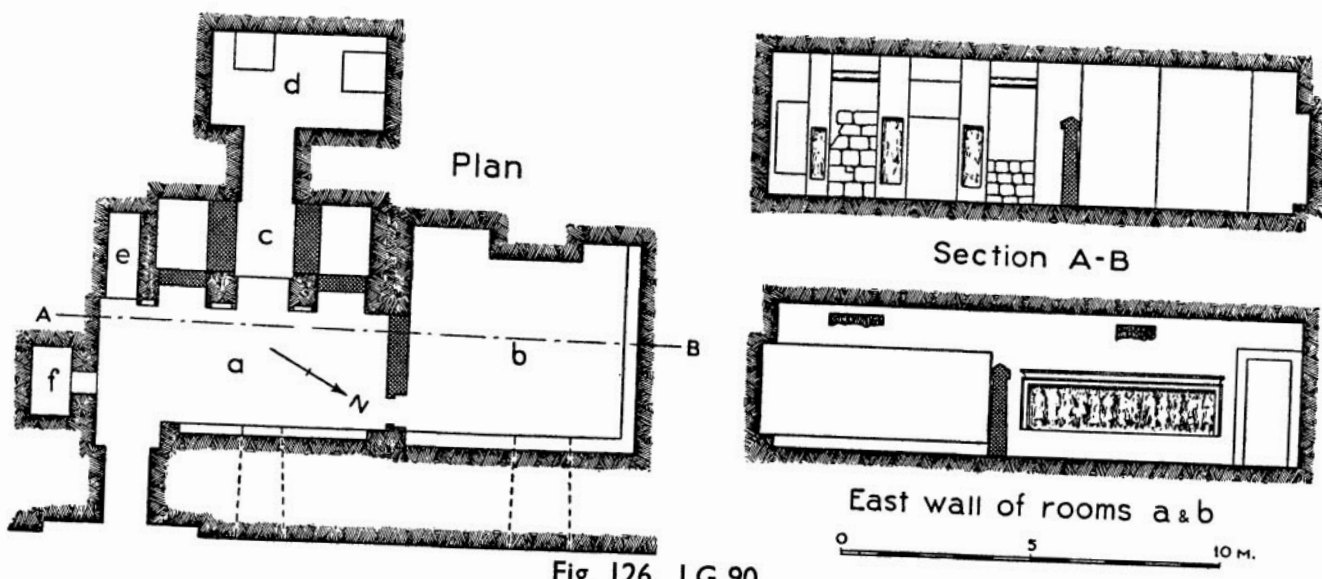


Fig. 126. LG 90

Measurements and areas:

- (a) 8.5×2.85 m.; area, 24.22 sq. m.
- (b) divided in two by pilasters:
 - (b 1) 2.6×2.85 m.; area, 7.41 sq. m.
 - (b 2) 2.6×1.75 m.; area, 4.55 sq. m.
 Total area of b, 11.96 sq. m.
- (c) pillared portico, 5.4×1.3 m.; area, 7.02 sq. m.
- (d) shaft-room, 4.0×2.0 m.; area, 8.0 sq. m.

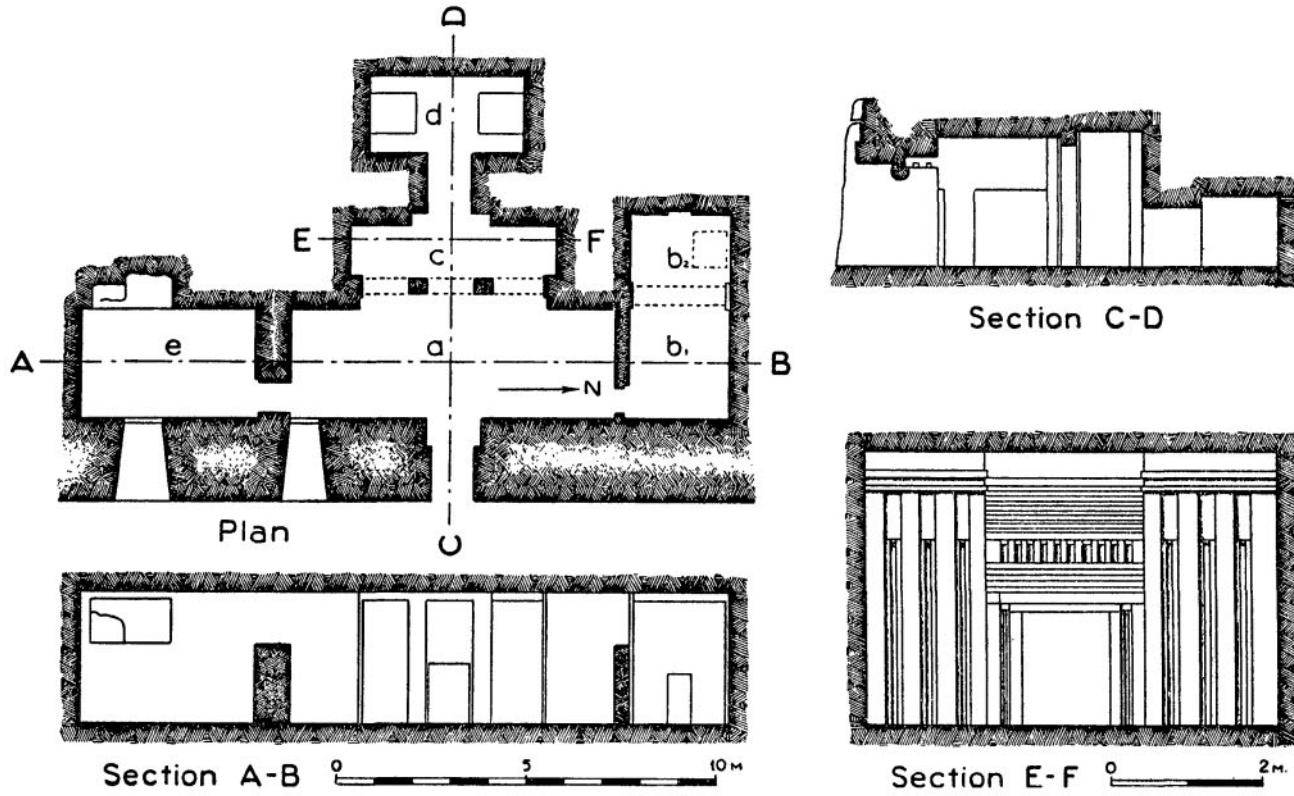


Fig. 127. LG 92

- (e) south of a, 4.55×2.85 m.; area, 12.96 sq. m.
- Total area of a and b: 36.18 sq. m.
- Total area, c, d, e: 27.98 sq. m.
- Total area, a-e: 64.16 sq. m.
- See Fig. 127.

Type RC (i c): two rooms of same width, with room (b) marked off by higher ceiling; offering-niche or niches in west wall of (b); with or without other rooms.

Examples:

- (4) LG 89: Prince Sekhemkara, son of Chephren; entrance from south; west wall of (a) decorated; two offering-niches in west wall of (a); shaft-chamber opening in east end of north wall of (b), with one shaft; shaft-room cut later (Sahura?).

Measurements and areas:

- (a) 10.52×3.45 m.; area, 36.29 sq. m.
- (b) 3.5×4.02 m.; area, 14.07 sq. m.; prop. 1/0.87.

Total area, a, b: 50.36 sq. m.

See Fig. 128.

- (5) LG 12: Prince Nebemakhet, son of Chephren, entered by doorway in east wall near middle; long hall divided by elevation of roof into two parts (a on north and b on south), (b) with roof carved as logs of wood and niche in west wall; room (a) has doorway to (c) on south and niche on north; symmetrical appearance probably accidental.

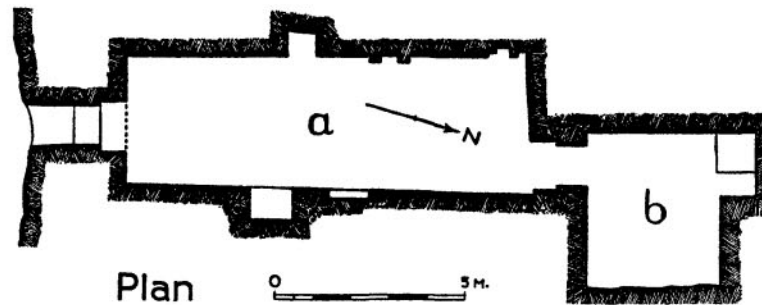


Fig. 128. LG 89

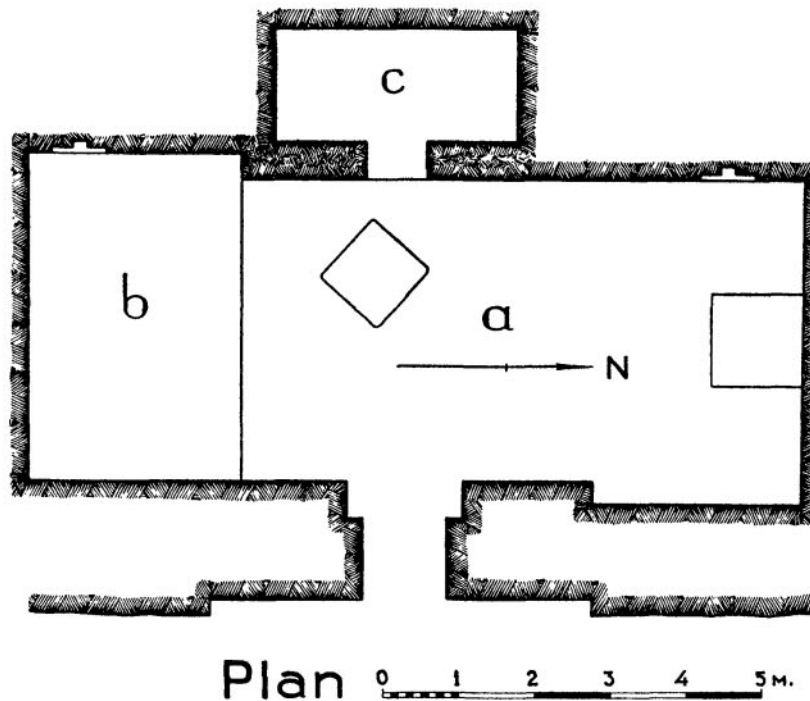


Fig. 129. LG 12

Measurements and areas:

(a) 7.65×3.0 m.; area, 22.95 sq. m.

(b) 2.3×3.15 m.; area, 7.25 sq. m.; prop. 1/0.73.

(c) 2.0×1.3 m.; area, 2.6 sq. m.

Total area, a, b: 30.2 sq. m.

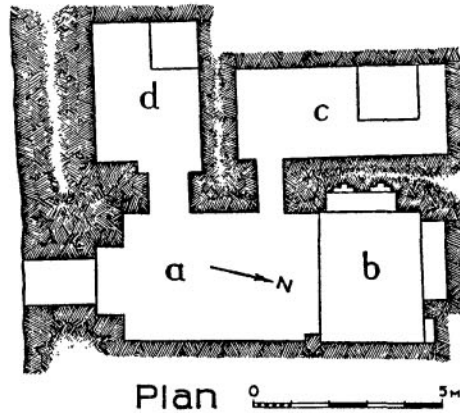
Sum total: 32.8 sq. m.

See Fig. 129.

- (6) LG 89-x: no name; with entrance from south; long N-S hall (a) with small offering-room (b) north of (a) with two compound niches in west wall; two shaft-rooms opening by doorways in west wall of (a).

Measurements and areas:

- (a) *c.* 4.8×3.4 m.; area, 16.32 sq. m.
 (b) *c.* 2.7×3.48 m.; area, 9.4 sq. m.; prop. 1/0.77.
 (c) N-S shaft-room: 5.63×2.4 m.; area, 13.51 sq. m.
 (d) E-W shaft-room: 2.8×3.7 m.; area, 10.36 sq. m.
 Total area, a, b: 25.72 sq. m.
 Total area, a-d: 49.59 sq. m.
 No decoration on walls.
 See Fig. 130.



Plan 0 5m.

Fig. 130. LG 89-x

Type RC (i d): degenerate form of RC (i b), showing single large hall, with pillared alcove in one end of west wall and a niche or niches in the other end; with or without other rooms.

Examples:

- (7) LG 88: Queen Persen(et), wife of Chephren, mother of Nekauwra; entered by doorway in east wall leading to LG 87, and by doorway in south wall; pillared alcove in south part in west wall; in north part, small serdab in place of south niche and niche on north; entrance to sloping-passage burial-place in floor of alcove.

Measurements and areas:

- (a + b) hall: 10.40×3.30 m.; area, 34.32 sq. m.
 (c) portico: 5.60×2.15 m.; area, 12.04 sq. m.
 Total area: 46.36 sq. m.
 See Fig. 125.

- (8) G 7530+7540: Queen Meresankh III, wife of Chephren, mother of Prince Nebemakhet; great N-S hall; entrance from east with doorway near south end of east wall; shallow niche in south end of west wall; pillared alcove in middle of west wall; shallow niche with statues and palace-façade panelling on each side of it; in floor in west alcove, the burial-shaft with granite sarcophagus; in north alcove, ten rock-cut statues of women of the family, in north wall; in south wall of great hall, below the relief, three recesses with figures of the *ka*-priests.

Measurements and areas:

- (a) 7.0×3.33 m.; area, 23.31 sq. m.; prop. $1/2.1$.
 (b) portico: 5.5×2.4 m.; area, 12.9 sq. m.; prop. $1/2.29$.
 (c) statue room: 2.55×4.65 m.; area, 11.76 sq. m.
 Total, a, b: 36.21 sq. m.

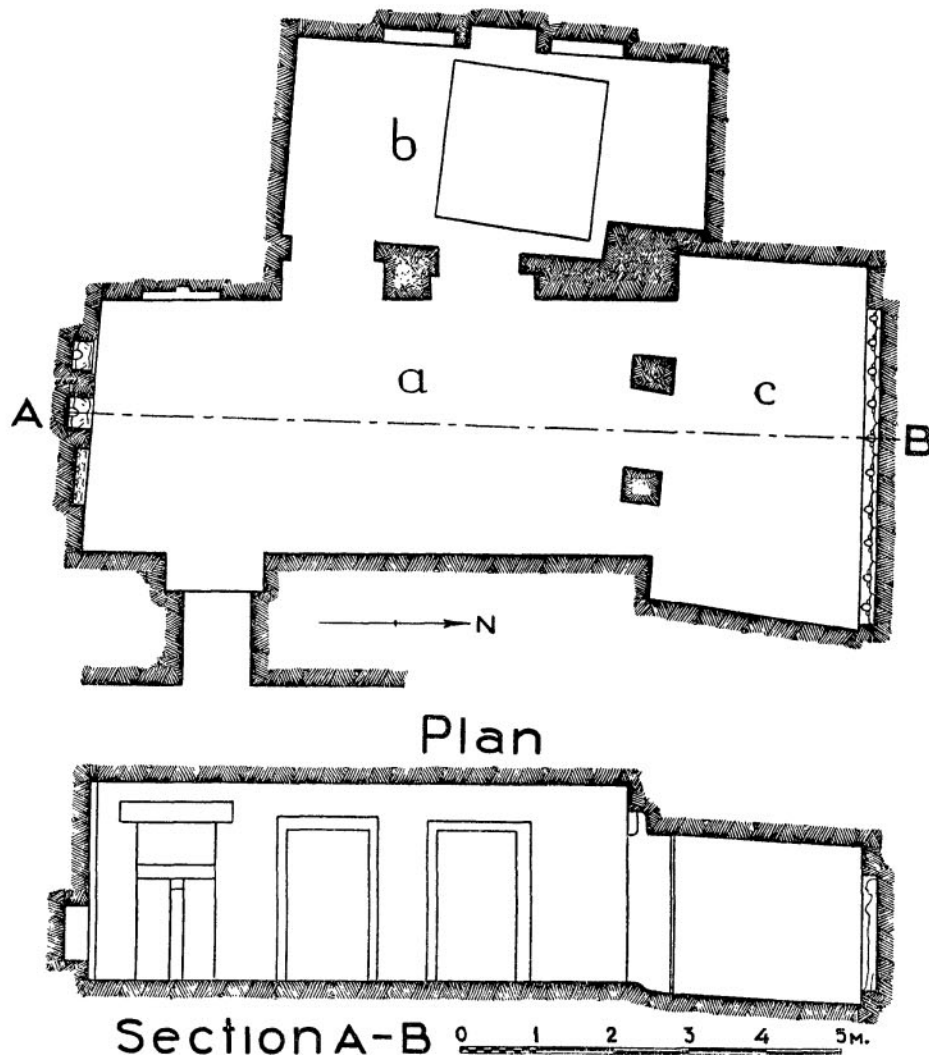


Fig. 131. G 7530

Sum total: 47.97 sq. m.

See Fig. 131.

- (9) MQ No. 1: Prince Khwnera, son of Mycerinus and Kha-merer-nebty II.

In the rock-scarp on the western side of Mycerinus Quarry.

Type RC (i d): perhaps intended to be of type RC (ii).

- (a+b) N-S hall: with north end considered as room (b); 10.45×2.70 m.; area, 28.21 sq. m.; entered from east by doorway near middle of east wall.
 (b) Northern end of hall (a); no niche in west wall.
 (c) Pillared portico in west wall of hall (a); separated from (a) by three pillars (four openings); 7.3×2.25 m.; area, 16.42 sq. m.; in west wall a serdab (d) blocked

with masonry containing a serdab slot; with a shallow compound niche on each side of serdab.

- (d) Serdab opening in west wall of (c) with entrance walled up with masonry containing a slot; 1.1×1.1 m.; area, 1.21 sq. m.; squatting statuette of Khuwnera found in sand in hall (a).

Total area, a+b: 28.21 sq. m.

Total area, a, b, c: 44.63 sq. m.

In floor of (a) a shaft; in floor of (b) a sloping passage shaft containing a red granite sarcophagus.

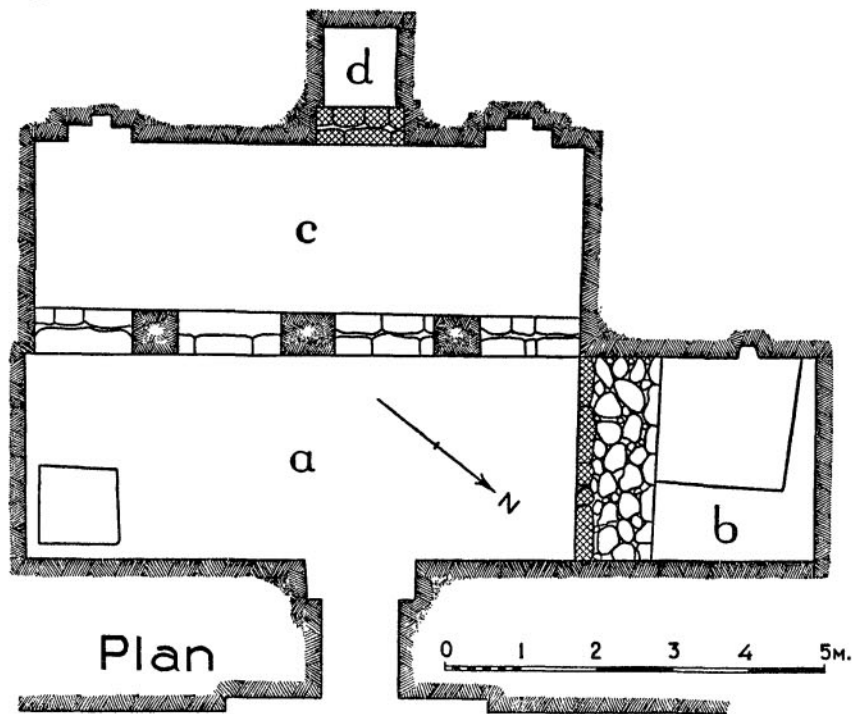


Fig. 132. G MQ I

Decoration on east wall south of doorway and on south wall.

See Fig. 132.

- (10) Selim Hassan: Rekhēt-*ra*, *m3st Hr Stḥ sst nswt, wrt htš, hmt nswt*, daughter of Chephren by inscription in tomb of her funerary priest.

Cheops-Chephren Quarry, next to Chephren causeway, east of the tomb of Princess Hemet-*ra* about quarter-way down from the upper end of the causeway.

Type RC (i d): entered from east by N-S anteroom from which a doorway at the north end opens into an open N-S corridor; the corridor is entered in turn near the north end of the east wall by a long dromos from the east.

- (a) Long N-S hall opening on north to room (b) (a little wider), with portico alcove in west wall: $c. 7.5 \times 2.75$ m.; area, 20.62 sq. m.; entered from east by doorway near north end.
- (b) Offering-room opening at north of (a); 3.45×3.0 m.; area, 10.35 sq. m.; with recess in west wall containing two niches side by side with circular offering-stone in front of each niche; room unfinished.
- (c) Pillared alcove containing burial-shaft of type 9; separated from room (a) by three pillars and pilaster on south wall; 7.45×2.60 m.; area, 19.37 sq. m.; pillars surmounted by

an architrave; in floor opens a sloping-passage tomb of type 9, descending to the north and containing a stone sarcophagus.

(d) Anteroom, N-S room, 3.35×2.0 m.; area, 6.7 sq. m.

Total area, a, b, c: 50.34 sq. m.

Total area, a-d: 57.04 sq. m.

Inscribed in relief on drum of doorway.

See Fig. 133.

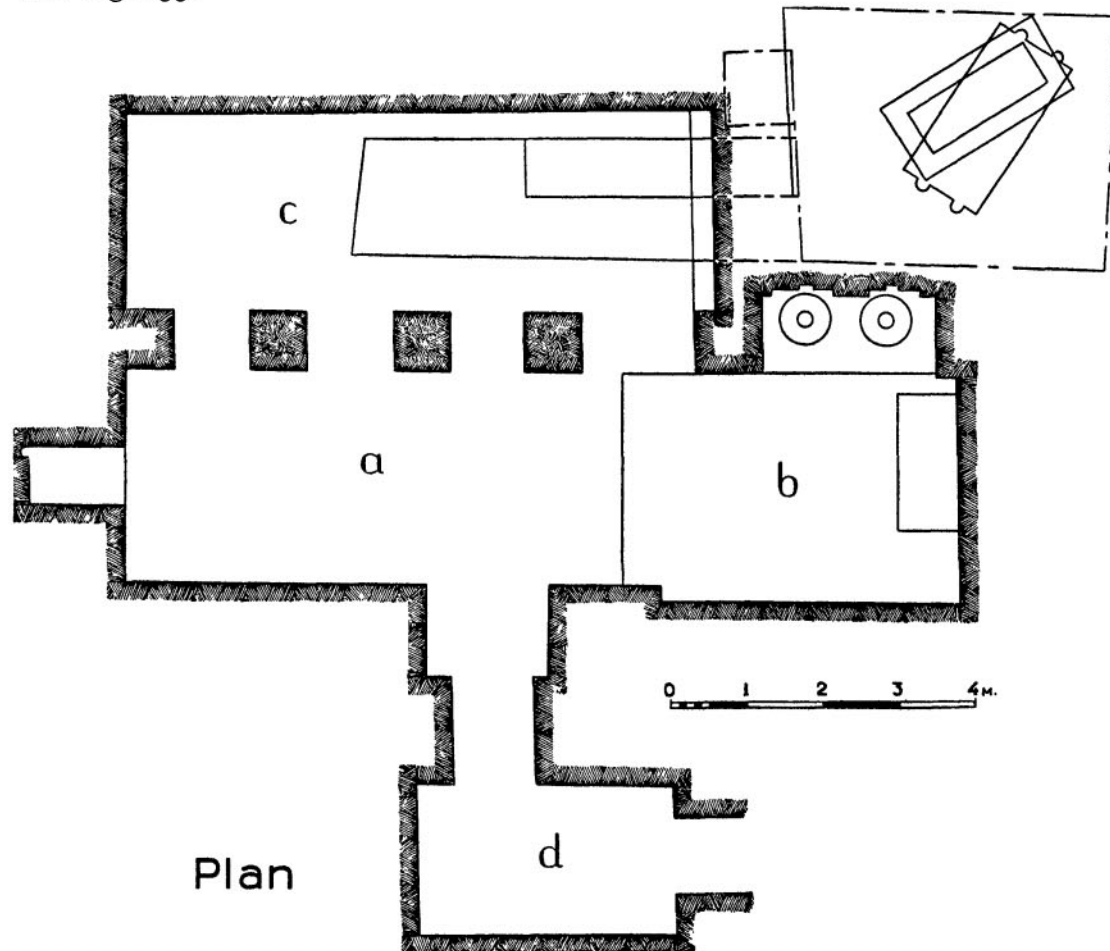


Fig. 133. Queen Rekhmet-ra

(11) Selim Hassan: Hemet-ra, *sst nswt nt ht-f*.

Situated next to south side of Chephren causeway, west of the tomb of Queen Rekhmet-ra.

Type RC (i d): unfinished.

(a) Long N-S hall with room (b) in north end begun but unfinished; pillared alcove (c) in west wall; 11.0×3.5 m.; area, 38.5 sq. m.; entered from east by doorway south of middle of east wall.

(b) Cutting begun but not carried out.

(c) Pillared alcove separated from room (a) by four pillars and two pilasters, surmounted by an architrave; unfinished at north end; 11.0×1.60 m.; area, 17.60 sq. m.; compound niche near north end of west wall; towards south end of west wall (opposite first and second pillars from south) opens the doorway of a chamber (d); in the south wall opens a small chamber (probably a burial-chamber).

(d) Combined shaft-room and offering-room; 5.65×3.07 m.; area, 17.34 sq. m.; with plain

compound niche at north end of west wall and a recess beside it on south (statue niche or for an inset stela); in middle of floor a large shaft, probably for the princess herself.

(e) A small chamber opening in the south end of room (c); probably a burial-chamber.

Total area, a and c: 56.10 sq. m.

Total area, a, c, d: 73.44 sq. m.

Decorated in relief on front and sides of 4 pillars and on door-jamb.

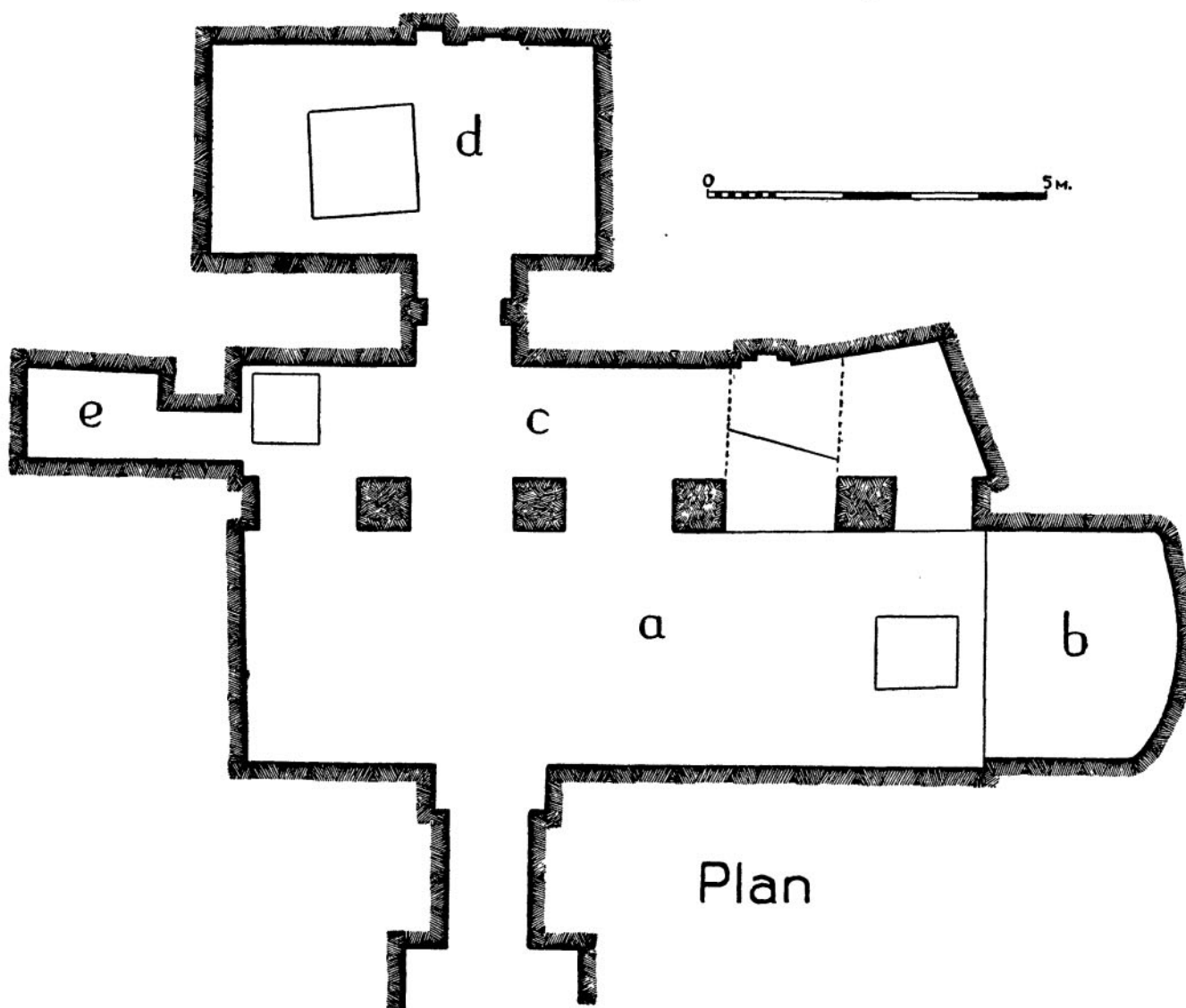


Fig. 134. Princess Hemet-ra

Princess Hemet-ra was married to a man named Shepses-ra from the fact that she had a son named Shepses-ra-she; an indication of the date of Hemet-ra is given by a funerary priest with the name of Shepseskaf-ankh and by the title *hm ntr Hcf-rc* of a man named Duwa-ka.

The sons of the princess are given as (1) *rh nswt Špšš-Kw*, (2) *rh nswt 3ht-rc*, (3) *rh nswt Špšš-rc-šr*.

Three other children are daughters, (4) *rht nswt Htp-hrs*, (5) *rht nswt Mrs-ruh*, (6) *rht nswt Hnt-kw-s*.

Four shafts in floor of chapel: A in NW corner of room (a); B, a sloping-passage shaft in room (c) under niche; C in south end of (c); and D in room (d).

See Fig. 134.

