PART I

Kawab—G 7110-7120

PRINCE KAWAB, the eldest son of Cheops, was buried in the large double mastaba on the east side of the pyramid of Cheops in the first row of mastabas nearest the pyramid, just south of the pyramid causeway and east of the northernmost of the three queens' pyramids. By its position it is singled out as the pre-eminent mastaba in the eastern cemetery, exceeded appreciably in size only by the mastaba of Ankhhaf in the fifth row from the pyramid (G 7510). The eight great twin mastabas in the first four rows of the eastern cemetery were each built by joining two separate mastabas to form a mastaba of double size. Cuts were made in the existing cores to create the interior chapels, and these were occasionally reached through exterior chapels in the street in front of the mastaba. The origin and development of these mastabas have been discussed by Reisner.

These cased core mastabas are of the same massive type of those of cemetery G 4000 in the western field, but the cores are built of slightly less massive blocks. They are later than the Great Pyramid and its subsidiary pyramids and probably date from the early part of the reign of Chephren, representing the burials of the children and courtiers of Cheops.

Kawab's mastaba has suffered greatly, only a single fragmentary block of the chapel relief still in place, the remainder in fragments to the extent not completely missing, and the elaborate exterior chapel in ruins. By analogy with the chapel of Khafkhufu to the immediate south, Wm. Stevenson Smith was able to utilize the fragments to suggest the general disposition of the scenes. His notes and prior work on the reliefs form the basis for the description which follows, as does that of Reisner for the structural elements.

The core of the mastaba is composed of the cores of the originally conceived mastabas G 7110 and G 7120 connected by massive masonry and altered for interior chapels (figs. 1-3). The core measures 81.5 x 17.25 m., area 1405.87 sq. m., proportion 1/4.72. Near the south end of the southern core (G 7120) a hole was broken and lined with masonry to form a recess for an interior chapel; at the southeast corner of the northern core (G 7110) a hole was broken to receive another interior chapel, evidently for Kawab's wife, Hetepheres II. Neither the south wall of G 7110 nor the north wall of G 7120 had been cased. The final core was cased in fine white limestone (x-masonry) and bonded with the two interior chapels of type 3(a). Each has a subsidiary northern niche. The cased mastaba measured 83 x 19.37 m., area 1607.71 sq. m., proportion 1/4.28. The height of G 7110 was 4.32 m., and the height of G 7120 was 5.18 m., the ground sloping to the south.

The main feature of the mastaba is the southern chapel (pls. II-VII, figs. 2-5, 10-16). It consists of an interior chapel with a deep niche at the south end of its west wall and a subsequently added exterior chapel consisting of a portico entered from the north and two chambers. The exterior chapel occupies the entire width of the street in front of the mastaba and hence blocked the passage completely. The chapel is entered from the north in the street between G 7110-7120 (Kawab) and G 7210-7220 (Djedefhor). The three equally spaced circular marks on the plan mark emplacements for slender columns, evidently of wood, which served as supports for the portico roof. These were obviously insufficient as structural supports, and the weight of the huge blocks must have been borne by the sloping walls of the mastabas to the west (G 7120) and east (G 7220). To the south is a pair of square pillars broken at the top and hence with the height undetermined (pls. III a, IV b, figs. 2, 4, 5). On these pillars was set the large roofing blocks, now broken, with a sloping overhang (pl. IV, c-e; figs. 4, 5). The exact emplacement of these roofing blocks cannot be determined in relation to the pillars; it must have also rested on the sloping casing of G 7120 to the west and G 7220 to the east and the three columns. This portico, marked "D" on the plan, including the pillars, measured 2.50 north-south by 4.25 m. east-west, area 10.625 sq. m. South of the pillars a doorway with a ramp sloping to the south (pl. IV b; figs. 4, 5) gave access on the west side to a small chamber about 20 cm. lower to the south marked "C" on the plan, 1.50 x 2.85 m., area: 4.27 sq. m. On the west side the sloping casing of G 7120 is exposed, while on the east side a wall was
Portico area

The only fragment originally assigned by Smith is 24-12-861, assumed to be the corner of a pillar, the south-west corner of the east pillar or the northeast corner of the west pillar. This is now assumed to belong to the doorway between chambers “C” and “B”, and is so utilized (pl. Vb; fig. 10). Smith’s view deserves consideration, especially since the restored width of the scene fits the width of the square pillars and the subject is suitable.

To the doorway with the descending ramp, “D” to “C”, are assigned two fragments with large scale figures of Anubis, on the analogy of the entrance jambs of Khafkhufu I (vide pl. XV). These are respectively 24-12-990c and 941 with the front paw and forepart of a jackal facing left (east jamb) and 24-12-1125 with the tail of a jackal facing right (west jamb) and the text below: wsr ṣpsst ḫt ntr ‘i’, “power and nobility from the great god”.² (pl. V a; fig. 10 a).

Chamber “C”

On the east wall along the side of the rear wall of the mastaba of Djedefhor Smith postulates a standing figure of Kawab facing left toward the north with the fragments 24-12-947 and 854, perhaps joining, in the upper left corner where plaster on the left edge of the block shows it to have been covered by a wall. The text reads s’t ḫ-l-w’b, “the son . . . Kawab,” and there seems to be no space for the expected s’t nswt. See fig. 10 b.

Several fragments are assigned to the block which forms the west side of the doorway from chamber “C” to “B”, as indicated in fig. 10 c (see pl. V b–f). On the north side of this block, which serves as the south wall, west part, of chamber “C”, would have been a standing figure of Kawab facing west (right). His left hand holding a staff is represented by 24-12-1114 and the corner element with his hanging right hand is 24-12-1128. In the thickness of the doorway would have been another standing figure facing right, of which the left hand, staff, and name ḫ-l-w’b are represented on the other surface (at right angles) of the same block (24-12-1128). The hanging right arm and hand, holding a cloth, of the figure, with a bracelet and border are represented by fragments 24-12-980a and 850a, and the top left corner forms an angle (block 24-12-861). The latter has a corner border on the right belonging to the same scene, and on the right angle surface to the left, facing left, the text at the top [m]rt ḫt, “his beloved,” as in [hm.t.f] m]rt ḫt, “his beloved wife.” This text would have occupied the narrow reveal on the north surface of the west jamb within the doorway between chambers “B” and “C”. Alternatively, these fragments could be assigned to one of the portico pillars, as suggested above. These reliefs as presently assigned present a problem: the figure on the right faces in toward the mastaba. Perhaps assignment to one of the pillars would be preferable.

Chamber “B”

This is the major chamber of the exterior chapel, to which chamber “C” serves as an antechamber, the two

² In the jambs of the mastaba of Merysankh III (G 7530) the phrase reads ḫt ṣpsst ṣpsst ḫtr ntr ‘i’ (Giza Mastabas I, figs. 3a, 3b). On the south entrance jamb of Khafkhufu I (fig. 25 of this volume), the corresponding phrase reads wsr ṣpsst ḫtr ntr ‘i’. This suggests the possibility that ṣpsst modifies the preceding ḫt and wsr, as indicated in Giza Mastabas I, 9. The spacing in the Kawab fragment would allow for and even suggests the reading ṣpsst. If so, the fragment may belong to the wife’s chapel.
doorways arranged so that the line of vision is blocked from the portico. Smith has assigned several blocks to the long east wall, some being so placed on the basis of their unusual thickness as part of the thick wall built against the sloping casing of the west side of the mastaba of Djedefhor (G 7220). The wall has been reconstructed as a viewing scene with the missing figure of Kawab on the right (south) facing left (north) toward scenes of life and offering bearers. The key to the scene is the block of pl. VI c, fig. 11 b, now left in the street in front of the mastaba, with a column of text facing left reading mAA, "viewing," opposite a herdsman bending to the right leading three oxen; the block is .94 m. thick and may be assigned on the basis of the text to a point high on the wall. Other blocks assigned to the wall are shown in pl. VI, figs. 11-12. They include 24-12-1001—MFA 34.59 with a figure in a short skirt and with short hair bald at the front, in a skull leaning to the right on a pole (pl. VI d). Behind him are caged ducks in two rows with a heron standing on the cage. The label nw over the heron may describe him as "the hunter" and may be continued in a phrase with the following signs. The register above may include slaughtered oxen, although this position might be wall of chamber "B" with its statue niches.

The register below has the phrase HAm, walls of chambers "B" and "C" and a herdsman's skirt (24-12-859), butchery scenes of a herdsman's skirt (24-12-993, 987, 997, 857, and 25-5-52) as well as the lower part of the scene of a man throwing a bull (25-2-313), and two bearers facing right (24-12-1112).

Possibly the fragment 25-5-52 may belong rather to the north wall of chamber "A" or the south wall of chamber "B", in view of the direction of the figures.

The west wall is the face of the mastaba with the embrasure for the original interior chapel. To the north side of the façade can probably be assigned a large block with a sloping face showing the back leg of a large striding figure of Kawab in a long skirt facing left toward the doorway and followed by two small figures of men, sons or attendants (pl. VII b; fig. 13 a). The figures have been partially chiselled out, and Smith suggests that this was a portion of the wall later covered by the west wall of chamber "B" with the niches for the statues, the front part of the embrasure probably having been left in its original state with Kawab's titles. Smith assumed that the embrasure figures had been completed when the decision was made to add the west wall of chamber "B" with its statue niches. The other walls of chambers "B" and "C" with the portico "D" could have been commenced earlier, but the sloping casing of the mastaba front has been cut away to form a vertical wall both on the west face of chamber "C" and to the rear of the statue niches of chamber "B". Therefore it looks as though the entire exterior chapel was planned as an afterthought when the inner offering chamber "A" had been completed and decorated. It is curious that the architect should have chosen partially to cover the facade reliefs.

To the southern side of the façade Smith has assigned three fragments rather ingeniously reconstructed in an arrangement which may not meet with full approval (pl. VII c-e; fig. 13). Smith renders the restored text as: 1) [sī.s mr.s K]'-w'b, sī[t] grtrs [hrp jm]t sī[s] Mrt.jt.s [mwtt.f] ms[t] ḫwfw, "[Her son, beloved, Ka]-wab, the daughter of her god, [she who is in charge of the affairs [of the jmAt], Meretyotes, [his mother], who bore (him) to Khufu." As reconstructed, the scene consists of the mother on the left facing her son to the right (24-12-1000 (below); 1002 (middle); 1122 (top)). As Smith notes, however the text and scene are to be

6. The scene is represented in the reliefs of Nebemakhet. See Selim Hassan, Excavations at Giza IV, fig. 79 on p. 138; also illustrated in Smith, A History of Egyptian Sculpture and Painting, fig. 68 on p. 171, from Lepsius, Denkmäler II, pl. 14.

7. Smith provides alternative restorations in A History of the Giza Necropolis II, fig. 9, p. 6, n. 9, with and without the smallest fragment, recognizing the difficulties of the restoration with all three fragments. The restoration with two fragments is also used by him in JNES 11 (1952) fig. 2 on p. 114; p. 124, n. 16.
restored, it clearly gives the name of a lady named Meretyotes and suggests the titles of a queen as well as a relationship to Cheops.  

Chamber “A”

The false door has been entirely destroyed, but various fragments can probably be assigned to it on the basis of the parallel of the door of G 7220 (Djedefhor). (See pl. VII; fig. 14). No. 36-3-64 is a corner piece probably from the back of the outer niche on the southern side and the adjoining surface of the inner niche. It has been partly chiselled away. On the face of the outer niche are the knees of a small offering figure facing to the right; on the south face of the inner niche portion is a strip of cloth held by a figure facing to the right(?), part of a procession of figures facing to the back of the niche as in the parallel from the door of Djedefhor, with the figure in question holding a cloth in each outstretched hand, in front and behind him. Fragments 24-12-1117f, 1111, 1110, 948, 1109a, 1108a and perhaps 990a and 939, with 1113 and 1116, belong to an architrave inscription on the false door with the offering formula. No. 1111 preserves part of the head of Anubis, 990a part of the title [jmy] jS, 948, 1108a, and 1109a the title s 3 nswt, 1110 the monthly festival, 1113 h1b [nb], and 939 the name Kawab.

At the north end of the west wall (pl. VII a; fig. 15 bottom) is the only element in situ, the legs of the owner with a small male child in front and a lady to the rear all facing left. The line of the back of the owner’s front leg is curiously doubled. The head with a curled wig (24-12-988) may belong to the main figure, and the fragments 24-12-1124, 999, 1108b, 1109b, 850, 937 to the accompanying titles above, including wr [mdw 3m’dw], and [hry] h1bt. Fragment 24-12-859 may be part of the titles of the wife, [hm] jS [s]/[s] nswt. See fig. 15.

North wall. No fragments have been confidently assigned to this surface by Smith. In G 7140 Khafkhufu is shown leaning on a staff facing his wife. In G 7650 Akhetotpe is shown inspecting a procession of animals.

South wall. On the basis of the scene in G 7140 of Khafkhufu (vide pl. XIX), Smith suggests that the large thousand hieroglyph of 24-12-987 be assigned to this wall, without any other fragments positively assigned to it (fig. 14).

East wall. The longer east wall may have been the source for several fragments preserved (fig. 14). Khafkhufu (G 7140) is shown seated facing right with processions of gifts facing left toward him. Fragment 24-12-1115 has part of vertical titles with borders, only nswt preserved; this may have been placed above the figure of Kawab. Fragments 24-12-852, 853, 860, 946, represent offering bearers, one with the title hm-k1.

Miscellaneous

The fragments illustrated in fig. 16, top half, have not been assigned to any particular place. Note in particular 24-12-1117d with the title wn-“ [Dw’w]. There are also other miscellaneous fragments. From other locations, perhaps assignable:

Fragment 29-7-11 (MFA 34.60) measures .40 x .608 m. and consists of a head with short beard facing right with curled wig and fillet with streamer (pl. XXIX; fig. 23). It was found in Street 7000 in the area of the Isis temple and by find spot may be connected with either the mastaba of Khafkhufu (wife’s chapel?, G 7130) or the mastaba of Kawab (7110-7120). From the same area comes 29-7-10 (pl. XXIX; fig. 23), a headless seated figure of the owner facing right with diagonally held staff in left hand and right hand on half-pleated kilt holding a cloth napkin; it measures .35 x .42 x .19 m.; it may be assigned either to the chapel of Khafkhufu’s wife (G 7130) or to one of the Kawab chapels. There is also a fragment of a scene measuring .28 x .23 x .42 cm. illustrated in pl. IX b; it was found in the shaft debris of G 7120 A.

Wife’s Chapel

The plan of the wife’s chapel, presumably of Hetepheres II who was perhaps eventually buried in G 7350, is difficult to ascertain in view of the complete destruction. It appears to have had a deep niche. There were several paving blocks in the street which must belong to the exterior chapel of Kawab’s wife, but the plan of this chapel could not be ascertained. The location of the chapel is marked on the plan, and the reliefs illustrated in fig. 16 (lower) were found in its vicinity, in particular 24-12-1107 with the figure of the lady seated facing right, 24-12-1097 with the title of the queen, smw1wt mry nbty, and 24-12-1101 with the vertical columns facing each other: 1) [r]djt ss and 2) m1, with a third column to the right with the pr sign. For the text, see the parallel in Mersyankh. The title smw1wt Nbty is borne by Hetepheres II in the pair statue in Boston (MFA 30.1456).

11. Giza Mastabas I, fig. 3b.
Reisner envisioned the chapel as prepared for Kawab's wife Hetepheres II but perhaps unfinished. The title of a queen (sm /wt mry Nbyt) he considered to belong to Kawab's mother, probably Meretyotes, who was therefore represented or at least cited in the chapel. Presumably after the death of Kawab Hetepheres II was married to Djedefre and later to Khafre, during which marriages she herself held the title sm /wt mry Nbyt. It is evident that she was not buried in the double mastaba built for her and Kawab.

Reisner assumed that she then planned her own mastaba in the structure designated as G 7530–7540 but altered it (and her own sarcophagus) for the burial of her daughter Mersyankh III. Having relinquished this structure to her daughter, with its ample subterranean chapel, she finally prepared her third and last burial arrangement, G 7350, from the reliefs of which comes a fragment of a lady followed by a daughter (?) bearing the title of queen (Hmt nswt Mr--), interpreted as Hetepheres II and her daughter Queen Mer(syankh). Hence Hetepheres II had three successive burial places planned for her: first, the northern part of the mastaba of her husband Kawab (G 7110); second, the mastaba G 7530–7540 relinquished to her daughter Mersyankh; third, her final burial in G 7350. This interpretation has much in its favor, although it seems extremely complicated. Perhaps further study may simplify some of these details. Several points deserve mention. The chapels of Kawab and his wife were damaged to such an extent that one suspects that the destruction may have been purposeful. The collapsed roof of the portico lies on a relatively thin level of clean sand. The destruction is clearly intentional in the adjacent mastaba of Djedefhor (G 7210–7220), with the actual effacement of the reliefs, and probably the smashing of the statues of Kawab (see below) should also be considered in this respect. Next, there is no reason to suppose that the chapel of Kawab's wife (G 7110) was unfinished; the reliefs are in a finished state although badly destroyed and none in their original position. Unfortunately, the excavation did not reveal the date at which the destruction took place. The mastaba chapels of the Dynasty 4 family in the eastern cemetery seem to have suffered an unusually dire fate, the only exceptions being the southern chapel of G 7130–7140, Khafkhufu I, and the subterranean chapel of G 7530, Queen Meryankh III.

Chapel of G 7110, objects:
24-12-1103. Flint knife, L. 10.8, W. 3.9.
24-12-1104. Base of jar(?), fai., H. 2.5, D. 3.4 cm.
24-12-1105. Frag. of statue, granite, 5.5 x 10.2 cm.
24-12-1106. Hindquarters section of lion or sphinx, ls., L. 9.2, W. 7.2 cm.


Shafts and burials

There are four shafts in the twin mastaba, reading from north to south G 7110 A, G 7110 B, G 7120 A, and G 7120 B. The B shafts were original and planned at the time of construction of the nucleus cores, according to Reisner, while the A shafts were made after the twin core was constructed.

Shaft G 7110 A is a 2 m. square shaft lined with large nummulitic blocks ending at the rock surface about 4.50 m. deep of type 7x, unused.

Shaft G 7110 B seems to have been intended for Kawab's wife, but the chamber was not finished for use (fig. 6). As noted above, Hetepheres II survived Kawab and evidently remarried. The shaft measures 1.90 x 1.80 m., was lined with heavy nummulitic masonry for six courses above in the mastaba for 4.45 m., and descended in the rock an additional 9.80 m. The chamber on the south is of type 3af(1), 4.50 x 5.00 m., 3.50 m. high, 22.25 sq. m., (unfinished), with a capacity of 77.87 cu. m. The passage measures 2.10 x 1.10 m. with a height of 1.42 m. There was no trace of a burial. The debris consisted of dirty rubbish and sand with a fragment of an alabaster statue and small alabaster model saucers, intrusive, in the debris of the chamber.

Shaft G 7120 A (figs. 7–8; pl. X) served as the burial of Kawab. It measures 2.05 x 2.00 m. square, is lined with massive masonry for five courses (3.50 m.) within the mastaba, and descends 10.40 m. in the rock. There is a turning recess at the north wall at the bottom of the shaft, 1.05 x 1.85 m., height 1.35 m., with horizontal roof. The chamber of type 3cf(1) is on the south, measuring 5 m. square, height 3.50 m., area: 25 sq. m., capacity 87.50 cu. m. The passage to it off the south side of the pit (but above the bottom of the pit) measures 2 x 1.35 m. and 1.57 m. high. In the east side of the passage there opens the lower end of a sloping passage, constructed somewhat later, which descends from an opening in the floor of the street east of the mastaba and slants downward to the west-south-west (figs. 2, 7).

Along the west side of the chamber is the recess for the coffin lid, 2.40 x 1.20 m., .75 m. deep. The red
granite sarcophagus set in the floor on the west side of the chamber measures $2.25 \times 1\text{ m.}, .90 \text{ m. high, cavity } 1.85 \times .65 \times .66 \text{ m.}, with its lid (type d) removed to the west and resting on the west side of the sarcophagus in front of the lid recess. A rill for a lifting rope runs along the entire length of the lid. The sarcophagus is set in the floor to the height of the base of the horizontal inscription on its side (pl. X; fig. 8). The text reads 1) West (badly broken): *hpt dj nswt Jnpw šmyt šrt-nTr qrs m ḫrty-nTr n nb jm[mh ḫ[r] ntr 'ṯ ḫṣ Jnpw šrt-nTr Šrkt Kn-wb; 2) East: *hpt dj nswt Jnpw šmyt šrt-nTr qrs m ḥrty-nTr n šmty jmmtj 3w nfr st n swt n K[3]-w'b; 3) South: st nswt n ḫṣ šmsw št šna Jnpw Kn-wb.*

1) A boon which the king gives and Anubis, foremost of the divine booth, a burial in the necropolis as a possessor of a well provided state before the great god, officiant of Anubis, priest of Selket, Kawab; 2) a boon which the king gives and Anubis, foremost of the divine booth, a burial in the necropolis in the western cemetery, having grown gracefully old, the king’s son of his body, Kawab; 3) king’s eldest son of his body, officiant of Anubis, Kawab.” In the south wall at ground level sloping southward, opposite the entrance from the passage, is a canopic recess with rebate around its entrance, which contained Ptolemaic potsherds and fragments of faience amulets. The chamber was probably blocked for a burial, and a beginning had been made for a passage to a burial chamber on the south.

The shaft and chamber were filled with drift sand which contained Ptolemaic potsherds and fragments of faience amulets. The chamber was probably blocked with masonry and a portcullis slab. In the sloping passage thieves had cut away one side of the plug stones to gain entrance to the burial chamber, and in this thieves’ passage were found four fragments of a diorite statue. The opening of the sloping passage in the street had been covered by pavement broken by thieves, and south of the opening were found fragments of limestone relief and a flint flake. Kawab’s sarcophagus was introduced through the shaft with its turning recess. The sloping passage, as suggested by Reisner, was used later for the introduction of the actual burial; its dimensions (about 1 m. square in section) were too small for the passage of the sarcophagus.

*Found in shaft and burial chamber of G 7120 A*

24-12-456. RW jar with filter, 1 central hole and 6 holes around it, at base of neck, H. 24, D. neck top 10, at base 8.95, D. shoulder 17.3 (10.8 from base), D. base 6.95, Th. .85 cm.


Shaft G 7120 B measures $2.10 \times 2.08 \text{ m.}$ with a lining of six courses of massive nummulitic masonry ($5.00 \text{ m.}$ high) and descends only $3.65 \text{ m.}$ in the rock (fig. 9). Type 7 X. The cutting in the rock part of the shaft was unfinished, possibly of the Ptolemaic-Roman period. It was found filled with dirty sand, and at the time of its excavation in 1924 was seen to have been recently cleared out and refilled. It was evidently unfinished. The cuttings in the base of the shaft were perhaps used for a burial, and a beginning had been made for a passage to a burial chamber on the south.

24-12-459. RW vessels, frags.

24-12-450. RW fragments of sarcophagus, base etc. of large Ptolemaic ribbed vessel.

24-12-453. RW jar, neck and handle with filter of 3 holes, H. 13, W. 13.

Shaft B measures $2.10 \times 2.08 \text{ m.}$ with a lining of six courses of massive nummulitic masonry ($5.00 \text{ m.}$ high) and descends only $3.65 \text{ m.}$ in the rock (fig. 9). Type 7 X. The cutting in the rock part of the shaft was unfinished, possibly of the Ptolemaic-Roman period. It was found filled with dirty sand, and at the time of its excavation in 1924 was seen to have been recently cleared out and refilled. It was evidently unfinished. The cuttings in the base of the shaft were perhaps used for a burial, and a beginning had been made for a passage to a burial chamber on the south.
Statuary

In connection with the chapel of Kawab a considerable mass of statue fragments was recorded. The statues were evidently smashed as a vindictive procedure instituted against Kawab or his memory personally, against the nobles of the house of Cheops as a group, or against the royal family of the Old Kingdom. It does not seem likely in this case that the stone was appropriated only for use in the making of bowls and dishes. Under the register item 24-12-978 some 342 statue fragments, some mere splinters, of light and dark translucent diorite and granite were recorded from the debris on or just above the floor of the portico and chamber C. This destruction seems to be related to the treatment of the reliefs from the same chapel as well as to the effacement of the reliefs in the chapel of the neighboring mastaba of Djedefhor (G 7210–7220) to the east. Reisner and Smith concluded that the chapel of Kawab had between ten and twenty statues and statuettes in place, four in the two double recesses on the west wall of chamber B and the rest on the floor of chambers B, C, and D (the portico). These ranged in size from one quarter life size to life size, and included statues standing, seated, and squatting (seated on ground with legs crossed); one of the large scale figures had a smaller figure beside it (not located in registers). Smith has pointed out that the seated scribe appears here for the first time and may have been invented for the crown prince Kawab.

A) Statues in squatting position (seated on ground with legs crossed; scribes)

24-12-213. Thick blackened mass of linen pressed together, under part slightly moulded, L. 8, W. 4.8, Th. 2.6 cm.

24-12-255-258. Misc. fai. ushabti frags., one ending in name pi-hrd

Shaft G 7120 x (fig. 9) is intrusive. It was cut south of the chapel of Kawab against the face of the mastaba and left unfinished.

7220. H. 14.8 cm., Pl. IX, 4th row, 2nd from left; fig. 17.

Fragment of right foot (possible same statue as -621 A). Dowel hole. Pl. IX, 3rd row, right; fig. 17 top right.

24-12-339. Boston. Fragment probably from front corner of throne of seated statue, inscribed vertically in front smr w'ty n mrw(t), “sole companion of love.” Black granite. Found in debris of Avenue 2 south of G 7220. H. 14.8 cm., Pl. IX, 4th row, 2nd from left; fig. 18.

24-12-980 a–h. Fragments of about life size statues. Black granite, diorite, red-black granite, basalt. Rooms “C” and “D” (portico). Inside of right elbow, bent; inside left elbow same statue; wig, breast, etc.; fig. 18.

B) Standing

24-12-827. Life size or nearly life size. Diorite. Fragment of right foot (possible same statue as -621 A).


Debris of shaft of G 7120 X. Pl. IX, 1st row, 3rd from left; fig. 17 lower right.
24-12-621 A. Life size or nearly life size. Diorite. Fragment of left foot and toes. On destroyed south wall of exterior chapel.
24-12-621 B-C. Life size or nearly life size. Diorite. Fragment of an arm. On destroyed south wall of exterior chapel.

C) Standing or seated:

24-12-467. Left side of base with part of left foot. Diorite. 10 x 13.8 x 14.9 cm. Inscribed vertically [hnty] K3-[w'b] . Slightly lighter stone than 25-1-1313, which still might be part of same statue. Avenue 2 south of chapel. Pl. IX, 4th row, 4th from left; fig. 18.

24-12-931. Left arm, shoulder, torso, about one quarter life size. Diorite, exterior chapel. Pl. IX, 4th row, left.

24-12-978. 342 fragments, many were splinters, mostly of light and dark translucent diorite, with a few granite, found on or just above floor of chamber C and portico. Pl. IX, passim; fig. 17.


Mason's marks

Along the south end of G 7110 one red levelling line is clearly seen, but no other marks. Among the stones between G 7110 and 7120, in the area used for the northern chapel (wife's chapel) are three or four stones with red signs, of which only one is legible. This possibly reads [rhots or th3 . It is illustrated by Smith in JNES 11 (1952), p. 117, fig. 5. See fig. 35b.

Miscellaneous selected objects, area of G 7110–7120:

24-12-201. Fragment of statue or stela, basalt, found in street east of G 7110, H. 4.5, W. 8.3, Th. 3.6 cm., incised text: nb jmAx xft ... Fig. 17.


20-12-358, seated wood figure of falcon headed god, base shaped as peg for insertion, wood, H. 5.2, W. 1.2, Th. 2.3 cm. G 7120 A, chamber.

24-12-583-616, numerous pottery model vessels found between G 7120 and G 7130 in debris, cf. Giza Necropolis II, figs. 100, passim.

Titles of Kawab

[jm]-is 24-12-990.
[jry]-p't 25-1-393 (statue); G 7530 (Mersyankh III).
Mitrahineh statue*; G 5210 (Khemtnu).
wn ' Dwjw G 7530 (Mersyankh III).
wn ' [Dwjw] 24-12-117 d.
wr [mdw šm w] 24-12-1124.
wr [mdw šm w] 24-12-937.

[C] jmy 24-12-467 (statue fragment).
hm-ntr Šrkt sarcophagus, west.
hš Jnḫw sarcophagus, west and south sides.
hrp jswt ntr G 7530 (Mersyankh III).
hry hibt hry tp G 7530 (Mersyankh III); [hry] hibt [ ... ] 24-12-999 and 1108B.

24-12-931 (statue); Mitrahineh statue; G 5210 (Khemtnu).
s3 nswt n ht.f sarcophagus, east side; Mitrahineh statue.
s3 nswt šmsw n ht.f G 7530 (Mersyankh III).
s3 nswt n ht.f šmsw sarcophagus, south side.
s3.f šmsw 34-4-1 (statue).
s3 Mitrahineh statue.
šmr w'ty n mwrt (without name) 24-12-339 (statue fragment).
$tty Mitrahineh statue.
$tty Mitrahineh statue.

Titles of Meretyotes, Kawab's mother*.

[hrp] šmt [snj]-t 24-12-1002.
s[t] npr.t(? ) 24-12-1002, 1122.

[hrp] šmt [snj]-t 24-12-1002.
s[t] npr.t(? ) 24-12-1002, 1122.

Titles of Hetepheres II, Kawab's wife.

smwtr mry Nbyt 24-12-1097.

See also titles in mastaba of Mersyankh (Giza Mastabas I, 25).

20. The headless diorite statue found at Mitrahineh in 1908 was inscribed in Dynasty 19 by Prince Khennwese. It is possible that the latter had found it at Giza. See Farouk Gomaa, Chaenwese Sohn Ramses' II und Hoherpriester von Memphis, Aegyptologische Abhandlungen 27, Wiesbaden, 1973, No. 51, pl. IV, p. 84, fig. 19 [JdE 40431].

21. See also the titles on the lost stela of Meretyotes copied from Mariette's text in Smith, A History of the Giza Necropolis 11, fig. 8 a, and JNES 11 (1952) fig. 3 on p. 115.