

SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'EGYPTE

EXCAVATIONS AT GIZA

The Mastabas of the Sixth
Season and their Description

VOL. VI - Part III
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by
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Excavations of
THE FACULTY OF ARTS, FOUAD I UNIVERSITY

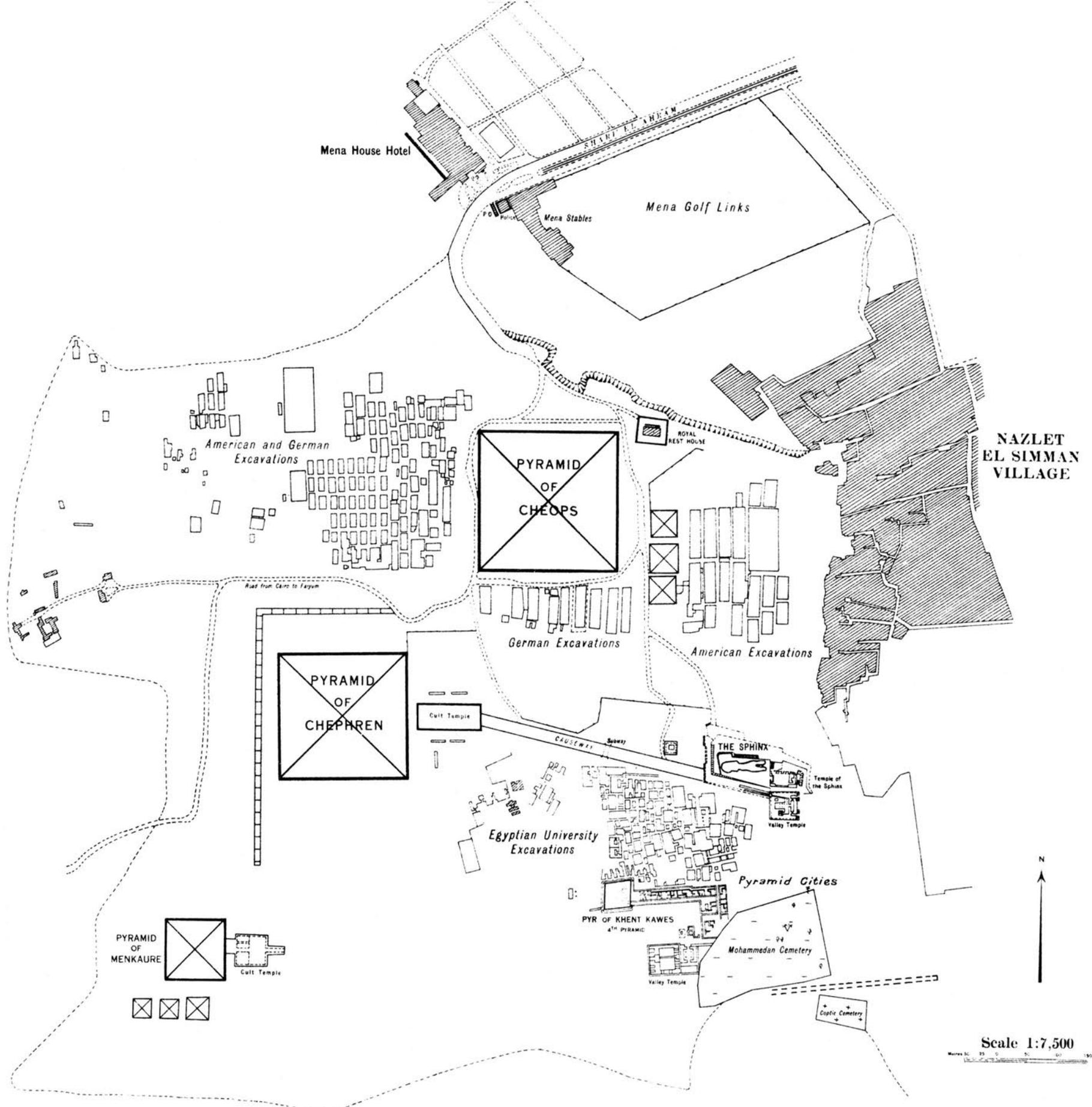


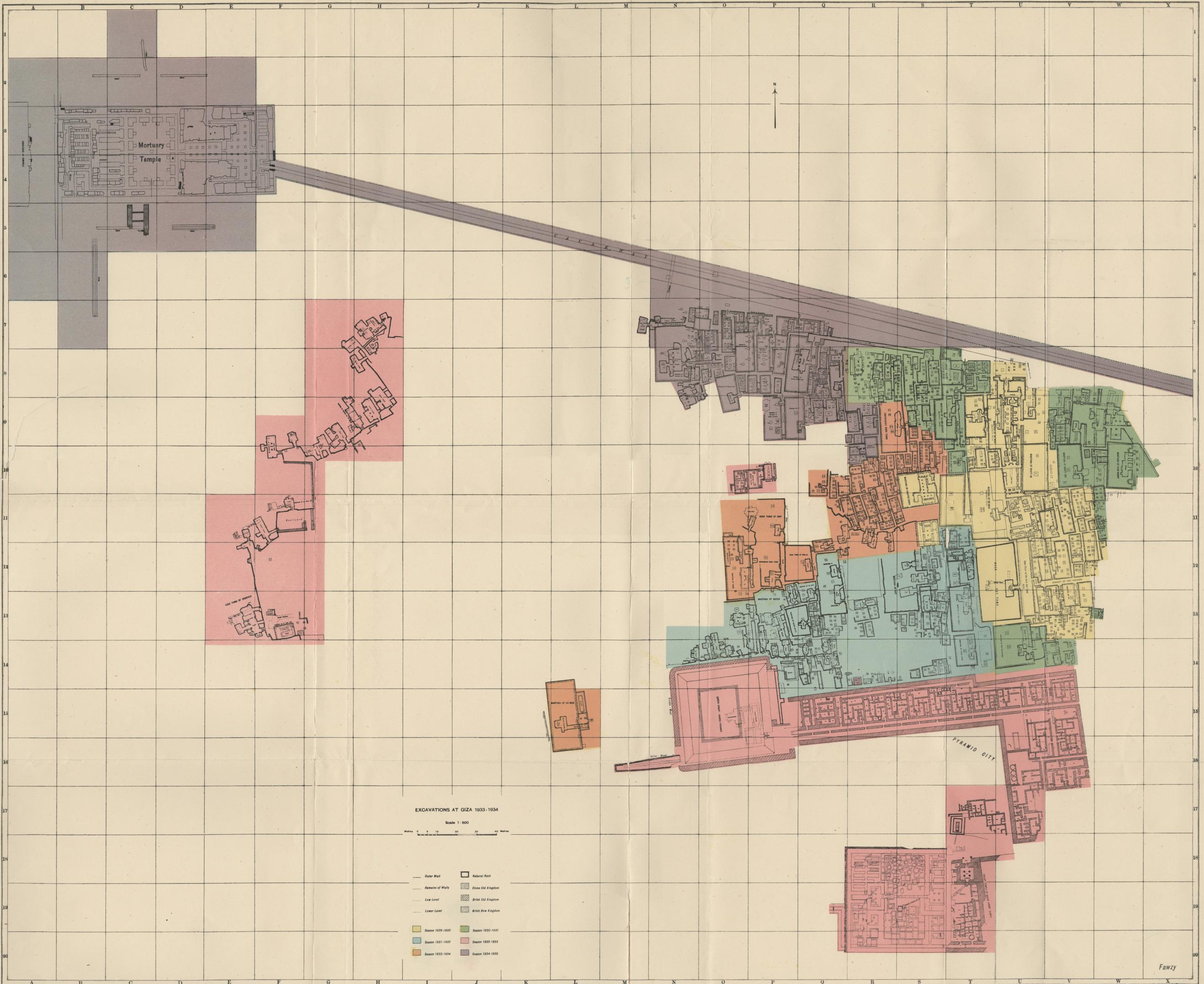
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TO THE MEMORY
OF
MY FRIEND THE LATE PROF. J. H. BREASTED

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MASTABA No. 26

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MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS FOUND DURING THE COURSE OF EXCAVATION

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XCVIII.—(a) The statuette of *Mr.s-'nh* as found.

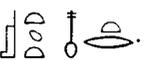
(b) The head of a statuette of a man.

XCIX.—(a) A damaged statuette of bakeress.

(b) An unfinished statuette.

(c) The *Šwꜣbtj*-figure of the physician.

C.—(a) (b) A *Swꜣbtj*-figure inscribed with a version of Ch. VI of the Book of the Dead.

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(d) Back view of the *Šwꜣbtj*-figures of .

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(e) A blue faience *Dd*-emblem.

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(b) The uraeus serpent.

(c) The conjoined fingers.

(d) A barrel-shaped bead.

(e) A model head-rest.

(f) An alabaster canopic jar with a lid in the form of the head of *K.bh-snw.f*.

(g) A model cup of limestone.

(h) A model oil jar of limestone.

CIII.—(a) An alabaster oil jar.

(b) A bowl of white limestone.

(c) Three large pottery jars.

(d) A pottery bowl.

(e) A pottery bowl.

CIV.—(a) A globular pot and a *ds*-jar.

(b) A large pot of red ware.

(c) Two *ds*-jars of red ware.

(d) Two bowls of red ware.

(e) Two shallow dishes of red ware.

(f) A small bowl of red ware.

CV.—(a) A large spouted jar of red ware.

(b) A small bowl.

(c) A large spouted jar.

(d) A large jar with two lugs.

(e) Four small bowls of red ware.

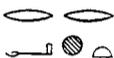
CVI.—(a) Two cylindrical jars of red ware.

(b) A large jar of red ware.

(c) Three large cylindrical jars of red ware.

- PLATE CVII.—(a) Two large cylindrical jars of red ware.
(b) A globular jar.
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(c) Three large jars of red ware.
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(b) A small bowl.
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(f) A bowl of red ware.
(g) A bowl of red ware.
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(b) A large jar of red ware.
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(b) A gray granite hammer.
(c) A model sarcophagus of limestone.
(d) A lamp of the Roman Period.
(e) A libation basin.
(f) A bottle of dark green glass.

EXCAVATIONS AT GÎZA, 1934-1935

THE MASTABA OF QUEEN  RHĪ.T-R

TITLES

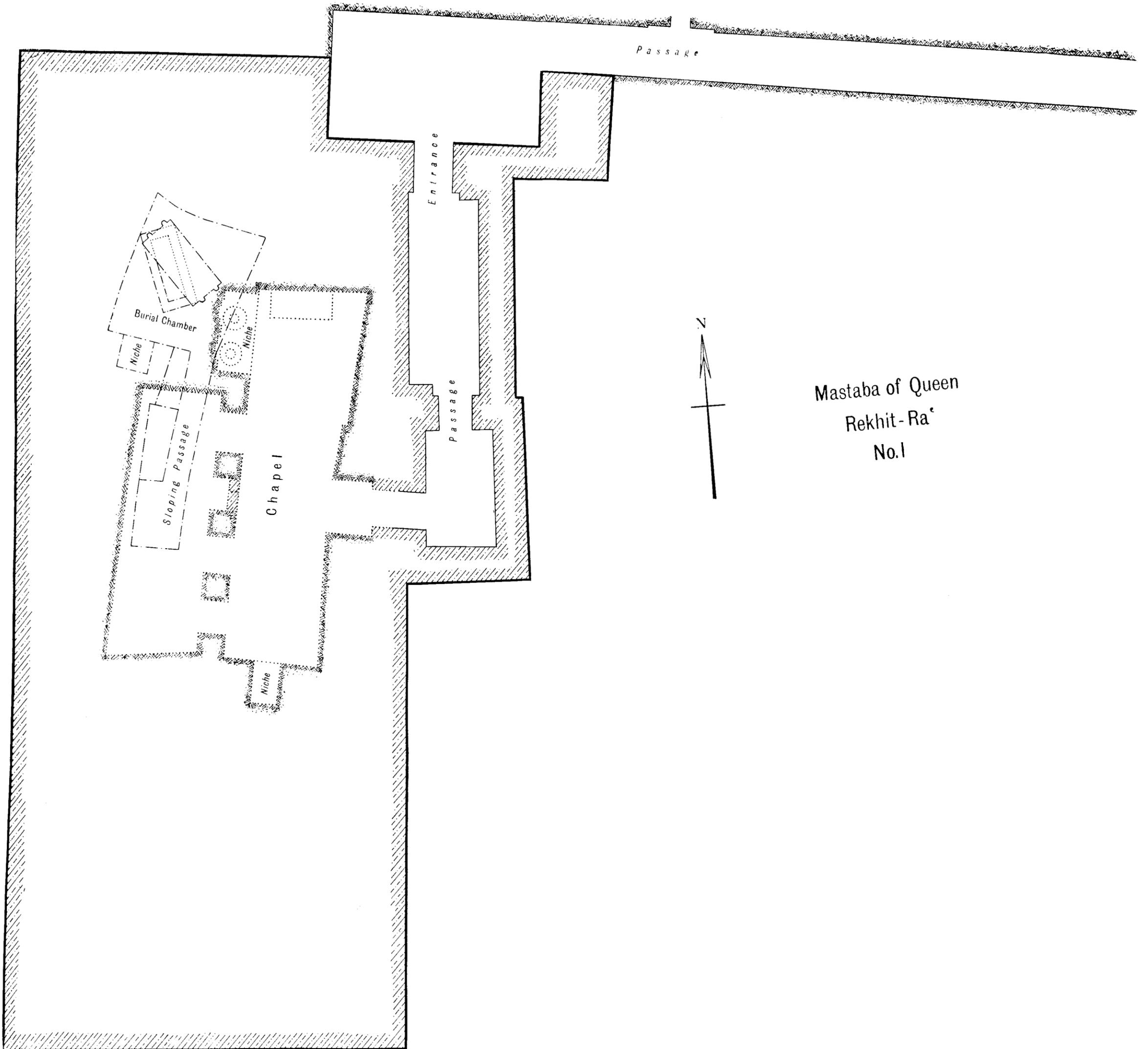
1.  *m33.t Hr St* "She Who Sees Ḥorus and Set (the King)".
2.  *s3.t njswt* "King's Daughter".
3.  *s3.t njswt nj [ht.f]* "King's Daughter of His Body".
4.  (1) *ht.s wr.t* "Great Ornament (or Favourite) or 'Great Educatress'".
5.  *hm.t njswt* "King's Wife".

In the Tomb of *K3-m-nfr.t*, the Ka-servant of Queen *Rhī.t-R*, she is given the following titles (see p. 22 of this volume):—

1.  *Hr-wsr-ib (H'j-f-R) . . . s3.t.f* "Ḥorus-*wsr-ib* (Khafra) . . . His Daughter".
2.  *m33.t Hr-St* "She Who Sees Ḥorus and Set (the King)".
3.  *hm.t njswt* "King's Wife".
4.  *ht.s wr.t* "Great Educatress".
5.  *hsw[t] wr.t* "Great Favourite".

(1) See FIRTH and GUNN, "The Teti Pyramid Cemeteries", Vol. I, p. 89; also *W.B.*, Vol. III, p. 202, but according to an interesting article by GRDSELOFF in which he discusses the education of the royal family during the Old Kingdom, the word *ht.s* means "to educate", and not "ornament". Thus, the title should be translated "Great Educatress", and applies to the Queen in her capacity of educatress of the royal princesses. See GRDSELOFF, "A.S.", Vol. XLII, p. 112, *ff.*

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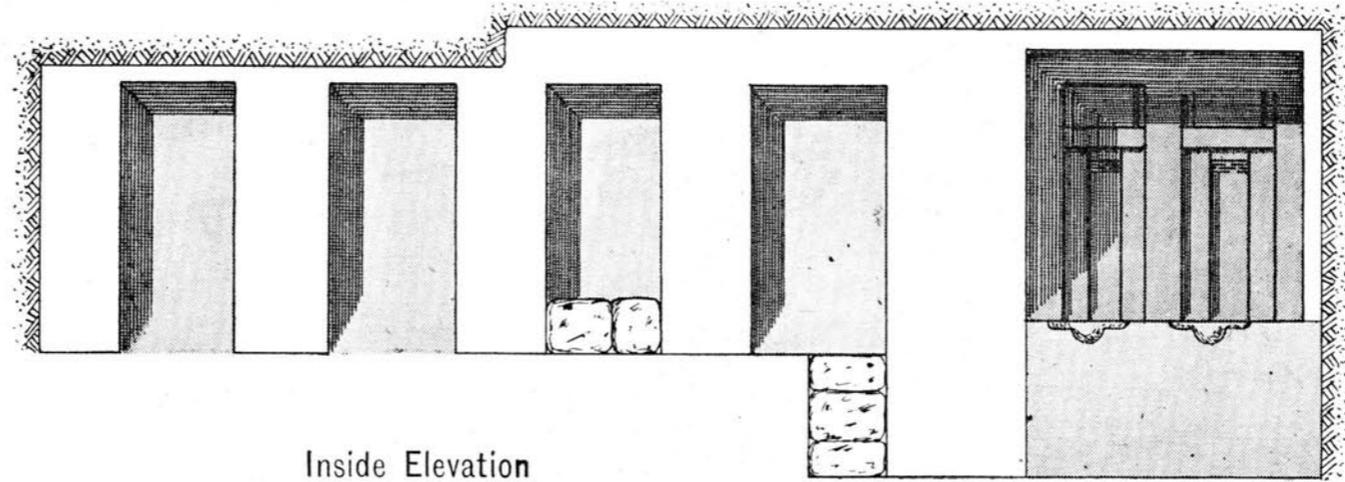
Mastaba of Queen
Rehit-Ra'
No. 1

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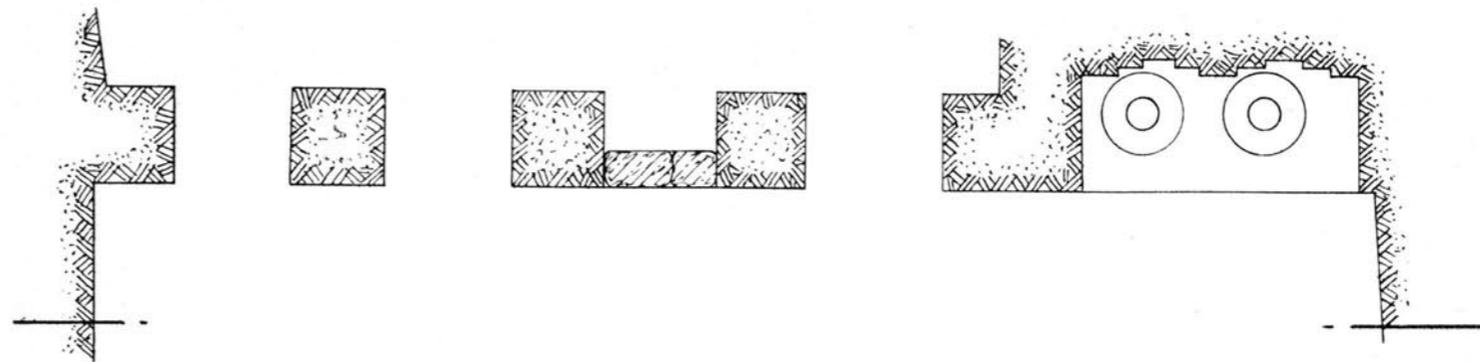
Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 1

Mastaba of Queen Rekhit-Ra'



Inside Elevation



0 1 2 3 4 5 Metres

Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 2

Cut in the northern part of the floor of the chapel is a sloping passage which leads down to the burial-chamber. The passage was originally made wide enough to allow for the introduction of the sarcophagus, after which it was filled in with masonry, leaving enough space open along the eastern side to permit the body to be brought into the burial-chamber on the day of interment. After the funeral ceremonies were completed, the passage was finally closed by means of five large blocks of limestone, placed one behind the other. These plug-stones were found in position, but the plunderers had obtained access to the burial-chamber by removing the upper course of the filling masonry.

THE BURIAL-CHAMBER

The burial-chamber is entirely cut in the rock, and measures 4·00 × 3·95 m. The walls are finely dressed. It contains a large, uninscribed sarcophagus of white limestone, directed to the north-east. Behind the sarcophagus is a kind of shelf, built of small blocks of limestone. The lid of the sarcophagus, which is provided with two handles at each of its extremities, was found slightly removed from its original place.

Nothing was found inside the sarcophagus, but the leg bones of a bull were found lying upon the lid. Thrown on the debris to the south-west of the sarcophagus were a few human bones and part of a human skull, perhaps the remains of Queen RhĪ.t-R'.

In the base of the southern wall a recess had been cut to house the canopic jars, which had, however, disappeared.

The Contents of the Burial-Chamber

After clearing out the debris from the burial-chamber the following objects were recovered :—

- (1) A model dish of alabaster with a flat base. Diameter : 4·4 cm. (Pl. I, C).
- (2) A model jar of alabaster. Height : 5·0 cm. Dr. Reisner ("Mycerinus", Fig. 68, No. 83) identifies this type as a vessel to contain oil or milk (1) (Pl. II, D).
- (3) A model vase of alabaster with high shoulders and a flat base. Height : 9·0 cm. (Pl. II, E). Dr. Junker identifies this type as a wine-jar (see JUNKER, "Giza", Vol. I, abb. II, No. 10).
- (4) A model vase of alabaster (Pl. II, F). Height : 11·0 cm. This is the traditional perfume or oil jar, the form of which frequently appears as a common determinative in the writing of the names of the seven holy oils (2).
- (5) A lid of a canopic jar of white limestone. Diameter : 11·0 cm. (Pl. I, D).
- (6) A fragment of alabaster bearing an incised figure of a woman seated upon a chair. Above her head was an inscription, of which only the sign \triangle and a small part of the sign \ominus remain. Perhaps it was the name of Queen RhĪ.t-R' and the seated figure was the determinative (Pl. I, B, E).
- (7) An oval piece of flint (?), finely polished (Pl. I, F).

(1) For a detailed discussion of the model offering-vessels, see Part II of this work, p. 25, ff.

(2) See Part II, p. 241.

Objects found in the Debris of the Forecourt:—

- (1) A dish of fine white limestone. Diameter : 10·7 cm. (Pl. II, C).
- (2) The lower part of a canopic jar of white limestone.
- (3) A cup of fine pottery, well-made and finely polished. It has curved sides and a flat base.
- (4) A fragment of a canopic jar of white limestone (Pl. II, A).

Objects found in the Chapel:—

- (1) A fragment of a canopic jar of alabaster.
- (2) A flat fragment of diorite, finely polished, and having a curved rim. It bears traces of an incised inscription, and may have formed part of one of the offering-tables which were originally fitted into the circular depressions at the foot of the false-doors (Pl. II, G).
- (3) A fragment of a statuette of white limestone. It forms part of the left shoulder of a woman having the left arm extended forward. It is painted dark yellow and has a line of black around the neck, which may be intended for necklace, or the lower edge of the hair. It was found in the debris filling the sloping passage (Pl. II, B).

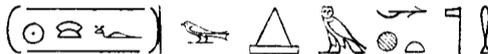
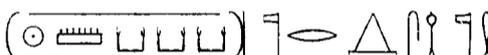
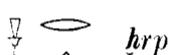
This tomb is very important for two reasons. First, it furnishes us with a new name and a glimpse of the personality of yet another member of the royal family of the Pyramid Builders. Secondly, if she is literally the daughter of King Khafra, and not his descendant ⁽¹⁾, this is one of the few tombs which can be precisely dated ⁽²⁾. There is no doubt about the high lineage of Queen *Rh̄t-R'*. In her own tomb she bears the title "King's Daughter of (His Body), and in the tomb of her priest *K̄-m-nfr.t* she is referred to as the Daughter of Khafra; while in both tombs she holds the title of King's Wife, which means that she was a real queen and not a mere concubine. It is unfortunate that we do not know the name of her royal husband.

⁽¹⁾ It sometimes happens that Egyptians of the royal family refer to a certain king as their "father" when in reality he is their ancestor in the direct line of descent.

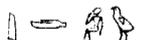
⁽²⁾ See also Tomb of Prince *Iwn-R'*, p. 31.

THE MASTABA OF IRJ-N-Ḥ.T⁽¹⁾

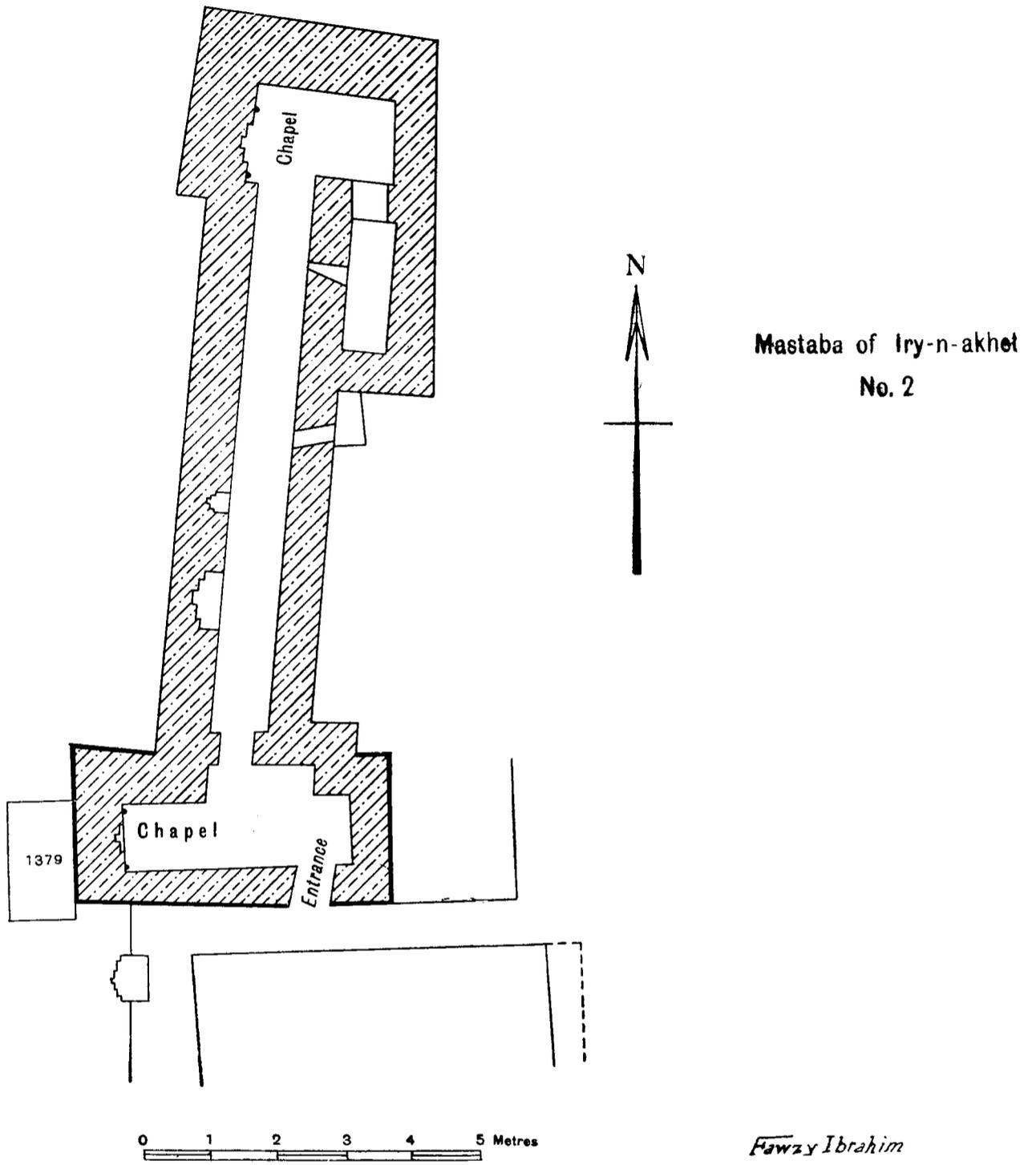
TITLES

1.  *imj-r3 wpr.wt ntr m pr-wj* "Overseer of the Commissions of the Divine Offerings in the Two Houses⁽²⁾".
2.  *imj-ht hm.w ntr Ḥ'j.f-R'-wr* "Assistant Priest of the Pyramid (called) 'Khafrā' is Great'".
3.  *shd hm.w ntr Mn-k3.w-R' ntrj* "Inspector of the Priests of the Pyramid [called] 'Men-kaw-Ra' is Divine'".
4.  *imshw hr Pth-Skr* "Honoured by Ptaḥ-Seker".
5.  *imj-r3 wpr.wt* "Overseer of the Commissions".
6.  *hrj-tp njsut* "Royal Director⁽³⁾ (see JUNKER, 'A.Z.', 76, p. 71)".
7.  *hrp irj md3.t* "The Director of the Book-keepers".
8.  *s3b imj-r3-sš. (w)* "Judge and Overseer of Scribes".
9.  *Ḥrj sšt3 nj wd' mdw* "Master of the Secrets of Judgment (Secretary of the Judgment)".
10.  *imshw hr Wsir* "Honoured by Osiris".
11.  *sš-' njsut* "Scribe of the King's Documents".
12.  *Ḥrj sšt3 nj sd3wj ntr* "Master of the Secrets of the Divine Treasury (?) (Secretary of the Divine Treasury) (?)".
13.  *s3b shd irj md3.t* "Judge and Inspector of Book-keepers".

⁽¹⁾ Also called  *Irj-n-Pth* and  *Irj* (see also RANKE, "Die Aegyptischen Personennamen", p. 39, *Ir-n-Ḥ.t(j)*).

⁽²⁾ See also Reisner G. 7102 .

⁽³⁾ Or "Subordinate of the King", or Leigeman. See *J.E.A.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 56.



Mastaba of Iry-n-akhet
No. 2

FIG. 5

Fawzy Ibrahim

14.  *imshw hr Pth* "Honoured by Ptah".
15.  *s3b 'd mr* "Judge and Nome Administrator".
16.  *hnt.t nst* "He who is in Front of the Throne".
17.  *s3b imj ht irj md3.t* "Judge and Assistant of the Book-keepers".
18.  *imshw hr Inpw tpj dw.f* "Honoured by Anubis who is upon His Mountain".
19.  *imj-r3 wpw.t htp.t ntr* "Overseer of the Commissions of the Service of the Divine Offerings".

SITUATION

The Mastaba of *Irj-n-sh.t* lies to the south-east of that of Queen *Rh.t-R'* and occupies the space immediately in front of the doorway of the Mastaba of *K3-m-nfr.t*. Probably *Irj-n-sh.t* was related to *K3-m-nfr.t*, as the arrangement of the mastabas necessitated that the chapel of the former should be used as a right of way by persons visiting the chapel of the latter, an arrangement likely to prove very inconvenient if the owners of the two tombs were strangers to each other (see General Plan 9-Q).

DESCRIPTION

This mastaba is built of medium-sized blocks of local limestone. Its entrance opens south; the lintel (Fig. 6, Pl. III, A) was found fallen in front of the doorway, but has now been restored to

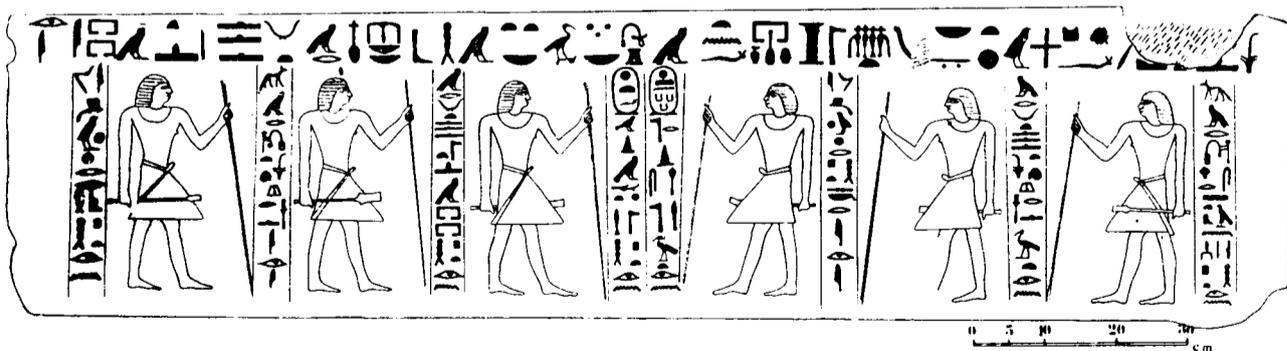


FIG. 6

its original position. It is sculptured with six representations of the deceased, each of which represents him in a walking attitude, holding a long staff in one hand and the *kerp*-baton in the

other. Three of these figures face east and three face west. They are all wearing curled wigs, and short kilts with triangular aprons. Above these figures and running the whole length of the lintel is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading :—

“A boon which the King gives, [and] a boon which Anubis, who is upon His Mountain, *Imj-w-t*, the Lord of the Holy Land, who presides over the God’s Dwelling [gives], that offerings may come forth to him, of bread and beer in the *Wꜣg* Feast, the Feast of Thoth, and at every good feast, [to] the Overseer of the Commissions of the Service of the Divine Offerings in the Two Houses, *Irj*.”

In front of the first figure of the deceased to the right-hand side is inscribed : “The Inspector of the Priests of the Pyramid (*Mn-kꜣw-R* is divine, *Irj-n-ꜣht*)”.

In front of the second figure is inscribed : “The Honoured by *Pth-Skr*, *Irj*”.

In front of the third figure is inscribed : “The Overseer of the Commissions, Royal Director, the Director of the Book-keepers, *Irj-n-ꜣht*”.

Another inscription appears behind this last figure and reads : “The Judge, and Overseer of the Scribes, the Secretary of the Judgment, *Irj-n-Pth*”.

In front of the first of the left-hand side figures of the deceased is inscribed : “The Assistant Priest of the Pyramid called (*Hꜣ-j-R* is Great, *Irj-n-Pth*)”.

In front of the second figure is inscribed : “The Overseer of the Commission of the Divine Offerings of the Two Houses, *Irj-n-Pth*”.

The inscription in front of the third figure reads : “The Judge, and Overseer of the Scribes, the Royal Director, the Director of the Book-keepers, *Irj*”.

Behind this last figure is inscribed : “The Honoured by Osiris, *Irj-n-Pth*”.

The Drum (Fig. 7, Pl. III, *D*) :—

The drum of the entrance was found in the filling of Shaft No. 5084, and bears a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading : “The Royal Director, the Judge, and Nome Administrator, the Director of the Book-keepers, *Irj-n-Pth*”.

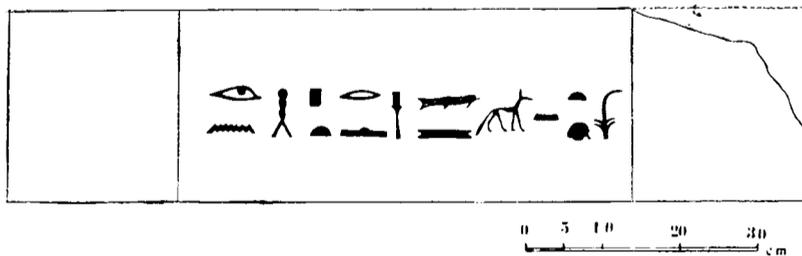


FIG. 7

This doorway gives access to a small chapel measuring 1.50 × 3.40 m., the northern wall of which is formed by the façade of the Mastaba of *Kꜣ-m-nꜣr.t*.

The western wall is wholly occupied by a large false door, fashioned from a monolithic block of white limestone.

The False-Door (Figs. 8, 9, Pl. III, C, D)

It is surmounted by a cavetto cornice, the two ends of which are somewhat damaged. It is inscribed as follows:—

The Upper Lintel 'A'.—It bears a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: “A boon which the King gives, and a boon which Anubis, who is upon his Mountain [gives], that offerings of bread, cake, and beer, come forth to him in his tomb in the necropolis”.

The Panel 'B'.—The deceased is represented seated upon a chair, his right hand outstretched to an offering-table, on the right side of which is an array of different kinds of food and drink offerings. Below the table are a ewer and a basin, and two ‘*hs*’ vases, resting upon low stands.

Above the table is inscribed: “A thousand loaves of bread, a thousand jars of beer, a thousand cakes”.

At the top of the panel, a horizontal row of hieroglyphs reads: “The Royal Director, the Overseer of the Commission of the Service of the Divine Offerings in the Two Houses, *Irj*”.

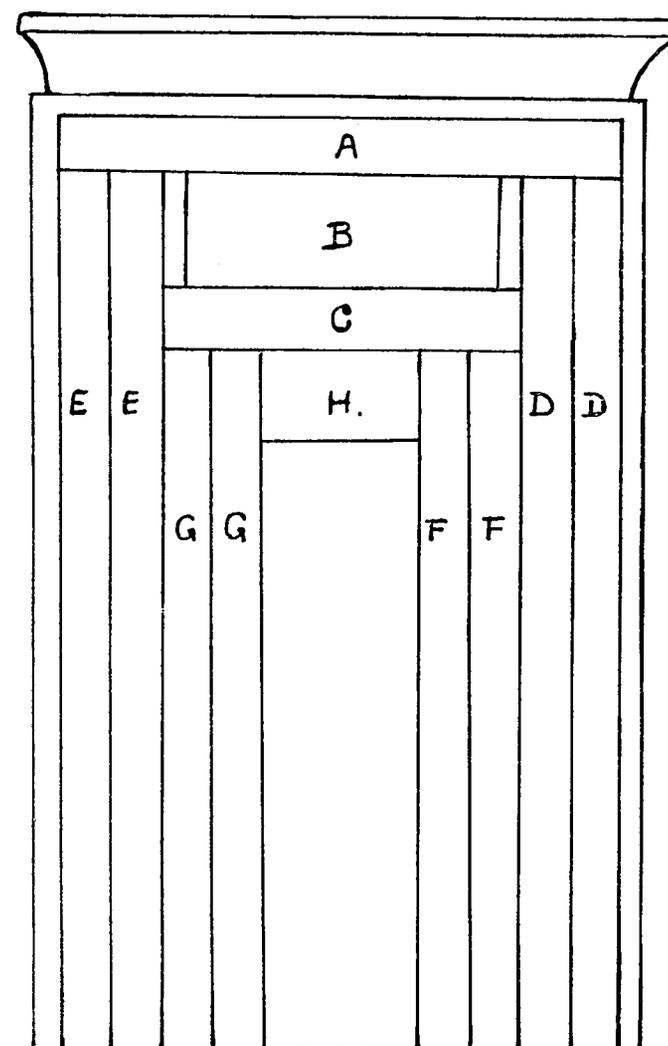


FIG. 8

The Lower Lintel 'C'.—It bears a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: “The Honoured by Osiris, *Irj-n-ḥ.t*”.

The Right Outer Jamb D.D..—It bears two vertical rows of hieroglyphs, reading: “A boon which the king gives, that offerings of bread, cake, and beer may come forth to him in the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth, the First of the Year Feast, the *Wḥg* Feast, the Feast of *Shr*, the Feast of Burning, in the *Sḏ* Feast, the Feast of the Epiphany of Min, in the Monthly Feast, and the Half-Monthly Feast, the Feasts of the Beginning of the Year, in every good feast and every day . . .”.

At the bottom of this jamb is a horizontal inscription, reading: “The Scribe of the King’s Documents, *Irj-n-ḥ.t*”.

Below this is a figure of the deceased, represented in a walking attitude, with a long staff in one hand and the Kherep baton in the other.

The Left Outer Jamb, E.E.—This also bears a double row of vertical inscription which reads :
 “A boon which the King gives, and a boon which Anubis, who presides over the God’s

Dwelling, *Imj-wt*, the Lord of the Holy Land, gives; a burial to him in the western desert, in his tomb in the necropolis [after] a good old age, that he may walk upon the holy ways of the west as one who is honoured by Ptah, the Scribe of the King’s Documents . . .”.

At the bottom of the inscription is a representation of the deceased, in the same attitude as the one on the left outer jamb. Above his head is inscribed : “*Irj-n-šh.t*”.

The Right Inner Jamb, F.F.—It bears two vertical rows of hieroglyphs, reading : “The Assistant Priest of the Pyramid called Khafra is Great, the Secretary of the Divine Treasury (?), the Inspector of the Priests of the Pyramid called ‘Men-haw-Ra’ is Divine’, the Royal Director, the overseer of the Service of the Commission of the Divine Offerings”.

At the bottom of the jamb is a figure of the deceased, and above his head is inscribed horizontally : “The Judge, and Inspector of the Book-keepers, *Irj-n-Pth*”.

The Left Inner Jamb, G.G.—It bears two vertical rows of hieroglyphs, which read : “The Overseer of the

Commissions of the Service of the Divine Offerings in the Two Houses, the Royal Director, the Honoured by Ptah, the Judge and Nome Administrator, He who is in Front of the Throne, the Judge, and Assistant of the Book-keepers, the Honoured by Anubis who is upon His Mountain ”.

At the end is another representation of the deceased, with his name, *Irj*, inscribed horizontally above his head.

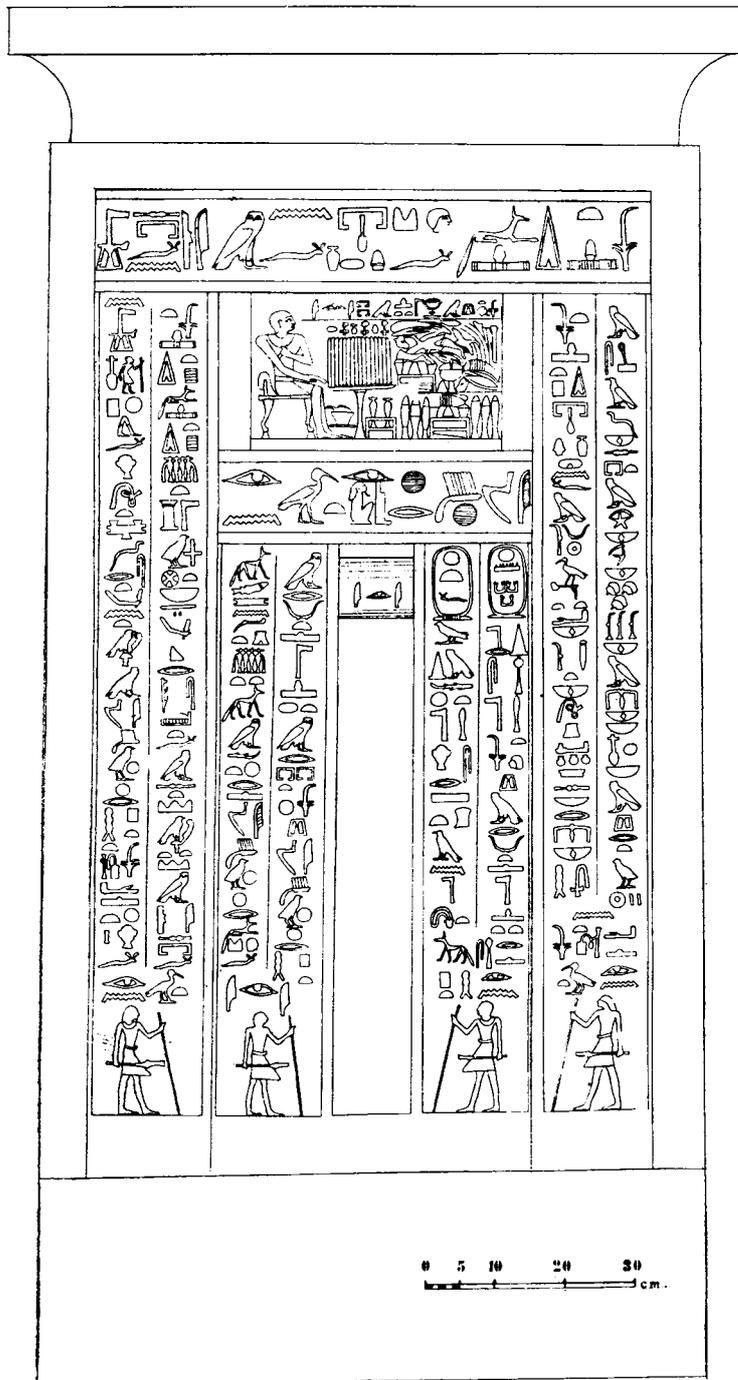


FIG. 9

The Southern Wall (Fig. 10, Pl. IV, A, B)

The upper courses of the wall are destroyed, but at the lower right-hand side is a large representation of the deceased, the upper part of which we were fortunate enough to recover from the filling of his shaft. *Irj-n- \mathfrak{H} .t* is represented in a standing position, leaning upon a long staff.

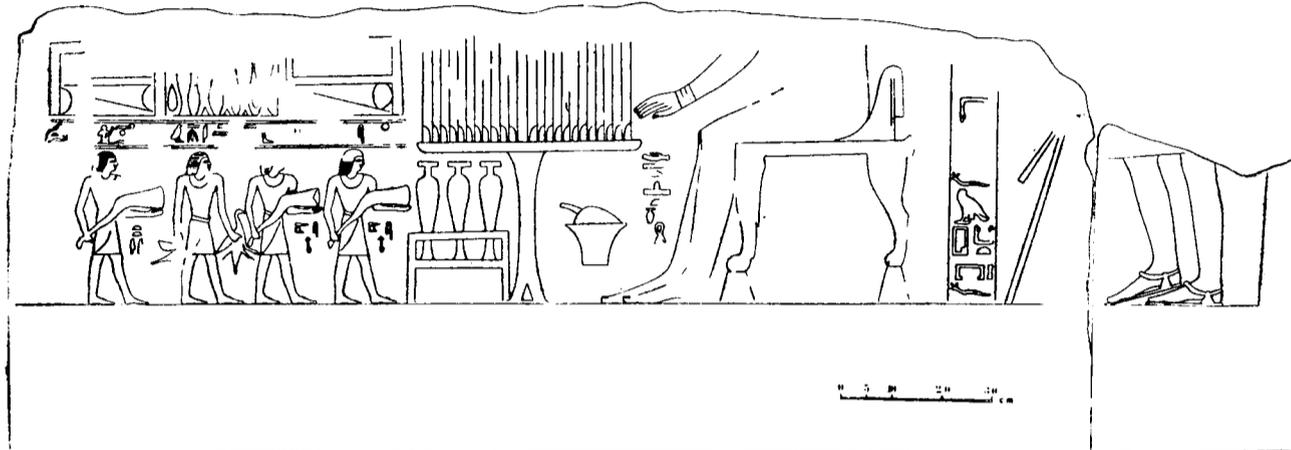
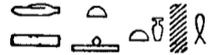


FIG. 10

He wears a short wig (or perhaps his natural hair ?), a wide necklace, a short kilt, and a pair of sandals. Above his head are the lower parts of four vertical rows of hieroglyphs which read :—

- (1) “(The Overseer of the Service of the) Commission of the Divine Offerings.”
- (2) “(He who is) in Front of the (Throne): *Irj*.”
- (3) “The Secretary of the Judgment.”
- (4) “(The Honoured by) Anubis: *Irj-n- \mathfrak{H} .t*.”

In front of him is the lower part of a vertical row of hieroglyphs, the remaining signs of which read : “ . . . in his chapel ”.

In front of this is another large figure of the owner of the tomb, this time represented seated upon a chair, and stretching forth one hand towards an offering-table which is set before him. In front of his leg is the lower part of a vertical inscription, of which only the signs  remain. Under the offering-table are a ewer and a basin, and three “*hs*” vases placed upon a low stand. Beyond this are two superposed registers, the upper one of which is badly damaged, but appeared to have been devoted to representations of offering-tables and offerings. The lower register is well preserved, and bears a representation of four male offering-bearers. The first, second, and fourth men are carrying legs of beef; while the third man carries a live duck in each hand. According to the inscriptions incised in front of them, the first two men were each named, *S \mathfrak{S} m-n/r*; the figure of the third man is uninscribed, and the fourth man was named *Tt-ij*.

Above their heads is a vertical row of hieroglyphs in a very bad state of preservation; it reads : “Bringing the . . . which is brought by (his) children ”.

The Northern Wall (Fig. 11, Pl. V, A)

On the left-hand side of this wall is a representation of the deceased seated upon a chair before an offering-table, to which he extends his right hand. The upper part of his figure is destroyed. Behind him, and represented on a much smaller scale, is the figure of a woman. She is crouching upon the ground, and smelling a lotus-flower, which she holds in her left hand. Two more women are represented in a similar attitude under the chair; these are probably the daughters of *Iry-n-ḥt*, and each originally had her name inscribed above her head, but these inscriptions are now nearly all obliterated.

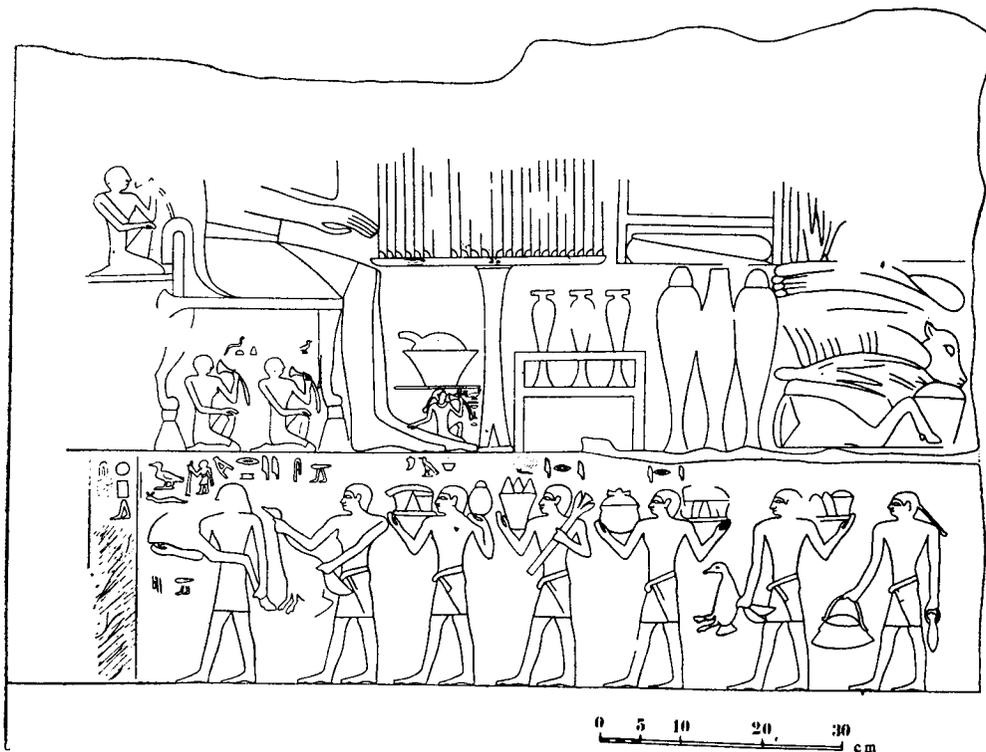


FIG. 11

Kneeling at the feet of the deceased is a little girl, her right hand resting upon his left foot. She wears her hair in a long "pig-tail", and holds a lotus-flower in her left hand; in front of her is inscribed: "His daughter, *Nb.t*".

Underneath the offering-table are an ewer and a basin, and three "*ḥs*" vases on a stand; while to the right are two superposed registers representing various kinds of food and drink offerings.

Below this scene is a narrow register in which is depicted a procession of male offering-bearers, headed by a vertical inscription of which remains only: "Presenting the choicest . . .".

The first man in the procession carries a leg of beef, and above him is inscribed: "His beloved eldest son, *Sšm*".

In front of him is also inscribed his name: "*Sšm*".

The second figure carries a live goose, the neck of which he is about to wring. The third man carries a laden tray upon his right hand and shoulder, and balances a sealed jar upon his left hand; above his head is inscribed his name: \square  \square *Bis(?)*.

The fourth man carries a basket of bread, and a bouquet of long-stalked lotus-flowers and buds. Above him is inscribed : " His son, *Irj*".

The fifth man carries a covered basket, and a laden tray, and is also named *Irj*. The sixth man carries a live duck and a laden tray, and is uninscribed. The seventh man is also nameless. He wears his hair in a " pig-tail " and carries two baskets.

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 1379 (Fig. 12)

Grave-pit: $0.97 \times 1.55 \times 6.87$ m.; partly built of local limestone, and partly rock-hewn; filling of limestone debris and blocks of stone, some of which bore scenes and inscriptions carved

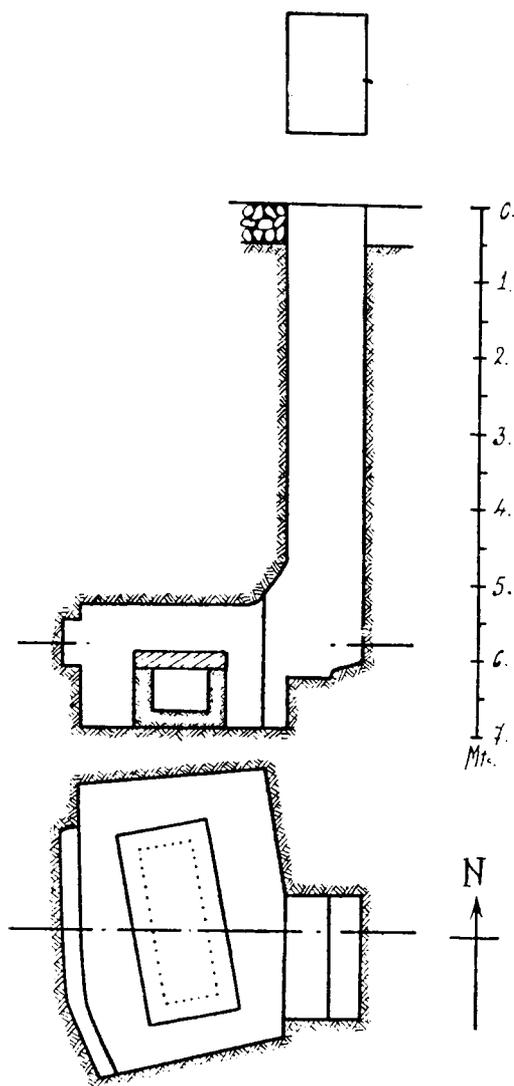


FIG. 12

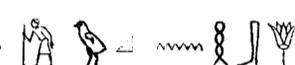
upon them (Pl. IV, C, Pl. V, B; C, D); side-chamber on the west, aperture open; partly filled with blocks of stone and limestone debris; a sarcophagus is sunk in the middle of the floor, its monolithic lid is slightly displaced; a shelf is recessed in the western wall.

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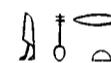
THE MASTABA OF K₃-M-NFR.T

TITLES

1.  *imj-r3 hm[w]-k3 dt* "Overseer of the Ka-servants of the Endowment
(of Queen *Rh't-R'*)".

2.  *smsw whr.t nhb* "President of the Shipyard (1)".

KA-SERVANTS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.  <i>Pth-s'ry.</i> 2.  <i>Ih3.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.  <i>Ij-nfr.t.</i> 4.  <i>Pth-wr.</i> |
|---|--|

SITUATION

The Mastaba of *K3-m-nfr.t* lies to the south-east of that of Queen *Rh't-R'*; and access to it is only to be gained through the Chapel of *Iry-n-3ht* (2) (see General Plan 8-Q).

DESCRIPTION

This mastaba is entirely built of medium-sized blocks of local limestone. The entrance, measuring 0.50 m. wide, is provided with two jambs formed of monolithic slabs of white Turah limestone, the upper parts of which are damaged.

(1) See *Ann. Serv.* 40, p. 608, *ff.* See also *Onomastica*, p. 215.

(2) *cf.* the Mastaba of *Iry-n-3ht*, p. 9, *ff.*

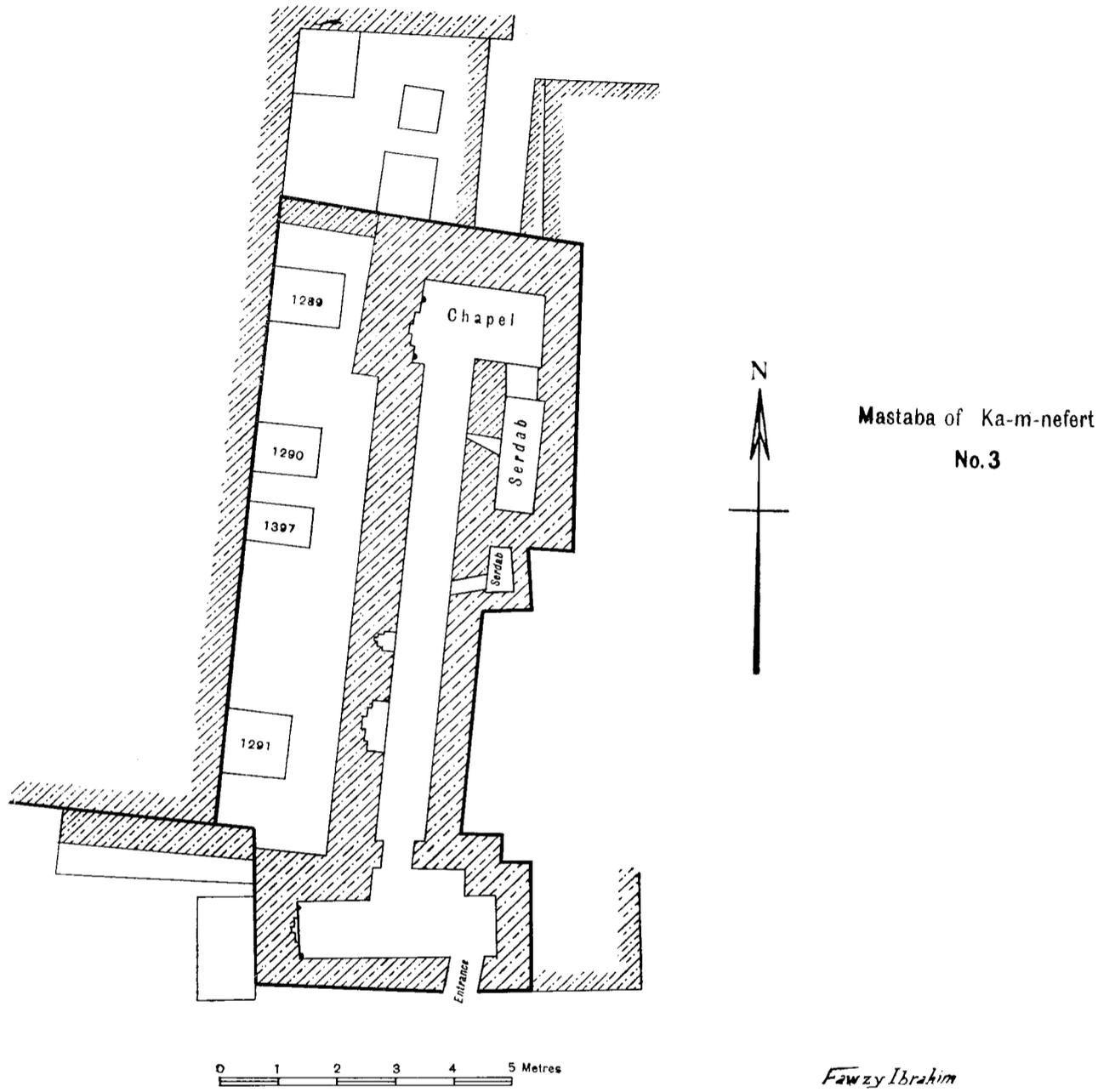
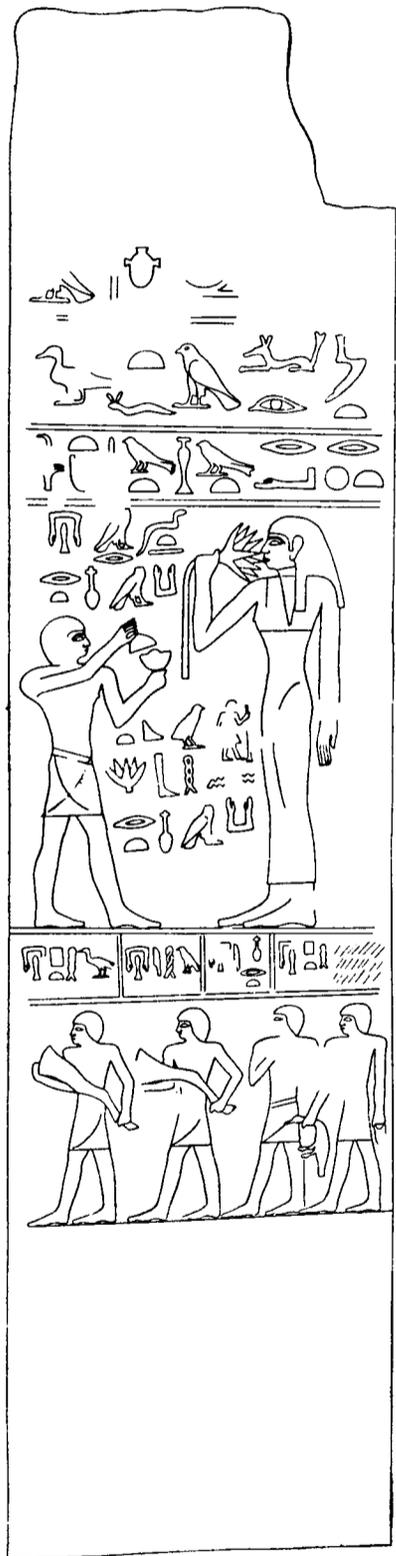


FIG. 13

Fawzy Ibrahim

The Left Thickness (Fig. 15, Pl. VI. A)

The scenes and inscriptions on this thickness are identical with those upon the right-hand thickness, but the horizontal inscription above the head of the Queen is in a much better state of preservation, and reads:—



(1) [Hieroglyphs] "Hr-usr-ib [H'j.f-R']".

(2) [Hieroglyphs] "His Daughter, She Who Sees Horus and Set".

(3) [Hieroglyphs] "King's Wife, Great Educatress, Great Favourite, Rhi.t-R'".

The figures and inscriptions on these two jambs are beautifully carved in high relief, and show great skill in execution.

This doorway gives access to a corridor-chapel, measuring 8.30 m. long by 1.0 m. wide, in the western wall, of which are situated two false-doors.

The Southern False-Door (Fig. 16, Pl. VII)

It is formed of a monolithic slab of white Turah limestone, and the upper lintel is now lacking.

The Panel

This panel bears a scene representing a man and a woman, most probably *K3-m-nfr.t* and his wife, seated facing each other across an offering-table.

The Drum

It bears the name of *K3-m-nfr.t*, inscribed in relief; and all the remaining parts of the false-door are entirely covered by items of an offering-list, which are treated in detail in Part II of this work (see p. 116, Pls. IX-XVI).

FIG. 15

The Northern False-Door (Fig. 17, Pl. VIII)

This false-door, which is smaller than the preceding one, is roughly carved from local limestone.

The Upper Lintel

The top, and right-hand side is almost entirely effaced but the left-hand side bears traces of a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading :  " . . . every feast and every day, the Ka-servant [*Špss-*] *Skr*".

The Panel

It bears a scene representing the deceased seated before a laden offering-table, above which is inscribed :  "*Špss-Skr*".

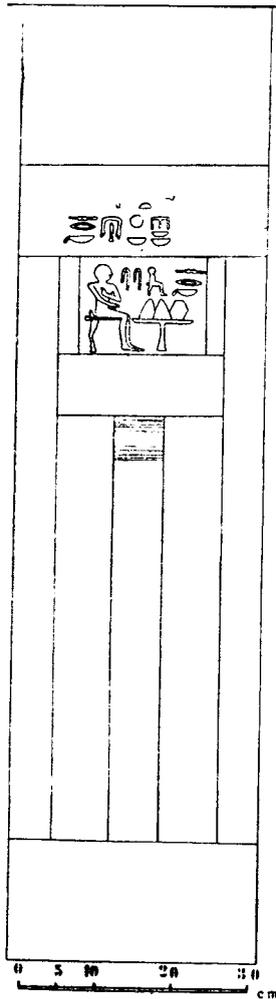


FIG. 17

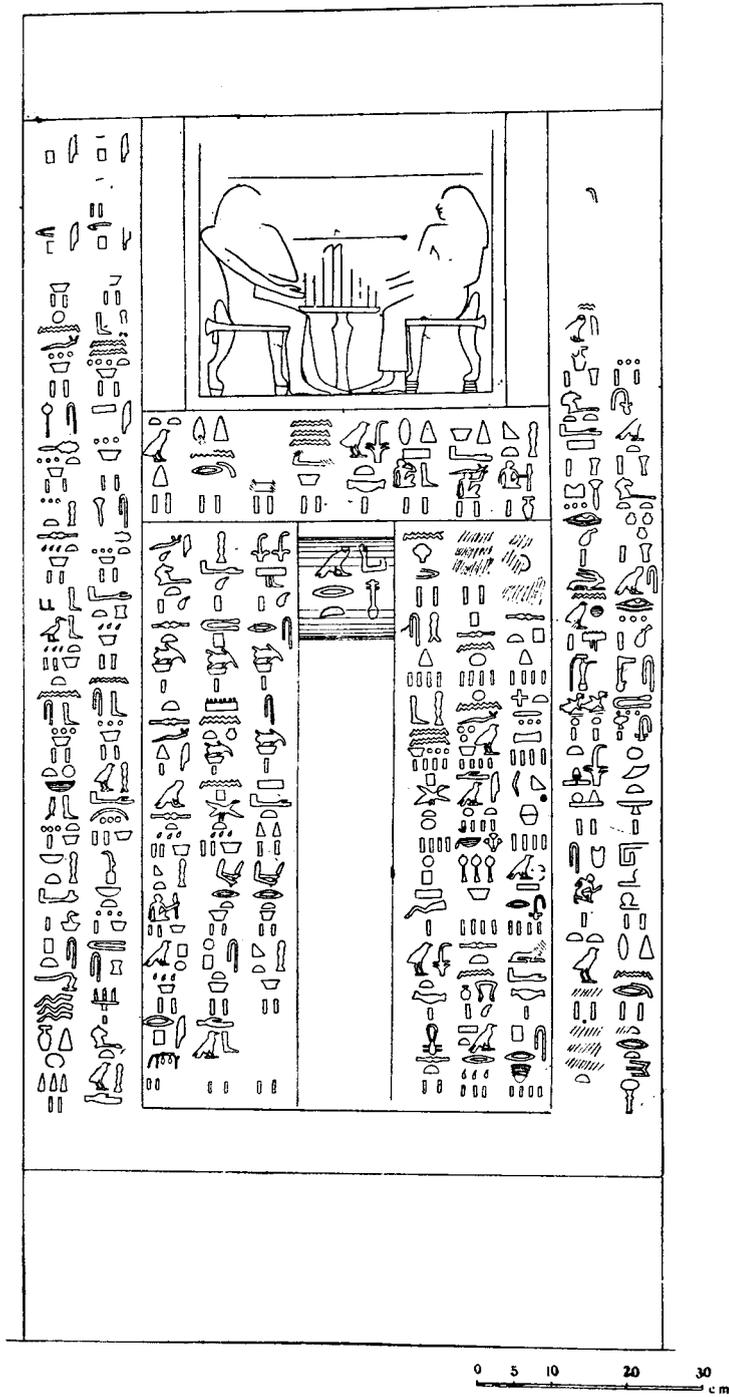


FIG. 16

The remaining parts of this false-door are so badly eroded, that it is impossible to determine if they were ever inscribed or not.

At the northern end of the eastern wall of this corridor-chapel is the squint of a serdab, which lies behind it, and in which was found the pedestal and feet of a limestone statuette of a man, in a walking attitude (Pl. XV, A).

The Chapel of *K3-k3j-nh*

TITLES OF *K3-k3j-nh*

1. *rh njswt* "King's Relative".
2. *smsw whr.t* "The President of the Shipyard or Dockyard (?)", var. .
3. *imshw* "The Honoured One".

The Chapel of *K3-k3j-nh* is situated at the northern end of the corridor-chapel of *K3-m-nfr.t*, an arrangement which suggests that *Irj-n-3h.t*, *K3-m-nfr.t*, and *K3-k3j-nh* were all members of one family. This chapel measures 2.50 m. × 1.30 m.; its upper courses of masonry are destroyed.

The False-Door (Fig. 18. Pl. IX. B)

The false-door occupies almost the entire surface of the western wall. It has a torus moulding running down the sides, but the upper lintel, and presumably the cavetto cornice are lacking.

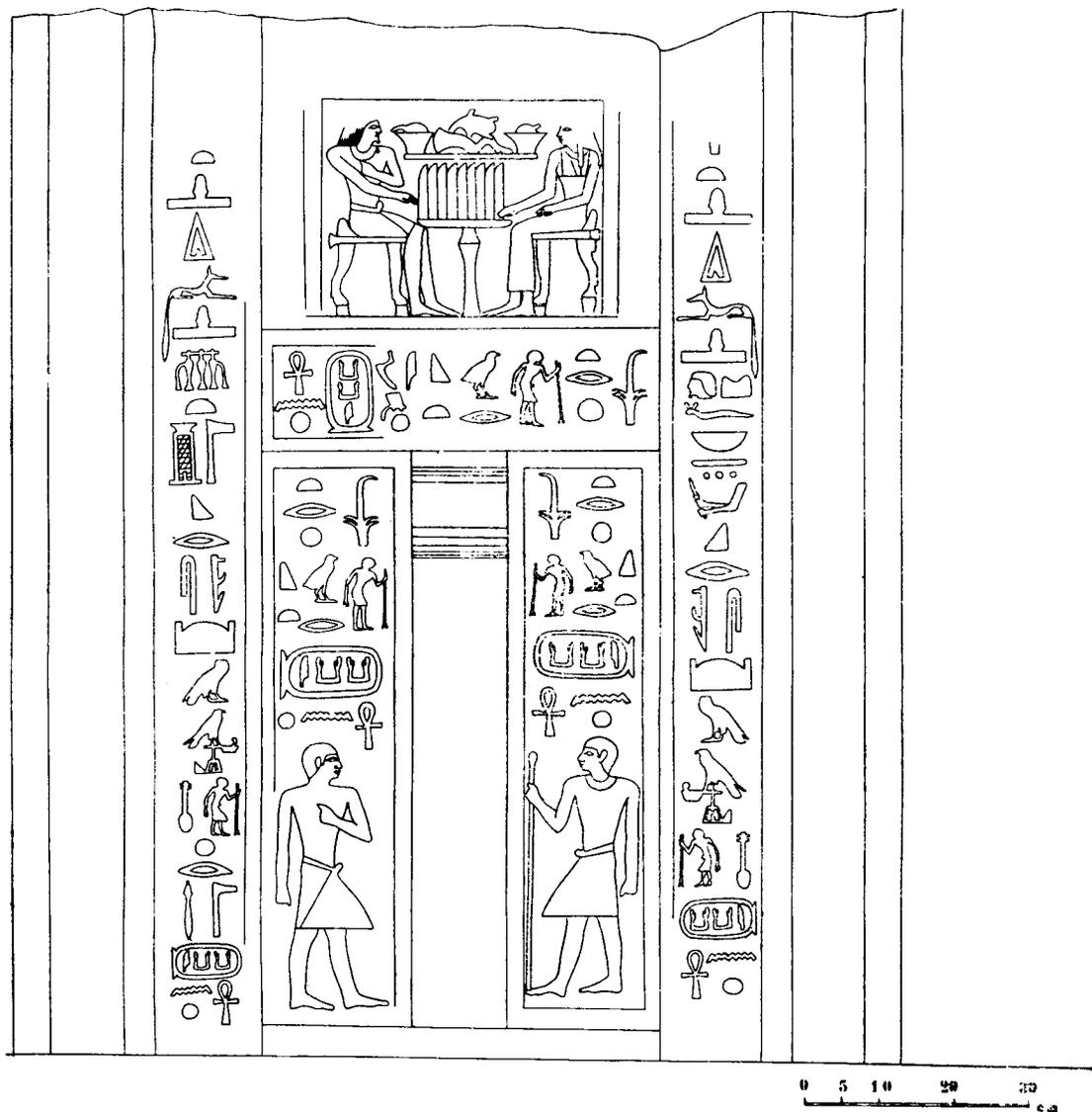


FIG. 18

THE INSCRIBED SLABS

(1) A slab of white limestone: in a very bad state of preservation. It is inscribed with large, well-cut hieroglyphs, reading (Fig. 19, Pl. IX, A):—

↓ ♂ (☉) ♂ ♂ ♂ "The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Khafra', His Eldest Daughter . . .".

Perhaps this refers to Queen *Rh̄t-R'*. It was found a little to the east of the Chapel of *Irj-n-sh.t*.

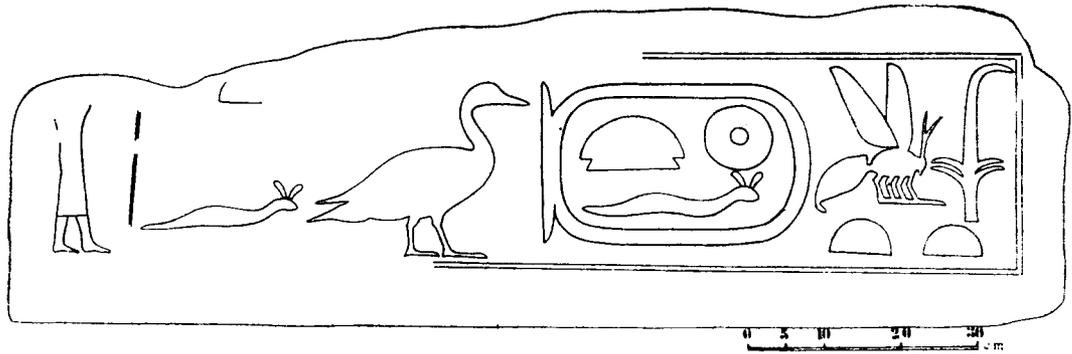


FIG. 19

(2) A slab of white limestone which formed the left-hand side of a lintel of either the doorway or the false-door of *K3-m-nfr.t*. It is inscribed with two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading:

♂ ♂ ♂ " . . . the Overseer of the Ka-servants of the Endowment, *K3-m-nfr.t*".

At the end of the inscription is a representation of the deceased, in a walking attitude. He wears a short wig, a false beard and a short kilt. Found in the filling of a shaft (Pl. III, B).

(3) A large slab of local limestone, badly eroded (Fig. 20, Pl. IX, C). It apparently belonged to the Chapel of *K3-k3j-nh*, and is inscribed: ← ↓ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂ ♂

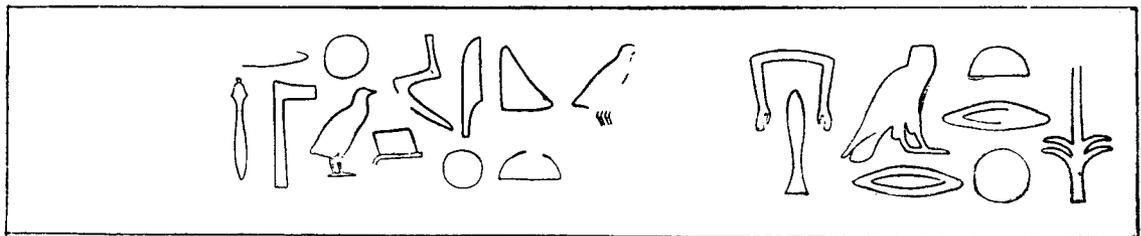


FIG. 20

⌈ ♂ ♂ ♂ "The King's Relative, the Overseer of the Ka-servants . . . (the President) of the Shipyard (?), the Honoured by the Great God . . .".

It was found a little to the east of the serdab.

THE STATUETTES

Statuette No. 1 of a Scribe (Pl. XIV A, B, C) :—

Material.—White limestone, painted.

Dimensions.—Height : 19·0 cm. Breadth across shoulders : 0·5 cm.

Preservation.—Found broken clean in half at the waist but has been repaired, otherwise preservation is extremely good.

Workmanship.—Excellent in every respect. The face is vividly alive, and great care has been expended on the anatomical details of the limbs and body. Clearly the work of a skilled artist who took both pride and pleasure in the execution of his task.

Subject.—The statuette represents a scribe seated cross-legged upon the ground. An open roll of papyrus is spread across his lap, its ends being carefully held in his hands. The whole attitude and expression of the figure suggests that the man was reading from the papyrus, and has just glanced up with a smile of welcome for the beholder. He wears a long wig, brushed back to reveal his ears, and is clad in a short kilt. His face is round, and bears a pleasant and intelligent expression. His chest and shoulders are broad and muscular, and his whole figure more upright and athletic than one would expect to find in a man of his profession.

Colours.—Flesh, reddish-brown ; kilt white ; traces of black on wig, eyes, eyebrows and pedestal.

Statuette No. 2 (Pls. X A, B, C, XI A, B, C, D, E)

This statuette provides an example of the vandalism and wanton destruction prevalent throughout all Egypt at the close of Old Kingdom. The head was found in front of the false-door of *K3-k3j-'nh*, while the legs and pedestal were found in the serdab ; but the body to which they belonged had been previously brought to light in the Fifth Season, having been recovered from a neighbouring shaft. These three fragments have now been united, and the restored statuette bears scarcely any traces of the vicissitudes through which it has passed.

Material.—Limestone painted.

Preservation.—As mentioned before, the statuette was found broken into three pieces, each of which, however, was in a good state of preservation.

Workmanship.—Judged by the head alone, the technique of this figure is excellent ; the sculptor has successfully conveyed through the medium of the handsome features and pleasant expression, the suggestion that his sitter was a young man possessed of a charming personality. The remainder of the figure is however somewhat thick-set and clumsy, while the feet appear to be too short and wide. Yet the care taken with each detail, and the knowledge of anatomy displayed in the treatment of the muscles, together with the suggestion of softness in the fleshy parts of the

plump body, offers the excuse for the somewhat clumsy appearance of the figure, in that the defect lay in the individual characteristics of the sitter, rather than in the lack of skill of the sculptor.

Subject.—It represents a young man in a walking attitude, the left leg advanced, and the arms hanging by the sides, with the hands closed upon the unknown object. He wears a curled wig, and is clad in a short kilt with a triangular apron.

Statuette No. 3 (Pls. XII, A, B; XIII)

Material.—White limestone.

Preservation.—Almost perfect.

Workmanship—Decidedly inferior to the two preceding examples. The head is carefully executed, and the rather plain features, clearly a portrait; but the remainder of the figure is out of all proportion to nature.

Subject.—It represents an old man in a walking attitude. The left leg is advanced and the arms hang by the sides with the hands closed upon the unknown object. He wears a short, curled wig, and a short kilt with a pleated side-wrap.

The following fragments of statuettes were also recovered:—

(1) The lower half of a statuette of a man (Pl. XVI, A, B) of white limestone. He was represented seated upon a stool, and was clad in a short kilt.

(2) The legs of the statuette of a man (Pl. XV, D). He was represented in a walking attitude with the left foot advanced. The knees and toes are exceptionally well modelled and suggest that the standard of the work was rather above the average.

(3) The feet of a statuette, apparently of a woman (Pl. XV, B). It is of white limestone.

(4) The pedestal and fragment of a statuette of a woman engaged in baking bread (Pl. XV, C). (Found in the serdab.)

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 1289 (Fig. 21)

Grave-pit: 1.17 × 0.95 × 2.22 m.; partly built of limestone and partly rock-hewn; filling of limestone debris; side-chamber opening east; aperture open; filling of debris; sarcophagus cut in the floor in the middle of the chamber.

Burial: A damaged skeleton.

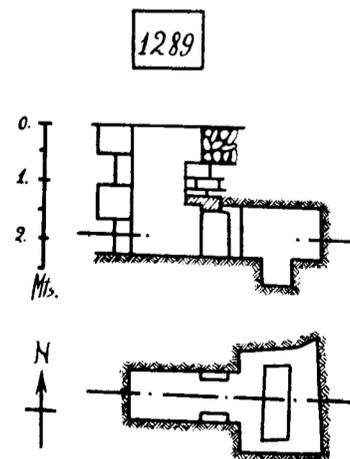


FIG. 21

Shaft No. 1290 (Fig. 22)

Grave-pit : $0.90 \times 0.70 \times 2.82$ m. ; partly built of rubble and partly rock-hewn ; filling of debris, side-chamber on the east ; aperture open ; nothing found.

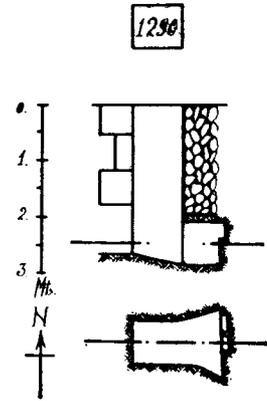
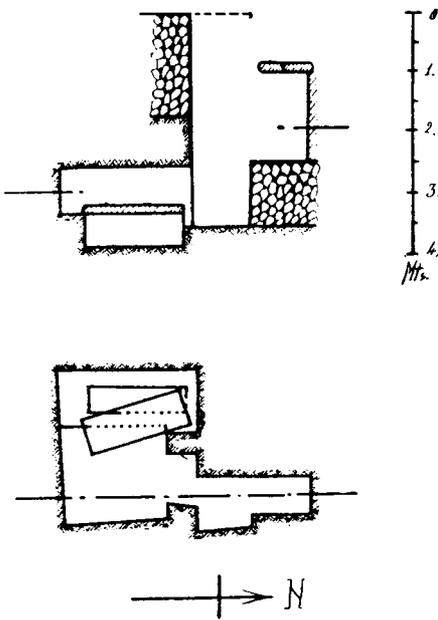


FIG. 22

1291



Shaft No. 1291 (Fig. 23)

Grave-pit : $1.15 \times 0.95 \times 3.50$ m. ; partly built of limestone and partly rock-hewn ; filling of limestone debris ; side-chamber on the south ; aperture closed with one slab of limestone ; filling of sand and debris ; breach in the southern wall opening into Shaft No. 1290 ; sarcophagus hewn in the rock along the southern wall, provided with a monolithic cover having two handles on each side ; cover found slightly removed from its place.

FIG. 23

Shaft No. 1397 (Fig. 24)

Grave-pit : $0.70 \times 0.90 \times 2.58$ m. ; partly built of rubble, partly rock-hewn ; side-chamber on east ; nothing found.

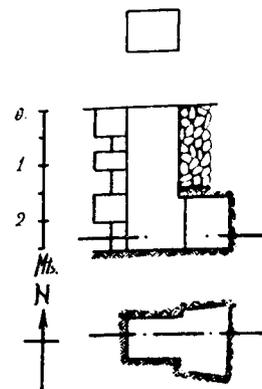
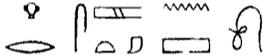
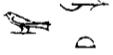
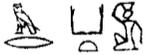
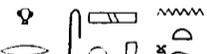


FIG. 24

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THE ROCK-CUT TOMB OF PRINCE IWN-R'

TITLES

1.  *njsw bjtj H'j.f-R' s3.f nj ht.f smsw.* "The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Khafra' His Eldest Son of His Body".
2.  *r-p' t* "Hereditary Prince (1)".
3.  *h3.tj'* "Count".
4.  *hrj-hb hrj tp nj it.f* "Chief Ritualist of His Father".
5.  *ss' md3.t ntr nj it.f* "Scribe of the God's Book of His Father (2)".
6.  *smr w'tj nj it.f* "Sole Confidant of His Father".
7.  *hrp 'h* "Director of the Palace".
8.  *hrj s3't3 nj pr dw3.t* "Guardian of the Secrets of the House of the Morning".
9.  *hm b3.w Nhn* "Priest of the Souls of *Nhn*".
10.  *wr ht* "High Priest (3)".
11.  *imj-r3 k3.t nb.t* "Overseer of All Work".
12.  *im3hw hr it.f* "Honoured by His Father".
13.  *hrj s3't3 nj it.f* "Secretary of His Father".
14.  *imj [ib] nj it.f* "He Who is in (the Heart) of His Father".

(1) See GARDINER, "Onomastica", I, p. 14, where he translates it as "Crown Prince", but this is a New Kingdom development of the title.

(2) JUNKER, "Giza", Vol. I, p. 244.

(3) See GAUTHIER, "La Personnel du Dieu Min", p. 65.

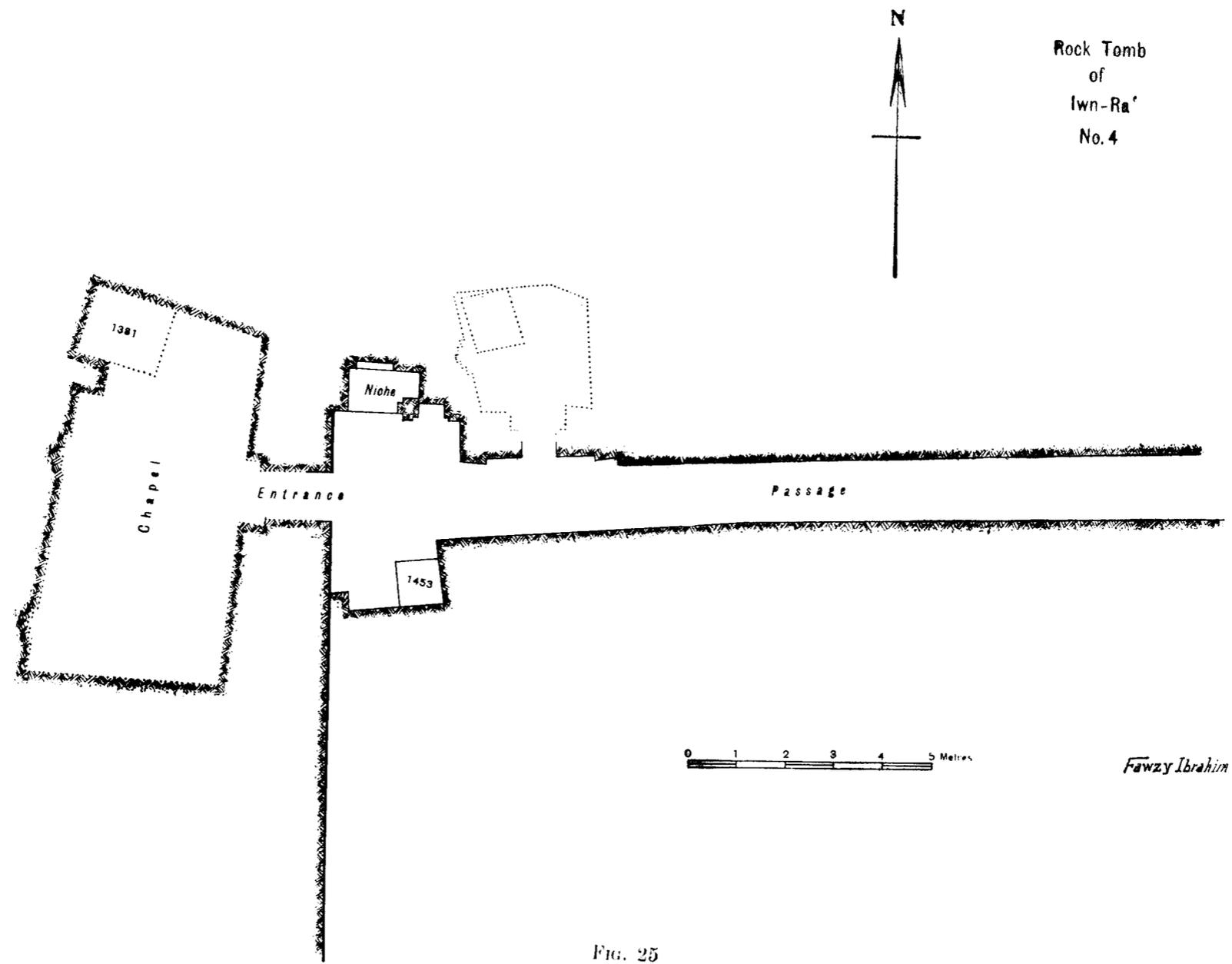


FIG. 25

SITUATION

This tomb, which is wholly cut in the rock, lies to the north-west of that of Princess *Hm.t-R'*, and south-west of the subway cut under the Causeway of King Khafra' (see General Plan 7-M,-N).

DESCRIPTION

This tomb lies at the extreme western end of a sloping passage, measuring 1.50×1.65 m., which is cut in the solid rock, and terminates in a small rectangular courtyard, measuring 4.00×2.65 m.

In the north-east corner of this courtyard is a niche, measuring 0.88×0.35 m., and containing a life-sized rock-cut statue of a man. This statue measures 1.55 m. high by 0.50 m. across the shoulders and, with the exception of the face, is fairly, well-preserved. It represents a man of a commanding mien, in a walking attitude, the left leg advanced, and the arms at the sides, with the hand clenched. He wears a long wig, brushed back, and a kilt with a triangular apron (Pl. XVII, A).

South of this niche the rock wall has been cut back, forming a recess 1.45×0.62 m., in the eastern wall of which is cut another niche, measuring 0.65×0.30 m., and containing another life-sized rock-hewn statue. The front of this recess was blocked with limestone masonry, and thus formed a serdab for the above-mentioned statue. Owing to being thus enclosed and sheltered this statue is in a very good state of preservation, with the exception of the head, which had apparently suffered wilful mutilation. It represents a finely developed man in a walking attitude, with the left leg advanced, and the arms at the sides. He is clad in a short kilt with a pleated side-wrap. The workmanship of this figure is excellent, especially in the modelling of the torso with its wide, powerful shoulders, and prominent, well-developed chest. Notice should also be taken of the virile grace of the narrow waist and hips, and the long, sweeping curve of the advanced thigh. Nor have the legs and arms escaped the sculptor's attention, and the renderings of the muscles; and the underlying bony structure of the joints is admirable. This statue measures 1.45 m. high, and 0.50 m. across the shoulders (Pl. XVIII).

In the south-eastern corner of this courtyard is the opening of Shaft No. 1453.

The Entrance

The entrance of this tomb opens eastwards, and measures 1.00×1.30 m. It has a rebate running around its inner side.

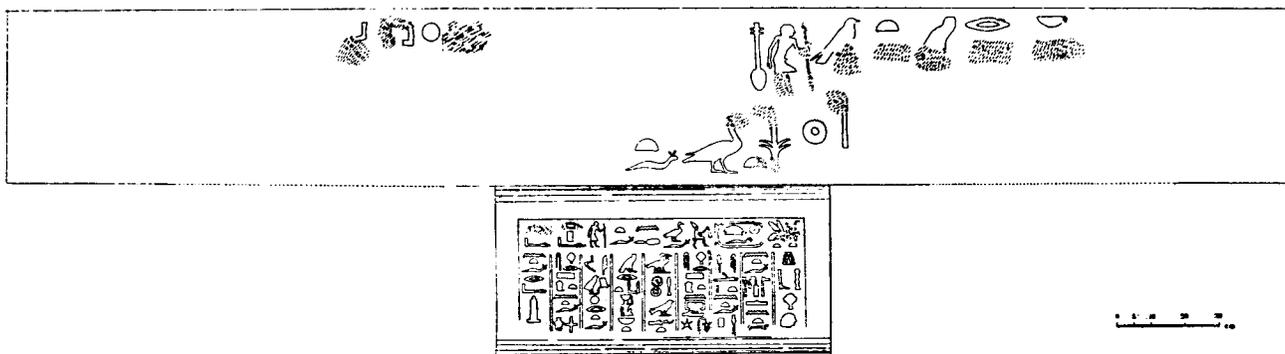


FIG. 26

The Lintel (Fig. 26)

The lintel is also cut in the rock, and its surface is almost entirely eroded, with the exception of a few signs.

The Drum (Fig. 26, Pl. XVII, B)

The drum bears one horizontal, and nine vertical rows of incised hieroglyphs, reading :—

“ The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, *H'j.f-R'* (Khafrá'), His Eldest Son of His Body ⁽¹⁾. Chief Ritualist of His Father, Scribe of the God's Book of His Father, Sole Confidant of His Father, Director of the Palace, Guardian of the Secrets of the House of the Morning, Priest of the Souls of Nekhen . . . ”, High Priest, Overseer of All the Works, the Honoured by His Father, Secretary of His Father, He Who is in [the Heart] of His Father, *Iwn-R'*.”

This doorway gives access to a large chapel, measuring 7·15 × 3·95 m. On account of the unfinished condition of the walls, one may safely conjecture that *Iwn-R'* died before the completion of his tomb.

In the western wall are carved two unscribed false-doors, the upper part of the northern one being covered with a layer of reddish plaster.

Immediately to the right of the northern false-door, a part of the western wall is left protruding in an unfinished state. Near the north-western corner is the opening of Shaft No. 1381, at the top of the western side of which is an aperture leading to a spacious burial-chamber.

It was found partly closed with small slabs of limestone.

The floor of this burial-chamber was entirely occupied by a great number of skeletons extended on their backs, with heads to the west. No funerary equipment was found buried with these bodies.

SHAFT

Shaft No. 1453 (Fig. 27)

Grave-pit : 0·90 × 0·90 × 0·25, unfinished, filling of limestone debris.

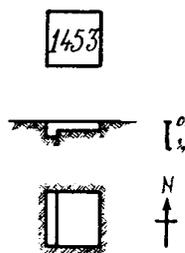
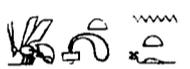


FIG. 27

(1) The inclusion of the name of the King in this title is very rare, and is of the greatest importance for the dating of the tomb. The example given here is one of the very few instances that are known to us.

THE TOMB OF PRINCE 'NH-M'-R'

TITLES

1.  *r-p.t* "Hereditary Prince".
2.  *s3 njswt nj ht.f* "The King's Eldest Son of His Body".
3.  *hrj hb hrj-tp nj it.f* "Chief Ritualist of His Father (1)".
4.  *t3tj sab t3tj*, "Chief Justice and Vizier".
5.  *h3-tj* "Count".
6.  *sd3wtj bjtj nj it.f* "Treasurer of His Father, the King of Lower Egypt".

SITUATION

This tomb is situated to the south of that of Princess *Hm.t-R'*, and on the west of that of *Shm-k3j* (see General Plan 8, 9-N).

DESCRIPTION

The tomb is entirely hewn in the solid rock. The entrance is reached by means of a sloping passage, also cut in the rock, and measuring 4.70 × 0.70 m. In the eastern end of the southern wall of this passage is a small recess, measuring 1.20 × 1.25 × 0.85 m. high, and having a crudely cut drum at its entrance. The floor of this recess is wholly occupied by a later shaft. A little to the west of this recess is cut a chamber, measuring 2.2 × 2.0 × 1.95 m. high, the roof being supported by a single square pillar. The floor is about 0.40 m. higher than that of the passage. In the eastern end of southern wall of this chamber is an unfinished niche, apparently intended to contain a rock-cut statue. Another statue was commenced in the wall immediately to the west of this niche, but was left unfinished.

The space between the pillar and the southern wall was filled in with limestone masonry and mortar, and thus the chamber was divided into two small cells, which were re-employed as later burials.

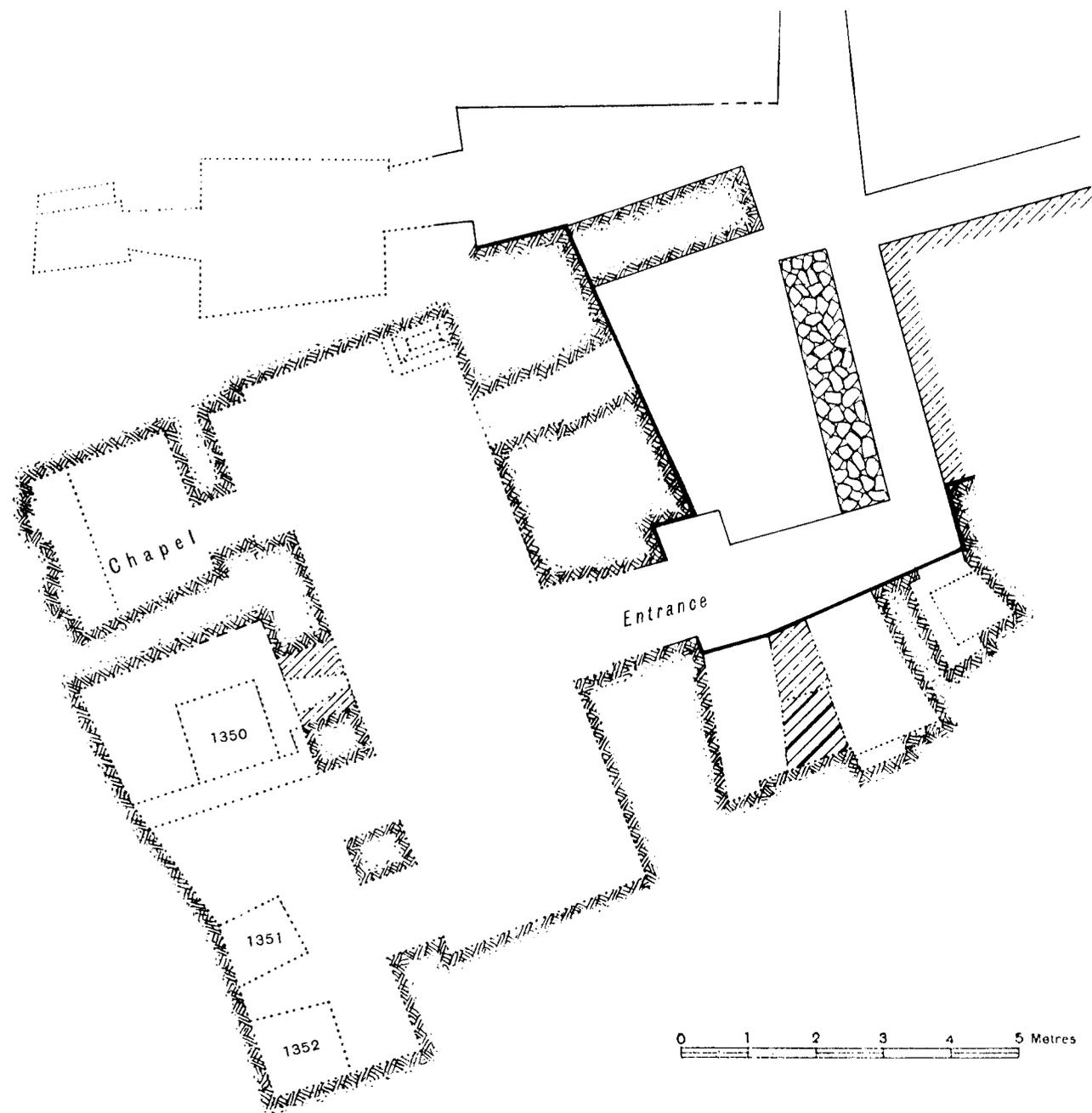
In the northern wall of the passage, beside the main entrance to the tomb, is an unfinished recess containing traces of the first rough blocking out of a rock-cut statue.

(1) According to GARDINER ("Onomastica", I, pp. 55-58) the *hrj-hb*'s chief qualification was a knowledge of ritualistic use. The *hrj-hb* were often priests, but not always so, and their magical powers were often used for non-religious ends.

Tomb of Prince
'Ankh-ma-Ra'
No.5

36

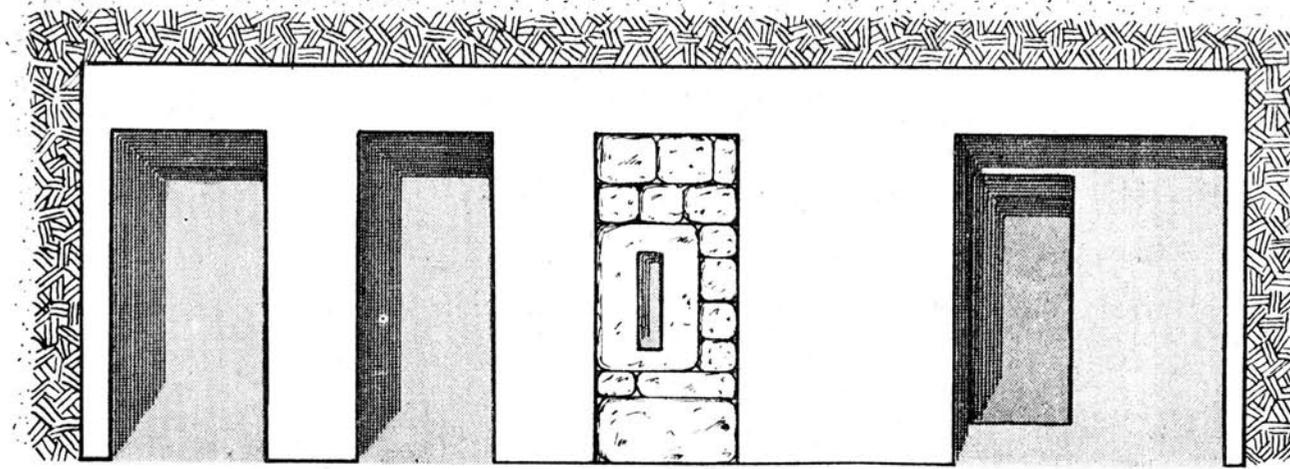
EXCAVATIONS AT GIZA, 1934-1935



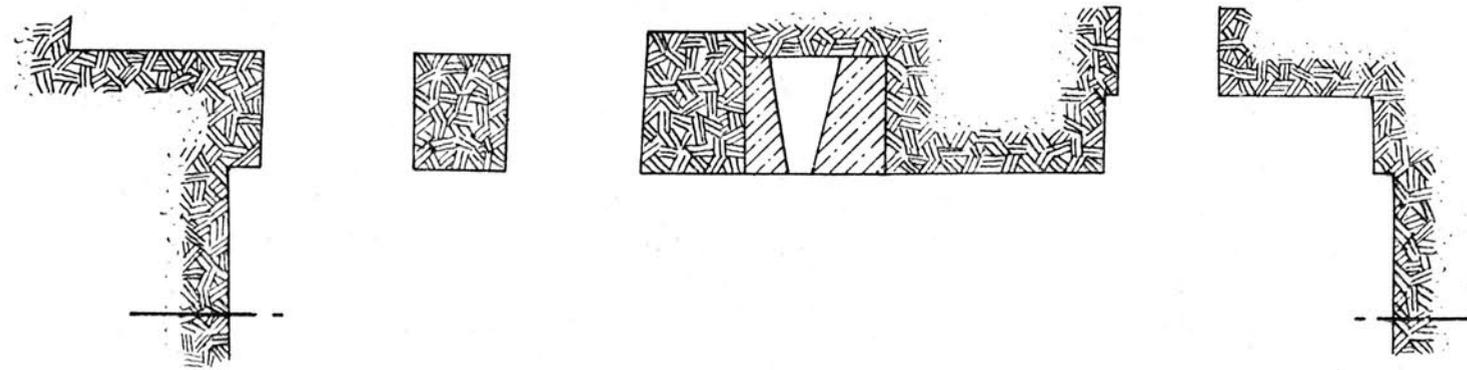
Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 28

Tomb of Prince Ankh-ma-Ra



Inside Elevation



Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 29

The Entrance

The main entrance of the tomb is situated at the extreme western end of the above-mentioned passage; it opens east, and measures 1·20 m. wide. The lintel is uninscribed.

The Drum (Fig. 30)

The drum is inscribed in relief with two horizontal rows of beautifully-cut hieroglyphs, reading:—

(1) “The Hereditary Prince, the King’s Eldest Son of His Body, the Chief Ritualist of His Father.”

(2) “Chief Judge, Vizier, Count, Treasurer of His Father, the King of Lower Egypt.”

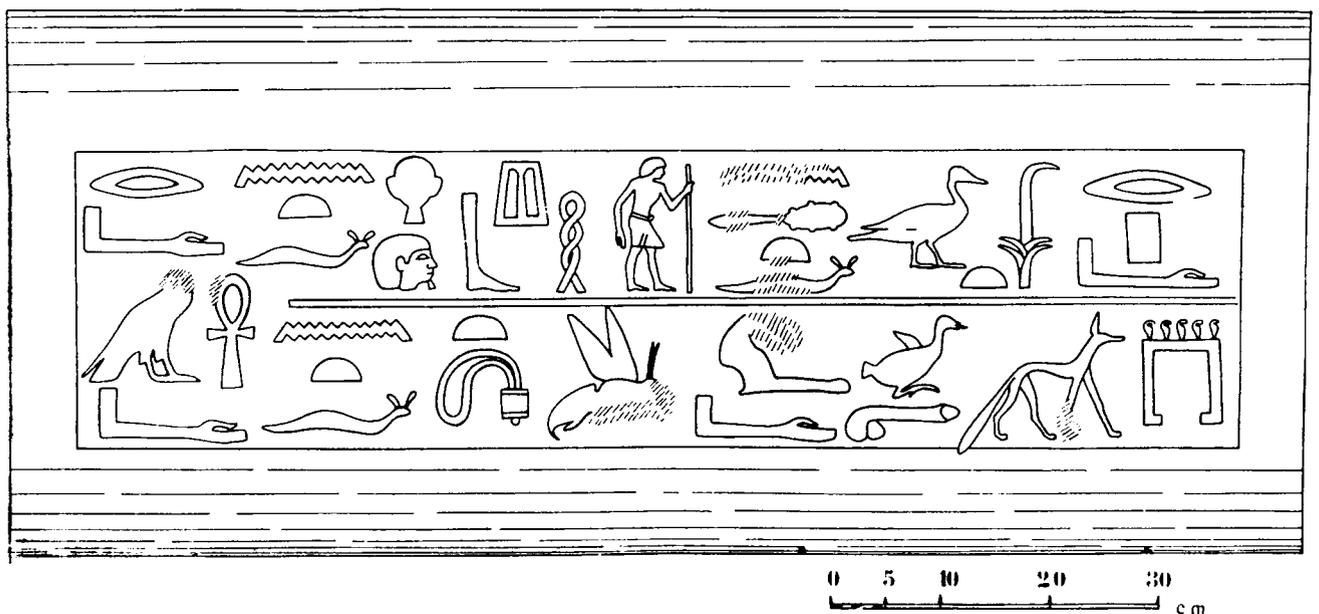


FIG. 30

At the end the name of the owner of the tomb: “*nh-m'-R*” is inscribed vertically.

The doorway was found filled with wind-blown sand, in which there was a limestone group representing a man and a woman.

This entrance gives access to a rock-cut chapel, divided into two unequal parts (marked ‘A’ and ‘B’, on the plan) by means of two square pillars and a pier. ‘A’ measures 3·00 × 8·80 m. The ceiling is finely dressed, and retains faint traces of having been coloured red. Horizontal and vertical lines traced on the walls in red paint are the guide lines for the stone-cutters.

In the north-eastern corner of the floor is a stone basin, measuring 0·93 × 0·70 × 0·30 m. deep, and having its outside rim elevated 0·17 m. from the floor level. That it was originally provided with a roof situated at a height of 0·65 m. from the bottom can be proved by the fragment still *in situ*.

In the top of the northern end of the east wall is a sloping aperture, measuring $0.75 \times 0.80 \times 2.40$ m. cut through the rock to admit light into the inner chapel, the doorway of which lies opposite to this aperture.

The Inner Chapel

The entrance to the inner chapel measures 0.70×1.90 m. high, and is cut in the south side of a recess (2.20 m. wide) in the northern end of the western wall. The inner chapel itself measures 2.20×2.00 m., and its ceiling is a little lower than that of the outer chapel.

In the western wall are carved two uninscribed false-doors, at the base of which is a platform, measuring 2.25×0.20 m. cut in the rock of the floor. All the walls of this inner chapel are beautifully cut and dressed.

Returning again to the outer chapel, it will be noticed that the space between the northern pillar and the pier is blocked by a wall of limestone masonry, in the middle of which is cut a vertical squint, measuring 0.74×0.15 m. from the outside, and 0.60 m. from the inside. This same pillar is connected with the western wall by means of a partition wall, the lower courses of which are still *in situ*. The space thus enclosed was used to form a serdab.

The ceiling was intended to be on a lower level than that of section 'A', but was left unfinished.

In the floor of this serdab is the opening of Shaft No. 1350. The floor of the southern half of the Chapel 'B' is occupied by Shafts Nos. 1351 and 1352.

THE LIMESTONE STATUETTES

The Limestone Statuettes of Špss-njswt and Nfr.t-iv.s

From the soft sand filling the entrance to the chapel, we recovered the following group of statuary :—

Material.—White limestone.

Preservation.—Not very good. The heads of both figures are lacking. The right breast, hand and knee of the woman are damaged, and the surface of her back is chipped off as far as the waist. The right side of her chair is also chipped and grazed. The man's figure has fared little better, and in addition to the loss of the head, it has sustained damage to both shoulders, particularly the left one.

Workmanship.—Fair. Owing to the lack of the heads, the part of the figure upon which the Egyptian sculptor lavished his greatest care, it is difficult to judge the real artistic merit of the group, as the bodies were usually given summary treatment, even when the heads display first-rate workmanship. These two figures appear somewhat heavy, though, of course, the sitters may have been a comfortably plump couple, and the details of the carving are not finely finished. Nevertheless, they have the saving grace of appearing to be firmly seated fair and square upon their chairs, and there is a certain restful air of serenity in their pose.

A dramatic touch was given to the examination of this burial-chamber by the presence of human footprints in the dust lying around the body. These footprints, which record the impression of two pairs of bare feet (apparently those of a man and a boy) were probably made by the robbers who plundered the burial in antiquity (*see* Pls. XXI, A, B, XXII).

Shaft No. 1351 (Fig. 32)

Grave-pit : 1.05 × 1.05 × 1.95 m. deep ; no side-chamber.

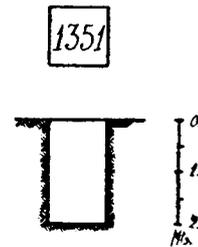
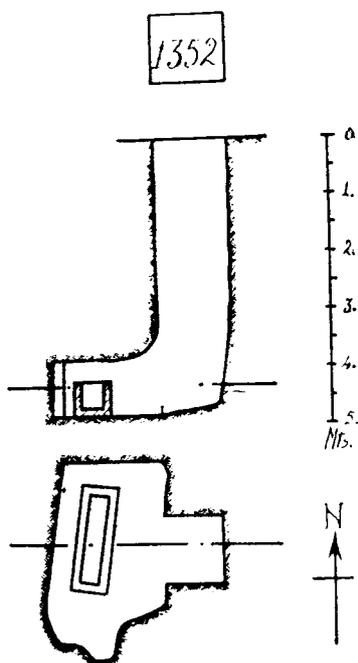


FIG. 32



Shaft No. 1352 (Fig. 33)

Grave-pit : 1.18 × 1.25 × 4.80 m. deep ; sloping to an irregular burial-chamber on the west ; sarcophagus of white limestone placed against the west wall ; lid resting on two pieces of stone.

FIG. 33

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THE MASTABA OF PRINCESS H.M.T-R'

TITLES

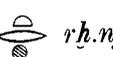
1.  *s3.t njswt* "King's Daughter".
2.  *s3.t njswt nj ht.f* "King's Daughter of His Body".
3.  *s3.t njswt nt ht.f smsw* "King's Eldest Daughter of His Body".
4.  *imshwt.t hm ntr-3* "Honoured by the Great God".
5.  *irj.t mrr.t tf.s r'nb* "She who Does what Her Father Likes Every Day".
6.  *nb.[t] imsh hr tf.s* "Possessor of Honour in the Presence of Her Father".
7.  *hm.t ntr Ht.Hr.* "Priestess of Hathor".
8.  *mr.t.f* "Beloved by Him (the King)".
9.  *nb imsh hr ntr-3* "Possessor of Honour in the Presence of the Great God".

FAMILY

Sons :—

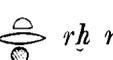
1.  *Špss-k3.w.*

Title :—

1.  *rh.njswt* "King's Relative (1)".

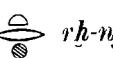
2.  *3h-R'.*

Title :—

1.  *rh njswt* "King's Relative".

3.  *Špss-R'-š'ry* "(the Young)".

Title :—

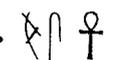
1.  *rh-njswt* "King's Relative".

Daughters :—

1.  *Htp-hr.s.*

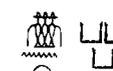
Title :—

1.  *rh.njswt* "King's Relative".

2.  *Mr.s-nh.*

Title :—

1.  *rh-njswt* "King's Relative".

3.  *Hnt-k3.w.s.*

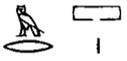
Priests :—

1.  *(2) Snb.w-k3.*

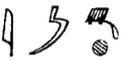
(1) According to REISNER ("History of the Giza Necropolis", p. 32) this title seems to have designated a King's grandchild under *Snfrw* and *Hwfw*. In the late IVth Dynasty the title became hereditary, and then and later designated descendants of the King. After the Vth Dynasty the title was perhaps conferred by the King or even assumed without right.

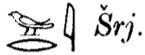
(2) Var. .

Titles :—

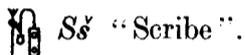
1.  *imj-r3 prj* "Overseer of the House (Steward)".

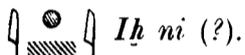
2.  *imj-r3 hm.w k3* "Overseer of the Ka-servants".

3.  *imshw hr nb.f*
"Honoured by His Master".

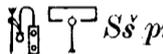
 *Šrj.*

Title :—

 *Sš* "Scribe".

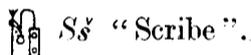
 *Ih ni (?)*.

Title :—

 *Sš pr hd* "Scribe of the Treasury (1)".

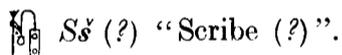
 *Ir-w-k3-Pth.*

Title :—

 *Sš* "Scribe".

 *[Nj] 'nh-Pth (?)*.

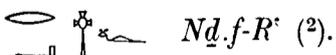
Title :—

 *Sš (?)* "Scribe (?)".

 *Špss-k3.f-nh.*

Title :—

 *Sš* "Scribe".

 *Nd.f-R' (2)*.

Title :—

1.  *Hm-k3* "Ka-servant".

2.  *hrp sh* "Director of the Hall of Food (Caterer)".

 *Ij-m-htp.*

Title :—

 *hm-k3* "Ka-servant".

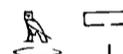
 *Hr-nfr.*

Title :—

 *hm-k3* "Ka-servant".

 *K3.j.*

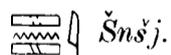
Title :—

 *imj-r3 prj* "(Steward)".

 *Mr.j.*

Title :—

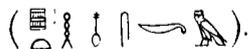
 *hm-k3* "Ka-servant".

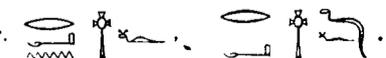
 *Šns.j.*

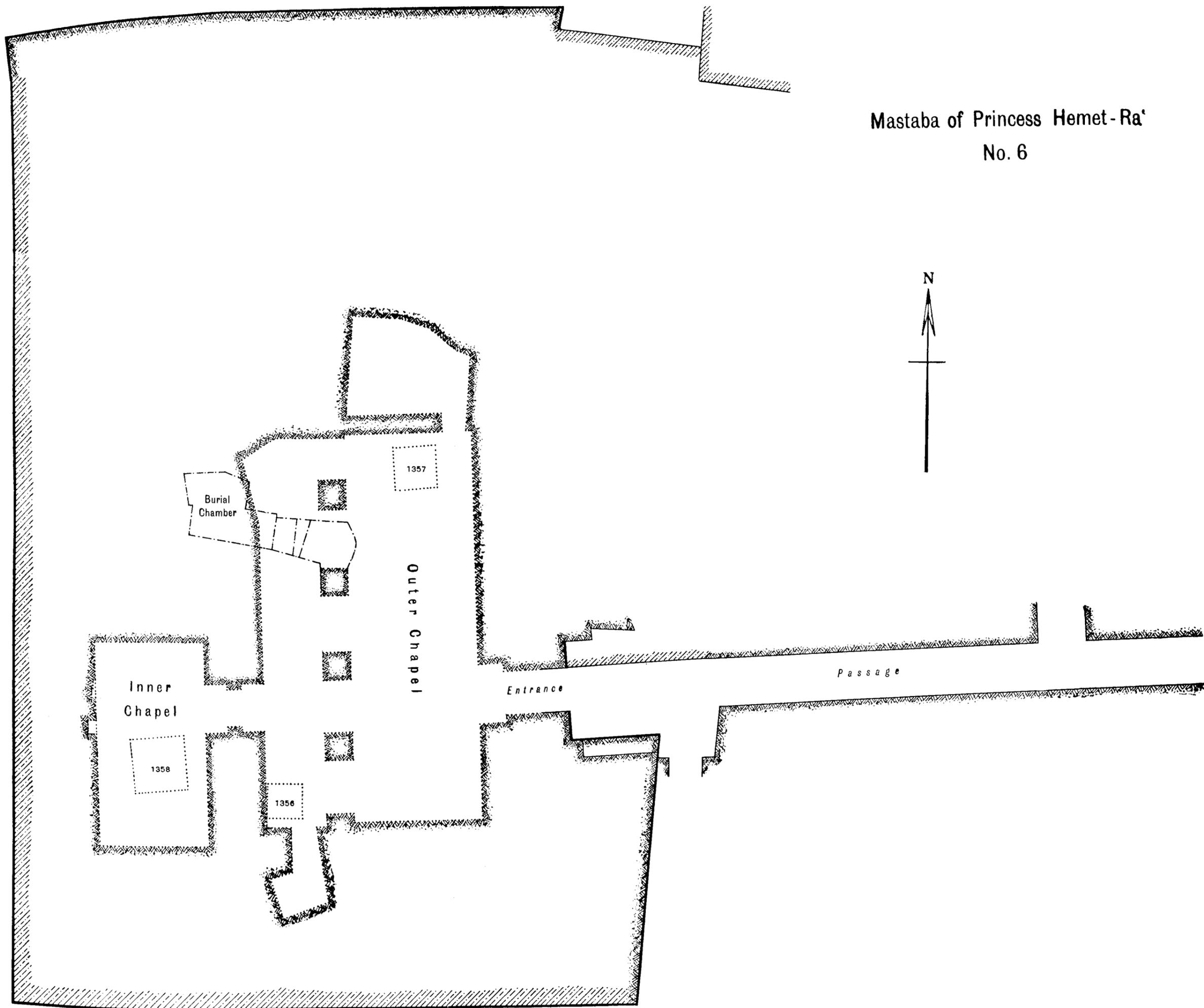
Title :—

 *hm-k3* "Ka-servant".

 *S3-mrj.*

(1) See also REISNER G. 7211 ().

(2) Var. .



Mastaba of Princess Hemet-Ra'
No. 6



0 1 2 3 4 5 Metres

Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 34

Mastaba of Princess Hemet-Ra

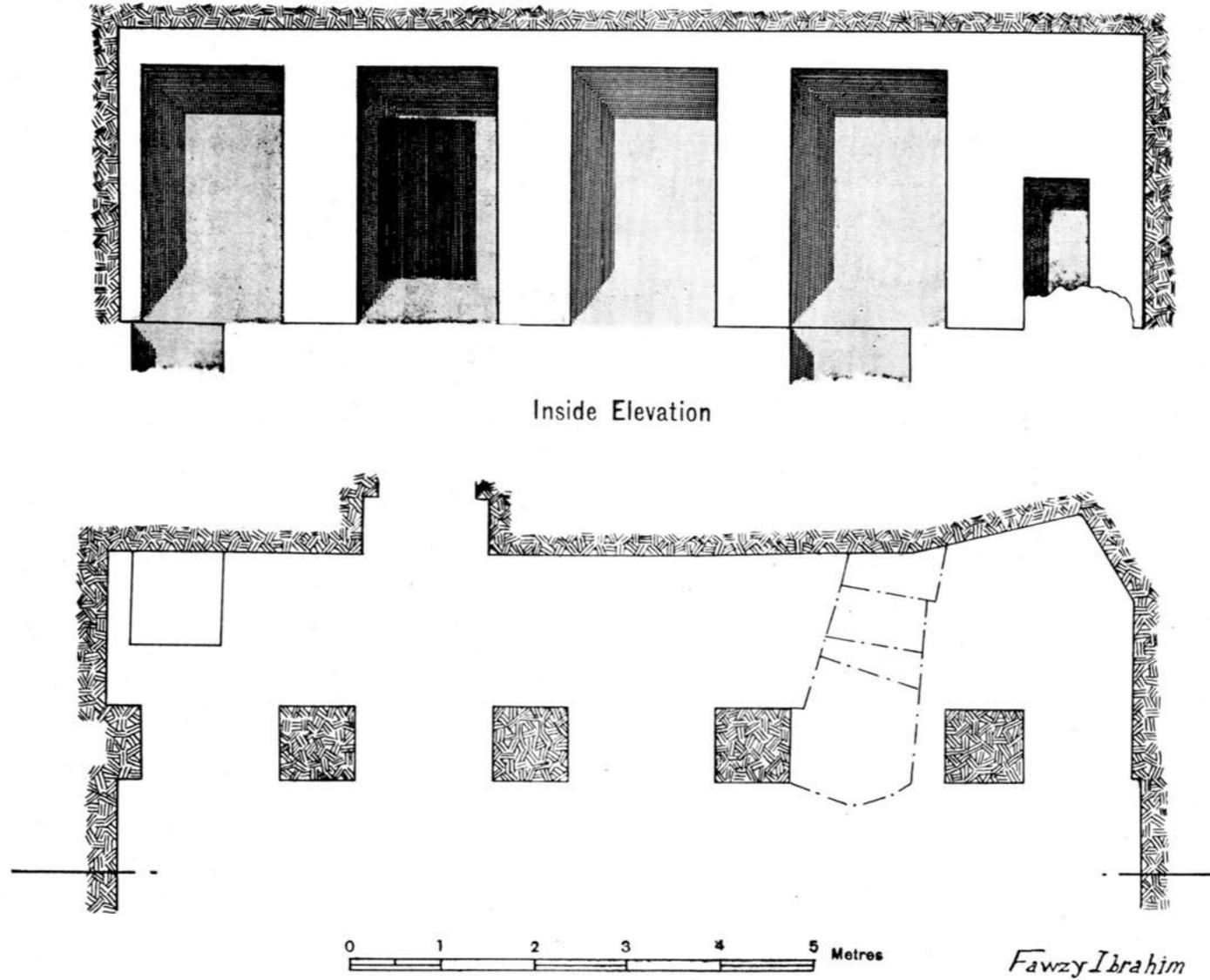


FIG. 35

Title :—

 hm-k3 "Ka-servant".

  Nj-'nh-Hnmw.

Title :—

 ss' "Scribe".

  'nh-m'-k3j.

Title :—

 ss' "Scribe".

  Dw-nb-pw.

Title :—

 hm-k3 "Ka-servant".

 Inh.j (1).

Title :—

 hm-k3 "Ka-servant".

  Nj-sw-*kd* (?).

Title :—

 hm-k3 "Ka-servant".

The figures of two other persons are represented in the tomb, but the inscriptions giving their names and titles are effaced.

SITUATION

The Mastaba of Princess *Hm.t-R'* lies to the south-east of that of *Iwn-R'*, and west of that of *Snb.w-k3*. It is situated at the western end of a sloping passage which runs parallel to the great Causeway of King Khafra (see General Plan 8-N).

DESCRIPTION

The main structure of this mastaba is hewn out of the solid rock, and possesses only a few minor additions of masonry.

As mentioned above, access to it is gained by means of a sloping passage, measuring 18·10 × 1·30 m. This passage is almost entirely rock-cut, but has some supplementary limestone masonry in its northern wall. This passage was occupied by burial pits, most probably built during the First Intermediate Period (see General Plan). Some late burials built of rubble and mud-brick are constructed against the western wall of the mastaba.

The Entrance.

The entrance of this mastaba opens east, and measures 2·00 × 1·20 × 2·33 m. The top of the doorway is recessed from its inner side in order to receive the stone bearing the socket-holes for a double-leaved wooden door.

(1) See RANKE, "Die Aegyptischen Personennamen", p. 38.

The Lintel (Fig. 36, Pl. XXIII, A)

The lintel is carved in the rock of the façade, and bears three rows of hieroglyphs sculptured in relief and reading:—

(1) “A boon which the King gives, and a boon which Anubis, Lord of the Sacred Land Presiding Over the God’s Dwelling (gives), and a boon which Osiris gives, a burial in the Necropolis of the western desert after a very good old age.”

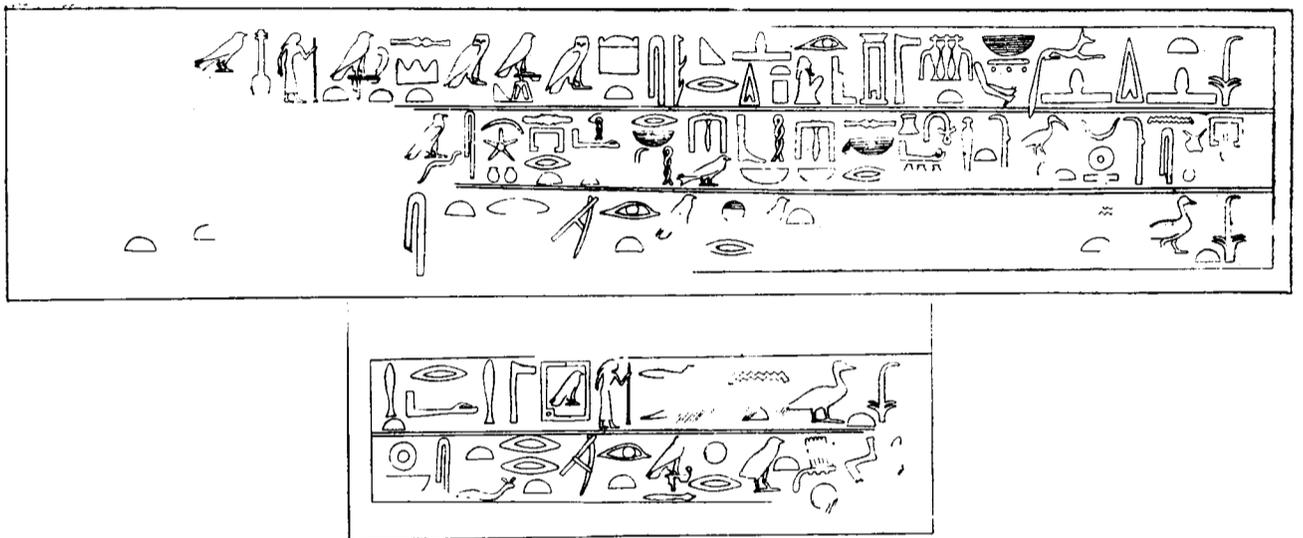


FIG. 36

(2) “That offerings of bread (beer, cakes) and oxen may come forth to her at the voice, at the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth, the First of the Year Feast, the *W3g* Feast, the Feast of *Skr*, the Great Feast, the Feast of Burning, the *W3h-h* Feast, the Feast of the Coming Forth of Min, the Monthly Feast, the *S3d* Feast.”

(3) “King’s Daughter of [His Body] . . . , Before the God, She Who Does What . . . Likes”

The Drum (Fig. 36, Pl. XXIII, B)

The drum is also cut out of the solid rock, and is sculptured in relief with two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading:—

(1) “The King’s Eldest Daughter of His Body, the Priestess of the Goddess *Ht-Hr. Hm.t-R'*.”

(2) “The Honoured One by the Great God, She Who Does What Her Father Likes Every Day.”

The Right Thickness (Fig. 37, Pl. XXIV, B)

This thickness is in a rather bad condition owing to the erosion of the surface of the stone. It bears two superposed registers sculptured in relief.

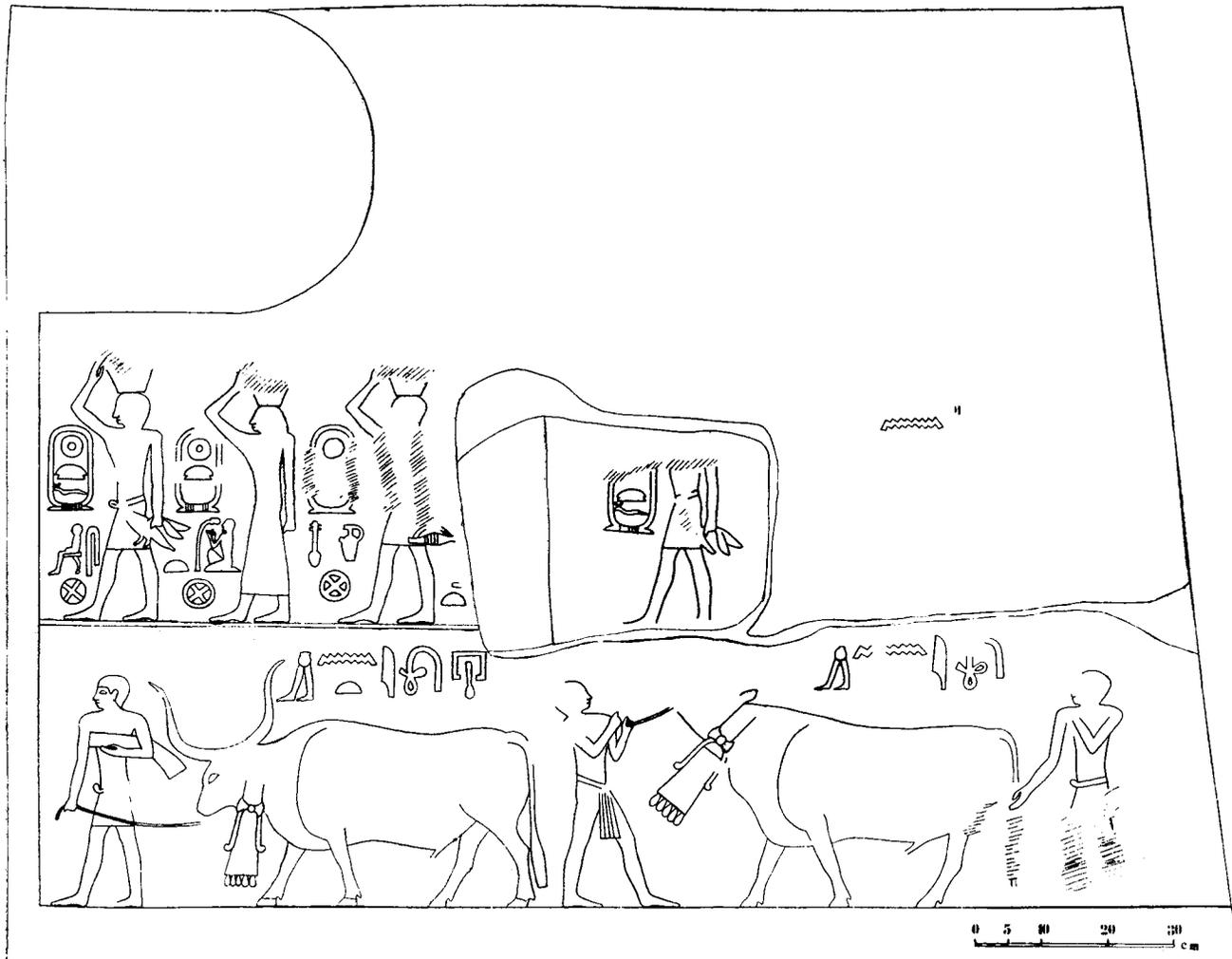


FIG. 37

In the upper register is represented a procession of offering bearers, alternately male and female (1), facing west. The three leading figures are in a good state of preservation, and the first, which is a man, bears a basket upon his head, and a live duck in his left hand. In front of him

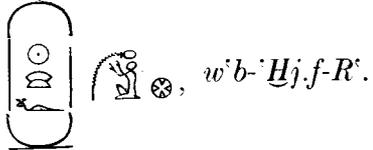
is inscribed the name of the estate, of which he is the representative,



Šps-H'j-f-R'.

(1) See KLEBS, "Die Reliefs des Alten Reiches", p. 31, Fig. 18; and WILLIAMS, "Decoration of the Tomb of Per-neb", Pls. VII, VIII.

The second figure, a woman, carries only a basket upon her head. In front of her is inscribed



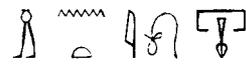
The third figure represents a man carrying a basket upon his head and a parcel of cheese

in his left hand. Before him is inscribed: , *Nfr-Hnm-(Hj.f-R) (?)*. The fourth figure

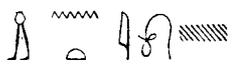
is destroyed, and of the fifth figure only the legs of a man, who carries a bird in his left hand,

remain. In front of him is inscribed:  " . . . *Hj.f-R*".

A natural fault of the rock must have occurred in the middle part of this register, and two pieces of limestone were cut and dressed to shape, and fitted into the gap in an attempt to remedy this defect.

In the second register three herdsmen are represented leading two fattened oxen into the tomb. The animals, magnificent specimens of a long-horned breed, wear ornamental collars around their necks. The first ox is led into the chapel by a man who carries a bundle of fodder (?) under his left arm. Above the ox is inscribed in relief:  "Bringing the ox [as] an offering".

The second ox seems to be refractory and tosses up its head. The herdsman turns to face it, grasping its head-ropes with both hands. Another man walks behind the ox and stretches his right hand towards it, while his left hand is placed upon his shoulder. Above the ox is inscribed:

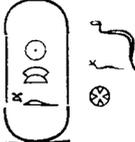
 "Bringing the ox . . .".

The Left Thickness (Fig. 38., Pl. XXIV, A)

The left thickness bears these superposed registers sculptured in relief, the upper one being somewhat effaced.

In the right-hand side of this register is the representation of six men hauling upon a rope, perhaps attached to a sledge. The remainder of this scene is totally effaced.

In the second register is a procession of offering bearers, again alternately male and female. The first bearer carries a basket upon his head, and a live duck in his right hand ; before him is

inscribed the name of the estate which he represents :  *Dj-H'j.f-R'*. The second bearer,

a woman, carries a basket upon her head, and a cheese in her right hand ; before her is inscribed  , *In.tš.t.*

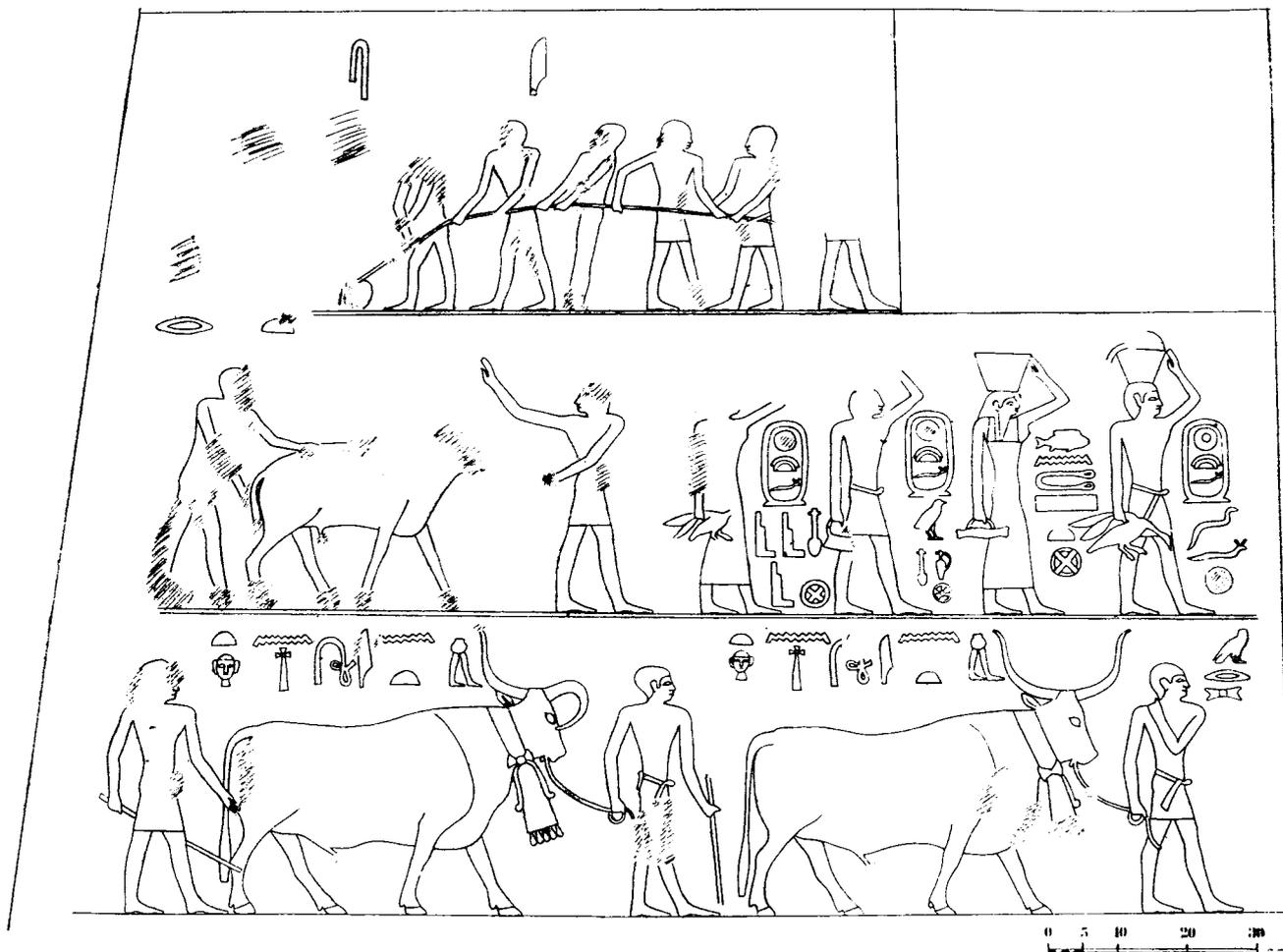


FIG. 38

The third bearer carries a basket (?) on his head, and a small basket in his right hand.

He represents the estate :  , *Nfr.w-Hnm-H'j.f-R'*.

The fourth figure bears a basket (?) upon her head, and carries a live duck in her right hand ;

before her is inscribed :  *Nfr-šwt-H'j.f-R'*.

Then follows a group composed of two men and an ox. One man stands before it as though to prevent it from rushing forward, while the other man is behind it, grasping its tail and rump. The head of the animal is lacking.

In the third register is another representation of three herdsman leading two fattened oxen into the tomb. These oxen also wear ornamental collars around their necks.

In front of the first herdsman is inscribed:  . *imj-rs ts.(wt)* "Overseer of the Herd (1)" and above the ox is inscribed:  . "Bringing the ox as a gift".

The same inscription is carved in relief above the second ox. This animal, which has a deformed and in-growing horn, is led by a man carrying a stick in his left hand, while another man, also armed with a stick, drives it from the rear.

The Chapel

This doorway gives access to a spacious chapel, measuring 11.0 × 6.0 m., the roof of which is supported by four square pillars hewn out of the solid rock. This chapel was re-employed as a later burial-place, and thirteen skeletons were found lying upon the floor. Among these remains, the following have a certain interest:—

(a) The skeleton of an adult extended upon its back, with the head near the southern face of the southern pillar. Fragments of a white plaster mask were found upon the ground, close to the right side of the head (Pl. XXV, B). A bead necklace encircled its neck (Pl. XXV, A) and a pottery jar, with a long neck and a tapering body, was found near the right foot.

(b) The skeleton of a young person, lying on its right side with the head to the north-west, and the legs sharply contracted. A small pot with a rounded body and a short neck lay at a little distance in front of the chest.

(c) The skeleton of an adult, extended upon the back, with the head to the north. Some fragments of a plaster mask were found near the right side of the face (Pl. XXV, C).

At a distance of 2.25 m. from the north wall of the chapel is a partition wall cut in the rock to a height of 2.50 m., and completed, partly by three courses of limestone masonry, and partly by rubble. A narrow, rectangular opening (1.25 × 1.15 m.) situated in the rubble part of the wall, appears to be the squint of a serdab, although the height at which it is situated (0.70 m. from the floor of the chapel) would render a view of the statues extremely difficult to obtain. An aperture measuring 0.65 × 0.95 m., is cut in the eastern end of this partition wall, and gives access to a small chamber, measuring about 3.40 × 2.25 m. (in reality, the northern end of the main chapel), the floor of which is 0.70 m. higher than that of the rest of chapel. Immediately to the west of this aperture, and south of the partition wall, the opening of Shaft No. 1357 is cut in the floor. The whole of the north wall lying behind the partition, as well as to the west of the pillars is in an unfinished state.

(1) See JUNKER, "Giza", Vol. III, pp. 91, 97.

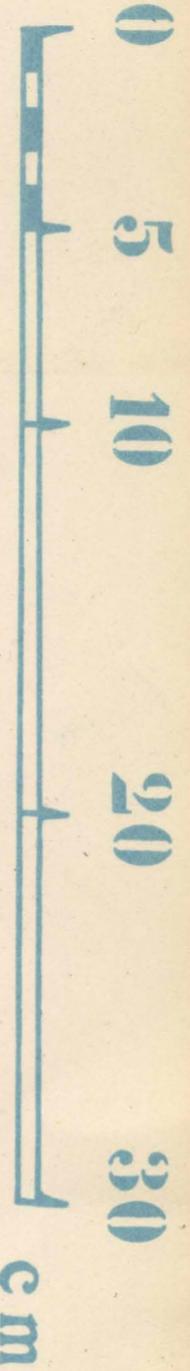
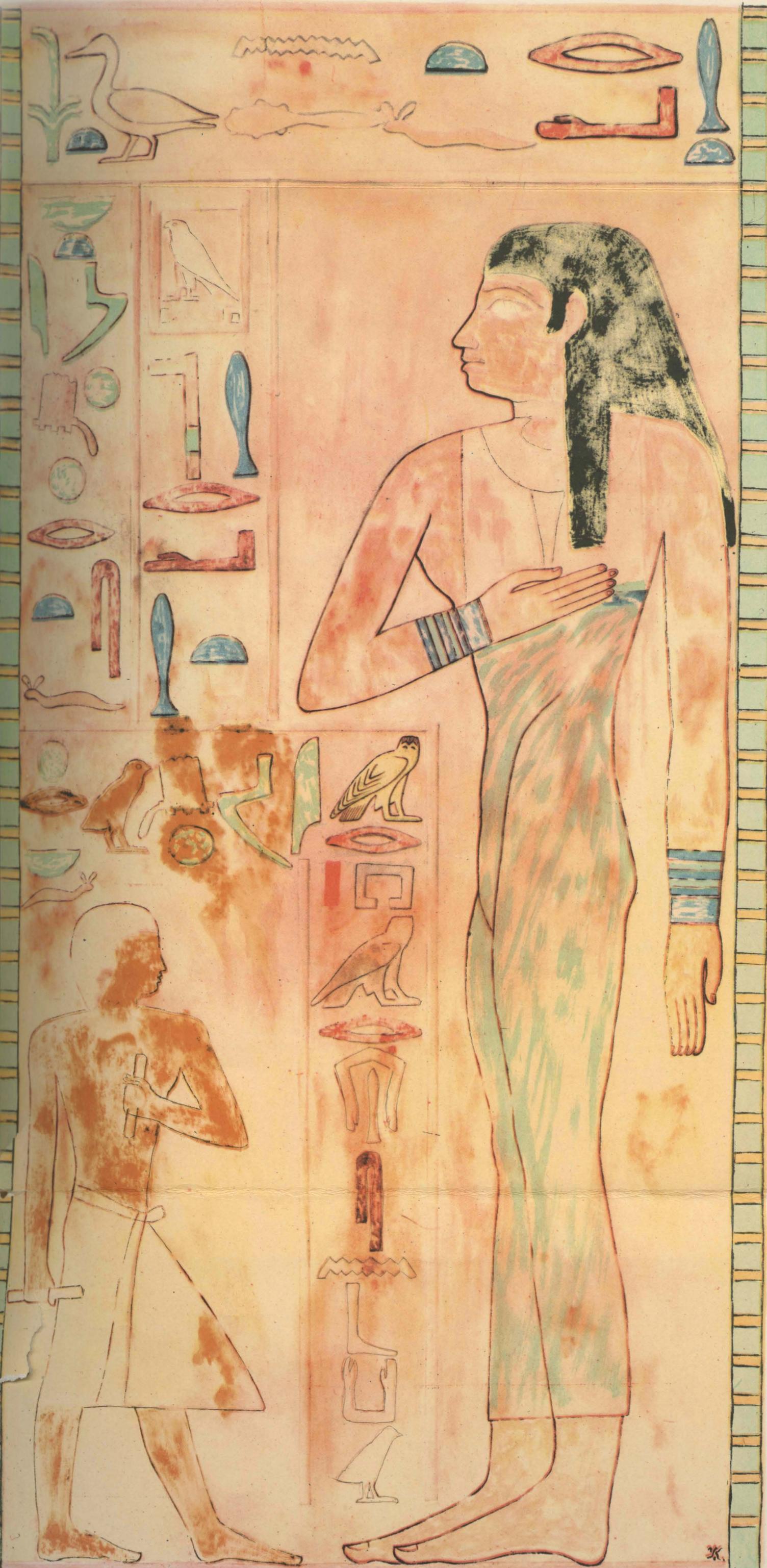


Fig. 39

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The Southern Wall

Three and a half metres from the south-eastern corner, a rock-cut plaster projects from the southern wall and conforms with the rock-cut pillars. Immediately to the north of it is an aperture, measuring 0.70×1.15 m., and giving access to a small, low-roofed chamber, measuring 2.20×1.40 m. It contained some disturbed skeletons. In front of this aperture, and against the western wall of the chapel is a small, unfinished shaft, No. 1356.

The Western Wall

Two metres and sixty-five cms. from the southern end of the western wall is cut a small, unfinished false-door measuring 0.80 m. wide. In front of it, and lying between the northern pair of pillars is the entrance to a steep, sloping passage, which leads down to an unfinished burial-chamber.

This passage was found to be partially filled with limestone debris, and the burial-chamber contained only a few disturbed skeletons.

Situated in this wall, and on the same axis as the main entrance, is the doorway giving access to the inner room of the chapel.

The Pillars

The main feature of interest in the tomb is the four pillars which support the roof of the main chapel.

The northern pillar is in an unfinished state, being still undetached from the bed-rock in its upper parts, and is devoid of decoration⁽¹⁾. The other three pillars are well finished, and most of their faces bear reliefs depicting the Princess *Hm.t-R'*, together with her children and attendants. These figures testify in every detail to the skill of the artist who wrought them; and while adhering strictly to the iron convention of Egyptian Art, the large portraits of the Princess display a pleasing grace of line allied to a dignified bearing, that cannot fail to claim our admiration. The fact that some of these relief still bear their original paintings, executed in brilliant colours, and with a minute attention to detail, tends to enhance their beauty.

These pillars (dimensions: $0.80 \times 0.80 \times 3.00$ m. high) will be described according to their order from north to south.

THE FIRST PILLAR

The Eastern Face (Fig. 39, Pl. XXVI, A)

The scene is bordered on its right and left sides by a frame of rectangles coloured light blue and dark yellow, alternately. The Princess is shown in a standing attitude with her right hand

(1) This fact, together with rough state of the northern wall and other accessory parts of the tomb, indicate that Princess *Hm.t-R'* died a premature death before the completion of her tomb, or perhaps was prevented from its completion for an unknown reason.

placed open upon her breast, and her left arm hanging by her side. She wears a long black wig, a broad necklace and bracelets, and is clad in a close-fitting garment of a dark green colour. Above her head is a horizontal row of coloured hieroglyphs, reading: "The King's Daughter of His Body, *Hm.t-R'*".

In front of her are two vertical rows of hieroglyphs, reading:—

- (1) "The Possessor of Honour in the Presence of Her Father."
- (2) "The Priestess of *Ht-Hr*, *Hm.t-R'*."

Below this inscription is the figure of the Overseer of the Ka-servants, one *Snb.w-k3*. This official, while on a smaller scale than the figure of the Princess, is yet represented on a larger scale than any other priest depicted in this tomb. This may be due to the importance of his position ⁽¹⁾.

He is shown in a walking attitude, his left hand clasping a roll of papyrus to his bosom, and his right arm hanging by his side, with the hand closed upon the unknown object. Above his head is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The Honoured by His Master".

In front of him is a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The Steward, the Overseer of the Ka-servants, *Snb.w-k3*".

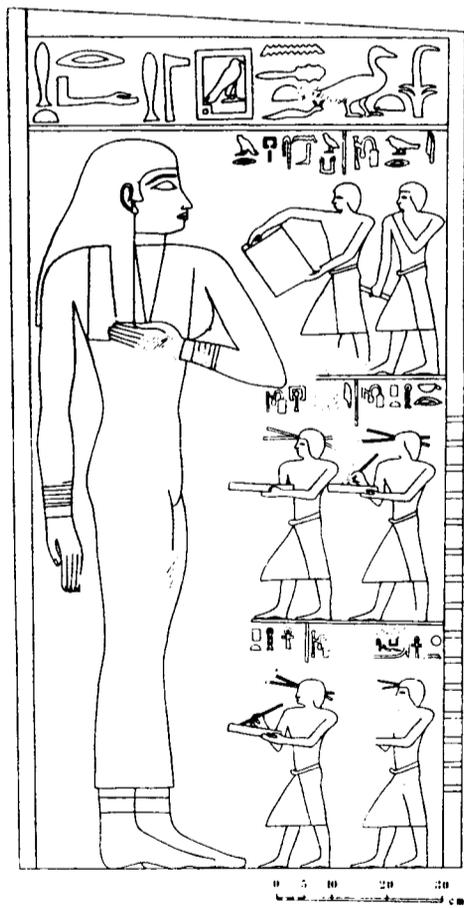


FIG. 40

The Southern Face (Fig. 40, Pl. XXVI, B)

On the southern face of the pillar, the Princess is represented in the same attitude as described above, but is reversed in direction. She wears a long wig, a long tight robe, a "dog-collar necklace", and wide bracelets and anklets, these latter being coloured dark and light blue, perhaps to represent lapis lazuli and turquoise. Above her head is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The King's Daughter of His Body, the Priestess of the Goddess *Ht-Hr*, *Hm.t-R'*".

In front of her are three superposed registers, in the top one of which are represented two men. The foremost man is reading from a roll of papyrus held out spread in his two hands. Above his head is inscribed horizontally: "The Steward, *Snb.w-k3*".

The second man is making a gesture of respect by placing his left hand upon his right shoulder. He carries a roll of papyrus in his right hand, and above his head is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The Scribe, *Šrj*".

⁽¹⁾ *Snb.w-k3* has his tomb situated in the southern wall of the passage heading to the Mastaba of *Hm.t-R'*, an honour doubtless accorded to him by his Royal Mistress.

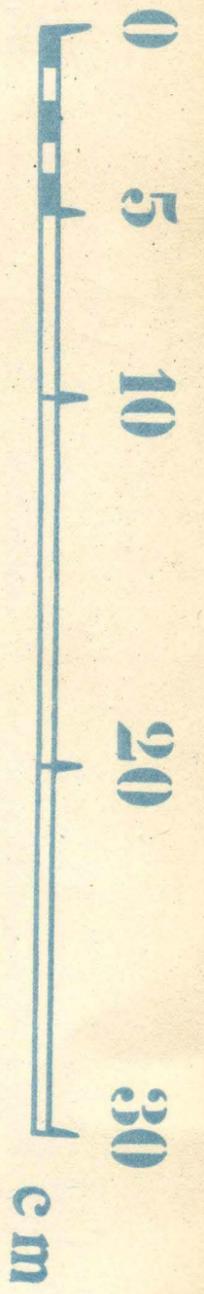
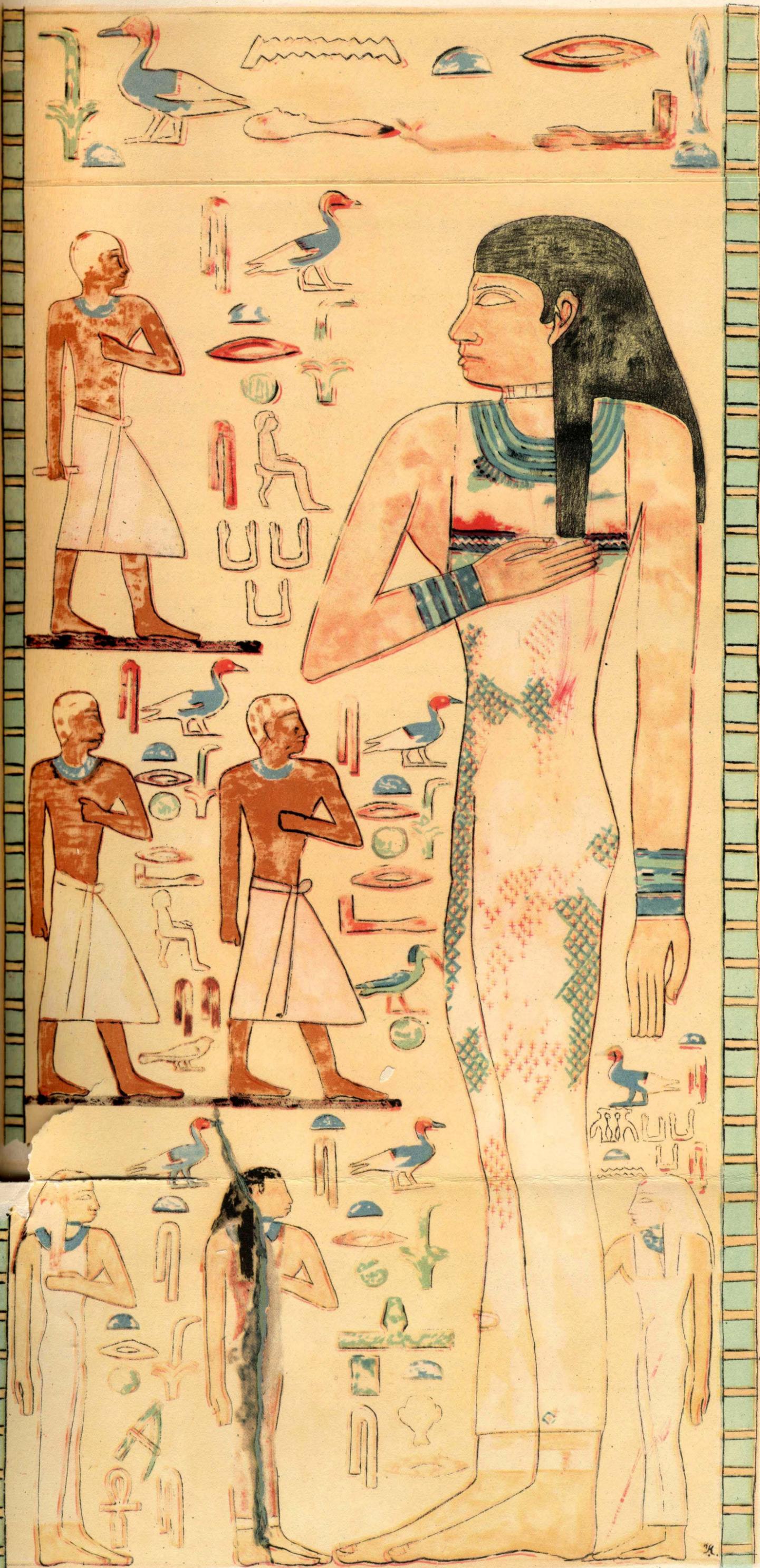


Fig. 41

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In the second register two scribes are represented, each carries a palette in his left hand and a reed pen in his right hand, and two spare pens stuck behind their right ears.

Above the head of the left-hand figure is inscribed: "The Scribe of the Treasury".

Above the second figure, the inscription reads: "The Scribe, *Iry-k3-Pth*".

The bottom register also contains the figures of two similar scribes. Above the left-hand man is inscribed his name: "[*Nj*] '*nh-Pth*'", while his companion is designated: "The Scribe, '*Špss-k3.f-nh*'".

THE SECOND PILLAR

It is sculptured in relief on three of its faces, the scenes being enclosed within ornamental borders similar to those on the first pillar.

The Eastern Face (Fig. 41, Pl. XXVI, C)

Princess *Hm.t-R'* is shown in the same attitude in which she appears upon the first pillar. Her wig is painted black, and she wears two necklaces, one of the "dog-collar" type, and the other a "usekh collar". Wide bracelets and anklets adorn her wrists and ankles. She wears a long tight robe, upheld by variegated coloured braces, and entirely covered by a net-work of red and green beads, which were presumably sewn onto the fabric of the garment. Above her head a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reads: "The King's Daughter of His Body, *Hm.t-R'*".

In front of the Princess are three superposed registers, in which are depicted five of her children, three sons and two daughters.

In the top register is represented a man. He is in a walking attitude, facing the Princess; he carries a roll of papyrus in his right hand, while his left hand rests closed upon his chest. In front of him a vertical row of hieroglyphs reads: "Her son, the King's Relative '*Špss-k3.w*'".

In the second register are the figures of two more men, both of whom are represented in a walking attitude, facing the Princess, the left hand placed closed upon their chests, and the right arm hanging at the side. In front of the right-hand figure is a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: "Her Son, the King's Relative '*3h-R'*'".

In front of the second man is inscribed vertically: "Her son, the King's Relative '*Špss-R'-šrj*'".

In the third register are the figures of two women; both are represented standing, the left hand placed open upon the breast, and the right arm hanging by the side. They wear long wigs, two necklaces, and long, tight robes; the right-hand figure also wears anklets. In front of this latter figure a vertical row of hieroglyphs reads: "Her daughter, the King's Relative, '*Htp-hr.s*'".

In front of the second figure is inscribed: "Her daughter, the King's Relative, '*Mr.s-nh*'".

Behind the legs of Princess *Hm.t-R'* is the figure of yet a third daughter. She is similarly clad to her sisters, and embraces her mother's legs with her right arm, while the left arm hangs at her side. Above her head is inscribed: "Her daughter, '*Hnt-k3.w.s*'".

The Southern Face (Fig 42, Pl. XXVII, A)

On the southern face of the pillar, the Princess is represented in the same attitude. Above her head a horizontal row of hieroglyphs reads: "The King's Daughter of His Body, beloved by him, *Hm.t-R'*".

In front of her are three registers, in the upper one of which is depicted a man holding a censer. In front of him is inscribed: "The Overseer of the House (Steward), *Kj*".

In the second register is the representation of a man holding a live goose in each hand, while a third goose lies dead upon the ground before him. These birds are coloured bright blue⁽¹⁾. In front of the man's face a horizontal row of hieroglyphs reads: "The Ka-servant, *Mnj*".

The third register contains the figure of another man holding a blue goose in each hand. In front of his face is inscribed his name: "*Nd.f-R'*".

The Northern Face (Fig. 43, Pl. XXVII, B)

The figure of the Princess is similar to that depicted on the southern face of the pillar. Above her head, an identical horizontal row of hieroglyphs reads: "The King's Daughter, beloved by him, *Hm.t-R'*".

In front of her are three superposed registers, each of which contains the figure of a man. The topmost man holds a censer, and in front of him is inscribed vertically: "The Ka-servant, *Nd.f-R'*".

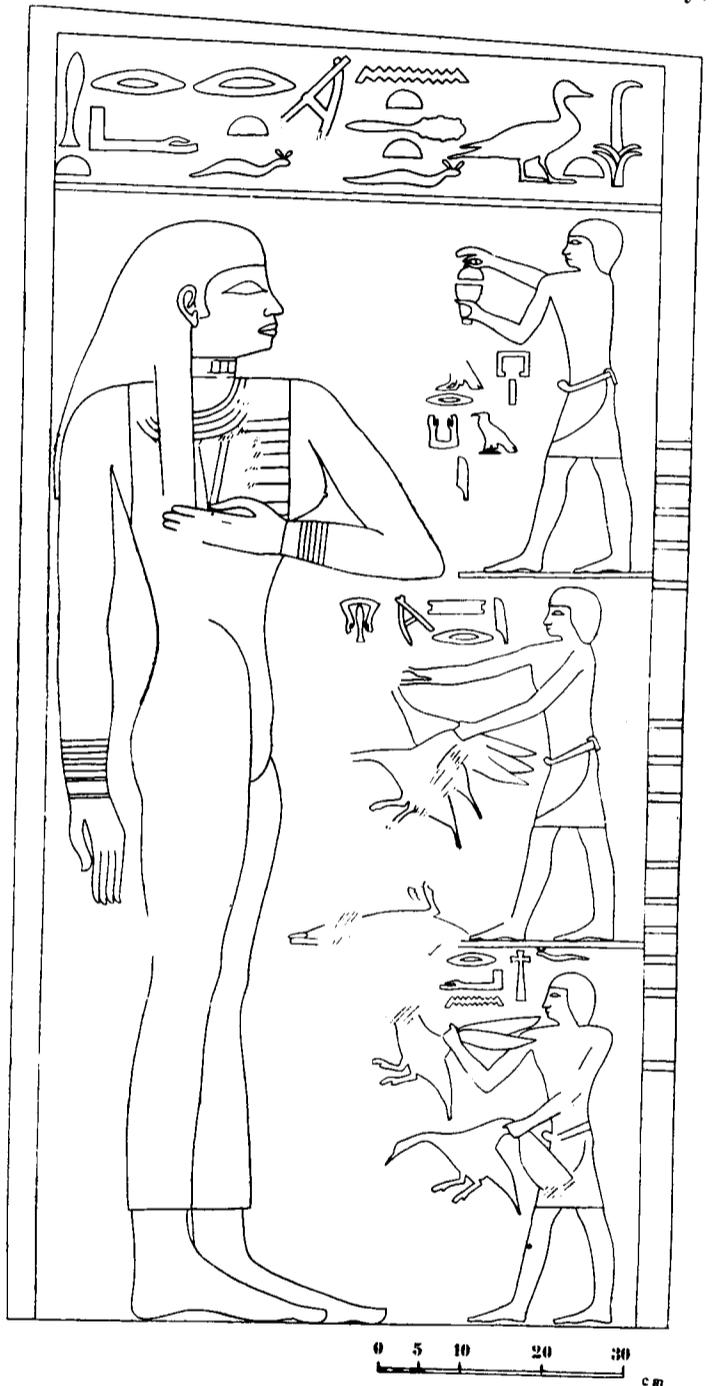


FIG. 42

(1) For the meaning of these rites, see "Excavations at Giza", Vol. VI, Part II, p. 84, ff.).

In the second register, the man carries a long linen band suspended from each hand. In front of him, a vertical row of hieroglyphs reads: "The Ka-servant, *Ij-m-htp*".

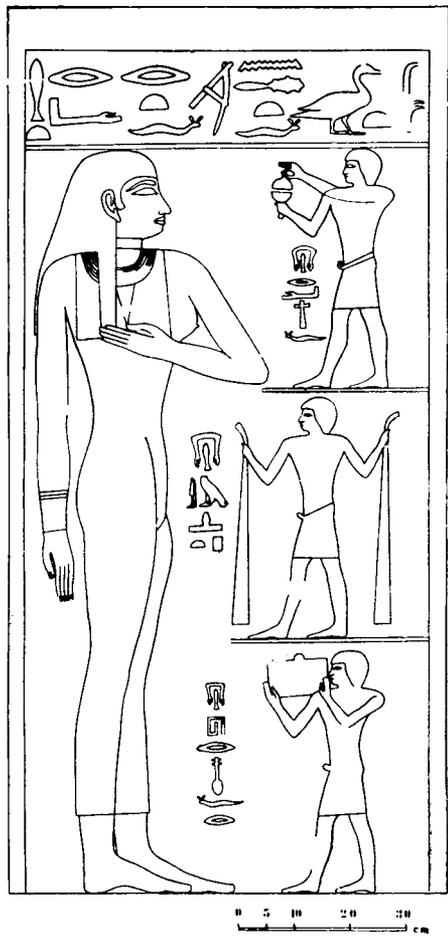


FIG. 43

In the bottom register, the man is depicted carrying a small chest, and in front of him is a vertical inscription, reading: "The Ka-servant, *Hr-nfr*".

THE SOUTHERN PILLAR

The Eastern Face (Fig. 44, Pl. XXVIII)

On the eastern face, Princess *Hm.t-R'* is depicted standing, and smelling a lotus blossom which she holds in her left hand. Above her head is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The King's Daughter, beloved by him, *Hm.t-R'*".

In front of her are three superposed registers, in the upper one of which is a representation of *Snb.w-k3* burning incense before his Mistress. In front of him is inscribed: "The Overseer of the Ka-servants, *Snb.w-k3*".

In the second register is the figure of a man holding a long-stemmed lotus blossom with both hands. In front of him is inscribed: "The King's Relative, her son *Špss-R'-šrj* (1)".

In the bottom register a man is bearing a large ewer and a basin upon his right shoulder, and supporting it with his right hand. In his left hand he carries a tapering vase suspended by a handle. Before him is inscribed: "The Ka-servant, *Dw-nb-pw*".

The Northern Face (Pl. XXVII, C)

In this scene Princess *Hm.t-R'* is standing with her right hand placed open upon her breast and her left arm hanging at her side. Her close-fitting robe is embroidered all over with a network of blue beads, and is supported by multi-coloured braces. Above her head a horizontal row of hieroglyphs reads: "The King's Daughter of His body, beloved by him *Hm.t-R'*".

(1) Dr. REISNER in his volume "History of the Giza Necropolis", p. 229, states that *Hm.t-R'* was married to a man called *Špss-R'* from the fact that she had a son called *Špss-R'-šrj*. For our suggestion for the husband of *Hm.t-R'*, see p. 66.

In the uppermost of the three registers *Snb.w-k3* is represented holding a lotus blossom in his left hand, the long stem of which is looped over his right hand. In front of him is inscribed: "The Overseer of the Ka-servants, *Snb.w-k3*".

In the second register are the figures of two men, the first of whom is wringing the neck of a duck. In front of him is inscribed: "The Ka-servant, *Šnšj*".

The second man carries a lotus blossom in each hand. Above his head an inscription reads: "The Ka-servant, *S3-mrj*".

In the bottom register are the representations of two scribes. The right-hand man carries a roll of papyrus in his left hand, and has another roll tucked under his right arm. The second man places his left hand upon his right shoulder in a gesture of respect, he holds a roll of papyrus clasped between his left forearm and his chest, and carries another roll in his right hand. Above his head is inscribed: "The Ka-servant, *'nh-m'-k3j*".

The Western Face (Fig. 45, Pl. XXIX)

The Princess is represented in the same attitude as in the preceding scene. Above her head the stone has been carefully smoothed and prepared to receive an inscription, but was nevertheless left blank. In front of her are three superposed registers, each containing the figures of two men.

The left-hand figure in the topmost register carries a large covered bowl in both hands. In front of him is inscribed: "The Ka-servant, the Director of the Hall of Food (Caterer), *Nd.f-R*".

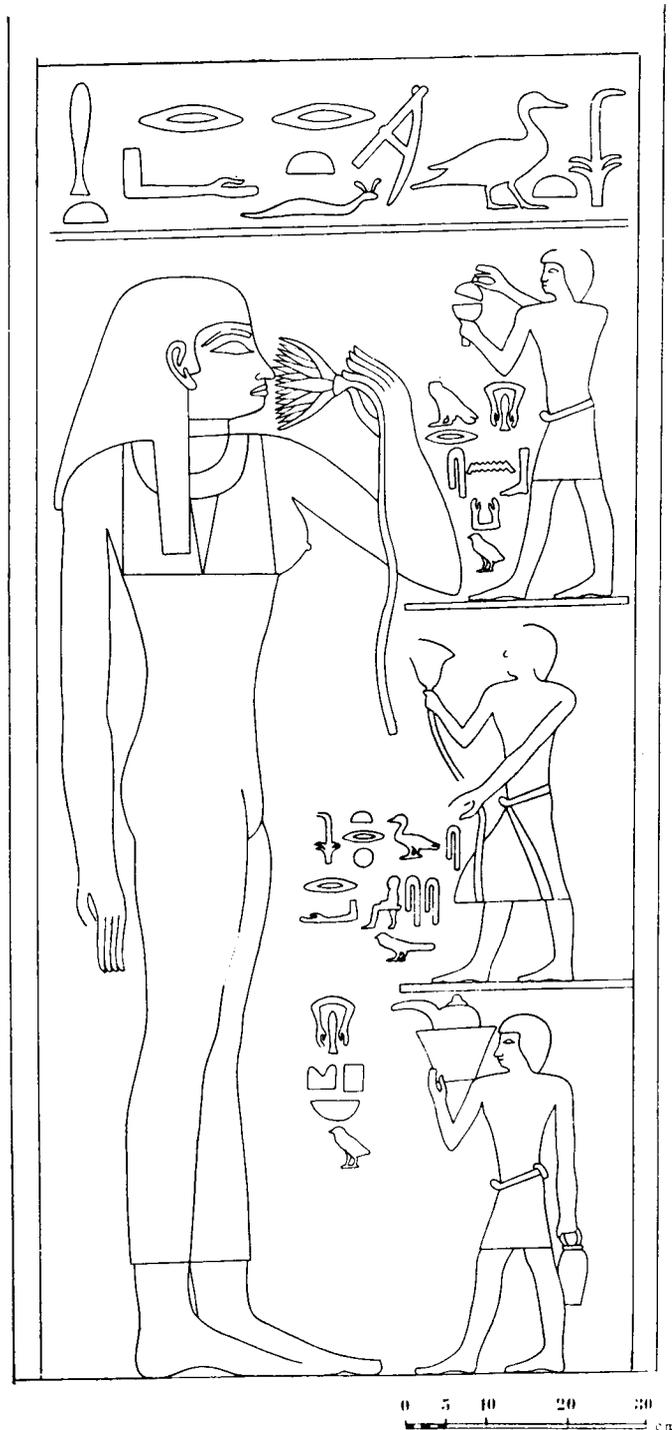


FIG. 44

The second man carries a tray in both his hands, it is laden with three loaves of bread. Before him is inscribed: "The Ka-servant, *Dw-nb-pw*".

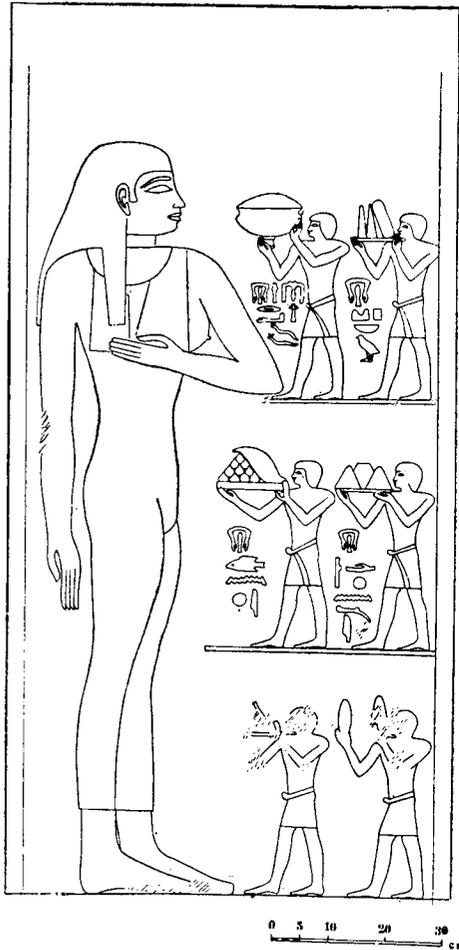


FIG. 45

The left-hand man in the second register carries a tray, piled up with figs, in both his hands. The inscription in front of him reads: "The Ka-servant, *Nj-sw-kd*".

The heads of the two figures in the bottom register are effaced. The left-hand man carries a tray in both hands, while the second man carries a vase in each hand. The inscriptions in this register are totally effaced.

The Southern Face

The southern face of this pillar remains unfinished, and bears only the outlines of a preliminary sketch of the figure of Princess *Hm.t-R'*, drawn in red paint.

Between these pillars the ceiling is painted red, and is cut 0.40 metre higher in the eastern side to form an architrave.

The Inner Chapel

The entrance to the inner chapel measures 1.35 m. in width, and, as mentioned above, is situated in the southern half of the western wall of the main chapel. It has a rebate running along the whole of its outer face, and was originally closed by means of a double-leaved wooden door, the socket-stone of which remains in place at the top of the doorway.

The Lintel (Fig. 46, Pl. XXIII, C)

This lintel is carved out of the solid rock; it measures 2.90 × 0.45 m., and bears two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, carved in relief, and reading:—

(1) "A boon which the King gives, and a boon, which Anubis, Presiding Over the God's Dwelling [gives] a burial in the western desert after a very good old age [to] the Possessor of Honour in the Presence of the Great God, *Hm.t-R'*."

(2) "That offerings of bread, cake, and beer may come forth to her at the voice, in the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth, the First of the Year Feast, the *W3g* Feast, the Great Feast, the Feast of Burning, the Feast of the Coming-Forth of Min, the *W3-h* Feast, the Monthly Feast, the *S3d* Feast, the Feast of the Beginning of the Month, the Feast of the Beginning of the Half-Month, every good feast, and every day, to the King's Daughter, beloved by him."

At the end of this inscription, the Princess is represented seated upon a stool. In front of her is a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The King's Daughter of His Body, *Hm.t-R'*".

A few traces of blue colour still remain on some of the hieroglyphs.

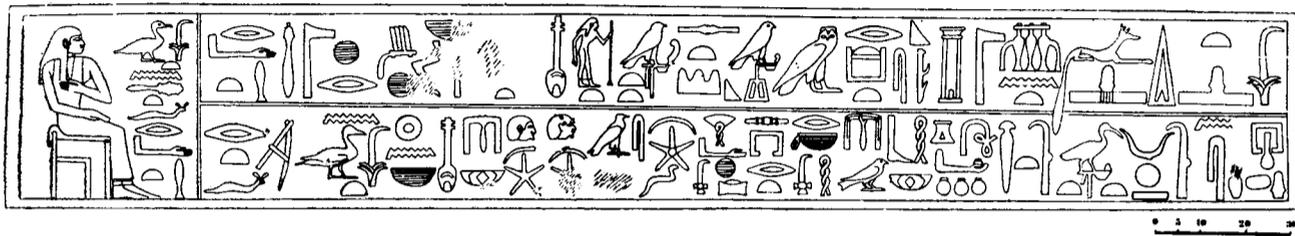


FIG. 46

The inner chapel measures 5.75×3.10 m. At the right-hand side of the western wall, there is an unscribed false-door, 0.80 m. wide, carved in the rock. To the left of this false-door is a small niche measuring 0.40×0.67 m., which probably contained a statuette of the Princess.

A square shaft (No. 1358) is cut in the floor of this inner chapel, and leads to the burial-chamber of Princess *Hm.t-R'*, which was found to be empty. Around the mouth of the shaft was piled a large part of the limestone blocks with which it was filled.

The Dating of the Tomb

There is nothing in this tomb to indicate its exact date, but the fact that the name of the God Osiris is involved in an offering-formula (see lintel of main entrance) coupled with the occurrence of the name of King *Shepses-ka-f* as an element of a personal name (see First Pillar, southern face, bottom register), precludes the possibility of its being any earlier than the beginning of the Fifth Dynasty.

The Identity of Princess Hm.t-R'

Although we have no definite evidence as to the parentage of Princess *Hm.t-R'* beyond the fact that she was certainly the daughter of a king, there are several facts which seem to indicate that she was a descendant of King *H'j.f-R'*, probably upon her mother's side.

The evidence in favour of this theory is as follows:—

(1) The Tomb of *Hm.t-R'* bears a close affinity to the unscribed tomb which lies to the north of that of *Nb-m-3h.t*, occupying the same ridge of rock. (This cliff was apparently reserved for the tombs of the members of the royal family.) It is also allied to the Tombs of *Dbh'nj*, *Iwn-Mn.w* and *Shm-k3-R'*, the last two of whom are known to be of the family of King *H'j.f-R'*."

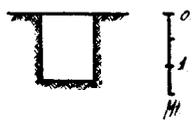
(2) With one exception, the names of the estates of *Hm.t-R'* are compounded with the names of King *H'j.f-R'* (see the thickness of the main entrance), and this is also the case with the estate names of most of the above-named princes.

(3) The name of the daughters of *Hm.t-R'* are the same as those borne by the prominent ladies of the royal family of the Fourth Dynasty, *Htp-hrs* and *Mrs-'nh*. The name of *Hnt-k3.w.s*: the third daughter, was also borne by the queen who formed the connecting link between the Fourth and Fifth Dynasties, and it is not improbable that *Hm.t-R'* was either a daughter or near descendant of this latter lady.

The fact that *Hm.t-R'* was the mother of children presupposes that she was married, but she does not bear the title $\downarrow \ominus$ King's Wife, nor is any mention made in her tomb of her husband. Therefore, we may assume that she was married to some person of non-royal rank. Perhaps her husband was *Snb.w-k3*, the Priest, who is represented so prominently in her tomb, and whose own burial-place is in the near vicinity.

1356

SHAFTS



Shaft No. 1356 (Fig. 47)

Grave-pit : 1.0 × 1.0 × 1.20 m., entirely rock-hewn; filling of debris, and without burial-chamber.

FIG. 47

1357

Shaft No. 1357 (Fig. 48)

Grave-pit : 1.22 × 1.22 × 2.77 m.; rock-cut; filling of debris; burial-chamber on the west.

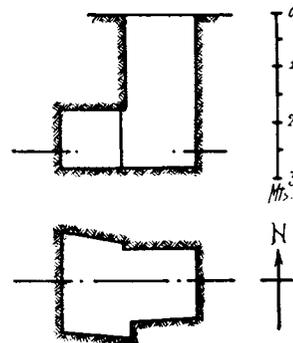
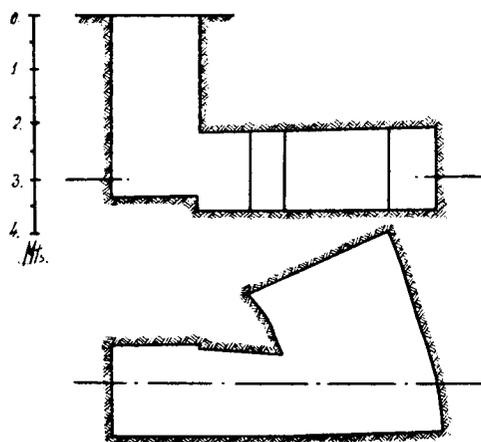


FIG. 48

1358



Shaft No. 1358 (Fig. 49)

Grave-pit : 1.60 × 1.60 × 3.32 m.; rock-cut; filling of debris; side-chamber on the north.

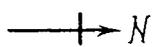


FIG. 49

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THE MASTABA OF ⁽¹⁾ SNB.W-K₃

TITLES

1.  *rh njswt* "King's Relative".
2.  *imj-r3 prj* "Overseer of the House (Steward)".
3.  *imj-r3 hm.w.k3* "Overseer of the Ka-servants".
4.  *nb im3h hr ntr-'3* "Possessor of Honour in the Presence of the Great God".
5.  *im3hw hr nb.f* "Honoured by His Master (the King)".

SITUATION

The Mastaba of *Snb.w-k3* is situated at the western end of the southern wall of the sloping passage leading to the Tomb of Princess *Hm.t-R'* (see General Plan 8-N).

DESCRIPTION

The Entrance

The main entrance of the mastaba measures 0.90 × 0.80 m. and is cut in the southern wall of the passage leading to the Tomb of Princess *Hm.t-R'*, and at a distance of 6.50 m. from the entrance of the latter. It opens northwards.

The Lintel (Fig. 51, Pl. XXX, A)

The lintel of local limestone is in a good state of preservation, and bears two horizontal rows of finely incised hieroglyphs, reading: "A boon, which the King gives, and a boon, which Anubis, Presiding over the God's Dwelling (gives), a burial in the western desert after a good old age (to) the King's Relative, the Steward, the Overseer of the Ka-servants, the Possessor of Honour in the Presence of the Great God, the Honoured by His Master".

(¹) Var. . Owing to the similarity of the name and titles of the owner of this tomb to those borne by the Overseer of the Ka-servants of Princess *Hm.t-R'*, coupled with the fact that this tomb is in the immediate vicinity of that of the latter lady (see p. 66), we may safely say they are the same person. A similar example may be seen in the case of *K1-m-nfr.t*, the Overseer of the Ka-servants of Queen *Rh.t-R'*, whose tomb is also built in the vicinity of that of his mistress (see p. 19, f.).

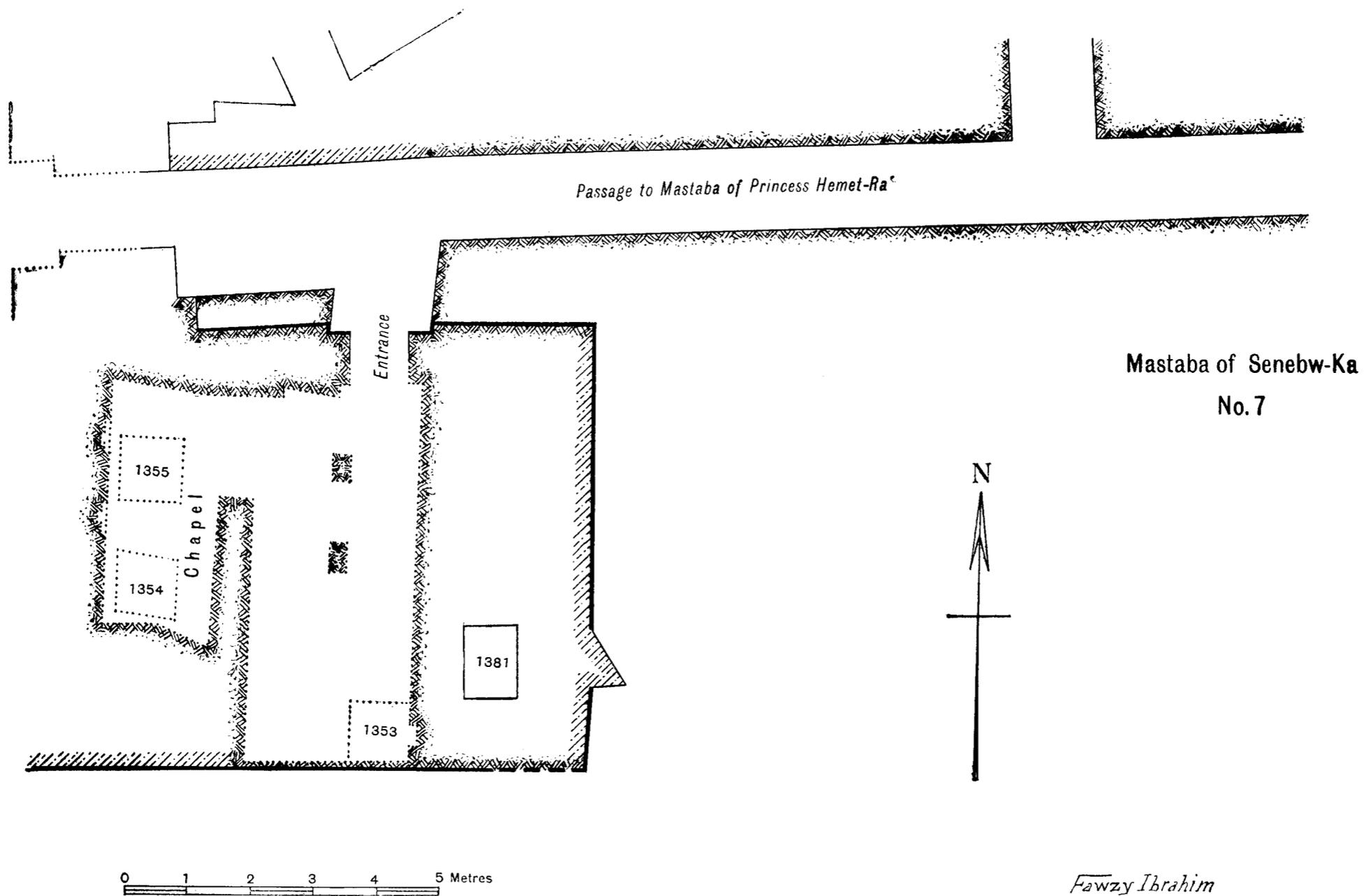


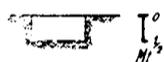
FIG. 50

Two later pits were built against the northern wall of this chapel, undoubtedly after the tomb had become buried in the debris. They contained damaged skeletons.

The southern half of the chapel is entirely rock-hewn. A shallow pit (No. 1353) is cut in the floor of the south-eastern corner; it contained a damaged skeleton. In the south end of the western wall is cut a shallow irregular recess, which contained a heap of bones. To the south of the recess an aperture $0.70 \times 0.50 \times 1.00$ m. was cut through the wall, into the inner chamber. This aperture, and apparently the recess as well, were blocked with limestone masonry. Another aperture, measuring $1.60 \times 0.50 \times 1.25$ m., cut a little to the north of the preceding one, gives access to the low-roofed inner chapel, which measures 3.90×1.40 m. The floor of this chamber is almost entirely occupied by the openings of Shafts Nos. 1354 and 1355. In its western wall are cut two small uninscribed false-doors.

1353

SHAFTS



Shaft No. 1353 (Fig. 52)

Grave-pit : $0.95 \times 0.95 \times 0.46$ m. deep ; with no side-chamber.

FIG. 52

Shaft No. 1354 (Fig. 53)

Grave-pit : $1.0 \times 1.0 \times 3.15$ m. deep ; side-chamber on west aperture partly closed ; a recess cut in the floor, near the western wall ; lid removed.

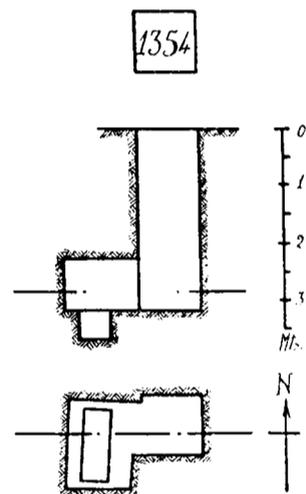


FIG. 53

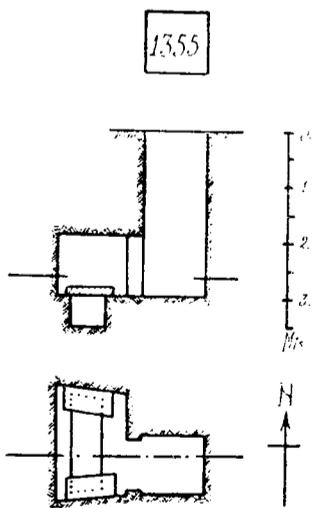


FIG. 54

Shaft No. 1355 (Fig. 54)

Grave-pit : $1.05 \times 1.05 \times 2.95$ m. deep ; side-chamber on the west ; aperture partly closed by one horizontal slab of limestone ; recess cut in the floor near to the west wall, and closed with limestone slabs, two of which remain *in situ*.

Contents.—Two rough hammers of limestone were found in the debris filling the shaft (Pl. CXVIII, A).

Shaft No. 1381 (Fig. 55)

Grave-pit : 0.95 × 1.0 × 1.0 m. deep; entirely built of rubble and stone, with filling of debris; side-chamber on the south roofed with three slabs of limestone, one of which had collapsed into the chamber.

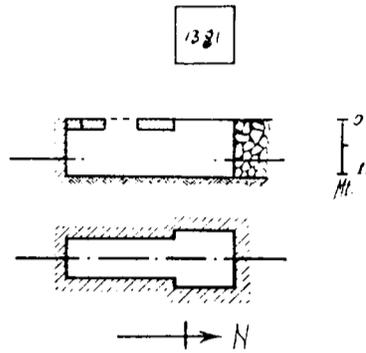
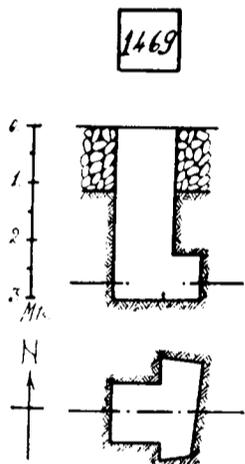


FIG. 55



Shaft No. 1469 (Fig. 56)

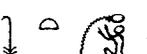
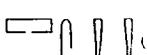
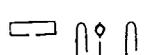
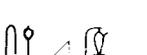
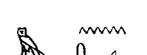
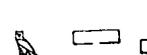
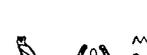
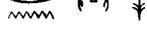
Grave-pit : 1.0 × 1.0 × 3.0 m. partly built of rubble and partly rock-hewn, filling of debris. Side-chamber on the west.

FIG. 56

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THE MASTABA OF K3J-HR-ST.F⁽¹⁾

TITLES

1.  *sh hr ntr* "Glorious One Before the God⁽²⁾".
2.  *rh njswt pr-3* "King's Relative of the Court".
3.  *w'b njswt* "King's Purificator".
4.  *sḳbb pr-3* "Cooler of (Drinks) of the Court".
5.  *shd sḳbb pr-3* "Royal Inspector of the Cooling of Drinks".
6.  *shd kbhw (?)* "Inspector of Libation Offerings".
7.  *imj ht nj sḳbb* "Assistant Cooler of Drinks".
8.  *imj-r3 pr-3 pr-nw* "Overseer of the *Pr-nw*⁽³⁾".
9.  *imj-r3 wp.wt pr-3* "Overseer of the Commissions of the Court".
10.  *imj-r3 nj hm [w]-k3 nj hm.t njswt* "Overseer of the Ka-servants of the King's Wife".
11.  *imsh[w] hr nb.f* "Honoured by His Master".
12.  *rh njswt* "King's Relative".

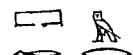
SITUATION

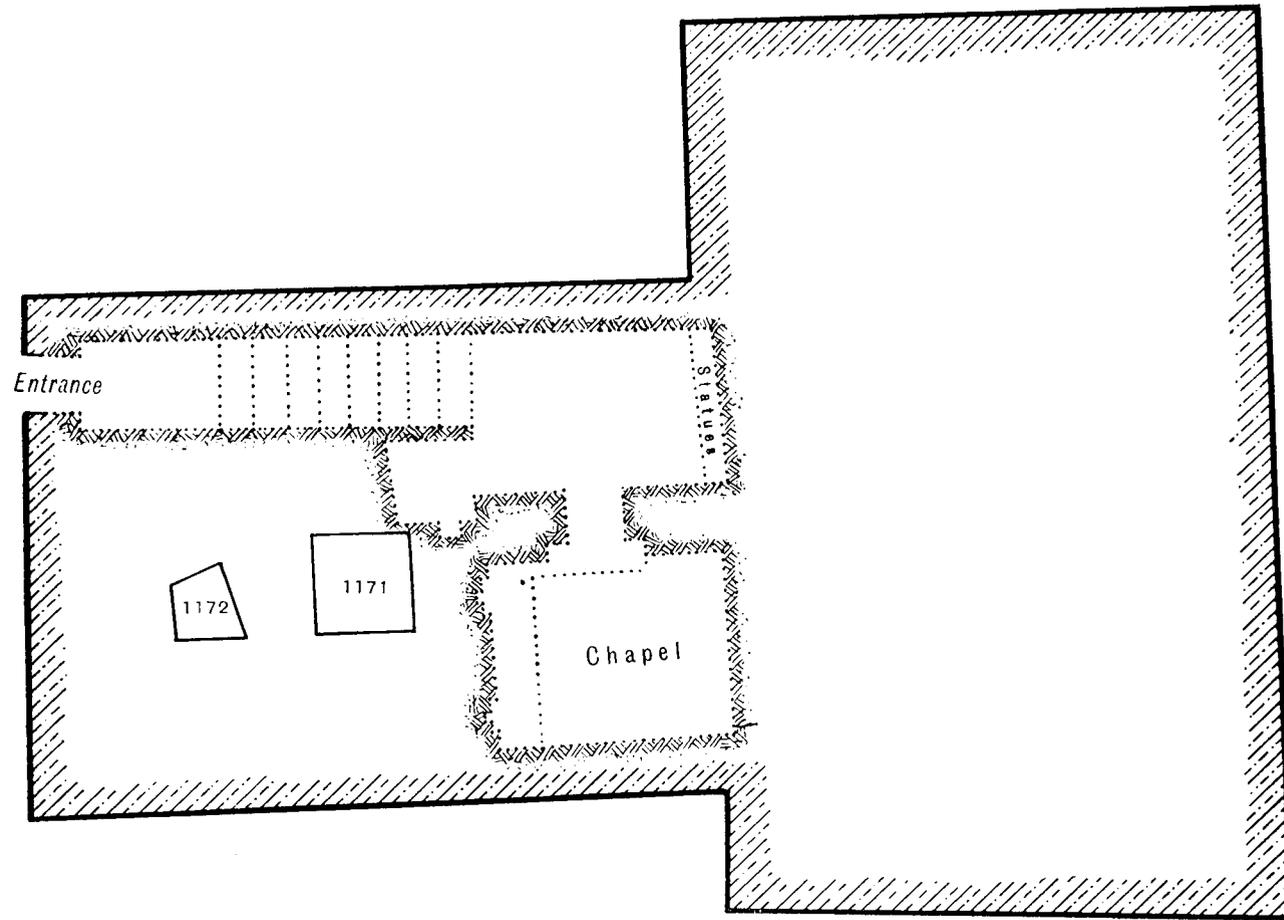
The Mastaba of *K3j-hr-st.f* lies to the north-west of that of '*nh-tf*' (see General Plan 9, 10-R).

Great difficulty was experienced in excavating and tracing the original structures of this mastaba owing to the large number of later burials with which the site was encumbered. Three

⁽¹⁾ RANKE, "Die Agyptischen Personennamen", p. 340.

⁽²⁾ Note that the sign  has to serve for both *sh* and *hr*. For this practice, see "Excavations at Giza", Vol. V, p. 197.

⁽³⁾ Var. . One of the Two Great Sanctuaries of Lower Egypt. This shrine was in Dep. while the other sanctuary was in Pe. and is called *Pr ntr*. (For a discussion of these two sanctuaries, see *J.E.A.*, Vol. 30, p. 27, Note 3 and p. 55).



Mastaba of Kay-her-set-ef
No. 8

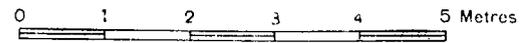


FIG. 57

Fawzy Ibrahim

graves were constructed in the passage leading to the outer chapel, two others were made in the chapel itself, one having its burial-chamber cut in the western wall, and the other constructed in the doorway of the inner chapel. Some other intrusive burials occupied the whole space lying on the west of the mastaba.

This state of affairs is due to the revolution which took place throughout Egypt after the collapse of the Pharaonic power at the end of the Sixth Dynasty, when the unguarded necropoli were subjected to fierce despoliation.

DESCRIPTION

The superstructure of this tomb is built of medium-sized blocks of local limestone, the upper courses being destroyed.

The Main Entrance

The main entrance, which measures 0.68 m. wide, opens west, being situated in the southern end of the western wall of the mastaba. This orientation is most unusual and is probably due to the limited and crowded space which the ancient architect had at his disposal.

The Lintel (Fig. 58, Pl. XXX, B)

The lintel is formed of a single large slab of local limestone, and is slightly damaged at its upper edge. It was found broken into two pieces, and had been re-employed in the roofing of a later burial built just in front of the main entrance. It is incised with two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading: "A boon which the King gives, and a boon which Anubis, Presiding Over the God's Dwelling [gives], that he may be buried in the western desert after a very good old age, and that offerings of bread, beer, and wine, oxen and geese may come forth to him at every feast and every day. The King's Purificator, the Royal Inspector of the Cooling Drinks, the Overseer of the Ka-servants of the King's Wife ⁽¹⁾, *K₃j-hr-st.f*".

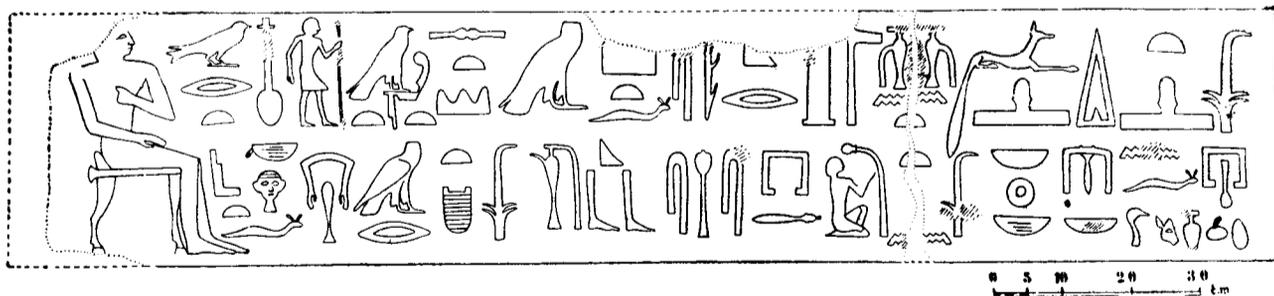


FIG. 58

At the end of this inscription is a figure of the deceased sculptured in low relief. He is represented seated upon a stool, with his right hand resting upon his thigh, and the left hand placed upon his breast.

⁽¹⁾ Most probably *R_hi.t-R*, as it is the nearest tomb and moreover she has other officials in the neighbourhood.

The Outer Chapel

At a distance of 1.60 m. from the main entrance, a flight of nine rock-cut steps leads down to the outer chapel (3.00 × 1.68 m.). The lower part of this chapel is hewn in the solid rock, with the addition of about seven courses of local limestone masonry added above. The upper part of the eastern wall is formed by the western wall of the ruined mastaba lying to its east, while the lower, rock-cut part is wholly occupied by a large niche containing four life-sized statues, beautifully carved in the rock of the wall.

The Statues (Pls. XXXI, A, B, XXXII, A, B, C)

The upper parts of these figures, and especially the faces, are in an excellent state of preservation, but the lower parts have unfortunately suffered somewhat from the action of moisture and salt. The workmanship displayed in this group is an eloquent testimony to the skill of the sculptor who wrought them. The pleasant, smiling faces possess the individuality of feature and expression that marks a successful portrait-statue. The niche is cut on an axis with the main entrance, so that the statues face west, and appear to be stepping forward to receive and welcome the visitors to the tomb.

The First Statue (Right-Hand Side)

It represents a mature man of well-developed physique, most probably *K3j-hr-st.f*, himself. He is shown in a walking attitude, the left leg advanced, the arms hanging by the sides, with the hands clenched upon the unknown object. He wears the short wig, and a kilt with a triangular apron. Height: 1.60 m. Breadth across shoulders: 0.45 m.

The Second Statue

The second statue represents a woman, undoubtedly the wife of the deceased. She is represented in a standing attitude, with her feet together, arms hanging by her sides, with the hands open. She wears a short, heavy wig, and a long, tight-fitting robe. Her slender body and firmly rounded breasts are so well modelled that even the flaking and erosion of the stone has failed to utterly destroy their beauty. Height: 1.60 m. Breadth across the shoulders: 0.38 m.

The Third Statue

It also seems to represent the owner of the tomb, and shows him in the prime of his life. He wears a long wig, brushed back, and revealing the ears, and is clad in a short kilt, with a pleated side wrap. He is in a walking attitude, the left leg advanced, and the arms hanging by the sides with the hands clenched. Traces of black paint can be seen upon the pupils of the eyes. The whole bearing of the figure is one of vigour and vitality, and the forward stepping leg, combined with the backward sweep of the wig, convey a sense of vigorous, forward movement that is almost startling in its realism. Height: 1.65 m. Breadth across shoulders: 0.45 m.

The Fourth Statue

This figure, which was never completed, represents a child, and stands beside the right leg of the woman. It measures 0.67 m. in height.

At the end of the inscription is a lightly incised representation of the owner of the tomb. He is shown seated upon a chair, and holding a long staff in his left hand, while his right hand rests upon his lap. This lintel was coated with a layer of plaster, many traces of which remain upon it.

The Inner Chapel

It measures $2.75 \times 2.10 \times 2.10$ m. and is wholly cut in the natural rock. In the western wall are cut two false-doors, the northern one of which is much damaged, and was apparently uninscribed.

The Southern False-Door (Fig. 60, Pl. XXXIII, B)

It is in a better state of preservation than its neighbour, and measures 0.40×1.75 m. Only the upper lintel and the panel are inscribed.

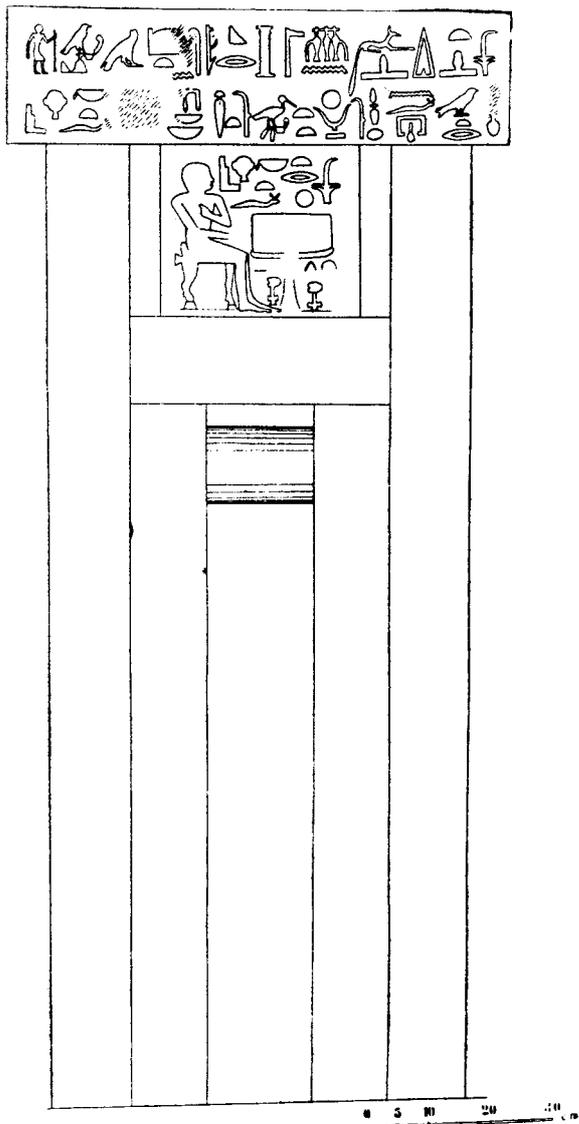


FIG. 60

The Lintel

It is incised with two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading: "A boon, which the King gives, and a boon which Anubis, Presiding Over the God's Dwelling [gives], a burial in the west after a very good old age, [and that] offerings of bread, beer, and cakes may come forth to him at the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth, the First of the Year Feast, and at every feast . . . *K3j-hr-st.f*".

On the panel is sculptured in relief a representation of the deceased. He is shown rested upon a chair, his right hand outstretched to an offering-table which is set before him. Above the table is inscribed in relief: "The King's Relative, *K3j-hr-st.f*".

At the base of the western wall is a raised platform 0.25 m. high, carved in the rock, and running the whole length of the wall.

In the roof an aperture measuring 0.47×0.47 m. is cut in the rock. It is situated at a distance of 0.70 m. from the western wall. This aperture passes upwards, piercing the filling of the mastaba and inclines towards the east, being undoubtedly constructed to admit the light of the rising sun into the chapel.

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 1171 (Fig. 61)

Grave-pit: $1.25 \times 1.25 \times 4.10$ m. deep; partly built of stones, and partly rock-cut; filling of debris; large burial-chamber on the west, measuring 1.05×0.50 m.; aperture opened, limestone closing-blocks strewn along southern and western walls; sarcophagus cut in the rock along the western wall.

Burial.—The bones of an adult heaped up in the south-western corner.

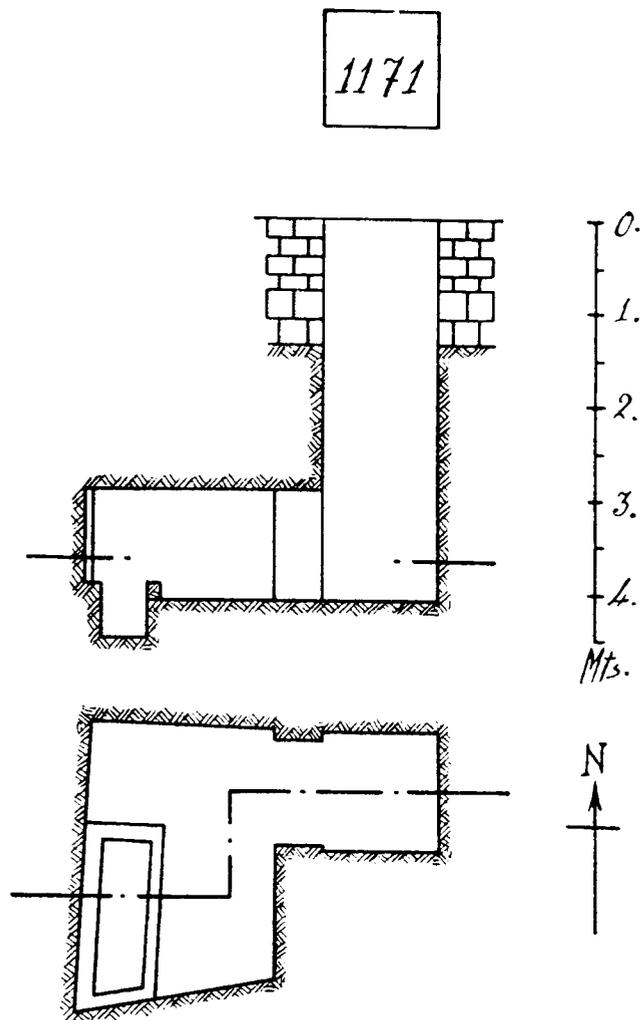
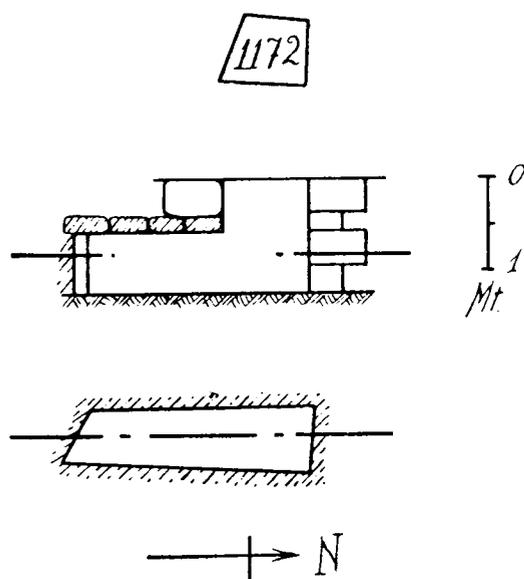


FIG. 61



Shaft No. 1172 (Fig. 62)

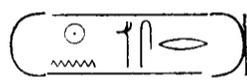
Grave-pit: Irregular; 1.20 m. deep; partly built of stones, and partly cut in the rock; filling of debris; side-chamber on the west-roofed with four limestone slabs; aperture opened.

FIG. 62

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THE MASTABA OF  HMW AND   ŠPSS-K.F.-NH

THE TITLES OF *Hmw*

1.  *rh njswt* "King's Relative".
2.  *w'b njswt* "King's Purificator (1)".
3.  *shd pr-ʿt* "Inspector of the Court".
4.  *smr prj* "Friend of the House".
5.  *hm-ntr Šsp-ʿ-*R** "Priest of the Sun-temple of King *Nj-wsr-R*".
6.  *hm-ntr R'.m-šh.t* "Priest of Sun-temple of King *Mn-k3.w-Hr* (2)".
7.  *irj mrh [t]* "Concerned with the Anointing-oils".
8.  *hrj sšt3* "Secretary".
9.  *hm ntr Nj-wsr-R* "Priest of King *Nj-wsr-R*".
10.  *rh njswt pr-ʿt* "King's Relative of the Court".
11.  *imšhw hr nb.f* "Honoured by His Master".
12.  *hrj sšt3 hr nb.f* "Secretary of His Master".
13.  *shd prj* "Inspector of the Palace (?)".

FAMILY

Son:  *Shm-R*.

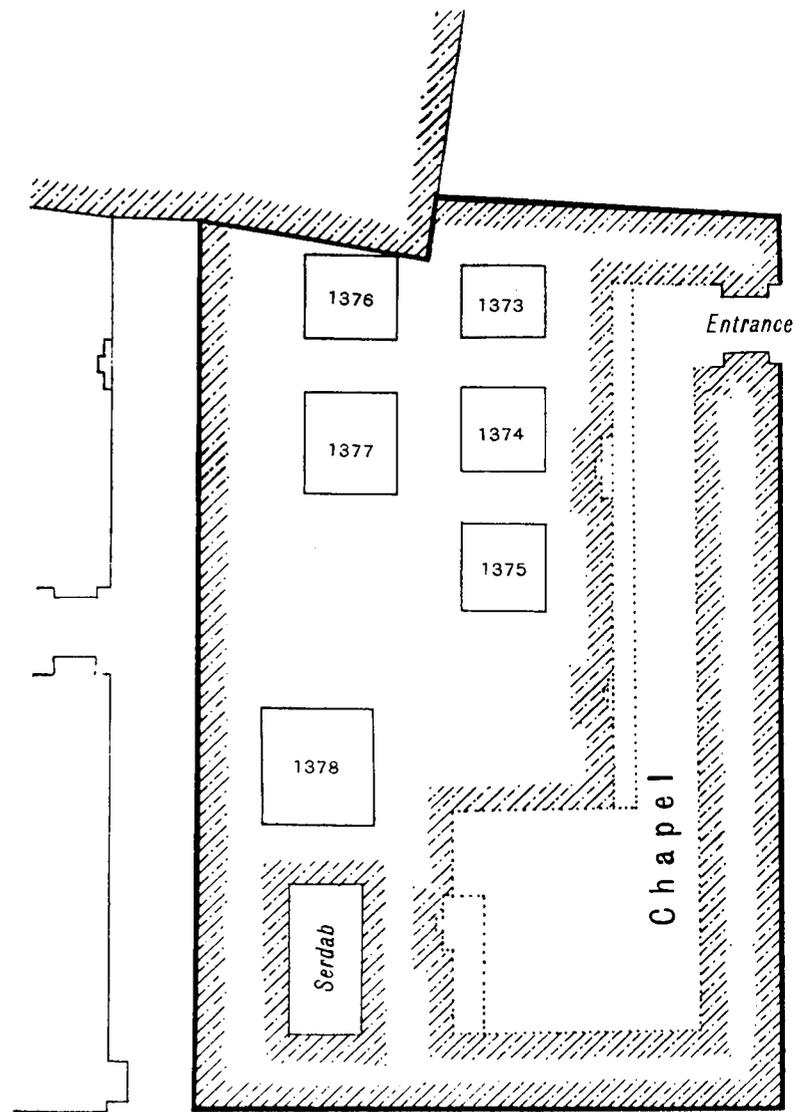
Daughter:  *Hnw.t*.

Title:

 *hkr.t njswt* "Court lady (King's Concubine)".

(1) Var. .

(2) The damaged cartouche may be that of *Špss-k3.f*, after whom the bearer of the title is named.



0 1 2 3 4 5 Metres



Mastaba of Hemu &
Shepses-ka-ef-Ankh
No. 9

Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 36

THE TITLES OF Špss-k3.f-nh

1. rh-njsut "King's Relative".
2. hm ntr H'j.f-R' (?) "Priest of King Khafra' (?) (1)".
3. imshw hr ntr-3 "Honoured by the Great God".
4. mrr nb.f "Beloved by His Master".
5. irj.t hs nb.f "He who does what His Master Praises".
6. imj-r3 prj "Overseer of the House (Steward)".
7. imj-r3 hm.w-k3 "Overseer of the Ka-servants".

SITUATION

This mastaba lies to the west of that of *K3-dw3*, and to the west of that of *Nj-k3.w-Ht-Hr* (see General Plan 7-0).

DESCRIPTION

The entrance of the mastaba opens eastward and measures 0.60 m. wide by 0.50 m. deep.

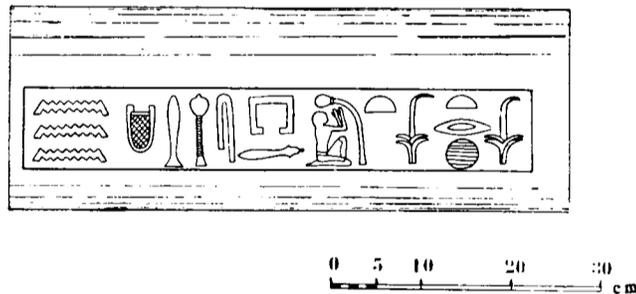


FIG. 64

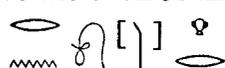
The Drum (Fig. 64, Pl. XXXIV, B)

The drum bears the following inscription, reading: "The King's Relative, King's Purificator, the Inspector of the Court, *Hmw*".

(1) See also Reisner G. 7211 ().

Below this scene is a narrow register in which is depicted a woman, symbolizing an estate of the deceased, leading an ox. The woman bears upon her head a basket laden with the produce of the estate which she represents, the name of which

 *Hr kmꜣ s'nh Mn-kꜣ.w-Hr*, is inscribed before her.

Above the back of the ox is a vertical inscription, reading:  "The Presentation of a young ox".

The Left Thickness (Fig. 67, Pl. XXXVI, B)

The scenes on this thickness have been badly affected by moisture, and the upper part of the large figure of the deceased has almost entirely disappeared. The scenes are the same as those depicted upon the right thickness, and the only variations occur in the inscriptions. Above the head of the large figure of the owner of the tomb are three vertical rows of hieroglyphs, reading: "The Friend of the House, the Secretary, the King's Purificator, the King's Relative, the Priest of the Sun-temple of King *Mn-kꜣ.w-Hr*".

The name of the estate, inscribed in the bottom register, is: *Mr'nh Ptḥ Nj-wsr-R'*.

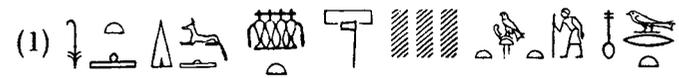
This doorway gives access to a passage measuring 8.80 × 1.0 m., running from north to south and having two false-doors in its western wall.

The Northern False-Door (Fig. 68, Pl. XXXVII, B)

It is composed of local limestone.

The Upper Lintel

It is of white limestone, and was found lying on the ground in front of the false-door; it is incomplete, but bears two rows of hieroglyphs, reading:—

(1) 
 "A boon which the King gives, and a boon which Anubis, who Presides over the God's Dwelling (gives) (that he may be buried in) the Western Desert after a very good old age, and that he may walk . . . before the God".

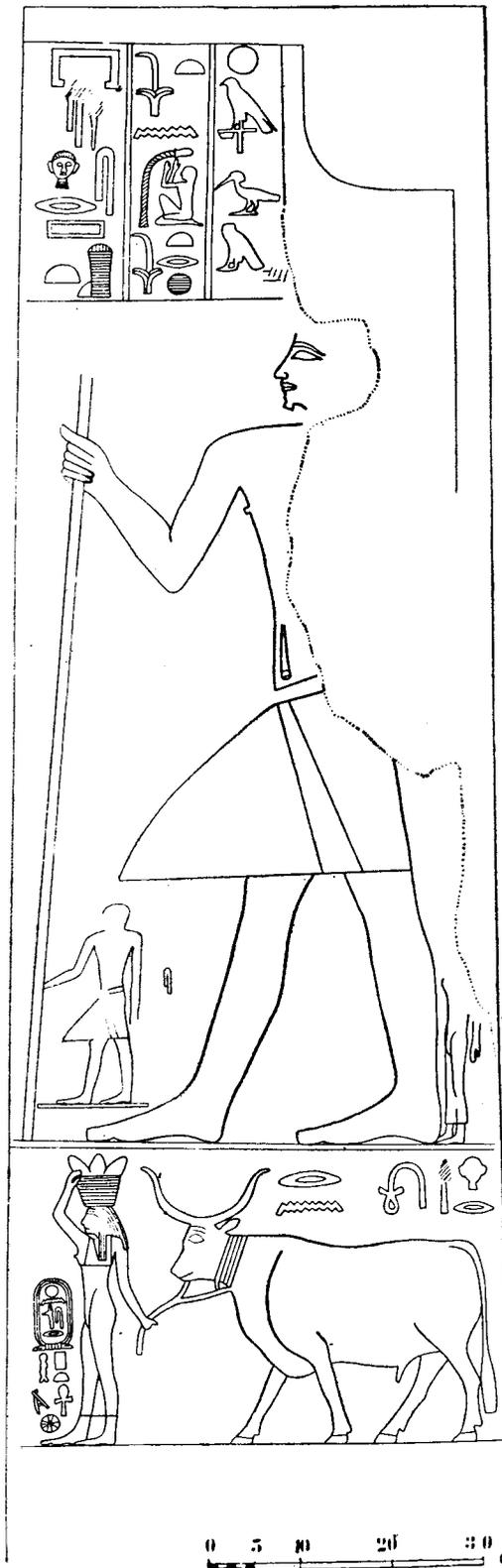


FIG. 67

(2)  ["And that offerings may come forth to him in] the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth, the Feast of the Year Feast, the *w3g*-Feast, the monthly, *s3d*-Feast, the Feast of the Coming

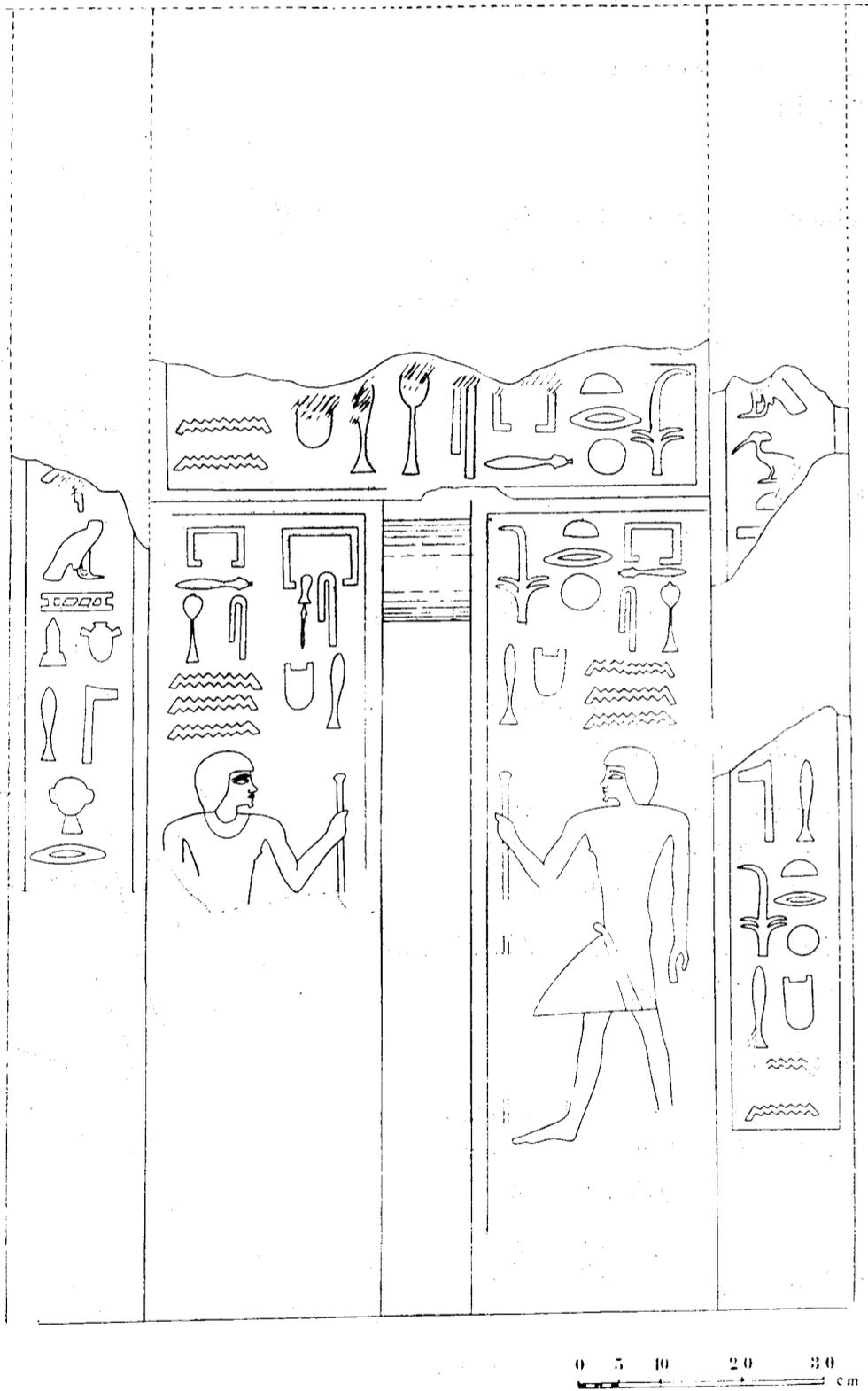


FIG. 68

forth of Min, the *W3h-k*-Feast, the monthly Feast and the half-monthly Feast (to) the Inspector of the Court, the King's Relative, *Hmw*".

On the left inner jamb is inscribed: "The King's Relative, the Steward, the Honoured One, *Šps-kꜣ.f-nḥ*".

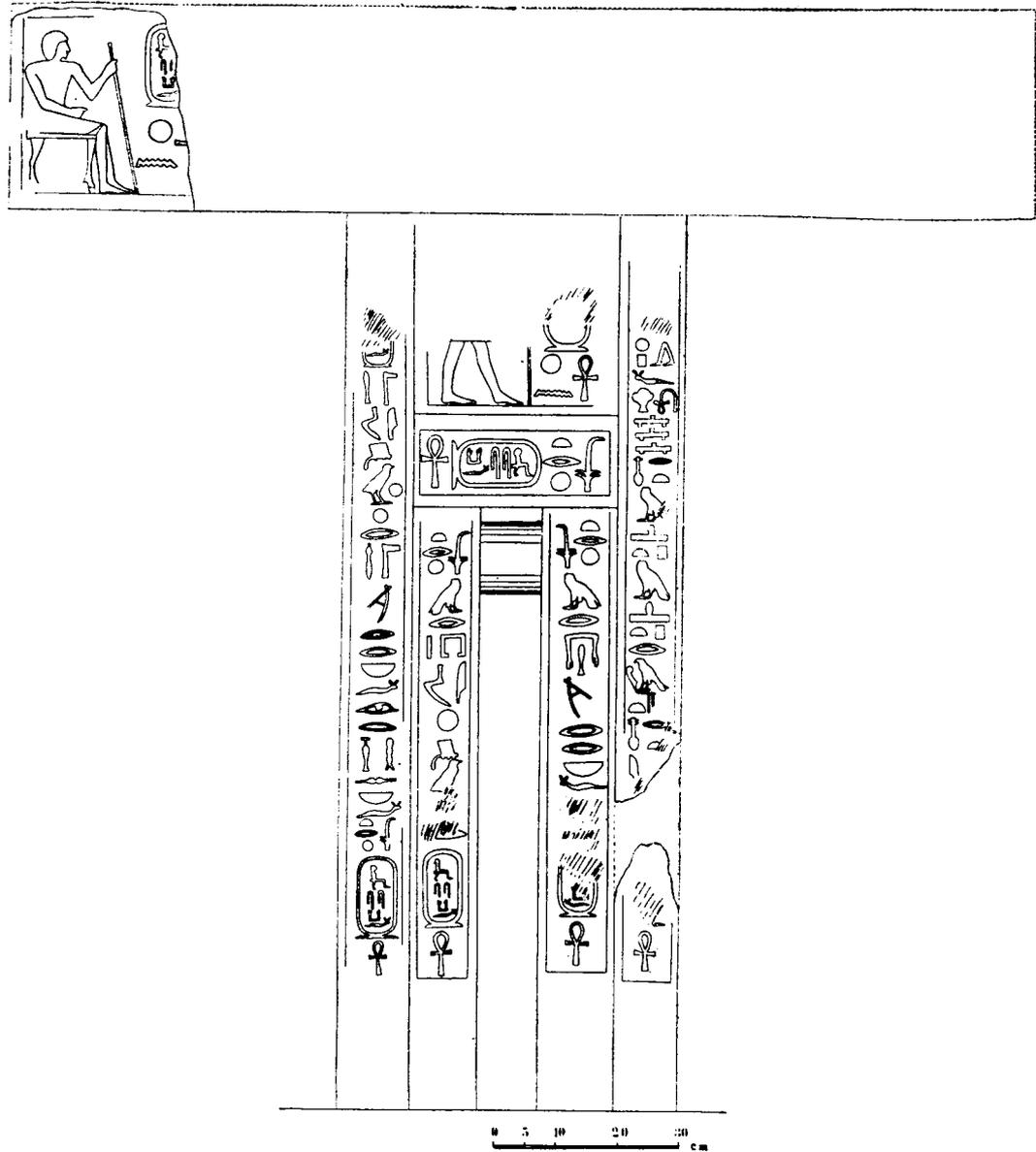


FIG. 69

The Chapel.

The passage leads to a chapel measuring 2.90 × 2.50 m., in the middle of the western wall of which is a false-door (Fig. 70, Pl. XXXVI, A, C).

The Lintel of the False-Door

The lintel, broken into three pieces, was found lying within the chapel. It bears two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading: "A boon which the King gives, and a boon which Anubis, Presiding over the Gods's Dwelling (gives), that he may be buried in the Western Desert after a very good old age, the Honoured by the Great God. That offerings may come forth to him at the voice, at the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth, the First of the Year Feast, the *Wꜣg*-Feast, the Feast of *Skr*, the Great Feast, the Feast of Burning, the *Wꜣḥ-h*-Feast, the

Feast of the Coming-forth of Min, the Monthly Feast of *S3d*, the Feast of the Beginning of the Month, the Feast of the Beginning of the Half-Month, and the Feast of Every day, (to) the Friend of the House, the Secretary, Inspector of the Palace, King's Purificator, Priest of the Sun-temple of King *Mn-k3.w-Hr*, Inspector of the Court, Concerned with the Anointing Oils, *Ḥmw*".

At the end of the lintel, *Ḥmw* is represented seated upon a chair. He holds a long staff in his left hand, and his right hand rests upon his lap with the fist closed.

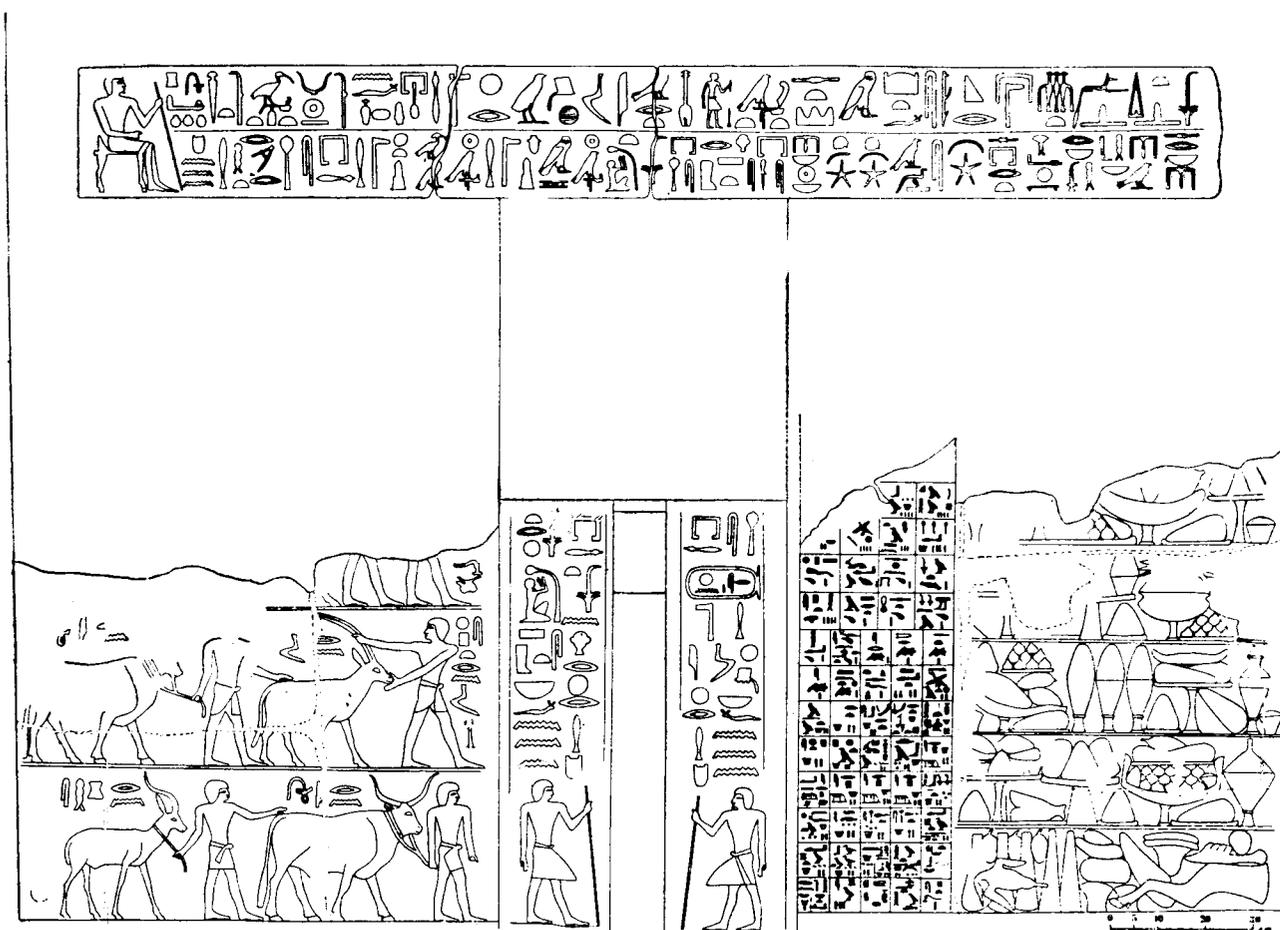


FIG. 70

The Right-hand Jamb

The right-hand jamb bears a vertical inscription, reading: "The Inspector of the Palace Priest of King *Nj-usr-R'*, Honoured by His Master, *Ḥmw*".

At the bottom of the jamb is a representation of the deceased in a walking attitude. He is clad in a short kilt with a triangular apron, and carries a long staff.

The Left-hand Jamb

The left-hand jamb bears the following inscription: "The King's Relative, the King's, Purificator, Secretary of His Master, *Ḥmw*".

Below is a representation of *Ḥmw* similar to that on the right-hand jamb.

The incised hieroglyphs of these inscriptions were originally coloured, faint traces of colouring still being found here and there among them. The part of the western wall of the chapel immediately to the north of the false-door is occupied by an offering-list, the upper part of which is damaged. (For a detailed discussion of the items enumerated in this list, see Part II of this work, p. 17.) To the right-hand side of the offering-list are five registers in relief, exhibiting various articles of food and drink offerings, which still retain traces of brilliant colouring.

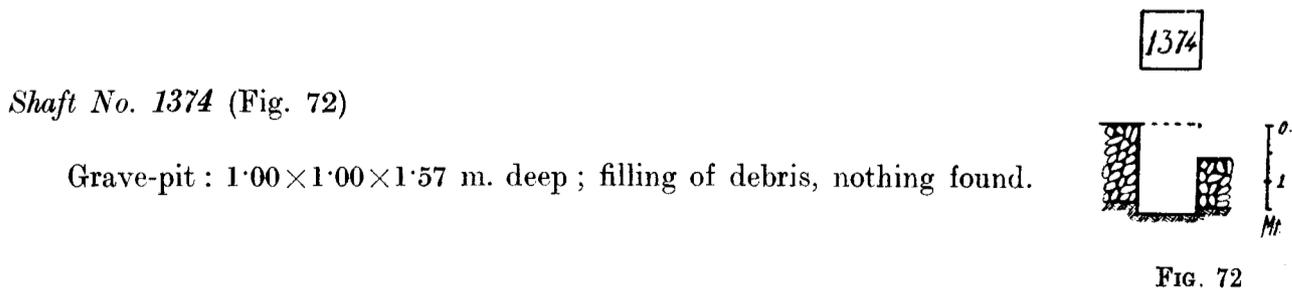
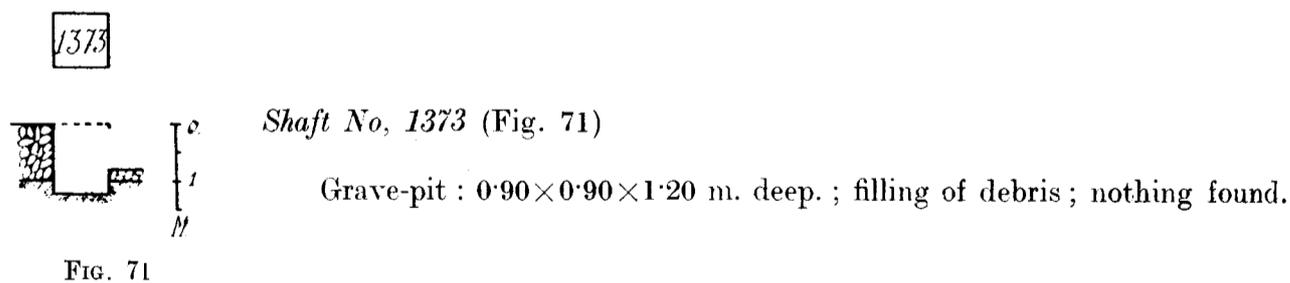
To the south of the false-door two registers of sculpture and part of a third register are preserved. In the latter register all that remains are the legs of two men and the hoof of an ox. In front of the first pair of legs is inscribed  " . . . a choice ox ". In the second register is depicted a scene of men bringing sacrificial animals to the tomb. The first man looks backwards over his shoulder to an oryx, which he grasps by a horn and the muzzle. In front of him is inscribed:  " Presenting a young oryx ". Above the animal is inscribed:  " A young oryx ".

Then follows a second man, who places one hand upon the rump of the oryx, while with the other he holds the halter of a fatted ox, above which is inscribed:  " A young ox ".

The third register bears a similar scene. The first man leads a long-horned ox, above which is inscribed:  " A young ox ". A second man follows behind, placing his left hand upon the rump of the ox, while with his right one he leads a gazelle, by means of a cord fastened around its neck. Above the animal is inscribed:  " A young gazelle ".

Immediately behind the false-door lies a serdab, measuring 1.0 × 1.85 m. It contained nothing but wind-borne sand and some blocks of limestone.

SHAFTS



Shaft No. 1375 (Fig. 73)

Grave-pit : 0.95 × 1.10 × 3.35 m. deep ; filling of debris. Side-chamber on the west ; aperture opened. Nothing found.

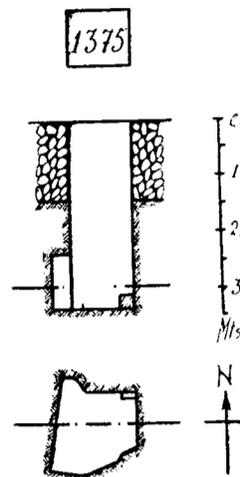


FIG. 73

1376

Shaft No. 1376 (Fig. 74)

Grave-pit : 1.10 × 1.15 × 1.65 m. deep. ; filling of debris. Nothing found.

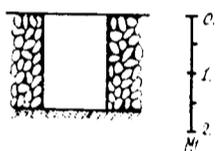


FIG. 74

Shaft No. 1377 (Fig. 75)

Grave-pit : 1.05 × 1.15 × 1.20 m. deep ; filling of debris, side-chamber on the south, roofed with slabs of stone. Aperture opened. Nothing found.

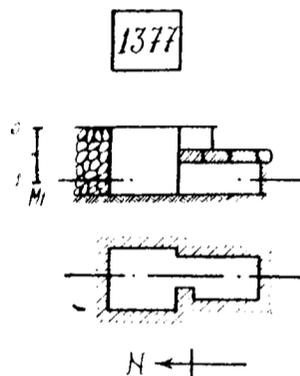


FIG. 75

1378

Shaft No. 1378 (Fig. 76)

Grave-pit : 1.35 × 1.35 × 3.50 m. deep ; filling of debris among which was part of a block from the northern wall of the chapel of *K3-dw3* (see p. 95). Side-chamber on the south, measuring 2.47 × 1.55 × 1.08 m. Sarcophagus cut in the rock, lid removed.

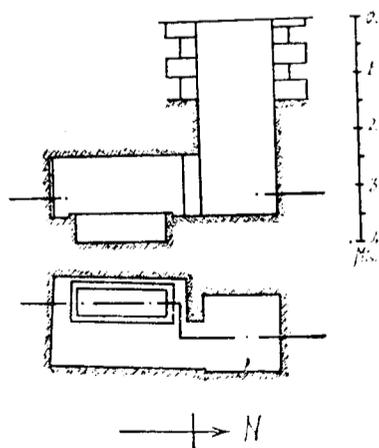
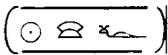
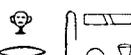
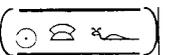
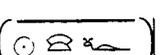


FIG. 76

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THE MASTABA OF , K₃-dw₃

TITLES

1.  *rh njswt* "King's Relative".
2.  *imj-r3 prj* "Overseer of the House (Steward)".
3.  *hm-k3* "Ka-servant".
4.  var.  *w'b njswt* "King's Purificator".
5.  *hm-ntr H'j.f-R'* "Priest of King Khafra'".
6.  *imshw hr ntr.'3* "Honoured by the Great God".
7.  *smsw h3.j.t* "The Eldest of the Audience Hall".
8.  *imshw* "The Honoured One".
9.  *shd w'b. [w]* "The Inspector of the Purificators".
10.  *hrj sst3* "Master of the Secrets (Secretary)".
11.    *smsw h3.j.t nj H'j.f-R' wr* ⁽¹⁾ "Elder of the Portal or Fore-court of the Pyramid [Called] 'Khafra' is Great'".
12.  *hm-ntr-Hr-wsr-ib* "Priest of *Hr-wsr-ib* (Khafra')".
13.  *hm ntr Nbtj wsr-m* "Priest of *Nbtj-wsr-m* (Khafra')".
14.  *hm ntr w'b H'j.f-R'* "Priest and Purificator of King Khafra'".

FAMILY

Wife:—

 *Nfr-rs.*

Title:—

 *rht. njswt* "King's Relative".

⁽¹⁾ See GARDINER, "Onomasteca", II, p. 292.

Wife :—

 (1) Nbtj.

Titles :—

1.  rh.t njswt "King's Relative".

2.   imsh[w].t "The Honoured One".

Sons :—

I.    'nh-wd-s "[the Eldest Son]".

Title :—

  sb-ss' "Judge, and Scribe".

II.   Hmuc.

Title :—

  sb ss' "Judge, and Scribe".

(This person seems to be also the owner of the false-door which lies to the north of the entrance of the Chapel of *K3-dw3*, and owner of the mastaba lying to the east; in which case, he bears the following titles, as recorded on the false-door referred to above) :—

3.   shd pr'3 "The Inspector of the Court".

4.  smr prj "Friend of the House".

5.   hrj sst3 "Master of the Secrets (Secretary)".

6.   irj mrh.t "Concerned With the Anointing Oil".

7.  rh njswt "King's Relative".

8.  hkr njswt "King's Adorner".

9.  w'b njswt "King's Purificator".

10.   mrr nb.f "Beloved by His Master".

11.   hm ntr Nj-wsr-R' "Priest of King Nj-wsr-R'".

  Špss-Pth.

  Nfr-M3'.t.

Daughters :—

I.   Nj-k3-Nbtj.

II.   Nb-Nbtj.

(1) Apparently *K3-dw3* was married to two ladies; if so, this forms one of the rare examples of polygamy in Ancient Egypt.

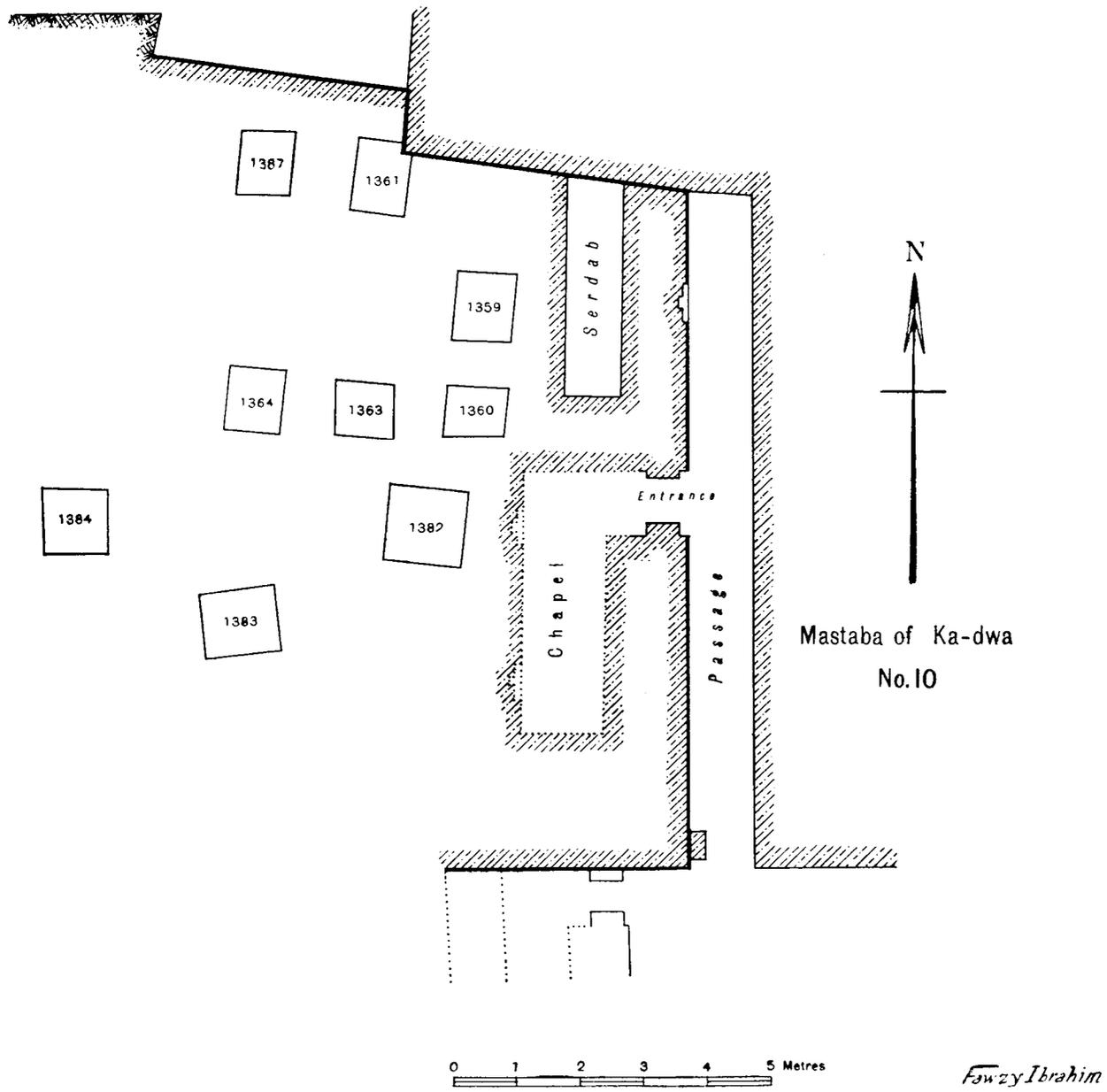


FIG. 77

The lower lintel bears a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The Inspector of the Court, the Friend of the House, the Secretary, *Hmw*".

The right outer jamb bears the lower part of a vertical row of incised hieroglyphs, reading: ". . . Concerned with the Anointing Oil, the King's Adorner, *Hmw*".

At the bottom is a representation of the deceased seated upon a stool, and holding a long staff in his right hand.

The left outer jamb bears the lower half of an incised inscription, reading: ". . . by His Lord, *Hmw*".

At the bottom is a representation of the deceased similar to that on the right outer jamb.

The right inner jamb bears a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: ". . . King's Relative, the King's Purificator, Beloved by His Master, *Hmw*".

At the bottom, the figure of the deceased is represented in a walking attitude, and holding a long staff.

The left inner jamb bears an incised inscription, reading: "The Inspector of the Court, the Friend of the House, the Priest of King *Nj-usr-R'*, *Hmw*".

A representation of the deceased, similar to that upon the right inner jamb, appears at the bottom of this inscription.

The carving of this false-door is admirable, the details of the hieroglyphs being minutely rendered; on the other hand, the figures of the deceased appear to have been left unfinished.

The Chapel of K3-dw3

Almost in the middle of the western wall of the passage is the entrance to the chapel. It opens eastwards, and measures 0.70 × 0.55 m.

The Lintel (Fig. 79, Pl. XXXVIII, A):—

(1) It is formed of white Turah limestone, and bears two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading: "A boon which the King gives, and a boon which Anubis, Presiding Over the God's Dwelling (gives), a burial to him in the western desert after a very good old age, and that he may walk upon the good ways before the Great God".

(2) "That offerings of bread, cake, beer, oxen, and geese may come forth to him in the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth, the First of the Year Feast, the *W3g* Feast, the Feast of *Skr*, the Great Feast, the Feast of Fire, the Feast of the Coming Forth of Min, the Monthly Feast, the *S3d* Feast, the *W3h-3h* Feast, the Feast of the Beginning of the Month, the Feast of the beginning of the Half Month, and every feast, and every day, (to) the King's Relative, the Steward, the Ka-servant, *K3-dw3*."

At the end is a representation of the deceased seated upon a stool, and holding a long staff in his left hand.

The Drum (Fig. 79, Pl. XXXIX, B)

The drum, which was found broken into two pieces, is incised with a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The King's Relative, the King's Purificator, the Priest of King Khafra', *K3-dw3*".

The right outer thickness is lacking.

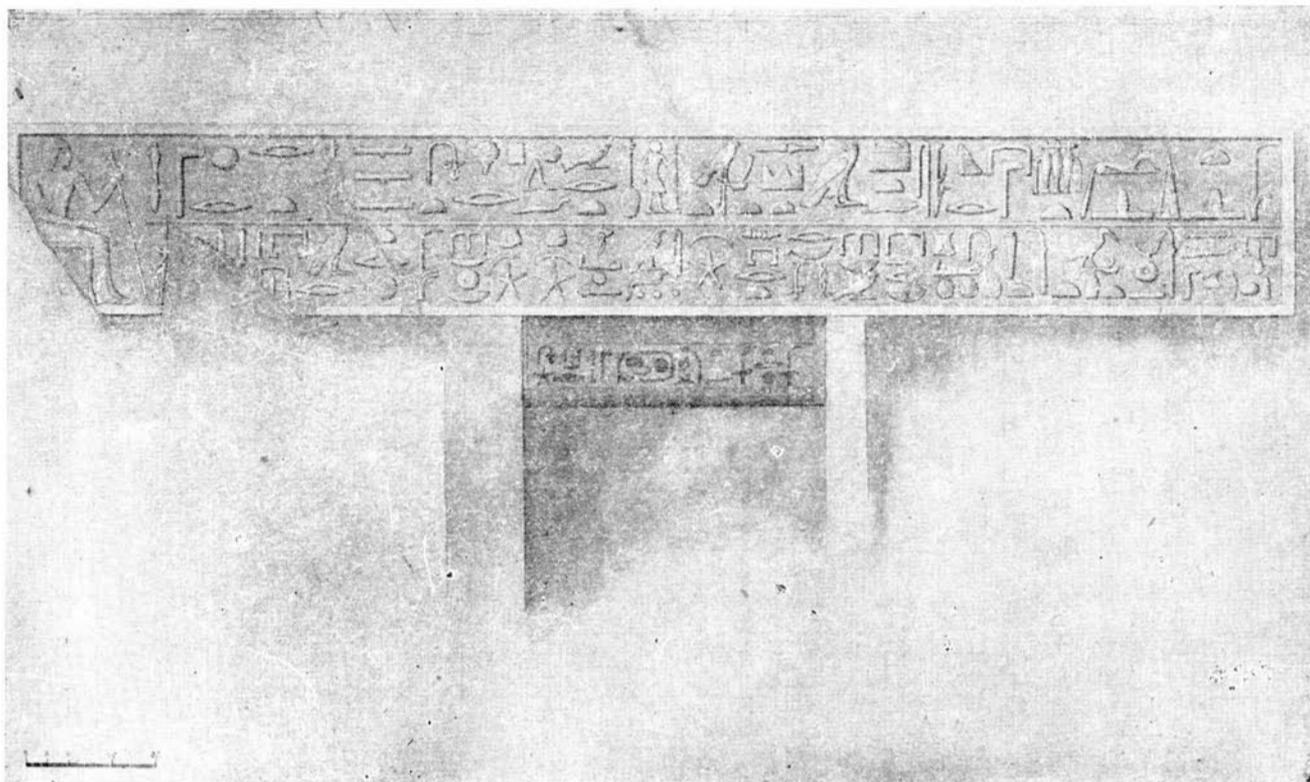


FIG. 79

The Left Outer Thickness (Pl. XL, B)

It is divided into three registers, in the first of which is a representation of *K3-dw3* in a walking attitude. He wears a short wig, finely dressed in rows of curls, and a short kilt with a triangular apron. He holds a long staff in his right hand and a handkerchief in his left hand. Above his head are two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading: "The King's Relative, the Steward, *K3-dw3*".

Behind him stands his wife. Her right hand rests upon her breast, and her left arm hangs at her side. She wears a long wig, a long, tight robe, a "dog-collar" necklace, and wide bracelets. Above her head is inscribed: "The King's Relative, his wife, *N/r-rs*".

On the second register are the figures of two men, each of whom wears a short, curled wig, and a short kilt with a triangular apron. They are in a walking attitude and their arms hang at their sides. In front of the first figures is inscribed: "His Eldest son, the Judge, and Scribe, *'nh-wd-s*".

In front of the second figure is inscribed: "His son the Judge, and Scribe, *Hmw*".

In the third register are three figures of men, similar to the above. In front of the first man is inscribed: "His son, *Pth-s'pss*".

The second man is labelled: "His son, *N/r-M3't*".

The third figure is inscribed: "The Ka-servant, *Hsjj*".

The Left Inner Thickness (Pl. XXXIII, C)

On the left inner thickness is preserved the lower part of a figure of a man, presumably the deceased. He was represented in a walking attitude, and holding a long staff in his left hand and a handkerchief in his right hand. He wears a short kilt with a pleated side wrap. In front of him at a somewhat higher level than his feet is a small figure of a woman. She wears a long, tight robe; her right arm hangs at her side, while the left hand rests upon her breast. The head and shoulders are lacking. In front of her is incised: "*Nj-k3-Nbtj*".

The door of the chapel was composed of one leaf, and opened inwards, as can be proved from the socket made for the door pivot.

The actual chapel measures 4.15 × 1.40 m.

The North Wall (Fig. 80, Pl. XLI)

At the top of the centre part of the wall are two superposed registers, mostly effaced. On the upper register is the representation of a cow, and behind her a kneeling man, apparently assisting her in the delivery of a calf⁽¹⁾. On the lower register are two bulls and traces of an inscription above their backs.

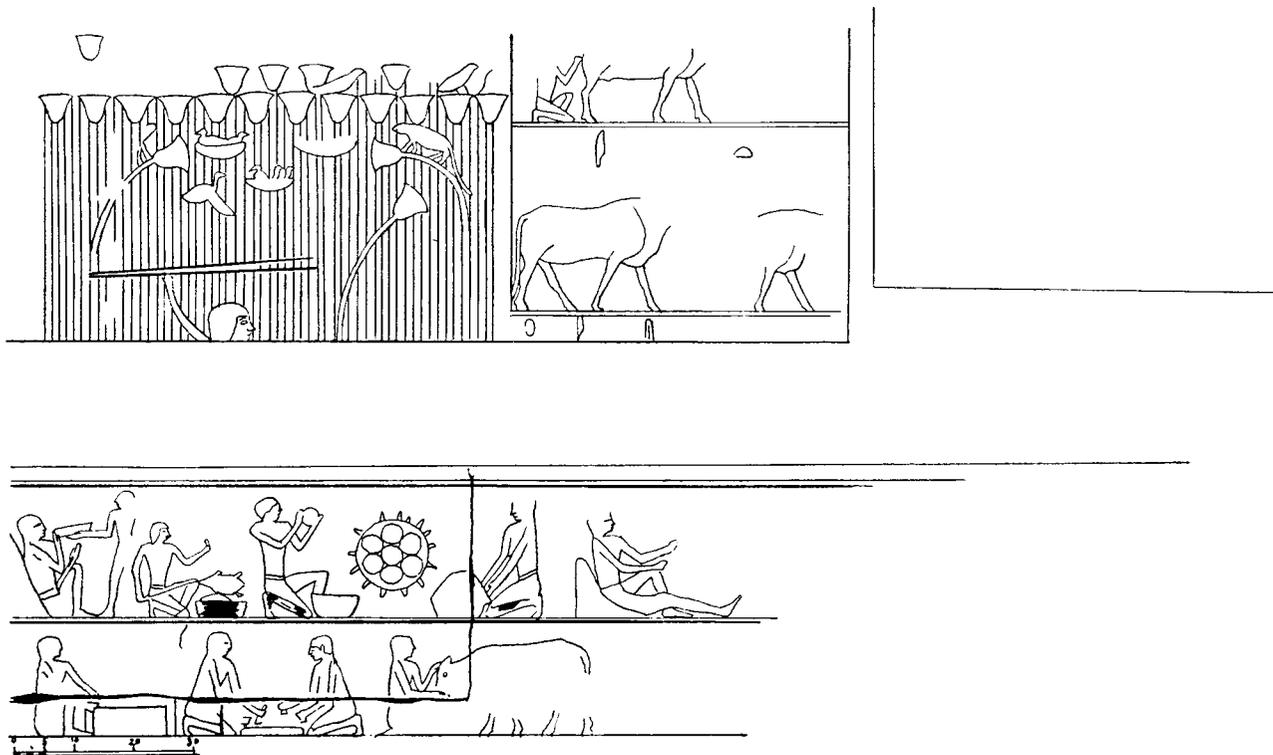


FIG. 80

On the left side of this wall is the upper part of a scene representing a papyrus thicket: The head of the deceased, together with the right forearm, the hand clasping a fishing spear. Two ichneumons are shown climbing upon bending papyrus stalks, intent upon robbing some bird's nests.

The masonry of the middle part of the wall is lacking.

(1) See "*Deir-el-Gabarawi*", II, Pl. 19; and KLEBS, "*Die Reliefs*", p. 62.

At the bottom of the wall are two registers, the left-hand parts of which are fairly well preserved. In the upper register is a man seated upon the ground, his back supported by a triangular object, his right leg is stretched out before him, and his left leg is drawn up; he holds some object, now effaced in his left, outstretched hand, and his right hand rests upon his left knee. This is followed by a group of bakers. The first man kneels upon the ground before a large jar which he tilts towards him. In front of him another man is fashioning a circular loaf from dough contained in a large bowl beside him. Between these two men is a circular oven in which are seven loaves in the process of baking. The flames can be seen issuing out of the sides of the oven. They are followed by a man roasting a goose on a spit over a charcoal brazier; the embers are kept at glowing heat by means of a fan. Last of all is a man leaning back, with his knees drawn up in front of him. He is apparently overcome by the heat of the oven, and a boy is giving him a drink from a shallow bowl.

In the bottom register, on the right, is a man coaxing a calf to eat from his hand. This is followed by a group of two men, kneeling upon the ground, and apparently engaged in polishing a tablet of stone (?). At the end is a figure of a man, apparently engaged in putting the final touches to a low stand.

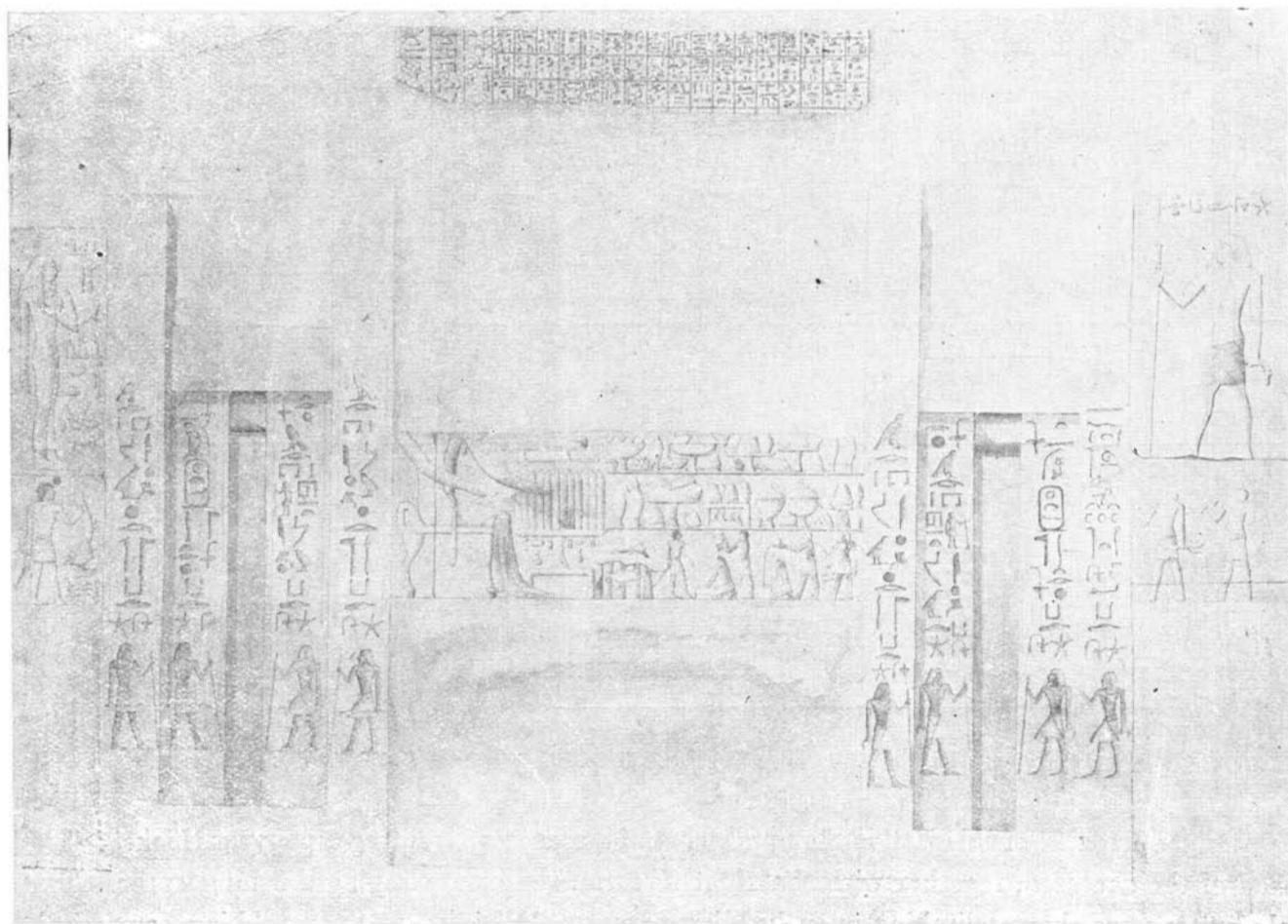


FIG. 81

The West Wall (Fig. 81, Pls. XXXIX, A, C, XL, A, XLII, A, B, XLIII, A, B, XLIV, XLV)

At a distance of about 0.45 m. from the northern and southern ends of the western wall are two false-doors, each fashioned from a monolithic slab of local limestone.

The Northern False-Door (Fig. 81, Pl. XLII, A, B)

It measures 0·90 m. wide, and the upper part is entirely destroyed.

On the right outer jamb is a vertical row of incised hieroglyphs, reading: “. . . that offerings of bread cake and beer may come forth to him at the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth, the First of the Year Feast, the *W3g* Feast, *K3-dw3*”.

The left outer jamb bears the following incised inscription: “The Steward, the Honoured by the Great God, *K3-dw3*”.

The right inner jamb bears a vertical inscription, reading: “The King’s Purificator, the Priest of Khafra’, the King’s Relative, *K3-dw3*”.

The left inner jamb is incised with: “The King’s Relative, the Steward, the Eldest of the Portal or Forecourt, the Honoured One, *K3-dw3*”.

At the bottom of each jamb is a representation of the deceased in a walking attitude. He wears a long plaited wig, a false beard and a short kilt with a triangular apron. He holds a long staff in one hand and a handkerchief in the other. His flesh is coloured dark red, the necklace blue, the kilt white, and the hair and beard black.

The Southern False-Door (Fig. 81, Pl. XLIII, A, B)

The upper part is entirely effaced, and the lower lintel is mostly weathered away, although the signs  “. . . the Steward, *K3-dw3*” may still be recognized.

The tops of the outer jambs are destroyed, but the remaining parts each bears an identical inscription, reading: “. . . the Steward, the Honoured by the Great God, *K3-dw3*”.

The right inner jamb is inscribed: “The King’s Relative, the Steward, the Eldest of the Portal the Honoured One, *K3-dw3*”.

The left inner jamb bears the following inscription: The King’s Purificator, the Priest of Khafra’, the King’s Relative, *K3-dw3*”.

At the bottom of each jamb, the deceased is represented in a walking attitude. He wears a long, plaited wig, a false beard, a broad necklace, and a short kilt with a triangular apron. He holds a long staff in one hand, and the *hrp* baton in the other. The figures and hieroglyphs bear traces of colouring, similar to that seen on the northern false-door.

To the right side of the northern false-door is a representation of the deceased in a walking attitude. He wears a long, plaited wig, and a short kilt with a plaited side-wrap; he carries a long staff in his right hand and a handkerchief in his left one. Above his head is inscribed: “The King’s Relative, *K3-dw3*”.

Below this are the figures of two male offering-bearers, represented on a smaller scale. The first man carries a live duck in his left hand, and the burden of his companion is effaced, but appears to have been a bird of some description. The top of the space lying between the two false-doors is occupied by the remains of an offering list, now consisting of three rows of incised hieroglyphs containing fifty-one entries, but the remainder of the list, which extended further down the wall, is destroyed. To the left of this offering-list are the tops of three vertical rows of hieroglyphs which read:—

- (1) “A boon which the King gives, (and a boon which) Anubis . . . ”
- (2) “. . . that there be made to him offerings of bread, cake, and beer . . . ”
- (3) “. . . For ever, to the Honoured One . . . ”

Below the offering-list was an offering-scene, only the lower part of which remains. In it, the deceased is represented seated upon a bovine-legged chair; his left hand is extended to a low offering-table set upon a stand before him. He is clad in a sacerdotal leopard's skin.

Below the table is inscribed: "Thousands of loaves of bread, cakes, and jars of beer; thousands of alabaster offering-tables and all garments".

To the right of the table is a heap of food offerings, including fowls, and joints of meat. To the right of the whole scene are three superposed registers, the two upper ones of which depict an array of various kinds of food and drink offerings. In the third register are the figures of six men engaged in performing a funerary ritual.

The first man stands with his back to the deceased; he carries a broom with which to smoothe the sanded floor after the ceremonies are finished (1). Then follows a kneeling man who places a small stand on the ground before him; while behind him stands a man who holds a smoking censer in both hands. He is followed by a group of two men, one of whom kneels on the ground, holding a basin in his outstretched hands, into which the other man, who stands behind, is pouring water. Finally, comes a man who seems to be the Master of the Ceremonies; he stands with his right hand outstretched in an attitude of declamation, and in front of him is inscribed: "Presenting Offerings".

To the left side of the southern false-door is the representation of a woman, clad in a long close-fitting garment. She stands, with her left hand placed upon her breast, and her right arm hanging by her side. In front of her is inscribed: "The Priestess of Hathor in all her places, *Nb-Nbtj*".

Below is a representation of a man in a walking attitude. He wears a curled wig and a short kilt, and carries a duck in each hand.

In front of him is inscribed: "His son, *Hmaw*".

The Southern Wall (Fig. 82, Pl. XLVI)

On the right-hand side of this wall is a large figure of the deceased. He is represented in a walking attitude, and carries a long staff in his right hand. His head is covered with a short, curled wig, and he wears a false beard, a broad necklace, and a short kilt, with a triangular apron. Above his head are inscribed five vertical rows of hieroglyphs, reading: "Inspecting the offerings (by) the King's Relative, the Priest and Purificator of Khafra', the Inspector of the Purificators, the Secretary, the Eldest of the Portal of the Pyramid Called 'Khafra' is Great', the Honoured One *K3-dw3*".

To the left of this scene, but forming a part of it, are seven superposed registers, the upper three of which are occupied by representations of different varieties of birds, some of which have their names inscribed above them (2). The right-hand side of the upper register is interrupted by the presence of an aperture, 0.35 m. wide, designed to admit light into the chapel. The lower part of the third register is entirely destroyed, but in its right-hand extremity can be seen a figure

(1) See, KLEBS, "Die Reliefs des Alten Reiches", p. 138.

(2) For these birds in the offering-list, see Part II, p. 365, ff.

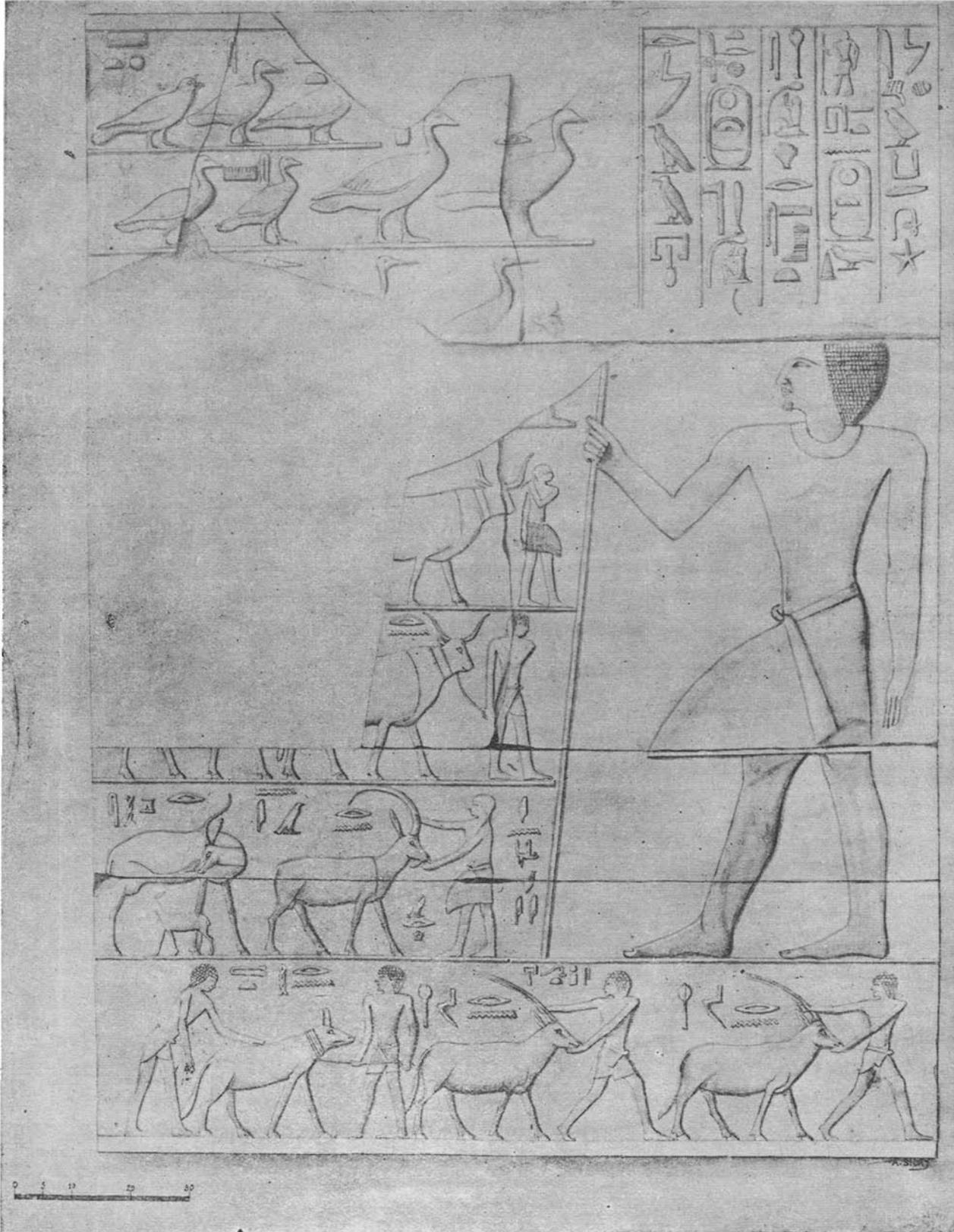


FIG. 82

of a man in a standing attitude. His left hand is placed upon his right shoulder in a gesture of respect to the owner of the tomb, and he is represented on a scale so small as to appear ridiculous when compared with the birds he is supposed to be in charge of.

In the fourth register is a man, in a similar attitude to the above, leading an ox. He wears a typical peasant's kilt, fashioned from a fabric made of woven straw⁽¹⁾. The remaining part of this register is destroyed.

A similar scene is represented in the fifth register but it is in a somewhat better state of preservation. Above the back of the animal is inscribed: "A young (ox)".

Behind it can be seen the legs of another ox, and the rest of the animal is effaced.

The sixth register is in an excellent state of preservation, and depicts the "Overseer of the Stalls" leading "a young ibex", as the inscription above the animal states. Behind the man is inscribed: "To the beloved Ka".

This group is followed by "a young gazelle" suckling her fawn.

The seventh register is in the same good state of preservation, and extends the whole length of the wall. In it are depicted two men leading two "young oryx" which they grasp firmly by horns and muzzle. In front of the face of the second man is inscribed: "Bringing the choice items of the offerings".

They are followed by two men, who are conducting "a young hyena", an animal which was apparently artificially fattened, and eaten by the Egyptians⁽²⁾. The refractory nature of the animal is expressed by the fact that it requires two attendants, one of whom leads it by means of a rope attached to a wide collar around its neck, while the other pushes it, somewhat timidly, from behind.

It is to be noted that the man leading the ox in the fifth register, as well as all the men in the seventh register, are represented wearing curled wigs, the remainder having apparently only their natural short hair. By this we may perhaps assume that the former were the Ka-servants of the deceased, it being inconceivable that mere herdsmen would have the means of providing themselves with such wigs.

The Eastern Wall (Fig. 83, Pls. XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L)

At the southern end of this wall the deceased is represented seated upon a bovine-legged chair; he wears a short wig (perhaps his natural hair cut short), and a false beard, and holds a fly-switch in his left hand. This article presents a very pleasant and artistic appearance, the handle being carved to represent a human arm terminating in a hand, which holds the switch. In his right hand he holds a lotus-flower. Above his head are inscribed six vertical rows of hieroglyphs, reading: "The Priest of *Hr-wsr-ib*, the Inspector of the Purificators, the Secretary, the Priest of *Nbtj-wsr-m*, the Priest and Purificator of Khafra', the Eldest of the Portal of the Pyramid Called 'Khafra is Great', the Steward, *K3-dw3*".

⁽¹⁾ See BLACKMAN, "Rock Tombs of Meir", Vol. III.

⁽²⁾ See KLEBS, "Die Reliefs der Alten Reiches", p. 64, Abb. 52.

To the left-hand side are six superposed registers, the greater part of which is destroyed. The upper three appear to have borne representations of food and drink offerings, and an artistically executed bouquet of flowers is placed upon a stand in front of the owner of the tomb.

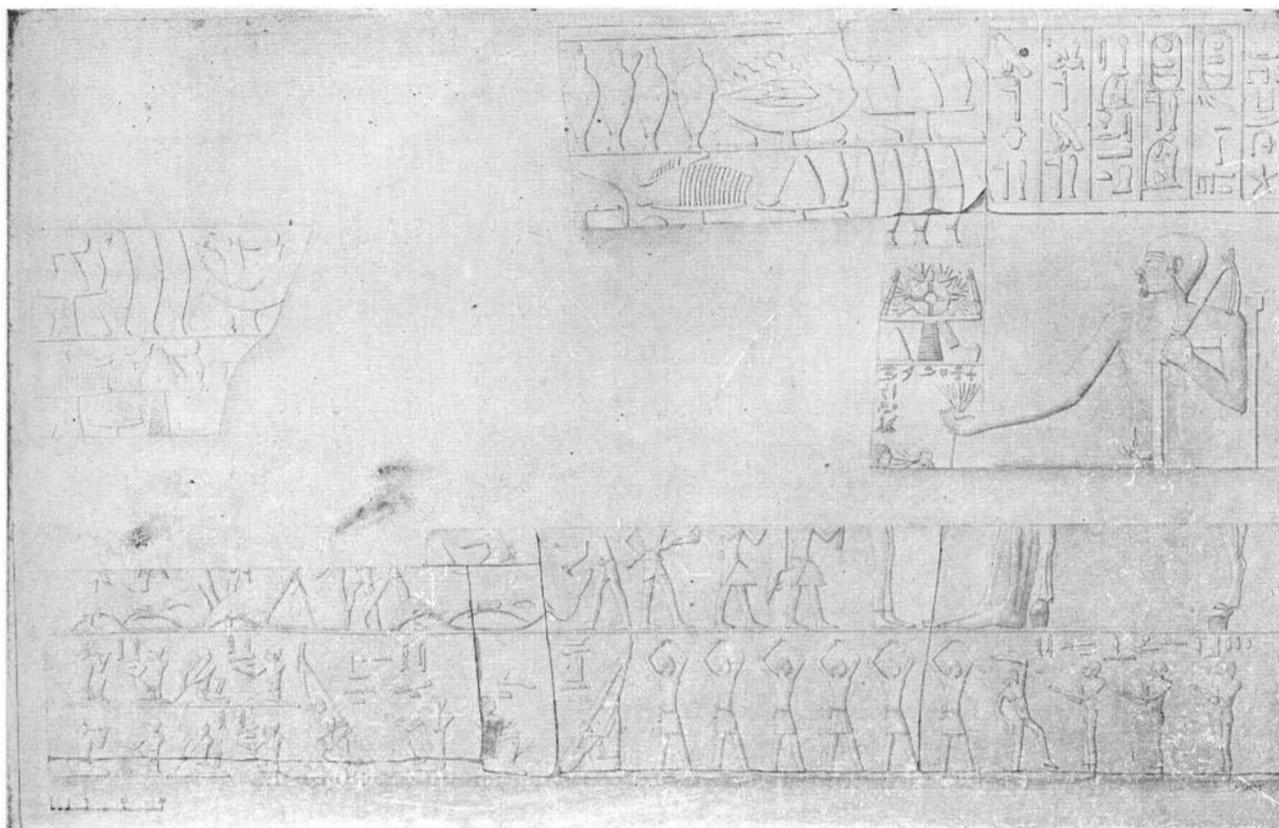


FIG. 83

The fifth register is headed by the figure of a woman, depicted on a fairly large scale. She wears a long, closely-fitting garment, and smells a lotus-flower. Above her head is inscribed: "The King's Relative, his wife, who is beloved by him, the Honoured One *Nbtj*. Behind her are represented three male offering-bearers, who are followed in turn by a group of butchers engaged in the dismemberment of three oxen. The upper part of this register is destroyed.

The sixth register is complete, and is wholly devoted to a representation of a concert. At the right-hand side, these girls, wearing long, tight garments, are represented clapping their hands. Above their heads a horizontal inscription reads: "Beating time for dancing, by the harem".

In front of them are six dancers clad in short tunics, their hands raised, palms upward, above their heads, with the finger-tips meeting, in the same manner as the modern Egyptian dancers. They are headed by a naked acrobat, who is about to turn a back somersault.

Next in order are two harpists facing each other, and between them, two male singers. The first harp is provided with nine strings, and the second with eleven. In front of the first harpist is inscribed: "Striking the harp".

Above the head of the singer is inscribed: "Singing to the harp".

The northern end of the register is divided into two superposed registers, in each of which is represented two singers accompanied by two flutists. It is to be noted that the former are shown with one hand placed over their ears in the manner of the modern Egyptian singers. In front of each is inscribed: "Singing".

At the top of the wall, immediately to the left side of the inscriptions above the head of the deceased, is an aperture measuring 0.35×0.15 m., made in order to admit light into the chapel.

THE SERDAB

The serdab is situated immediately to the north of the Chapel of *K3-dw3*, and to the west of the false-door; it measures 3.70×1.05 m., and the upper courses of the masonry are destroyed. It was found to have been occupied by a later burial-chamber, the aperture of which opened to the south. It contained a skeleton, which was damaged by the collapse of the roof. To the right of the roofing slabs, and against the eastern wall of the serdab, lay a fine statuette of *K3-dw3*, buried in the debris. It was probably placed here by the intruders who used the serdab as a burial-place. The squint of the serdab, if there was one, must have been situated in one of the stones of the middle courses of the northern wall of the chapel, which are now entirely lacking; in this case, the original place of the statuette would be standing against the northern wall of the serdab.

The Statuette of K3-dw3 (Pls. LI, LII):—

Material.—White limestone, painted.

Dimensions.—Height: 1.8 m. Breadth across the shoulders: 0.31 m.

Preservation.—Very good.

Workmanship.—Excellent work, skilfully modelled and highly finished, but strictly conventional in outlook.

Subject.—It represents the owner of the tomb in a walking attitude, the left leg advanced and the arms hanging by the sides, with the hands closed. He wears a short curled wig and a short, pleated kilt, the triangular apron of which has the pleating running diagonally. This garment is upheld by an ornamental belt fastened around the hips. The face is very finely modelled, and bears a pleasant, good-humoured expression, moreover the features closely resemble the relief portraits of *K3-dw3*. On the upper surface of the pedestal is inscribed: "The King's Relative, *K3-dw3*".

Colouring.—Hair, eyes, and eyebrows, black; flesh, reddish brown; kilt white; girdle, red and blue.

Both the statuette of *K3-dw3* and the scenes represented on the walls and doorway of the tomb, display an artistic technique of a very high order, although the latter adhere strictly to convention, both in style and subject-matter. The scenes, however, present a pleasing appearance owing to the skilful grouping of the figures and the patient attention to details. One would imagine that they were executed by an artist who was well-trained, skilful, and patient, but who lacked the spark of genius which illuminates the work of the man who decorated the Mastaba of Tesen⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See "Excavations at Giza", Vol. V.

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 1359 (Fig. 84)

Grave-pit : 0.96 × 1.10 × 1.95 m. deep ; entirely built of mud-bricks ; filling of debris ; side-chamber on the north, aperture open ; roofed with six slabs of limestone supported by two walls of the same material ; filling of sand and dark earth.

Burial : A badly-damaged skeleton.

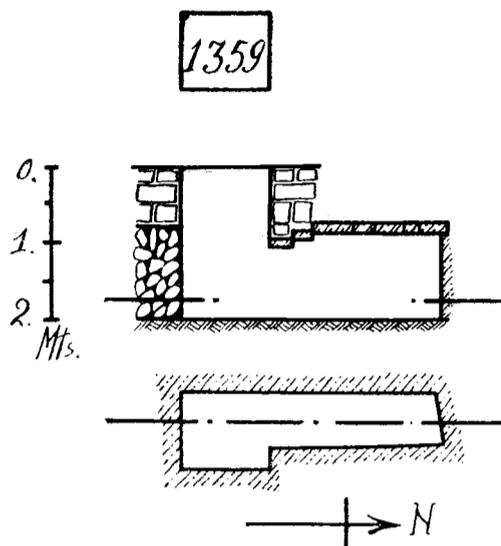
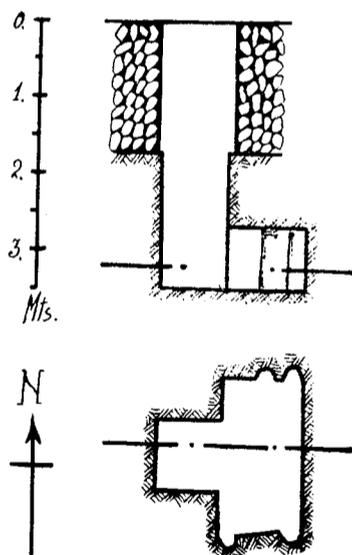


FIG. 84

1360



Shaft No. 1360 (Fig. 85)

Grave-pit : 0.95 × 0.95 × 3.45 m. ; entirely built of rubble and mud-bricks ; filling of debris ; side-chamber on the east aperture open.

Burial : A disordered skeleton, with the skull to the north.

FIG. 85

Shaft No. 1361 (Fig. 86)

Grave-pit : 0.95 × 1.20 × 1.63 m. ; entirely built of mud-brick and rubble ; filling of debris ; nothing found.

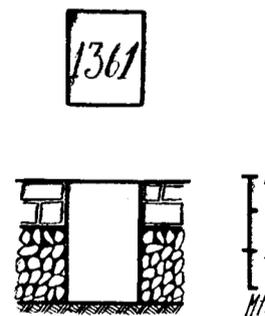


FIG. 86

1364

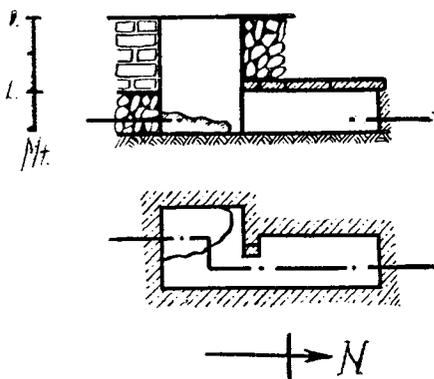


FIG. 87

Shaft No. 1364 (Fig. 87)

Grave-pit : $0.95 \times 1.05 \times 1.55$ m. ; entirely built of rubble and mud-brick ; filling of debris ; side-chamber on the north, aperture open ; filling of sand and dark earth.

Burial : A badly damaged skeleton.

1365

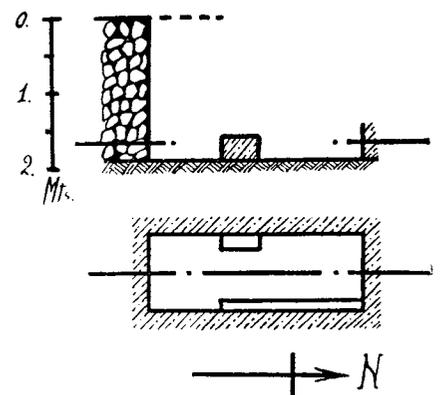


FIG. 88

Shaft No. 1365 (Fig. 88)

Grave-pit : $0.95 \times 0.95 \times 1.87$ m. ; partly built of small blocks of limestone, and partly rock-hewn ; filling of debris ; side-chamber on the south, aperture open ; coffin cut in the rock beside the western wall ; lid partly removed ; nothing found within except the leg-bones of a skeleton.

1382

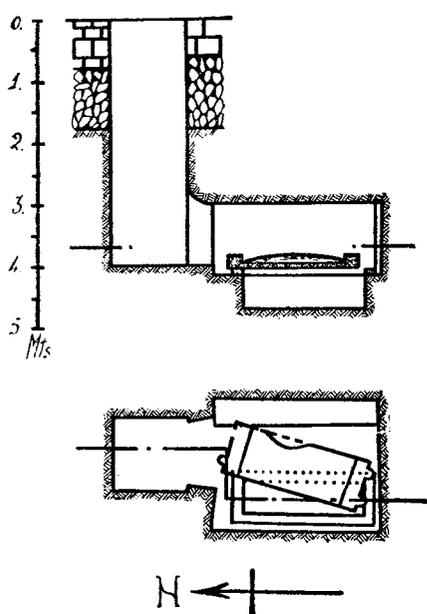


FIG. 89

Shaft No. 1382 (Fig. 89)

Grave-pit : $1.20 \times 1.20 \times 3.95$ m. ; partly built of blocks of local limestone, and partly rock-hewn ; filling of limestone debris ; side-chamber on the north ; sarcophagus sunk in the floor along the western wall, cover slightly removed.

Burial : A skeleton in a contracted position, with the skull to the east, and facing south.

1383

Shaft No. 1383 (Fig. 90)

Grave-pit: 1.10 × 1.20 × 4.05 m.; rock-hewn; side-chamber on the east, built of limestone; the eastern wall badly damaged; nothing found.

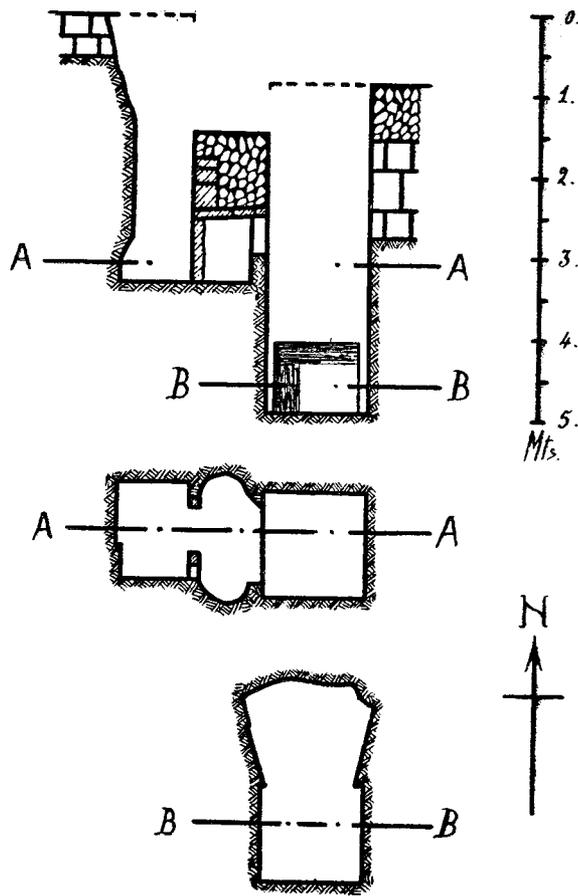


FIG. 90

1384

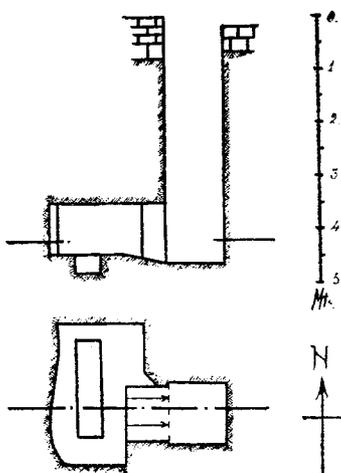


FIG. 91

Shaft No. 1384 (Fig. 91)

Grave-pit: 1.05 × 1.05 × 4.60 m.; partly built of limestone and partly rock-hewn; filling of limestone debris; side-chamber on the west; aperture partly closed by one slab of limestone laid vertically.

1385

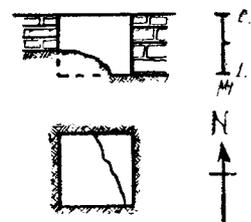


FIG. 92

Shaft No. 1361 (Fig. 86)

Grave-pit: 1.15 × 1.15 × 1.00 m.; entirely built of mud-bricks; nothing found.

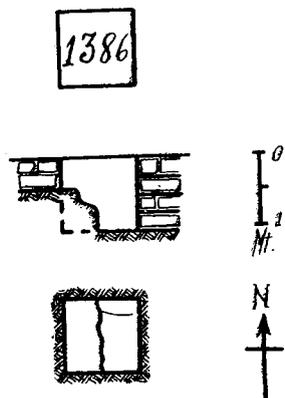


FIG. 93

Shaft No. 1386 (Fig. 93)

Grave-pit $1.00 \times 1.00 \times 1.00$ m., entirely built of mud-bricks; nothing found.

Shaft No. 1387 (Fig. 94)

Grave-pit : $0.95 \times 1.00 \times 1.30$ m. ; entirely built of mud-brick and rubble ; filling of debris ; side-chamber on the east ; roofing slabs collapsed.

Burial : A badly damaged skeleton.

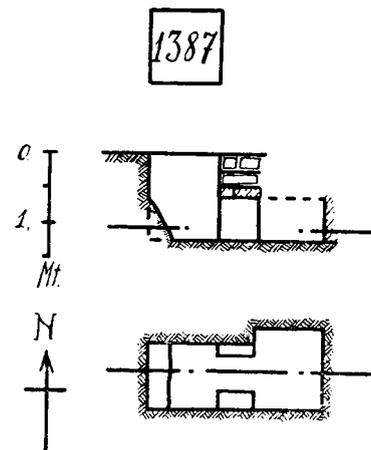


FIG. 94

INSCRIBED LIMESTONE SLABS

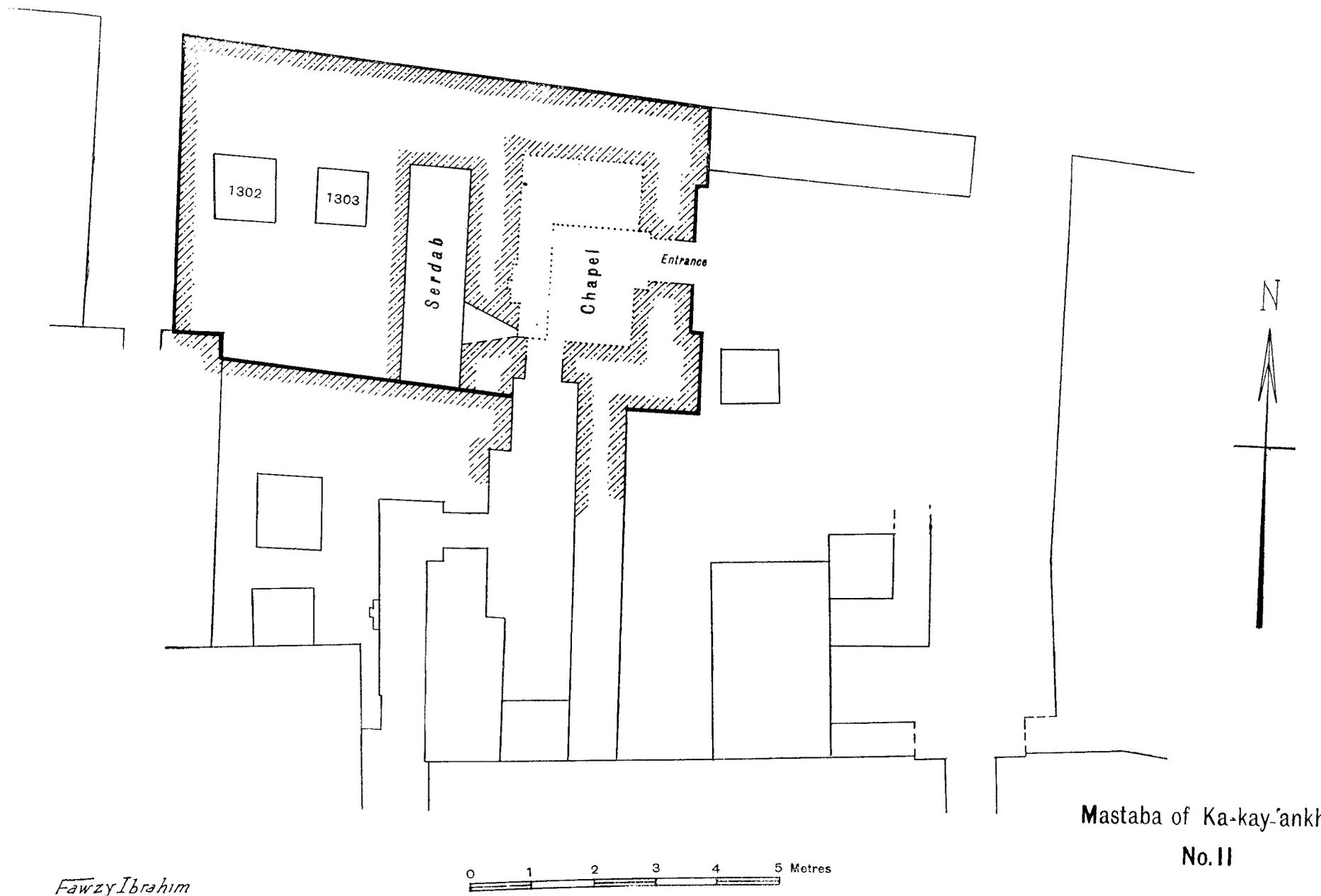
The following slabs of inscribed limestone undoubtedly belong to the Mastaba of *K3-dw3*, but their original positions are uncertain. They are as follows :—

(1) A slab found in front of the doorway of the Chapel of *K3-dw3*. It is sculptured in bas-relief with a figure of the man, *Hmw*, represented in a standing attitude. He holds a long staff in his left hand, and a handkerchief in the right one. In front of him is inscribed : . "The Inspector of the Court, the Friend of the House, the Secretary, *Hmw*".

Beside him is a representation of his wife with her left hand resting upon his shoulder. Behind her is inscribed :  "His wife, the King's Relative, the Priestess of Hathor, *Nb-htp*".

Many traces of the original colours still remain upon this scene.

(2) A limestone door-jamb, broken into five pieces from a later burial pit ; the fifth fragment was recovered from a later burial, constructed to the west of the second pillar in the Chapel of *Snb.w-k3*. The complete jamb bears the following inscription :  "The Priest of *Hr-wsr-ib*, the Priest of *Nbtj-wsr-m*, the Inspector of the Purificators, *K3-dw3*".



Mastaba of Ka-kay-ankh
No. II

Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 96

The East Wall (Fig. 97)

At the left-hand side of the doorway are two superposed registers, the upper one of which is so defaced that all that can be traced of the scene it contained are the feet of a large group of a man and a woman. Before the man's feet, and holding the lower part of a long staff, is the naked figure of a child. Facing the child was a figure of a man, only the lower part of the kilt and the legs of which still remain.

In the lower register is the representation of a procession of five men bearing various articles of the personal property of the deceased. In front of each man was an incised inscription giving his name, but which are now barely legible.

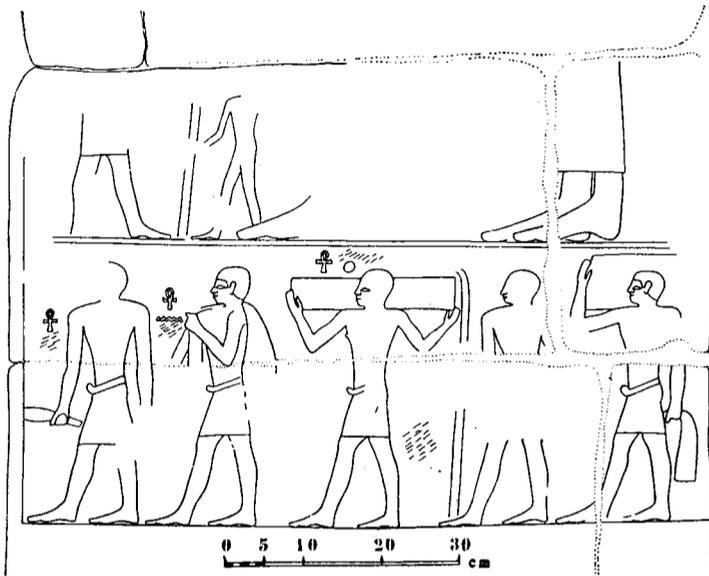


FIG. 97

On the right side of the doorway are also two superposed registers (Fig. 98, Pl. LIV, B).

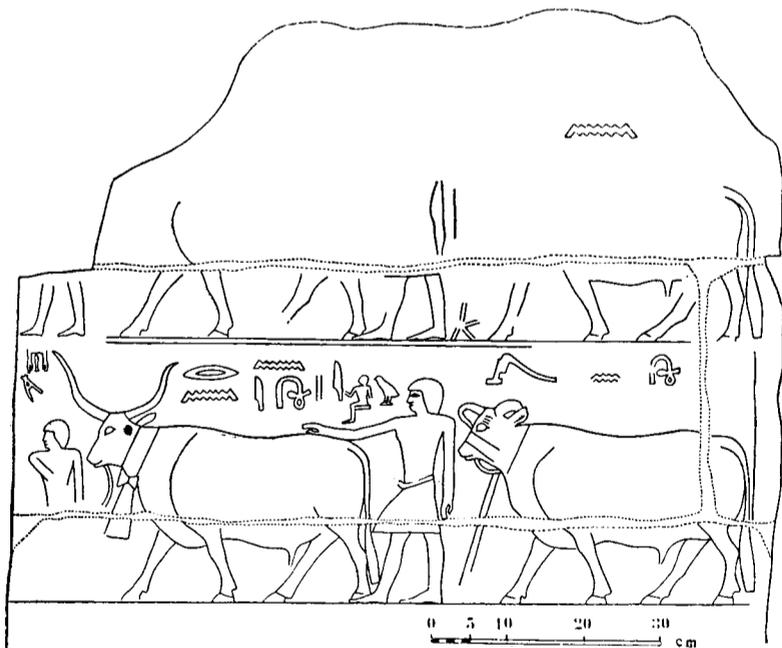


FIG. 98

The upper one bears only faint traces of two oxen and their drivers, facing north.

The lower register is much better preserved, and bears the representation of two fattened oxen, and two herdsman. The first ox wears an ornamental collar around its neck, and is led by a man, who places his right hand on his left shoulder in a gesture of respect. Above the man is inscribed: "The Kaservant, *Mr*".

Above the ox is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "A young ox".

Behind the animal is another man, placing his right hand upon its hind quarters. Before his face is inscribed: "*Idw*".

The second ox, which has deformed and ingrowing horns⁽¹⁾, wears a halter, and is tethered to a peg (?) in the ground.

Above the animal is inscribed: "A choice young ox".

The North Wall (Fig. 99, Pl. LIV, A)

The northern wall also bears the remains of two superposed registers, the upper one of which is badly damaged. It apparently once bore a large representation of the deceased and his wife seated facing each other on bovine-legged chairs, and four small figures of musicians seated upon the ground between them.

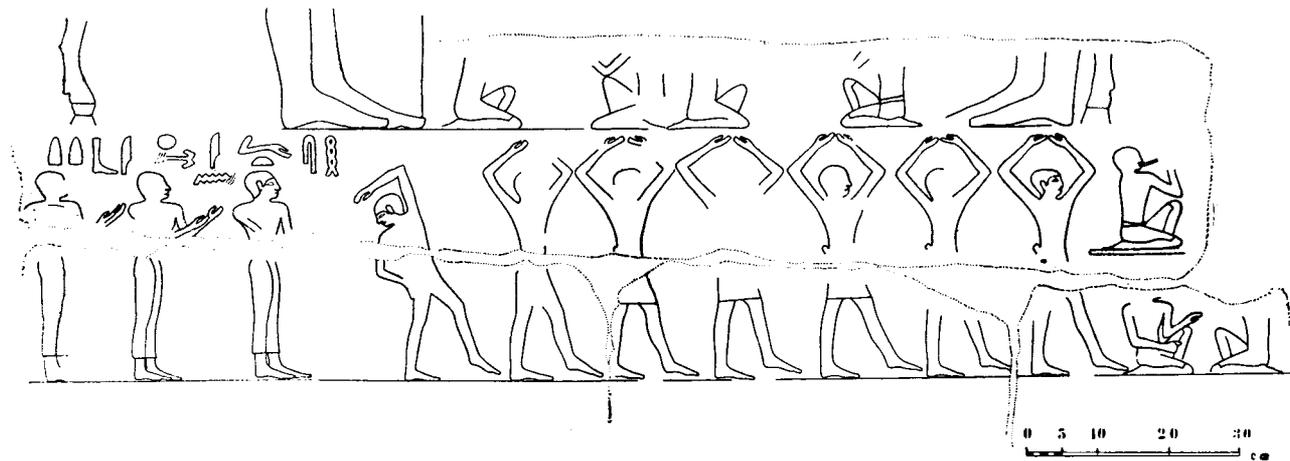


FIG. 99

The lower register is much better preserved. The right-hand side is subdivided into two narrow registers, each of which seems to have contained the figures of two men, seated facing each other upon the ground. These figures appear to represent musicians and singers. They are followed by a row of six dancers. Their hands are raised above their heads with the finger-tips meeting, and their left legs are advanced, with the feet slightly raised from the ground. This movement being still employed by the modern Egyptians in their dances. Behind these performers, is a naked acrobat, about to throw a back somersault⁽²⁾. At the left of the register are three girls clapping their hands to mark the rhythm of the dance, and singing.

Above their heads a horizontal row of hieroglyphs reads:  "Singing by the Harem, and dancing".

(1) See Mastaba of Princess *Hm.t-R'*, left door-thickness.

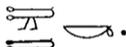
(2) A similar performer occurs in the Tomb of *K3-dw3*. See p. 105 of the present volume.

The West Wall

It is in a very bad state of preservation. Forty-five centimetres from the southern end of this wall was a false-door, painted dark red, perhaps in imitation of granite, and measuring 0·70 m. wide. Before it is a low platform cut from the rock of the floor, and measuring 1·60 × 0·55 m., and having a depression in its centre for the reception of an offering-table.

On the left side of the false-door is a vertical squint measuring 0·10 × 0·60 m., and belonging to a large serdab lying behind the western wall of the chapel. This serdab measures 3·55 × 1·10 m., but was found plundered.

Below this squint is part of an incised offering-list (Fig. 100, Pl. LIII, *D*).

On the right side of the false-door are the remains of three superposed registers (¹). The two upper registers at the right-hand side show an array of food and drink offerings, laden offering-tables, and tall jars in ring-stands. The bottom register shows a group of six butchers engaged in dismembering two sacrificial oxen. Above the second man in the group is inscribed: .

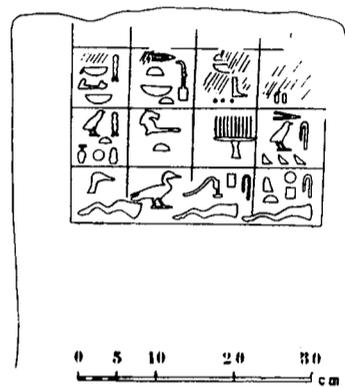


FIG. 100

In front of the third man is inscribed: "Sharpening the knife".

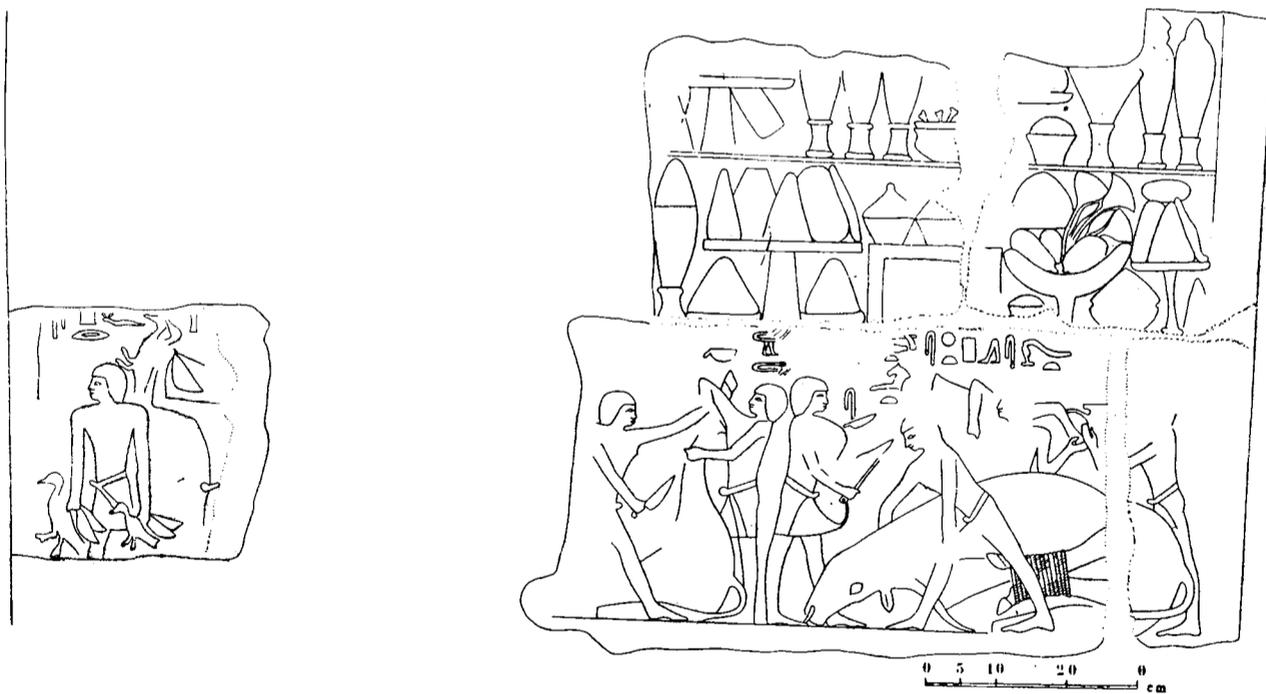


FIG. 101

Above the right-hand ox is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "Taking out the heart and presenting the choicest pieces".

(¹) Fig. 101, Pl. LIII, *A, C*.

In the left-hand side of the bottom register are parts of two figures of men, each of whom is carrying live ducks. Above the first man is inscribed: \int .

At the extreme northern end of the west wall may be seen very faint traces of a coloured border. The surface of the southern wall is entirely defaced. A doorway measuring $0.60 \times 0.65 \times 2.25$ m. high opens in its western side, into a long passage measuring 6.30×1.20 m. long. In the middle of its western wall is another doorway measuring 0.60×0.55 m. wide, and leading to an uninscribed mastaba lying between that of *K3-k3j-nh* and *Rwd-k3* and *In-k3.f* the Sculptor (see General Plan 7-O, 7-P).

SHAFTS

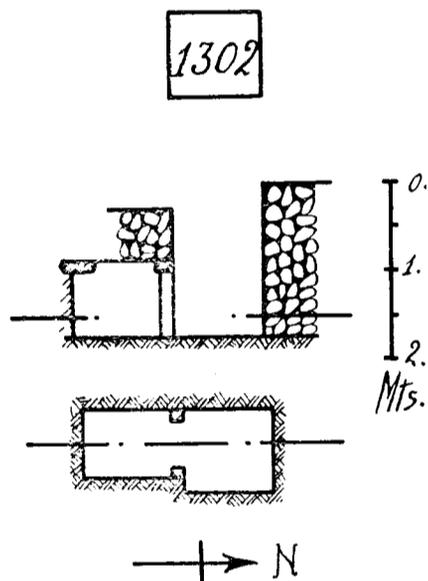


FIG. 102

Shaft No. 1302 (Fig. 102)

Grave-pit: $0.90 \times 1.00 \times 1.70$ m. deep; constructed of rubble; burial-chamber opening north, roofed with limestone slabs which had collapsed into the chamber.

Shaft No. 1303 (Fig. 103)

Grave-pit: $0.90 \times 0.90 \times 1.85$ m. deep; constructed of rubble; filling of debris; no side-chamber.

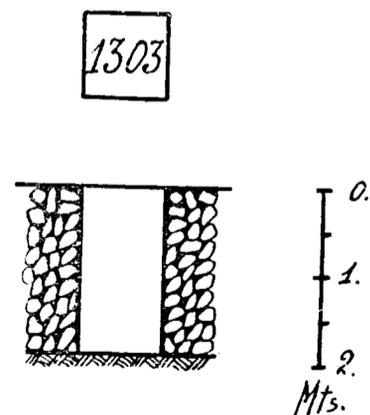


FIG. 103

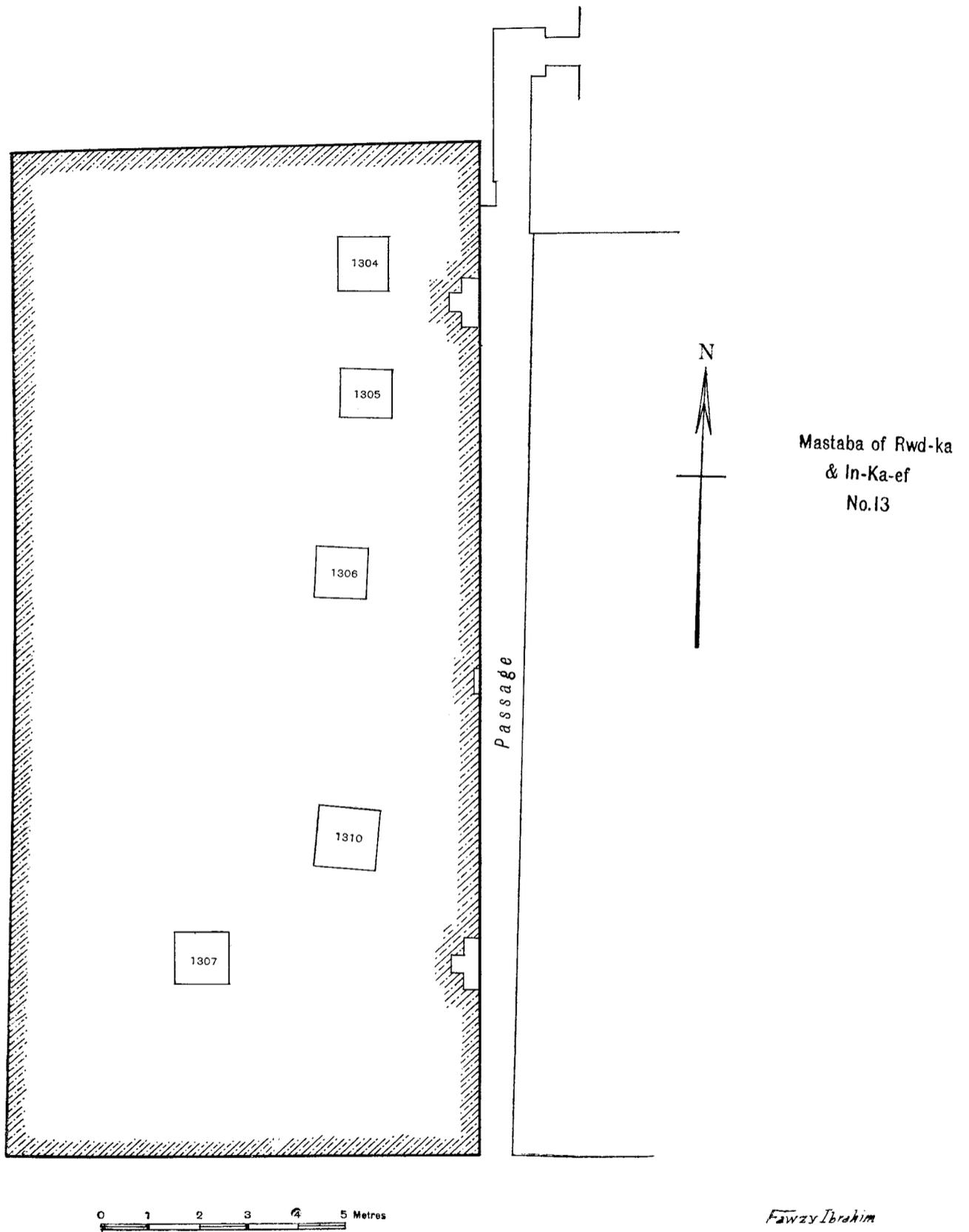


FIG. 116

Fawzy Ibrahim

The Right Thickness (Fig. 106)

Only the head of a large figure of a man is preserved. He wears a short wig and a false beard and above his head and in front of his face, two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading:—

(1) "The Priest of (King Khafra'), the King's Relative, the Inspector of the Purification, the Honoured One, *In-k3.f.*"

(2) "The Priest of (King Khafra' ?), *In-k3.f.*"

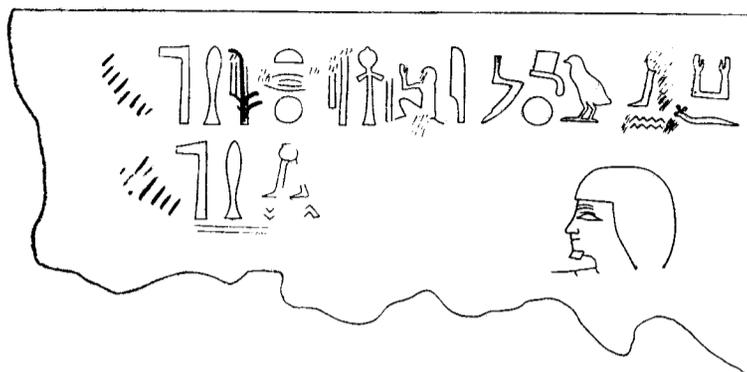


FIG. 106

The Left Thickness (Fig. 107)

It also bears faint traces of the head of a large figure of a man, and the remains of two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading:—

(1) "... The Priest of (Khafra' ?), Secretary of His Master, *In-k3.f.*"

(2) "... the Priest of . . . , *In-k3.f.*"

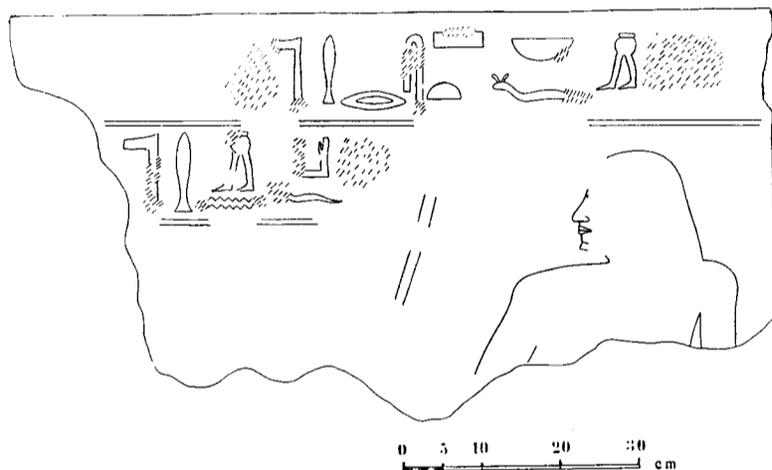


FIG. 107

This entrance was apparently closed by a wooden door, the upper and lower sockets of which are still visible on the left-hand side of the doorway. In the right inner thickness there is a hole for the reception of the bolt.

This entrance leads to a rectangular hall measuring 5.20 × 2.70 m., the roof of which was supported upon two rectangular pillars measuring 0.45 × 0.40 × 1.60 m. high. In the northern part of the western wall is the lower part of an unscribed false-door, constructed of small blocks of white limestone.

The east wall was apparently covered with sculptured scenes, which have almost entirely flaked away. A few very faint traces of the figures of men and oxen can be discerned here and there.

One block of masonry has been removed or omitted from the northern wall in order to form a shelf measuring 0.90 × 0.40 m., and situated at a height of 1.00 m. from the floor of the chapel.

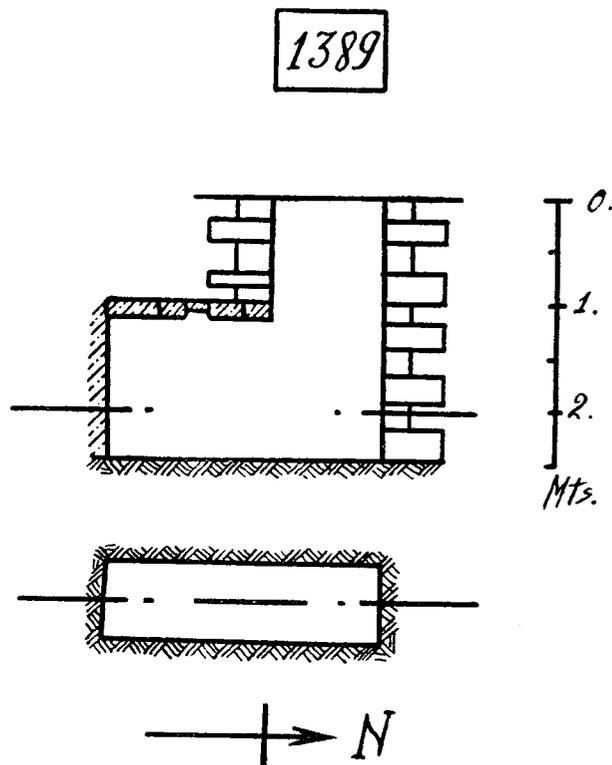
At the western end of the south wall is another doorway 0.85×0.75 m. wide, giving access to a long passage running north-south, and measuring 8.00×1.10 m.

In the northern part of the western wall of this passage is another uninscribed false-door built of small blocks of white limestone. Its upper part is damaged. In front of this false-door, and lying behind the eastern wall of the passage, is a serdab measuring 1.00×1.10 m., its squint being situated to face the false-door, and at a height of 1.20 m. from the floor of the passage. It was found empty.

This passage ends in a small rectangular chapel measuring 1.70×1.40 m. behind the southern wall of which is a ruined serdab, measuring 0.55×1.00 m. This serdab contains a group of white limestone statuettes of a man, most probably they represent a dual portrait of the owner of the tomb (Pl. LV, B). They each represent a man in a walking attitude, with the left leg advanced and the arms hanging by the sides with the hands closed upon the unknown object. They wear stiff, knee-length kilts. Maximum height of the group 1.30 m.; maximum breadth 0.95×0.60 m.

In the western wall of the chapel are the remains of another false-door, a fragment of which was found in the debris filling the chapel. It bears the following inscription: ". . . (before) His Lord, *In-kj. f*".

SHAFTS



Shaft No. 1389 (Fig. 108)

Grave-pit: $0.97 \times 0.70 \times 2.45$ m. deep.
Partly built of mud-bricks; filling of debris.
Side-chamber on the south. Aperture open.
Nothing found.

FIG. 108

1390

Shaft No. 1390 (Fig. 109)

Grave-pit : 0.73 × 0.95 × 2.40 m. deep.
Partly built of rubble; filling of debris.
Side-chamber on the south; aperture open.
Nothing found.

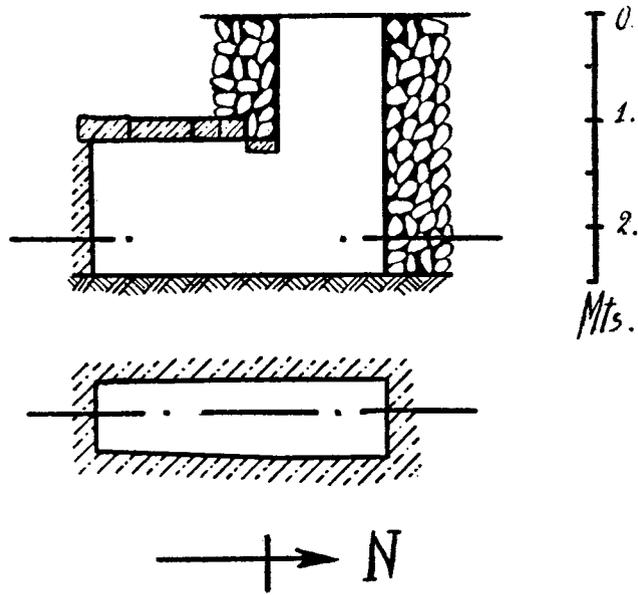
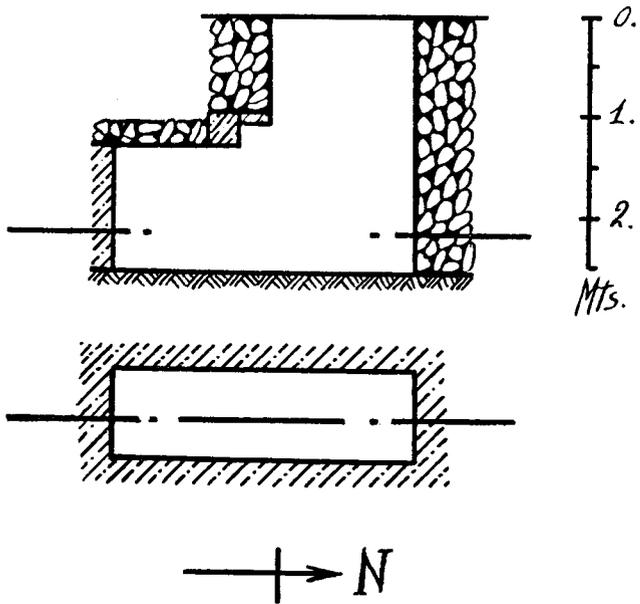


FIG. 109

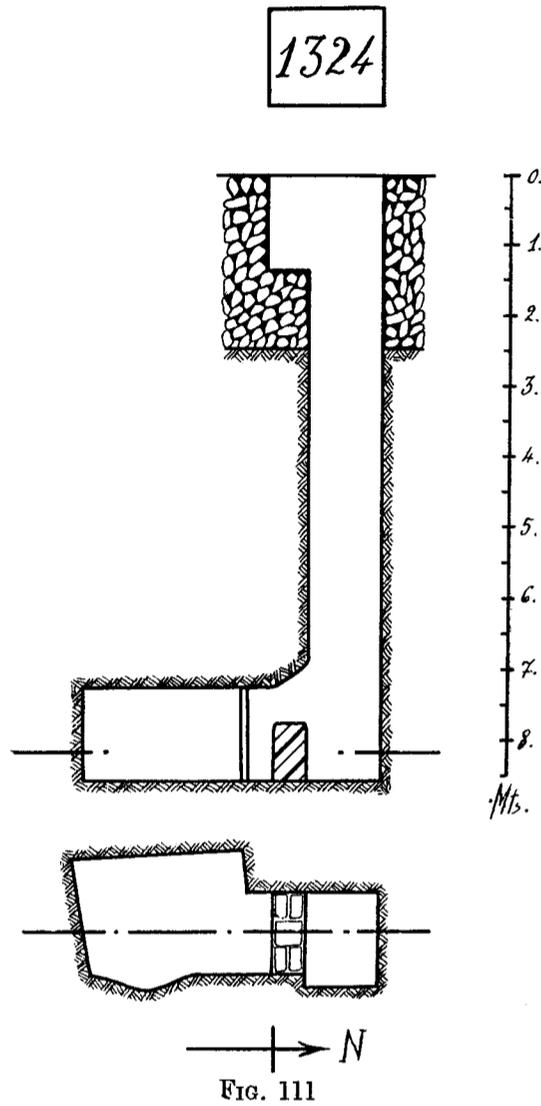
1391



Shaft No. 1391 (Fig. 110)

Grave-pit : 0.85 × 1.40 × 2.50 m. deep.
Partly built of rubble; filling of debris.
Side-chamber on the south. Aperture open.
Nothing found.

FIG. 110

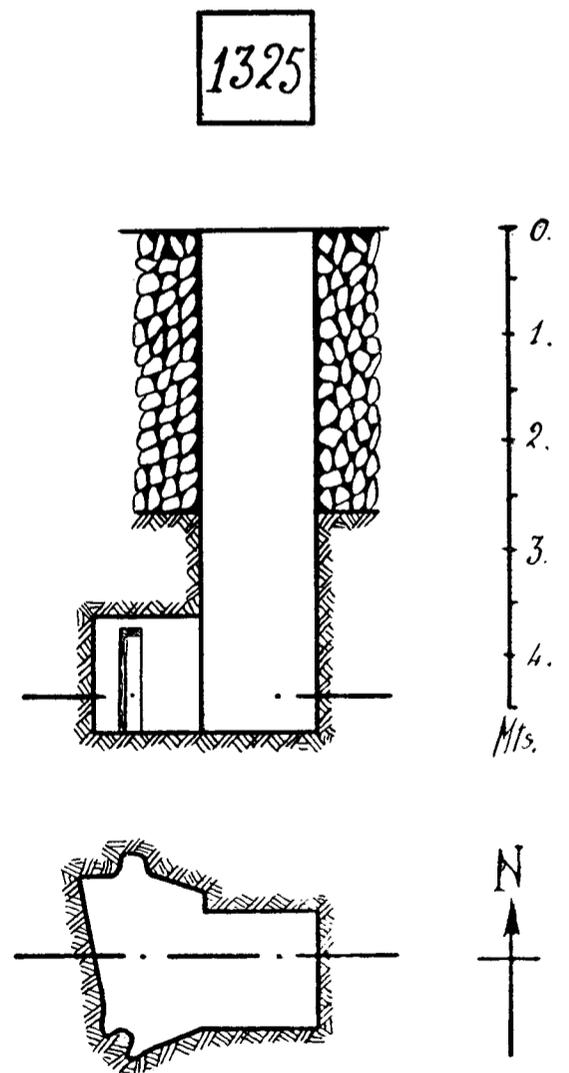


Shaft No. 1324 (Fig. 111)

Grave-pit: 1.35 × 1.60 × 8.50 m. deep. Partly built of rubble and partly rock-hewn; filling of debris. Side-chamber on the south, aperture open.

Shaft No. 1325 (Fig. 112)

Grave-pit: 1.00 × 1.05 × 4.65 m. deep. Partly built of rubble and partly rock-hewn; filling of debris. Aperture open. Nothing found.



Shaft No. 1326 (Fig. 113)

Grave-pit : 0.90 × 1.05 × 4.80 m. deep.
Partly built of rubble and partly rock-hewn;
filling of debris. Side-chamber on the east.
Aperture open.

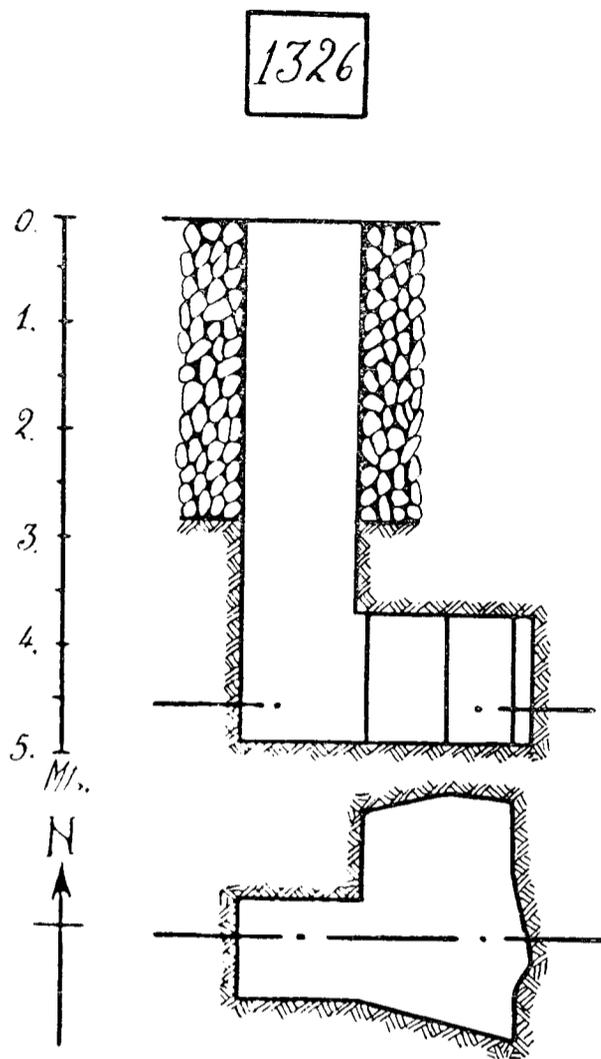


FIG. 113

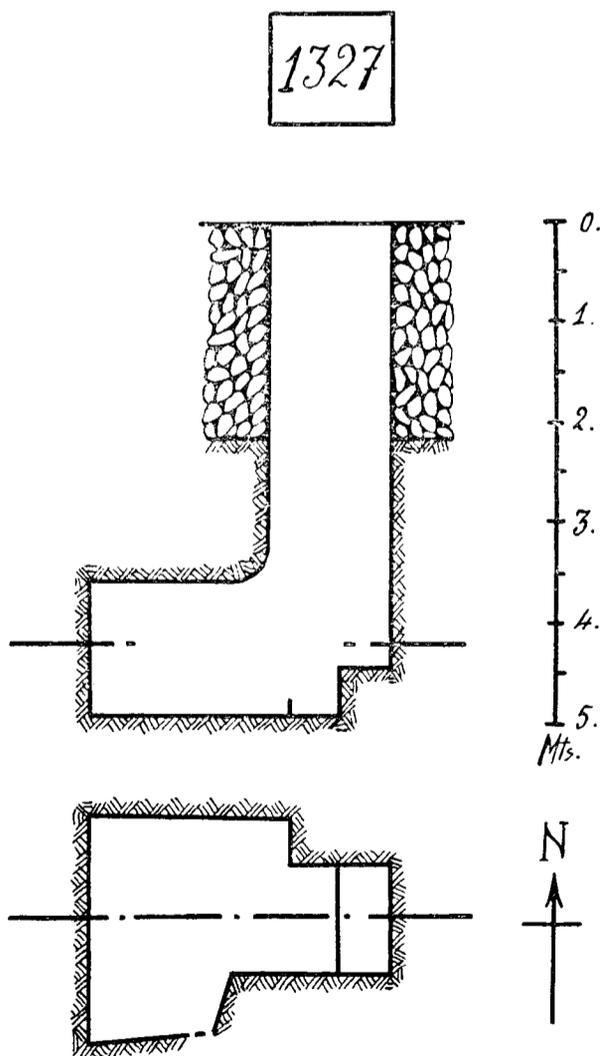


FIG. 114

Shaft No. 1327 (Fig. 114)

Grave-pit : 1.05 × 1.20 × 4.90 m. deep.
Partly built of rubble and partly rock-hewn.
Side-chamber on the west. Aperture open.

Shaft No. 1362 (Fig. 115)

Grave-pit : $1.15 \times 1.25 \times 8.56$ m. deep. Partly built of limestone and partly rock-hewn filling of debris. Side-chamber on the south.

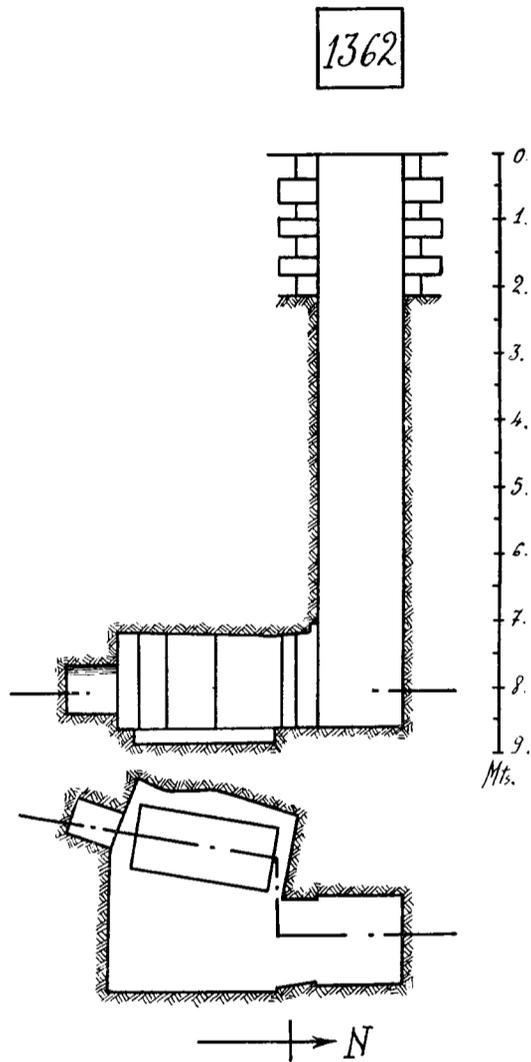


FIG. 115

THE MASTABA OF , RWD-K₃ AND  IN-K₃.F

TITLES OF *Rwd.k₃*

1.   *hm-ntr H'j.f-R'* "Priest of Khafra".
2.    *shd nj w'b.w* "Inspector of the Priests".
3.     *imshw hr ntr-'s* "Honoured by the Great God".
4.   *rh njswt* "King's Relative".

FAMILY

1.  *In-k₃.f* (probably the eldest son of *Rwd-k₃*, for he is represented on a larger scale than any other of *Rwd-k₃*'s dependants).
2.  *nw.t.*
3.   *Wn-hr-sht* (who is probably the wife of her brother, *In-k₃.f*).

TITLES OF *In-k₃.f*

1.    *gnwtj w'b.t pr* "Sculptor of the *w'b.t*-house".
2.  *gnwtj* "The Sculptor (1)".
3.  *hkr njswt* "Adorner of the King".
4.   *Imshw* "The Honoured One".

FAMILY

Wife:

Title:

  *Wn-hr-sht.*

  *hm(t)ntr Ht-Hr* "Priestess of Hathor".

(1) According to GARDINER ("Onomastica", I, p. 67) the *gnwtj* may also have worked as wood-carver and cabinet-maker.

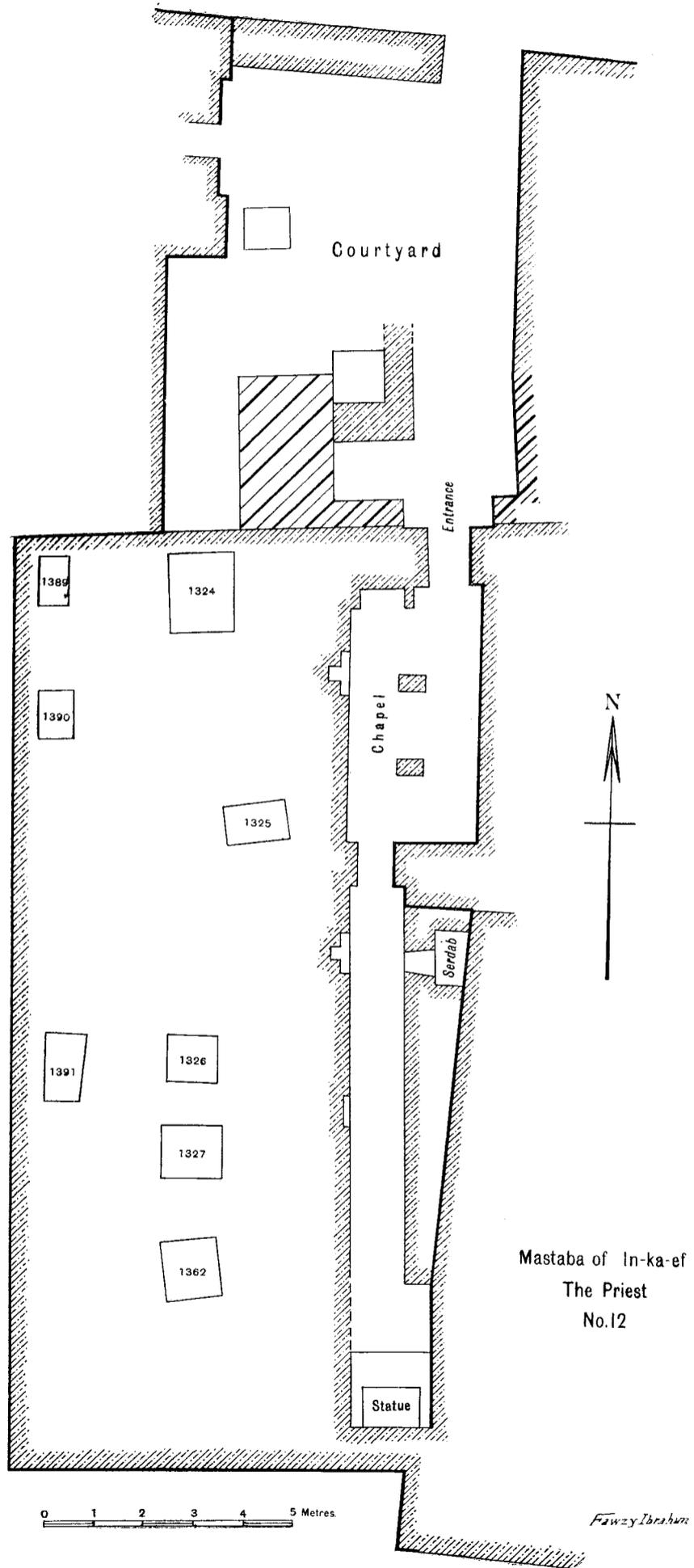
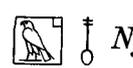
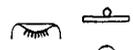


FIG. 116

Sons :

1.  Špss-Pth.
2.  Ikw (1).
3.  Rwd-k3-šrj.
4.  Hmw.

Daughters :

1.  S3.t-mrj.
2.  Nfr-Ht-Hr.
3.  Hmw.t.
4.  Nb-htp.

SITUATION

This mastaba is situated to the north-east of that of *Šhm-k3j*, and to the west of that of *In-k3.f*, the Priest (see General Plan 7, 8-O-P).

DESCRIPTION

The mastaba is wholly constructed of medium-sized blocks of local limestone, and its main entrance appears to have been on the north. In the eastern wall of the corridor-chapel are two false-doors, each constructed of white Turah limestone.

The Southern False-Door (Fig. 118, Pl. LVI, B)

Its upper lintel had been broken into two pieces and re-employed in the construction of a later burial which lay a little to the south of the northern false-door, but has now been restored to its original place. It is inscribed with large, deeply cut hieroglyphs, reading (Fig. 117, Pl. LVI, A): "The Priest of Khafra', the King's Relative, the Honoured One, *Rwd.k3* (and) his son, the Sculptor of the *W'b.t*-house, *In-k3.f*".

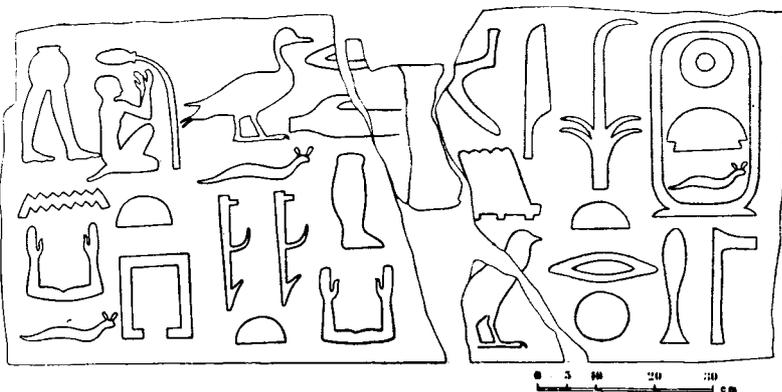


FIG. 117

The panel and the lower lintel are composed of one slab of stone, the upper part of which is damaged.

The Panel

This bears the lower part of a relief representing the deceased seated before an offering-table. On each side of the panel were originally two superposed registers, in which were depicted numbers of the family of the deceased. On the right-hand side the upper register

(1) See RANKE, "Die Agyptischen Personennamen", p. 47, where he gives this name for the Middle Kingdom.

is almost entirely effaced. The lower register bears a seated figure of a man, most of which has disappeared and traces of his name , *Nwt(?)*. To the left of this figure

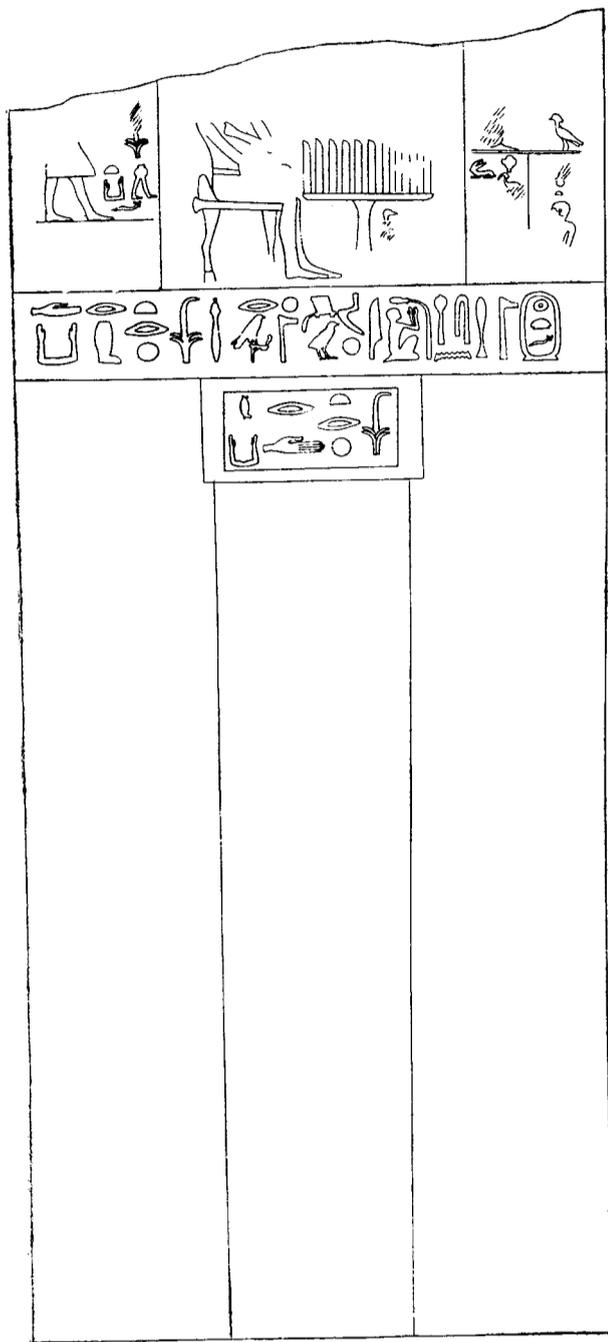


FIG. 118

was originally the representation of a woman, the name of whom, *Wn-hr-šh.t* remains. As this name coincides with that of the wife of *In-k3.f*, the son of *Rwd-k3*, it is very probable that the latter married his sister, a usual custom in ancient Egypt.

On the left-hand side of the panel can be seen the lower part of the figure of *In-k3.f*, in front of which is inscribed his name and part of a title. The upper register, which must have been a very narrow one, is entirely obliterated.

The Lower Lintel

The lower lintel bears a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The Priest of Khafra', the Inspector of the Purificators, the Honoured by the Great God, the King's Relative, *Rwd-k3*".

The Drum

The drum bears a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The King's Relative *Rwd-k3*".

The inner and outer jambs are uninscribed.

The Northern False-Door (Fig. 119, Pl. LVII, B)

The sculpture on this false-door is particularly well and carefully executed. The hieroglyphic signs are each miniature studies in themselves; note, for example, the figure of the man in "Old age" on the lower lintel. Perhaps this false-door was the work of *In-k3.f* himself.

The Upper Lintel

The upper lintel was found buried in the debris in front of the false-door, but has now been restored to its original place. It is incised with two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading: "A boon which the King gives, and a boon, which Anubis, who Presides Over the God's Dwelling (gives), a burial on the Western Desert after a very good old age before God; (and) that offerings of bread, cake, and beer may come forth to him in the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the first of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth, the *W3g* Feast, and every feast and every day, (to) the Sculptor of the *W'b.t*-house, *In-k3.f*".

Many traces of dark blue colour still remain in the hieroglyphs.

At the end of the inscription is a representation of the deceased and his wife seated together upon one stool. Behind the figure of the lady is a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading : " His wife, (loved) by him, the Priestess of Hathor, *Wn-hr-zht* ".

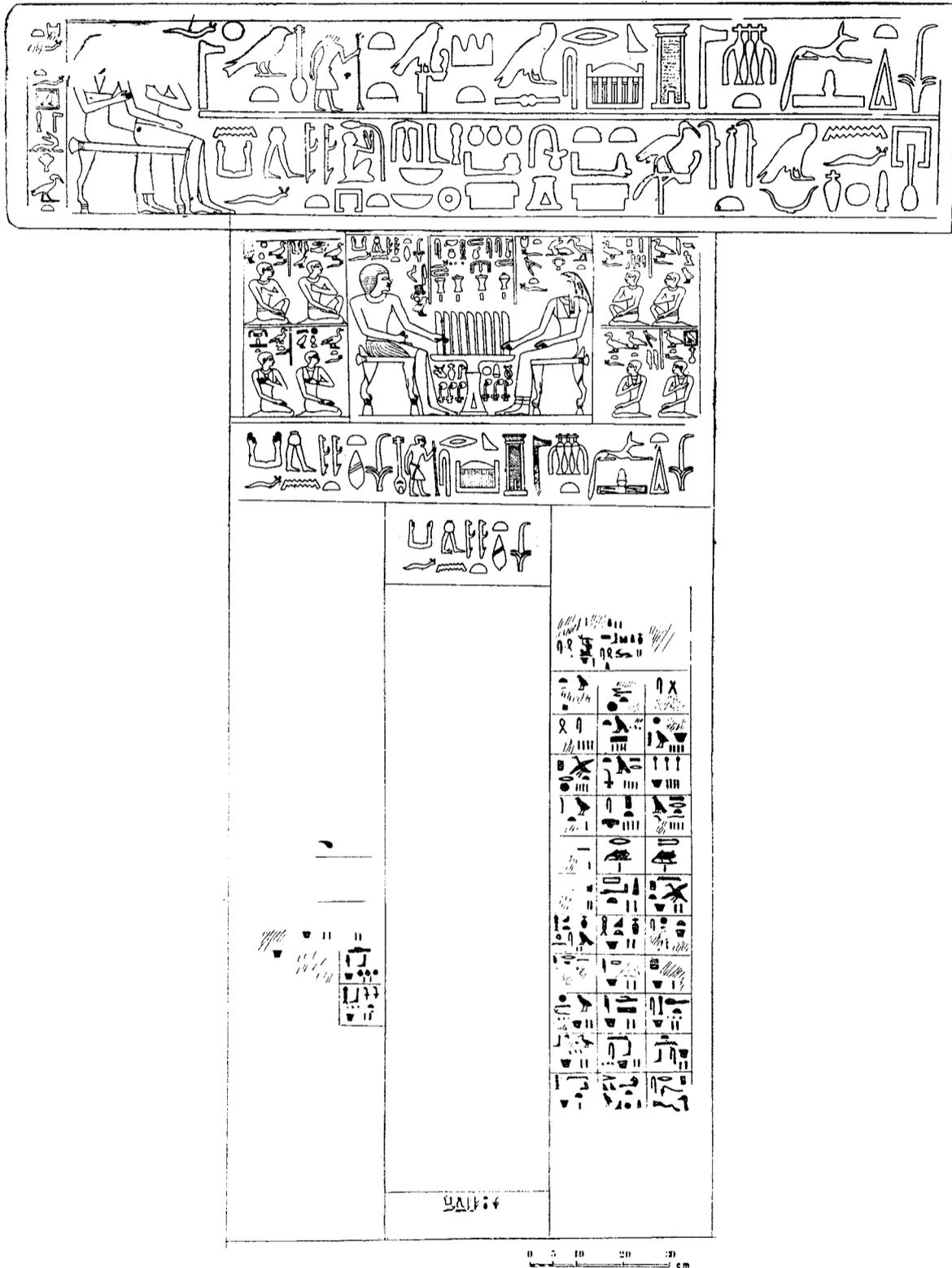


FIG. 119

The Panel

The panel bears a well-preserved scene representing the deceased and his wife seated facing each other across a table of offerings, which is set between them. The scene is well carved in relief, and full of minute detail.

In-k3.f is represented as wearing a curled wig, a wide necklace, and a short kilt with a pleated side-wrap. Above and in front of him is inscribed: "The Adorner of the King, the Honoured One, the Sculptor, *In-k3.f*".

The lady wears a long, plaited wig, a wide necklace, and anklets, and is clad in a long, tight robe suspended by braces over the shoulder. Above and in front of her is inscribed: "His wife, loved by him, *Wn-hr-3ht*".

Above the offering-table is inscribed: "Incense, *stj-hb*-oil, *hknw*-oil, *sft*-oil⁽¹⁾".

Below the table is inscribed: "Thousands of alabaster, thousands of loaves of bread, thousands of cakes, thousands of geese, thousands of jars of beer, thousands of oxen".

To the right-hand side of the panel are two superposed registers, in each of which are two figures representing children of the deceased. The upper register shows two seated men, above the first of whom is inscribed: "His son, *Špss-Pth*".

Above the second figure is inscribed: "His son, *Ik*".

The lower register contains the figures of two girls, who, like their brothers mentioned above, are shown in a kneeling posture. Above the first girl is inscribed: "His daughter, *S3.t-mrj*". Above the second figure is inscribed: "His daughter, *Nfr-Ht-Hr*".

To the left-hand side of the panel are two similar registers, the upper one of which bears a representation of two more sons of *In-k3.f*. The first figure is inscribed: "His son, *Rwd.k3-šrj*".

Above the second figure is inscribed: "His son, *Hnw*".

The lower register contains the figures of two other daughters of *In-ka.f*, who are inscribed: "His daughter, *Hnw.t*" and "His daughter, *Nb-htp*" respectively.

The Lower Lintel

It bears a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "A (boon) which the King gives, and a boon, which Anubis, who Presides Over the God's Dwelling (gives) a burial, after a good old age (to) the Adorner of the King, the Sculptor, *In-k3.f*".

The Drum

The drum bears a horizontal inscription, reading: "The Adorner of the King, the Sculptor, *In-k3.f*".

The Jambs

The right and left jambs were originally inscribed with an extensive offering-list, but the surface of the left jamb has almost entirely flaked away. The right jamb still retains thirty-five entries, more or less complete, and relating to such items as beer, trussed geese, haunches of beef fowls, etc. (2).

At the bottom of the false-door, between the two jambs is a libation basin of white limestone, on the outer side of which is inscribed: "The Adorner of the King, the Sculptor, *In-k3.f*".

(1) These are Nos. 2-5 of the private canonical offering-list (see Part II of this work, p. 241, ff.).

(2) For a detailed treatment of these items, see Part II.

In front of the false-door was a large, circular offering-table, part of which still remains *in situ*, while most of its remaining fragments were recovered from a later burial constructed a little to the south of it (Pl. LVII, A). It bears an incised offering-list, but is inscribed with the name of *K3 k3j-'nh* (see for this Part II, p. 124, Pls. XXXIII, XL).

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 1304 (Fig. 120)

Grave-pit: 1.5 × 1.10 × 4.35 m.; partly built of rubble and partly rock-hewn; filling of limestone debris; side-chamber on the west.

Burial: A skeleton extended along the western wall, with the head to the north.

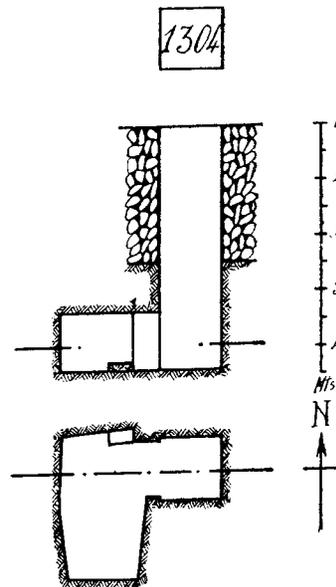
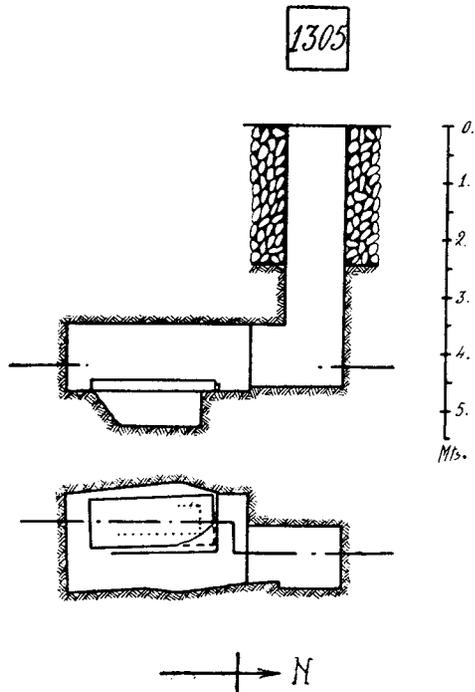


FIG. 120



Shaft No. 1305 (Fig. 121)

Grave-pit: 1.0 × 1.05 × 4.52 m.; partly built of rubble and partly rock-hewn; filling of debris; side-chamber on the south; unfinished depression cut in the floor; fragments of a sarcophagus cover.

Burial: A skeleton extended on the floor to the south of the depression; head to the east.

FIG. 121

Shaft No. 1306 (Fig. 122)

Grave-pit: 1.0 × 1.0 × 2.35 m.; roughly built of rubble; filling of limestone debris; no side-chamber.

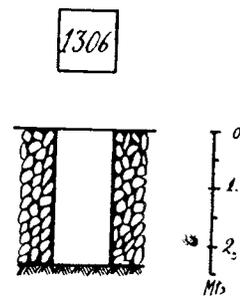


FIG. 122

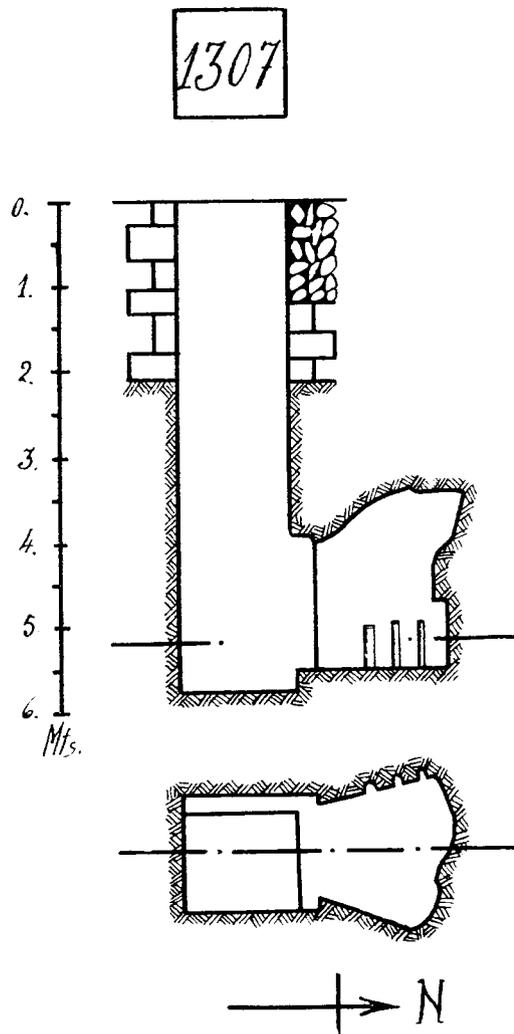


FIG. 123

Shaft No. 1307 (Fig. 123)

Grave-pit : $1.20 \times 1.25 \times 5.70$ m. ; partly built of blocks of limestone ; and partly rock-hewn ; filling of debris ; side-chamber on the north, aperture open.

Burial: A damaged skeleton.

Shaft No. 1310 (Fig. 124)

Grave-pit : $1.30 \times 1.30 \times 8.15$ m. ; partly built of rubble, and partly rock-hewn ; filling of limestone debris ; side-chamber on the south ; aperture open.

Burial: A skeleton extended on its back, with the head to the north. It lay upon the debris which almost filled the chamber ; no trace of the original burial remained.

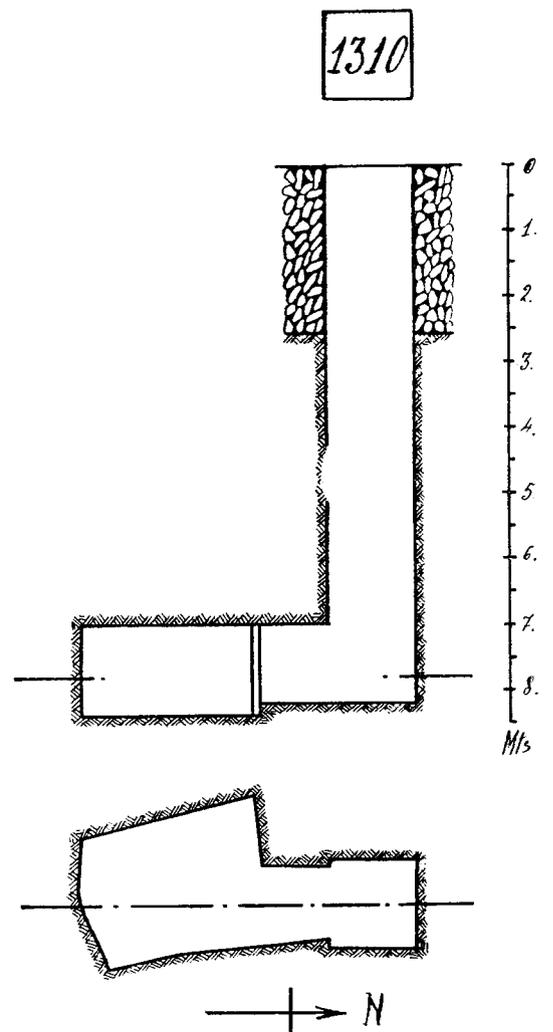
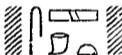


FIG. 124

THE MASTABA OF NJ-'NH-HNMW (1)

TITLES

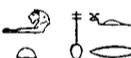
1.  *imj-r3 wp.wt pr-'3* "Overseer of the Commissions of the Court".
2.  *shd nhsj* "Inspector of the Nubians (Mercenary Troops)".
3.  *irj nb hkr.t* "Guardian of the Golden Ornaments(?) (2)".
4.  *irj nb hkr.t njswt* "Guardian of the King's Golden Ornaments".
5.  *irj nb hkr.t njswt pr-'3* "Guardian of the King's Golden Ornament of the Court".
6.  *rh njswt pr-'3* "King's Relative of the Court".
7.  *irj ht pr-'3* "He who is Concerned with the Court (3)".
8.  *(hrj) sst3* ". . . (Master) of the Secrets of . . . (Secretary)".
9.  *rh njswt* "King's Relative".
10.  *w'b njswt* "King's Purificator".
11.  *imsh(w)* "The Honoured One".
12.  *imshw hr ntr '3* "Honoured by the Great God".
13.  *imj-r3 wp.wt pr-'3 njswt* "Overseer of the Commissions of the Royal Court".

FAMILY

Wife :

 *Nb-htp.*

Sons :

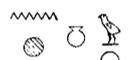
1.  *H3t-nfr.*

2.  *K3-ir.*

Title :

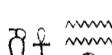
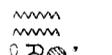
 *rh njswt* "King's Relative".

Daughter :

 *Hnw.t.*

SITUATION

This mastaba is built against the northern wall of that of *Rwd-k3* (see General Plan 7-0).

(1) Var. , .

(2) For the employment of  in the meaning of guardian, see *W.B. I*, p. 103.

(3) See also  (REISNER, *In Mycerinus Quarry*).

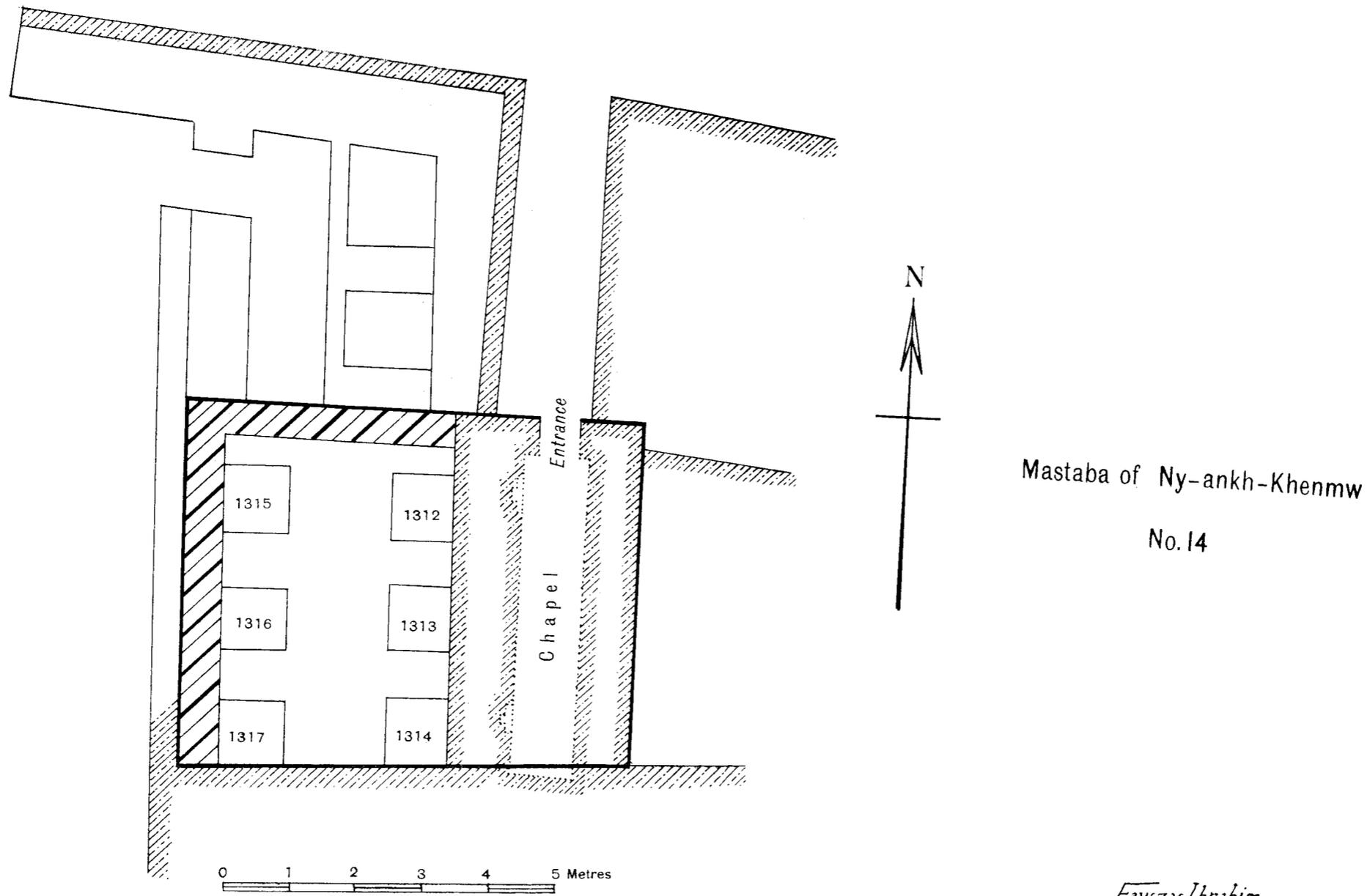


FIG. 125

Fawzy Ibrahim

to the tunnel cut under the causeway of the Second Pyramid. The upper part of this doorway is ruined, and the remaining portions of the jambs are each composed of a single slab of local limestone.

The Lintel (Fig. 126, Pl. LVIII, A)

The lintel is in a very bad state of preservation, and was found to have been torn from its place and thrown inside the chapel. It is incised with a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "King's Relative of the Court, Guardian of the King's Golden Ornaments of the Court, Inspector of the Nubians".

The Right Jamb (Fig. 126, Pl. LVIII, B)

On the right-hand jamb is a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: ". . . the Overseer of the Commissions of the Court, the Inspector of the Negroes, Guardian of the Golden Ornaments, the Honoured One Before the Great God, *Nj-'nh-Hnmw*".

This inscription is duplicated on the left-hand jamb (Pl. LVIII, C), except for the third title, which here reads: "Guardian of the Golden Ornaments of the King".

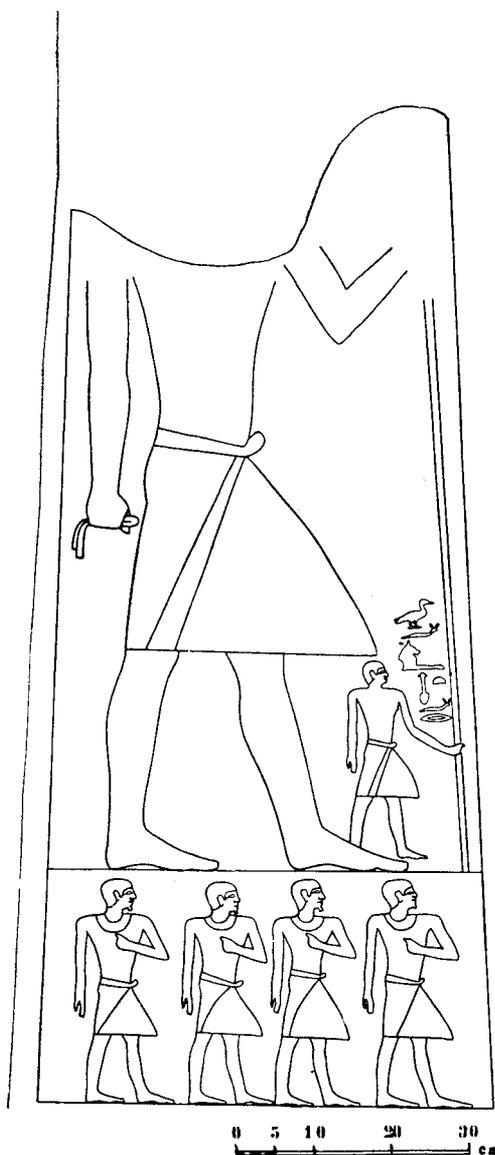


FIG. 127

The Right-Hand Thickness (Fig. 127, Pl. LIX, A)

The right-hand thickness bears a large representation of the deceased, sculptured in bas-relief. He is represented in a walking attitude, and is clad in a short kilt with a triangular apron. He carries a long staff in his left hand, and a handkerchief in his right one. The head and neck are lacking. In front of the deceased is a miniature figure of his son, who grasps the lower end of his father's staff. Above his head is inscribed: "His son, *H3.t-nfr* . . .".

Below this group is a narrow register in which are depicted the figures of four men, all of whom are represented in a walking attitude; their left hands placed closed upon their breasts and their right arms hanging by their sides. They are probably sons of the deceased.

The Left-Hand Thickness (Fig. 128, Pl. LIX, B)

The scenes sculptured on the left-hand thickness are identical with those described above, the only exception being that in this case, the deceased is shown holding the *hrp*-baton in place of the handkerchief.

This doorway gives access to a rectangular chapel, measuring 4.80 x 1.0 m. in the western wall, of which are two false-doors.

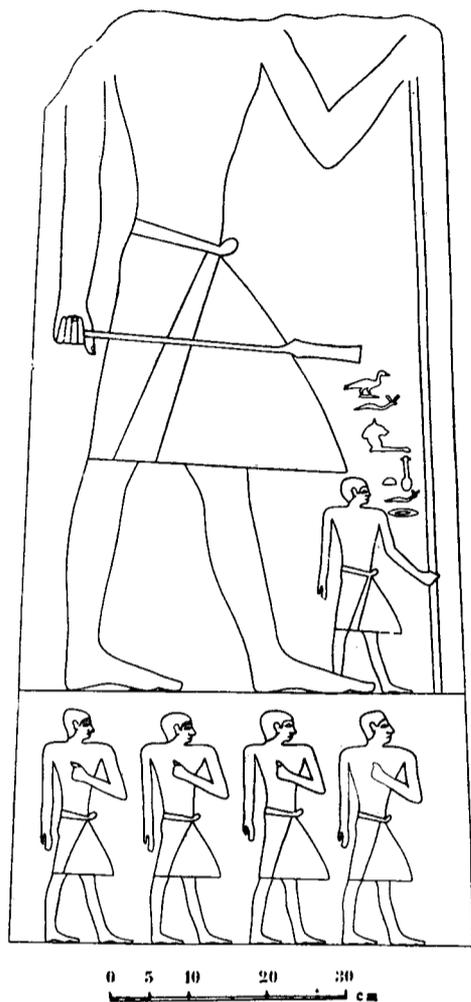
The Northern False-Door (Fig. 129, Pl. LX, D)

FIG. 128

It is composed of a monolithic slab of white limestone, but unfortunately its upper part is damaged.

The Lintel

This bears the inscription: "King's Relative of the court, Master of the secrets of . . . (Secretary of . . .) . . . King's Relative, *Nj-'nh-Hnmw*".

The Drum

The drum bears the name of the owner of the tomb: "*Nj-'nh-Hnmw*".

The Right-Hand Jamb

The right-hand jamb bears three superposed registers, in the upper one of which is a figure of the

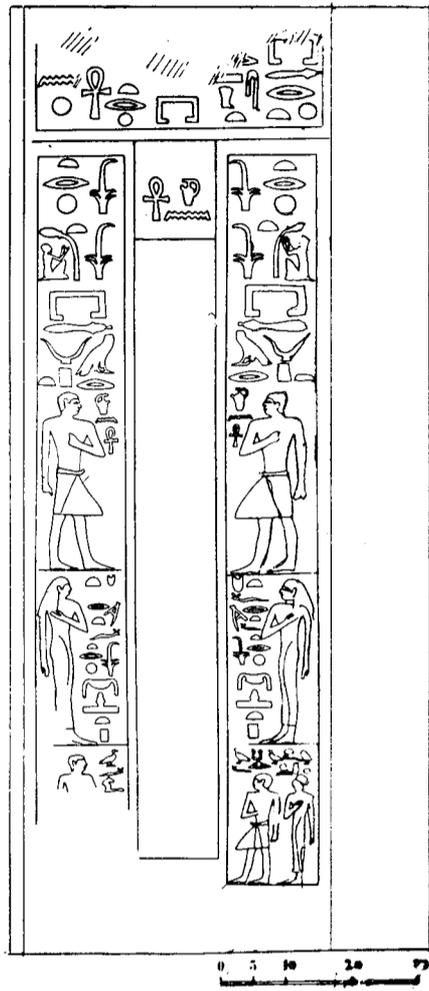


FIG. 129

owner of the tomb, who is represented in a walking attitude, one hand placed upon his breast and the other hanging at his side. Above his head is a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: "King's Relative, the King's Purificator, the Overseer of the Commissions of the Great House, *Nj-'nh-Hnmw*".

The middle register contains the figure of a woman. She is represented in a standing attitude and has one hand placed open upon her breast, while the other hand hangs at her side. In front of her is a vertical inscription, reading: "His wife beloved by him, King's Relative, *Nb-htp*".

The bottom register contains the figures of a man and a woman, each of whom is in a standing posture as described above. Over the head of the man is inscribed: "His son, *K3-ir*".

Above the figure of the woman is inscribed: "His daughter, *Hmw.t*".

The left-hand jamb is identical with the right one, except for the bottom register, which is damaged, but bears only a representation of a son of the deceased, in front of whom is inscribed his name: "*H3.t(nfr)*".

The Southern False-Door (Fig. 130, Pl. LX, A, B, C)

This false-door is composed of local limestone, and its upper part is destroyed, with the exception of the left-hand side of the upper lintel, which was found thrown aside in the debris filling the chapel. It bears traces of an inscription, the remains of which read (Pl. LX, C): “. . . a burial in the (western ?) desert . . . that offerings of bread and beer may come forth in the (Opening) Day of the Year Feast, . . . that Feast of Thoth (?), the First of the Year Feast, (and) every feast . . . the Inspector of the Nubians . . . the Honoured One, *Nj'-nh-Hnmw*”.

At the end of the inscription is the lower part of a seated figure of the deceased.

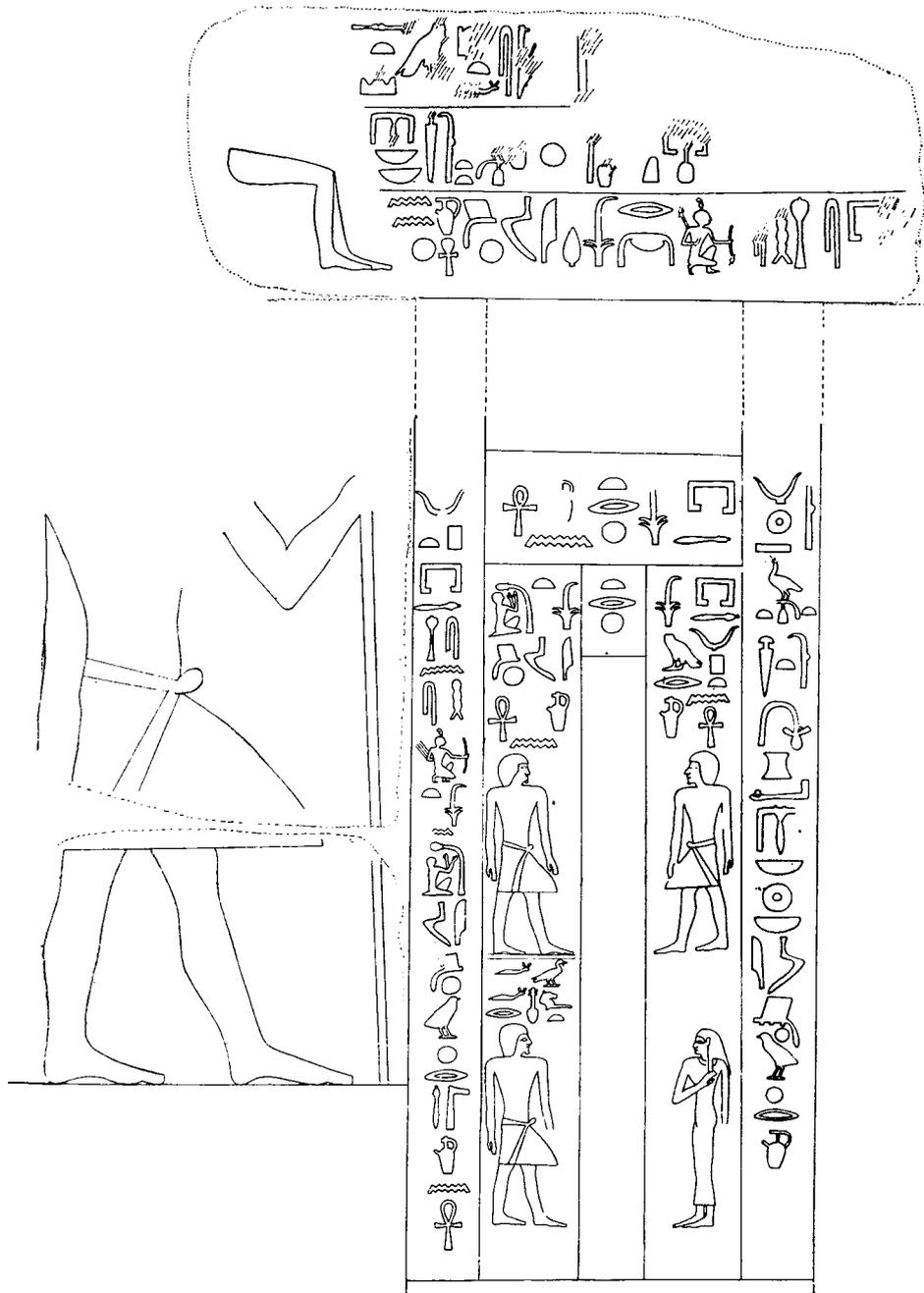


FIG. 130

The Lower Lintel

The lower lintel bears a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: “King’s Relative of the Court, *Nj'-nh-Hnmw*”.

The Right Outer Jamb

The right outer jamb bears a vertical row of incised hieroglyphs, reading: “. . . at the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth, the First of the Year Feast, the *W3g* Feast, and every feast and every day, to the Honoured One, (*Nj-'nh-*) *Hnmw*”.

The Left Outer Jamb

The left outer jamb bears a vertical inscription, reading: “. . . the Overseer of the Commissions of the Court, the Inspector of the Nubians, the King's Purificator, the Honoured by the Great God, *Nj-'nh-Hnmw*”.

The Right Inner Jamb

The right inner jamb is divided into two registers, in the upper one of which is a figure of *Nj-'nh-Hnmw* represented in a walking attitude. Above his head is inscribed: “The Overseer of the Commissions of the Royal Court, *Nj-'nh-Hnmw*”.

The bottom register contains a figure of a woman, probably the wife of the deceased, but the space above her head is uninscribed.

The Left Inner Jamb

This jamb is also divided into two registers, in the upper one of which is a representation of *Nj-'nh-Hnmw*, similar to that on the right jamb. Above his head is inscribed: “The King's Purificator, the Honoured One, *Nj-'nh-Hnmw*”.

The lower register also contains the figure of a man, represented in a walking attitude. Above his head is inscribed: “His son, *H3.t-nfr*”.

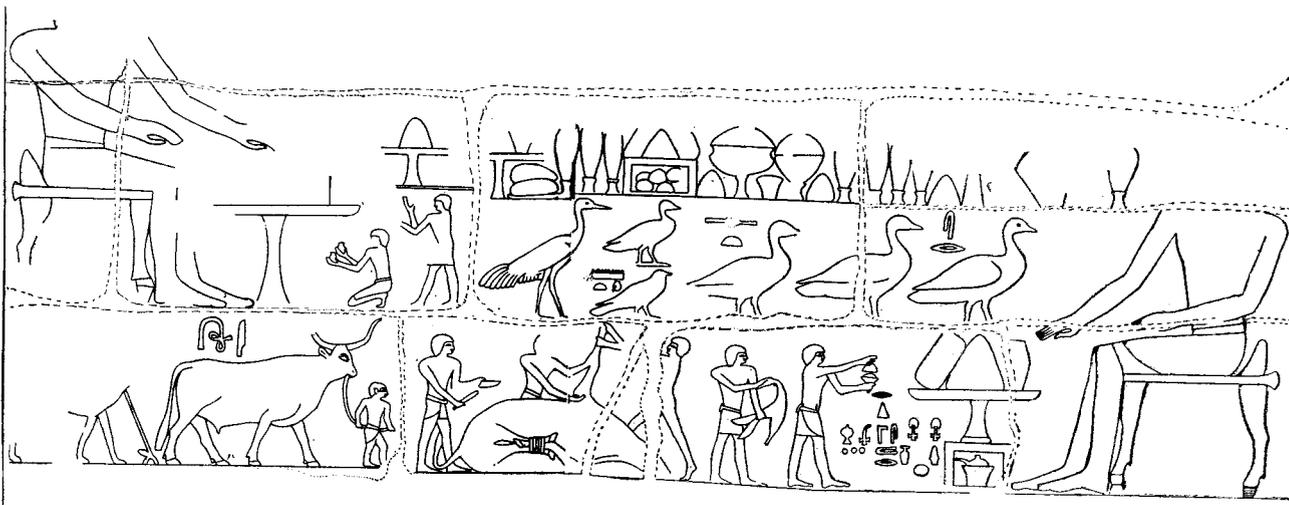


FIG. 131

The surface of the wall, lying between the two false-doors, was also sculptured with scenes and inscriptions (Fig. 131, Pl. LXI). At the top are faint traces of an offering-list. On the right-hand side of the wall is a large figure of the deceased seated on a bovine-legged chair before an offering-table; his head is obliterated. The offering-table, which is laden with bread and beer rests upon a low stand under which is a ewer and a basin. Under the left side of the table is inscribed: “Thousands of jars of beer, thousands of bread and cakes”.

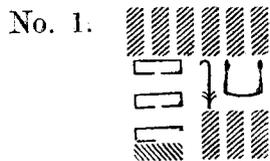
In front of the deceased the scene is divided into three registers, in the upper one of which are shown various kinds of food and drink offerings. The middle register shows various varieties of water fowl, some of which have their name inscribed above them. The first is called $\int \ominus$, *sr*, the third, $\overline{\text{—}} \triangle$, *sr*, and the fifth $\overline{\text{—}} \triangle$, *mmw.t*, pigeon; the sixth is a species of crane ⁽¹⁾. The third register begins with a man who stands before the deceased and holds an incense burner in his outstretched hands; before him is inscribed: "Presenting incense".

Behind him is another man, engaged in wringing the neck of a goose. These are followed by a group of three butchers dismembering an ox, while behind them is a deformed dwarf leading another ox, above which is inscribed $\int \int$, ox. Traces of a third animal, perhaps a hyena, tethered to a peg in the ground, bring up the rear.

The upper part of the left-hand side of this wall-space is occupied by a large, seated figure of the deceased, which also has the head lacking; before it are traces of an offering-table, to the right of which are the figures of two men facing towards the deceased. The first figure is kneeling down and holding a small jar in each hand, which he is apparently offering to the owner of the tomb. The other figure stands behind him, but the left hand which may have held some object, is damaged, while the right hand is raised before the face ⁽²⁾.

LIMESTONE SLABS

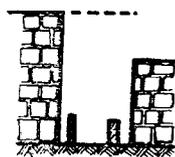
Two slabs of limestone were found in the debris lying to the west of the entrance of this mastaba. They bear parts of an incised inscription reading as follows:—



" . . . Priest of King Khafra' . . . *K3-ir* . . ." This fragment perhaps relates to *K3-ir*, the son of *Nj-nh-Hnmw*.

1312

SHAFTS



Shaft No. 1312 (Fig. 132)

Grave-pit: 0.95 × 1.0 × 1.90 m; entirely built of mud-bricks; filling of limestone debris; two side-chambers with walls of limestone supporting the roof; roof collapsed.

Burial: Disordered skeletons.

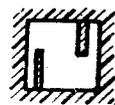


FIG. 132

⁽¹⁾ For the names of these birds in the offering-list, see Part II of this work, p. 365, *f*.

⁽²⁾ For the meaning of these rites, see Part II of this work, p. 85, *f*.

1313

Shaft No. 1313 (Fig. 133)

Grave-pit : 0·95 × 0·95 × 3·95 m. ; partly built of mud-brick and partly rock-hewn ; filling of limestone debris ; side-chamber on the west ; aperture partly closed with a large slab of limestone ; sarcophagus hewn in the floor of the chamber ; lid partly removed.

Burial : A damaged skeleton with the skull to the south.

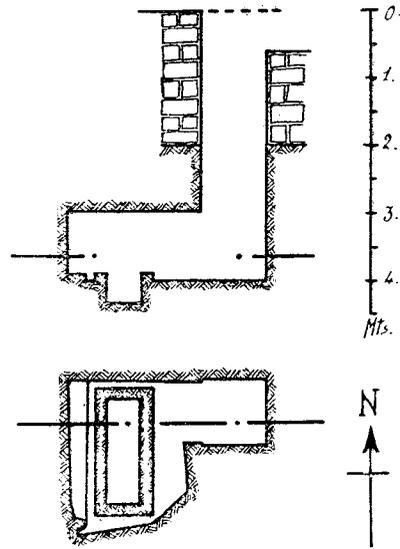


FIG. 133

1314

Shaft No. 1314 (Fig. 134)

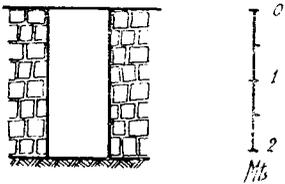


FIG. 134

Grave-pit : 0·85 × 1·15 × 2·10 m. ; entirely built of mud-bricks against the north wall of the Mastaba of *In-ka.f* the Sculptor. Nothing found.

1315

Shaft No. 1315 (Fig. 135)

Grave-pit : 1·10 × 1·10 × 3·37 m. ; partly built of mud-brick and rubble and partly rock-hewn ; filling of limestone debris. Nothing found.

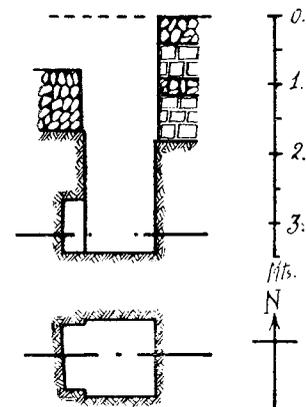


FIG. 135

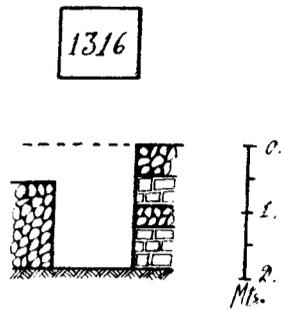


FIG. 136

Shaft No. 1316 (Fig. 136)

Grave-pit : $1.0 \times 1.15 \times 1.85$ m. ; entirely built of mud-bricks and rubble ; filling of limestone debris. Nothing found.

Shaft No. 1317 (Fig. 137)

Grave-pit : $0.95 \times 1.5 \times 2.0$ m. ; entirely built of mud-bricks against the north wall of the Mastaba of *In-ka.f* the Sculptor ; filling of debris ; nothing found.

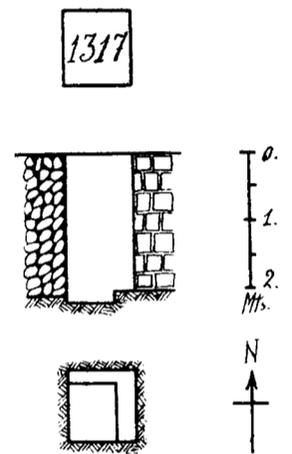
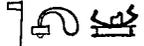


FIG. 137

THE MASTABA OF SHM-KꜣJ

TITLES

1.  'imꜣ-rꜣ-mš' "The Overseer of the Army (General) (1)".
2.  sdꜣwtꜣ-ntr "The Divine Treasurer (Boat-captain) (see Vol. III, p. 29)".
3.  nb imꜣh . . . "The Possessor of Honour . . .".

FAMILY

Son :—

 Iwꜣf.ꜣ.

Daughters :—

1.  Iꜣ-nꜣr.t (2).
2.  Mr.tꜣ.s.

SITUATION

This mastaba is situated to the south-west of that of *Rwd-kꜣ* and *In-kꜣf* the Sculptor, and east of the Mastaba of 'nh-m'-R' (see General Plan 8, 9-0).

DESCRIPTION

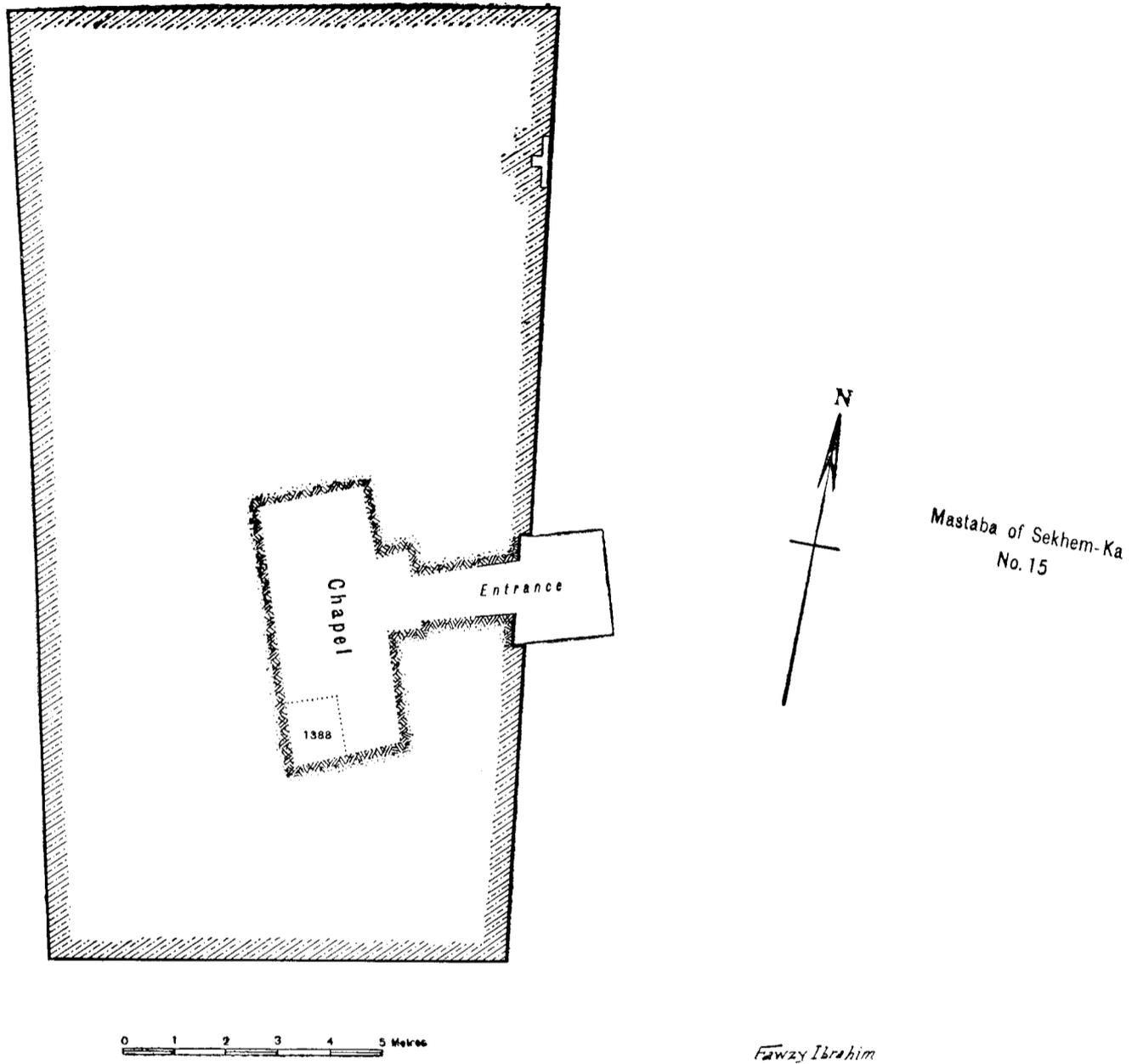
The lower part of this tomb is cut in the native rock with the addition of a superstructure composed of about eight courses of local limestone masonry. The eastern façade was also cased with local limestone slabs. At a distance of about 2·50 m. from the northern end of the façade is an uninscribed false-door measuring 1·20 m. wide. It is constructed of blocks of white limestone, and its upper part is destroyed.

The Entrance

The doorway, which faces east, is entirely hewn in the native rock, and measures 1·0 wide by 2·0 m. deep. The left jamb still retains a casing of medium-sized blocks of white limestone, but the upper lintel is missing.

(1) GARDINER ("Onomastica", I, p. 25) gives this as 'General', *lit.* : 'overseer of a (military) expedition, and to be differentiated from the New Kingdom title imꜣ-rꜣ mš' wr 'generalissimo'.

(2) *Var.*  (M.K. to Late Period), RANKE, "Die Agyptischen Personennamen", p. 5, No. 17.



Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 138

The Panel (Fig. 139, Pl. LXII)

The panel is composed of two slabs of white limestone, and the scene incised upon it occupies only the centre of its total surface, leaving a blank space on either side. The deceased is represented seated upon a bovine-legged chair. His left hand is closed, and is laid upon his breast,

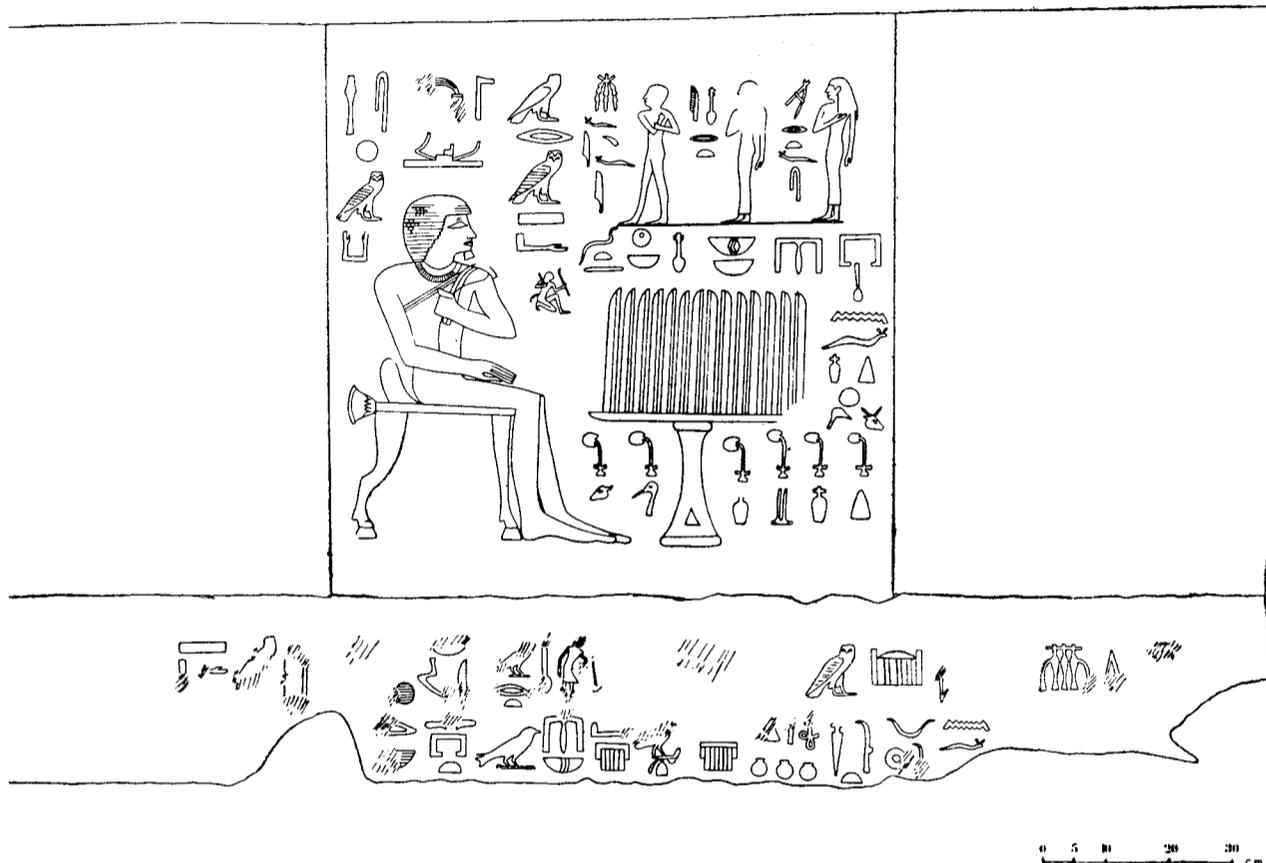


FIG. 139

while the right hand rests open upon his lap. He wears a short, curled wig, and a broad necklace, while his body is clad in a leopard's skin which fastens by a knot of ribbons upon the left shoulder. Surrounding his head are three rows of incised hieroglyphs, reading:—

- (1) "The Overseer of the Army."
- (2) "The Divine Treasurer."
- (3) "*Shm-k3j*."

In front of him is an offering-table, to the right of which is an inscription composed of one horizontal and one vertical row of incised hieroglyphs, reading: "That offerings of bread, beer, cakes, oxen, and geese may come forth to him in every good feast and every day, for ever".

Below the offering-table is inscribed: "A thousand oxen, a thousand geese, a thousand jars of wine (?), a thousand garments, a thousand jars of beer, a thousand loaves of bread".

At the top right-hand corner of the panel is a register containing three small figures, the first of which represents a naked boy. His right hand is placed upon his shoulder in a gesture of respect, and he holds his right wrist with his left hand. In front of him a vertical row of hieroglyphs reads: "His child, *Iwf.t*."

The other two figures represent girls. They are both shown in a standing attitude, with their right hands placed upon their breasts. They wear long wigs, and long, tight robes. In front of the first girl is inscribed: "*Ij-nfr.t*"; and in front of the second girl is inscribed: "*Mr-tf.s*". Although it is not expressly stated, we may safely conclude that these figures represent the daughters of the deceased.

The lower lintel is mostly weathered away, and all that remains are parts of two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, which read:—

(1) ". . . gives, Presiding Over . . . a burial in . . . after a very good old age (to) the Possessor of Honour before . . . of the Army . . ."

(2) ". . . to him in the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the First of the Year Feast, the *Wsg* Feast, the Feast of Thoth, the *Wsh-h*-Feast, the Great Feast, the Feast of the Coming Forth of Min, (*Mn.w*) . . ."

The remaining parts of the doorway are uninscribed.

The Chapel

The entrance opens into a small, rectangular chapel measuring 5.25×2.15 m., which is hewn in the native rock. Part of the eastern wall, lying immediately to the left of the entrance, is cased with small blocks of limestone, as an attempt to remedy a natural fault in the rock.

In the floor of the south-western corner is the opening of Shaft No. 1388.

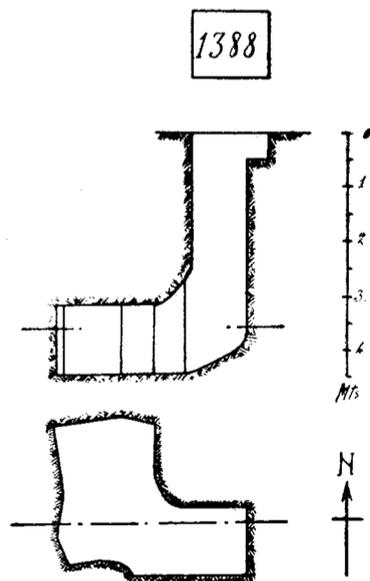


FIG. 140

SHAFT

Shaft No. 1388 (Fig. 140)

Grave-pit: $1.20 \times 1.37 \times 4.37$ m. deep; entirely rock-cut; filling of limestone debris; irregular burial-chamber on the west.

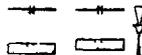
THE MASTABA OF 'NH-M-S.F

TITLES

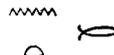
1.  *rh njswt* "King's Relative".
2.  *imj-rs srw* "Overseer of the (judicial) Officials (1)".
3.  *sib* "Judge".
4.  *smsw hs-j-t* "Eldest of the Portal or forecourt".
5.  *imshw hr ntr's* "Honoured by the Great God".
6.  *sib irj Nhn smz wd' mdw* "Judge attached to *Nhn* who Judges Justly".

FAMILY

Wife:—

 *Ss'-ss'-t.*

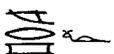
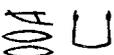
Titles:—

1.  *mrr.t.f* "Loved by Him".
2.  *hm. [t]-n t-r Ht-Hr nb [t] Nh.t* "Priestess of Hathor, Mistress of the Sycamore".
3.  *hm.[t]-ntr N.t* "Priestess of the Goddess *N.t* (*Neith*)".

Son:—

 *Hs.t-sh.tj.*

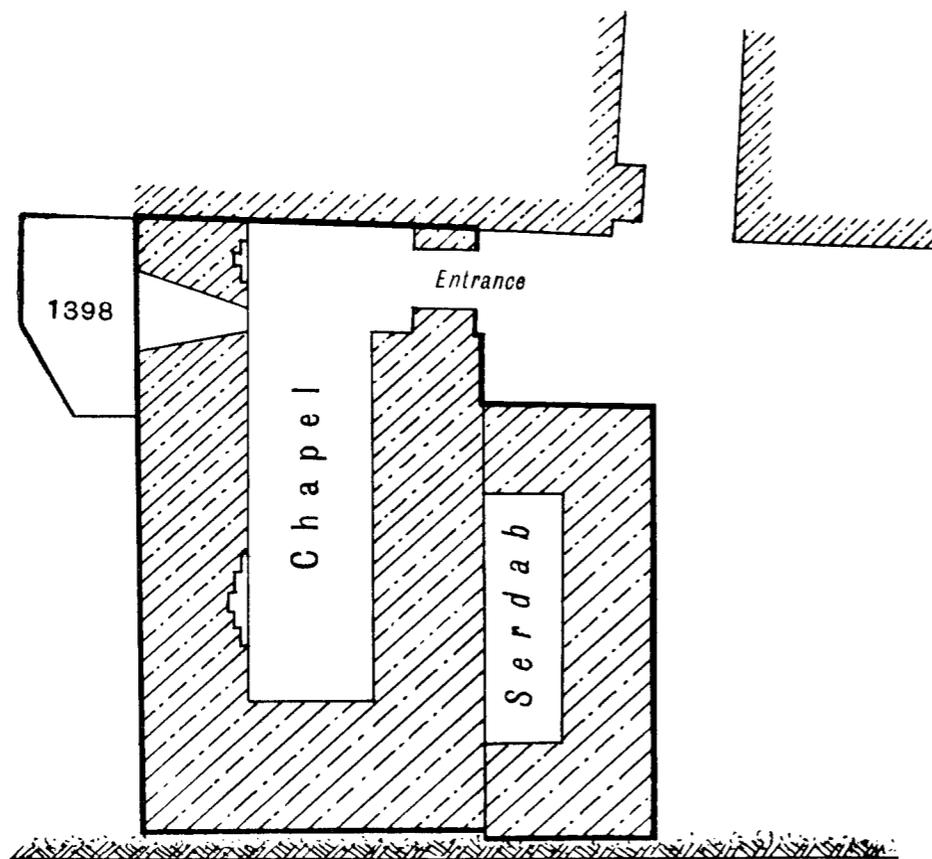
Titles:—

1.  *mr.f* "Loved by Him".
2.  *Mrr-kj.j.*

Title:—

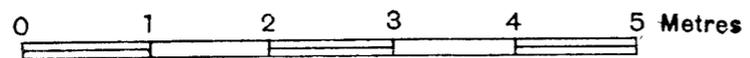
 *sib ss'* "Judge, and Scribe".

(1) See also  REISNER, "Mycerinus Quarry", and *Pth-hp. I* of our "Excavations at Sakkara".



Mastaba of 'Ankh-em-sa-el
No. 16

Passage to Mastaba of Princess Hemet Ra^r



Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 141

SITUATION

The Mastaba of 'nh-m-s3-f lies to the south of that of *K3-dw3* (see General Plan 8-N,O).

DESCRIPTION

This mastaba is wholly built of local limestone masonry. The entrance, which is situated at the northern end of the eastern wall, measures 0.54 m. wide by 0.42 m deep.

The Lintel (Fig. 142, Pl. LXIII)

This lintel is formed of local limestone. It was found lying on the ground in front of the doorway, but has been restored to its proper position.

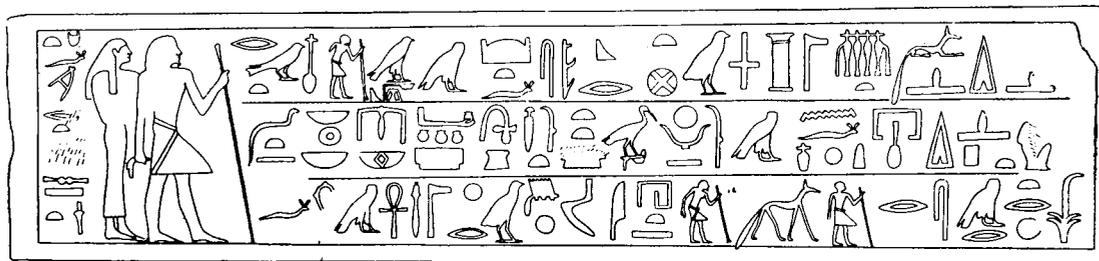


FIG. 142

It bears three horizontal rows of incised hieroglyphs, reading :—

(1) “ A boon which the (King) gives, and a boon which Anubis, Presiding Over the God’s Dwelling, *Imj-wt* (gives) that he may be buried in the Necropolis, after a very good old age. ”

(2) “ A boon which (Osiris) gives, that offerings of bread, cake, and beer, may come forth to him in the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth, the First of the Year Feast, the *W3g* Feast, and every feast and every day eternally. ”

(3) “ The King’s Relative, the Overseer of the Officials, the Judge, the Eldest of the Audience Hall, the Honoured by the Great God, ‘nh-m-s3.f. ”

At the end of the inscription is a representation of the deceased in a walking attitude accompanied by his wife. He holds a long staff in his left hand and a handkerchief in his right hand.

Behind the figure of the woman is a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading : “ His wife, loved by him, *S3'-s3'.t* ”.

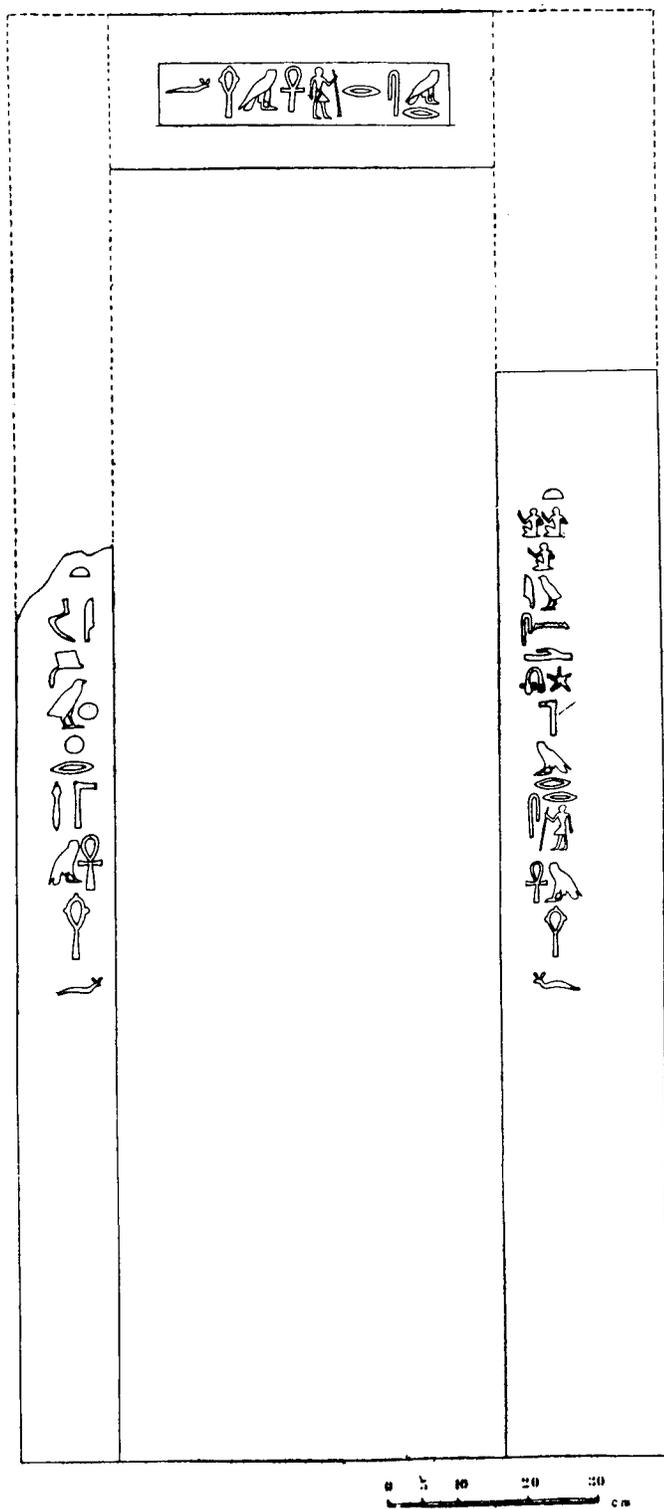
The Drum (Fig. 143, Pl. LXIV, A)

FIG. 143

is inscribed: "(His) son, loved by him, *Hs.t-3ht.tj*".

Much of the dark red colour with which these figures were originally painted, still remains.

The drum of this mastaba was torn from its place, and was found in the debris filling the chapel of the Mastaba of *Hmw*. It is incised with a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The Overseer of Officials '*nh-m-s3.f*'".

The upper part of the jamb is damaged.

The Jamb (Fig. 143)

The lower part of the right-hand jamb bears the remain of a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: ". . . they pray the God (on the behalf of) the Overseer of the Officials, '*nh-m-s3.f*'".

On the left jamb is a vertical inscription, reading: ". . . The Honoured by the Great '*nh-m-s3.f*'".

The Right Thickness (Fig. 144, Pl. LXIV, B)

On the right thickness the deceased is represented in a walking attitude, and facing east, as though stepping out of the tomb. He wears a long wig, and a false-beard; around his neck is a broad necklace, and his body is clad in a short kilt with a triangular apron. He holds a long staff in his left hand, and a handkerchief in his right hand. Above his head is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The Overseer of the Officials, '*nh-m-s3.f*'".

Standing in front of him is the figure of a naked boy. In his left hand he holds the lower end of the staff, and in his right hand, he carries a hoopoe. Above his head

The Left Thickness (Fig. 145, Pl. LXIV, C)

On the left thickness, 'nh-m-s3.f is depicted in a similar manner as on the right thickness.

In front of him is a small figure of a man, who is grasping the lower end of the staff. Above his head are two vertical rows of hieroglyphs, reading: "His eldest son, beloved by him, the Judge, and Scribe, *Mrr-k3.j*".

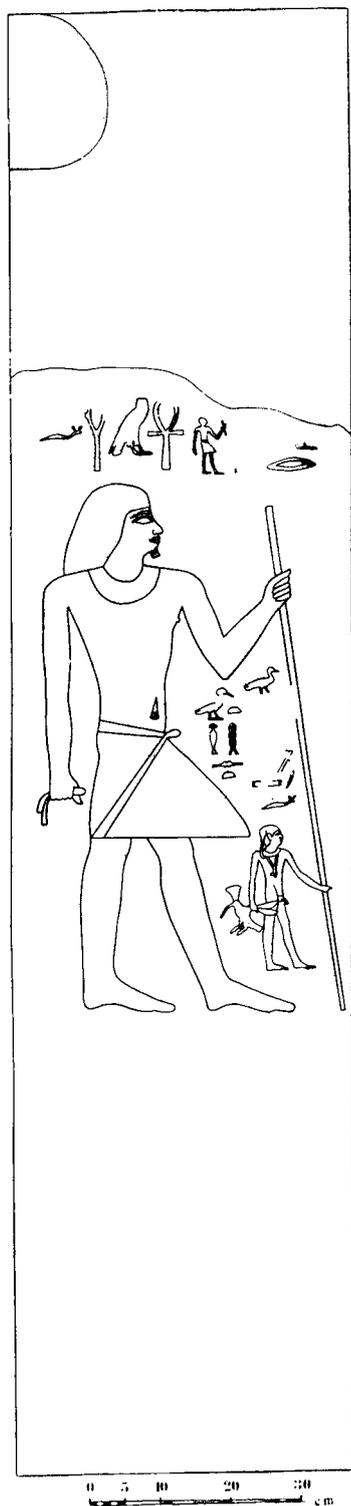


FIG. 144

To the south of the entrance was a serdab measuring 0.70 m. wide by 2.00 m. long, and built against the eastern façade of the mastaba. Only one course of the walls of this serdab now remains.

The Chapel

The entrance opens into a narrow, rectangular chapel measuring 4.00 × 1.12 m., in the western wall, of which are situated two false-doors.

The Northern False-Door (Figs. 146, 146 a, Pl. LXV)

It is made of local limestone, and was found broken into several pieces, and having its inscriptions plastered over with mud. The upper lintel is lacking.

On the panel 'A' 'nh-m-s3.f is represented seated upon a stool, and stretching forth his right hand towards an offering-table which is set before him. At the top of the panel are two horizontal rows of incised hieroglyphs, reading: "The Judge, the Eldest of the Audience Hall, the Honoured One 'nh-m-s3.f".

Under the offering-table is inscribed: "A thousand loaves of bread, a thousand jars of beer, a thousand oxen, and a thousand fowls".

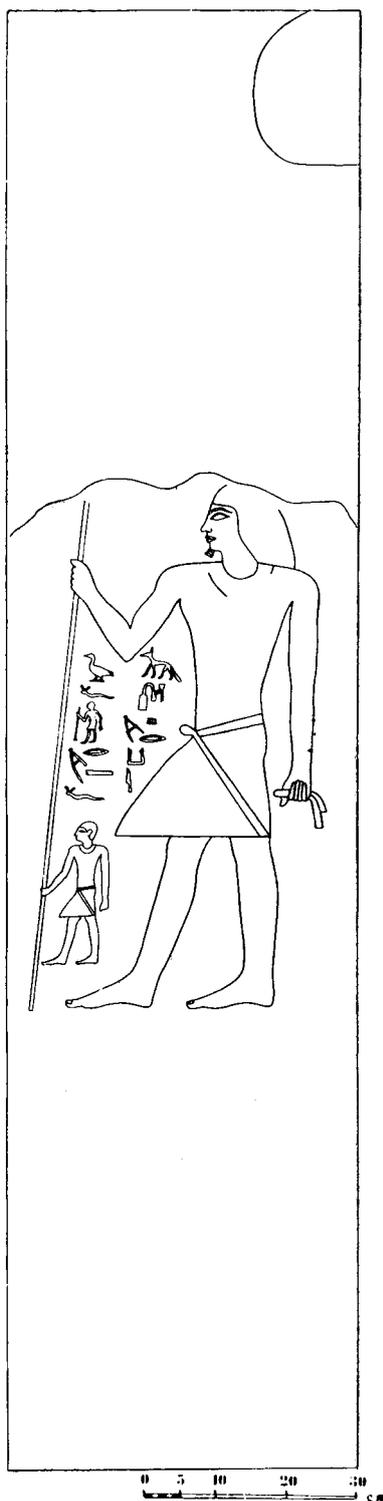


FIG. 145

The figure of the deceased still bears traces of its original red colour.

On *B* are two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs. reading :—

- (1) "The Judge Attached to *Nḥn*, Who Judges Justly."
- (2) "The Honoured by the Great God, '*nḥ-m-s3.f*.'"

At the end of the inscription is a representation of the deceased in a walking attitude, and holding a long staff in his left hand.

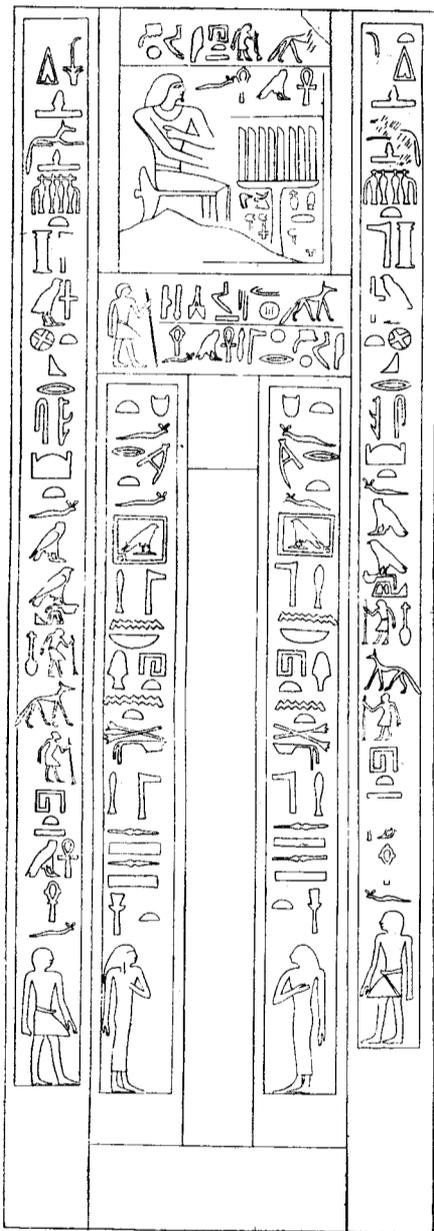


FIG. 146

On *C* and *D* are identical inscriptions, reading : " A boon which the King gives, and a boon which Anubis, Presiding Over the God's Dwelling *Imj-ut* (gives), a burial to him in the Necropolis after a good old age, to the Judge. the Eldest of the Audience Hall, '*nḥ-m-s3.f*'".

At the bottom of each of these two jambs is a small representation of the deceased, in a walking attitude, and facing inwards towards the door.

On *E* and *F* the inscriptions are also identical, and read : " His wife, loved by him, the Priestess of the Goddess Hathor, Mistress of the Sycamore, the Priestess of the Goddess *N.t* (Neith), *Sš-sš.t*".

At the end is a representation of the lady *Sš-sš.t* in a standing attitude and facing inwards towards the door.

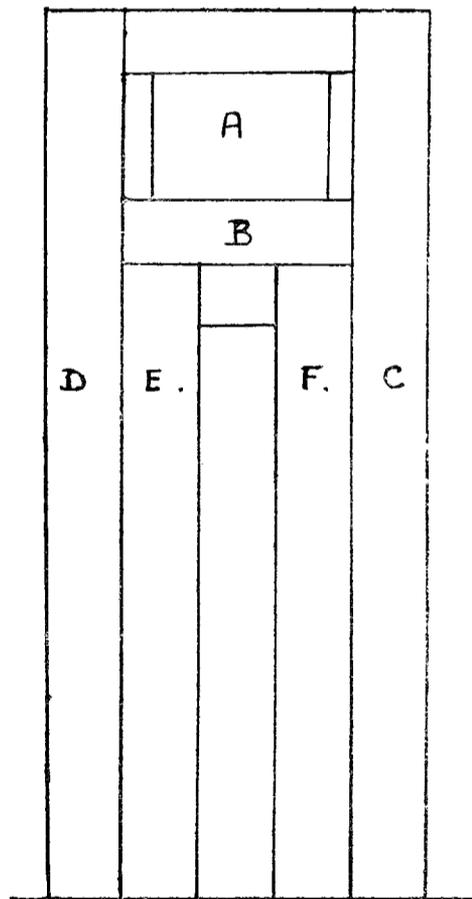


FIG. 146 a

The southern false-door is very badly damaged. Faint traces of the figure of a man may be observed at the bottom of the right inner jamb.

The wall space lying between these two false-doors was originally covered with sculptured scenes, most of which have weathered away. A representation of the deceased seated upon a bovine-legged chair may still be seen at the right side of the southern false-door (Fig. 147, Pl. LXV, *B*).

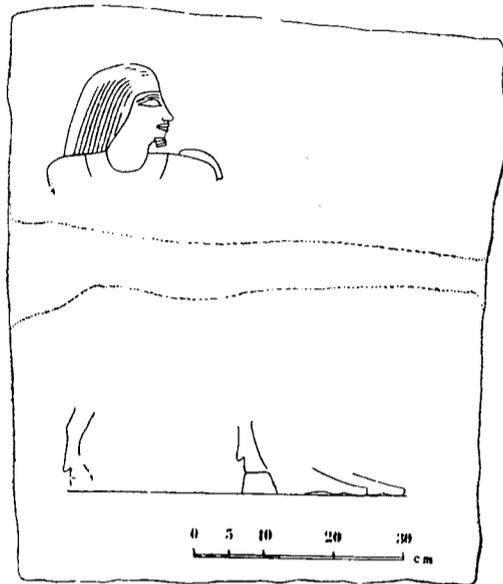


FIG. 147

SHAFT

Shaft No. 1398 (Fig. 148)

Grave-pit : Irregular, 2.50 m. deep, with two side-chambers, one built of mud-bricks, and one rock-hewn ; filling of debris ; no burial.

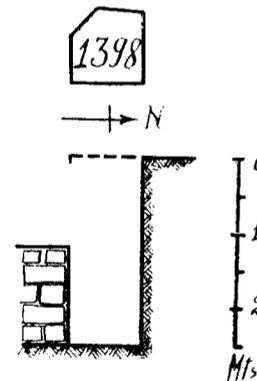
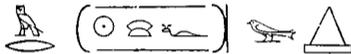
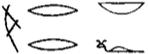


FIG. 148

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THE MASTABA OF K3-PR

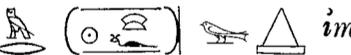
TITLES

1.  *wr mdw šm'* "The Greatest of the Ten of Upper Egypt".
2.  *imj-r3 H'j.f-R' wr* "Overseer of the Pyramid (called) 'Khafra' is Great".
3.  *w'b njswt* "King's Purificator".
4.  *hrj sst3* Secretary (*lit.* "Master of the Secrets").
5.  *mrr nb.f* "Beloved by His Master".
6.  *sm3 mdw wd' nj hut wr.t* "He who Judges Justly in the Great Court".
7.  *im3hw hr ntr '3* "Honoured by the Great God".
8.  *mrr nb.f r' nb* "Beloved by His Master Every Day".
9.  *rh njswt* "King's Relative".

FAMILY (?)

The following persons are mentioned in the tomb, but their relationship to *K3-pr* is not stated:  *Nfr-hww*.

Titles:—

1.  *wr mdw šm'* "The Greatest of the Ten of Upper Egypt".
2.  *imj-r3 H'j.f-R'-wr* "Overseer of the Pyramid (called) 'Khafra' is Great".

THE FAMILY OF  *Nfr-hww*

Wife:—

 *Nj-s'nh-Ht-Hr*.

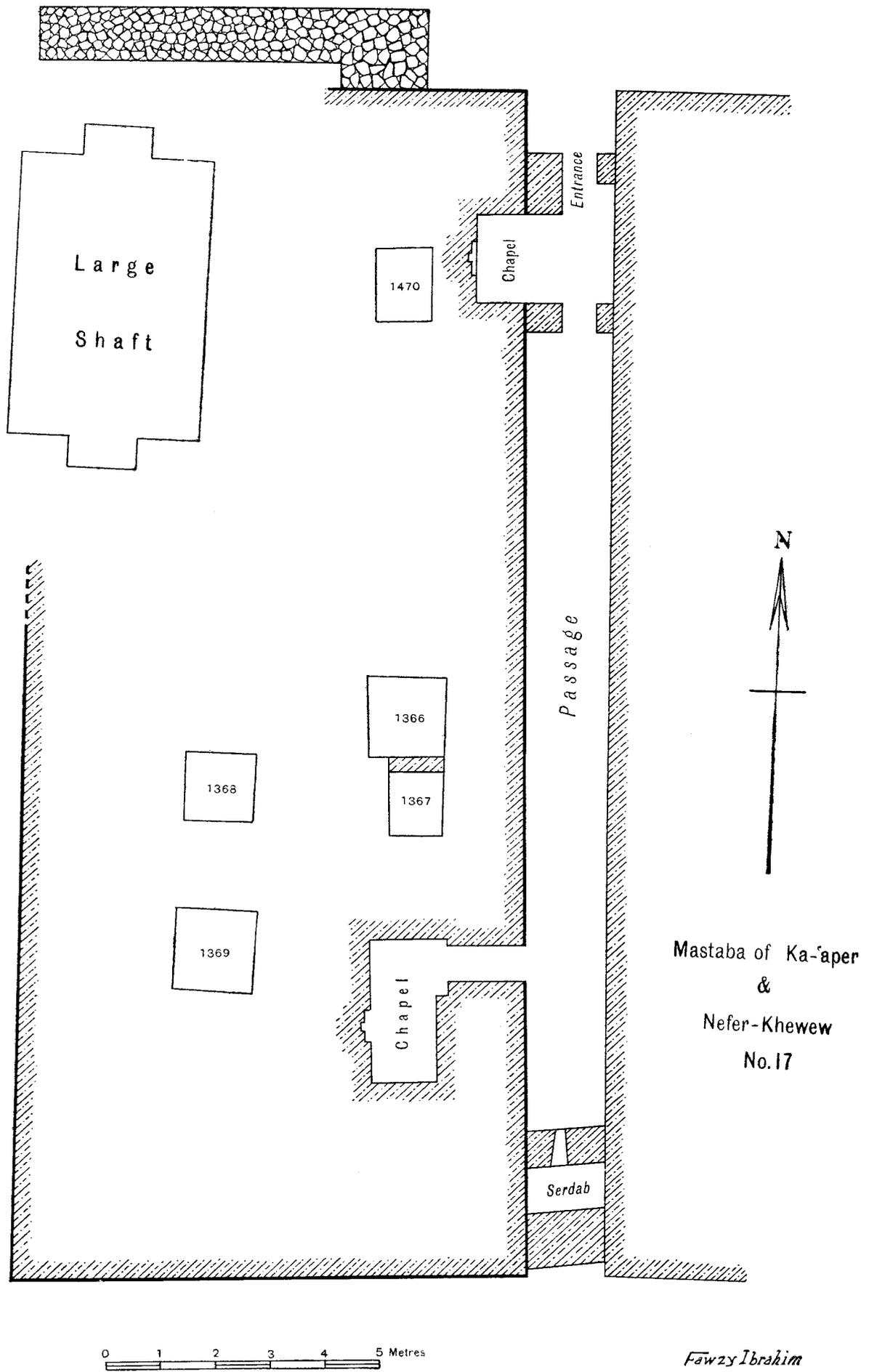


FIG. 149

Fawzy Ibrahim

Titles :—

1.  *rh.t njswt* "King's Relative".

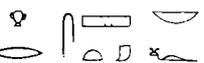
2.  *Sšm-njr.*

Titles :—

1.  *rh njswt* "King's Relative".

2.  *hrp w'b njswt* "Director of the King's Purificators".

3.  *imj-r3 H'j.f-R'-wr* "Overseer of the Pyramid (called) 'Khafra' is Great".

4.  *hrj sšt3 nb.f* "Secretary of His Master".

SITUATION

The Mastaba of *K3-pr* is situated against the northern wall of that of *Njr-hw* (see General Plan 9-P).

DESCRIPTION

This mastaba, which is in a very ruinous state, consists of a small chapel lying immediately to the north of the main entrance to the Mastaba of *Njr-hw*. Its doorway, now almost entirely demolished, opened northward.

The False-Door (Fig. 150, Pl. LXVI, B)

The false-door was found lying face downwards in the debris; its upper lintel and panel are lacking.

The Lower Lintel

The lower lintel is mostly eroded, but bears faint traces of the titles: "Overseer of the Pyramid called 'Khafra' is Great, and 'King's Purificator'".

The Drum

This bears traces of the name: "*K3-pr*".

The Inner Jambs

Both inner jambs bear identical inscriptions, reading: "The Greatest of the Ten of Upper Egypt, the Overseer of the Pyramid called 'Khafra' is Great', *K3-pr*".

The Right Outer Jamb

It bears a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: ". . . Secretary, Beloved by His Master, He who Judges Justly in the Great Court, *K3-pr*".

The Left Outer Jamb

This jamb bears a vertical inscription, reading: “. . . He who Judges Justly in the Great Court, the Beloved by His Master, the Honoured by the Great God, *K3-pr*”.

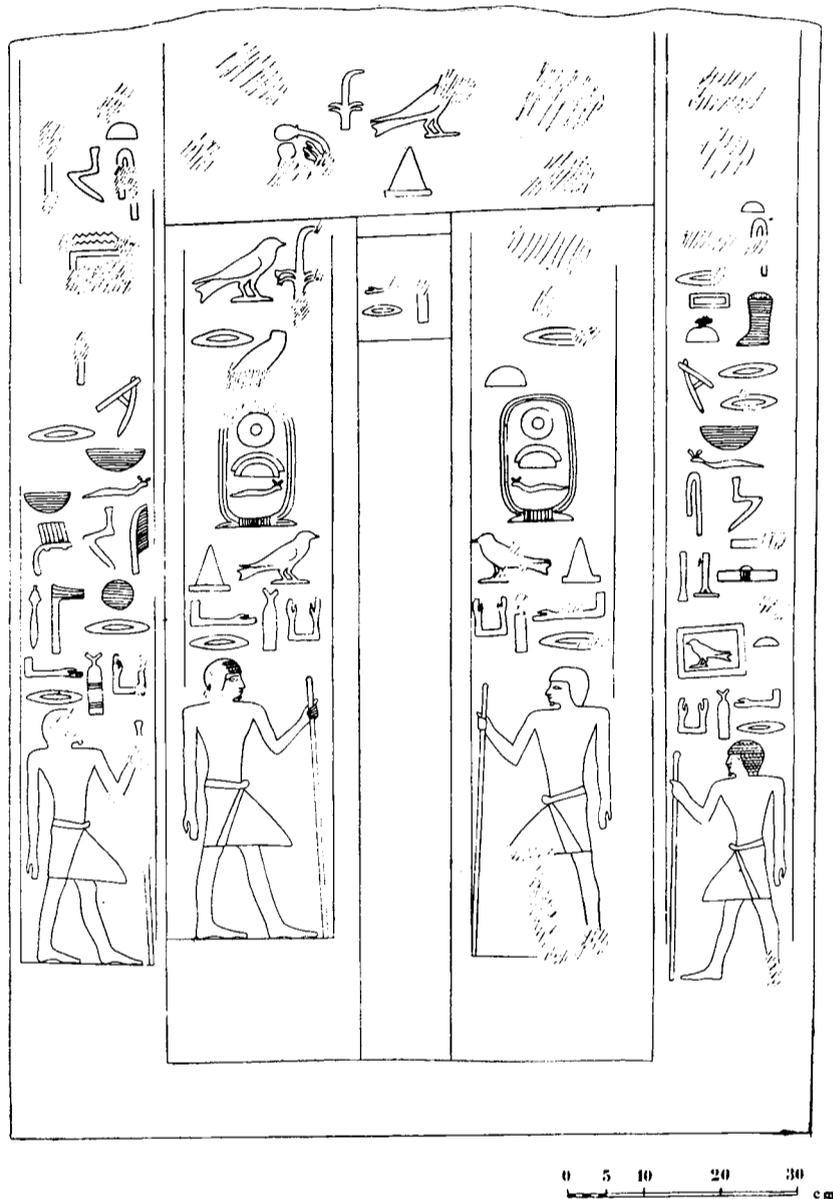


FIG. 150

At the bottom of each jamb is a figure of the deceased sculptured in relief. They are identical and represent him in a walking attitude, carrying a long staff. He wears a curled wig, a false beard, and a short kilt with a triangular apron.

The Mastaba of *Nfr-hww*

SITUATION

This mastaba lies to the south-west of that of Queen *Rh.t-R'*, and to the south of the Mastaba of *K3-pr* (see General Plan 9-P).

DESCRIPTION

The entrance opens northwards, access to it being gained through the Chapel of *K3-pr*. It is somewhat narrow, measuring about 0·60 m. wide.

The lower part of the jambs, together with the threshold, are still *in situ*, but the drum was found lying in the debris in front of the doorway of the Chapel of *K3-pr*.

The Drum (Fig. 151, Pl. LXVI, A)

It bears two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading:—

(1) “The Greatest of the Ten of Upper Egypt, the Overseer of the Pyramid called ‘Khafra’ is Great’, *Nfr-hww*.”

(2) “The King’s Relative, the Director of the King’s Purificators, the Overseer of the Pyramid called ‘Khafra’ is Great’, *Sšm-nfr*.”

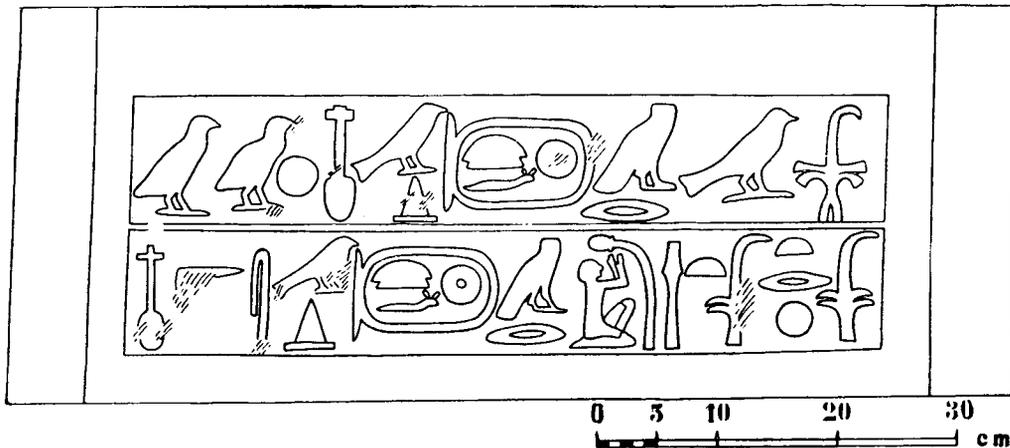


FIG. 151

This entrance gives access to a long passage, measuring 11·15 × 1·55 m., and running from north to south. In the southern wall of this passage is the squint of a serdab which lies behind, and which measures 1·0 × 1·55 m. Unfortunately it contained nothing but limestone debris and sand.

The False-Door of Sšm-nfr (Fig. 152, Pl. LXVII)

It was found lying upon its side against the eastern wall of the passage, and is fashioned from a monolithic slab of local limestone. The upper lintel and the panel are lacking.

The Lower Lintel

It bears a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: “(The Overseer of) the Pyramid called ‘Khafra’ is great”.

The Inner Jambs

Both inner jambs bear identical inscriptions reading: “The Greatest of the Ten of Upper Egypt, the Overseer of the Pyramid called ‘Khafra’ is Great’, the Secretary of His Master, *Sšm-nfr*”.

The Right Outer Jamb

It bears a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading : “ . . . him, in the necropolis of the western desert, after a good old age, that he may walk upon the good ways before . . . *Sšm-nfr*”.

The Left Outer Jamb

This jamb is nearly all defaced, but a few signs can be traced in the centre, which read : “ . . . the Feast of Burning, the Feast of the Epiphany of Min, at every Feast . . . ”.

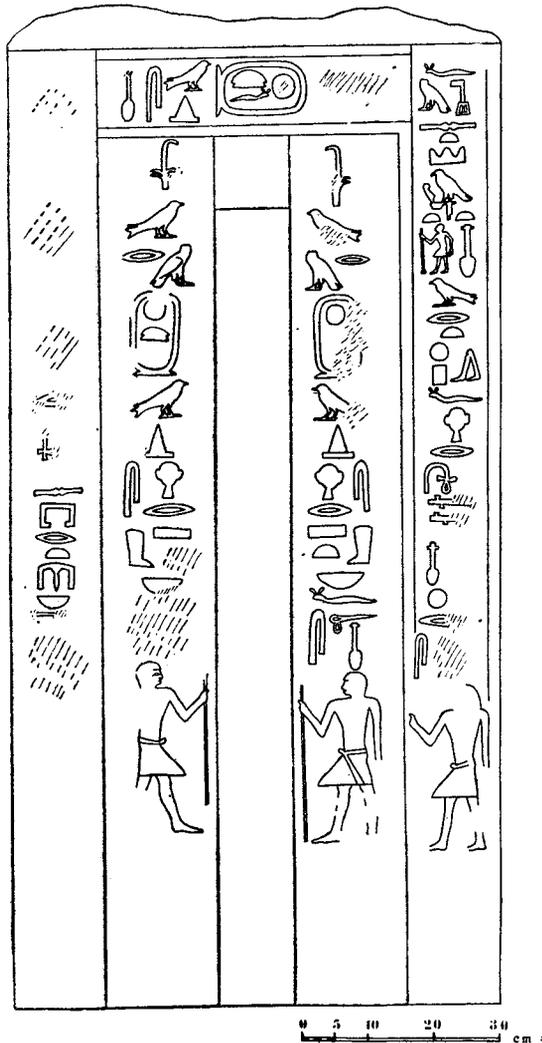


FIG. 152

At the bottom of each jamb is a figure of the owner of the false-door. They are identical, and represent *Sšm-nfr* in a walking attitude, carrying a long staff.

Near the southern end of the western wall of the passage is the entrance to the chapel. It measures 0·65 m. wide, and is surmounted by a weather-worn lintel. This lintel was originally inscribed, but now bears only a few faint traces of disconnected signs.

The chapel, which measures 2·70 × 1·20 m., is entirely built of large blocks of local limestone.

The False-Door of Nfr-hww (Pl. LXVIII)

In the western wall of the chapel is a false-door of local limestone, measuring 0·57 m. wide. The drum and jambs are uninscribed, but the lintel bears two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading :—

(1) “ A boon which the King gives, and a boon which Anubis, who Presides over the God’s Dwelling (gives) a burial in the western desert after a good old age, to the Honoured One (before) the Great God, *Nfr-hww*.”

(2) “ That offering may come forth to him of bread, cakes, and beer at the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the First of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth, the *W3g* Feast, and every day (to) the King’s Relative, the Overseer of the Pyramid called ‘*Khafra*’ is Great’ the Inspector of . . . the Secretary.”

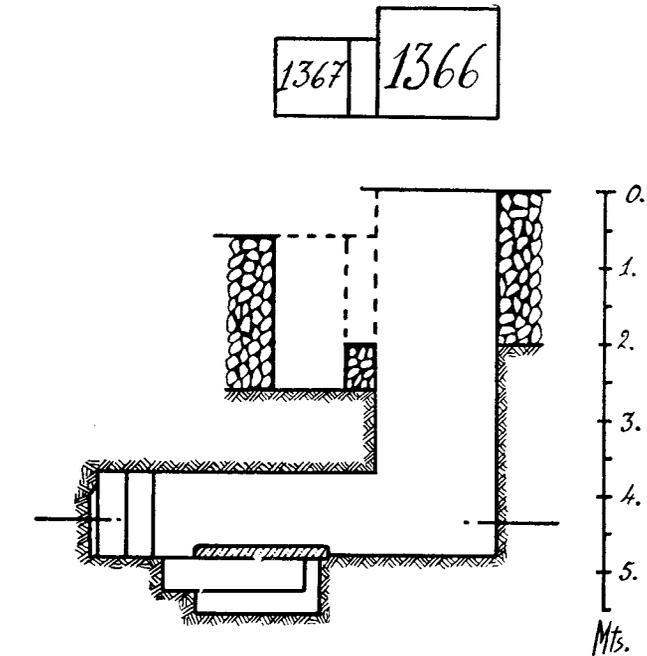
At the end of the inscription is a representation of the deceased and his wife seated side by side. The upper part of the figure of *Nfr-hww* is destroyed. Behind the lady is inscribed : “ His Wife the King’s Relative, *Nj-s’nh-Ht-Hr* ”.

Above this lintel is an offering-list in a very bad state of preservation.

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 1366 (Fig. 153)

Grave-pit: $1.40 \times 1.55 + 4.77$ m.; filling of sand and debris; side-chamber on the south; aperture open; a sarcophagus hewn in a rock-cut platform 0.75 m. high; the cover was found smashed.



Shaft No. 1367 (Fig. 153)

Grave-pit: $0.87 \times 1.7 \times 2.35$ m.; partly built of rubble and limestone, and partly rock-hewn; filling of sand and debris; nothing found.

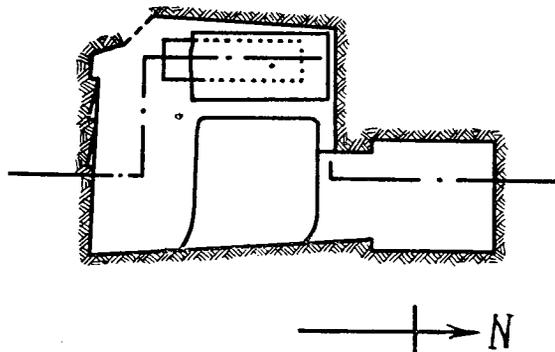


FIG. 153

1368

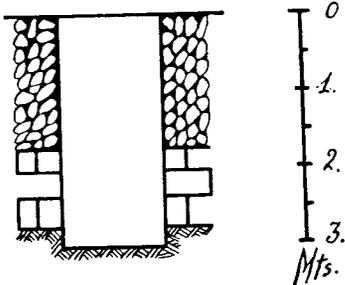


FIG. 154

Shaft No. 1368 (Fig. 154)

Grave-pit: $1.35 \times 1.35 \times 3.0$ m.; partly built of limestone and rubble, and partly rock-hewn; filling of sand and debris; nothing found.

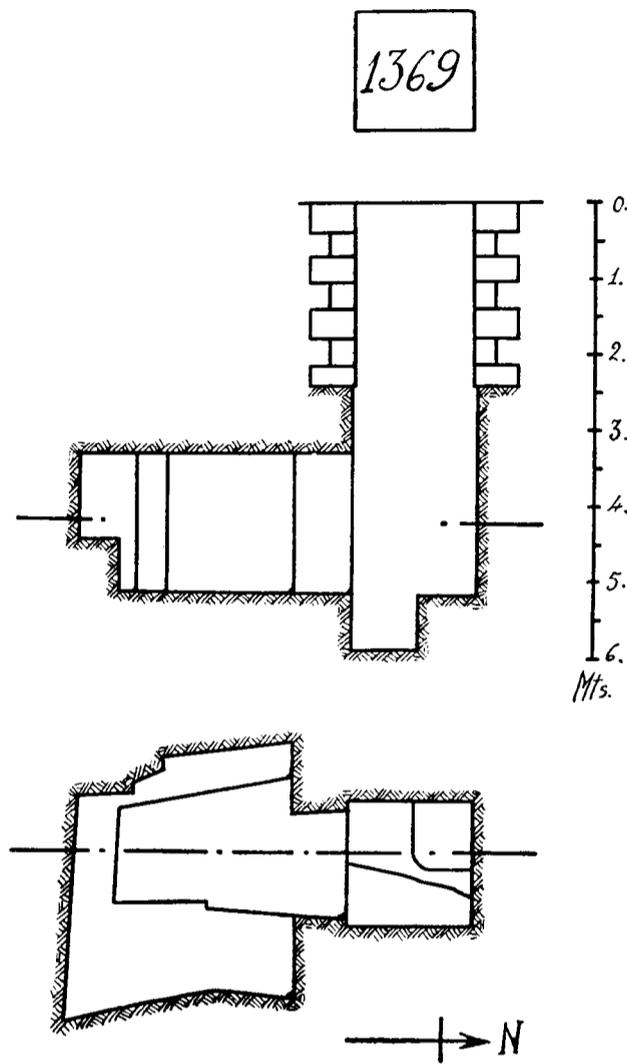


FIG. 155

Shaft No. 1369 (Fig. 155)

Grave-pit : $1.55 \times 1.55 \times 5.86$ m. ; partly built of middle-sized blocks of limestone, and partly rock-hewn ; filling of debris ; breach in the north-eastern corner opens into the burial chamber of Shaft No. 1366 ; side-chamber on the south, aperture open ; filling of limestone blocks and debris ; sarcophagus hewn in the rock along the western wall, cover broken at the southern end ; a rock-cut platform runs along the sides of the chamber.

Contents.—(1) Two lids of white limestone, belonging to canopic jars.

(2) Eight fragments of a white limestone canopic jar.

(3) A circular piece of alabaster, perhaps the lid of a canopic jar.

(4) A model plate of alabaster measuring 3.7 cms. in diameter.

(5) A dumb model cup of alabaster 1.9 cms. high.

(6) A model cup of alabaster.

Shaft No. 1470 (Fig. 156)

Grave-pit : $1.0 \times 1.30 \times 2.17$ m. ; the eastern side built of rubble ; filling of debris ; irregular side-chamber opening east ; aperture open ; sarcophagus cut in the floor along the western wall ; lid badly damaged.

Burial : Damaged and disordered skeleton heaped up in a corner.

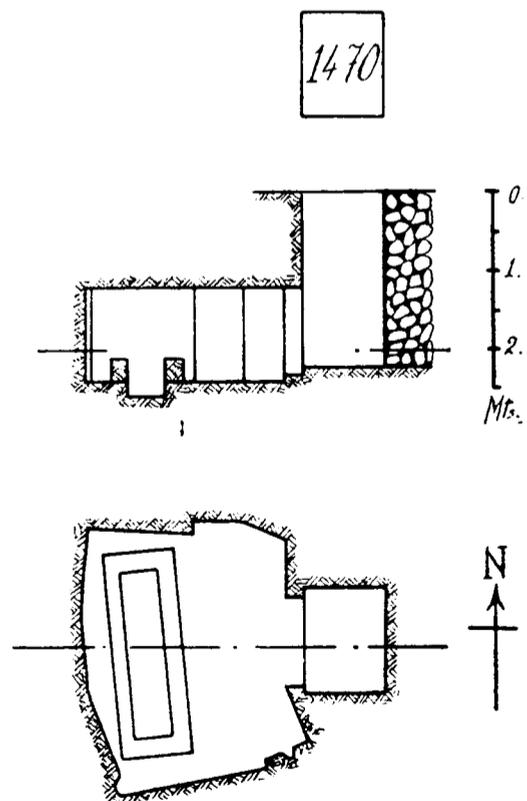
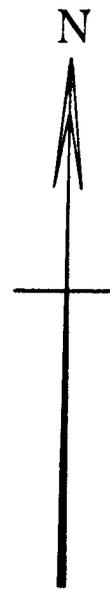
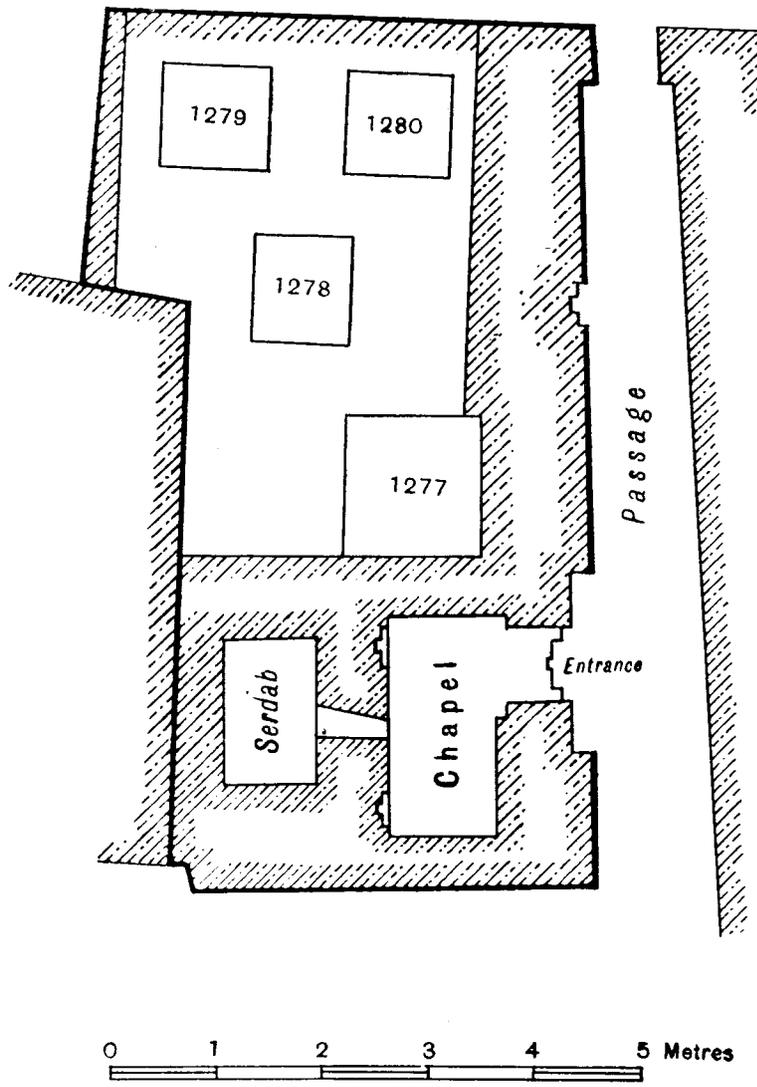


FIG. 156



Mastaba of Sema-ankh
No. 18

Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 158

The right outer thickness (Fig. 159, Pl. LXIX, *D*) is also in a bad state of preservation, but bears a large figure of the owner of the tomb, who is represented in a walking attitude, holding the *Hrp* baton in his right hand. He wears a long wig, a false beard, a broad necklace, and a short kilt, upheld by a girdle around the hips. In front of his face can be seen the traces of the inscription setting forth his name.

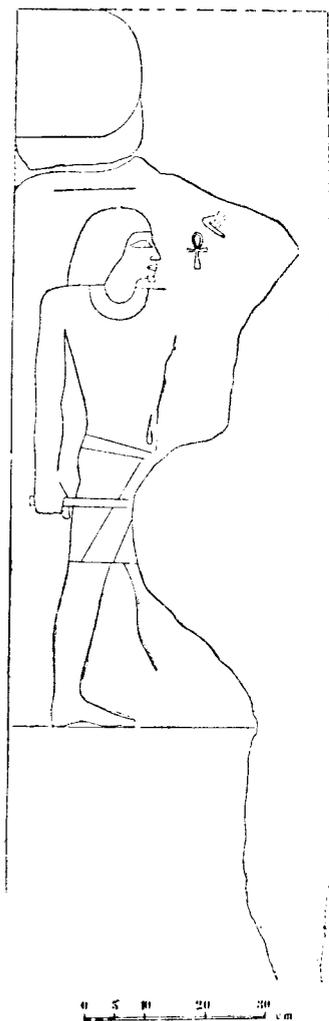


Fig. 159

The left outer thickness (Fig. 160, Pl. LXIX, *B*) is a little better preserved. Here again the deceased is represented in a walking attitude, and clad in the same manner as before, but holds a long staff in his right hand. In front of his face is incised his name, "*Sm3-'nh*". Opposite his legs is a miniature figure of a man, clad in a short kilt, probably the son of *Sm3-'nh*; he holds the lower part of the long staff.

This doorway gives access to a narrow, rectangular corridor, measuring 1.00 × 7.20 m. Of the eastern wall, only five courses of masonry remain, and this wall is in reality the western wall of the adjoining mastaba. In the western wall of this corridor-chapel are two false-doors of local limestone, each of which has lost its upper lintel.

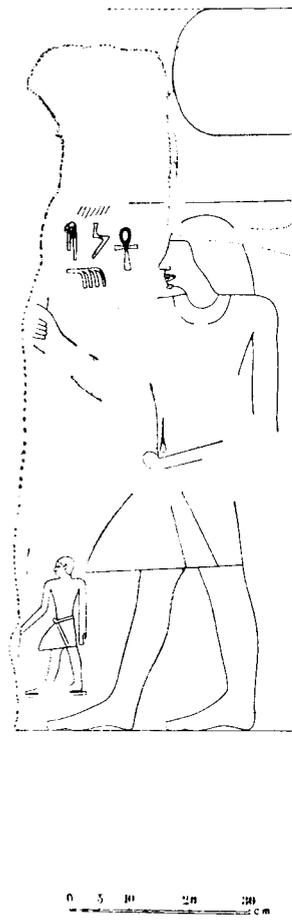


Fig. 160

The Northern False-Door (Pl. LXIX, C)

The panel and the lower lintel are formed of a single block of local limestone. The upper part of the panel is damaged, and all that remains of the scene sculptured upon it, is the lower part of the figure of a woman seated before an offering-table.

The Lower Lintel

It bears a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, which, like the damaged scene upon the panel, is carved in relief, and reads: "His Mother, the King's Relative. *Nj-'nh-ntr*".

The Right Outer Jamb

Its upper part is damaged, and the beginning of the vertical inscription incised upon it is lost. The remainder reads: . . . "the Scribe of the Army, the Judge, and Inspector of Scribes, the Overseer of the Ka-servants, the King's Relative, the Beloved by His Master Every Day, *Sm3-'nh*".

The Left Outer Jamb

“ A boon which (the King) gives . . . the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth, the First of the Year Feast, the *W3g* Feast, the Feast of *Skr*, the Great Feast, *Sm3-‘nh*. ”

The inscriptions of the right inner jamb are totally erased with the exception of two occurrences of the sign 𓂏 , “*ntr*”. This was wantonly done, and the *ntr* signs were perhaps spared out of religious respect.

The Left Inner Jamb

This jamb bears a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading : “ A boon which (the King) gives, and a boon which Anubis gives, that offerings may come forth to her of bread, cake, and beer, at the Opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth, the First of the Year Feast, the *W3g* Feast, *Nj-‘nh-ntr* ”.

The Southern False-Door

It is fitted into a doorway leading into a small chapel, and is composed of a monolithic block of limestone.

The Panel

It is in a very bad state of preservation, and retains only a few traces of a scene representing *Sm3-‘nh* seated before an offering-table.

The Lower Lintel

The lower lintel bears the inscription : “ The Judge, and Inspector of Scribes, the King’s Purificator, *Sm3-‘nh* ”.

The right and left outer jambs each bear identical inscriptions arranged vertically ; they read : “ . . . the Scribe of the Army, the Judge and Inspector of Scribes, the Honoured by the Great God, *Sm3-‘nh* ”.

The Right Inner Jamb

It bears a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading : “ The Honoured by the the Great God, *Sm3-‘nh* ”.

At the bottom is a representation of the deceased in a walking attitude, one hand placed upon his breast, the other hanging at his side. He wears a long wig, and a short kilt with a triangular apron.

The Left Inner Jamb

It also bears a vertical inscription, reading : “ He who is Concerned with the King’s Affairs, *Sm3-‘nh* ”.

At the end is a figure of *Sm3-‘nh*, identical with that depicted on the right-hand jamb.

On each side of this false-door, the surface of the wall was coated with a thick layer of plaster, upon which the scenes and inscriptions were wrought. A greater part of this plaster has crumbled away, thus resulting in the destruction of many of the scenes. To the right-hand side of the door, the wall is almost denuded of its plaster, and all that remains of the scenes it originally bore, are a few traces of the figures of a man and a boy, presumably the deceased and his son. The left-hand side is a little better preserved, and shows a figure of the deceased, executed in relief. He is represented in a walking attitude and holds a long staff in his left hand and the *hrp*-baton in his right one. He is clad in a short kilt, over which is draped a leopard skin, and his feet are shod with sandals. Before him is a miniature figure of his son, who holds a roll of papyrus in his left hand, and grasps the lower part of his father's staff with his right one. He wears a wide collar and a short kilt with a triangular apron. Above his head is a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The Judge, and Inspector of Scribes, *R'-ur*".

The surface of the wall, lying between the two false-doors, is sculptured in relief and was originally painted in brilliant colours, traces of which still remain (Pl. LXIX, A).

At the top of the scene was an offering-list, most of which has perished. Below is a large figure of the owner of the tomb seated before an offering-table. He wears a long wig, a false beard, a wide necklace, and a short kilt. Above the table is a narrow register containing articles of food and drink offerings. Below the table, which rests upon a low stand, is a ewer and a basin.

To the right of the table are two superposed registers, in the upper one of which are the figures of seven men, all of whom are performing ceremonies for the benefit of the deceased.

The first man stands before the offering-table, and has both hands raised as though he were placing some article, now damaged, upon it ⁽¹⁾. The second man kneels upon the ground and holds a basin, into which the third man, who stands behind him, pours water from a jar ⁽²⁾. The fourth man carries a leg of beef; while the remaining three men are engaged in dismembering an ox.

The lower register contains the figures of eight men, the first of whom holds a broom with which to smoothe the sanded floor of the tomb after the ceremonies are completed ⁽²⁾.

The second man kneels upon the ground and holds a small chest (?) in his outstretched hands. The third man carries a leg of beef, and the remaining five men are occupied with the flaying and dismemberment of a bull ⁽²⁾.

To the right side of the northern false-door, the wall was also divided into superposed registers, but only a very few faint traces now remain; the best preserved figures being those representing a group of men conducting a fatted ox to the tomb.

Two later intrusive burials were made in this corridor chapel, one of which was constructed near to the southern false-door. It is due to this fact that the sculptured scenes occupying the wall at this spot have retained much of their original colouring.

The second burial was made at the southern end of the passage. In both cases, the roofs of these intrusive burials had collapsed, and severely damaged the skeletons interred therein.

⁽¹⁾ On the other hand, he may be burning incense.

⁽²⁾ For the meaning and purpose of these rites, see "Excavations at Giza", Vol. VI, Part II, p. 84, *f*.

As before mentioned, the southern false-door is fitted into a doorway which at one time gave access to a small chapel, also containing an intrusive burial. In this case also the skeleton had suffered damage owing to the collapse of the roof.

Four blocks of limestone sculptured with parts of a man's figure were recovered from the western wall of this later burial, and they fit together with three other slabs found in the debris to the south of the chapel, of which they all originally formed the southern wall. The sculpture, which is executed in relief, represents the deceased in a walking attitude, and carrying the *hrp*-baton in his right hand, and a long staff in his left one (Pl. LXX).

The Inner Chapel

This chapel measures 1.00 × 7.20 m.

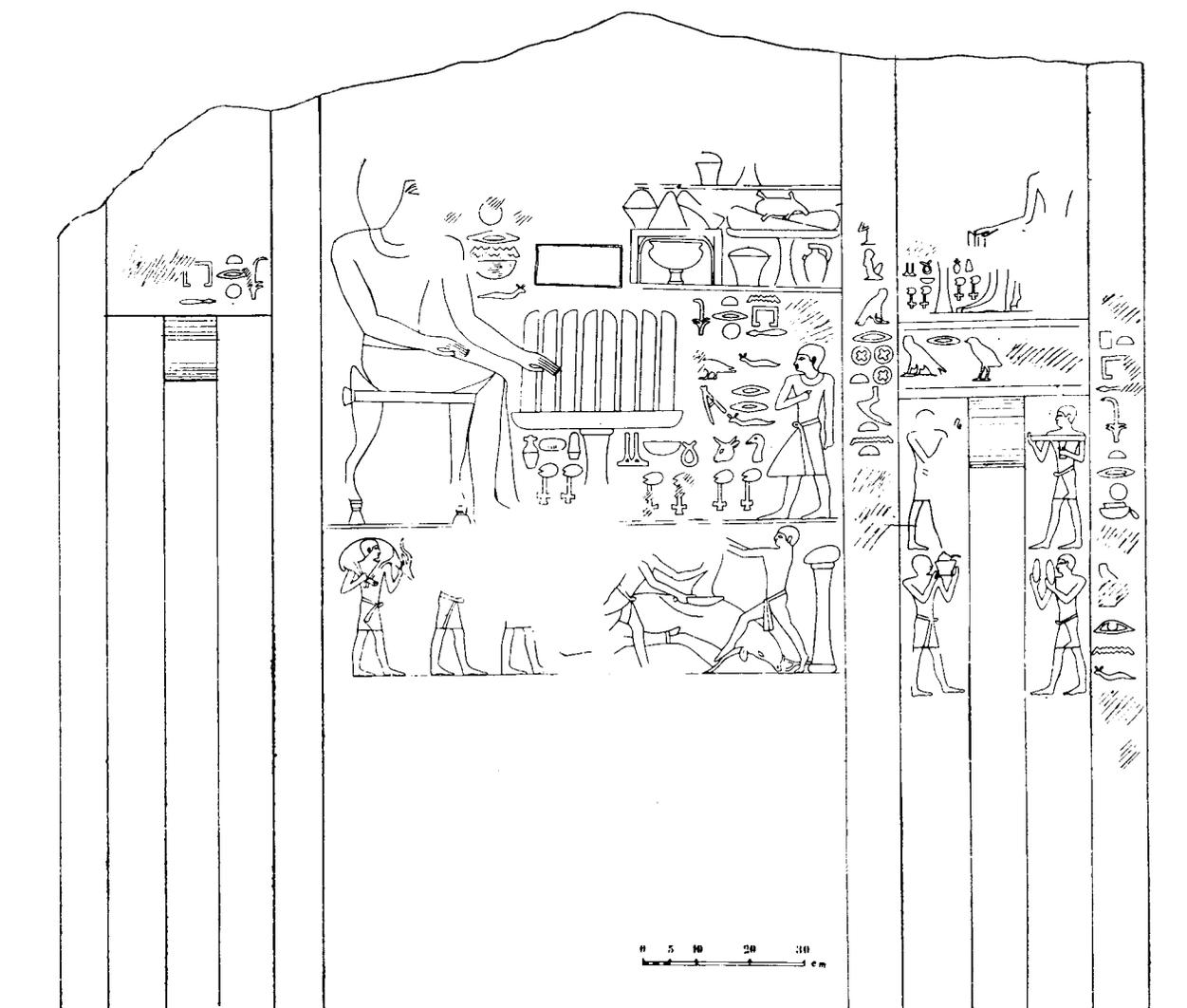


FIG. 161

The Western Wall (Fig. 161, Pls. LXXI, LXXII)

Two false-doors are set in the western wall; the *northern false-door* has its upper lintel lacking, and its remaining parts are fashioned from a single slab of limestone.

The Panel

The panel bears traces of a scene in which a man is seated before an offering-table. Under the table is inscribed: "A thousand loaves of bread, a thousand jars of beer, a thousand garments, a thousand alabaster bowls".

The lower lintel is badly eroded, all that remains of its original horizontal row of inscription being the beginning of some title, reading: "The Overseer of . . .".

The Right Outer Jamb

It bears the damaged remains of a vertical inscription, reading: ". . . The King's Relative of the Court, . . . made to him . . .".

The Left Outer Jamb

This inscription is also badly mutilated, but the remaining signs read: ". . . the Overseer of the New Cities of *M₃.nt* . . .".

On each of the inner jambs are two superposed figures of male offering-bearers, carved in relief; they are represented carrying different articles for the service of the Ka of the deceased.

The Southern False-Door (Fig. 161)

The surface of the southern false-door is almost entirely eroded, the only part of its inscriptions now remaining being the signs, reading: "The King's Relative of the Court".

This occurs in a horizontal row, inscribed on the lower lintel.

The surface of the wall lying between these two false-doors is beautifully sculptured in relief with a large offering-scene. In it is depicted a large representation of a man seated before a table of offerings. In front of him is the lower part of a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: "(The Honoured) by His Master".

Beneath the offering-table is inscribed: "A thousand jars of beer, a thousand cakes and loaves of bread, a thousand alabaster bowls, a thousand garments, a thousand oxen, and a thousand geese".

Above the offering-table and a little to the right-hand side are three narrow registers in which are displayed various kinds of offerings. Below them is a small figure of a man in a standing attitude; he is facing the deceased and has his right arm bent, and the hand placed on the breast; while the left arm hangs at his side. Above his head is inscribed: "The King's Relative of the Court . . .". In front of him is a vertical inscription, reading: "His son, beloved by him".

Although the name is erased, there is a faint possibility that this smaller figure represents *Sm₃-nh*. If this is so, then this chapel must belong to his father, and we cannot admire the unfilial conduct of *Sm₃-nh*, displayed by his action of fitting a false-door into the entrance in such a manner as to cut off access to his father's chapel.

Below the above-mentioned offering-scene in a narrow register is which is depicted a group of two butchers dismembering an ox. Behind them is a stand upon which rests an oval object, perhaps the heart of the ox. To the left-hand side of the butchers are the figures of three men in walking attitudes. The upper parts of the first two are obliterated but the third man is complete and carries a gazelle across his shoulders.

SHAFTS

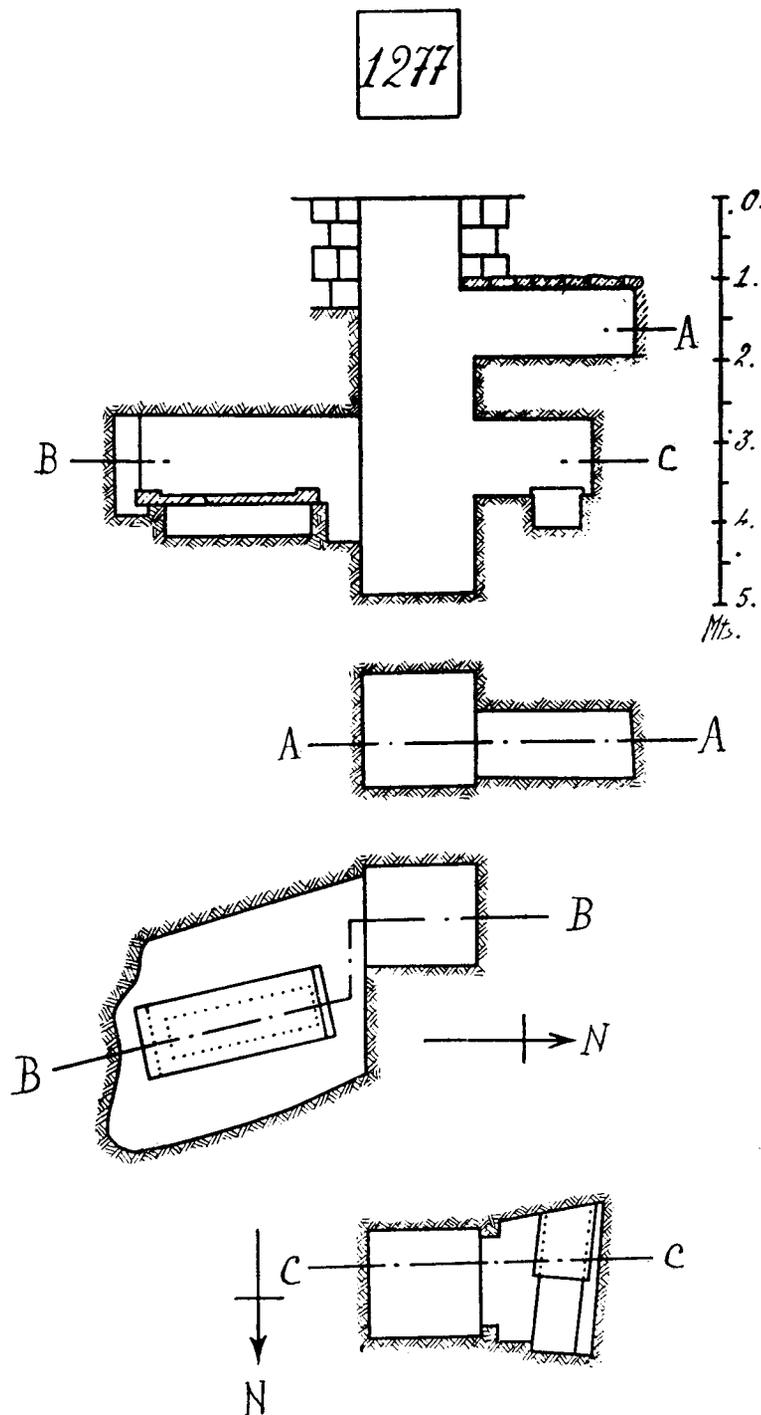


FIG. 162

Shaft No. 1277 (Fig. 162)

Grave-pit: 1·20 × 1·25 × 4·80 m.; partly constructed of local limestone and partly rock-hewn; filling of limestone blocks and debris; three side-chambers:—

Chamber A.— Opening north; built of small limestone blocks near top of pit.

Burial: Human skeleton, damaged by the collapse of the roof.

Chamber B.— Rock-hewn; opening south; aperture open; filling of limestone blocks and debris; sarcophagus sunk in centre of the floor of the chamber; monolithic cover pierced at the southern end near the head.

Burial: A skeleton lying in a contracted position upon the ground, with its head to the north and face to the east.

Chamber C.— Rock-hewn; opening east; aperture partly open; filling of limestone blocks and debris; sarcophagus hewn in the rock along the western wall; cover composed of two slabs of limestone, the northern one removed from its place.

Burial: A disordered skeleton and a wooden staff found lying upon the cover of the sarcophagus.

Shaft No. 1278 (Fig. 163)

Grave-pit: 1.0 × 1.5 × 2.65 m.; partly built of medium-sized blocks of limestone and partly rock-hewn; no burial-chamber; breach in lower southern side.

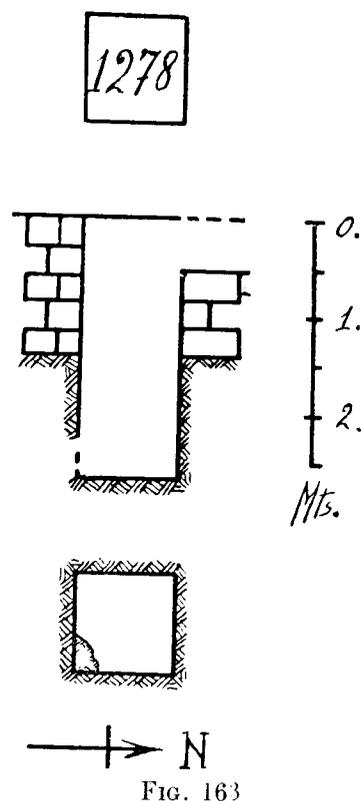


FIG. 163

1279

Shaft No. 1279 (Fig. 164)

Grave-pit: 1.0 × 1.0 × 1.45 m.; entirely built of mud-bricks; no burial-chamber.

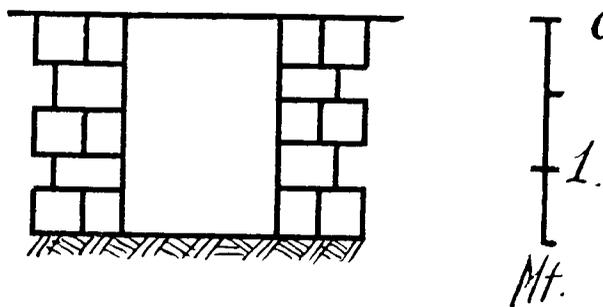


FIG. 164

1280

Shaft No. 1280 (Fig. 165)

Grave-pit: 0.95 × 1.0 × 1.75 m.; entirely built of mud-bricks; no burial-chamber.

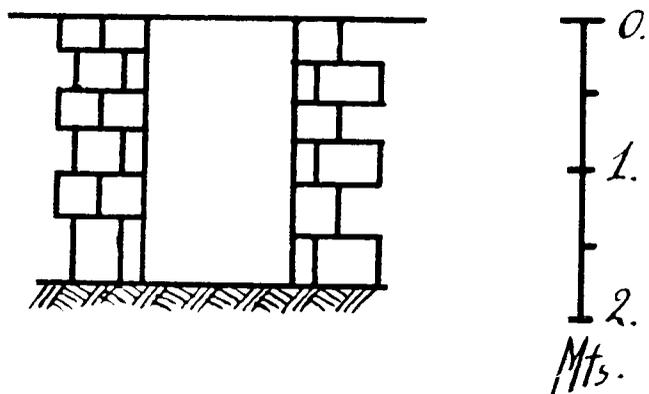


FIG. 165

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THE MASTABA OF , NJ-K'W-HT-HR

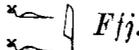
TITLE

1.  *rh njswt* "King's Relative".

FAMILY

There were at least four sons of the deceased mentioned in this mastaba, but their names have been entirely obliterated.

Daughter:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1.  <i>Nj-k'w-Ht-Hr</i> (?).</p> | <p>3.  <i>Itj</i>.</p> |
| <p>2.  (?).</p> | <p>4.  <i>Ftj</i>.</p> |

SITUATION

The Mastaba of *Nj-k'w-Ht-Hr* is situated to the east of that of *Hmw*, and to the west of the Mastabas of *In-k'f* the Sculptor, and *Nj-'nh-Hnmw* (see General Plan 7-O).

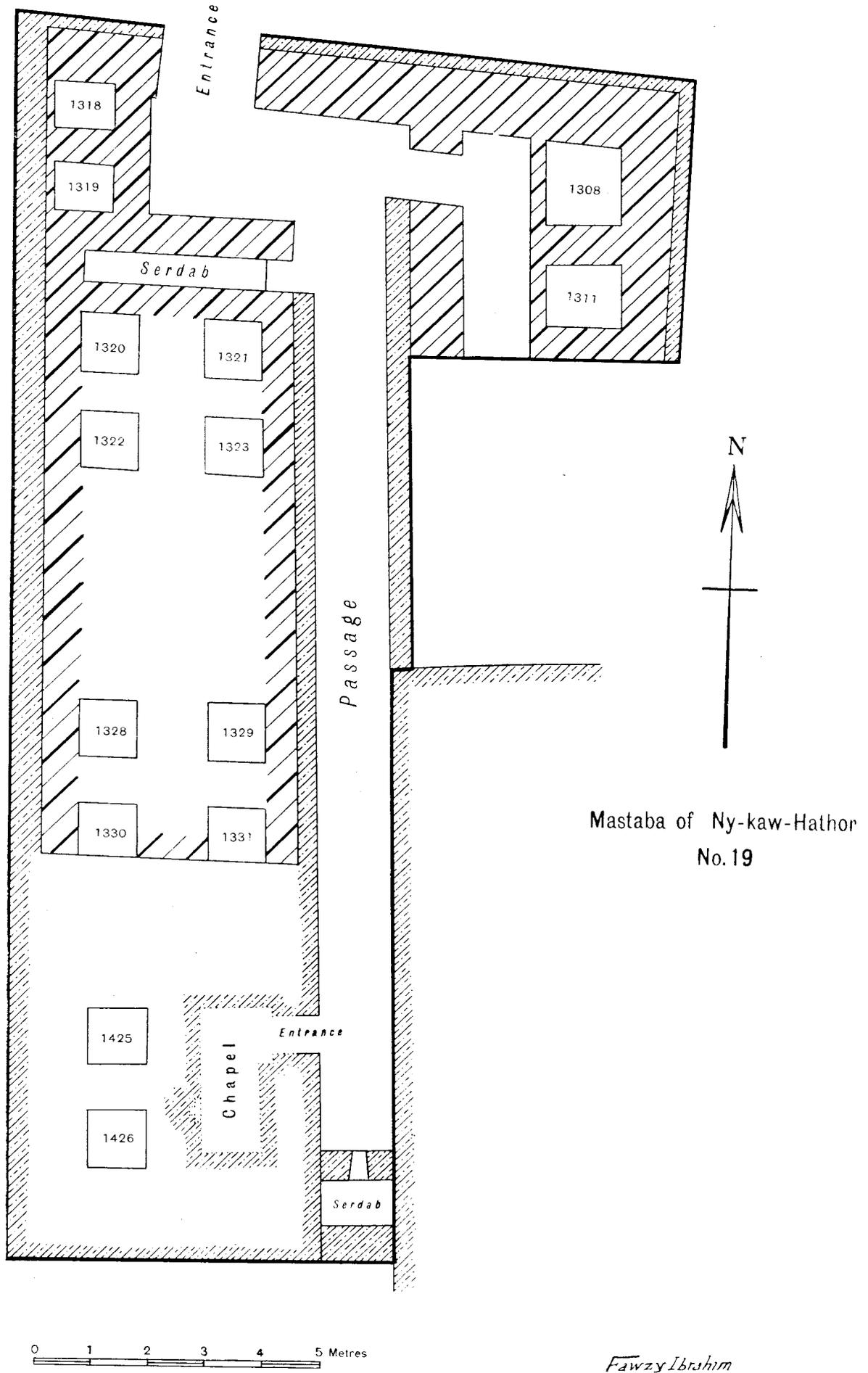
DESCRIPTION

The core-masonry of this mastaba consists of mud-brick, but it is cased and lined with medium-sized blocks of local limestone, most of which have now disappeared.

The main entrance opens northwards from the way leading to the tunnel cut underneath the Causeway of the Second Pyramid. It gives access to a rectangular fore-court, measuring 4.60 × 1.90 m. In the eastern wall of this fore-court is a doorway opening into a chamber, which lies immediately to the north-west of the Mastaba of *Nj-'nh-Hnmw*. The inner walls of this chamber are plastered with mud, and the eastern half of the chamber is occupied by two later burial pits, Nos. 4008 and 4011.

Against the southern wall of the fore-court is built a narrow serdab of mud-brick, in which were found nine statuettes, buried in the debris of crumbled bricks (Pl. LXXIII, B, C). These statuettes will be described hereinafter.

The fore-court leads to a long corridor measuring 14.10 × 1.30 m., and running from north to south. At its extreme southern end is a serdab, entirely built of local limestone. The upper courses of its masonry are ruined, and it proved to contain nothing but wind-borne sand. The squint is situated in the middle of its northern wall. In the corridor was found a block of limestone inscribed: , "*Hr-wsr-'ib -Nb-tj-wsr-m*" (Pl. LXXIII, A) which are the names of Khafra'.



Mastaba of Ny-kaw-Hathor
No. 19

FIG. 166

Fawzy Ibrahim

The Chapel

Near the southern end of the western wall of the corridor is the entrance to the Chapel of *Nj-k3.w-Ḥt-Ḥr*. The lintel and drum are entirely lacking, while the upper parts of the jambs are also in a ruinous state. All that remains of the scenes sculptured on the right thickness is the figure of a man leading a long-horned ox. Behind this group are traces of the outline of a second ox (Fig. 167).

The chapel is built of medium-sized blocks of local limestone, and the walls were originally sculptured and painted, but owing to the poor quality of the stone, the scenes have suffered much with the passing of the centuries.

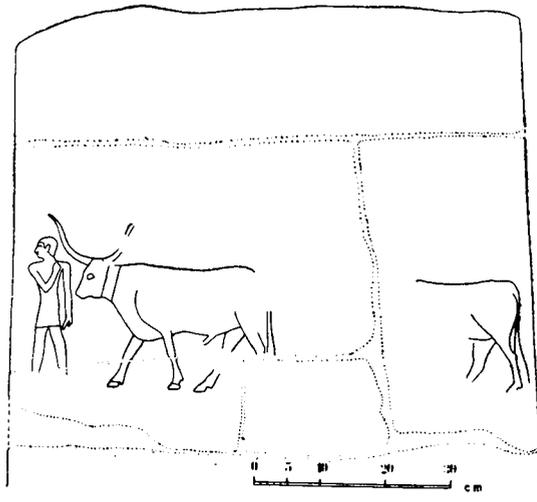


FIG. 167

The Northern Wall (Fig. 168, Pl. LXXIII, D)

We were fortunate enough to find two registers on this wall in a very good state of preservation. In the upper register is depicted a boat in which are three men, apparently hauling on ropes. Behind them is a group of eight fishermen hauling in a net full of different kinds of fish. Just outside the net is the figure of a hippopotamus.

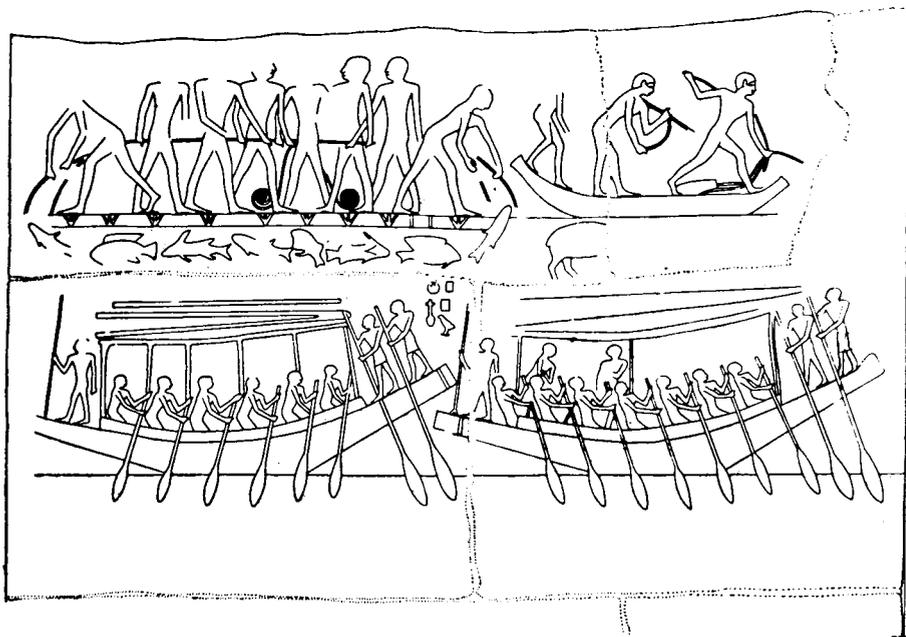


FIG. 168

In the lower register are two representations of sailing ships, each with its sails furled, and the masts dismantled and stowed away on the roof of the cabin.

The first ship is propelled by seven oarsmen⁽¹⁾, and steered by two men wielding long paddles; another man stands on the prow, holding a long, forked pole, perhaps a sounding rod with which to ascertain the depth of the stream, and thus avoid grounding the ship upon mud-banks.

The second ship is similarly equipped, but is manned by six rowers instead of seven.

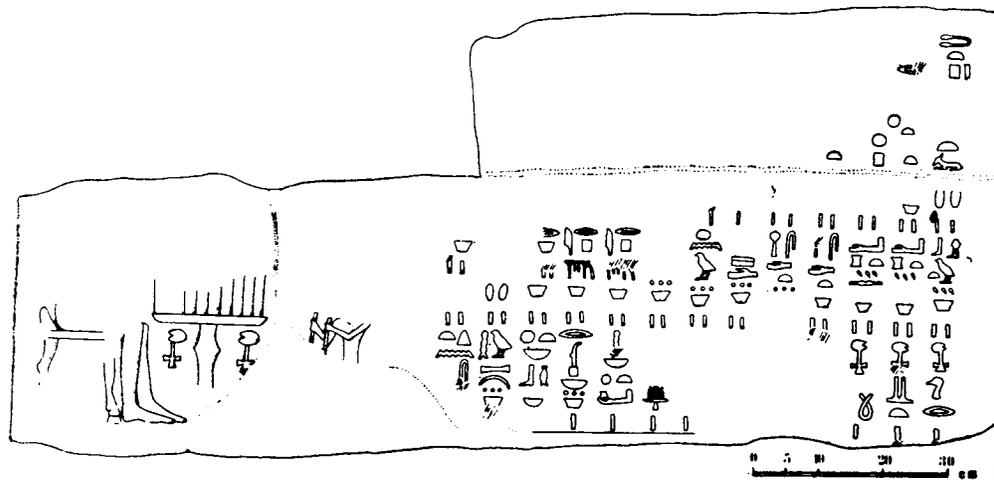
In the cabin of the first vessel are the figures of two men, apparently the owner of the tomb and an attendant. Between the two ships is an inscription, reading: "A happy journey".

⁽¹⁾ Although only seven rowers are shown, we may suppose that the actual number would have been fourteen, as the vessel is too large, and the oars too long for one man to use a single pair of oars. The artist attempted to show the complete action of rowing in the first boat the men lean forward and pull on the oars, while in the second boat they lean backwards with the stroke completed.

The ships are coloured dark yellow, the flesh of the men, reddish brown, and the water dark blue; while below the scene is a dado of dark red.

The Western Wall (Fig. 169)

On the right-hand side of this wall is an incised offering-list, most of which is eroded. To



the left is the remainder of the lower part of a representation of the deceased seated before an offering-table. In front of her, but on a much smaller scale, is an attendant bearing two linen bands.

FIG. 169

The False-Door (Fig. 170)

To the left of the above-mentioned scene is a monolithic false-door, the upper lintel of which, and the upper part of the panel are missing. The lower lintel bears a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The King's Relative, *Nj-kꜣw-Ht-Hr*".

At the end of this inscription is a representation of the deceased seated before an offering-table, above which can be seen a trussed fowl and a joint of meat.

The jambs are badly weather-worn, the only part of their inscriptions now remaining being a few traces of the "*Htp-dꜣ-njswt*" formula which appears upon the left jamb.

The surface of the remaining part of the western wall is entirely eroded.

The Eastern Wall (Fig. 171)

The right-hand side of the eastern wall is entirely effaced and all that remains of the left-hand side is the extremity of a single register in which are depicted the figures of four men and four women, only two of which are complete. These persons, who are most probably the children of the deceased, are all represented in a standing attitude.

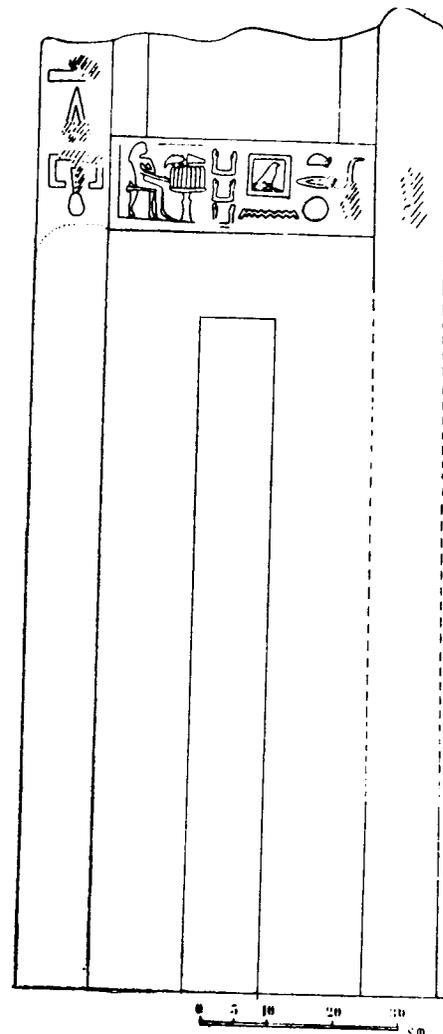


FIG. 170

In front of each of the women is incised her name, the last two of which read "Itj" and "Fjj" respectively.

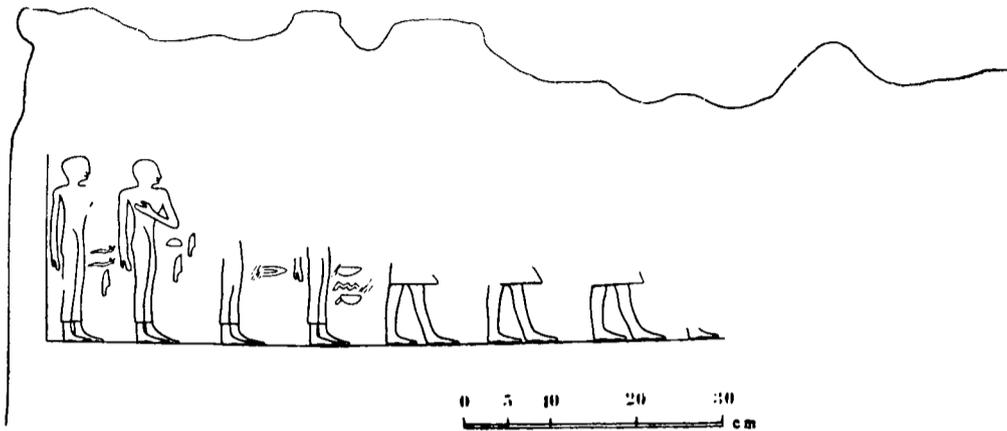


FIG. 171

The Southern Wall (Fig. 172)

All that remains of the scenes sculptured upon this wall are the lower parts of a representation of a man and a woman seated together before an offering-table.

THE STATUETTES OF THE WORKERS

As already stated, the mud-brick serdab of this tomb contained a fine series of statuettes of workers, the function of which was to labour for the benefit of their owners in the Other World. This custom is very likely a humane and civilized development of the primitive usage of slaughtering the slaves and attendants of the Kings and nobles and burying them in or near their master's tomb that they might continue to minister to his needs in the Hereafter.

At first glance these statuettes appear to be rudely carved, and of careless workmanship; but careful examination reveals rather the opposite. Each figure is a truly characteristic little study, full of vigour and energy, while the coarse features and clumsy limbs are thoroughly typical of the class of persons whom the statuettes are intended to represent the lower orders of the fellahin.

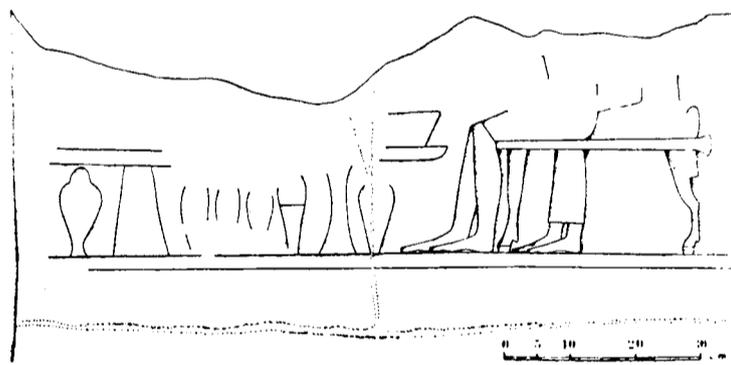


FIG. 172

At first glance these statuettes appear to be rudely carved, and of careless workmanship; but careful examination reveals rather the opposite. Each figure is a truly characteristic little study, full of vigour and energy, while the coarse features and clumsy limbs are thoroughly typical of the class of persons whom the statuettes are intended to represent the lower orders of the fellahin.

Statuette of a Woman grinding Grain (Pl. LXXIV)

Material.—White limestone, painted.

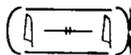
Dimensions.—Height: 24.0 cms. Breadth across shoulders: 10.5 cms.

Preservation.—Good.

Workmanship.—Exceedingly life-like and animated.

The man is clad in a short kilt, and wears a close-fitting skull-cap; and both he and the goose are carved from one piece of stone, the base of which fits into a slot in the pedestal.

Colours.—Pedestal, black; flesh, dark red; kilt and skull-cap, white; goose, yellow.

Inscriptions.—On the front of the upper surface of the pedestal is inscribed: 

⊥  "Issj-'nh".

Statuette of a Cook (Pl. LXXVII, A, B, C)

Material.—White limestone, painted.

Dimensions.—Height: 26.5 cms. Breadth across shoulders: 10.0 cms.

Preservation.—Good.

Workmanship.—Very good.

Subject.—A man squatting upon the ground before a charcoal fire; he is engaged in cooking something, perhaps deep-frying food, in a large vessel which he holds over the fire. In front of him is a round, flat dish, apparently in readiness to receive the food when cooked. He wears a short kilt and has his natural hair cut short. The figure of the man, and the fireplace are cut from one piece of stone and inserted into a slot in the pedestal, while the flat dish was also carved separately and mortared into the pedestal.

Colours.—Hair and pedestal, black; flesh, red; fireplace, dish and cooking-pot, red; fire, red and black; kilt, white.

Inscriptions.—The upper left-hand surface of the pedestal bears the inscription:  —
 "The Ka-servant, Rmn-shm-k3j (?)"

Statuette of a Man Pitching Jars (Pl. LXXVI, A, C)

Material.—White limestone, painted.

Dimensions.—Height: 29.0 cms. Breadth across shoulders: 11.0 cms.

Preservation.—The right hand is missing, otherwise the figure is well preserved.

Workmanship.—Very good.

Subject.—A man squatting upon the ground, engaged in pitching some earthenware jars to render them waterproof. One jar is held before him, gripped by his left hand and his feet; while nine other jars, all of the wide mouth and tapering base type, are stacked in three rows of three jars each in front of him. He wears a curious garment which, passing over his left shoulder covers his chest and back and leaves his right shoulder bare, it descends half way down to his buttocks and is confined by a girdle at the waist. The man is carved separately and inserted into a slot in the pedestal; while the stack of jars is also carved separately and mortared into the pedestal.

Colours.—The hair and pedestal, black; flesh and jars, dark red; tunic, white.

Inscription.—On the left upper surface of the pedestal is inscribed:  
The Ka-servant, Hrrm (?) (1)".

(1) RANKE, "Personennamen", , p. 231. 8.

Statuette of a Cook or Bakeress (Pl. LXXVIII, A, B, C).

Material.—White limestone, painted.

Dimensions.—Height: 23·2 cms. Breadth across shoulders: 10·0 cms.

Preservation.—The front part of the pedestal and the fireplace is missing, otherwise well-preserved.

Workmanship.—Somewhat rough and clumsy, lacking in fine detail and by no means up to the standard of work displayed in the other figures.

Subject.—This statuette represents a woman squatting upon the ground. Her left leg is drawn sharply up against her body, and her right leg is doubled up beneath her. Her head is turned to the right, in order to protect her face from the heat of the fire, which was originally placed before her. Her left arm is bent and the hand raised and placed open upon the nape of the neck. The right hand rests upon her left knee, and originally held some object, perhaps a fan to increase the glow of the charcoal fire. She wears her hair cut short to the nape of her neck and is clad in a tight-fitting garment that passes over the left shoulder, and descends to a little above the knees.

Colours.—Faint traces of black appear upon the pedestal and the hair, and a trace of dark yellow remains upon the right foot.

Statuette of a Brewer (Pl. LXXIX, C, D, E)

Material.—White limestone, painted.

Dimensions.—Height: 32·8 cms. Breadth across shoulders: 10·3 cms.

Preservation.—Very good.

Workmanship.—Very well modelled, vigorous, and life-like.

Subject.—A man engaged in straining the fermenting barley-bread, one of the processes of brewing beer. He stands with his knees slightly flexed and his body bent forward; his hands are plunged into a basket of fermenting barley-bread which rests upon a large, spouted jar before him. This jar, in its turn, rests upon an overturned basket, presumably to rise it to a more convenient height. He wears a short, curled wig, and a short kilt, upheld by a belt around the waist. The general effect of this statuette is most pleasing and life-like.

Colours.—Wig, and pedestal, black; flesh and jar, dark red; baskets, yellow; kilt, white.

Inscription.—On the front of the upper surface of the pedestal is inscribed:  Wr-dj.

Statuette of a Fuller (?) (Pl. LXXIX, A, B)

Material.—White limestone, painted.

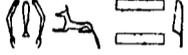
Dimensions.—Height: 27·5 cms. Breadth across shoulders: 11·0 cms.

Preservation.—Good.

Workmanship.—Good.

Subject.—A man apparently engaged in washing a garment on a sloping block of stone. Such a practice is still common among the fellahin of to-day, the operation being carried on daily beside the Nile, or on the banks of the canals. The man kneels down with both legs bent under him, and the feet crossed behind. He wears a short kilt, and a close-fitting skull-cap.

Colours.—Flesh, dark red; kilt, white; pedestal, black.

Inscription.—On the left side of the pedestal is inscribed:  "The Ka-servant *Inp.w-ššj*".

Statuette of a Woman kneading Dough (?) (Pl. LXXX, A, B, C).

Material.—White limestone, painted.

Dimensions.—Height: 28·2 cms. Breadth across the shoulders: 9·4 cms.

Preservation.—Good.

Workmanship.—Very good, note the effect of muscular effort conveyed by the raising of the shoulders, and the drawn in chin.

Subject.—This statuette represents a woman kneading dough, or some other substance, contained in a jar which rests on the ground before her. She kneels on the ground, the jar held firmly between her knees and her weight resting upon her heels. She wears her natural hair cut short, and is clad in a close-fitting tunic that extends from a little below the breasts to half-way down the thighs. The woman and the jar are carved from a single piece of stone, and are fitted into a slot in the pedestal.

Colours.—Hair and pedestal, black; flesh, yellow; tunic, white; jar, dark red.

Inscription.—On the upper front surface of the pedestal is inscribed:  "The Ka-servant *Nj-Mj't-Ht-Hr*".

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 1308 (Fig. 173)

Grave-pit: 1·10 × 1·10 × 0·95 m., entirely built of mud-bricks; filling of dark earth and limestone debris. Nothing found.

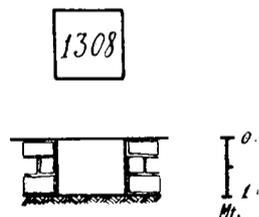


FIG. 173

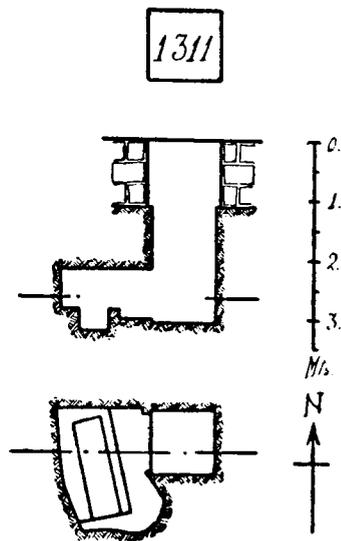


FIG. 174

Shaft No. 1311 (Fig. 174)

Grave-pit: $1.20 \times 1.10 \times 3.6$ m., partly built of mud-bricks and partly rock-hewn; filling of limestone debris intermingled with a great quantity of model vessels of red ware, and potsherds; side-chamber on the west; aperture closed with three slabs of limestone; recess cut in floor near the western wall to serve as sarcophagus.

Burial: A skeleton extended on its back with the skull to the north.

Shaft No. 1318 (Fig. 175)

Grave-pit: $0.85 \times 1.0 \times 0.33$ m., entirely built of mud-bricks; filling of dark earth and limestone debris. Nothing found.

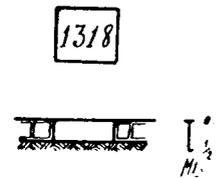


FIG. 175

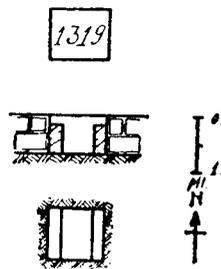


FIG. 176

Shaft No. 1319 (Fig. 176)

Grave-pit: $0.85 \times 0.95 \times 0.65$ m., entirely built of mud-bricks; roofed with two slabs of limestone supported on side walls.

Burial: A contracted skeleton lying with the skull to the north and the face to the east.

Shaft No. 1320 (Fig. 177)

Grave-pit: $1.0 \times 1.5 \times 1.30$ m.; entirely built of mud-brick; filling of dark earth and limestone debris; side-chamber on the west, lined with limestone; aperture closed with two slabs of limestone; roof collapsed.

Burial: A contracted skeleton lying with the skull to the north and the face to the east.

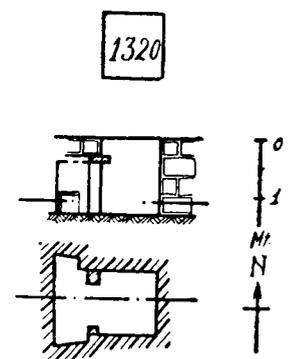


FIG. 177

Shaft No. 1321 (Fig. 178)

Grave-pit: $1.0 \times 1.0 \times 1.30$ m.; entirely built of mud-bricks.
Nothing found.

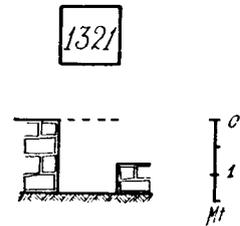


FIG. 178

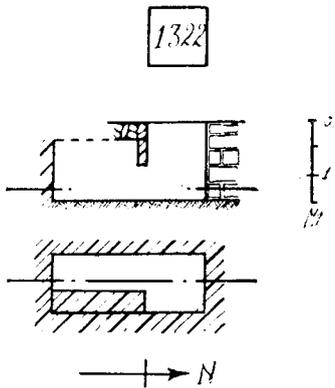


FIG. 179

Shaft No. 1322 (Fig. 179)

Grave-pit: $1.0 \times 1.0 \times 1.40$ m.; entirely built of mud bricks;
filling of dark earth and limestone debris; side-chamber on the
south, aperture open; roof collapsed.

Burial: A badly damaged skeleton.

Shaft No. 1323 (Fig. 180)

Grave-pit: $1.0 \times 1.0 \times 1.47$ m.; entirely built of mud-
bricks; filling of dark earth and limestone debris; side-
chamber on the south, aperture open and roof collapsed.

Burial: A damaged skeleton with the head to the north.

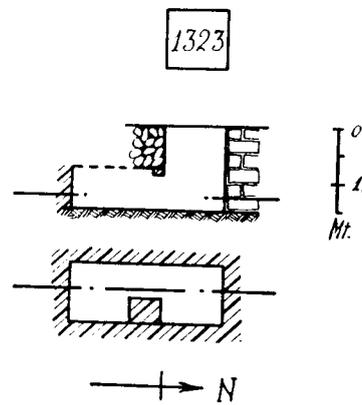


FIG. 180

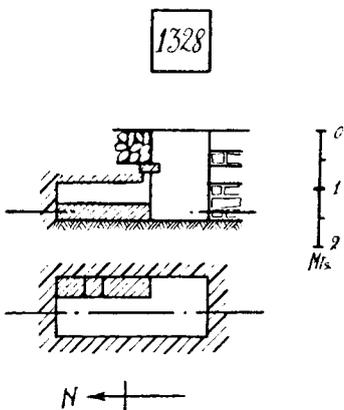


FIG. 181

Shaft No. 1328 (Fig. 181)

Grave-pit: $0.95 \times 1.0 \times 1.55$ m.; entirely built of mud-
bricks; filling of dark earth and limestone debris; side-chamber
on the north, aperture closed with rubble; roof collapsed.

Burial: A contracted skeleton with the skull to the north
and the face to the east.

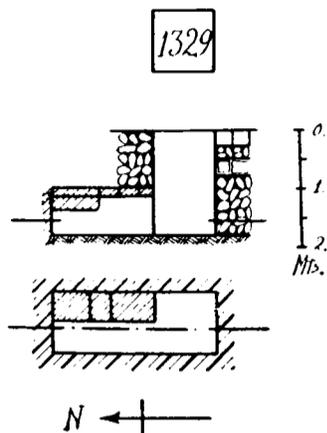


FIG. 182

Shaft No. 1329 (Fig. 182)

Grave-pit: $1.0 \times 1.0 \times 1.75$ m.; entirely built of mud-brick and rubble; filling of dark earth and limestone debris; side-chamber on the north, aperture closed with rubble; roof collapsed.

Burial: A badly damaged skeleton.

Shaft No. 1330 (Fig. 183)

Grave-pit: $1.0 \times 1.0 \times 1.70$ m.; entirely built of mud-brick and rubble; filling of dark earth and limestone debris; side-chamber on the south; aperture partly open.

Burial: A damaged skeleton.

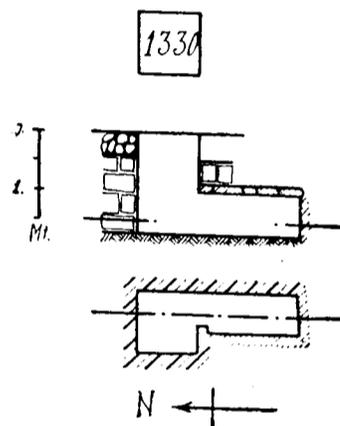


FIG. 183

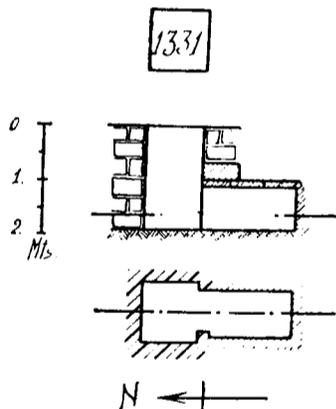


FIG. 184

Shaft No. 1331 (Fig. 184)

Grave-pit: $1.0 \times 1.5 \times 1.85$ m.; entirely built of mud-brick and rubble; filling of dark earth and limestone debris; side-chamber on the south; aperture closed; roof partially collapsed.

Burial: A damaged skeleton with the head to the north and the face to the east.

Shaft No. 1425 (Fig. 185)

Grave-pit: $0.95 \times 1.0 \times 3.0$ m.; partly built of mud-brick and rubble and partly rock-hewn; filling of dark earth; side-chamber on the west; aperture closed with three slabs of local limestone, laid vertically and plastered over with mud.

Burial: A contracted skeleton with the skull to the north and the face to the east.

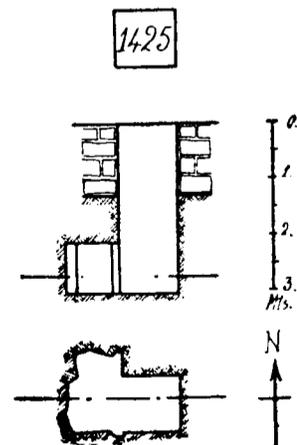


FIG. 185

Shaft No. 1426 (Fig. 186)

Grave-pit: $0.95 \times 0.98 \times 3.26$ m. ; partly built of mud-brick and partly rock-hewn; filling of dark earth; side-chamber on the west; aperture open.

Burial: A badly damaged and disordered skeleton.

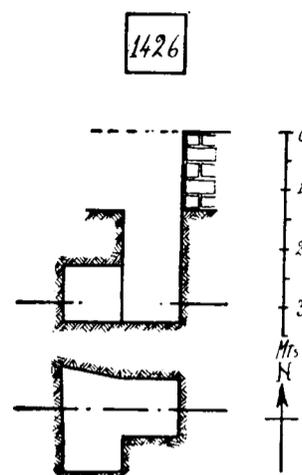
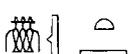
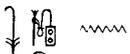


FIG. 186

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THE MASTABA OF ⁽¹⁾ K₃J-SWD₃.W

TITLES

1.  *rh njswt nj pr-'s* "King's Relative of the Court".
2.  *irj nfr hst m is.t nt njswt (?)* "Attached to Fair-is-the-Face (the Crown in the Place of the King) (?)".
3.  *imj ht pr-'s* "Assistant of the Court (2)".
4.  *rh njswt* "King's Relative".
5.  *w'b njswt* "King's Purificator (3)".
6.  *hntj hkr.wt nbj* "He who is at the Head of the Smelting for the Golden Ornaments (4)".
7.  *hm ntr Hr* (5) "Priest of Horus (*Hr*)".
8.  *hnt.j is.t w'b* "President of the *w'b*-Chamber".
9.  *ss' ss'r nj njswt* "Scribe of the King's Linen".
10.  *imshw hr nb.f* "Honoured by His Master".
11.  *mrr nb.f* "Beloved by His Master".
12.  *irj rd.wj nj stp-s3* "He who Follows in the Footsteps (of the King as Protector)".

SITUATION

The Mastaba of *K₃j-sw₃.w* is situated to the west of that of *Iwn-R'* (see General Plan 7-N).

(1) Var. .

(2) See also  (REISNER, *Mycerinus Quarry*).

(3) For a discussion of the *w'b*-priest, see GARDINER "Onomastica", I, pp. 53, 54.

(4) See *W.B.*, Vol. II, p. 236.

(5) Note the unusually full writing of the name of Horus.

Mastaba of Kay-swa-zaw
No. 20

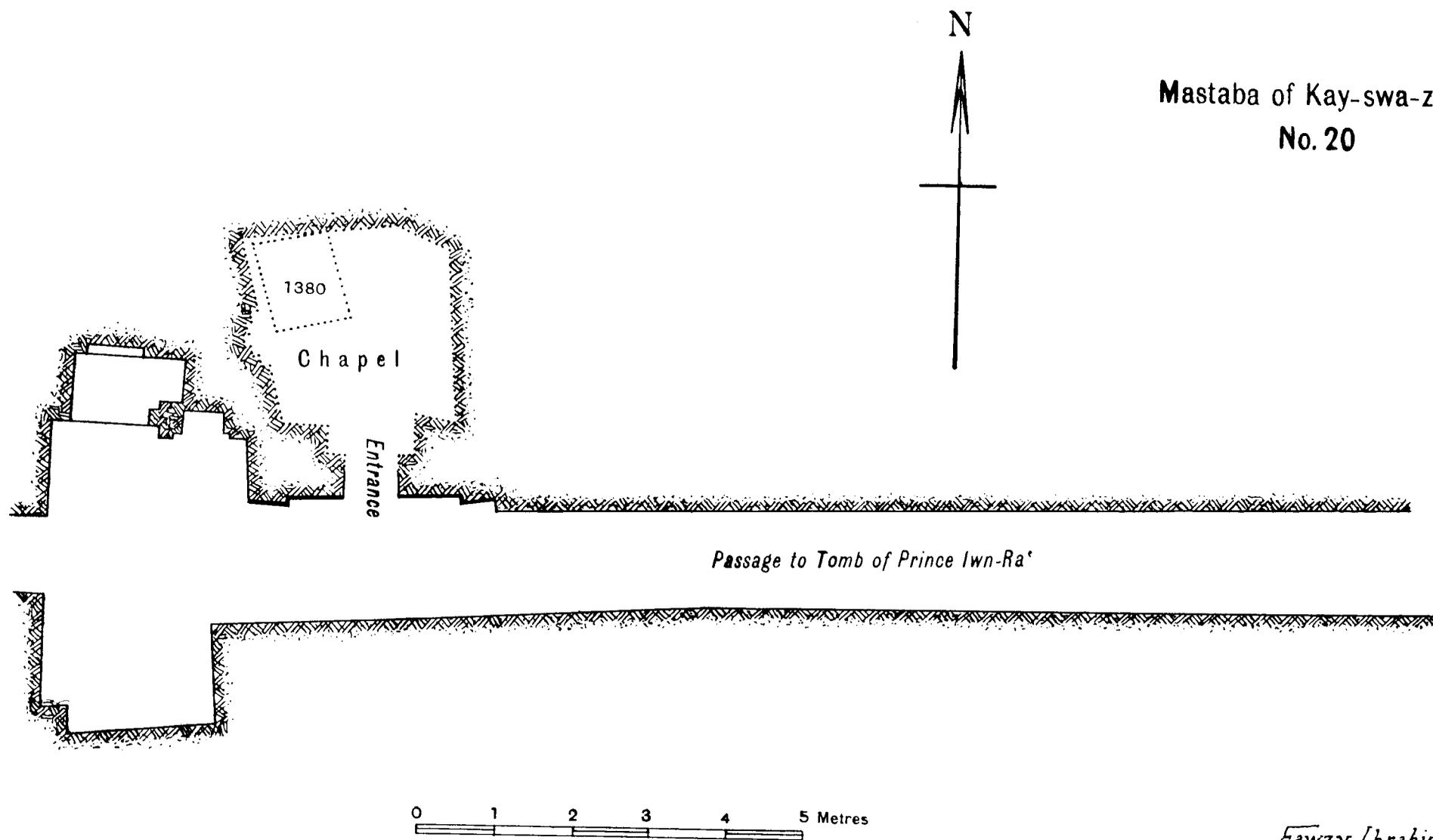


FIG. 187

Fawzy Ibrahim

DESCRIPTION

The doorway opens southwards, and is cut in the rock forming the northern side of the passage leading to the fore-court of the Mastaba of *Iwn-R'*. It measures 0.55 × 0.75 m.

The Lintel (Fig. 188, Pl. LXXXI, A)

It is hewn in the solid rock, and bears three horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, which are, however, somewhat weather-worn. The remaining parts of this inscription read:—

(1) “. . . (a burial) in the (western) desert after a very good old age before the Great God ; that offerings of bread, cake, and beer may come forth to him in the First of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth, the *W3h-'h* Feast, (?), the *W3g* Feast, the Great Feast, . . . ”

(2) “. . . ”

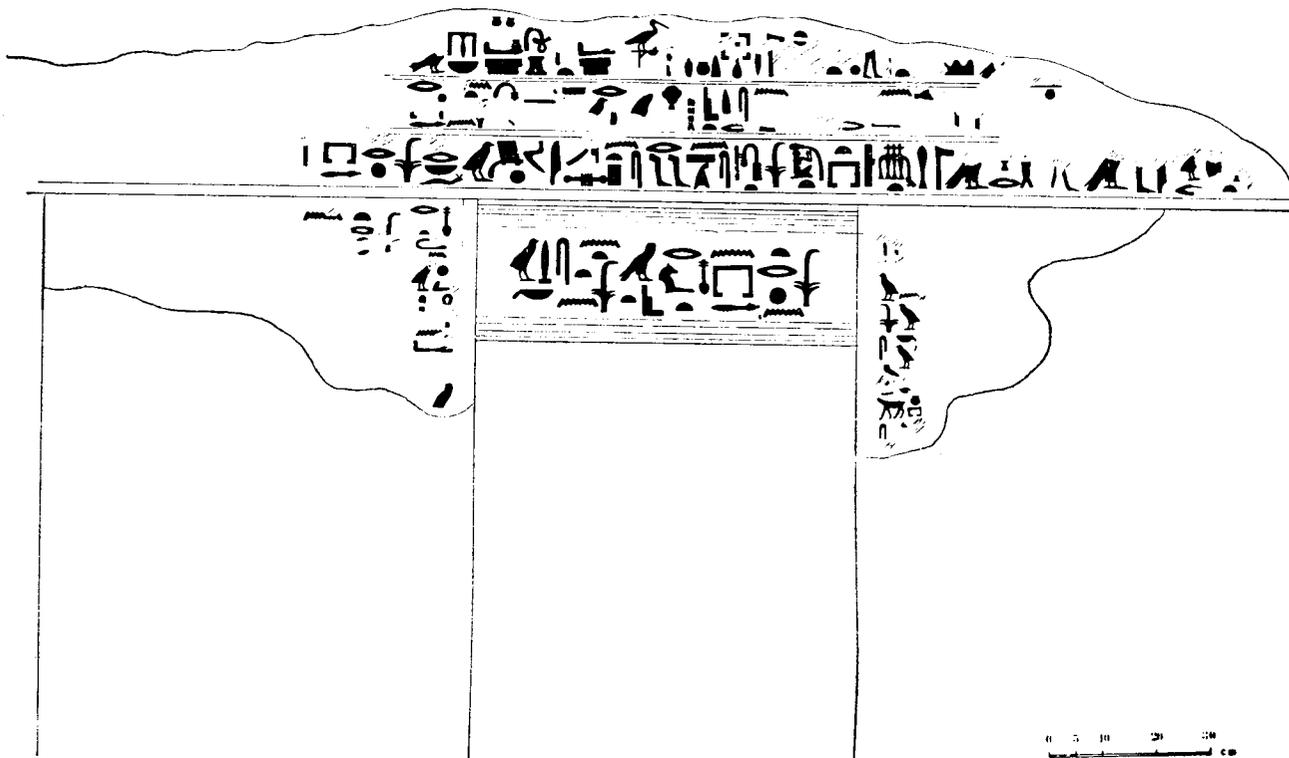


FIG. 188

(3) “. . . the Priest of Horus, the President of the *W'b*-chamber, the Scribe of the King's Linen, He who Follows in the Footsteps (of the King) as Protector, the Honoured by His Master, the King's Relative of the Court, . . . ”

The Drum (Fig. 189, Pl. LXXXI, B)

It bears a horizontal row of hieroglyphs reading: “The King's Relative of the Court Attached to ‘Fair-is-the-Face’ in the Place of the King, *K3j-swd3.w*”.

The jambs originally bore incised inscriptions, most of which are now effaced.

The third register depicts the wine being poured by a man into large amphoræ, above which is inscribed : " Wine ". The fourth register shows the figure of a man bending forward, his hands plunged into a large basket set upon a jar. The scene is inscribed : " Squeezing ", and seems to refer to the process of making beer from fermented barley-bread.

The Right Outer Thickness (Fig. 190)

The right outer thickness bears the upper part of the figure of the deceased, who is represented wearing a long wig, and a wide necklace. In front of his face is inscribed his name, *Kjj-swds.w*, while in the top right-hand corner of the scene are the remains of two vertical rows of hieroglyphs, reading :--

(1) " King's Relative of the Court."

(2) 

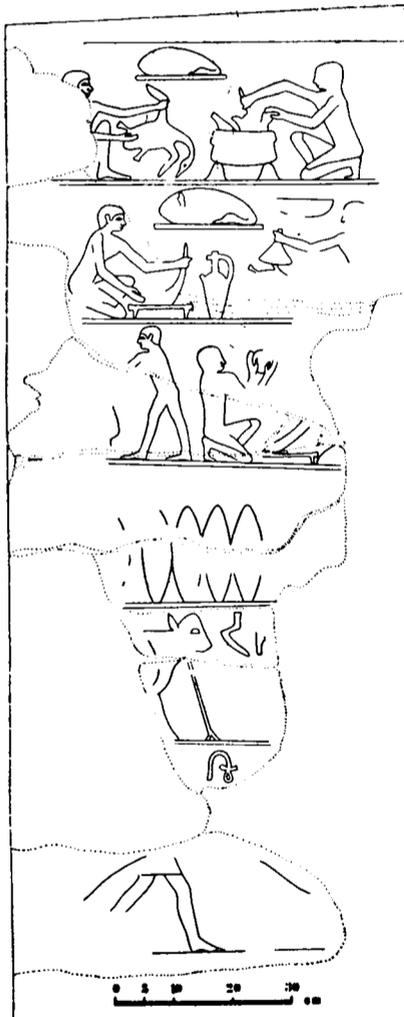


FIG. 191

The second register shows two cooks, one of whom is apparently cleaning a goose, which rests upon a low stand before him. The second man is roasting a goose over a charcoal fire which he fans in order to keep it glowing. Between these men is a tall, slender flask, perhaps containing oil for basting the geese. Above is a third goose, apparently cooked, and resting upon a tray.

The doorway gives access to a small chapel wholly cut in the rock; and measuring 2·50 × 2·40 m. It was filled with soft sand, on the surface of which lay a limestone sarcophagus containing two skeletons.

The Southern Wall (Fig. 191, Pl. LXXXII, A)

To the left of the doorway, the southern wall is sculptured in relief, the scenes being disposed in six superposed registers.

The top register depicts the plucking of geese. One man is immersing a goose in a large cauldron of hot water, set upon a fireplace, in order to loosen the feathers ; while another man sits facing him, engaged in plucking a goose, which he holds up by one of its wings. Above the group is a third bird, plucked and trussed, and placed upon a tray, ready to go in the oven.

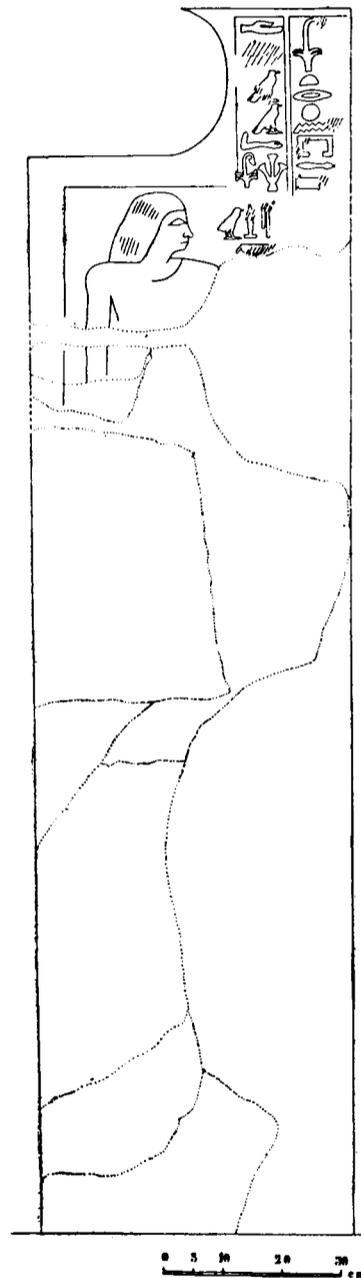


FIG. 190

The third register appears to be concerned with brewing (?) to the left, a man is standing with his arms outstretched as though stirring some substance in a large vessel placed before him. Behind him is a kneeling man, holding a circular loaf of bread in both hands. The remainder of the register is destroyed.

The fourth register shows a row of rhomboidal loaves of bread.

The fifth register is very badly damaged, and bears only the forepart of a calf, tethered to the ground.

The bottom register is even more defaced, but from the faint outlines remaining seems to have depicted butchers dismembering oxen.

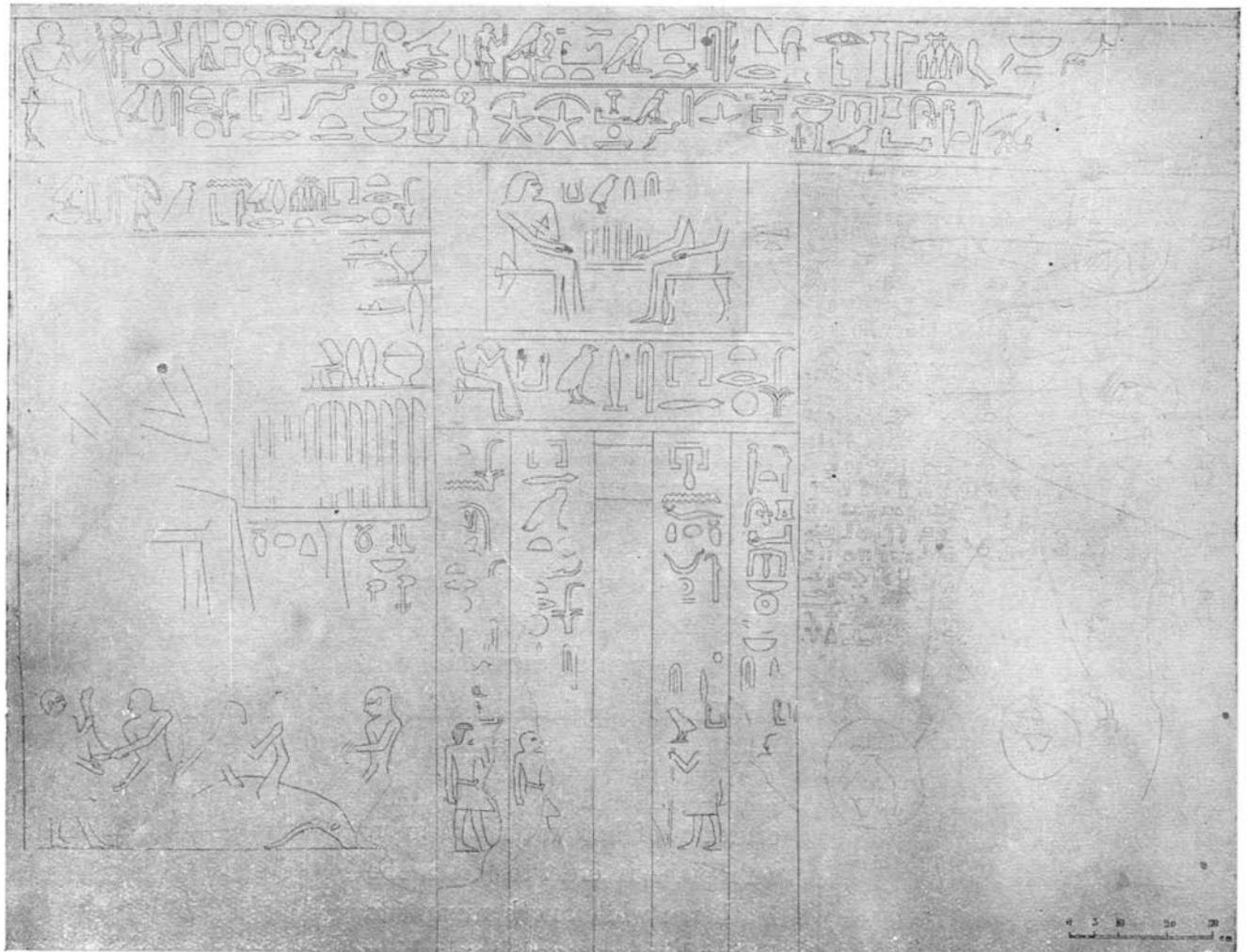


FIG. 192

The Western Wall (Fig. 192, Pl. LXXXIII)

The centre of the western wall is occupied by a rock-cut false-door, the lintel of which runs the whole breadth of the wall. This lintel bears two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs, reading:—

(1) “(A boon which the King gives, and a boon which) Anubis, the Lord of the Holy Land, Presiding Over the God’s Dwelling, (and a boon which) Osiris (gives), that he may be buried in the western desert after a good old age, and that he may walk in peace upon the good ways upon which walk the Honoured Ones before the Great God ;

(2) "(That offerings may come forth to him at the voice) . . . the Feast of Thoth, the First of the Year Feast, the *W₃g* Feast, the Great Feast, the Feast of Burning, the Feast of the Epiphany of Min, the Monthly Feast, the *S₃d* Feast, the *W₃h-'h* Feast, the Monthly Feast and the Half-monthly Feast, the Beginning of the Year Feast, and at every feast and every day for ever, to the King's Relative of the Court, *K₃j-sw₃d₃.w*."

At the end of this inscription is a representation of the deceased seated upon a chair, and holding a long staff in his left hand.

The panel is sculptured with a scene depicting *K₃j-sw₃d₃.w* and a lady, probably his wife, seated facing each other. Between them is an offering-table, above which is inscribed: "*K₃j-sw₃d₃.w*".

The lower lintel bears a single row of large hieroglyphs, reading: "King's Relative of the Court, *K₃j-sw₃d₃.w*".

At the end of the row, the deceased is represented seated upon a chair, and holding a long staff.

The right inner jamb bears a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: "That offerings may come forth to him, of bread, cake, and beer, at the Opening Day of the Year Feast . . . *K₃j-sw₃d₃.w*".

The right outer jamb bears a vertical inscription, reading: "The First of the Year Feast, the *W₃g* Feast, at every feast and every day, *K₃j-sw₃d₃.w*".

The left inner jamb bears a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The Assistant of the Court, the King's Relative, *K₃j-sw₃d₃.w*".

On the left outer jamb is inscribed: "The King's Purificator, the King's Relative, *K₃j-sw₃d₃.w*".

At the bottom of each jamb is a representation of the deceased, depicting him in a standing attitude, holding a long staff in one hand, and what appears to be a roll of papyrus in the other.

To the right-hand side of the false-door is a large offering-list, many of the entries of which are obliterated⁽¹⁾. Below this can be seen traces of the head of a large figure of the owner, of the tomb before which is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "A boon which the King gives, (and a boon which) Anubis (gives) . . . *K₃j-sw₃d₃.w*".

The wall on the left side of the false-door is occupied by a large scene, in which the deceased is represented seated upon a chair before an offering-table. Above the table are three narrow registers depicting various items of food and drink offerings; while below the table is inscribed: "A thousand loaves of bread, cakes, and jars of beer, a thousand alabaster bowls, a thousand of linen".

Below this scene is a narrow register in which is represented a group of four butchers dismembering an ox.

The Eastern Wall (Pl. LXXXII, B)

This wall bears a large figure of *K₃j-sw₃d₃.w* represented in a standing attitude. He is clad in a long kilt with a triangular apron, and a leopard skin. In his left-hand he carries a long staff, and in the right one a *hrp*-baton (?). In front of him is the figure of a small, naked child, probably his son.

(1) For this offering-list, see Part II of this work, pp. 125, 126, Pls. XLI-XLVIII.

SHAFT

1380

Shaft No. 1380 (Fig. 193):—

Grave-pit: Irregular; sunk in the floor near the north-west corner of the chapel; depth; 1.95 m. Rock-hewn; burial-chamber opening west.

Contents: A limestone sarcophagus, measuring 2.10 × 0.75 × 0.60 m.; lid slightly removed from its original place.

Leaning against the northern wall of the chamber was a rectangular slab of limestone (Pls. LXXXIV, LXXXV), the upper part of which is occupied by an offering-list, the entries of which are studied in Part II of this work. At the bottom of the offering-list is a horizontal inscription, reading: 

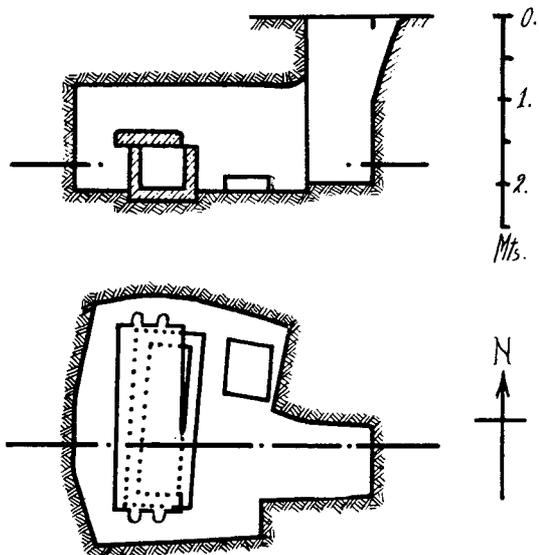
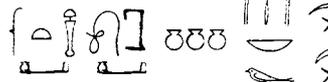
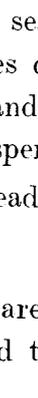


FIG. 193

is a horizontal inscription, reading:  "A boon which the King gives, and a boon which Anubis, who presides over the God's Dwelling (gives) (and a boon which) Osiris, Lord of *Dd.t* (gives): That offerings of bread, cake, beer, geese and oxen may come forth (in) the opening Day of the Year Feast, the Feast of Thoth, the First of the Year Feast, the *W3g* Feast, the Great Feast, the Monthly Feast, the Half Monthly Feast, the Feast of the Coming Forth of Min, the Monthly Feast of *S3d*, (every) feast (and) every day".

Following this is a large figure of *K3j-swd3.w*. He is depicted seated upon a bovine-legged chair, and before him is an offering-table laden with half-loaves of bread (the *gsu* of the offering-lists. The deceased, who stretches out his left hand to the bread on the table, wears a long, plaited wig, a wide necklace, and an amulet suspended from a knotted cord. He is clad in a short kilt with a pleated side-wrap. Above his head is inscribed:   . "The King's Relative of the Court, *K3j-swd3.w*".

Kneeling before the offering-table, and facing the deceased are three priests performing the offering-rites. The first two hold a *nu-jar*  in each hand, and their pose is characteristic of the ritual scenes of the Fifth Dynasty (see Part II, p. 84, *f*).

In front of the first priest is inscribed: .

In front of the second priest is inscribed: .

The third priest is reciting the offering formula. He raises his right hand in a gesture of declamation, and the left one rests open upon his thigh. Above his head is inscribed:  "Making Glorifications (1)". In front of this priest is inscribed:  "Giving bread to his Master, *K3j-swd3.w*".

(1) For details of this rite, see Part II, p. 97.

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THE MASTABA OF HNT⁽¹⁾

TITLES

1.   *rh njsut* "King's Relative".
2.   *hrp sh* "Director of the Hall of Food (Caterer)".
3.   .

FAMILY

Son :—

    *K3-k3j-nh*.

The following persons are mentioned upon the false-door, but the inscriptions (if any) stating their relationship to the deceased, are effaced.

  *Hnt*;  *Nfr.t (?)*;   *Ipj (?)*.

SITUATION

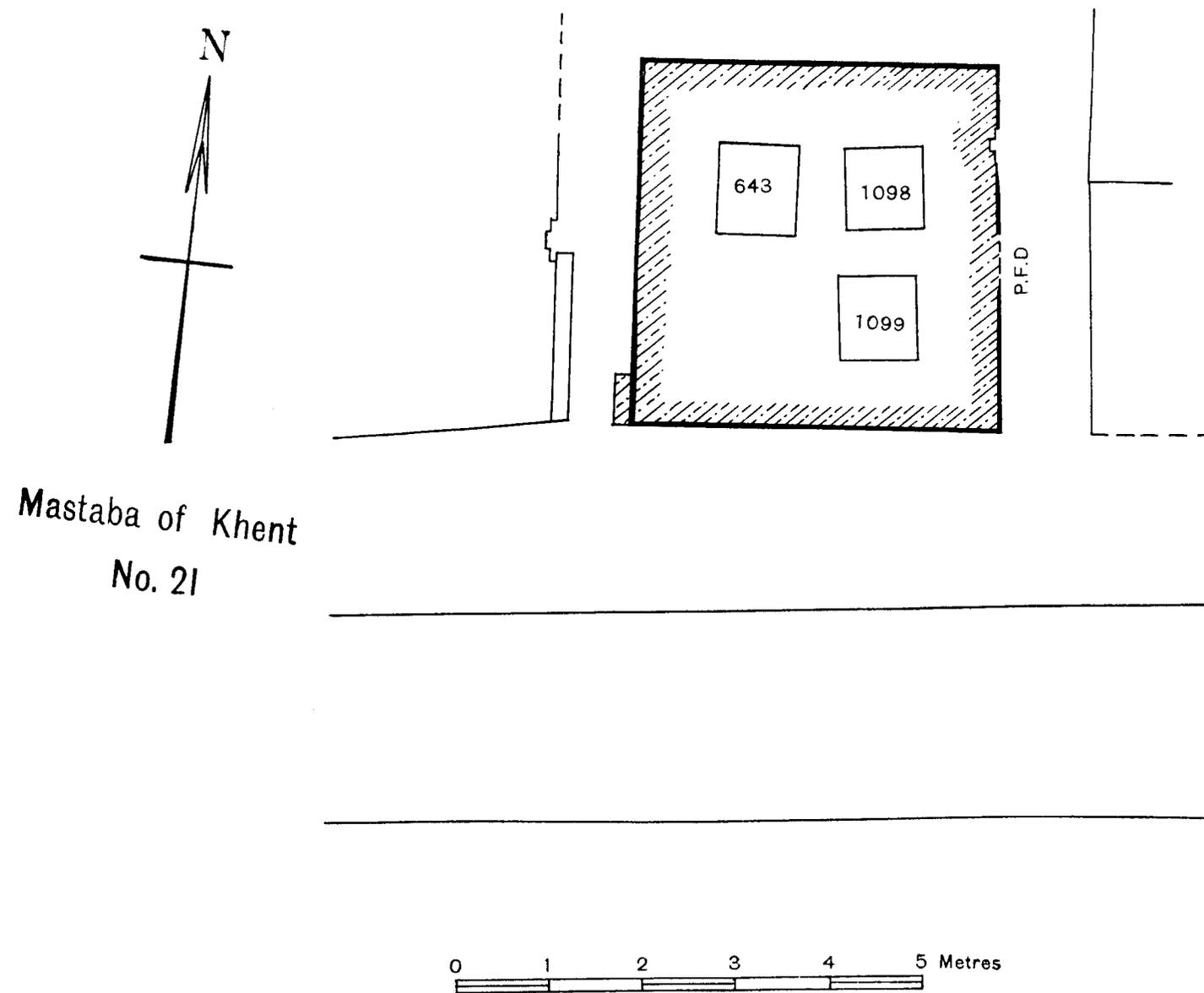
This mastaba is situated to the north of the Pyramid City, to the east of the Mastaba of *Sšm-nfr* (3rd Season), and a little to the west of that of *Hnw* (3rd Season) (see General Plan 14-R).

DESCRIPTION

It is built of small blocks of local limestone, the upper courses of which are entirely destroyed. The space lying between its eastern wall, and the western wall of the uninscribed mastaba lying immediately to the east, seems to have served as a chapel.

There were originally two false-doors situated in its western wall, but the southern one, which was the larger of the two, has entirely disappeared.

(1) RANKE, p. 269, 21  , and p. ?   *Hnt.j*.



Mastaba of Khent
No. 21

FIG. 194

Fawzy Ibrahim

The Northern False-Door (Fig. 195, Pl. LXXXVI, A)

It measures 0.35 m. in width, and is 1.40 m. high. The upper lintel is missing. The panel is very weather-worn, and only faint traces of the sculptured scene (which is in relief) can still be recognized. It bears a representation of a man and a woman seated facing each other, and between them, on a level with their faces, are two small offering-tables.

The man wears a short, curled wig; and the woman is clad in a long, tight robe. There may have been another offering-table occupying the space lying between these two figures.

The lower lintel bears the remains of a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading:
 "King's
 Relative, Director of the Hall of Food, . . .
 Hnt".

The outer jambs are totally defaced. On the right inner jamb are two superposed figures sculptured in relief; the upper one of which represents a man in a walking attitude. His right arm is bent and the hand placed open upon his breast, while the left hand hangs at his side. He wears a short kilt. Above his head is inscribed: "Hnt".

The lower figure is very badly damaged, but above the head are some damaged hieroglyphs that appear to read: "Nfr.t".

The left inner jamb also bears two superposed figures. The top one is fairly well preserved, and represents a man in a walking attitude. He wears a long, plaited wig, and a short kilt. Above his head is inscribed: "His son, K3-k3j-(nh)".

The lower part of the bottom figure is missing. It depicts a man wearing a short wig and placing his left hand upon his breast. Above his head is inscribed: "Ipi (?)".

The technique displayed in the execution of these figures is somewhat crude and uninspiring.

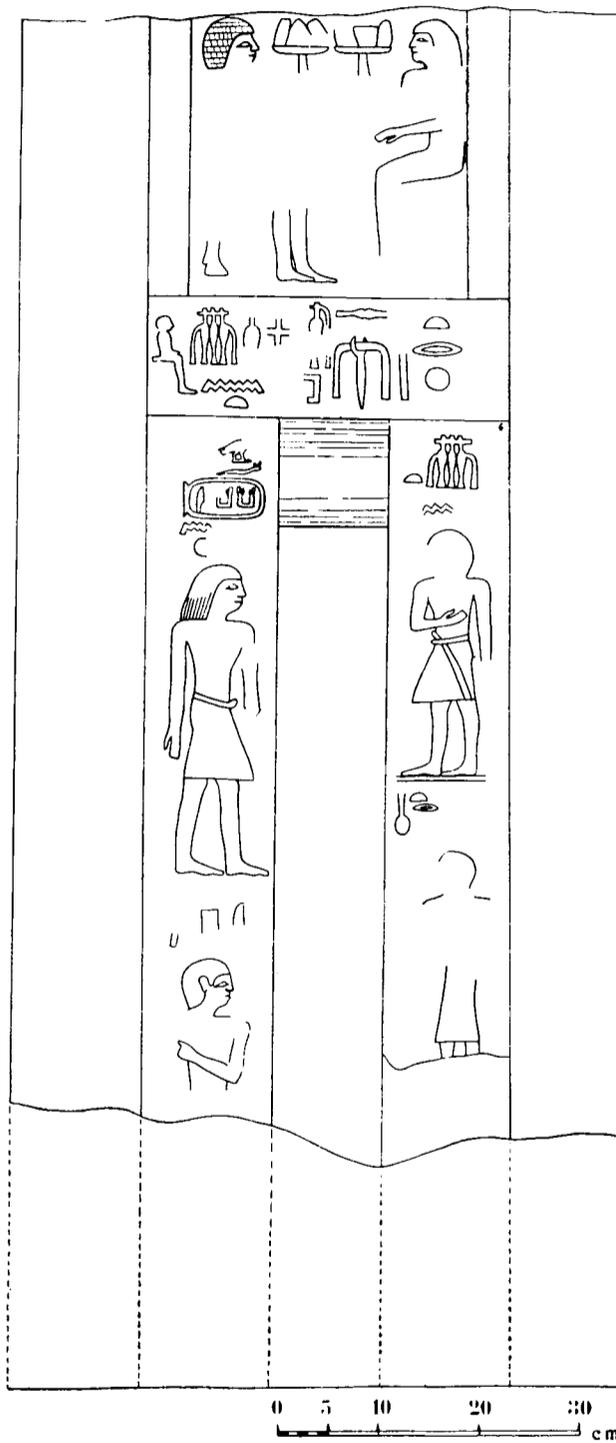


FIG. 195

643

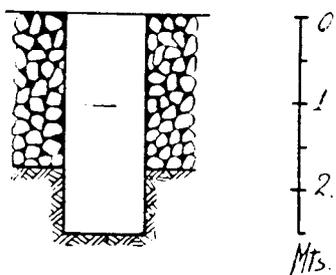


FIG. 196

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 643 (Fig. 196)

Grave-pit: $0.90 \times 0.95 \times 2.55$ m. deep; partly built of rubble, and partly rock-cut; no side-chamber.

1098

Shaft No. 1098 (Fig. 197)

Grave-pit: $0.85 \times 0.90 \times 2.55$ m. deep; partly built of rubble, partly rock-cut; filling of debris; irregular side-chamber on south.

Burial: A disturbed skeleton with the head to the north.

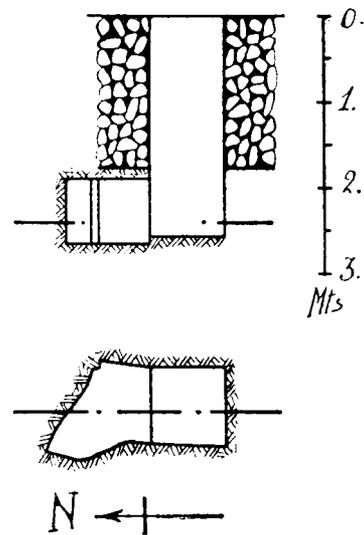


FIG. 197

1099

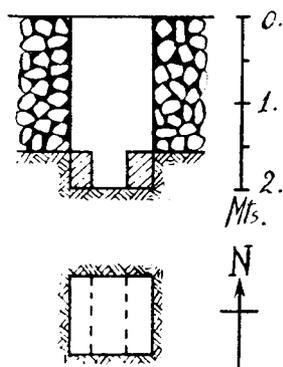


FIG. 198

Shaft No. 1099 (Fig. 198)

Grave-pit: $0.90 \times 0.90 \times 1.55$ m. deep; entirely built of rubble; no side-chamber.

THE MASTABA OF SŠM-NFR

TITLES

1.  *hrj tp njswt* "Royal Director (1)" (see JUNKER, "A.Z.", Vol. 75, p. 72).
2.  *Iwn-knm.wt* "Iwn knm-wt-Priest (2)".
3.  *sib-ḏ-mr* "Judge, and Nome Administrator".
4.  *hn.tt nst* "He who is in Front of the Throne".
5.  *mdw rhj.t* "The Staff of the People".
6.    [70] *hm-ntr Mṣ't* "Priest of the Goddess Ma'at".

SITUATION

This mastaba lies to the north of the Mastaba of Queen *Rhj.t-R'*, and occupies a considerable amount of space of the way leading to the tunnel cut underneath the Causeway of King Khafra' (see General Plan 7-P,Q).

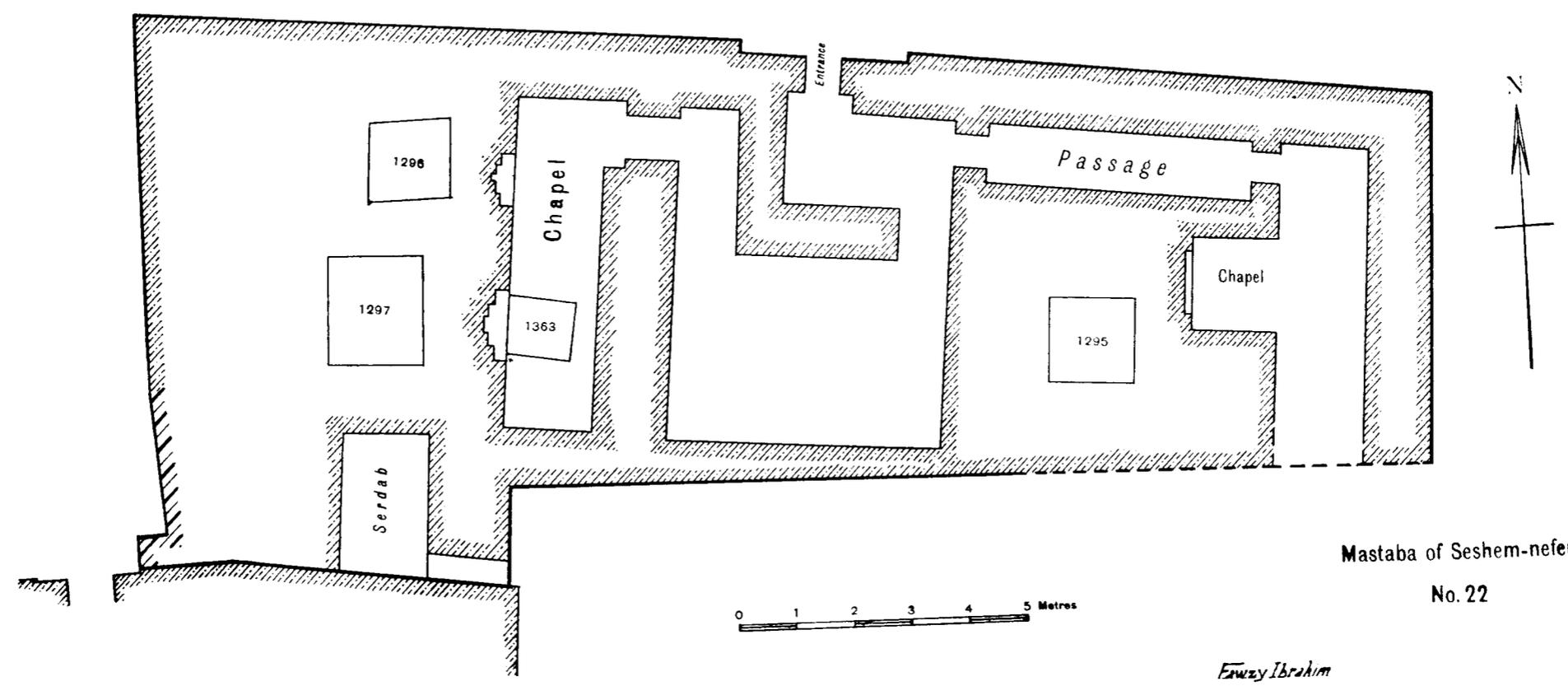
DESCRIPTION

It is entirely built of fairly large blocks of local limestone, the upper courses of which are destroyed.

The main entrance, measuring 0·70 × 0·60 m., opens north and leads to a small fore-court which measures 2·90 × 1·60 m. In the eastern wall of this fore-court is a doorway, measuring 0·70 × 0·61 m., which gives access to a passage measuring 4·60 × 0·95 m. This passage, which runs from west to east, terminates in a doorway (0·55 × 0·55) giving access to a T-shaped-hall. The latter measures 5·00 × 1·55 m., and has a large recess measuring 1·60 × 1·55 m. in its western wall. The western wall of this recess is formed by a large slab of white limestone, framed by two narrow slabs of the same material. Most probably the large slab was intended to have been inscribed, although no trace of any inscription can be detected. On the other hand, it may have been merely painted, as is the case with the chapel walls.

(1) Or Subordinate of the King, or Liegeman, (*J.E.A.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 56).

(2) *Iwn-knm.wt*, a priestly title. See *W.b.*, I, p. 53; and PIRENNE, "*Historie des Institutions et du Droit-Prive d l'Ancienne Egypte*", p. 152. See also Mastaba of *Nj-nk-R'* (4th Season), Vol. IV, p. 151.



Mastaba of Seshem-nefer
No. 22

Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 199

In the southern wall of the fore-court is a doorway measuring 0.70×0.90 m., giving access to a hall (4.80×3.25 m.), the roof of which was upheld by two rectangular pillars of white limestone (0.65×0.65 m.).

At the north-west corner of this hall is a short passage, 2.55 m. in length, leading to the entrance of the chapel.

The Chapel

It lies at the extreme west of the tomb, and measures 5.75×1.65 m.

The Entrance

The doorway measures 0.70×0.82 m., and opens east. The scenes and inscriptions upon its thicknesses were merely painted in brilliant colours upon a background of dark gray.

The Right Thickness (Fig. 200, PL. LXXXVI, B)

The feet, and the lower parts of the legs and the long staff are all that remains of the figure of the deceased. A small figure, presumably that of his son, is represented in front of him, but unfortunately the head and left arm are lacking. In front of this figure is the lower part of a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: "... The Director of the *Wsh.t*-hall".

On the right and left edges of the thickness were borders composed of coloured lines and rectangles; only the colours of the lower part of these borders remain, and are arranged thus:

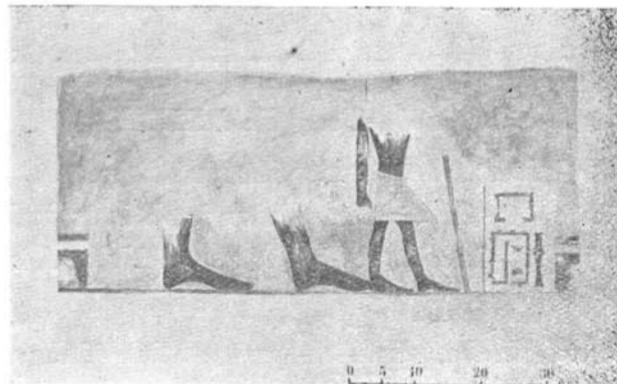
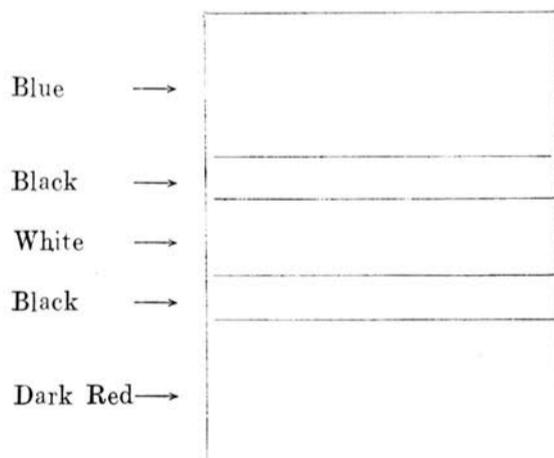


FIG. 200

The Left Thickness (Pl. LXXXVI, C)

All that remains of the scene on this thickness are the legs of the deceased, the left foot and arm of the son, and parts of the title "Director of the *wsh.t*-hall".

The North Wall (Fig. 201)

The scenes painted on this wall have nearly all weathered away, a few traces of two registers, however, may still be seen. On the upper register are the middle parts of the figures of three men; while at the left side of the second register are parts of the figures of two men, and a few disconnected hieroglyphs. At the right side of the register are six large vases decorated with wide bands around their shoulders. They are painted light blue. In the middle of the register are a few traces of the legs of two men.

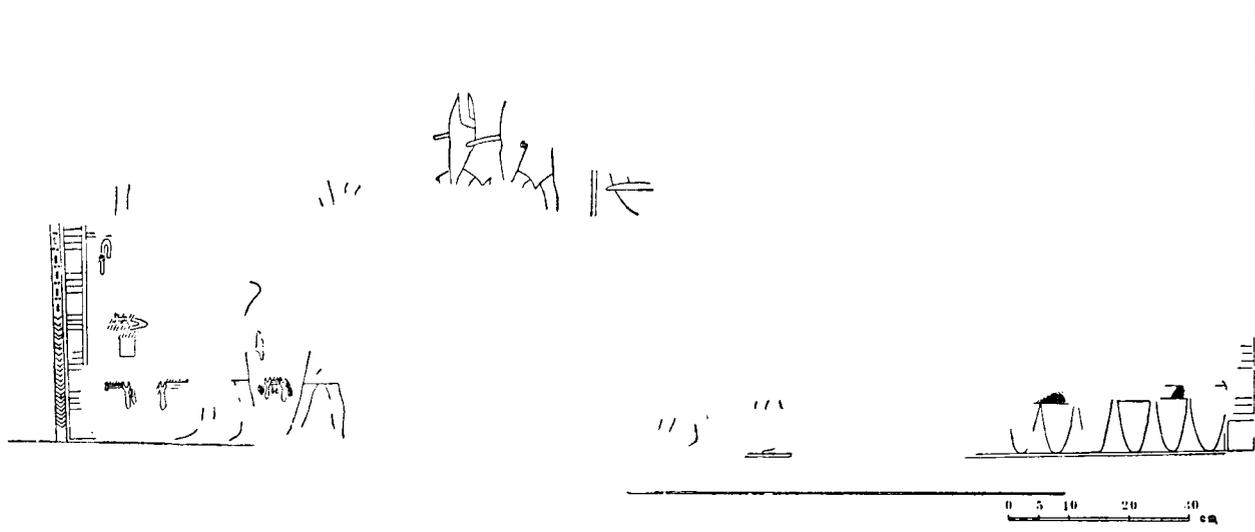


FIG. 201

This scene is framed in two coloured borders, similar to those upon the door thicknesses. They extend down the right and left sides; moreover, the left side possesses a second border, the units of which are composed of small circles placed in groups of two above a small rectangle. Almost at the bottom of the wall, this pattern is changed to chevrons.

The West Wall

Two false-doors of local limestone are fixed in the western wall of this chapel.

The Northern False-Door (Pl. LXXXVII)

It measures 0.90 m. wide, and its present height is 1.65 m., although the upper part is badly damaged. On the right outer jamb is an incised, vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: ". . . the Honoured One . . . the Judge and Nome Administrator, He Who is in Front of the Throne, *Sšm-nfr*".

At the bottom is a representation of the deceased in a walking attitude. He wears a long wig, a false beard, a wide necklace, and a short kilt with a triangular apron. This figure is repeated at the bottom of all four jambs.

The left outer jamb bears the inscription: ". . . the Honoured One . . . the Judge, and Nome Administrator, *Sšm-nfr*".

The inscription on the right inner jamb reads: "The Royal Director, the *Iwn-knm.wt*, the Judge, and Nome Administrator, He Who is in Front of the Throne, *Sšm-nfr*".

The inscription on the left inner jamb is identical with that on the right one.

The Southern False-Door (Fig. 202, Pl. LXXXVIII)

It measures 1.15 m. wide, and 1.65 m. high, but is damaged in its upper parts. The lower lintel bears two horizontal rows of hieroglyphs; the left side of the upper row being entirely effaced. The remainder reads:—

(1) “The Royal Director, the Staff (of the People . . .).”

(2) “The Judge, and Nome Administrator, He Who is in Front of the Throne, *Sšm-nfr*.”

At the end was a figure of the deceased in a walking attitude; only the legs, the hem of the kilt, and the end of a long staff, now remain.

The right outer jamb is mostly weathered away, and only a few signs remain. These read: “. . . Opening Day of the . . . Thoth . . . Nome Administrator, *Sšm-nfr*”.

The left outer jamb is also very much eroded. A few signs can be distinguished which read: “. . . that offerings may come forth . . . at the Opening Day of the Year . . . [the Feast of] Thoth, the First of the Year Feast, at every Feast . . .”.

The right inner jamb is in a somewhat better state of preservation, and bears a vertical row of hieroglyphs; reading: “The Royal Director, the Staff of the People, the *Iwn-knm.wt*, the Priest of the Goddess Ma‘at, *Sšm-nfr*”.

The left inner jamb also bears a vertical row of hieroglyphs reading the same as those on the right one.

In front of this false-door is the opening of Shaft No. 1363, in which was found a slab of limestone, apparently a door-jamb. It bears a vertical row of well-cut hieroglyphs, reading: . “A boon, which the King gives, and a boon which Anubis, Presiding Over . . . gives, . . .”.

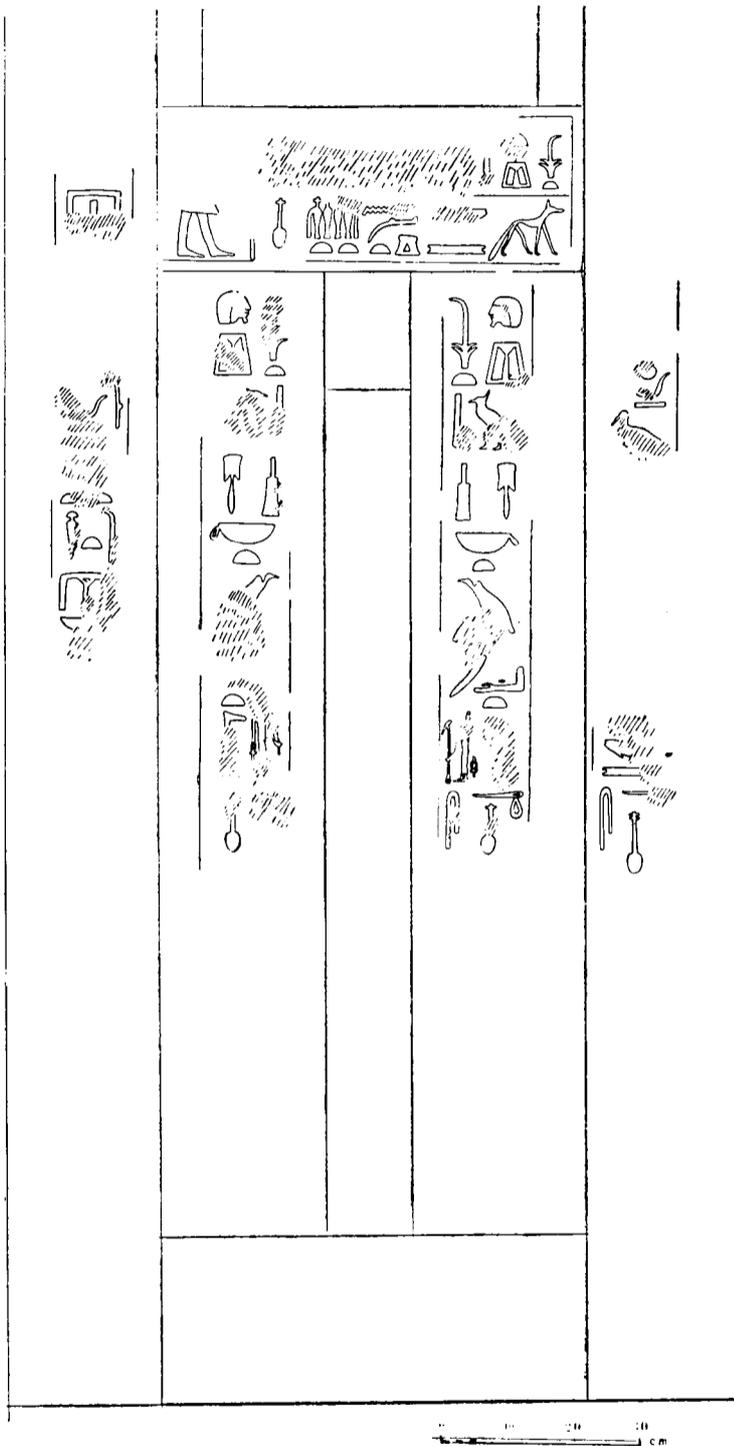


FIG. 202

Apparently the space lying to the right of the northern false-door was also occupied by painted

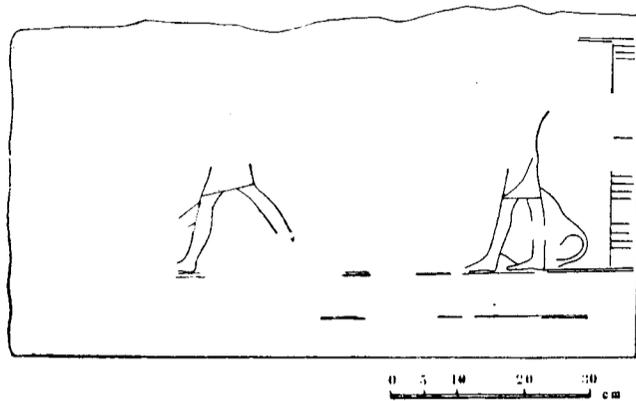


FIG. 203

scenes similar to those on the northern wall, all that remains are traces of the figures of two men engaged in dismembering an ox, and also the lower part of the right-hand coloured border which framed the scene (Fig. 203).

SHAFTS

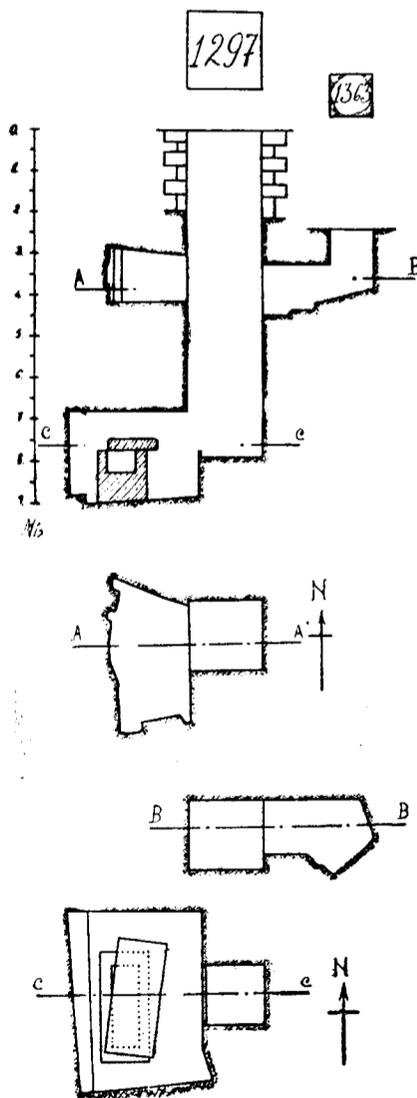


FIG. 205

Shaft No. 1296 (Fig. 204)

Grave-pit: $1.55 \times 1.55 \times 3.73$ m. deep; partly built of rubble, partly rock-cut; irregular side-chamber opening east and 0.27 m. lower than the bottom of the shaft; rectangular recess cut in the floor of the chamber, lid of local limestone; a break in the south-west corner of the chamber opens into the chamber of Shaft No. 1297.

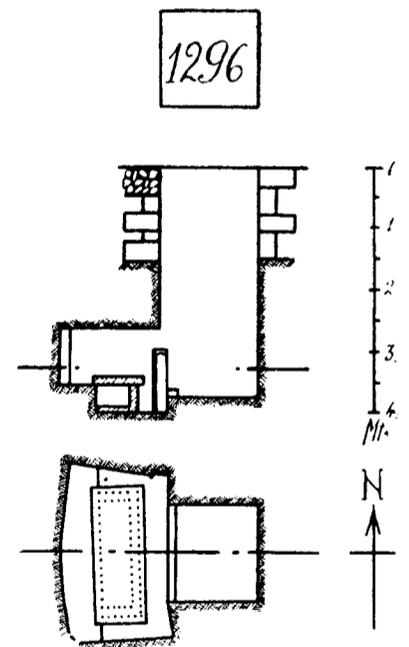


FIG. 204

Shaft No. 1297 (Fig. 205)

Grave-pit: $1.75 \times 1.87 \times 7.88$ m. deep. At a depth of 4.10 m. is an aperture, roughly cut, leading into Shaft No. 1363; just opposite, on the western side, is an irregular cutting, measuring 1.50×1.10 m. At a depth of 7.88 m. an aperture cut in the rock leads to a chamber containing a limestone sarcophagus, the lid of which was found displaced. Along the western wall of the chamber is a shelf 0.25 m. in height, cut in the rock.

THE MASTABA OF K̄R

TITLES

1.  *imj-r3 sš(w)* "Overseer of the Scribes".
2.  *s3b šhd' irj md3.t* "Judge and Inspector of the Book-keepers".
3.  *irj md3.t* "Book-keeper".
4.  *hrj sš't3 nj wpw.t htp-ntr* "Secretary of the Commission of the Service of the Divine Offerings".
5.  *[imšhw h]r njswt hr Inpw tpj dw.f [hr] Wsir hntj Ddw* "The Honoured by the King, by Anubis, Who is Upon His Mountain, [and by Osiris, who Presides Over *Ddw*]".
6.  *[imšh] w hr Inpw nb hr-ntr hr Wsir nb 3bdw* "[The Honoured] by Anubis, Lord of the Necropolis, by Osiris, Lord of Abydos".

SITUATION

This mastaba is situated to the south of that of *Irj-n-3h.t* (see General Plan 9-Q).

DESCRIPTION

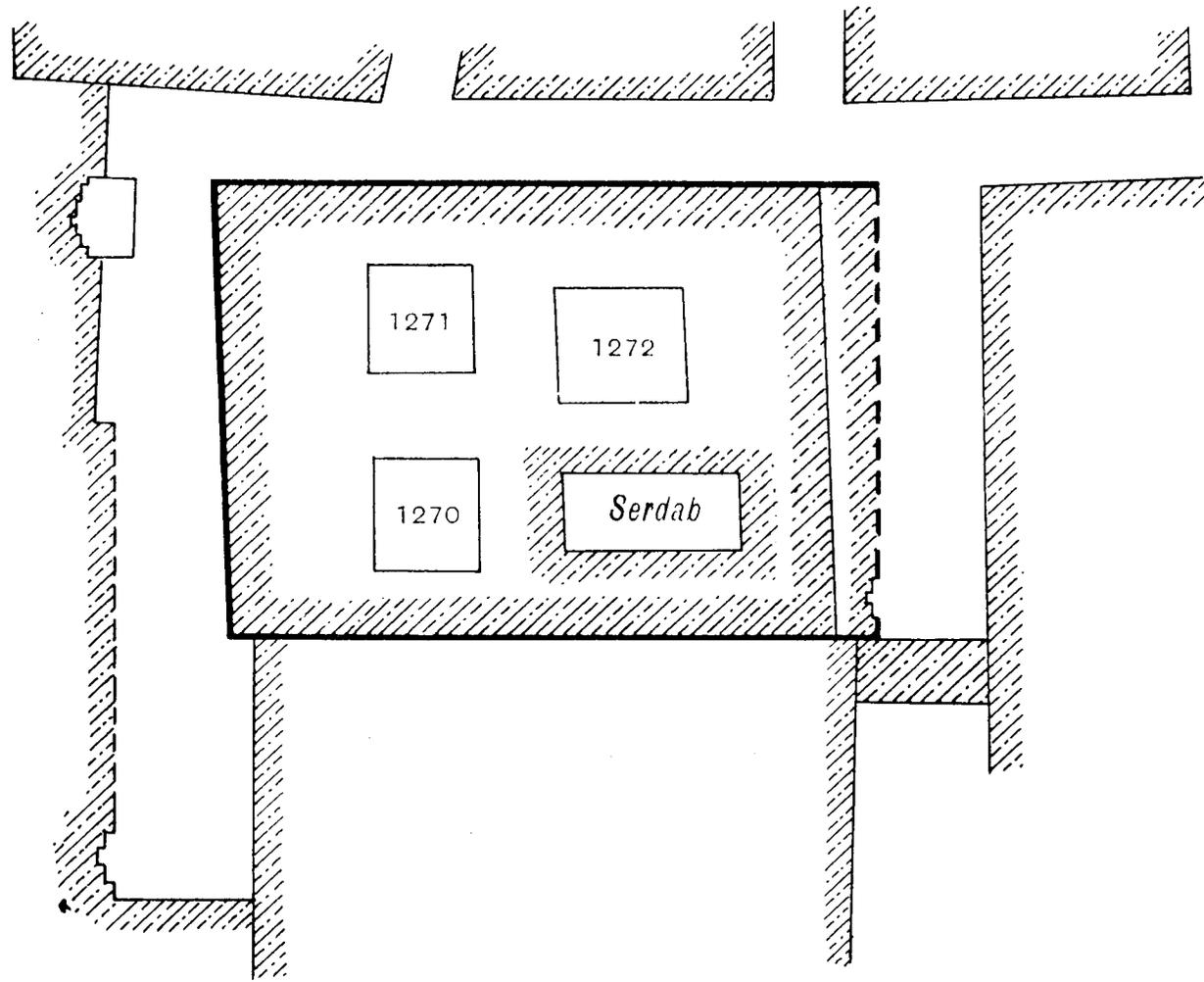
The walls of this mastaba, which are built of small blocks of local limestone, are mostly ruined.

The entrance, which is 1.00 m. wide, opens north and communicates with a rectangular chapel, measuring 1.00 × 3.80 m. The eastern wall of this chapel is formed by the western wall of the ruined mastaba lying to its east. Along the base of the western wall is a stone bench 0.60 m. high and extending from the southern false-door to the end of the chapel.

The False-Door (Fig. 207, Pl. LXXXIX, A)

In the southern end of the western wall is a false-door of white limestone, and at a distance of about 1.25 m. to the north of it is a gap in the masonry which must mark the site of another false-door which has now entirely disappeared.

The southern false-door measures 0.77 m. wide. Its upper part is destroyed, but the remainder consists of a monolithic slab of white limestone 1.20 m. high.



Mastaba of Kar
No. 23

0 1 2 3 4 5 Metres

FIG. 206

Fawzy Ibrahim

Each jamb is inscribed with two vertical rows of incised hieroglyphs, those on the right outer jamb. reading:—

(1) “. . . upon which the Honoured Ones used to walk, in peace, in peace.”

(2) “. . . Feast, in the Feast of Thoth, in every feast, and in every day, for the length of eternity.”

At the bottom of the jamb is the figure of the deceased represented in a walking attitude. He faces inwards towards the door, and carries a long staff in his right hand, and a *hrp*-baton in his left hand.

Above his hand is inscribed his name: “*K̄r*”.

The left outer jamb bears the following inscription:—

(1) “. . . that he may be buried in the Necropolis of the western desert.”

(2) “. . . [the Honoured One by] the King, and by Anubis, Who is Upon His Mountain, [and by] Osiris Presiding Over *Ddw*, *K̄r*.”

At the bottom of the inscription is a figure of the deceased, similar to the one upon the right outer jamb.

The right inner jamb is inscribed:—

(1) ‘ The Overseer of the Scribes the Judge, and Inspector of the Book-keepers, Secretary of the Secrets of the Commissions of the Service of the Divine Offerings. ’

(2) “ [The Honoured] by Anubis, Lord of the Necropolis, and by Osiris, the Lord of Abydos.”

At the bottom of the jamb is a figure of the deceased represented in a walking attitude with both arms hanging at his sides; above his head is inscribed his name: “*K̄r*”.

The inscription on the left inner jamb is identical in every respect to that upon the right one, and bears a similar representation of the deceased.

In front of this false-door is an offering-table of white limestone; it measures 1.00 × 0.75 m. and bears a “*htp*” sign  carved in relief upon its upper surface. It is in a good state of preservation.

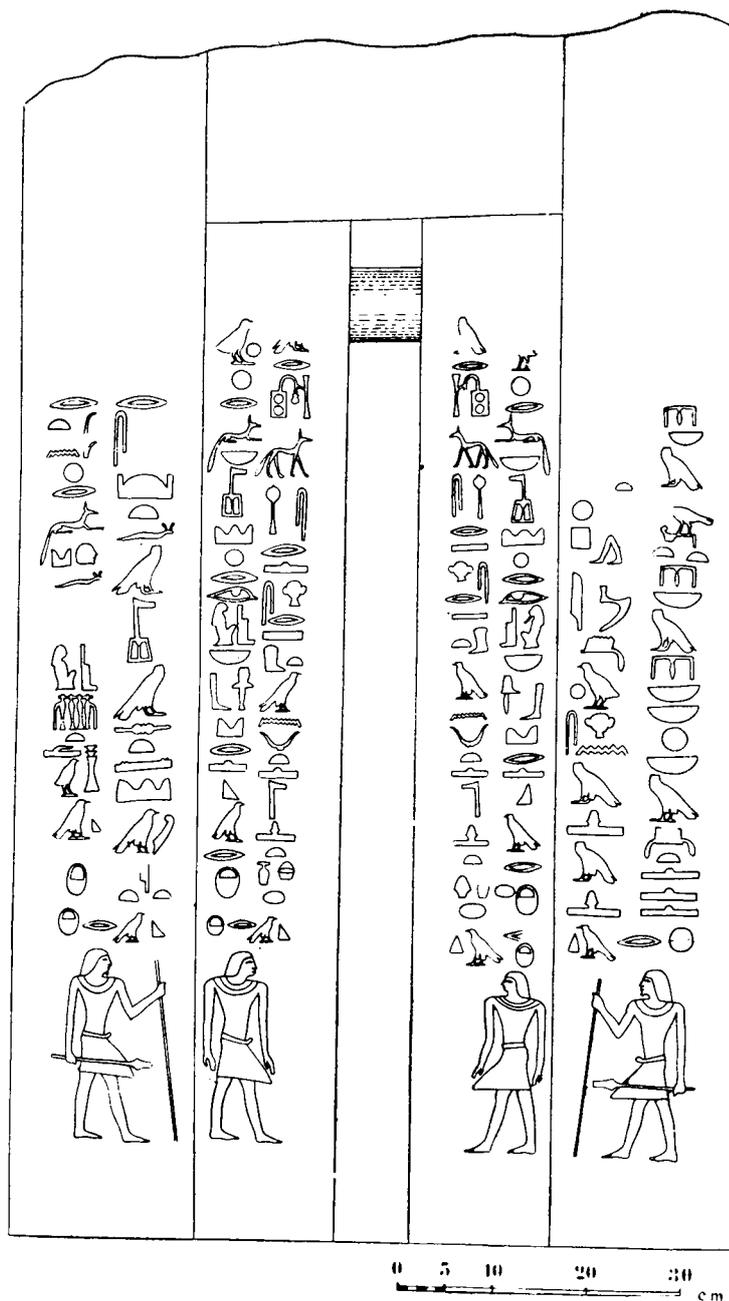


FIG. 207

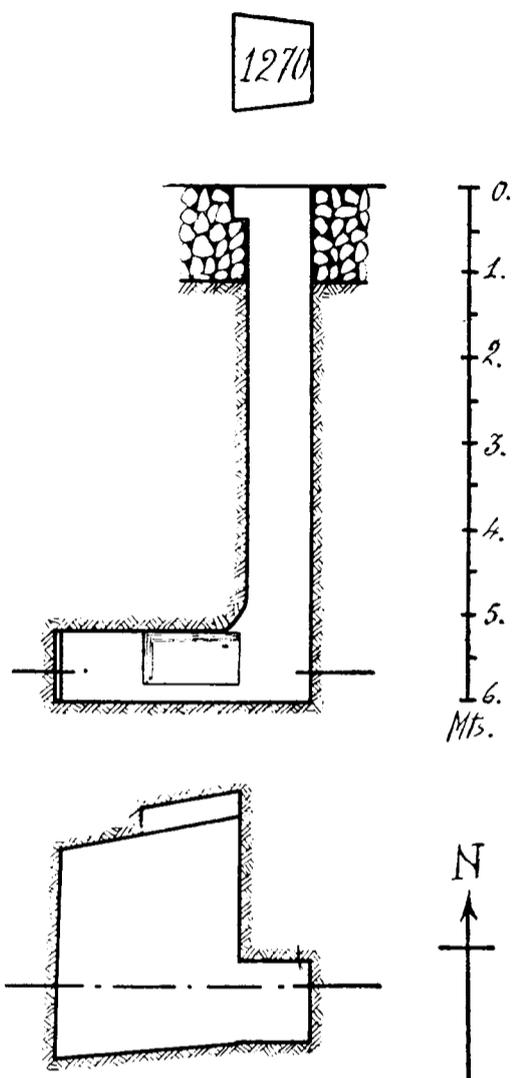


FIG. 208

Shaft No. 1271 (Fig. 209)

Grave-pit: 0.85 × 0.90 × 3.15 m. deep; partly built of rubble, partly rock-cut; filling of debris; burial-chamber on west.

Burial: A skeleton with head to the north.

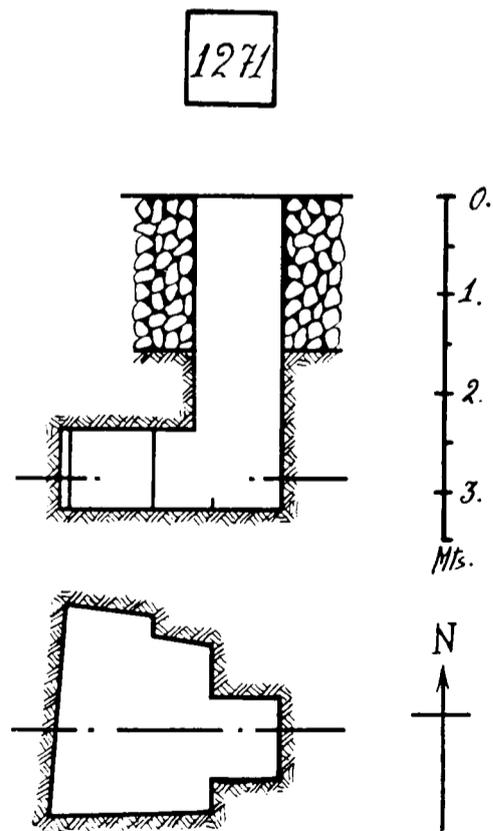


FIG. 209

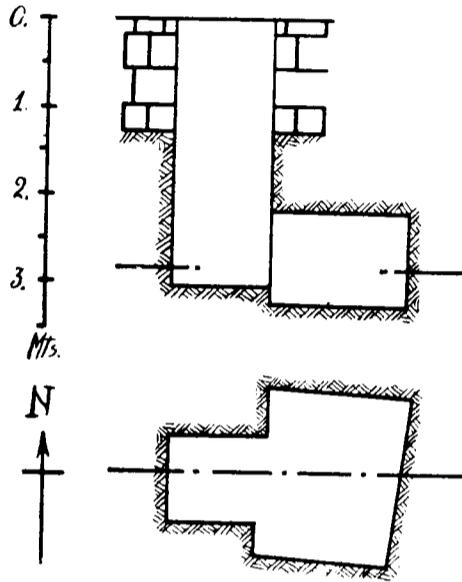
SHAFTS

Shaft No. 1270 (Fig. 208)

Grave-pit: 0.95 × 0.90 × 6.00 m. deep; partly built of rubble, partly rock-cut; filling of debris; burial-chamber on the west; aperture open.

Burial: A disturbed skeleton with the head to the north.

1272



Shaft No. 1272 (Fig. 210)

Grave-pit: 1·10 × 1·00 × 3·00 m. deep ; partly built of limestone, partly rock-cut ; filling of debris and sand ; side-chamber on the east.

Burial: A skeleton lying in disorder.

FIG. 210

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THE MASTABA OF TTJ

TITLES

1.  *rh njsut* "King's Relative".
2.  *nb imsh* "The Possessor of Honour".

SITUATION

This mastaba is situated to the south of that of *Hmw*, and on the west of that of '*nh-m sz.f*' (see General Plan 8-0).

DESCRIPTION

The lower part of this tomb is cut in the native rock, and if ever there was a superstructure it has long since disappeared.

The entrance to the chapel measures 1.52 m. wide, and is cut in the eastern end of the northern side of the rock-hewn passage leading to the Tomb of *Hm.t-R*. It was found blocked by a later burial pit built of local limestone, one block of which was found incised with two rows of hieroglyphs, reading:—

(1) "A boon which the King gives, and a boon which Anubis, Presiding Over the God's Dwelling [gives] that he may be buried in . . .

(2) "the western desert after a very good old age, [to] the Honoured by the Great God, *Iwf*."

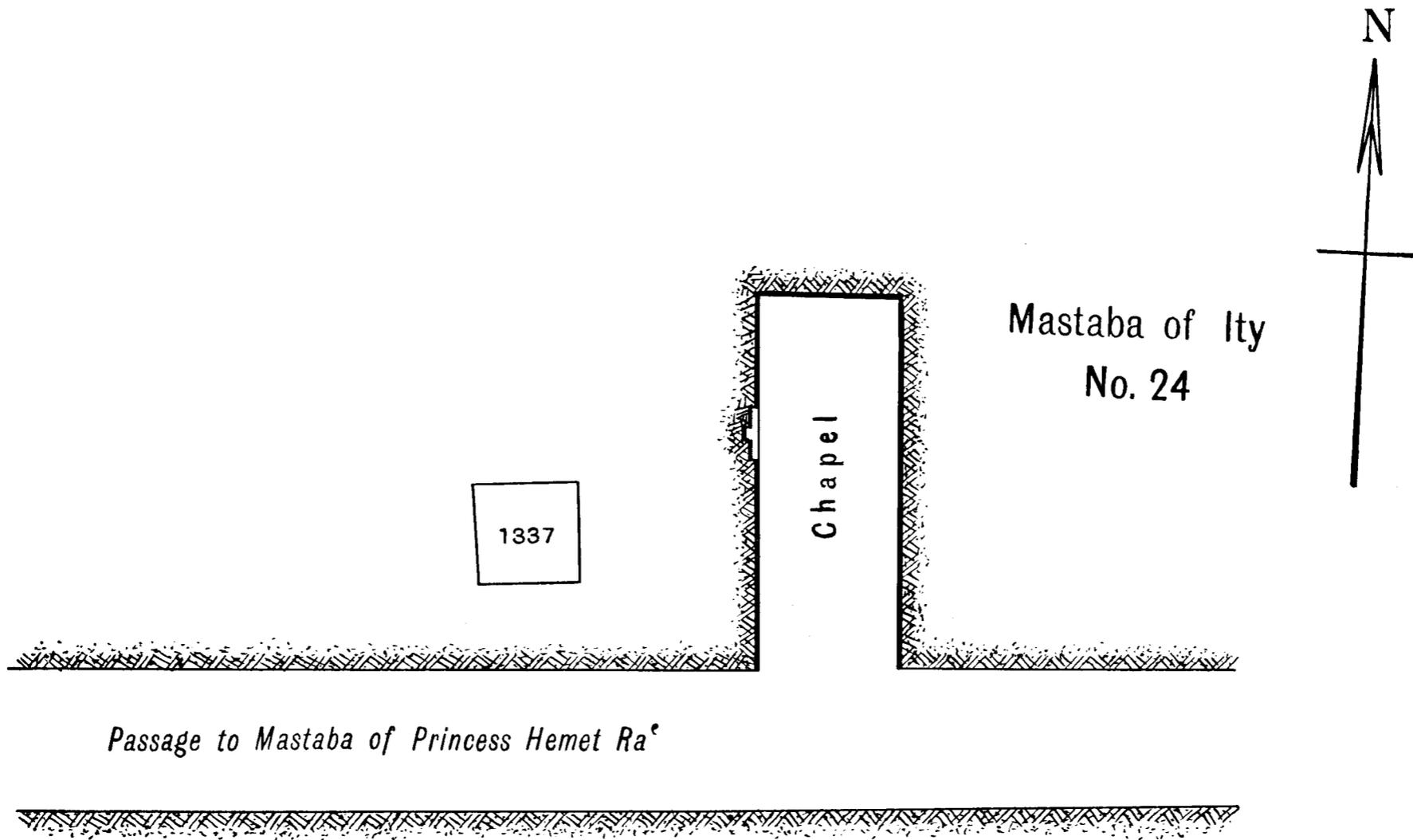
The filling of this pit was composed of limestone debris, and at the bottom was a side-chamber directed south, the aperture being closed with a single slab of limestone. The body contained in this chamber lay upon its left side with the head to the north, and facing east.

This pit was demolished in order to gain access to the chapel of the mastaba.

The Chapel

This chapel measures 1.52 × 3.60 m.

The western wall bears indications of having been coated with a layer of plaster, and at its southern end is a recess.



214 EXCAVATIONS AT GIZA, 1934-1935

0 1 2 3 4 5 Metres

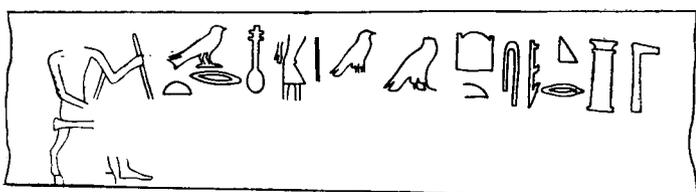
Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 211

The False-Door (Fig. 212)

Near the northern end of this wall is a false-door measuring 0.45 m. wide. The upper lintel bears a horizontal row of incised hieroglyphs, reading; “. . . God’s Dwelling, a burial in the Necropolis after a very good old age . . . ”.

The remainder of the false-door is uninscribed.



The Offering-Table (Pl. LXXXIX, B)

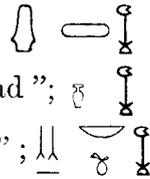
In front of the false-door was found an offering-table of limestone, still in its original place. It is made in the form of the “*Htp*” sign, , and incorporates two libation tanks in its design.

On the right-hand outer edge is incised a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading:  “The King’s Relative, *Ttj*”.

The same inscription appears upon the left-hand outer edge.

Below the tanks is inscribed horizontally:  “That offerings of bread [and beer] may come forth to him . . . Feast of Thoth, the Yearly Feast (?), the Feast of the Coming Forth of Min, every feast and every day”.

On the part representing the bread-loaf is inscribed:  “The King’s Relative, the Possessor of Honour, *Ttj*”.

And below this are inscribed the names of various offerings:  “a thousand loaves of bread”;  “a thousand jars of beer”;  “a thousand garments and alabaster”.

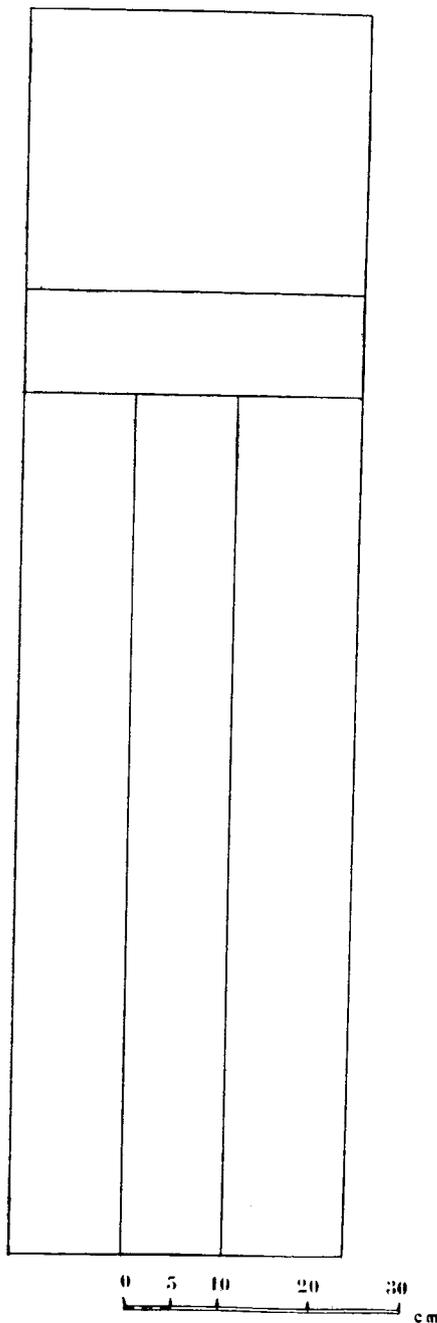


FIG. 212

bowls";  "a thousand young . . .";  "a thousand *sr*-geese";  "a thousand young poll-oxen";  "a thousand young gazelles (1)."

Against the eastern wall of the chapel were two later pits, built of local limestone, and having side-chambers directed east.

SHAFT

Shaft No. 1337 (Fig. 213)

Grave-pit: 1.00 × 1.00 × 2.17 m. deep; rock-hewn; filling of debris; side-chamber on the west; aperture open.

Burial: Skeleton in contracted position; head north, face east.

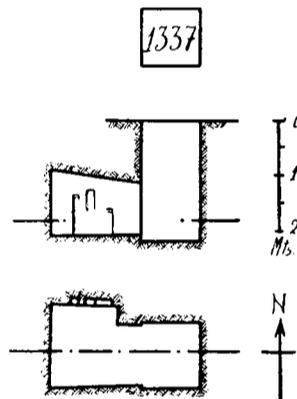


FIG. 213

(1) See for this offering-table, "Excavations at Giza", Vol. V, p. 184.

THE FAMILY TOMB of IFJ

There are altogether four persons mentioned in this tomb, and although their relationship to each other is not expressly stated, we may infer that the head of the family is the man named *Sšm-nfr* who is depicted on the jambs of the entrance. *Ikrj* and *Ifj* may be the two sons of the deceased, and the lady *Nfr.t* is perhaps the sister of these men. That she was not the wife of any one of them may be gathered from her title , which, though literally translated means the "King's Ornament" (Court Lady) and was held by both men and women, yet in the case of women was understood to mean also "King's Concubine". Only in rare instances do we find a lady who holds this title, also holding the title of "wife", and though there may be mention made in their tombs of parents, brothers, children, or sisters, there is very seldom the mention of a husband.

The following are the names and titles of the persons mentioned in this tomb:—

(a)  ⁽¹⁾ *Sšm-nfr*:—

Title:  *ss'-c njswt nj ht.f hr* "Scribe of the King's Documents in His (i.e. the King's) Presence".

(b)  *Ifj*:—

Title:  *imšhw-hr-ntr'-š* "Honoured by the Great God".

(c)  *Ikrj*:—

Titles: 1.  [*imšhw*] *hr ntr'-š* "[Honoured] by the Great God".

2.  *imšh* "The Honoured".

3.  *imšhw hr Wsir nb Ddw* "Honoured by Osiris the Lord of *Ddw* (Busiris)".

4.  *imšhw hr Pth Skr n mrw.t* "The . . . Honoured by *Ptah-Skr* in love".

5.  *imšhw hr nb.f* "Honoured by His Master".

6.  *sšb irj mdš.t*. "The Judge and Book-keeper".

(d)  *Nfr.t*. "Her 'Good Name',"  *Sinj*:—

Titles: 1.  *hkr.t njswt* "The Court Lady (King's Concubine)".

2.  *imšhw* "The Honoured One".

(1) Var. 

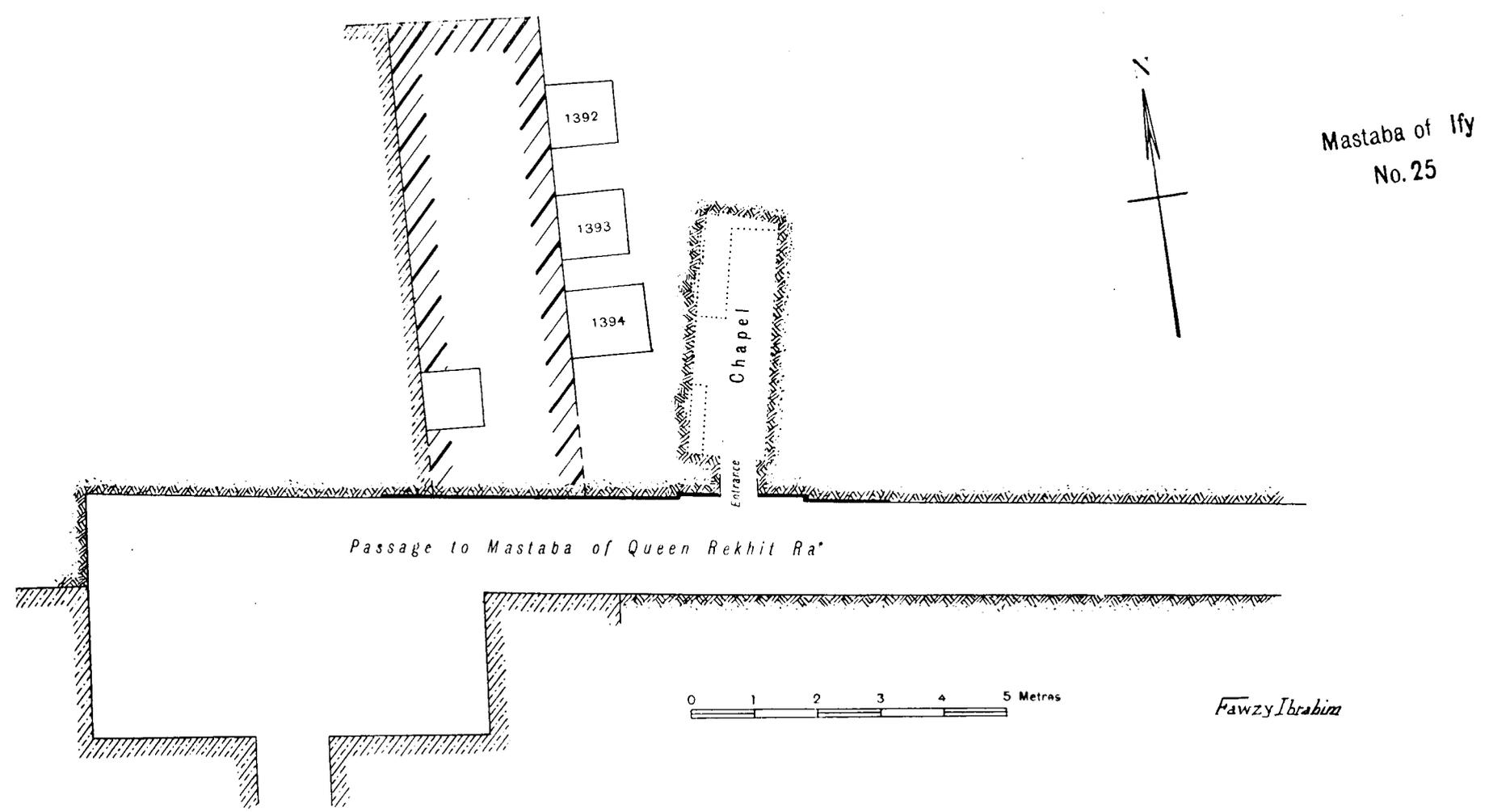


FIG. 214

SITUATION

This mastaba, which is entirely rock-hewn, is situated in the eastern wall of the passage leading to the Tomb of Queen *Rh't-R'*, at a distance of about 9.90 m. from its western end (see General Plan 7-Q).

DESCRIPTION

The Entrance

The entrance opens southwards, and measures 0.62 × 0.52 m. The lintel is almost entirely defaced, only the signs , remaining to show that it was once inscribed.

The Drum (Fig. 215) (Pl. XC, A)

It bears a horizontal row of incised hieroglyphs, reading: "A boon which the King gives, [and a boon which Osiris], Presiding Over *Ddw* (gives) that offerings of [beer] and bread may come forth [to] the Honoured One⁽¹⁾ . . .".

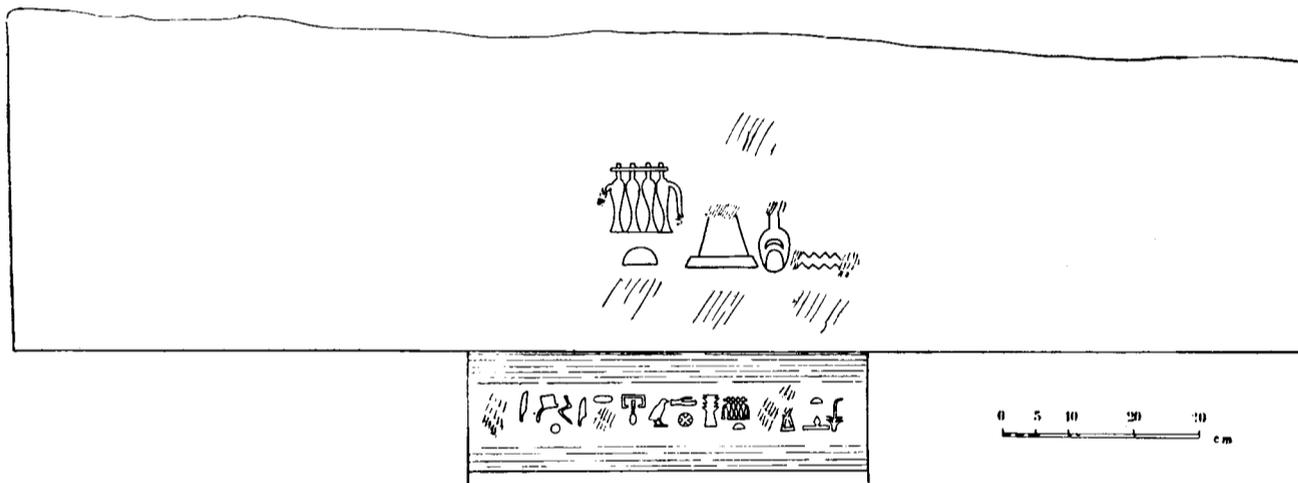
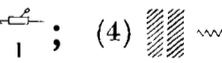


FIG. 215

The Right Thickness (Fig. 216, Pl. XC, C)

On the right thickness *Ikrj* is represented as standing before *Sšm-nfr*, who is drawn on a slightly larger scale. *Ikrj* wears a short kilt, and a short wig, but the middle part of his body and his arms are lacking. His facing *Sšm-nfr* also wears a short wig, and a long, curiously patterned kilt. His arms hang at his sides with the hands empty.

The space above the heads of these two figures was occupied by four vertical rows of hieroglyphs, most of which are obliterated; the remaining signs read: (1) ". . . of his lord";

(2) ; (3) ; (4) .

Below the figure of *Sšm-nfr* is a small figure of a male offering bearer.

(¹) It is most unusual to find the offering formula inscribed upon the drum of the entrance.

The Left Thickness (Fig. 217, Pl. XC, B)

On the left thickness is a similar scene in which *Ikrj* is shown burning incense in front of *Sšm-nfr*. From this scene we may infer that *Sšm-nfr* is the head of the family, and it is equally possible that he is the owner of the tomb of a man bearing that name which lies just to the west.

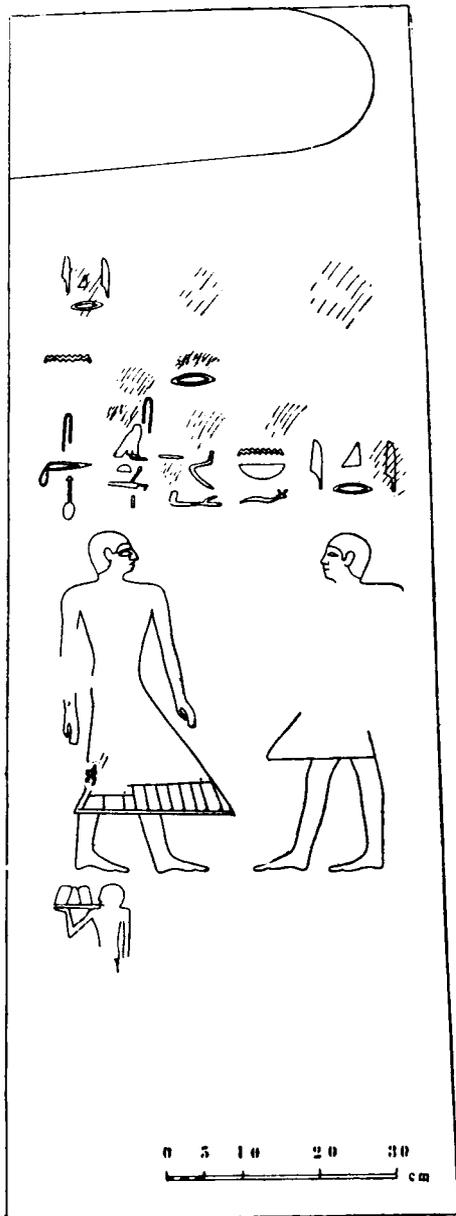


FIG. 216

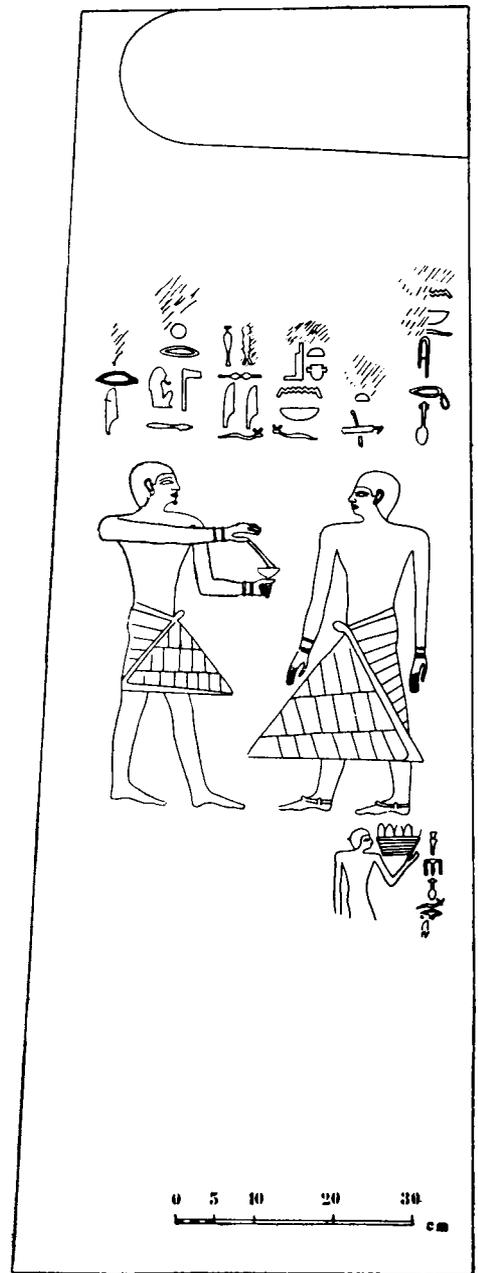


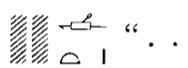
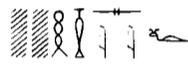
FIG. 217

Ikrj wears a short kilt with a triangular apron, the kilt is decorated with horizontal stripes, while the apron bears a design of rectangles.

Upon his head is a short wig, (or perhaps the natural hair?) and his chin is adorned with a false beard. Upon his wrists are wide bracelets. *Sšm-nfr* wears a short wig, and a long kilt bearing the same curious pattern as that of *Ikrj*. He also wears bracelets upon his wrists and his feet are shod with sandals.

Below the figure of *Sšm-nfr* is a small representation of a man carrying a basket of bread upon his shoulder. In front of him is a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The Director of the Hall of Food" *Nfr.j*".

Above the heads of *Sšm-nfr* and *Ikrj* are the remains of five vertical rows of hieroglyphs, reading:—

- (1)  "... of his Lord, *Sšm-nfr*".
- (2)  "... the Unique (?)".
- (3)  "... place of the heart of His Lord".
- (4)  "... praises him".
- (5)  "(Honoured) by the Great God".
- (6)  "*Ikrj*".

The Chapel

This entrance gives immediate access to a small rectangular chapel measuring 3.80×1.25 m. It was found partly filled with limestone debris, on the upper surface of which were six skeletons extended on their backs, with the heads to the north. Traces of a layer of mud were observed upon the bones.

In the western wall of this chapel are cut four false-doors, one of which is unfinished.

The False-Door of *Nfr.t* (Fig. 218, Pl. XCI, B)

It is situated at a distance of 0.45 m. from the entrance, and measures 0.45×1.05 m. On the panel is a representation of the deceased seated upon a bovine-legged chair. Her right hand is stretched out to an offering-table placed before her, and her left hand holds a lotus-flower which she is smelling. To the right of the table are two superposed registers depicting various articles of food and drink offerings. Above the table is incised: "Thousands of loaves of bread, thousands of jars of beer, thousands of geese, thousands of oxen, (for the) Court Lady".

The right jamb bears a vertical row of incised hieroglyphs, reading: "The Court Lady, the Honoured One, *Nfr.t*. Her 'Good Name', *Sinj*".

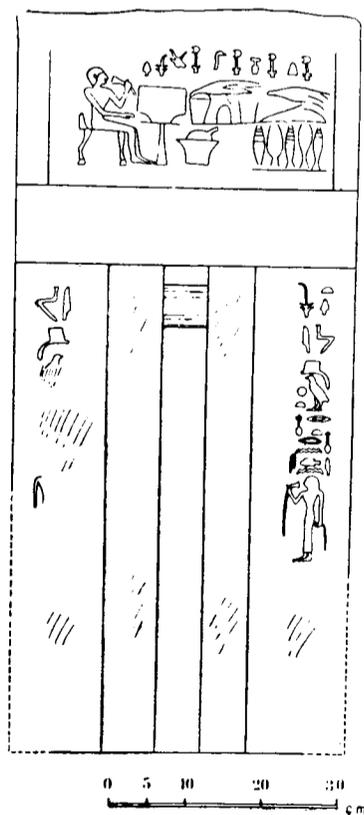


FIG. 218

Below this inscription, the deceased is represented in a standing attitude, and wearing a long, tight robe. In her right hand she holds a long-stemmed lotus-flower, which she is smelling; her left arm hangs at her side, the hand grasping another bloom.

The left outer jamb is mostly effaced, all that remains of its inscriptions being the title "The Honoured One", and part of the right arm and shoulder of the deceased.

At the bottom of this false-door is a raised platform 0.40 m. high, hewn out of the natural rock; it probably served as offering-table.

To the north of the false-door of *Nfr.t* is the unfinished false-door. It was abandoned soon after it was commenced, only a cavetto cornice and a torus moulding having been cut.



FIG. 219

The False-Door of Ikrj (Fig. 219, Pl. XCI, A)

It lies to the north of the unfinished false-door, and measures 0.47 × 1.05 m. Its upper lintel bears a horizontal row of incised hieroglyphs, reading: "A boon, which the King gives, and a boon, which Anubis, Who is Upon His Mountain (gives), that offerings of bread and beer may come forth to the Honoured One, *Ikrj*".

On the panel is a representation of the deceased seated before an offering-table, to which he stretches forth his right hand. Above the table is inscribed: "Thousands of loaves of bread, thousands of jars of beer, thousands of oxen, thousands of alabaster, thousands of clothing, and all kinds of fowls, to the Honoured One, *Ikrj*".

On the left outer jamb a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reads: "The Judge and Book-keeper, the Honoured by Osiris, Lord of *Ddw*, *Ikrj*".

The right outer jamb bears a vertical row of incised hieroglyphs, reading: "The Judge and Book-keeper, the Honoured by *Ptah-Seker* . . . *Ikrj*".

The right and left inner jambs each bear an identical inscription, reading: "The Honoured by His Master, *Ikrj*".

The lower lintel bears a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "The Honoured One . . . *Ikrj*".

At the bottom of the two outer jambs are representation of the deceased in a walking attitude. They each face inwards towards the centre of the door.

The False-Door of Ifj (Fig. 220, Pl. XCII)

In the northern corner of the western wall is the false-door of *Ifj*, which measures 0.85×1.10 m. The upper lintel bears a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "A boon which the King [gives, and a boon which] Anubis, Who is Upon His Mountain *Imj-wt*, the Lord of the Sacred Land, [gives], that offerings of bread, cake, and beer come forth to . . .".

On the panel is a representation of the deceased seated before an offering-table. To the right of this table is an ewer and a basin, and a low stand piled high with food-offerings. Parallel with the top of the panel is a horizontal row of hieroglyphs, reading: "A thousand loaves of bread, a thousand jars of beer, a thousand oxen, to the Honoured, *Ifj*".

The right-hand side of the horizontal inscription on the lower lintel is effaced. The remainder reads: "The Honoured by the Great God, *Ifj*".

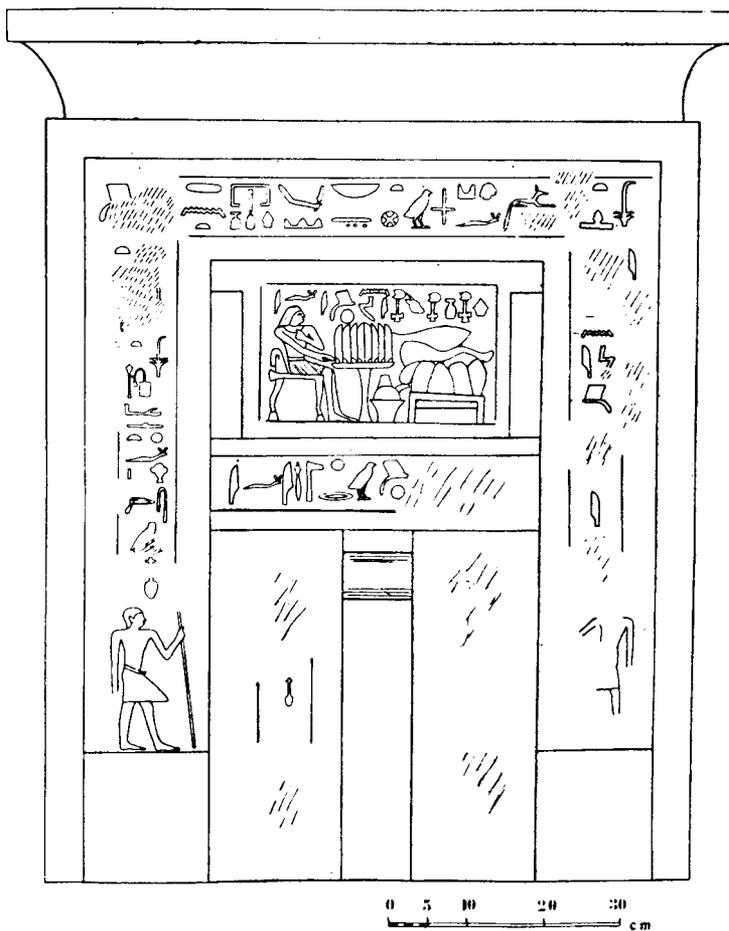


FIG. 220

The right outer jamb is almost entirely effaced, all that can be recognized of its inscription being part of the title "The Honoured" and the initial sign of *Ifj*'s name. At the bottom of this jamb are a very faint traces of a figure of a man in a walking attitude.

The left outer jamb is somewhat better preserved and retains the greater part of a vertical row of hieroglyphs, reading: ". . . the Scribe of the King's Documents in His Presence, *Ssm-nfr*".

At the bottom is a figure of a man, staff in hand, facing inwards to the centre of the door. He is represented in a walking attitude, and wears a short kilt.

The right inner jamb is totally defaced, and all that remains of the inscription on the left inner jamb is the sign, *Nfr*.

In front of these last two false-doors is a rock-cut platform measuring 0.55×1.65 m., the northern end of which bears a loaf of bread carved in relief. This fact proves that the platform was intended to serve as an offering-table.

SHAFTS

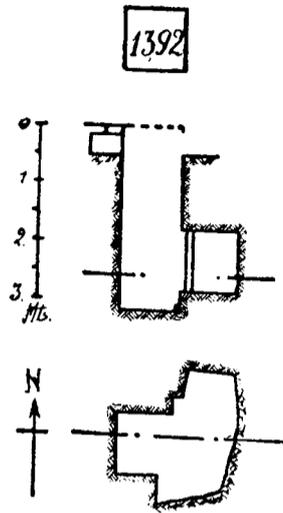


FIG. 221

Shaft No. 1392 (Fig. 221)

Grave-pit : $1.00 \times 1.00 \times 3.12$ m. deep ; partly built of limestone, and partly rock-cut ; irregular burial-chamber opening west ; floor 0.30 m. higher than bottom of shaft.

Burial : A few bones scattered in disorder.

Shaft No. 1393 (Fig. 222)

Grave-pit : $1.00 \times 1.00 \times 5.75$ m. deep ; sloping at bottom to an irregular burial-chamber opening east ; a break in the south-east corner opens into Shaft No. 1394.

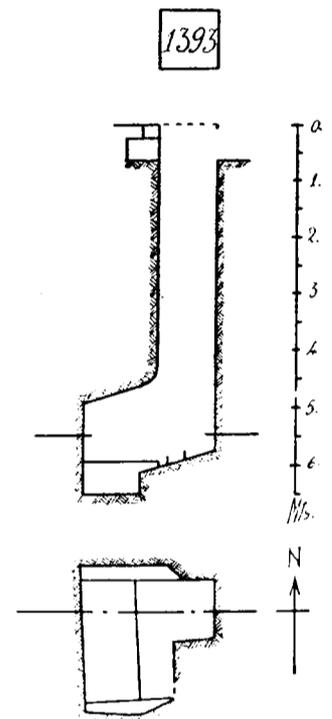


FIG. 222

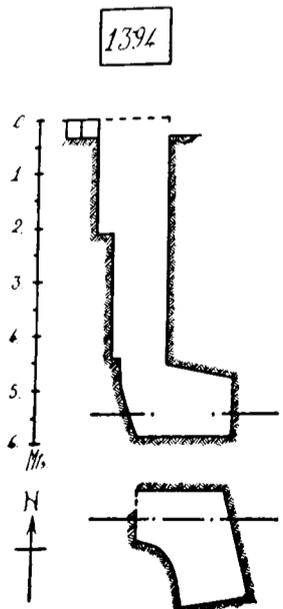


FIG. 223

Shaft No. 1394 (Fig. 223)

Grave-pit : $1.00 \times 1.25 \times 5.85$ m. deep ; the west wall of pit descending in two stages ; side-chamber opening west.

MASTABA No. 26

SITUATION

This mastaba, which is of the corridor type, is situated to the east of that of *Imam-Nt* ⁽¹⁾ (see General Plan 10-P).

DESCRIPTION

The mastaba is entirely built of medium-sized blocks of local limestone, the upper courses of which are lacking. The doorway, now wholly destroyed, opens eastwards, and gives access to a narrow corridor measuring 1.0 × 6.50 m., which, in turn, leads to a small, rectangular chapel (1.47 × 0.97 m.).

Two later burials, in a very bad state of preservation, were found to have been constructed in the chapel. There appears to have been a false-door in the western wall of the chapel, but it was apparently removed in ancient times, and replaced by a few blocks of local stone, this being perhaps the work of the later intruders.

Immediately to the south of the place of the false-door is a serdab, the upper courses of which are entirely destroyed. This had also been used in later times as a burial-place, as can be proved by the presence of a skeleton, damaged by the collapse of the roof. Near the western wall of the serdab, and placed with their faces directed to the east, were two limestone statuettes (Pl. III, 2). They were found buried beneath the debris and fallen roofing slabs.

Statuette No. 1 (Pl. XCIII, A, B, C)

Material.—White limestone, painted.

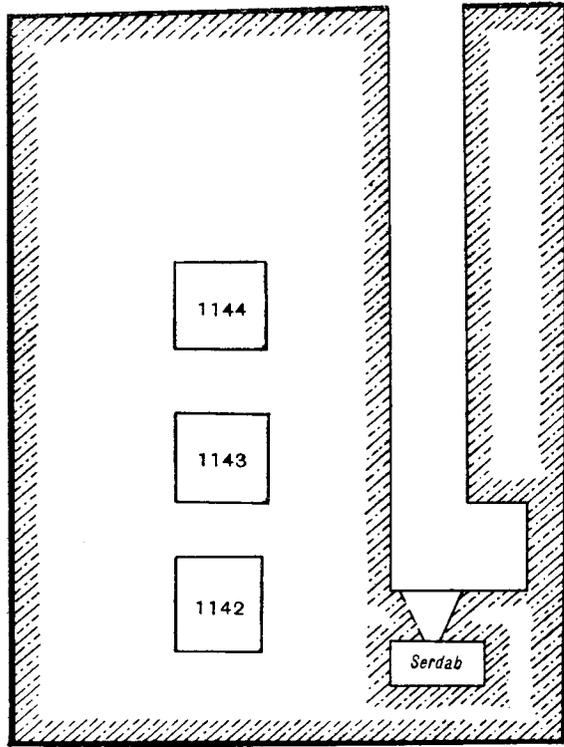
Dimensions.—Height : 34.0 cm. Breadth across shoulders : 12.5 cm.

Preservation.—Very good.

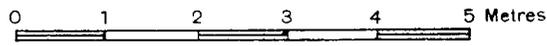
Workmanship.—Fair. The general effect is somewhat clumsy, but care has been given to some anatomical details, and especially to the head, which is clearly intended to be a portrait.

Subject.—It represents a man seated upon a stool ; his forearms rest upon his thighs, the right hand being closed upon the unknown object, while the left one is extended palm downwards upon his knee.

⁽¹⁾ Fourth Season, see "Excavations at Giza, 1932-1933", p. 203.



Mastaba No. 26



Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 224

He appears to be wearing his natural hair, and is clad in a short, white kilt. The eyes are wide open, the eyebrows being slightly arched; the cheek-bones are high and somewhat prominent.

Colouring.—Hair, eyes, eyebrows, and stool, black; flesh, dark reddish brown; kilt, white.

Statuette No. 2 (Pl. XCIV, A, B, C)

Material.—White limestone, painted.

Dimensions.—Height: 27·0 cm. Breadth across shoulders: 11·5 cm.

Preservation.—Good.

Workmanship.—Fair. The face is unnaturally small, but is perhaps an exaggeration of a characteristic feature in the appearance of the sitter.

The features suggest that the man represented was not of pure Egyptian blood.

Subject.—It represents a man in precisely the same attitude as the preceding statuette. He wears a short, curled wig, a wide necklace, and a short kilt. The upper part of the face resembles that of the first statuette, but the chin is smaller and less prominent.

Colouring.—Wig, eyes, and eyebrows, black; flesh, reddish brown; kilt, white.

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 1142 (Fig. 225)

Grave-pit: 1·0 × 1·0 × 7·67 m., partly built of rubble and partly rock-hewn; filling of limestone debris; side-chamber on the west, aperture closed with three slabs of limestone; nothing found.

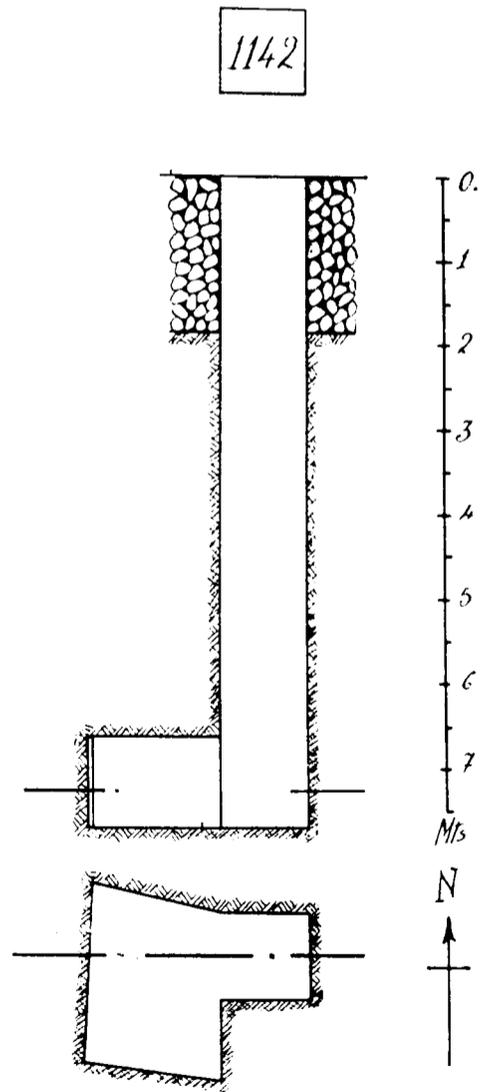


FIG. 225

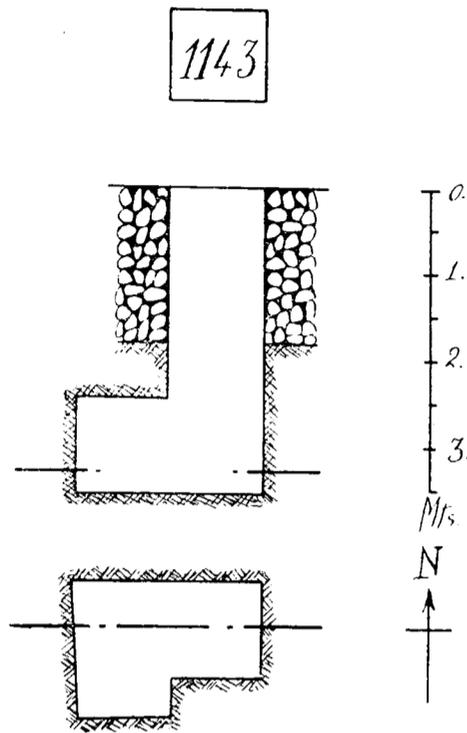


FIG. 226

Shaft No. 1143 (Fig. 226)

Grave-pit : $1.5 \times 1.5 \times 3.50$ m., partly built of rubble and partly cut in the rock ; filling of limestone debris ; side-chamber on the west ; aperture closed with three slabs of limestone ; nothing found.

Shaft No. 1144 (Fig. 227)

Grave-pit : $0.95 \times 0.95 \times 3.70$ m. partly built of rubble and partly rock-hewn ; filling of limestone debris ; side-chamber on the west 0.58 m. higher than the bottom of the pit ; aperture closed with two slabs of limestone ; nothing found.

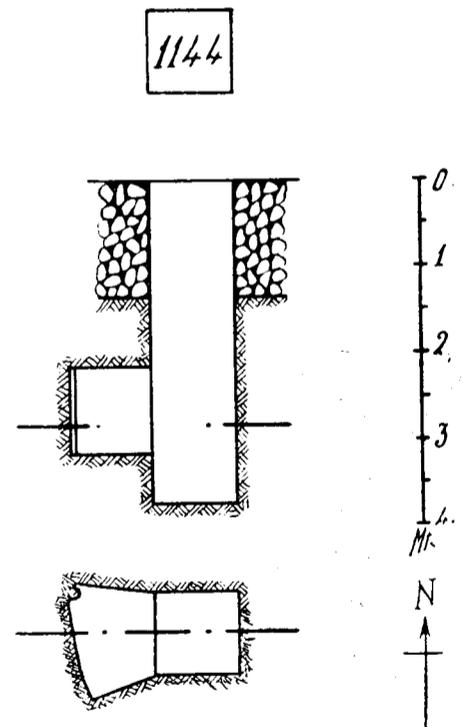


FIG. 227

MASTABA No. 27

SITUATION

This mastaba lies to the north-west of that of *K3j-hr-st.f.*, and on the south-west of that of *Irj-n-3h.t* (see General Plan 9-P,Q).

DESCRIPTION

The mastaba is almost entirely constructed of local limestone masonry, the upper courses of which are lacking.

The Entrance

The entrance opens east. It measures 0.67×1.87 m. deep, and has a pronounced batter. The outer jambs are composed of large slabs of fine quality Turah limestone, and measure 1.15×0.40 wide. Both the jambs and thicknesses bear beautifully executed reliefs, and although they are sadly mutilated, enough remains to testify to the excellence of their workmanship.

The Right Jamb (Fig. 228, Pl. XCV, B)

It bears a large representation of a man, presumably the owner of the tomb. He is represented in a walking attitude, but leans upon a long staff, the handle of which is placed under his right arm after the fashion of a crutch.

He wears a short wig finely dressed with rows of small curls; around his neck is a wide necklace composed of six rows of beadwork held in place with (metal?) spacers. His body is clad in a short kilt with a pleated side-wrap (worn back to front), over which is thrown the sacerdotal leopard skin, fastened on the right shoulder with a knot of ribbons ⁽¹⁾.

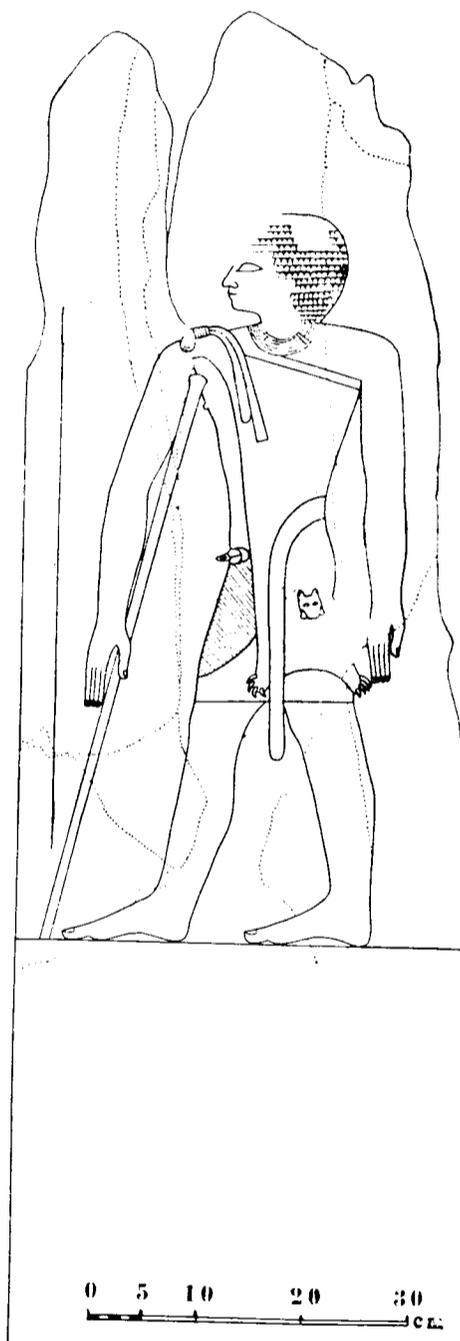
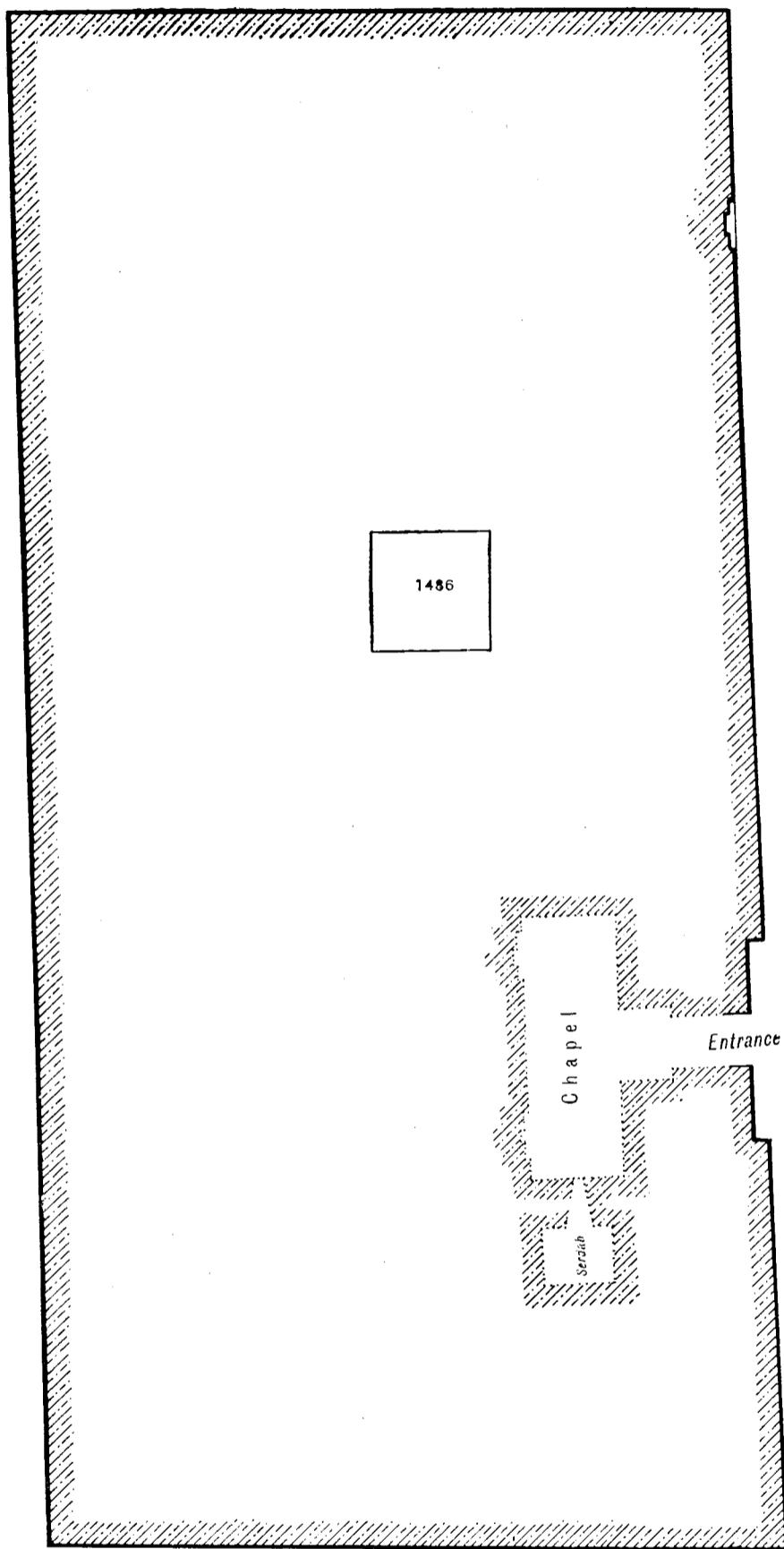
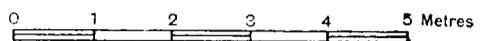


FIG. 228

⁽¹⁾ The unnatural appearance of the skin suggests that even at this early date the garment had become conventionalized and a fabric skin took the place of the original natural pelt.



Mastaba No. 27



Fawzy Ibrahim

FIG. 229

The Left Jamb (Fig. 230, Pl. XCV, A)

On the left jamb the deceased is shown in a walking attitude, with his arms hanging by his side.

He wears a long, plaited wig, a short kilt with a pleated wrap, (also worn back to front), and a broad stole crossing his body, passing over the left shoulder and under the right arm-pit, this being the badge of the *hrj-hb* or Ritualist.

The Right Thickness (Fig. 231, Pl. XCVI, A)

The deceased is represented in a walking attitude, facing east, and is also shown leaning upon his long staff (1). The head is lacking. He wears a short kilt with a pleated side wrap (2) and his feet are shod with sandals.

Behind him stands the figure of a woman, with her left hand placed open upon her breast, and her right arm hanging by her side. She wears a long wig, and a long, tight robe.

Above her head are the lower ends of two vertical rows of hieroglyphs, reading: 1. “. . . the King's Daughter”; 2. “. . . *Nj-Ms't* [?]”.

In front of the deceased is a small figure of a man clad in a short kilt. His head is lacking but the lower part of a curled wig can be seen above the left shoulder. He is in a walking attitude and faces the deceased, to whom he was apparently presenting offerings.

The Left Thickness (Fig. 232, Pl. XCVI, B)

This thickness is in a very bad state of preservation; only the upper part of the left arm, and the legs remain of the large figure of the deceased.

The lower part of the long staff also remains, and is held by the right hand of a small figure of a naked child. This child, who is presumably the son of the deceased, holds a lotus-flower in his left hand.

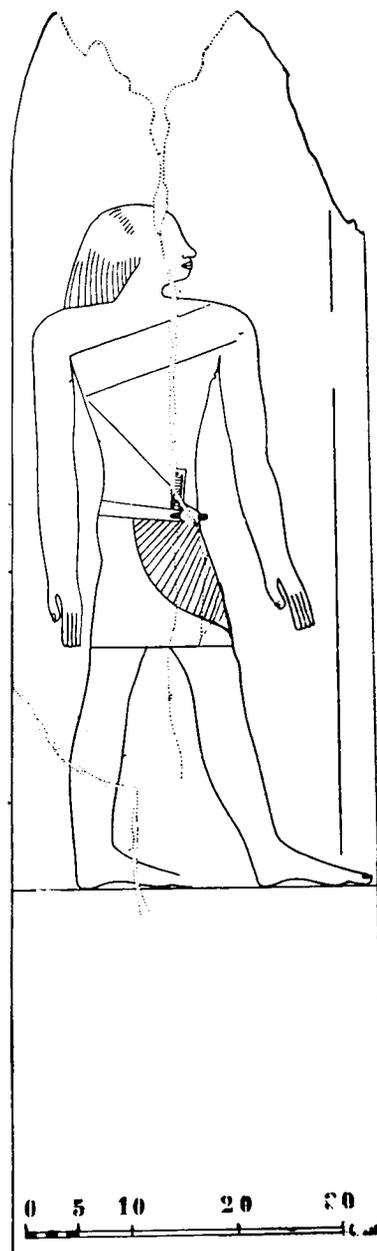


FIG. 230

(1) Are we to infer from this that the owner of this mastaba was slightly crippled? If so, the scenes, representing him leaning on his staff, were made in order that the Ka might recognize the portrait, while the representations in which there is no staff were made in order that the Ka might inhabit a body free from any infirmity.

(2) Again worn back to front.

Behind the owner of the tomb is a figure of a man in a walking attitude. His arms hang by his side; and he is clad in a short kilt.

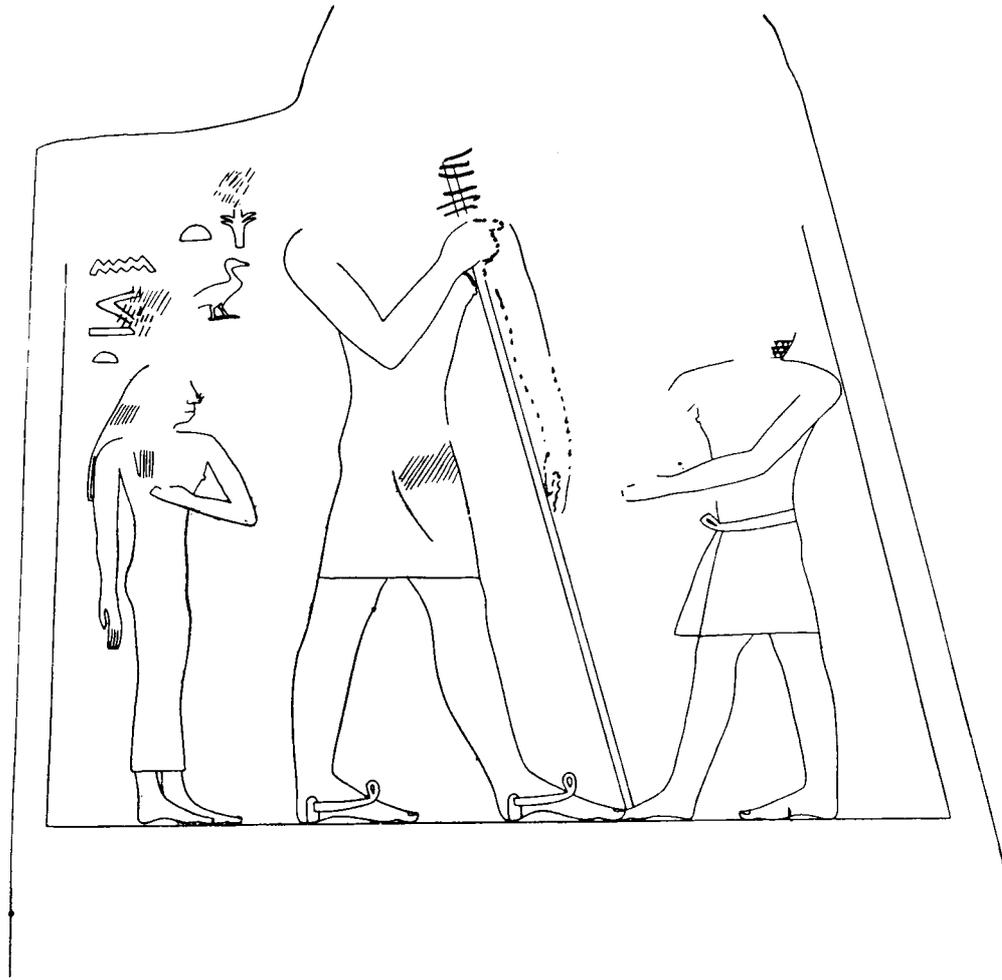


FIG. 231

The Chapel

This entrance gives access to a rectangular chapel measuring 3.80×1.40 m. The northern and eastern walls are built of small-sized blocks of local limestone.

The West Wall

It is wholly composed of two huge slabs of white Turah limestone measuring $1.45 \times 0.45 \times 1.55$ m. and $1.55 \times 0.45 \times 1.60$ m. respectively. At both the northern and southern ends of this wall is cut a false door measuring 0.70 m. wide. They were apparently uninscribed, but only the lower parts remain.

The remaining part of the south wall is composed of a large slab of white Turah limestone measuring about 1.35 m. wide and 1.35 m. high.



FIG. 232

In the upper part of this slab, almost in the centre, is the squint of a serdab which lies behind the southern wall. This serdab, which measures 0.95 × 0.85 m., was found empty.

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MASTABA No. 28

SITUATION

This mastaba is situated on the south of that of *In-k3.f*, the Priest, and on the south-east of that of Queen *Rh3.t-R3* (see General Plan 8-P).

DESCRIPTION

The walls, which are built of small blocks of local limestone, are in a very ruinous state, the eastern wall being wholly destroyed, save for the base, which is cut from the native rock.

A false door was found lying upon the ground in front of the mastaba. It is formed of a single block of local limestone, but is uninscribed. In the debris lying beneath it were found two model vases of alabaster.

SHAFTS

Shaft No. 1409 (Fig. 233)

Grave-pit : 1.00 × 1.05 × 1.00 m. deep ; side-chamber on the south, roofed with three slabs of limestone ; aperture opened.

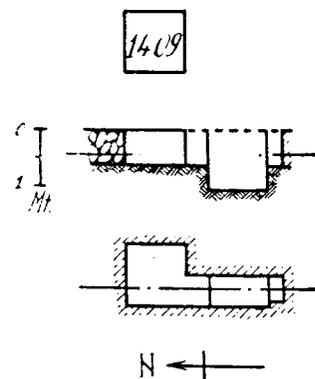


FIG. 233

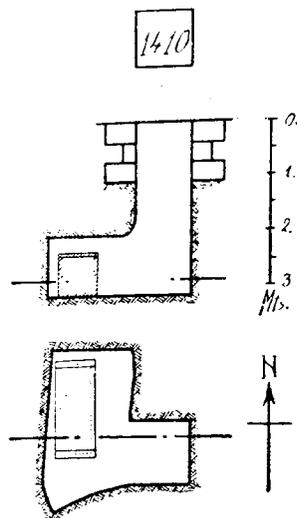


FIG. 234

Shaft No. 1410 (Fig. 234)

Grave-pit : 1.00 × 1.00 × 3.15 m. deep ; burial-chamber on west.

Contents : A rectangular coffin of finely polished cedar (?) wood. It measures 1.78 × 0.74 × 0.70 m., and has a vaulted lid, the boards of which are held in position by means of curved wooden supports fixed to the under side ; these had, however, become detached and had fallen into the coffin. The planks forming the sides are fixed to the corner uprights by means of wooden dowels reinforced with plaster. The vaulted planks of the lid are bedded into square blocks of wood at the southern and northern ends. The lid was found untampered with.

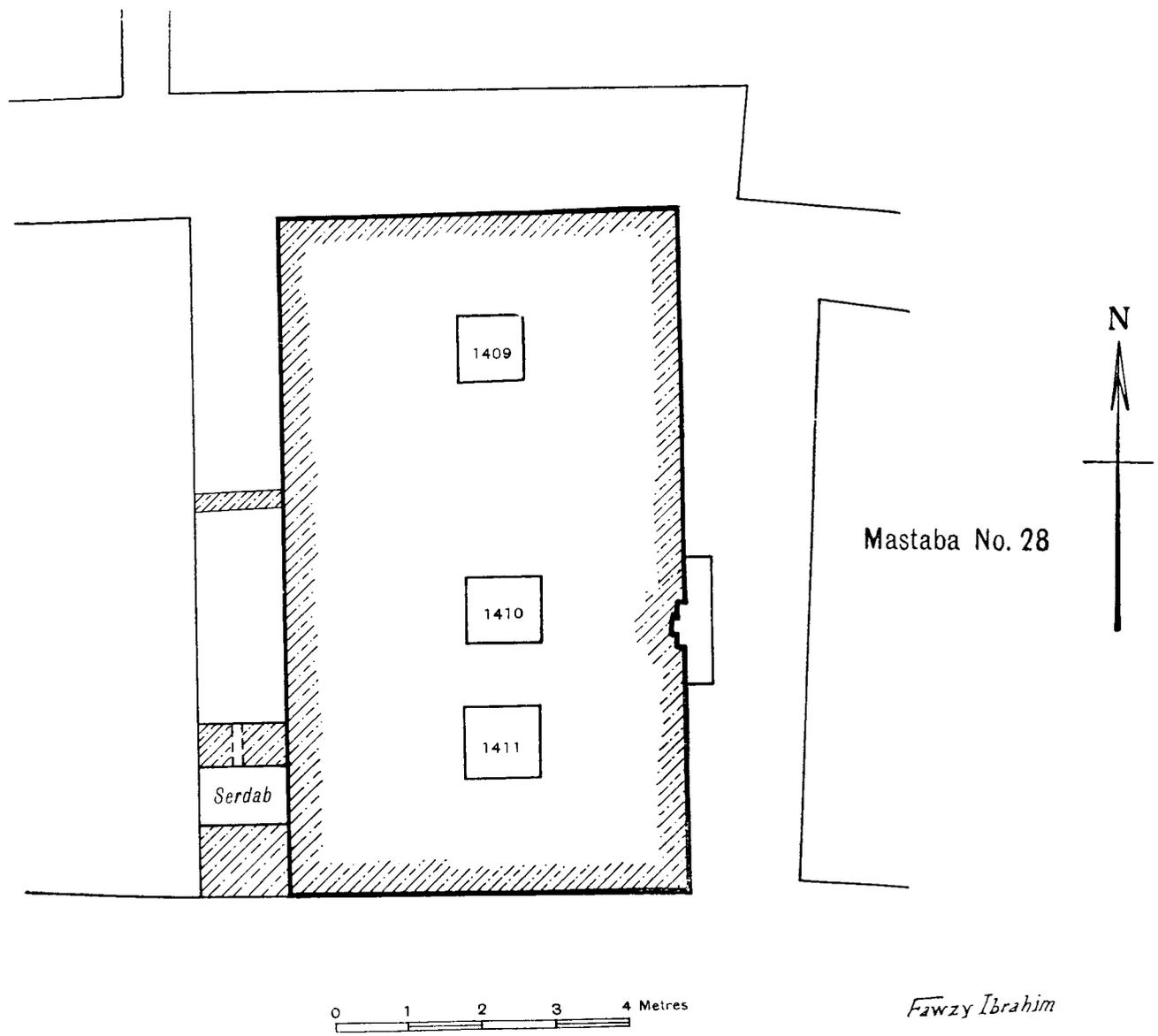


FIG. 235

Fawzy Ibrahim

Burial: An undisturbed skeleton lying on the left side, with the head north, and legs slightly bent at the knees.

Shaft No. 1411 (Fig. 236)

Grave-pit: 1.00 × 1.05 × 3.10 m. deep; side-chamber on the west; aperture opened.

Burial: Damaged bones, scattered in disorder.

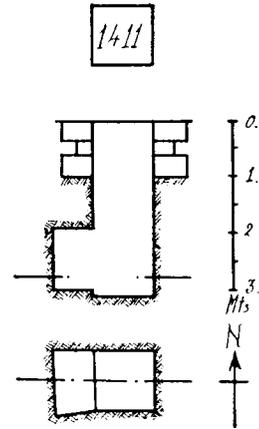


FIG. 236

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MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS FOUND DURING THE COURSE OF EXCAVATION

STATUARY

1.—*Statuette of a Woman* (Pls. XCVII, A, B, C, XCVIII, A)

Material.—White limestone, painted.

Dimensions.—Height: 32·0 cm., pedestal: 15·0 × 8·0 cm.

Description.—The statuette represents a woman standing with her feet close together and her arms at her sides. Her hair is cut short like a man's and she is clad in a long, tight-fitting robe reaching to the ankles. The woman seems to be a dwarf. The head is large, the nose short, the lips thick and protruding. The ears are large, and the thick neck is out of all proportion to the narrow shoulders. The bust is well-developed and the body not unsightly, but the arms are disproportionately long for the short, stumpy legs and clumsy feet. But these glaring faults seem to be more due to the unfortunate appearance of the original, than to lack of skill on the part of the sculptor, for the figure displays fine workmanship, and one feels that the sculptor has done what he could to make the best of a bad job and at the same time preserve a faithful likeness to the original. A plinth supports the figure from the back. The hair is painted black, and traces of black are to be seen on the eyes and eyebrows, and traces of yellow on the flesh.

Inscriptions.—On the plinth is a vertical inscription, reading:   “The King's Relative, Priestess of *Ht-Hr*, Mistress of the Sycamore, *Mr.s.'nh*”. This inscription displays some peculiarities; it commences in the middle of the plinth instead of at the top, and the first sign  is large and carved in relief, while the remainder of the signs (except ) are considerably smaller and are incised.  is again large, but incised and without detail to the loop. On the pedestal in front of the feet is inscribed:   “The King's Relative Priestess of *Ht-Hr*, *Mr.s.'nh*”.

Found in the debris lying to the south of Mastaba F.

2.—*Head of a Limestone Statuette* (Pl. XCVIII, B)

Material.—White limestone, painted.

Description.—The head and part of the shoulders of a limestone statuette of a man. He wears a long wig brushed back to reveal the lobes of the ears and a wide necklace. The face is rounded, with large features and is clearly a portrait. The flesh is coloured red, the hair, eyes and eyebrows were black, and traces of blue and black remain upon the necklace.

Found in the filling of Shaft No. 3099.

3.—*A Damaged Statuette of a Bakeress* (Pl. XCIX, A)

Material.—White limestone.

Description.—All that remains of this statuette is the much-damaged trunk and legs and the feet of a woman engaged in baking bread. She was seated upon the ground with her legs drawn up in front of her in a similar pose to the statuette of the bakeress in the Mastaba of *Nj-k3.w-Ht-Hr* (see Pl. LXXVIII). In front of her is the lower part of a pile of moulds containing bread which are supposed to be baking upon a hearth. Judging by the foot of the statuette, the workmanship seems to have been fairly good.

Found in the debris to the east of the false-door of *K3-k3j-nh*.

4.—*An Unfinished Statuette* (Pl. XCIX, B)

Material.—Limestone.

Description.—A statuette of a man, in the preliminary stage of execution. The intention was to represent him seated, but even at this early stage one can see that the figure is out of proportion, the arms and body being much too long for the legs. Perhaps it was abandoned for this reason.

Found in the debris to the east of the Mastaba of *'nh-h3-f*.

5.—*The Head of a Statuette of a Woman*

Material.—Limestone (white).

Description.—The head of a limestone statuette of a woman. She wears a short wig over her natural hair. Very fine work.

Found in the debris lying to the west of the southern end of the subway running under the causeway of the Second Pyramid.

6.—*A Damaged Statue of King H'j.f-R' (Khafra')*

Material.—Diorite.

Description.—The lower part of a fine diorite statue of Khafra'. The body from the waist upwards, and the front of the pedestal and the feet are lacking. The King was represented seated upon his throne, the sides of which bear the symbolical design of the union of Upper and Lower Egypt . He is clad in the royal *šndj.t* kilt. On the front of the throne is inscribed:  "The Good God, *H3-wsr-ib* (Khafra')".

Found in the debris lying to the south of the Mortuary Temple of Khafra'.

7.—*Many Fragments of Statues of Diorite and Alabaster*

During the clearance of the site surrounding the Mortuary Temple of Khafra' we found thousands of fragments of splendid royal statues of diorite and alabaster. Undoubtedly these were all statues of King Khafra'.

(4) An amulet of glazed faience in the form of the Sacred Eye of Horus. It represents the right eye, and is very neatly made. Found with a burial in Shaft No. 2029 (Pl. CII, *A*).

(5) An amulet figure of the uraeus serpent, in glazed faience. The hood is erect and the tail looped . Found with the preceding object (Pl. CII, *B*).

(6) An amulet consisting of two conjoined fingers. Carved from obsidian. Found with the two preceding objects (Pl. CII, *C*).

(7) A barrel-shaped bead of carnelian. Found with the three preceding objects (Pl. CII, *D*).

(8) A model headrest of hemætitite. These amulets were made to conform to Ch. CLXVI of the Book of the Dead which was designed to prevent the head of the corpse from being carried away. Found in the sand lying to the north of the Mastaba of Prince *Iwn-R'* (Pl. CII, *E*).

(9) A large uninscribed scarab of dark stone. Found in the debris lying on top of the Mastaba of *Iwn-R'*.

STONE VESSELS

(1) A fine canopic jar of highly-polished alabaster. The lid is in the form of *Kbh-snw.f*, the hawk-headed Son of Horus. The jar still retains its original contents, which can be seen as a dark mass through the semi-transparent sides of the jar. Height: 25.0 cm. Found in the surface sand to the north-east of the Mastaba of Queen *Rhj.t-R'* (Pl. CII, *F*).

(2) A small model cup of white limestone. Found in the debris lying to the west of the Mastaba of *Rmn.w-k3* (Pl. CII, *G*).

(3) A model oil or ointment jar of white limestone. Found with the preceding objects (Pl. CII, *H*).

(4) A bowl of white limestone, with thick sides and a round base. Found in the debris to the west of the Mastaba of *Rmn.w-k3* ⁽¹⁾ (Pl. CIII, *B*).

(5) An alabaster jar for oil or ointment. Found in the sand to the north of the Mastaba of *Iwn-R'* (Pl. CIII, *A*).

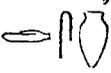
(6) Three large jars of red ware, having short-collared necks, wide shoulders tapering slightly to a round base. Found with a number of other objects in the sand to the south of the Mastaba of Queen *Rhj.t-R'* (Pl. CIII, *C*).

(7) A bowl of red ware having straight sides tapering sharply to a narrow base. Found in the debris on the north-west of the Mastaba of *K3-dw3* (Pl. CIII, *D*).

⁽¹⁾ See "Excavations at Giza", Vol. II, p. 169.

(8) A deep bowl of red ware, with a wide mouth, and a roll rim. The sides taper gradually to a flat base. Found in the sand to the south of the Mastaba of Queen *Rhjt-R'* (Pl. CIII, *E*).

(9) Two pots of red ware. The first is of fine quality. It has an oval body with a round base, and a flaring mouth embellished by a roll rim and two bands in relief.

The second pot is somewhat coarser. It has a long, flaring mouth with a roll rim, wide shoulders, and tapers to a narrow painted base. It is the type of vessel which the Egyptians called  *ds-jars* (see Part II of this work, p. 29). Found in the debris near the eastern wall of the Mastaba of Prince *Iwn-R'* (Pl. CIV, *A*).

(10) A large pot of red ware. It has a wide mouth, nearly straight sides tapering at the bottom to a small round base. When found, it was broken into five pieces, but has been repaired. Found in the debris to the north of the Mastaba of Prince *Iwn-R'* (Pl. CIV, *B*).

(11) Two *ds-jars* of red ware. Found in the debris filling the Chapel of Prince *Iwn-R'* (Pl. CIV, *C*).

(12) Two bowls with wide mouths, narrow roll rims and nearly straight sides tapering gradually to a flat base. Found in the sand to the south of the Mastaba of Queen *Rhjt-R'* (Pl. CIV, *D*).

Two shallow dishes of red ware, found with the preceding vessels (Pl. CIV, *E*).

(13) A small bowl of coarse red ware, tapering to a narrow footed base. This type of pot was frequently used as a lid for larger vessels. Found with the preceding objects (Pl. CIV, *F*).

(14) A large jar of red ware, having a flat base, wide shoulders and a short, wide spout. Found in the soft sand filling the courtyard of Prince *Iwn-R'* (Pl. CV, *A*).

(15) A small bowl with a round base, in fine quality red ware, perhaps a drinking-bowl. Found in the sand filling the chapel of *Kj-swḏw* (Pl. CV, *B*).

(16) A large spouted jar, similar to No. 14, but smaller. Found with the above-mentioned bowl (Pl. CV, *C*).

(17) A large jar with a wide mouth and a roll rim, a short wide neck, wide shoulders and a swelling body with flat heavy base. It has two small lugs. Found in the sand north of the Mastaba of *Iwn-R'* (Pl. CV, *D*).

(18) Four small shallow basins with narrow, flat bases (perhaps lids of larger jars). Found in the sand to the south of the Mastaba of Queen *Rhjt-R'* (Pl. CV, *E*).

(19) Two large cylindrical jars of red ware. They have wide mouths, short, straight necks, three small lugs placed immediately below the shoulders, and small flat bases. Found with the preceding objects (Pl. CVI, *A*).

(20) A large cylindrical jar with two lugs and a pointed base. It has been painted white. Found with the preceding objects (Pl. CVI, *B*).

(21) Three large cylindrical jars of red ware. They have long, slightly flaring necks, and round bases. Found with the preceding objects (Pl. CVI, *C*).

(22) Two large cylindrical jars of red ware, with very wide mouths and round bases. Found with the preceding objects (Pl. CVII, *A*).

(23) A globular jar, with a short neck, roll rim and round base. Found with the preceding vessels (Pl. CVII, *B*).

(24) A large jar of a similar type to those described under No. 22, and found with them (Pl. CVII, *C*).

(25) A large, flat dish of roughly made red ware. Found in the debris near the Mastaba of *K3-K3j-nh* (Pl. CVIII, *A*).

(26) A fragment of a large flat dish or tray of red ware. It had small knob feet. Found with the preceding dish (Pl. CVIII, *B*).

(27) A wine jar of red ware. Found with the preceding objects. (For the identification of this type of vessel, see Part II of this work, p. 37) (Pl. CVIII, *C*.)

(28) A small cup of glazed faience, with a rimmed mouth and wide, flat base. Found in the soft sand to the south of the Mastaba of Queen *Rhj.t-R'* (Pl. CVIII, *D*).

(29) A drinking bowl of fine, hard red pottery. It has a re-curved rim and a round base. Found in the debris to the west of the Mastaba of *Rmn.w-k3* (Pl. CVIII, *E*).

(30) An oval jar with a narrow, short neck, wide shoulders and a round base. Found in the sand to the south of the Mastaba of Queen *Rhj.t-R'* (Pl. CVIII, *F*).

(31) Two large oval jars of red ware, similar to the preceding, but larger, and were found in the same place (Pl. CVIII, *G*, *H*).

(32) Nine jugs and vases of red ware, some having handles, and all with flat bases. Found in the debris lying to the north-west of the Mastaba of *K3-dw3* (Pl. CIX, *A*, *B*).

(33) Three jars of red ware similar to Nos. 21 and 24, and found with them (Pl. CIX, *C*).

(34) Two large deep bowls, with roll rimmed mouths and small, flat bases. Found with the preceding vessels (Pl. CX, *A*).

(35) Three large oval jars of fine quality red ware. They have short-collared necks and round bases. Found with the preceding objects (Pl. CX, *B*).

(36) Three large oval jars of red ware. They are similar to the preceding, but have longer necks, and were found in the same spot (Pl. CXI, *A*).

(37) Two shallow bowls with narrow bases. Found in sand to the south of the Mastaba of Queen *Rhj.t-R'* (Pl. CXI, *B*).

(38) A shallow bowl of coarse red ware. Found in the debris to the north-west of the Mastaba of *Rmn.w-k3* (Pl. CXI, *C*).

(39) A large jar of red ware. It has a wide mouth with an overhanging rim, a straight neck. The shoulders are narrow, but the body swells out widely near the bottom and terminates in a round base. The surface of the body is decorated with a series of circular ridges. Found above the mud-brick wall built by Thothmes IV at the spot near the Mastaba of *K3-m-nfr.t* (Pl. CXI, *D*).

(40) Five small bowls of red ware, with plain rims and narrow, flat bases. Found in the sand to the south of the Mastaba of Queen *Rh̄i.t-R̄* (Pl. CXII, *A*).

(41) A small bowl of coarse red ware. Found in the filling of Shaft No. 3027 (Pl. CXII, *B*).

(42) An incense-burner (?) of coarse red ware. Found with the preceding object (Pl. CXII, *C*).

(43) A cylindrical jar with a short straight neck, slightly concave body and very small, flat base. Found with the preceding objects (Pl. CXII, *D*).

(44) A deep globular bowl of red ware, found with the preceding objects (Pl. CXII, *E*).

(45) A large bowl with a rimmed mouth, straight sides and a round base. Found in the sand to the north of the Mastaba of Prince *Iwn-R̄* (Pl. CXII, *F*).

(46) A deep bowl with a roll rim and flat base. Found in the debris to the north-west of the Mastaba of *Rmn.w-k̄* (Pl. CXII, *G*).

(47) A deep bowl, similar to the preceding but with a smaller, rounder base, and found in the same spot (Pl. CXIII, *A*).

(48) A large jar similar to No. 43. Found with the preceding objects (Pl. CXIII, *B*).

(49) Nine large jars, all with round bases and some having short necks. Found with the preceding objects (Pls. CXIII, *C*; CXIV, *A, B*; CXV, *A*).

(50) A large flat dish of red ware, finely made. Found beside the body in the burial-chamber of Shaft No. 2062 (Pl. CXV, *B*).

Miscellaneous Objects :—

(1) Two moulds of limestone for making a figure of a fatted duck. Found in the sand to the south of the Mastaba of Queen *Rh̄i.t-R̄* (Pl. CXVI, *A, B, E*).

(2) A mould of limestone for making *šw̄btj*-figures. Found with the preceding moulds (Pl. CXVI, *C, D*).

(3) An uninscribed false-door of limestone. Found in the debris filling the passage leading to the Mastaba of Princess *Hm.t-R̄* (Pl. CXVI, *F*).

(4) Two hammers of limestone (Pl. CXVII, *A*).

(5) A hammer of gray granite, 21.0 cm. in length. Found in the debris to the south of the Mastaba of *K̄r* (Pl. CXVII, *B*).

(6) A model sarcophagus of limestone, measuring 5.0 × 3.7 cm. Found in the serdab of the Mastaba of Queen *Rh̄i.t-R̄* (Pl. CXVII, *C*).

(7) A small lamp of the Roman Period, bearing a debased frog design and palm-leaves. Found in the sand to the north-west of the Mastaba of *K̄-dw̄* (Pl. CXVII, *D*).

(8) A libation basin of white limestone, inscribed:  "Possessor of Honour in the Presence of the God, *Msj*". Found in the debris north of the passage leading to the Mastaba of *Swj* (Pl. CXVII, *E*).

(9) A long-necked bottle of finely-made glass. Dark green in colour. It is in a perfect state of preservation. Found in the debris to the north-west of the Mastaba of *K3-dw3* (Pl. CXVII, *F*).

(10) A copper chisel. Found in the debris to the east of the entrance of the Mastaba of *K3-swd3.w*.

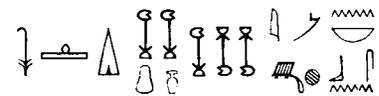
(11) Five copper implements. Found near the right arm of a body in the burial-chamber of Shaft No. 4024. (For such copper implements, see Part II of this work, p. 42.)

(12) The head of a gazelle in painted buff-coloured pottery. Found in the debris to the south of the Pyramid Temple of King *H3.f-R3*.

(13) Model vase of alabaster. Height: 6.0 cm.

(14) The upper part of a false-door of white limestone bearing the following inscriptions:—

The Upper Lintel:  "A boon which the King gives, a [boon] which Anubis, who is Upon His Mountain [gives]. That offerings of all bread and beer may come forth at the voice to the Honoured One, *Nb-sn* (?)".

The Panel.—The panel bears a representation of the deceased seated before an offering-table laden with half-loaves of bread. Above the scene is inscribed:  "A boon which the King gives, a thousand loaves of bread, a thousand jars of beer, a thousand . . . ?, a thousand . . . , a thousand . . . ? The Honoured One *Nb-sn*".

The Outer Jamb

Both outer jambs bear an identical inscription, reading:  "The Sole Confidant, The Royal Director, the Honoured . . .".

The Right Inner Jamb

The right inner jamb is inscribed:  "The Honoured by . . .".

The Left Inner Jamb

The left inner jamb is inscribed:  "The Sole Confidant, the Royal Director, the Honoured by . . .".

The Lower Lintel

The lower lintel bears a horizontal inscription, reading:  "The Honoured One, *Nb-sn* (?)". Found in the sand filling the passage leading to the Mastaba of Princess *Hm.t-R3*.

INDEX OF TITLES



sh-hr-ntr

Glorious One Before the God



iwn knm.wt (1)

Iwn-knm.wt-priest



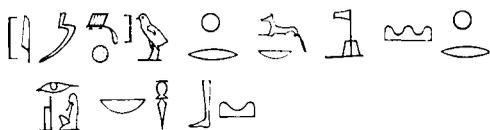
i'mshw

The Honoured One



i'mshw.t

The Honoured One (fem.)



*i'mshw hr Inpw nb.
hr.t ntr hr Wsir nb
3bdw*

Honoured by Anubis, Lord of the Necropolis, and by Osiris, Lord of Abydos



i'mshw hr Inpw tpj dw.f

Honoured by Anubis who is Upon His Mountain



*i'mshw hr. njsut hr
Inpw tpj. dw.f (hr)
Wsr Hntj Dd.w*

Honoured by the King, by Anubis Who is Upon His Mountain (and by) Osiris, Who Presides over Dd.w (Busiris)



i'mshw hr it.f

Honoured by His Father



i'mshw hr Wsir

Honoured by Osiris



i'mshw hr Wsir nb Dd.w

Honoured by Osiris Lord of Dd.w (Busiris)



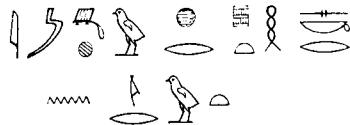
i'mshw hr Pth

Honoured by *Pth* (Ptah)



i'mshw hr Pth-Skr

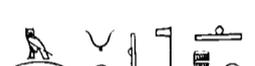
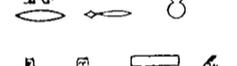
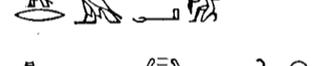
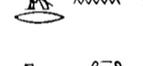
Honoured by *Pth-Skr*

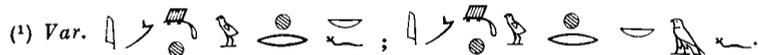
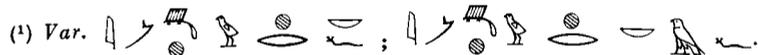


*i'mshw hr Pth-Skr n
mr.wt*

Honoured by *Pth-Skr* in Love

(1) See JUNKER, "Giza", Vol. III, p. 10; also W.B., Vol. I, p. 53; "Titel der Hochsten Verwaltungsbeamten"; "PETRIE, Deshashet", p. 47, "Pillar of the Ka of the Mother".

	<i>imshw hr nb.f</i>	Honoured by His Master
	<i>imsh hr ntr-3</i>	Honoured by the Great God
	<i>imj ib nj it.f</i>	He who is in the Heart of His Master
	<i>imj r3 wp.wt</i>	Overseer of the Commissions
	<i>imj-r3 wp.wt pr-3</i>	Overseer of the Commissions of the Court
	<i>imj-r3 wp.wt pr-3 njswt</i>	Overseer of the Commissions of the Royal Court
	<i>imj-r3 wp.wt htp.t ntr</i>	Overseer of the Commissions of the Service of the Divine Offerings
	<i>imj-r3 wp.wt htp-ntr m pr.wj</i>	Overseer of the Commissions of the Service of the Divine Offerings in the Two Houses
	<i>imj-r3 prj</i>	Overseer of the House (Steward)
	<i>imj-r3 pr-3 pr-nw</i>	Overseer of the <i>Pr-nw</i> ⁽⁵⁾
	<i>imj-r3 ms'</i>	Overseer of the Army
	<i>imj-r3 nj hm.w-k3 nj hm.t njswt</i>	Overseer of the Ka-servants of the King's Wife
	<i>imj-r3 hm.w-k3</i>	Overseer of the Ka-servants
	<i>imj-r3 hm.w-k3.dt</i>	Overseer of the Ka-servants of the Endowment
	<i>imj-r3 H'j.f-R' -wr</i>	Overseer of the Pyramid (called "Khafra' is Great")
	<i>imj-r3 k3.t nb.t</i>	Overseer of all the Work
	<i>imj r3 srw</i>	Overseer of the (Judicial) Officials

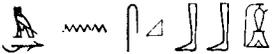
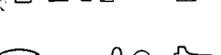
(1) Var.  ;  .

(2) Var.  ;  ;  ;  .

(3) JUNKER, "Giza", Vol. VI, pp. 22, 80, etc.; DAVIES, "Sheik Said", p. 10; "Superintendent of Rescripts (?)"; PETRIE, "Deshasheh", p. 42: "Superintendent of Apportioning Work".

(4) JUNKER, *Ibid.*, p. 211.

(5) *Pr-nw*: one of the two great Sanctuaries of Lower Egypt. See GARDNER, "J.E.A.", Vol. XXX, p. 27.

	<i>imj-r3 ts.wt</i>	Overseer of the Herd
	<i>imj ht pr-'3</i>	Assistant of the Court
	<i>imj ht nj skbb</i>	Assistant Cooler of Drinks
	<i>imj ht hm.wntr H'j.f-R' wr</i>	Assistant Priest of the Pyramid (called "Khafra' is Great")
	<i>irj mrh.t</i>	Concerned with the Anointing Oils
	<i>irj-nb hkr.t</i>	Guardian of the Golden Ornaments (?)
	<i>irj nb hkr.t njswt</i>	Guardian of the King's Golden Ornaments
	<i>irj nb hkr.t njswt pr-'3</i>	Guardian of the King's Golden Ornaments of the Court
	<i>irj nfr hs.t m 3s.t nt njswt</i>	Attached to "Fair-is-the-Face" (the Crown) in the Place of the King
	<i>irj rd.wj nj stp-s3.</i>	He Who Follows in the Footsteps (of the King) as Protector ⁽¹⁾
	<i>irj hs nb.f</i>	He Who does what His Master Praises
	<i>irj ht pr-'3</i>	He Who is Concerned with the Court ⁽²⁾
	(See <i>rh-njswt</i>)	—
	<i>irj.t mrr.t itf.s r' nb</i>	She Who Does what Her Father (the King) Likes Every Day

 **w**

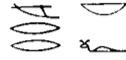
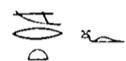
	<i>w'b njswt</i>	King's Purificator ⁽³⁾
	<i>wr mdw sm'</i>	Greatest of the Ten of Upper Egypt
	<i>wr ht</i>	High Priest

⁽¹⁾ See *W.B.*, Vol. II, p. 461, and *W.B.*, Vol. IV, p. 340.

⁽²⁾ PIRENNE, " *Histoire des Institutions et du Droit Privé de l'Ancienne Egypte*", Vol. I, p. 322, " *Prepose aux beins du Palais*".

⁽³⁾ JUNKER, *ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 15, 141, etc., " *W'b-priester des Konigs*".

 **m**

	<i>m33.t Hr St</i>	She Who Sees Horus and Set (the King)
	<i>mrr nb.f</i>	Beloved by His Master
	<i>mrr nb.f r' nb</i>	Beloved by His Master Every Day
	<i>mr.t.f</i>	Loved by Him
	<i>mdw rhj.t</i>	Staff of the People (1)

 **n**

	<i>njsw bjtj H'j.f-R' s3.f nj ht.f smsw</i>	The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Khafra', His Eldest Son of His Body
	<i>nb im3h (2)</i>	Possessor of Honour
	<i>nb.t im3h hr ntr-'3</i>	Possessor of Honour in the Presence of the Great God
	<i>nb.t im3h hr itf.s</i>	Possessor of Honour in the Presence of Her Father (the King)

 **r**

	<i>r-p'.t</i>	Hereditary Prince
	<i>rh njswt</i>	He Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs (King's Relative) (3)
	<i>rh njswt pr-'3</i>	King's Relative of the Court (4)
	<i>rh.t njswt</i>	She Who is Concerned with the King's Affairs (King's Relative)

(1) SETHE, in MURRAY, "Sakkara Mastabas", Vol. II, p. 14, gives: "Spokesman of the Rekhyut".

(2) PETRIE, "Medum", p. 37, Pl. XII (var. ): "Who Has Attained the Just Reward".

(3) There are many different translations and explanations for this title. JUNKER, "Giza", Vol. V, p. 181, etc., translates it as "King's relative", SETHE, in BORCHARDT, "Sahure", Vol. II, p. 77, gives: "Zur Placenta des Konigs Gehorig", FRASER, "A.S.", Vol. III, p. 72, "King's Cousin".

(4) JUNKER, "Giza", Vol. III, p. 143.

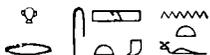
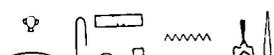
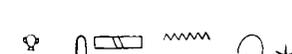
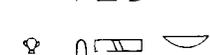
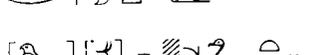
ḥ

	<i>ḥ3.tj-'</i>	Count (1)
	<i>ḥm b3.w Nhn</i>	Priest of the Souls of <i>Nhn</i>
	<i>ḥm-ntr w'b H'j.f-R'</i>	Priest and Purificator of Khafra'
	<i>ḥm-ntr M3'.t</i>	Priest of Maa't
	<i>ḥm-ntr Nj-wsr-R'</i>	Priest of King <i>Nj-wsr-R'</i>
	<i>ḥm-ntr Nbtj-wsr-m</i>	Priest of <i>Nbtj-wsr-m</i> (2) (Khafra')
	<i>ḥm-ntr R'-m-3h.t</i>	Priest of the Sun-temple of King <i>Mn-k3.w-Hr</i>
	<i>ḥm-ntr Hr</i>	Priest of <i>Horus</i> (note the unusual full writing of the name of <i>Horus</i>)
	<i>ḥm-ntr Hr-wsr-ib</i>	Priest of <i>Horus wsr-ib</i> (Khafra')
	<i>ḥm-ntr Ht-Hr</i>	Priest of <i>Hathor</i>
	<i>ḥm-ntr H'j.f-R'</i>	Priest of Khafra'
	<i>ḥm ntr šsp ib R'</i>	Priest of the Sun-temple of King <i>Nj-wsr-R'</i>
	<i>ḥm-k3</i>	<i>Ka</i> -servant
	<i>ḥm.t njswt</i>	King's Wife
	<i>ḥm.t-ntr N.t</i>	Priestess of the Goddess <i>Neith</i>
	<i>ḥm.t ntr Ht-Hr</i>	Priestess of <i>Hathor</i> .
	<i>ḥm.t-ntr Ht-Hr.m-is. wt-s nb.t</i>	Priestess of <i>Hathor</i> in all Her Places

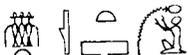
(1) SETHE, MURRAY, "Sakkara Mastaba", Vol. II, p. 13: "Leader".

(2) This name has hitherto occurred in an isolated example on a statue of Khafra' (PETRIE, "History of Egypt", Vol. I, p. 54) and BORCHARDT thought it was an error for the well-known name (A.Z. XXXVI, p. 13). But its occurrence in this title proves that and are two separate names of Khafra', and in the original inscription of *K3-dw3* the two names follow each other.

(3) Var. .

	<i>hm.t ntr Ht-Hr nb.</i> (<i>t</i>) <i>Nh.t</i>	Priestess of Hathor. Mistress of the Sycamore
	<i>hrj sš't3</i>	Master of the Secrets (Secretary)
	<i>hrj sš't3 nj it.f</i>	Secretary of his Father
	<i>hrj sš't3 nj wp.wt htp ntr</i>	Secretary of the Commissions of the Service of the Divine Offerings
	<i>hrj sš't3 nj sdwtj ntr</i>	Secretary of the Secrets of the Divine Treasury
	<i>hrj sš't3 nj wd' mdw</i>	Secretary of the Judgement
	<i>hrj sš't3 nj pr dwt</i>	Guardian of the Secrets of the House of the Morning
	<i>hrj sš't3 nb.f</i> ⁽¹⁾	Secretary of His Master
	<i>Hr wsr ib (H'.f-R')</i> <i>s3.t.f.</i>	<i>Hr.wsr-ib</i> (Khafra') His Daughter
	<i>hsw.t wr.t</i>	Great Favourite
	<i>hts wr.t</i> ⁽²⁾	Great Educatress

● **h**

	<i>hntj is.t w'b</i>	President of the <i>W'b</i> -chamber
	<i>hnt.t nst</i>	He Who is in Front of the Throne
	<i>hntj hkr.wt nbj</i> ⁽³⁾	He Who is at the Head of the Smelting for the Golden Ornaments
	<i>hrp irj md3.t</i>	Director of the Book-keepers
	<i>hrp 'h</i>	Director of the Palace

(1) Var. 

(2) ZAKI SAAD, "A.S.", Vol. XI, p. 684; "The Much Beloved".

(3) W.B. Vol. II, p. 236.

	<i>hrp w'b .w njswt</i>	Director of the King's Purificators
	<i>hrp wsh.t</i>	Leader of the <i>wsh.t</i> -hall
	<i>hrp sh</i>	Director of the Hall of Food (1) (Caterer)

h

	<i>hrj hb hrj tp nj it.f</i>	Chief Ritualist of His Father
	<i>hrj tp njswt</i>	Royal Director (see JUNKER, "A.Z.", Vol. 75, p. 72 (2))
	<i>hkr njswt</i>	Adorner of the King
	<i>hkr.t njswt</i>	Court Lady (King's Concubine) (3)

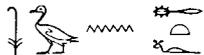
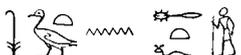
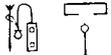
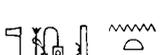
s

	<i>s3b</i>	Judge
	<i>s3b imj-r3 ss</i>	Judge and Overseer of Scribes
	<i>s3b imj ht irj md3.t</i>	Judge and Assistant of Book-keepers
	<i>s3b shd irj md3.t</i>	Judge and Inspector of Book-keepers
	<i>s3b irj Nhn sm3 wd' mdw</i>	Judge Attached to <i>Nhn</i> Who Judges justly
	<i>s3b 'd mr</i>	Judge and Nome Administrator
	<i>s3b shd ss</i>	Judge and Inspector of Scribes
	<i>s3b ss</i>	Judge and Scribe

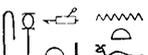
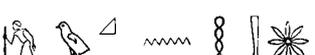
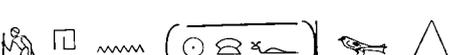
(1) PIRENNE, *ibid*, Vol. I, p. 319: "Maitre de la Chapelle (Royale)". Var. 

(2) Or Subordinate of the King, or LIEGEMAN ("J.E.A.", Vol. XVIII, p. 56).

(3) JUNKER, "Giza", Vol. VI, p. 24.

	<i>s3 njswt nj ht.f smsw</i>	King's Eldest Son of His Body
	<i>s3.t njswt</i>	King's Daughter
	<i>s3.t njswt nj ht.f</i>	King's Daughter of His Body
	<i>s3.t njswt nj ht.f smsw</i>	King's Eldest Daughter of His Body
	<i>sš</i>	Scribe
	<i>sš pr ḥd</i>	Scribe of the Treasury
	<i>sš nj mš'</i>	Scribe of the Army
	<i>sš-' nj njswt</i>	Scribe of the King's Documents
	<i>sš-' nj njswt ht.f ḥr</i>	Scribe of the King's Documents in His Presence
	<i>sš md3.t ntr nj it-f</i>	Scribe of the Divine Book of [His] Father
	<i>sš sšr nj njswt</i>	Scribe of the King's Linen

| **s**

	<i>sm3 mdw wd' (1) nj Ḥw.t-wr.t</i>	He Who judges justly in the Great Court
	<i>smr w'tj nj it.f</i>	Sole Confidant of His Father
	<i>smr prj</i>	Friend of the House (2)
	<i>smsw whr.t</i>	President of the Dockyard
	<i>smsw whr.t nj ḥb</i>	President of the Dockyard
	<i>smsw ḥ3j.t</i>	Eldest of the Audience Hall
	<i>smsw ḥ3j.t nj Ḥ'j.f-R'- wr</i>	Eldest of the Portal of the Pyramid (Called) "Khafra' is Great"

(1) This is usually written  *wd' mdw*.

(2) This title belongs to an official attached to the King's Service.

	<i>shd w'b.w</i> (1)	Inspector of the Purificators
	<i>shd prj</i>	Inspector of the Palace (?)
	<i>shd pr-'3</i>	Inspector of the Court
	<i>shd nhsj</i>	Inspector of the Nubians (Mercenary Troops)
	<i>shd rh njswt pr-'3</i>	Inspector of the King's Relatives of the Court
	<i>shd hm.w ntr Mn-k3.w-R'</i>	Inspector of the Priests of the Pyramid (Called) "Mn-k3.w-R'-is-divine"
	<i>shd skbb pr-'3</i> (2)	Royal Inspector of the Cooling Drinks
	<i>shd kbhw</i> (?)	Inspector of Libation Offerings
	<i>sk bb pr-'3</i>	Cooler (of Drinks) of the Court
	<i>sd3wtj bjtj nj-it.f</i>	Treasurer of His Father the King of Lower Egypt
	<i>sd3wtj-ntr</i>	Divine Treasurer (Boat Captain)
△ k		
△ g		
	<i>gnwtj</i>	Sculptor
	<i>gnwtj w'b .t pr</i>	Sculptor of the w'b.t-house
△ t		
	<i>t3tj s3b t3tj</i>	Chief Justice and Vizier

(1) Var.

(2) W.B., Vol. IV, p. 305.

(3) Var.

Index of Divine Names

Q i

	<i>Inpw</i>	Anubis
	<i>Inpw nb t3 dsr hntj sh-ntr</i>	Anubis, Lord of the Sacred Land, Presiding over the God's Dwelling
	<i>Inpw hntj sh-ntr</i>	Anubis, Presiding over the God's Dwelling
	<i>Inpw hntj sh-ntr Imj-wt</i>	Anubis, Presiding over the God's Dwelling, <i>Imj-wt</i>
	<i>Inpw hntj sh-ntr Imj-wt nb t3-dsr</i>	Anubis, Presiding over the God's Dwelling, <i>Imj-wt</i> , Lord of the sacred Land
	<i>Inpw tpj dw.f</i>	Anubis, Who is Upon His Mountain,
	<i>Inpw tpj dw.f Imj-wt</i>	Anubis, Who is Upon His Mountain, <i>Imj-wt</i>
	<i>Inpw tpj dw.f Imj-wt nb t3 dsr</i>	Anubis, Who is Upon His Mountain, <i>Imj-wt</i> , Lord of the Sacred Land
	<i>Inpw tpj dw.f nb t3 hsr</i>	Anubis, Who is Upon His Mountain, Lord of the Sacred Land

W w

	<i>Wsr</i>	Osiris
	<i>Wsr nb abdw</i>	Osiris, Lord of Abydos
	<i>Wsr nb Ddw</i>	Osiris, Lord of Busiris
	<i>Wsr hntj Ddw</i>	Osiris, Who Presides over Busiris

P p

	<i>Pth</i>	Pth
	<i>Pth-Skr</i>	Pth-Seker

(1) Var. for this latter writing, see also the lintel of *Hnw* ("Excavations at Giza", Vol. II, p. 161).

 **m**


 (1)

M3'.t

Maa't

Mn.w

Min

 **n**



N t

Neith

 **h**

 (2)

Hr

Horus



Ht-Hr

Hathor



Ht-Hr m is.wt.s nb.t

Hathor in all Her Places (of worship)



Ht-Hr nb.t Nht

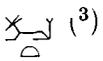
Hathor, Mistress of the Sycamore

 **s**



Skr

Seker

 (3)

St

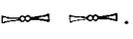
Set

 **d**

 (4)

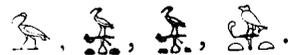
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Thoth

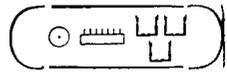
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(2) Var. .

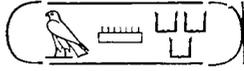
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(4) Var. .

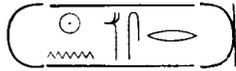
Index of Royal Names

*Mn-k3.w-R'*

Men-kaw-Ra'

*Mn-k3.w-Hr*

Men-kaw-Hor

*Nj-wsr-R'*

Niuser-Ra'

*Nbtj-wsr-m*

Nebty-weser-em (Khafra')

*Hr-wsr-ib*

Horus-weser-ib (Khafra')

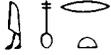
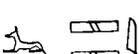
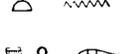
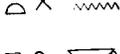
*H'j.t-R'*

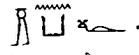
Khafra'

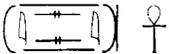
Index of Place Names

	<i>ꜣbdw</i>	Abydos
	<i>Intš.t</i>	p. 51
	<i>W'b-H'j.f-R'</i>	p. 50
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	<i>Njr-Hnm-(H'j.f-R') (?)</i>	p. 50
	<i>Nhn</i>	Hierokonpolis
	<i>R'-m-ꜣh.t</i>	(The Sun-temple of King Men-kaw-Hor)
	<i>Hr-kmꜣ s'nh Mn-kꜣ.w-Hr</i>	p. 85
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(1) Var. .(2) Var. .

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└ b

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| pp. 173, 177

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| pp. 147, 151

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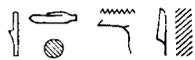
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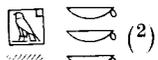
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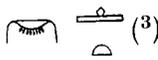
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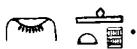
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(1) *Var.*  

(2) *Var.* 

(3) *Var.* 

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(1) *Var.*

(2) *Var.*

⊗ **h**

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— **s**

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(1) Var.

ⲡ Ⲥ

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Ⲡ Ⲥ

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(1) Var. , , .

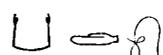
(2) Var. , .

(3) Var. , .

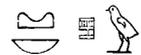
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∩ **d**

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(1) *Var.* △ .

(2) *Var.* ∩ .

PLATES



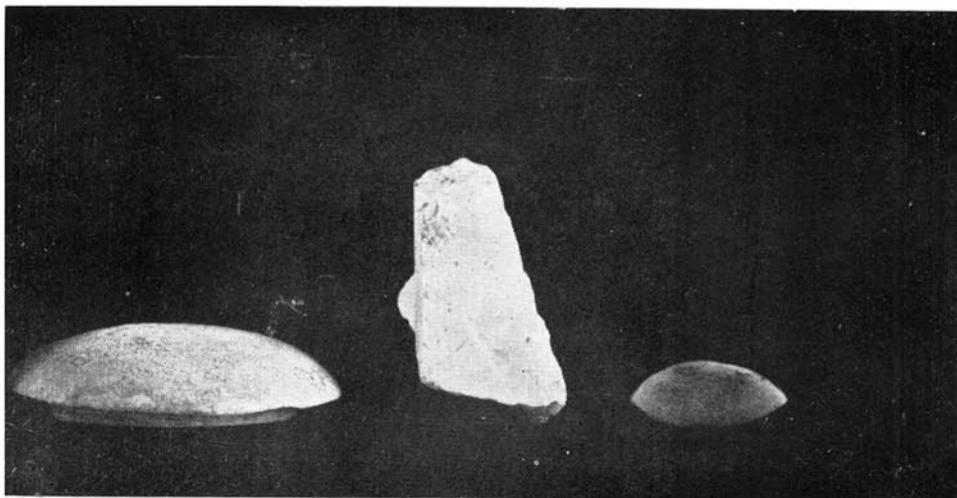
A.—The drum of the entrance



B.—A fragment of alabaster



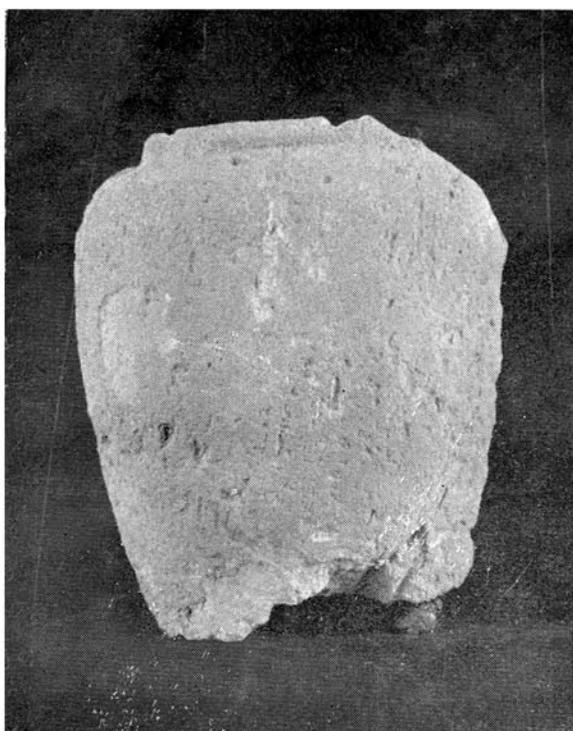
C.—A model dish of alabaster



D.—A lid of canopic jar

E.—A fragment
of alabaster

F.—An oval piece
of flint



A.—A fragment of a canopic jar



B.—A fragment of a statuette

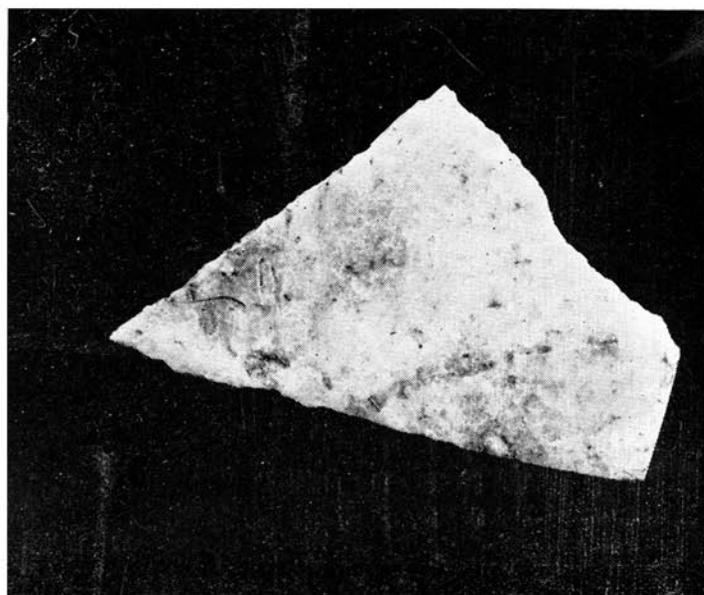


C.—A dish of fine white limestone

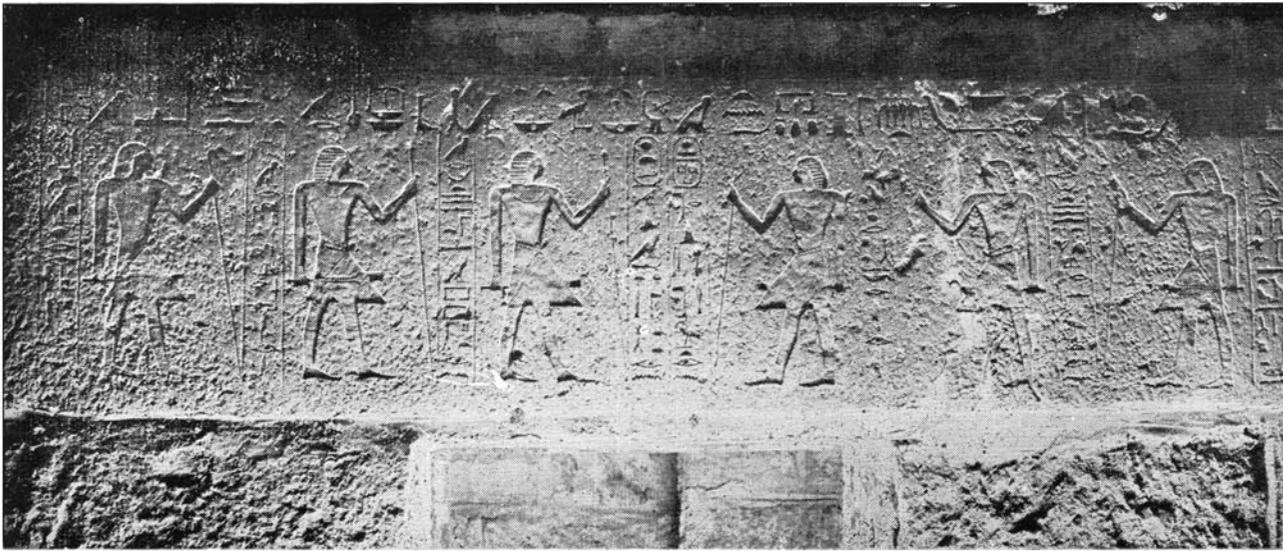
D.—A model jar of alabaster

E.—A model vase of alabaster

F.—A model vase of alabaster



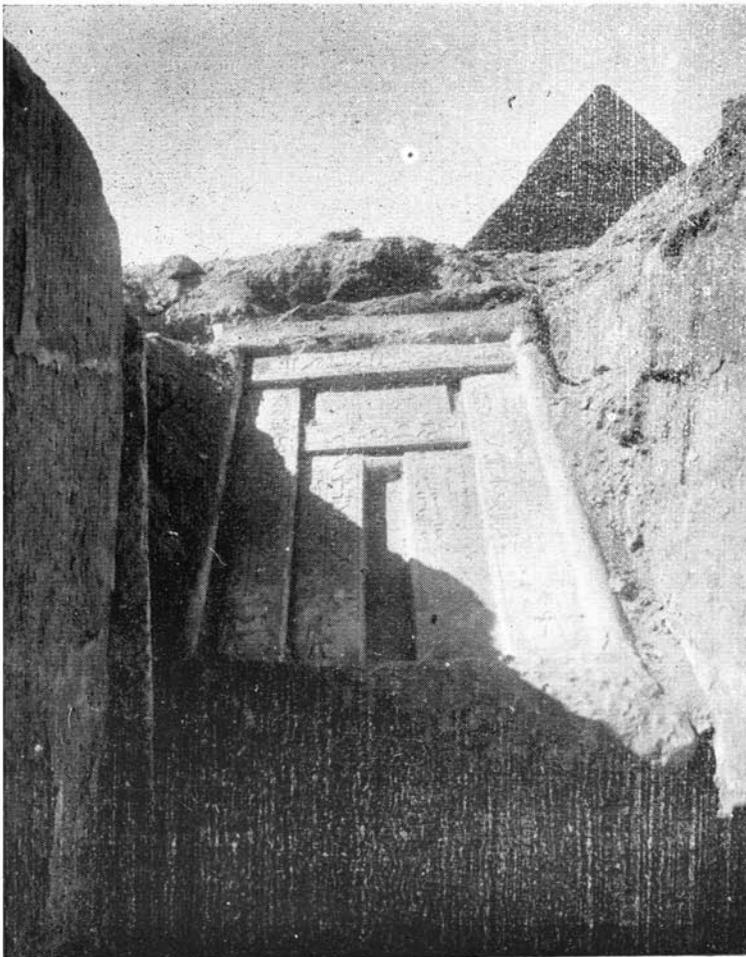
G.—A flat fragment of diorite



A.—The lintel of the entrance



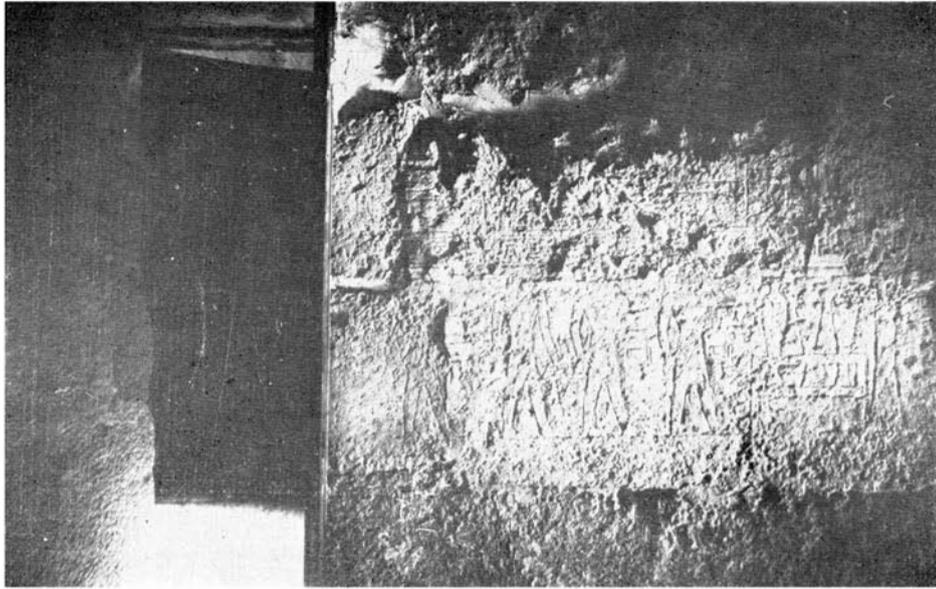
B.—Part of lintel of *k3-m-nfr.t*



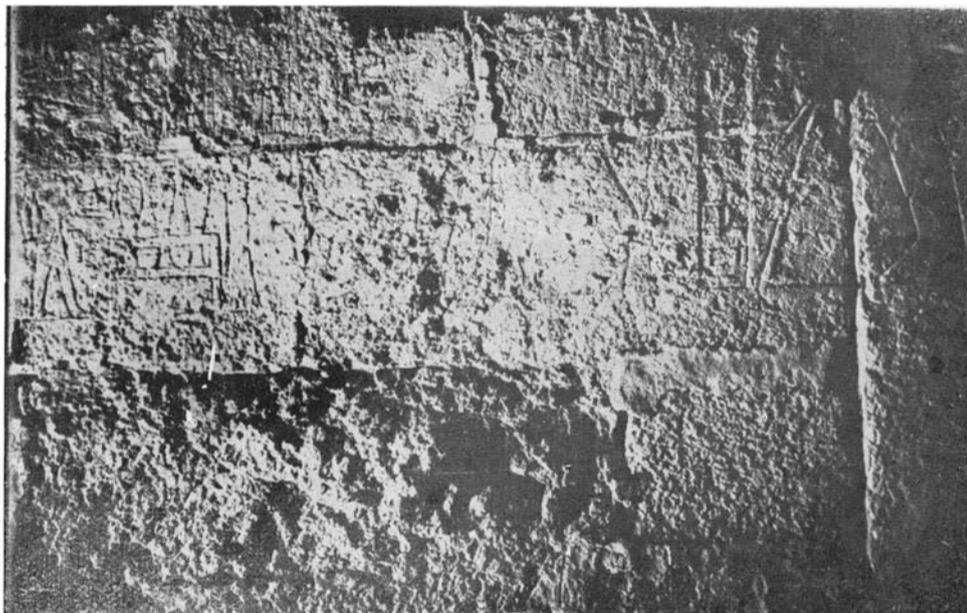
C.—The false-door as found



D.—The Drum of the entrance



A.—The southern wall



B.—The southern wall



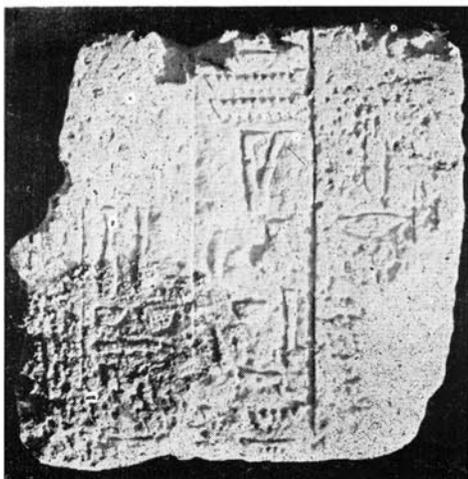
C.—Inscribed fragment



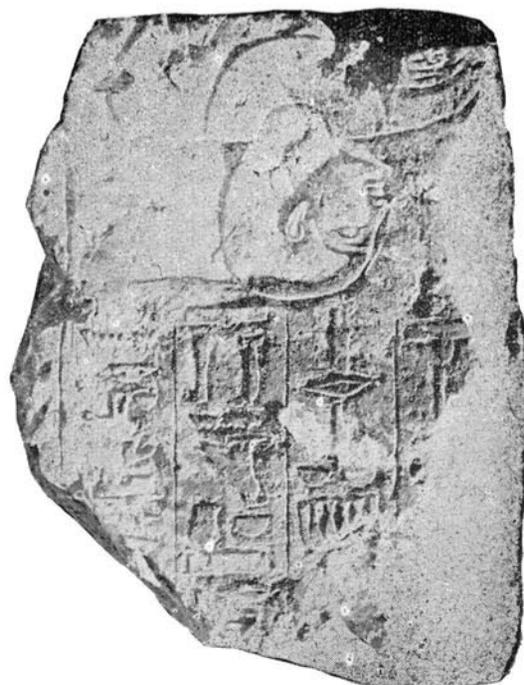
A.—The northern wall



B.—An inscribed fragment



C.—An inscribed fragment



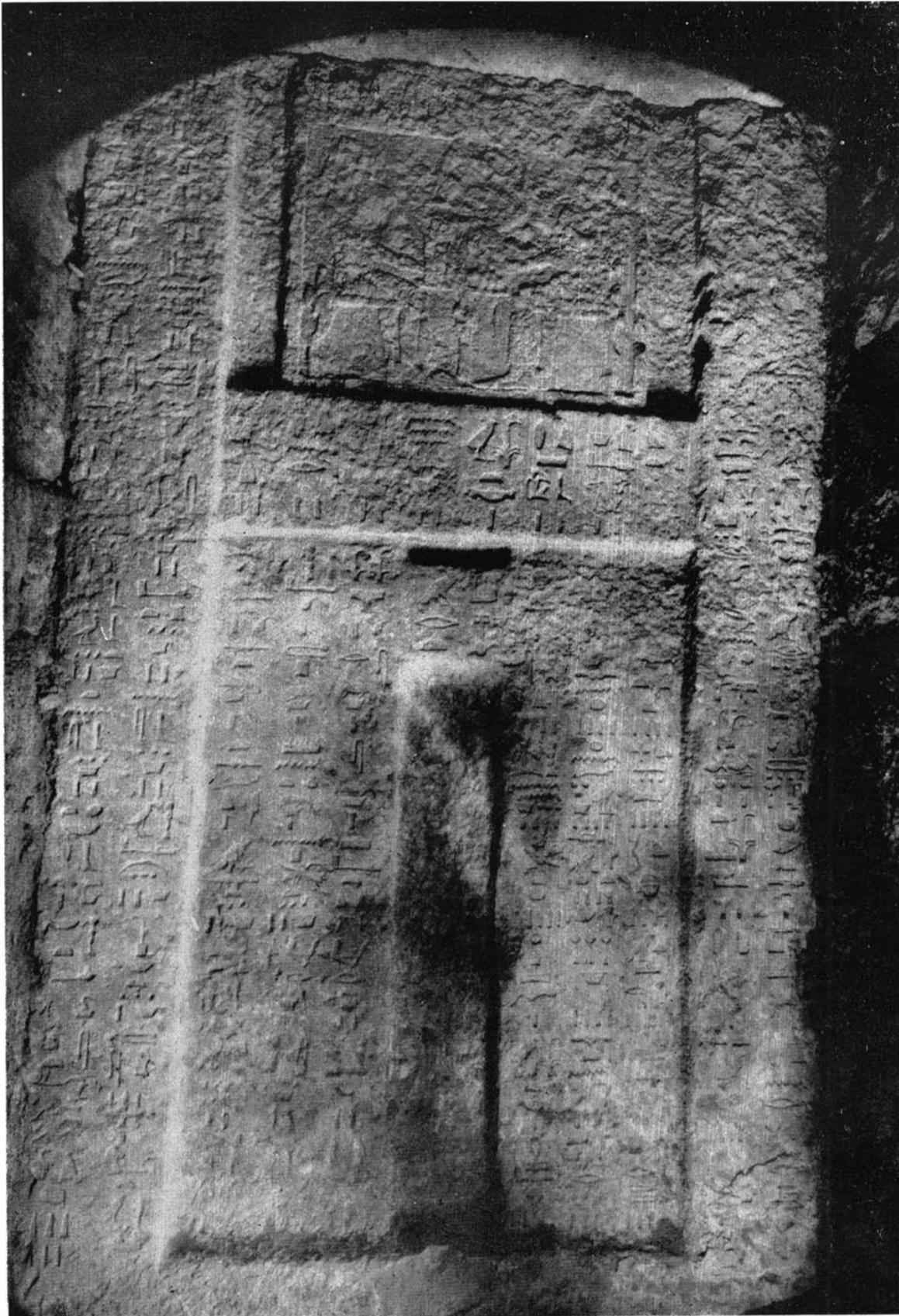
D.—An inscribed fragment



A.—The left thickness of the entrance



B.—The right thickness of the entrance



The southern false-door



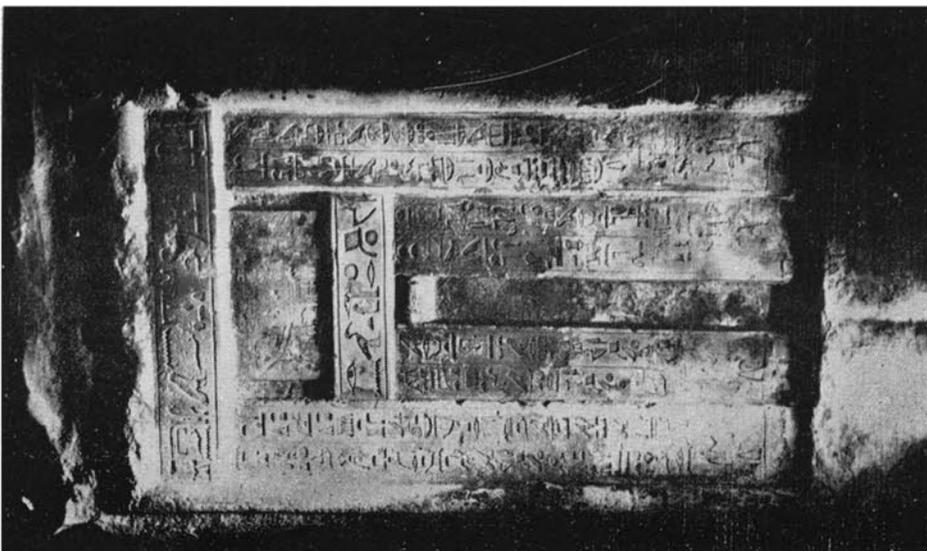
The northern false-door



A.—An inscribed fragment

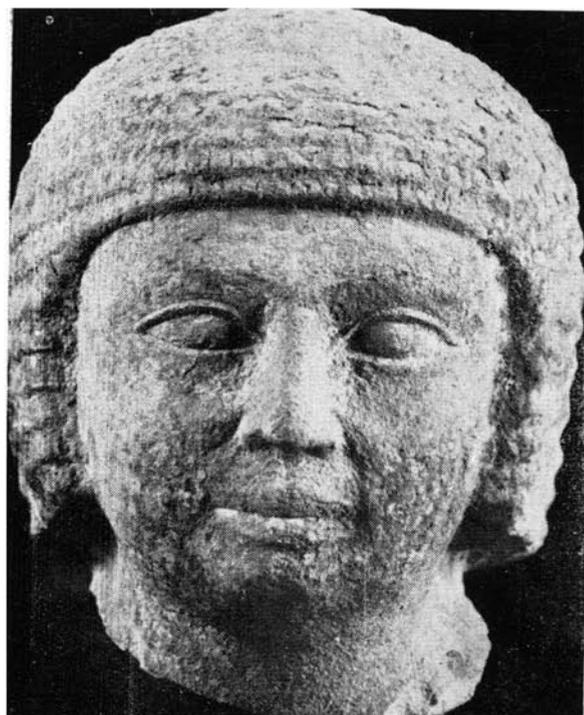


B.—The false-door of *K3-k3j-nh*

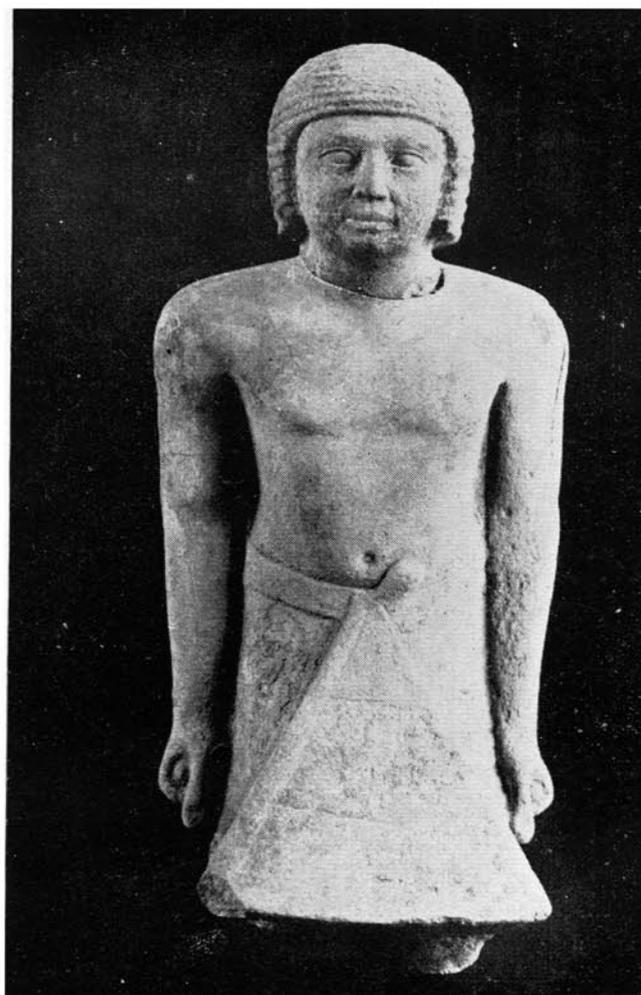


C.—An inscribed fragment

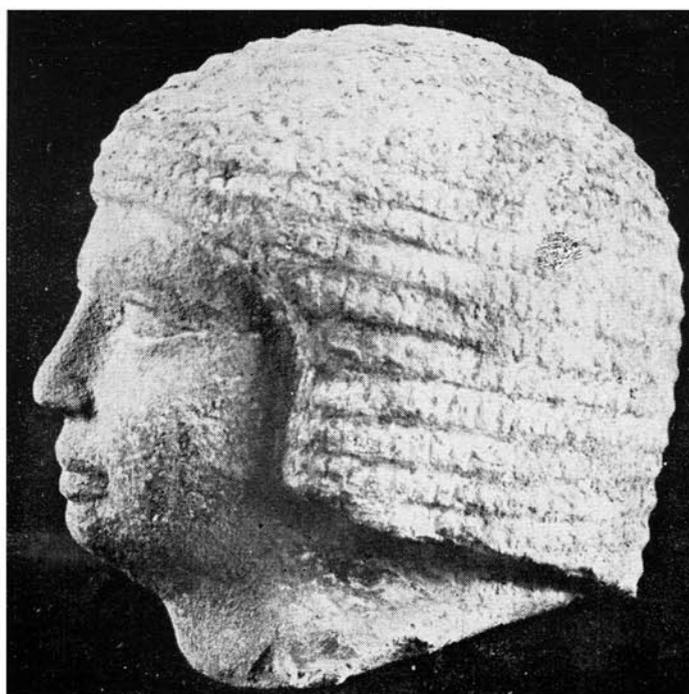
A STATUETTE OF A YOUNG MAN



A



B



C

A STATUETTE OF A YOUNG MAN



A



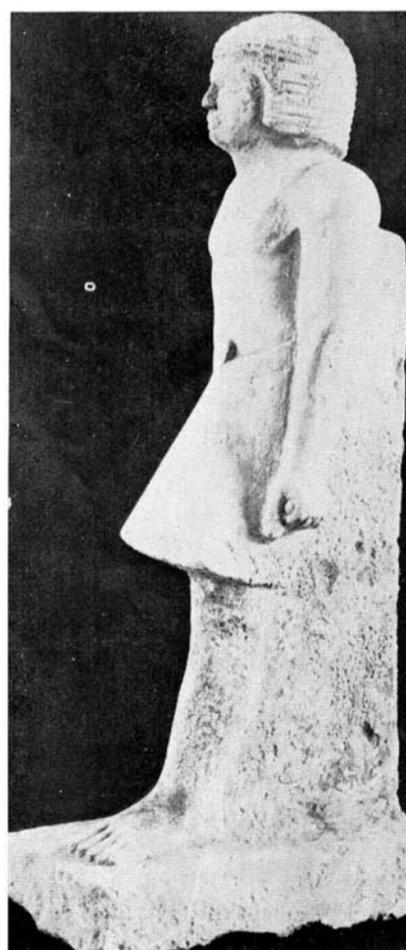
B



C



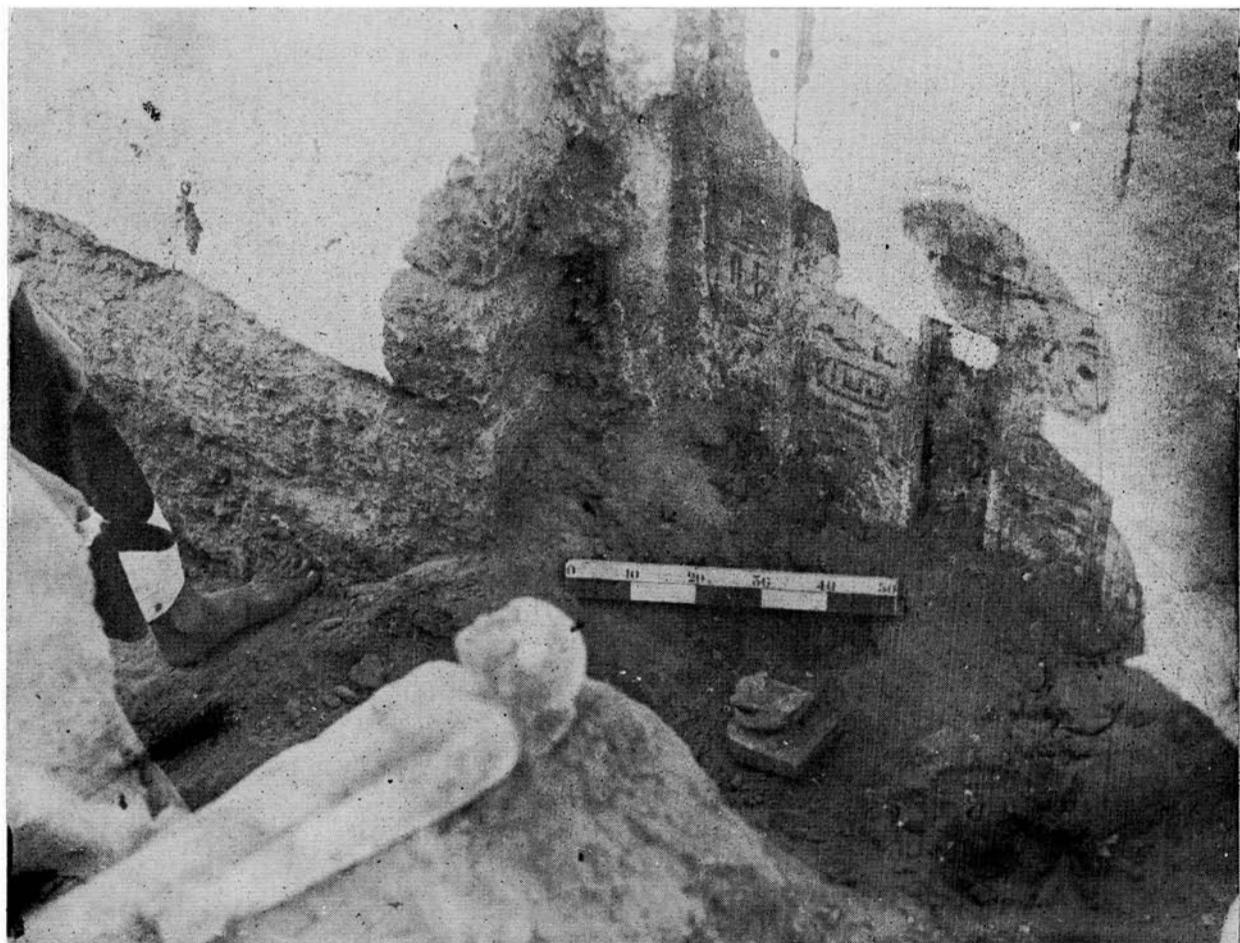
D



E

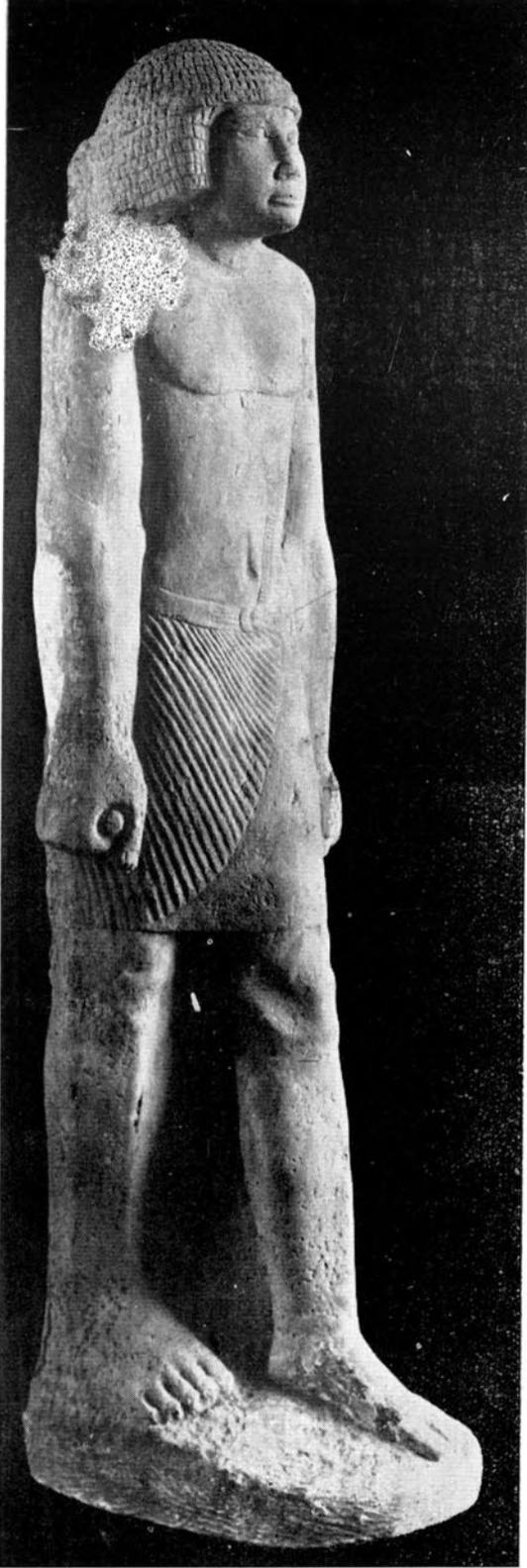


A.—A Statuette of a man

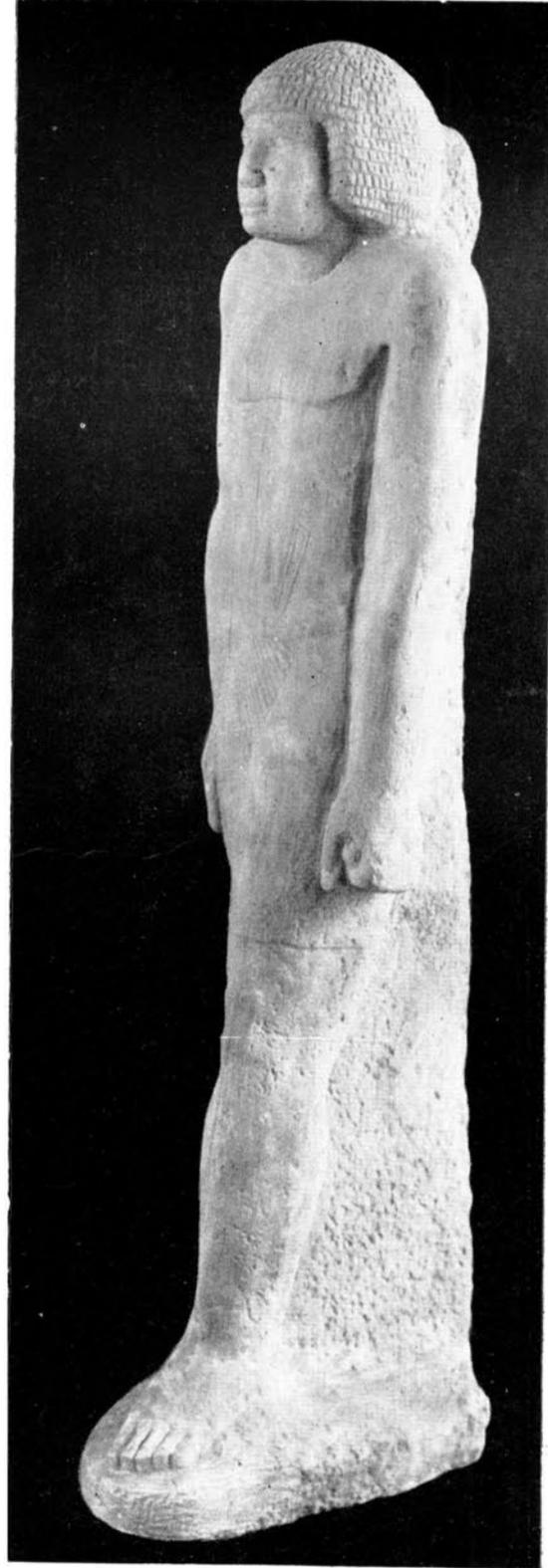


B.—A Statuette of a man as found

A STATUETTE OF A MAN



A



B

A STATUETTE OF A SCRIBE



A



B



C

THE MASTABA OF *K3-m-ḥfr.t*

PL. XIV

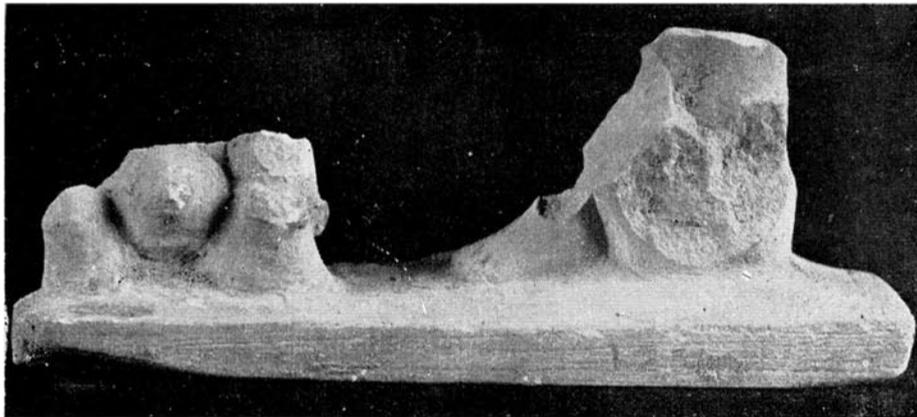
A DAMAGED STATUARY



A



B

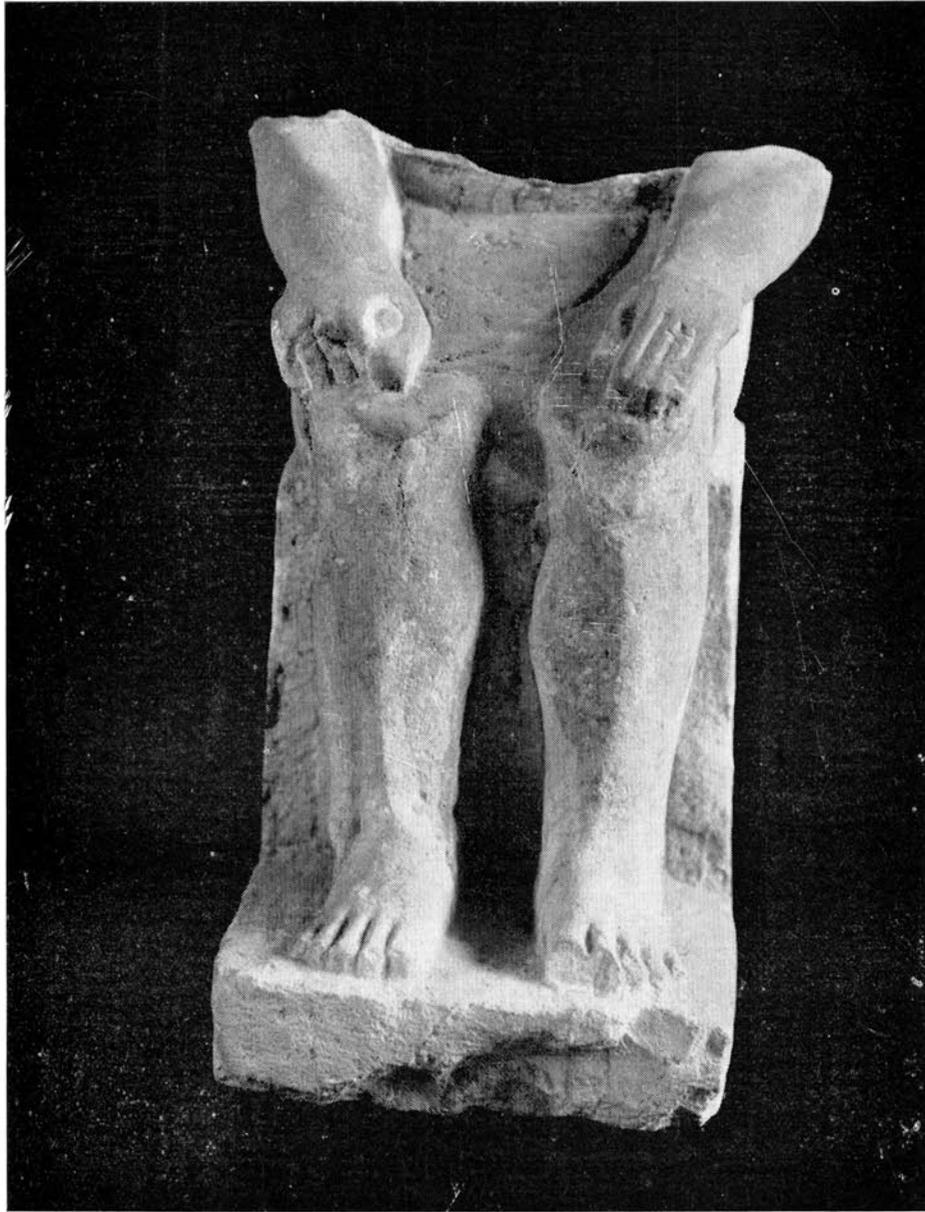


C



D

A DAMAGED STATUETTE OF A SEATED MAN



A



B

THE MASTABA OF K3-m-1971

PL. XVI



A.—The rock-cut statue No. 1

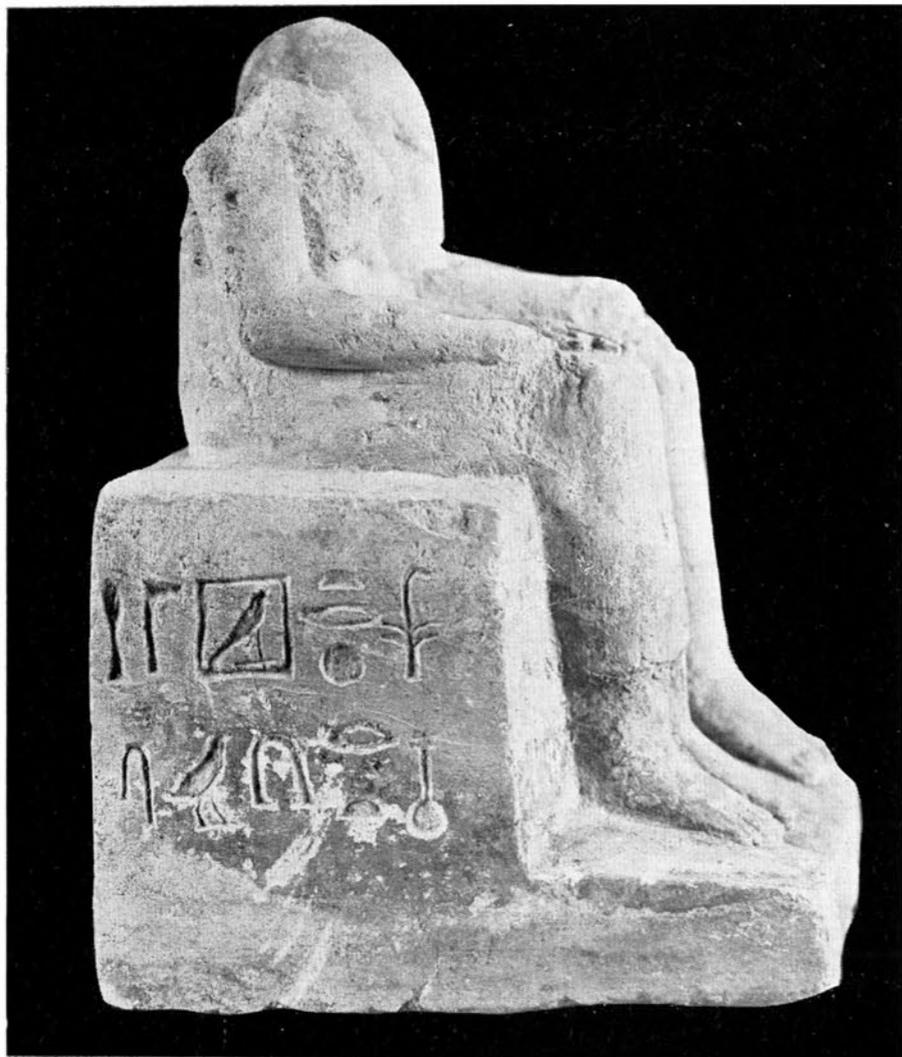


B.—The drum of the entrance



The rock-cut statue No. 2

THE LIMESTONE GROUP OF Šps-s-njswt AND Nfr.t-ḥw.s



A



B

THE TOMB OF 'Nfr-m' R'

PL. XIX

THE LIMESTONE GROUP OF *Sps-s-njswt* AND *Nfr.t-ḳw.s*



A



B

THE TOMB OF *Nfr.t-ḳw.s*

PL. XX

FOOTPRINTS ON THE FLOOR OF THE BURIAL-CHAMBER



A



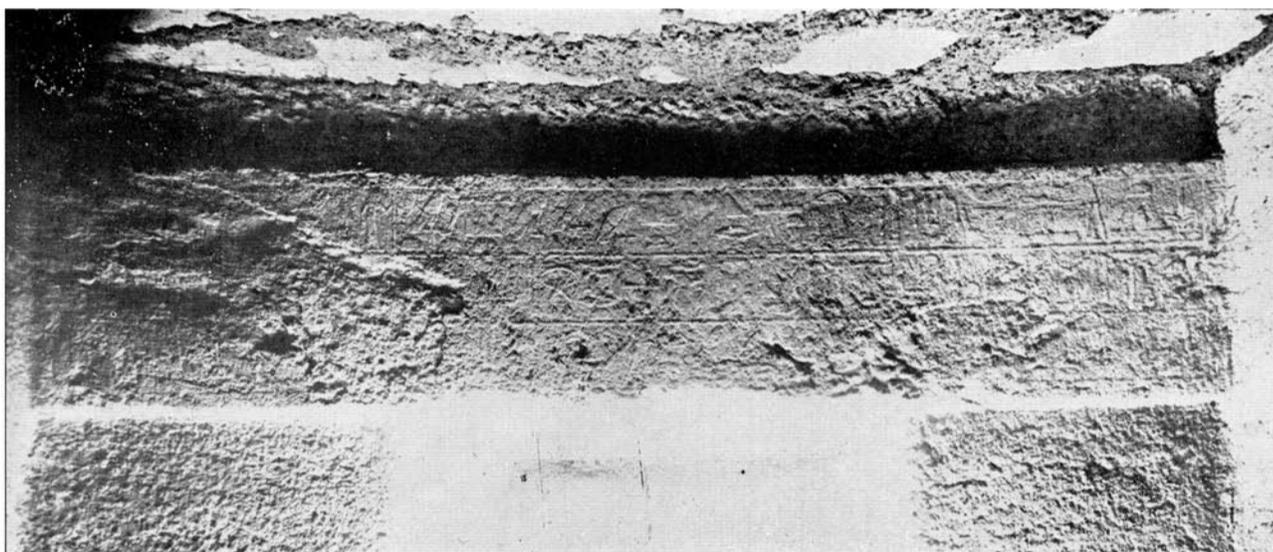
B



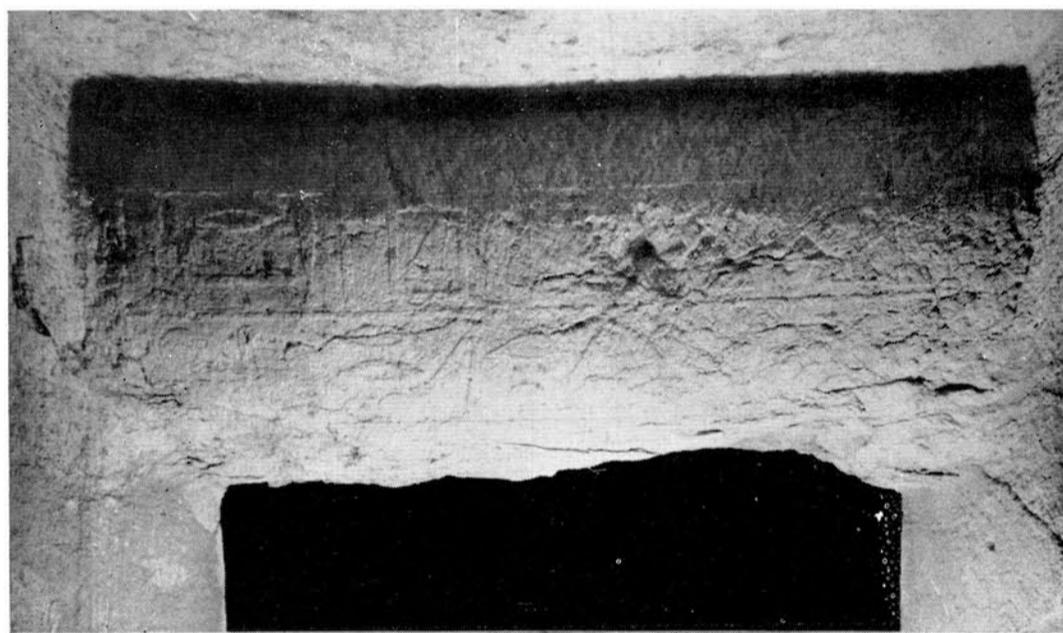
THE TOMB OF 'NĪ-m'-R'

PL. XXII

The disturbed burial, showing the footprints of the ancient tomb-robbers



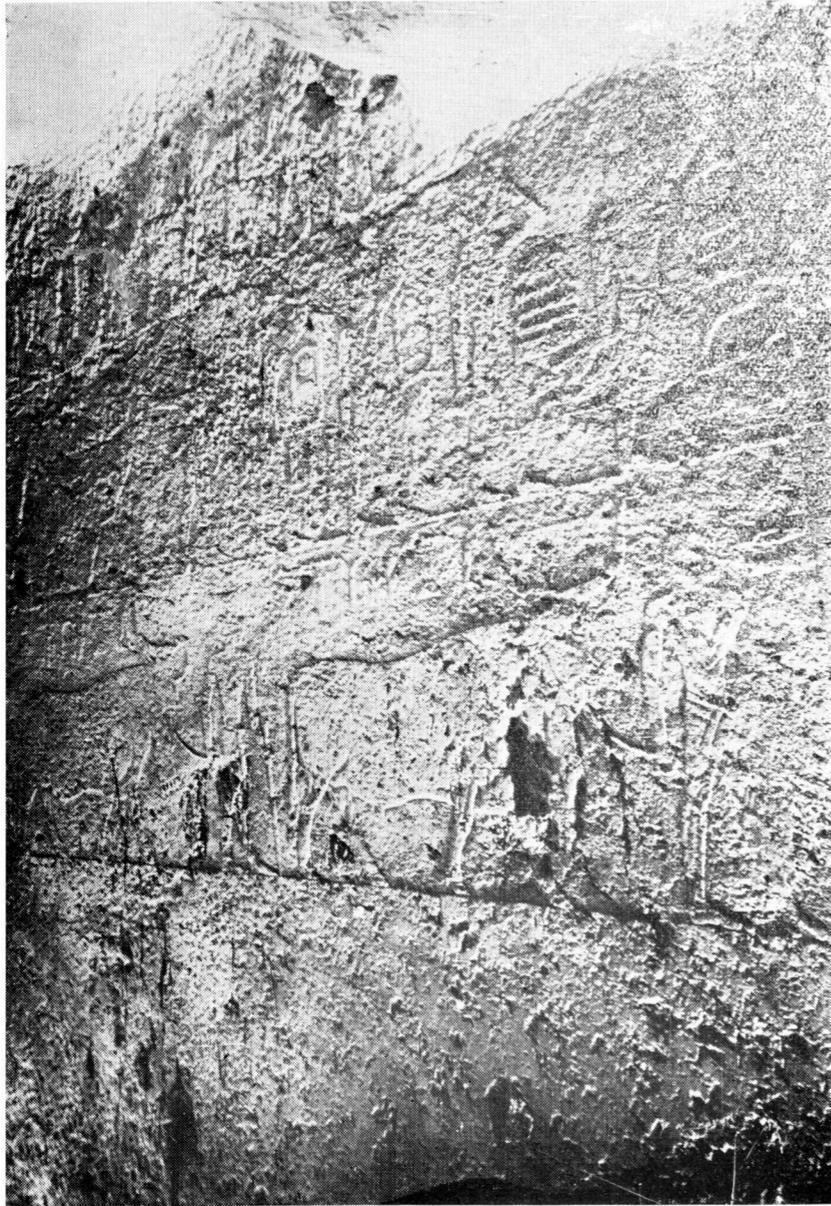
A.—The lintel of the main entrance



B.—The drum of the entrance



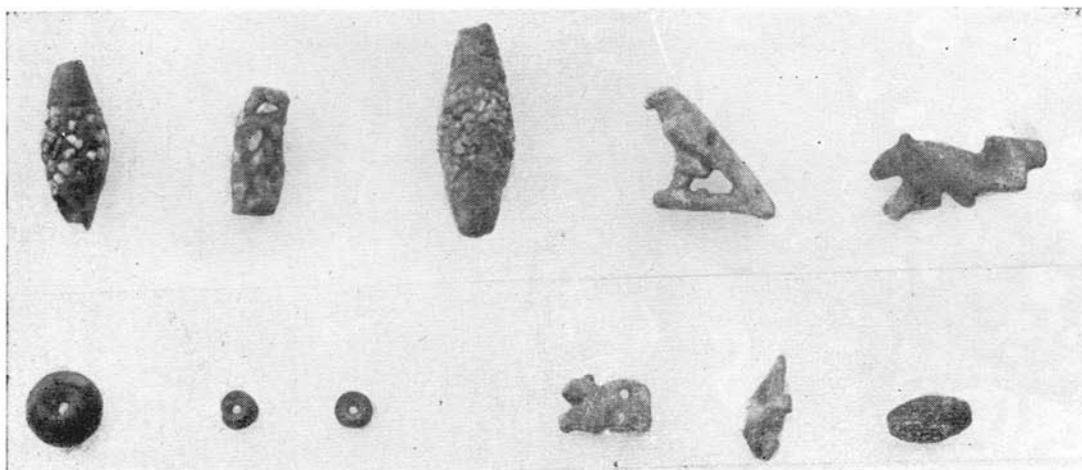
C.—The lintel of the inner chapel doorway



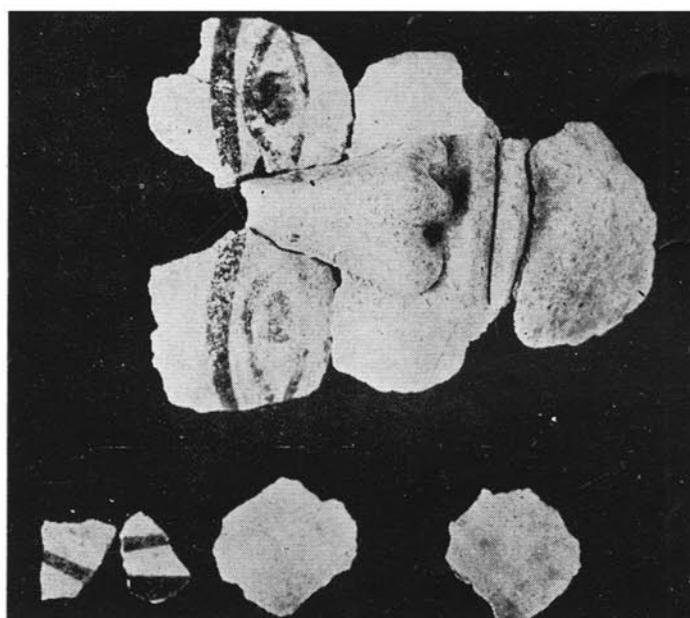
A.—Left thickness of main entrance



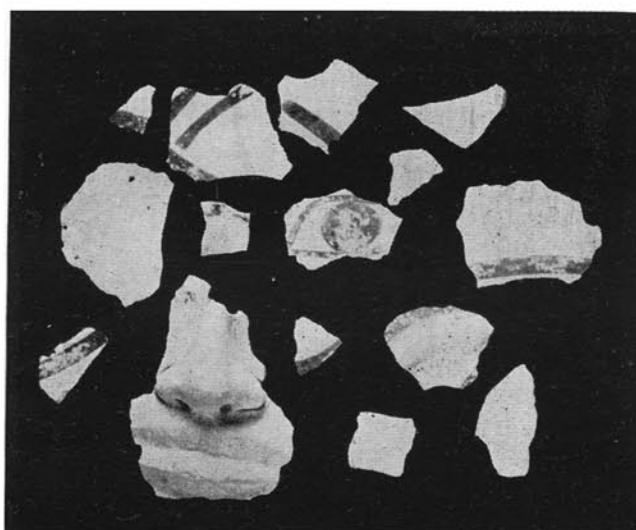
B.—Right thickness of main entrance



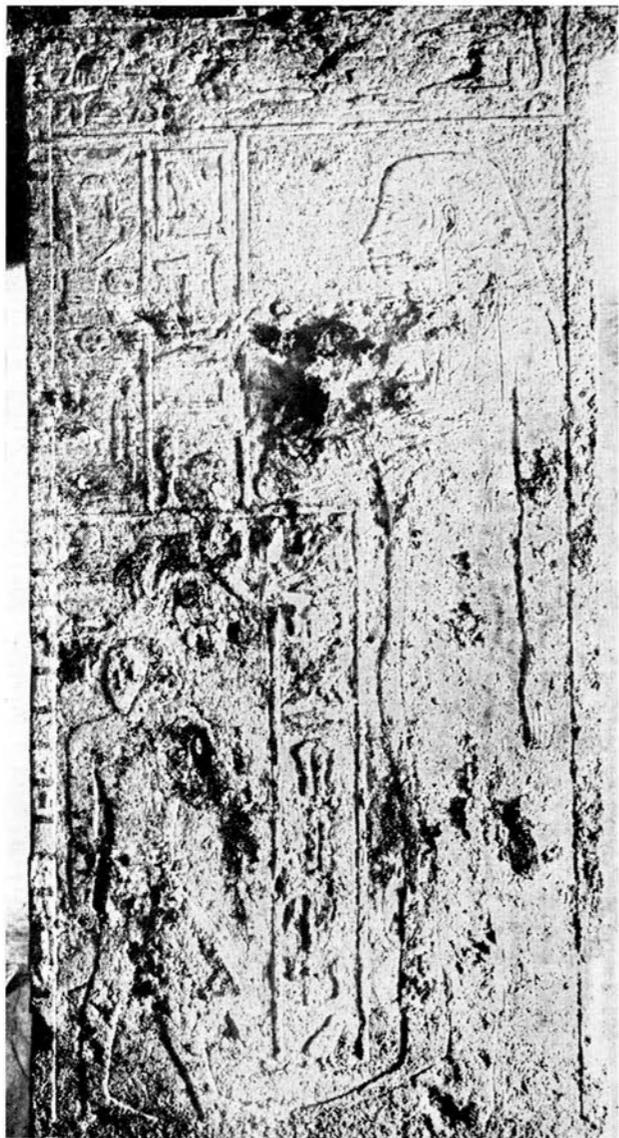
A.—Beads found on late mummy



B.—Fragments of plaster mask



C.—Fragments of plaster mask



A.—First pillar, eastern face



B.—First pillar, southern face



C.—Second pillar, eastern face



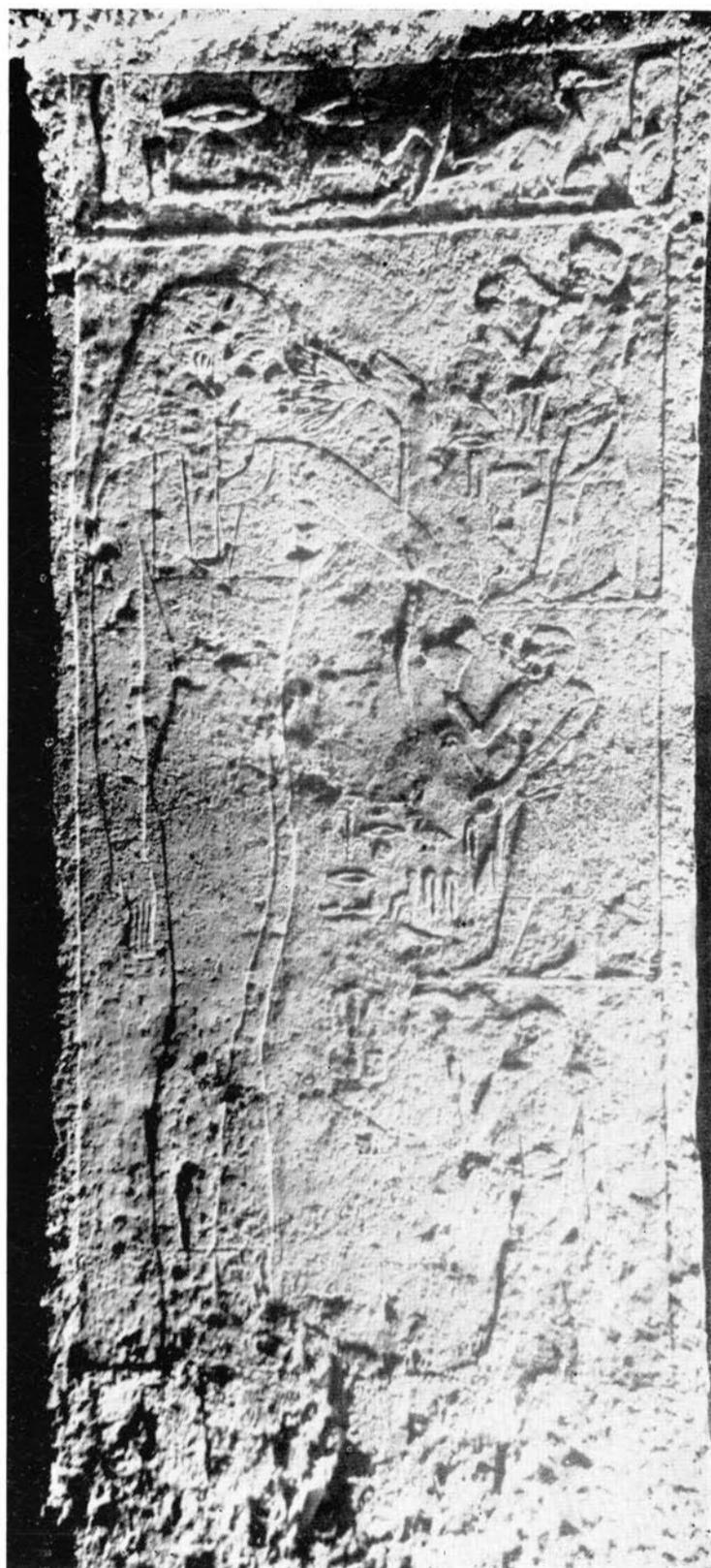
A.—Southern pillar, southern face



B.—Second pillar, northern face



C.—Second pillar, southern face



Southern pillar, eastern face



Southern pillar, western face



A.—The Lintel and drum of the entrance

THE MASTABA OF *K3 hr-st.f*



B.—The lintel of the main entrance

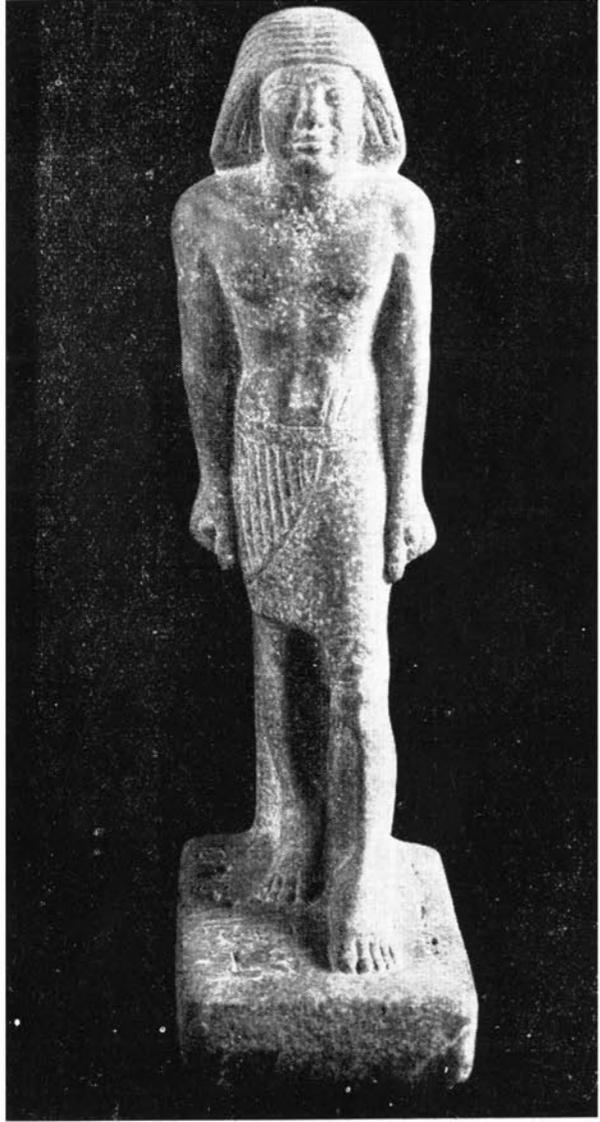


A.—The statues as found



B.—The statues after cleaning

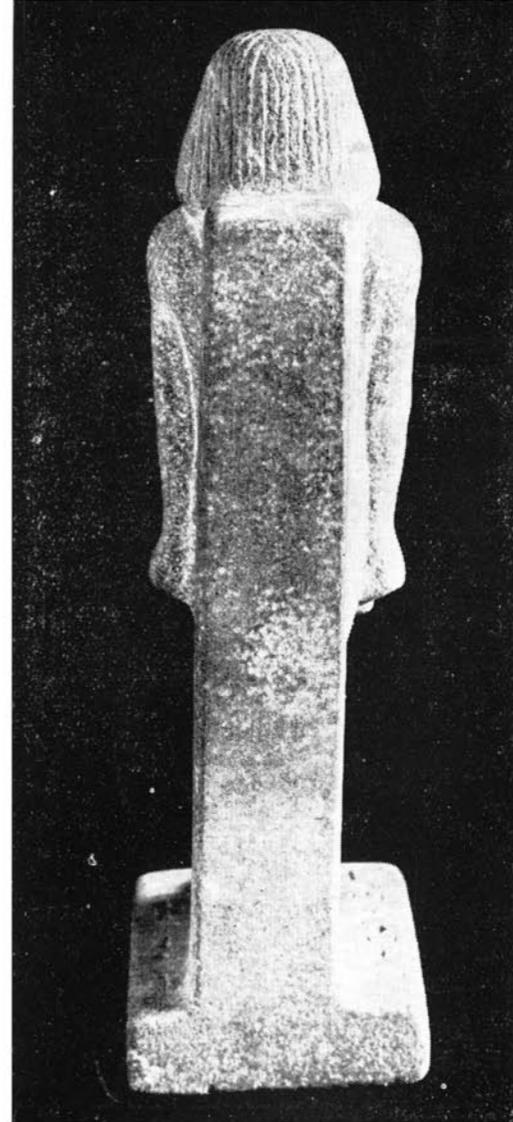
A GRANITE STATUETTE



A



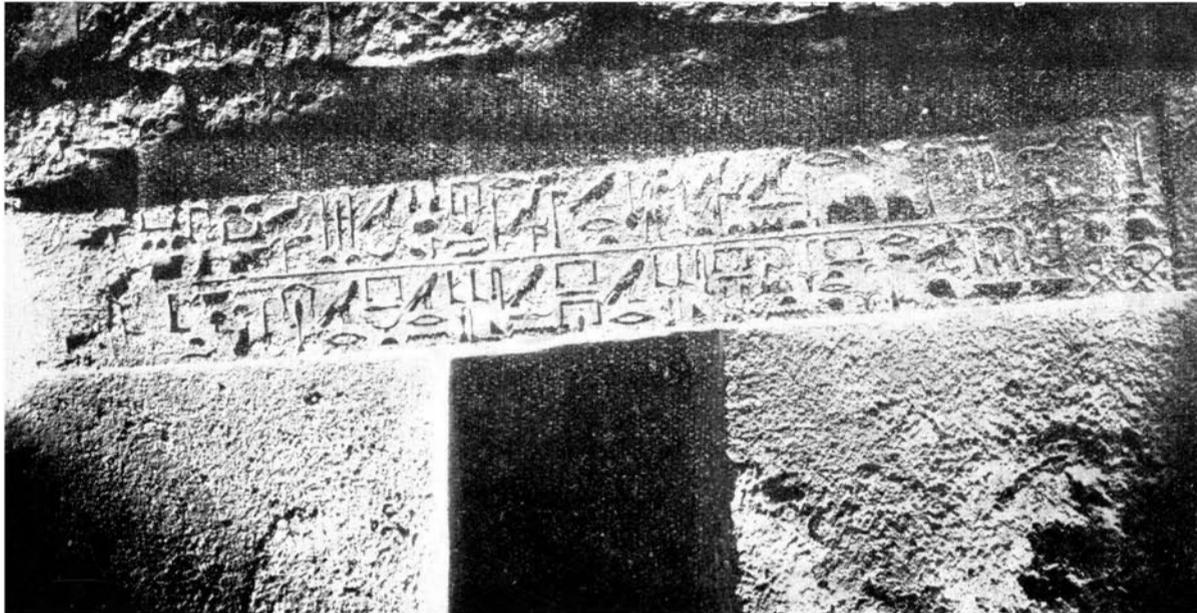
B



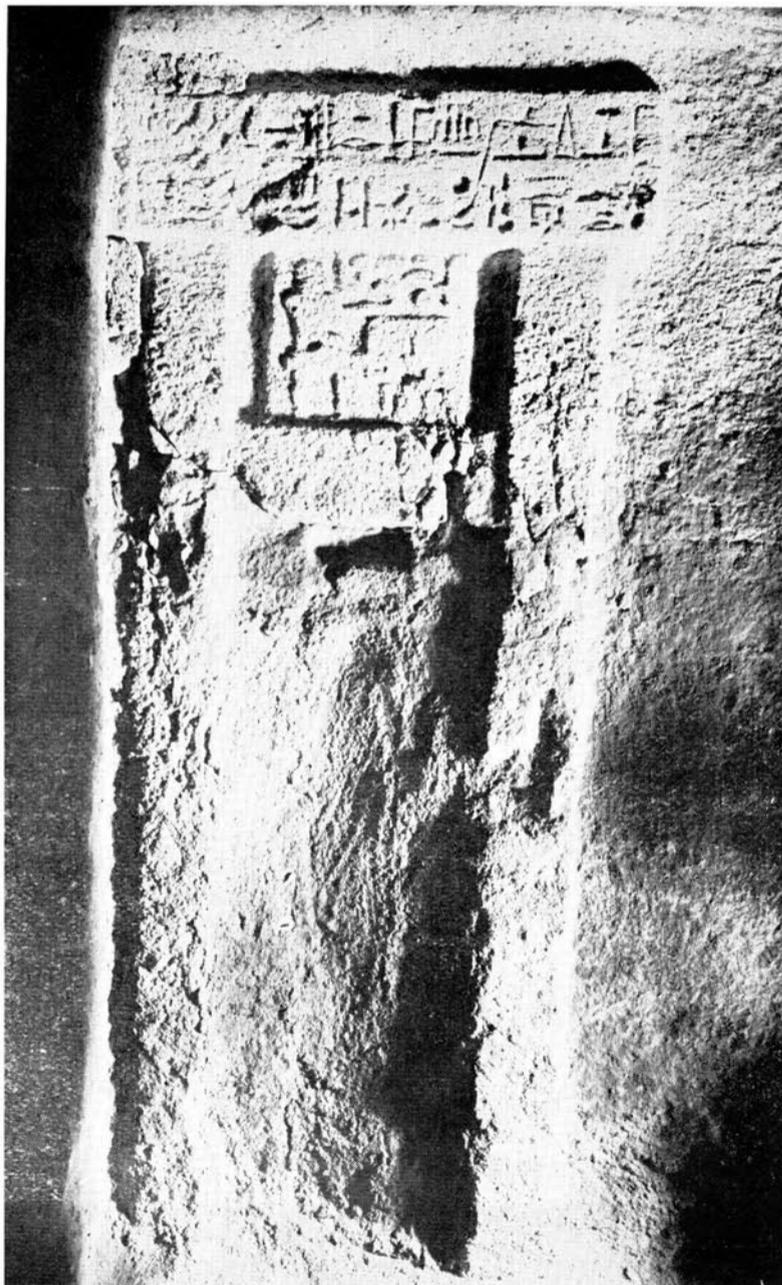
C

THE MASTABA OF *K3-hi-si.f*

PL. XXXII



A.—The lintel of the inner chapel doorway



B.—The southern false-door



A.—The lintel



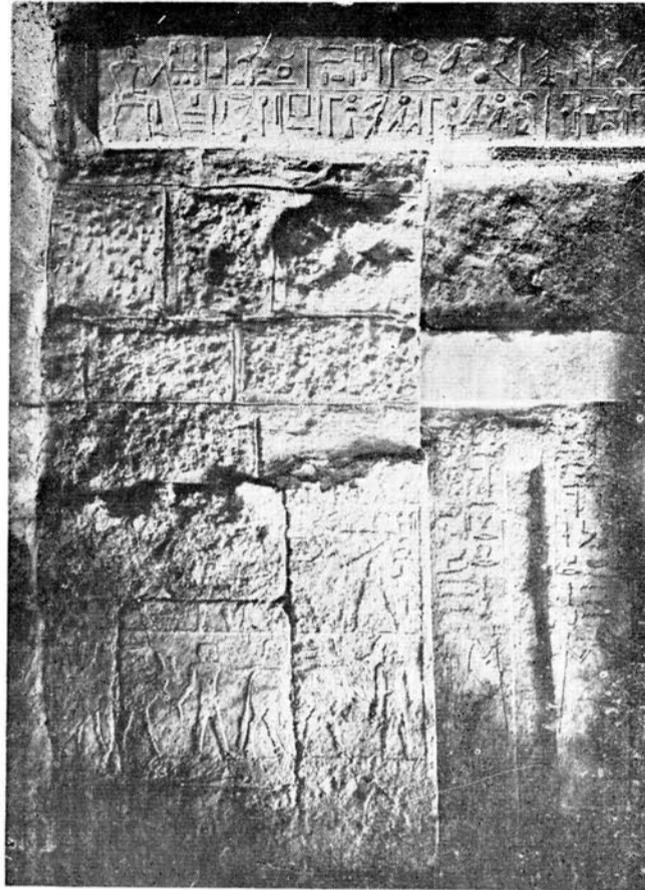
B.—The drum of the entrance



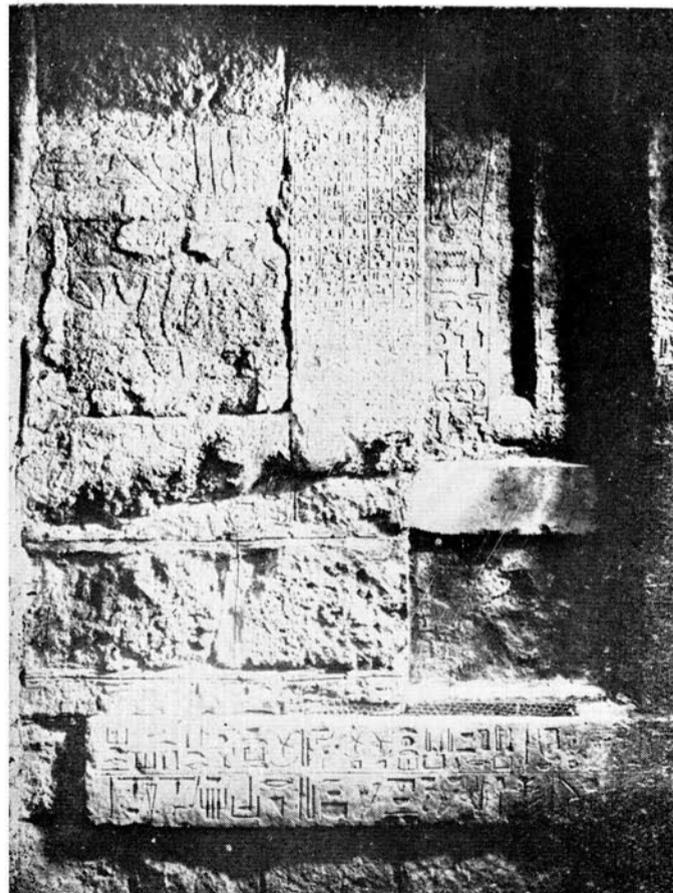
The right-hand thickness of the doorway



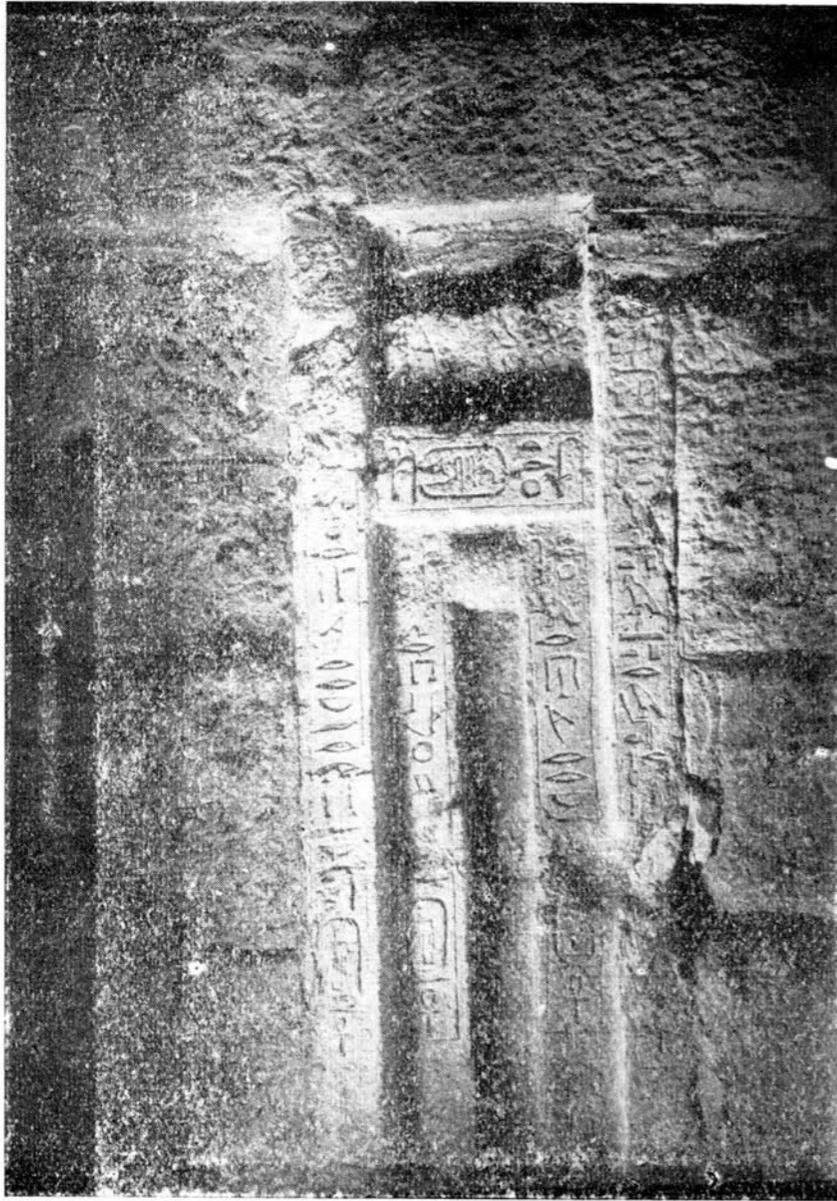
B.—The left hand thickness
of the doorway



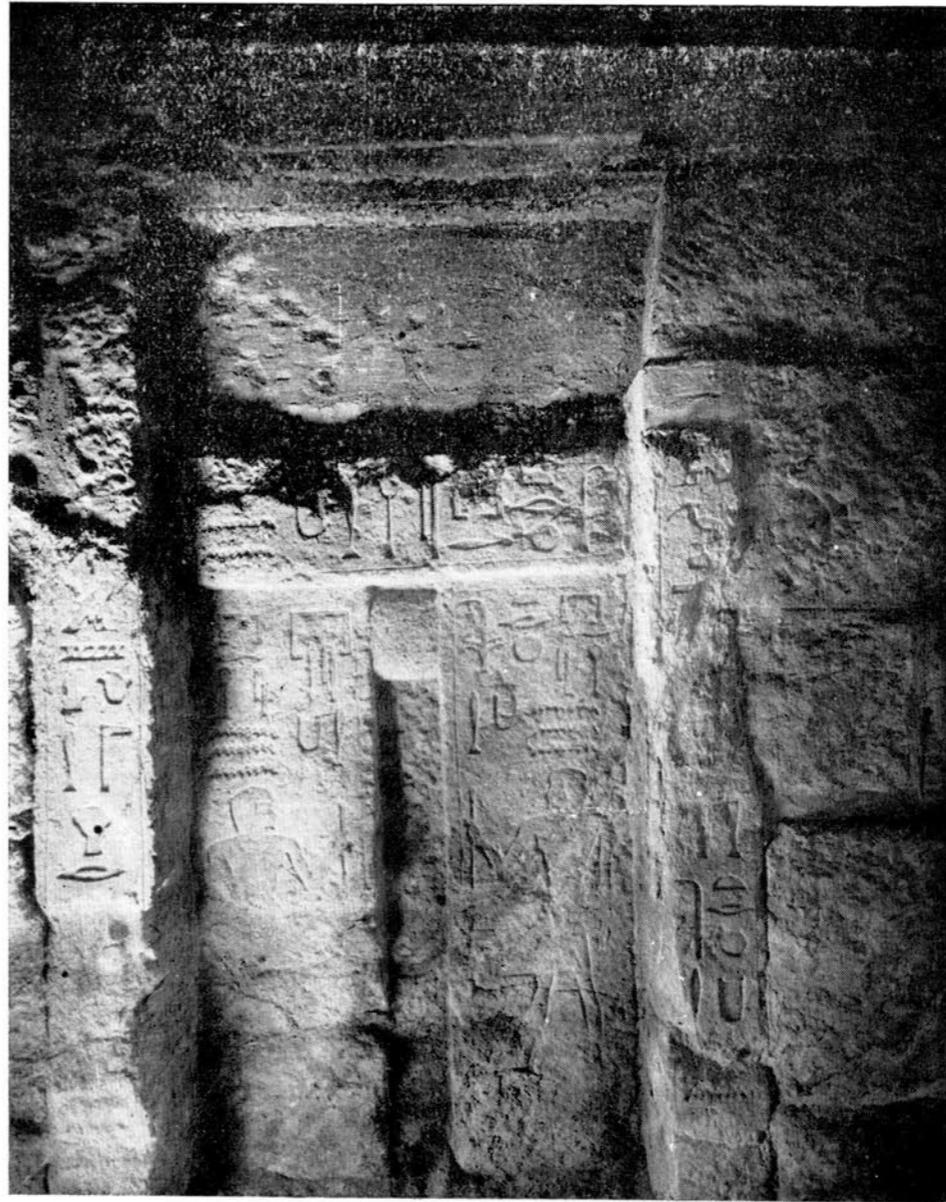
A.—The western wall of the chapel (southern end)



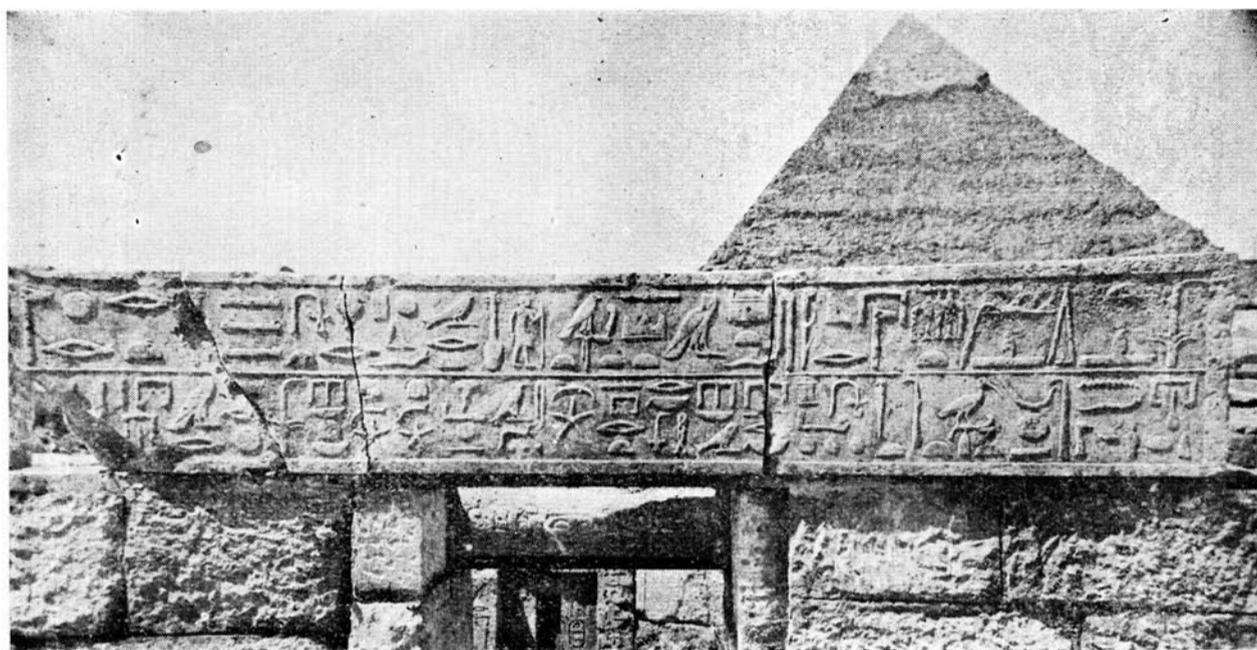
C.—The western wall of the chapel
(northern end)



A.—The southern false-door



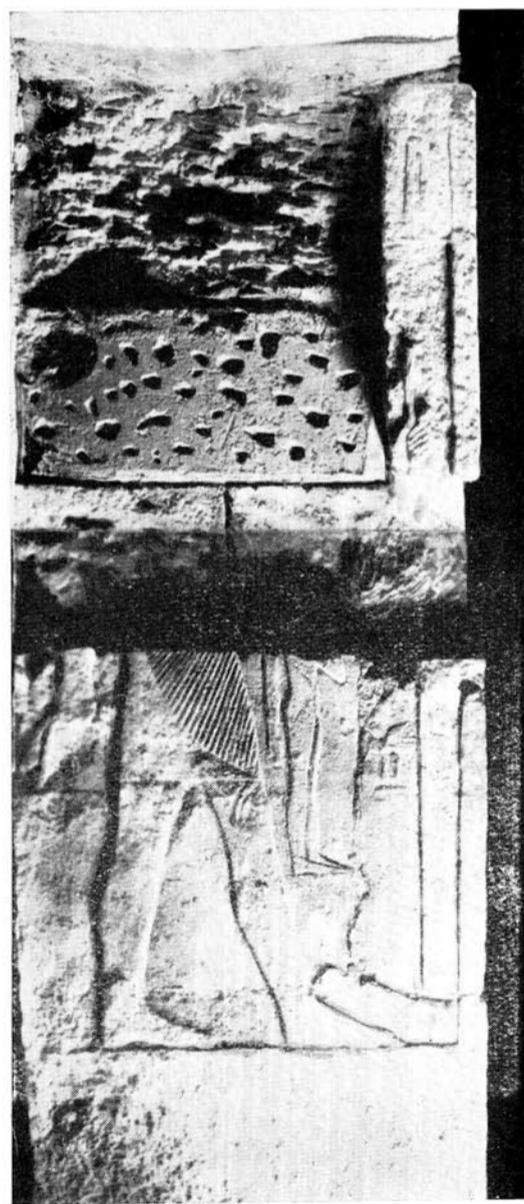
B.—The northern false-door



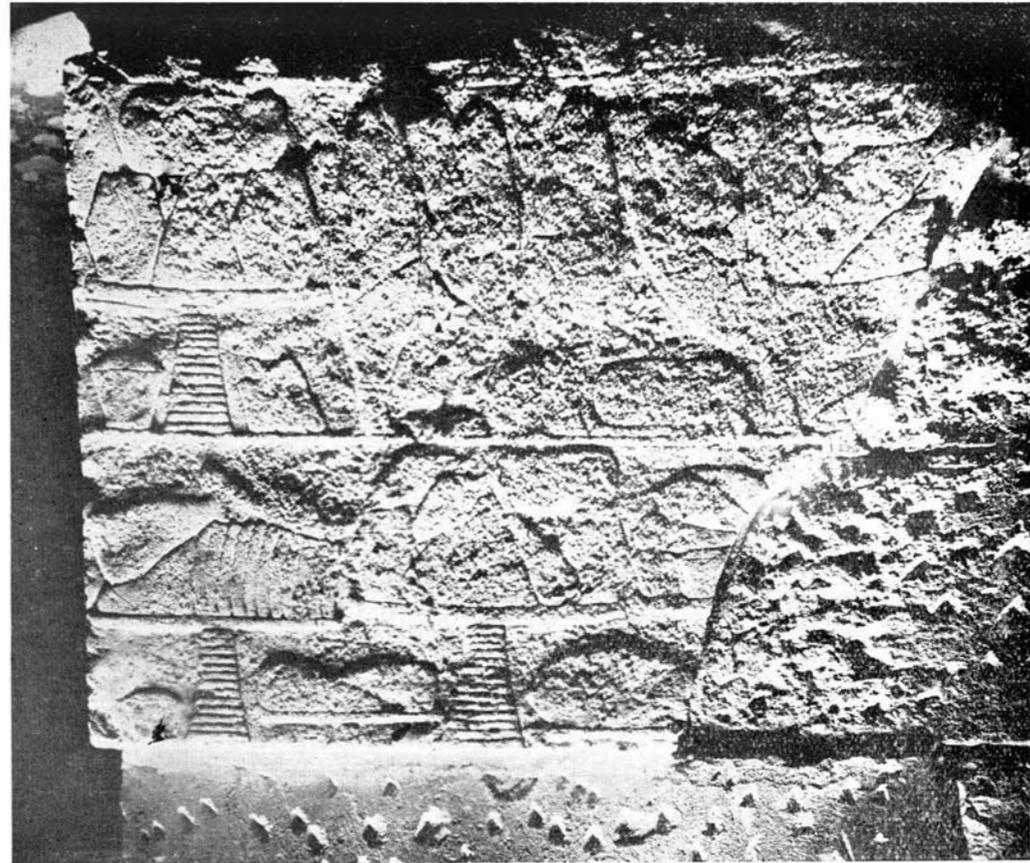
A.—The lintel



B.—The left-hand thickness of the doorway



C.—The left inner thickness



A.—The west wall



C.—The west wall



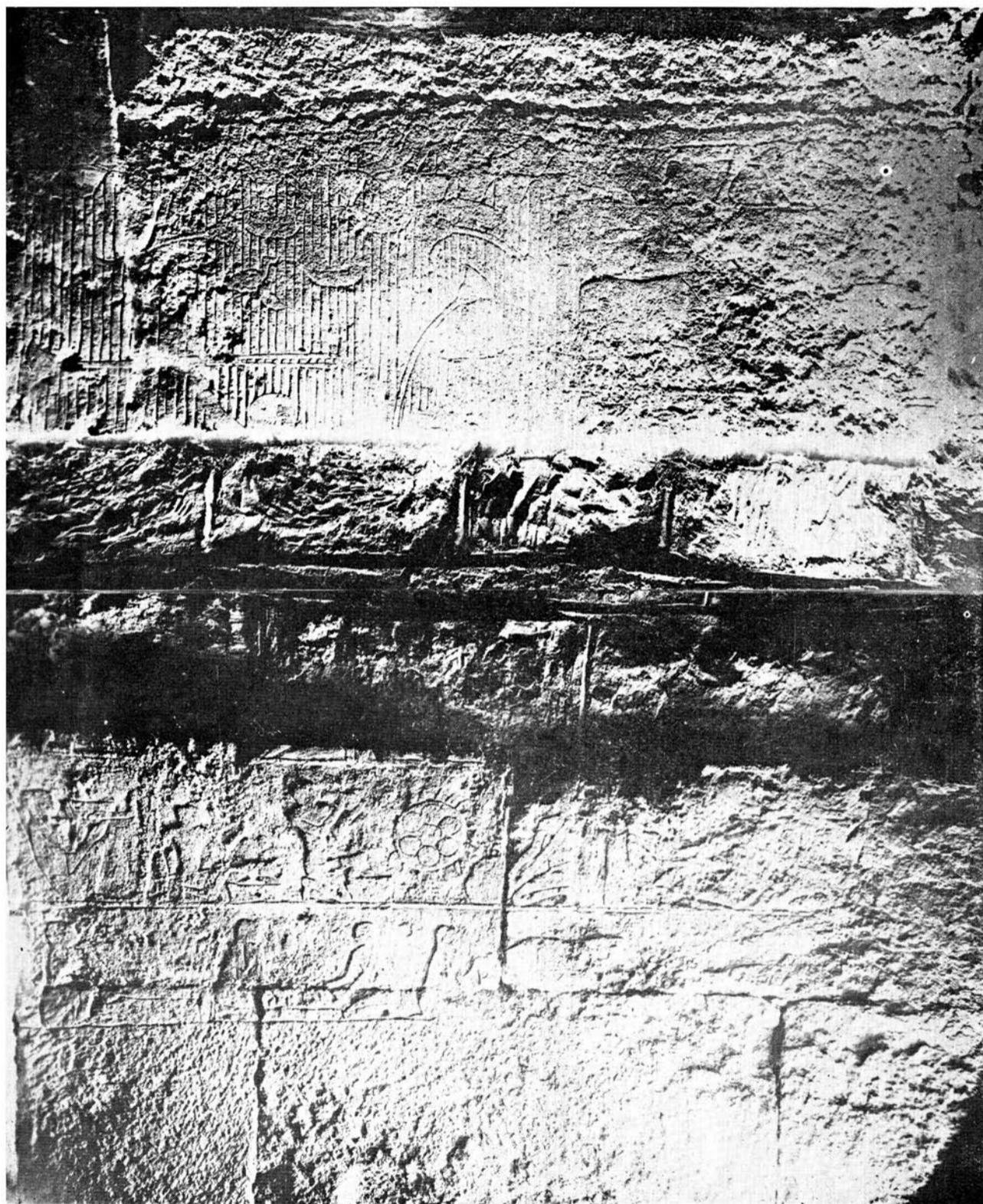
B.—The drum of the entrance



A.—The western wall of the chapel (Northern end)

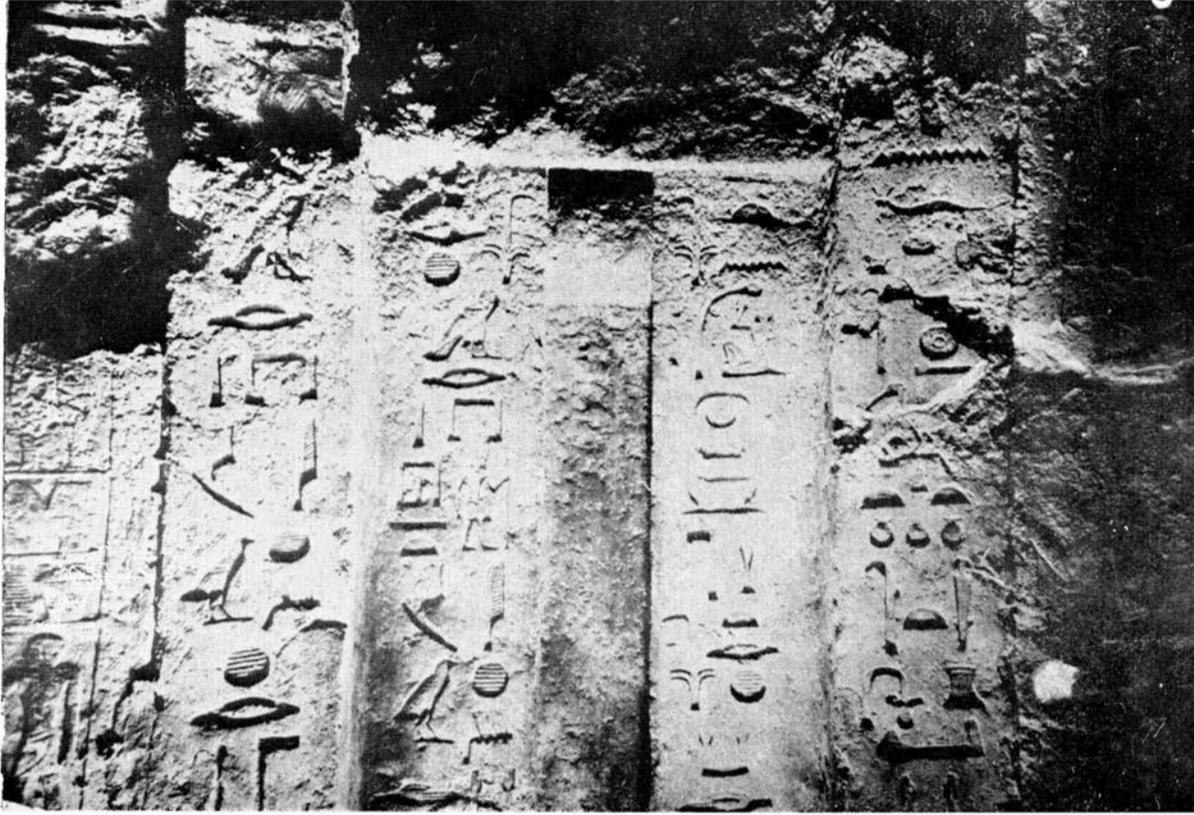


B.—The left-hand outer thickness of the doorway



The northern wall of the chapel

THE NORTHERN FALSE-DOOR

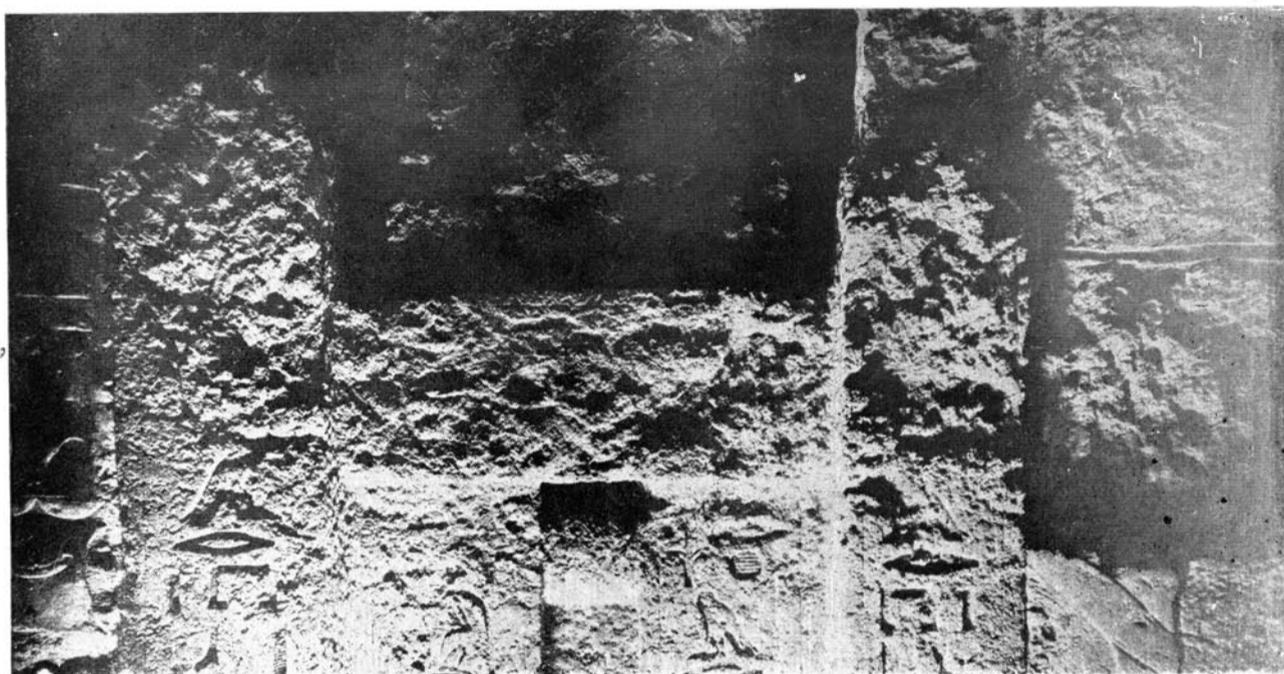


A



B

THE SOUTHERN FALSE-DOOR



A



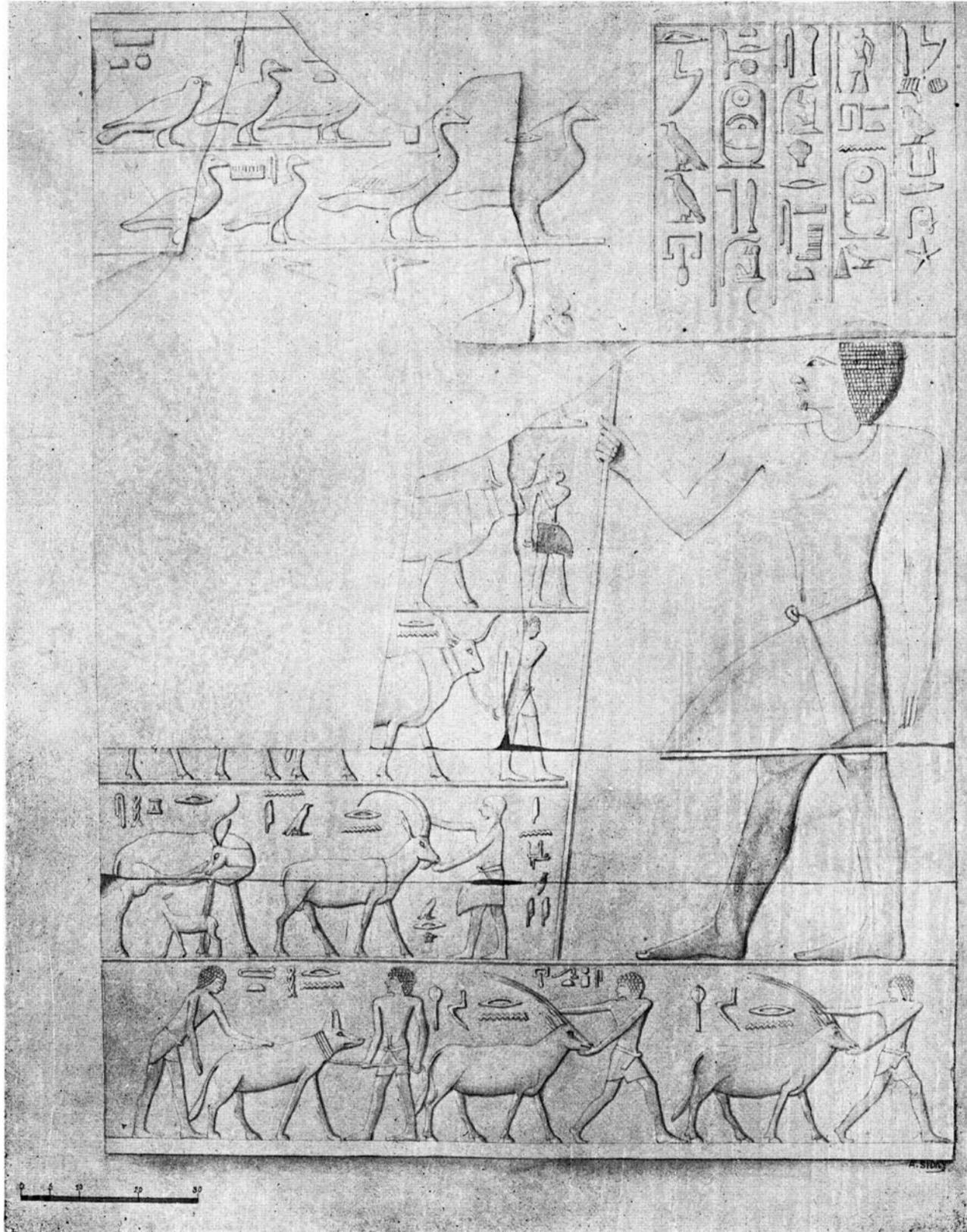
B



The western wall of the chapel



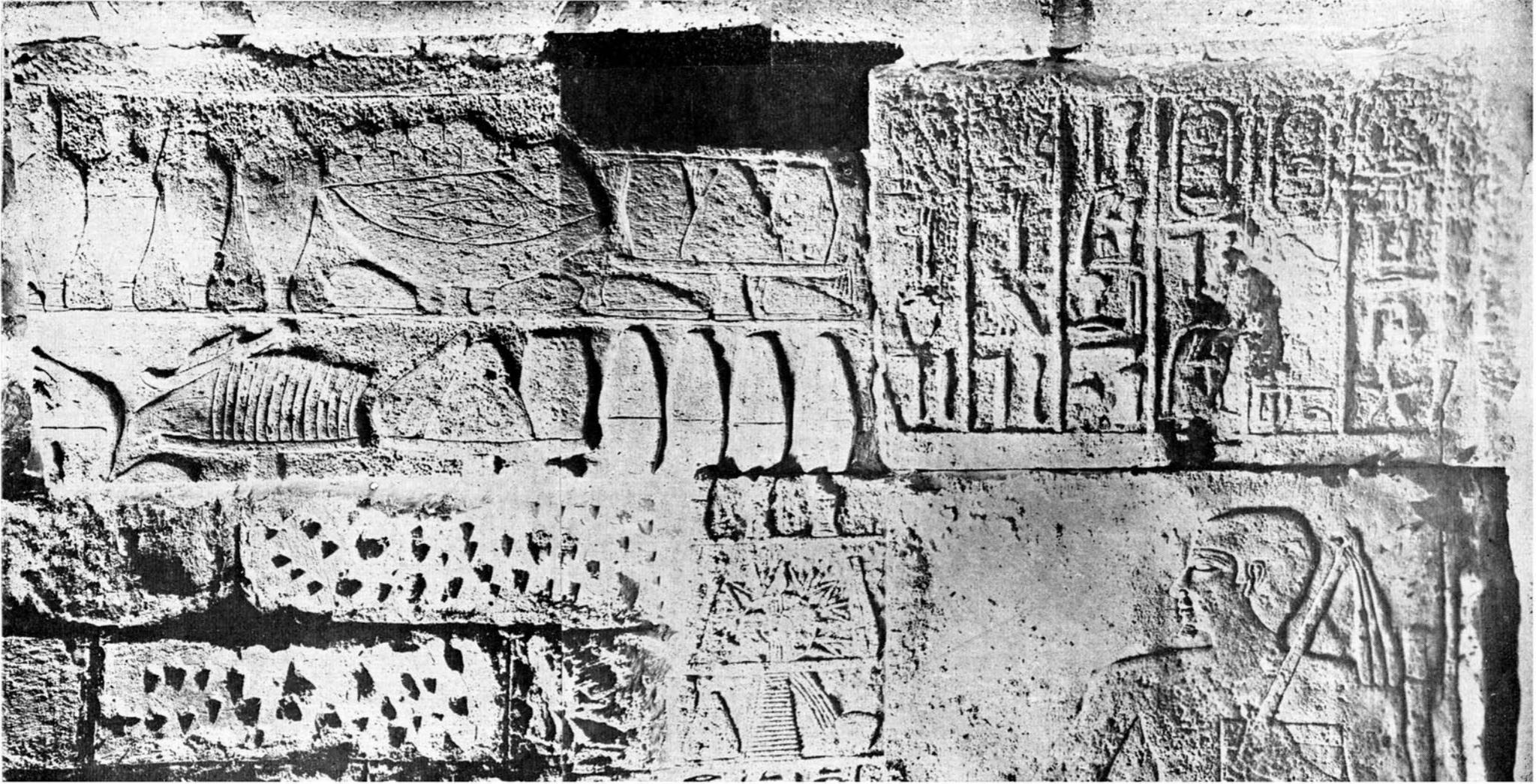
The western wall of the chapel



The southern wall



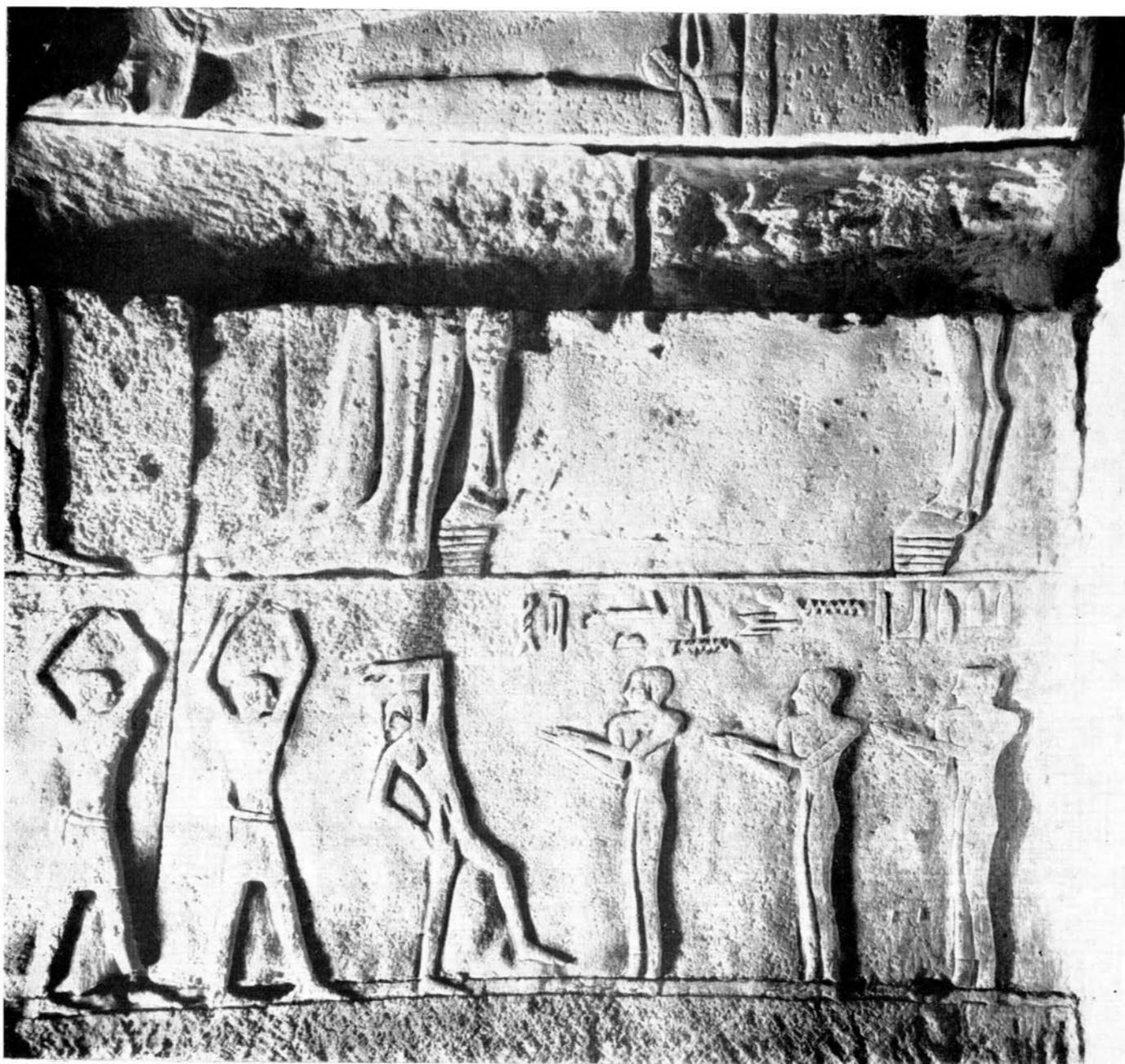
The eastern wall



THE MASTABA OF *K3-dw3*

PL. XLVIII

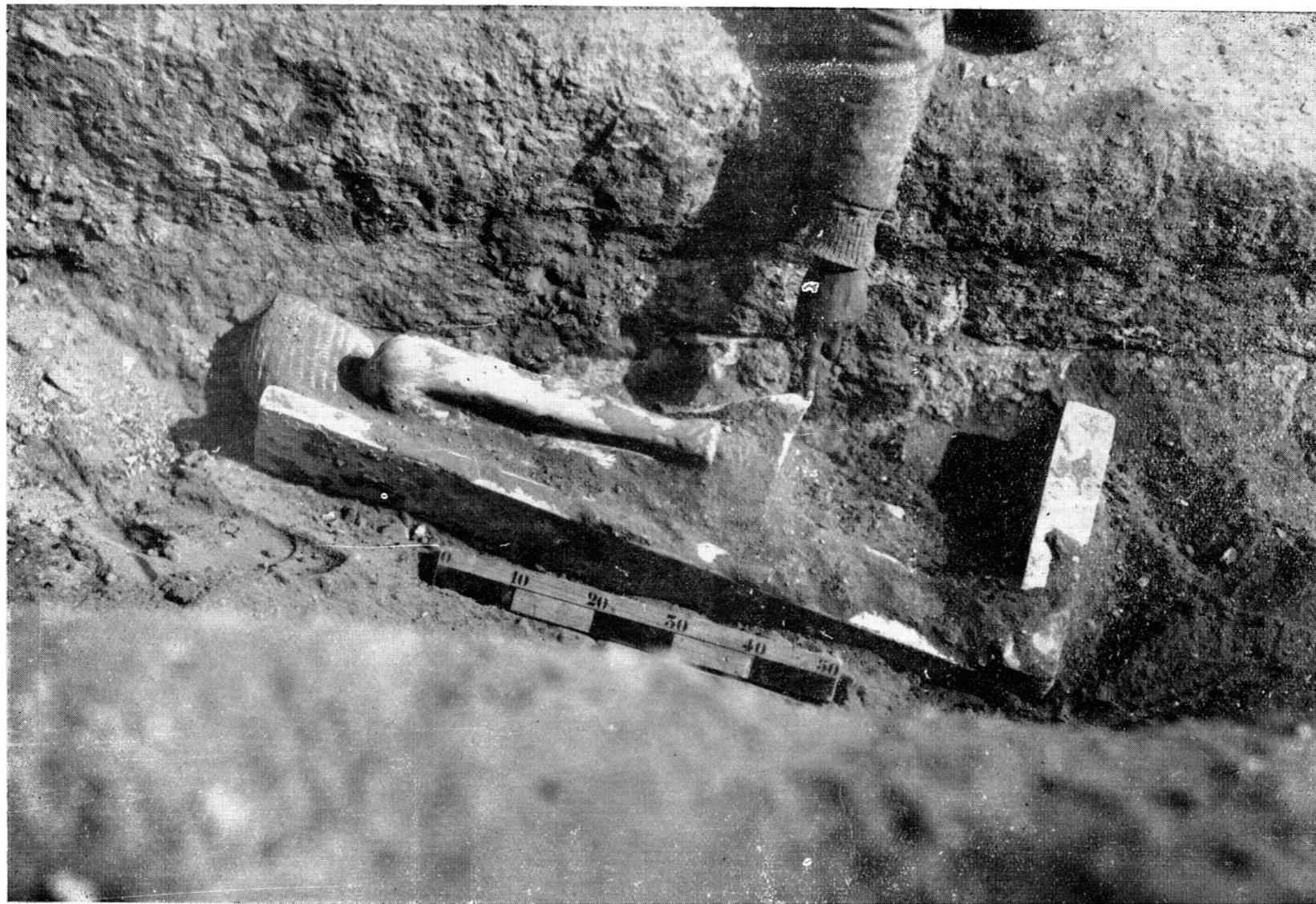
The eastern wall



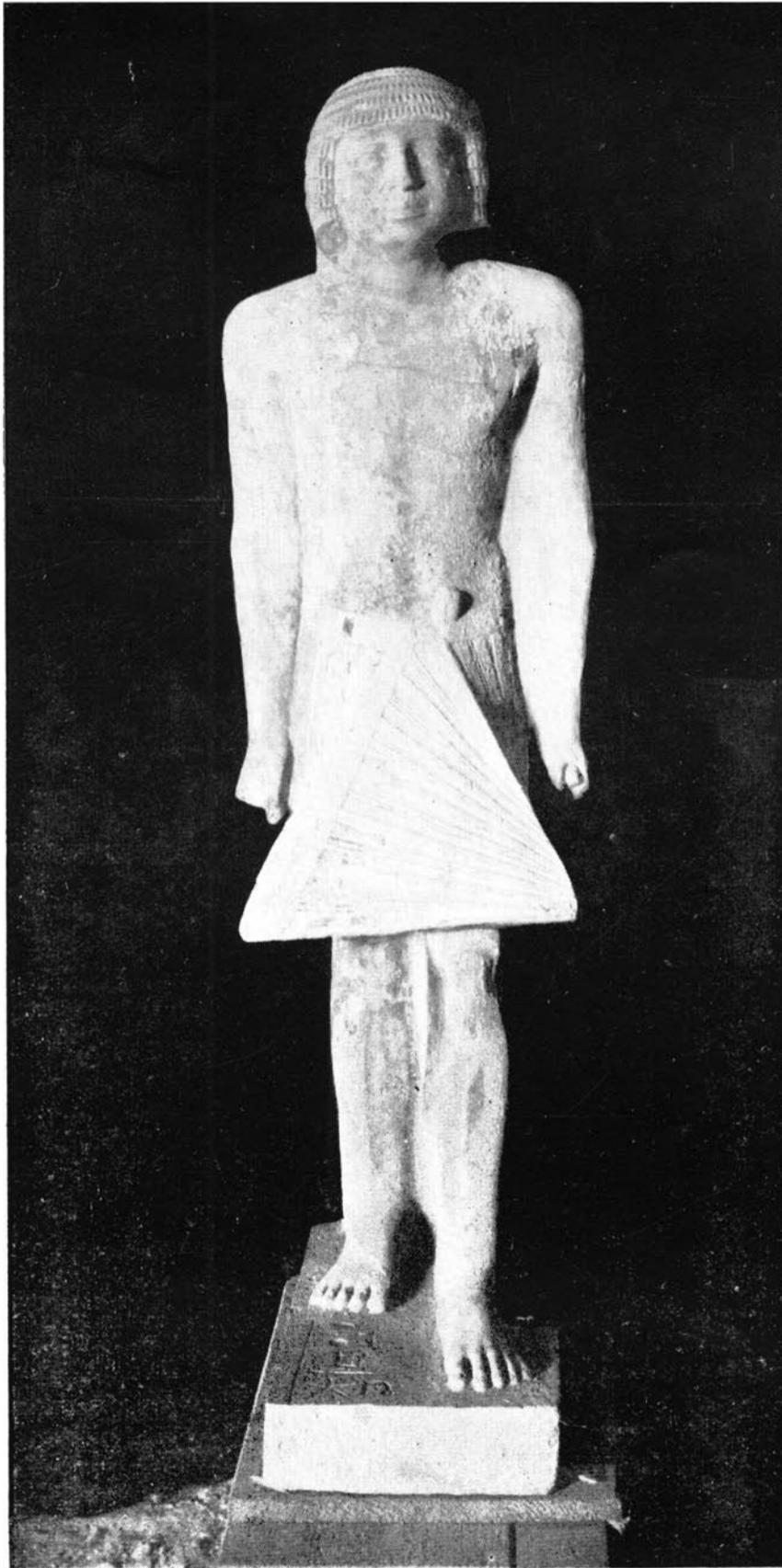
The eastern wall



The eastern wall



The statuette as found



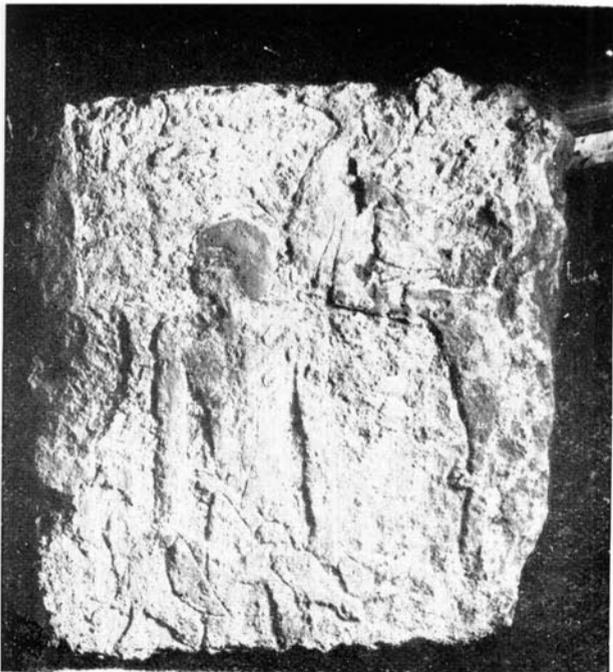
The statuette of *K3-dw3*



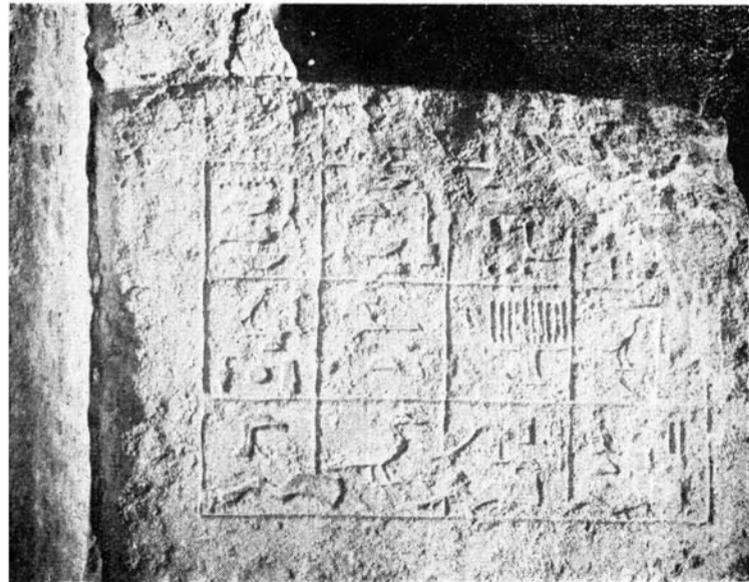
A.—Remains of superposed register



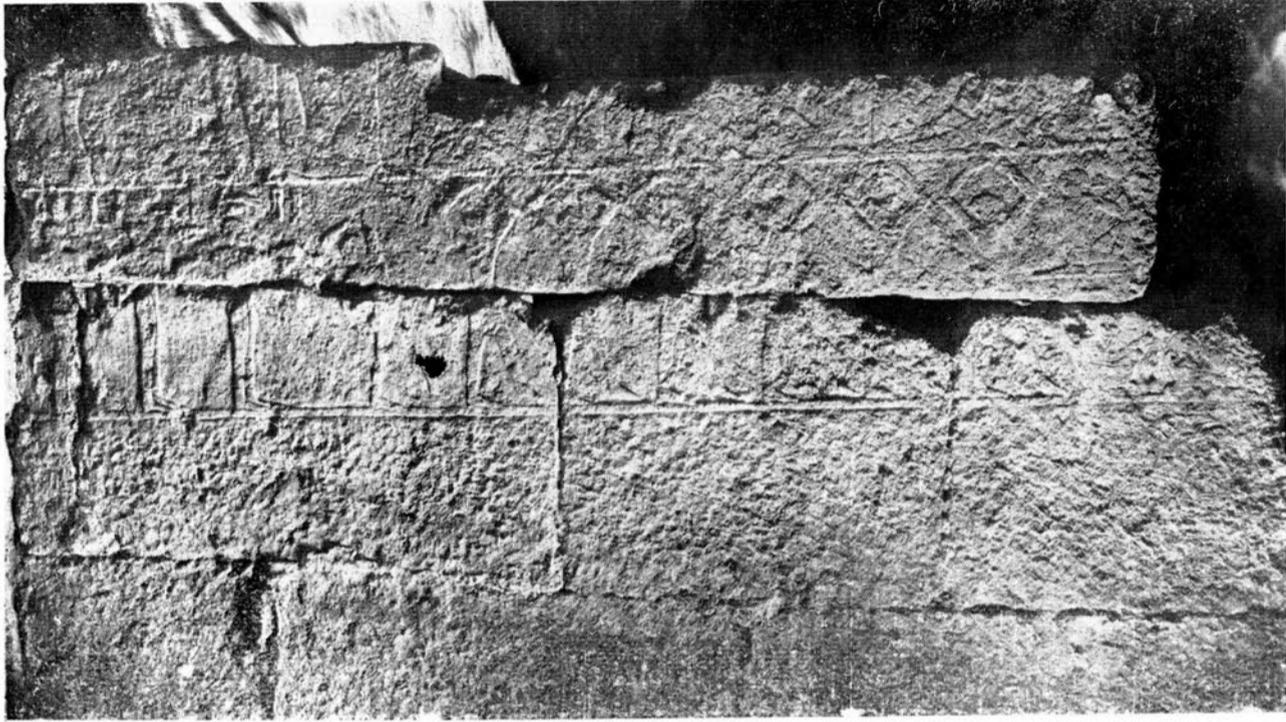
B.—A fragment of the lintel (?)



C.—Remains of superposed register



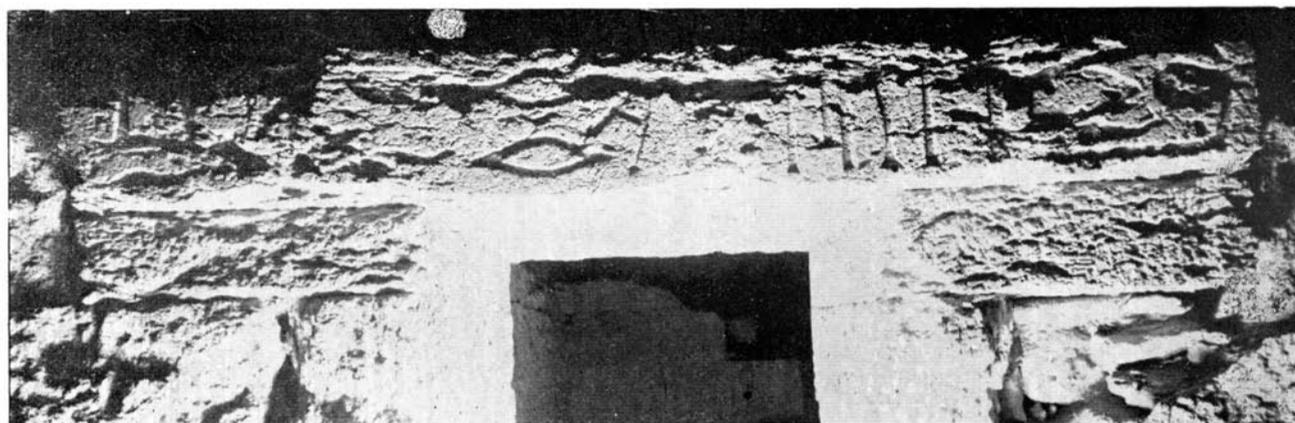
D.—A part of an incised offering-list



A.—The northern wall of the chapel



B.—The eastern wall of the chapel



A.—The lintel



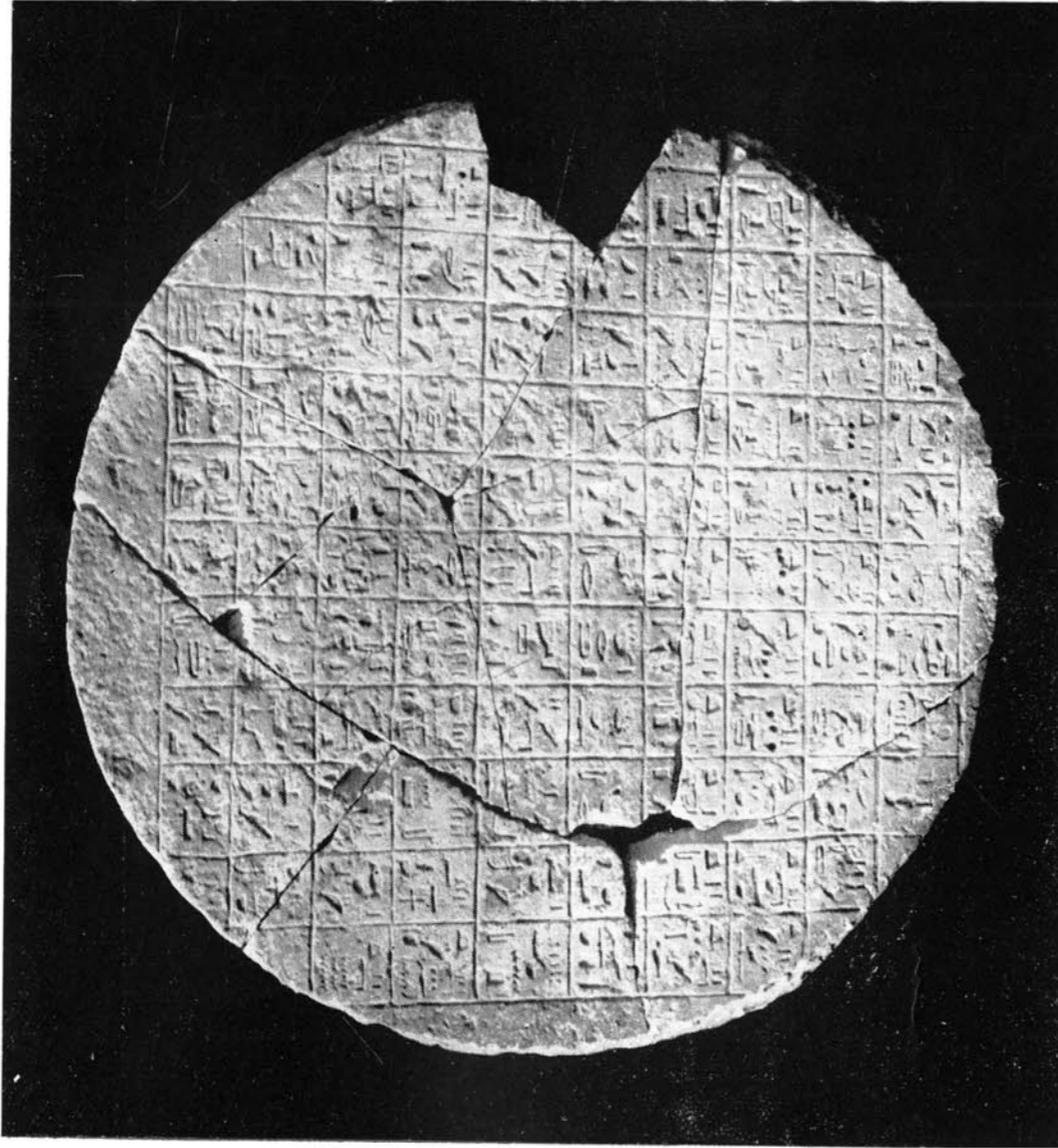
B.—The white limestone statuettes



A.—A fragment of the upper lintel of the southern false-door



B.—The southern false-door



A.—A circular offering-table inscribed with an offering-list



B.—The northern false-door



A.—The lintel of the doorway



B.—The right-hand
jamb



C.—The left-hand
jamb



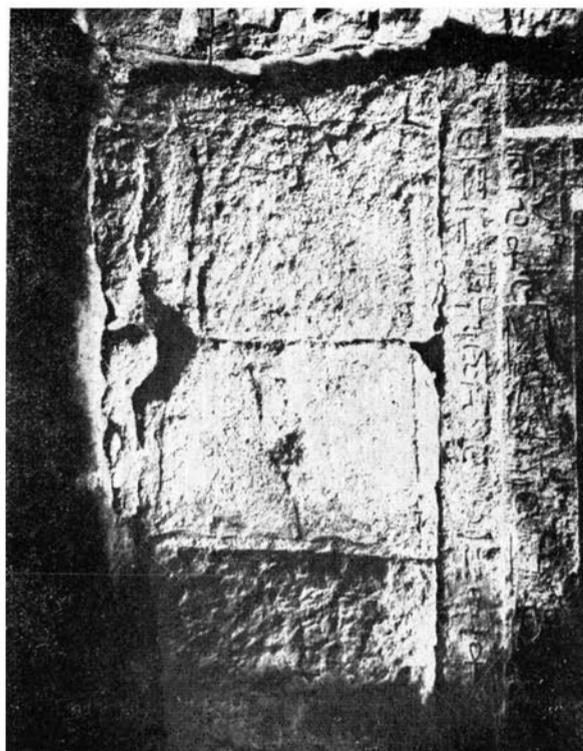
A.—The right-hand thickness of the doorway



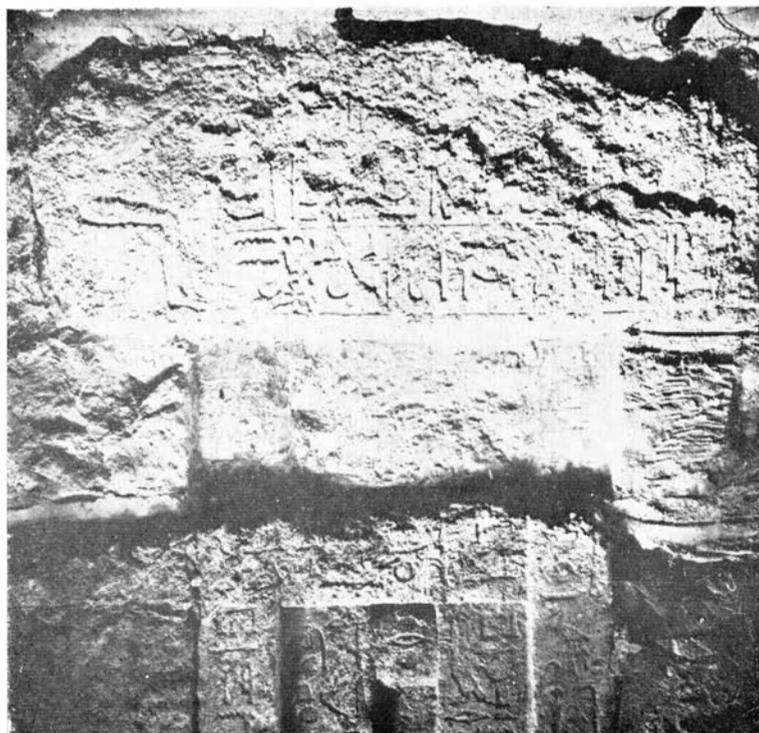
B.—The left-hand thickness of the doorway



A.—The southern false-door



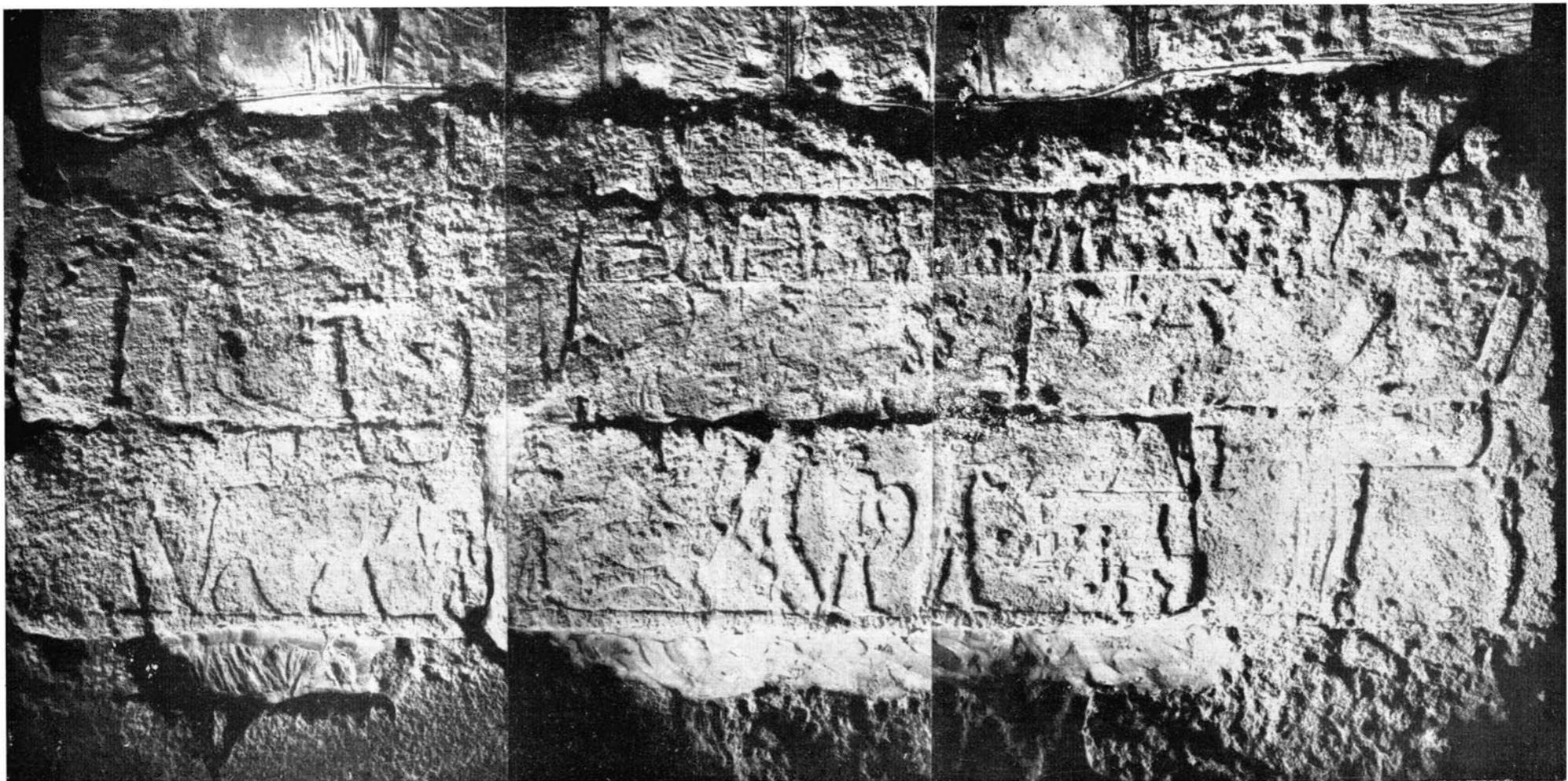
B.—The western wall of the chapel
(southern end)



C.—The lintel of the southern false-door



D.—The northern false-door



The western wall of the chapel



The panel of the entrance



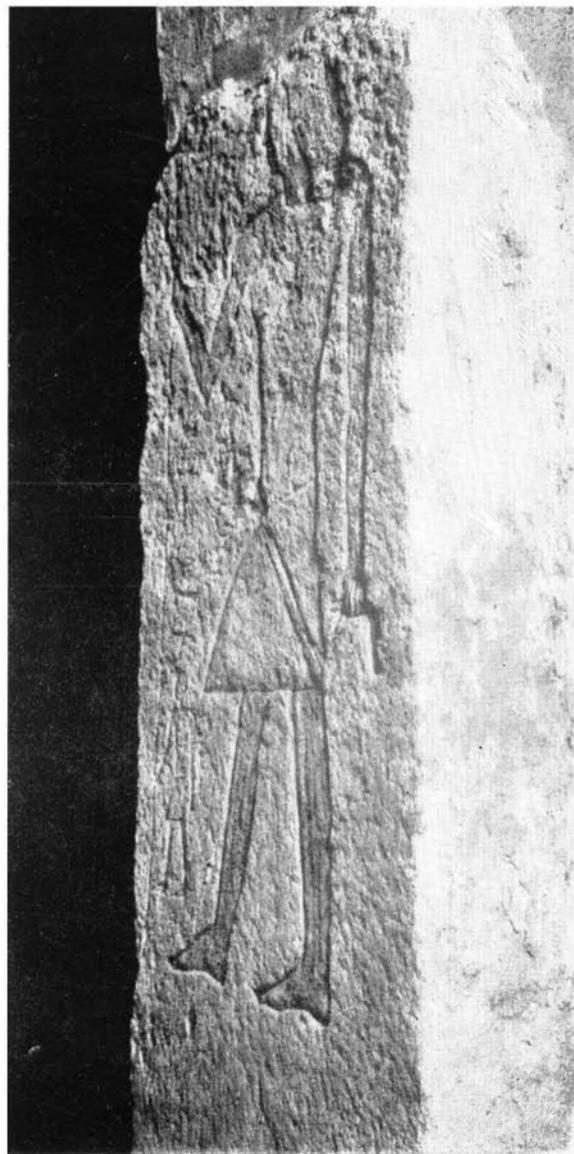
The southern false-door with its lintel



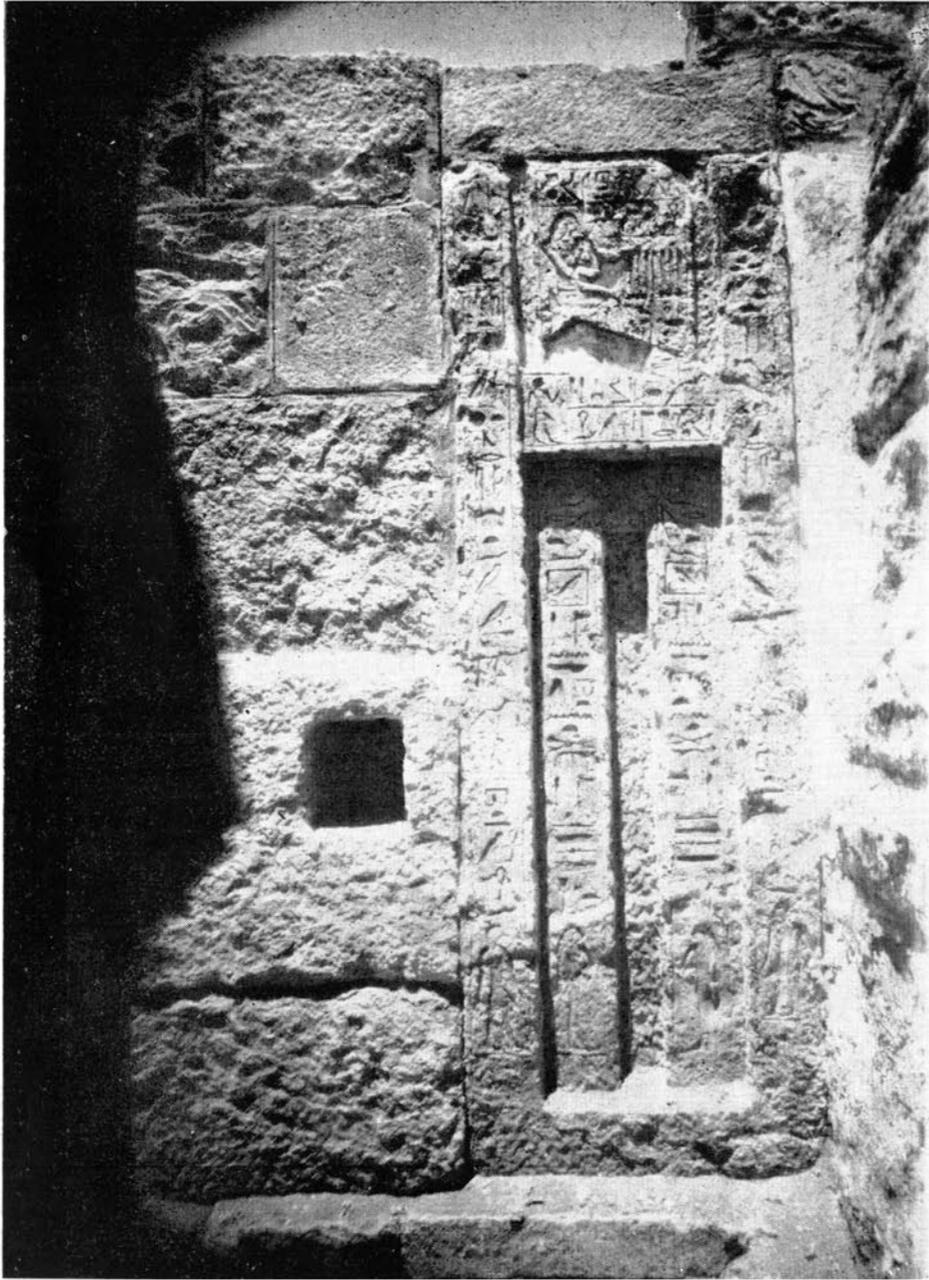
A.—The drum of the entrance



B.—The right-hand thickness of the entrance



C.—The left-hand thickness of the entrance



A.—The northern false-door



B.—The western wall of the chapel



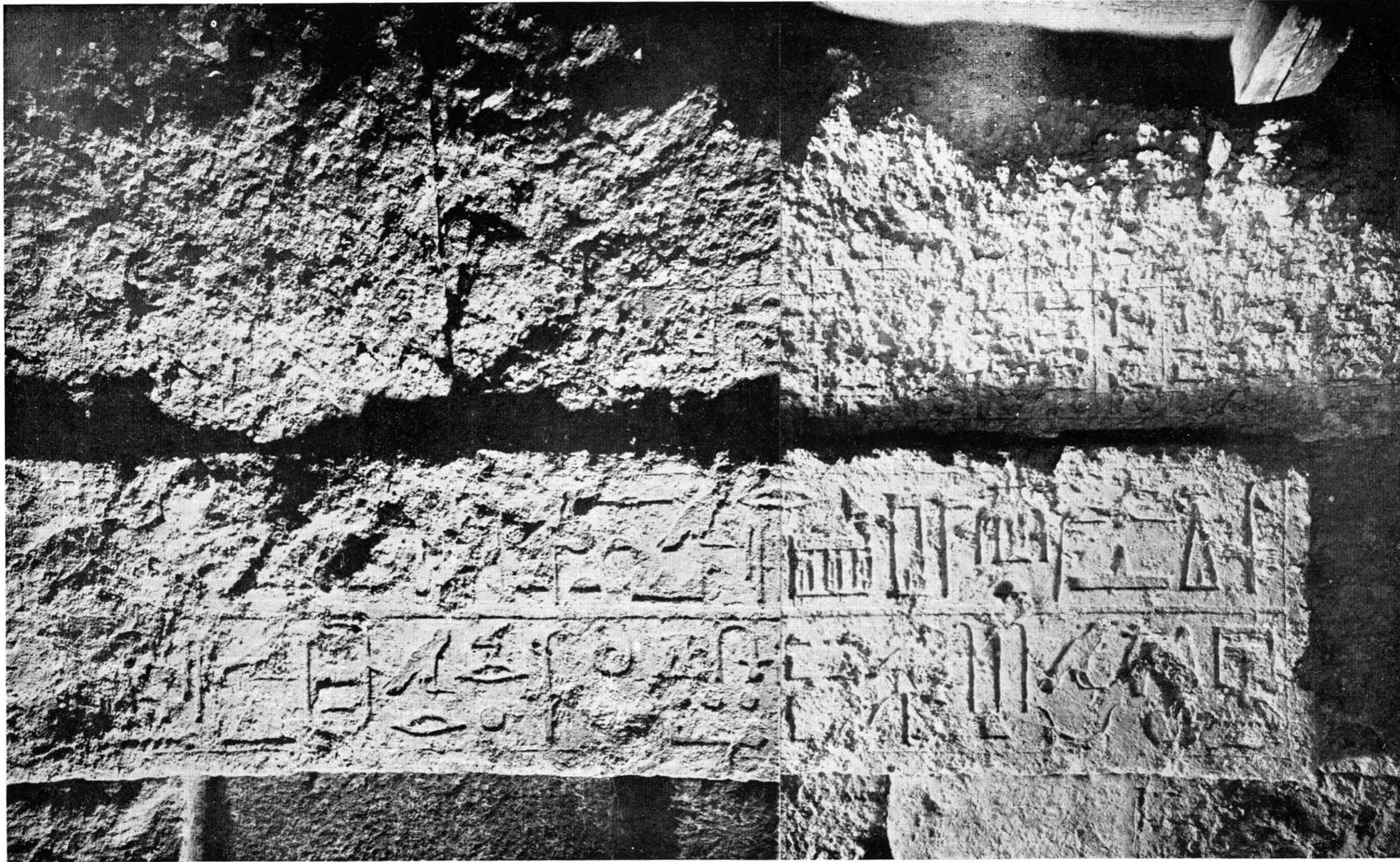
A.—The drum of *Nfr-ḥww*



B.—The false-door of *K3-ḥpr*



The false-door of *Ssm-nfr*



The false-door of *Nfr-hww*



A.—The western wall of the outer chapel



B.—The left hand thickness of the doorway



C.—The northern false-door



D.—The right-hand thickness of the doorway

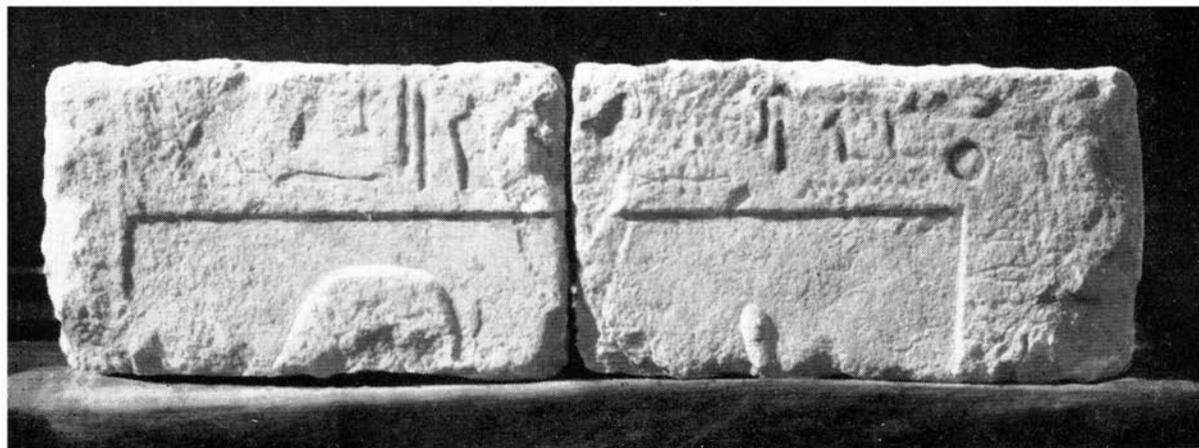
SCULPTURED SLABS



A



B



C



The western wall of the inner chapel. The offering scene



The northern false-door of the inner chapel



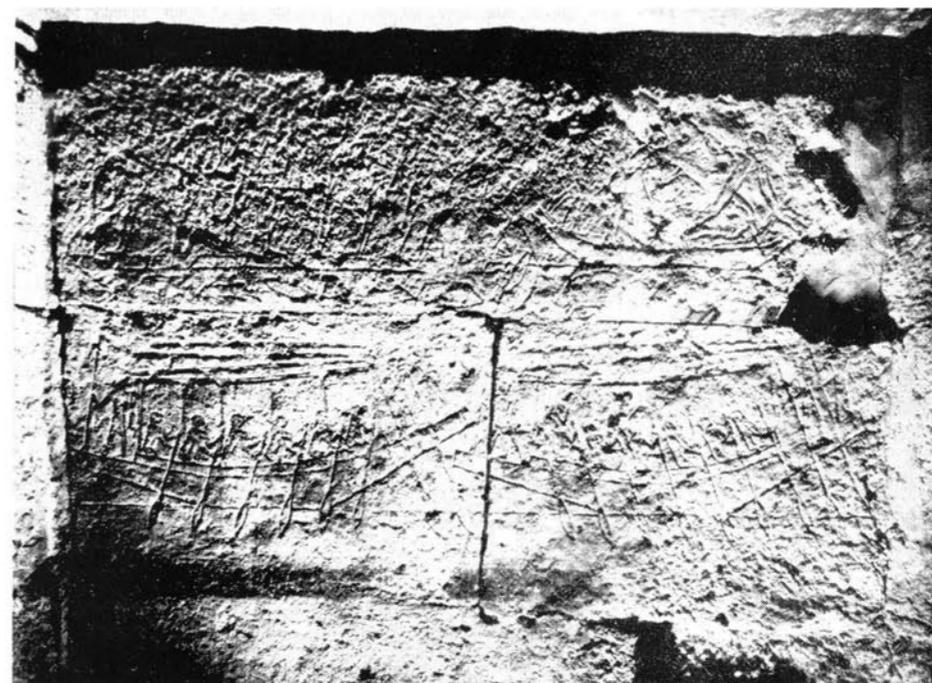
A.—An inscribed block of limestone



B.—The statuettes as found in the serdab



C.—The statuettes as found in the serdab

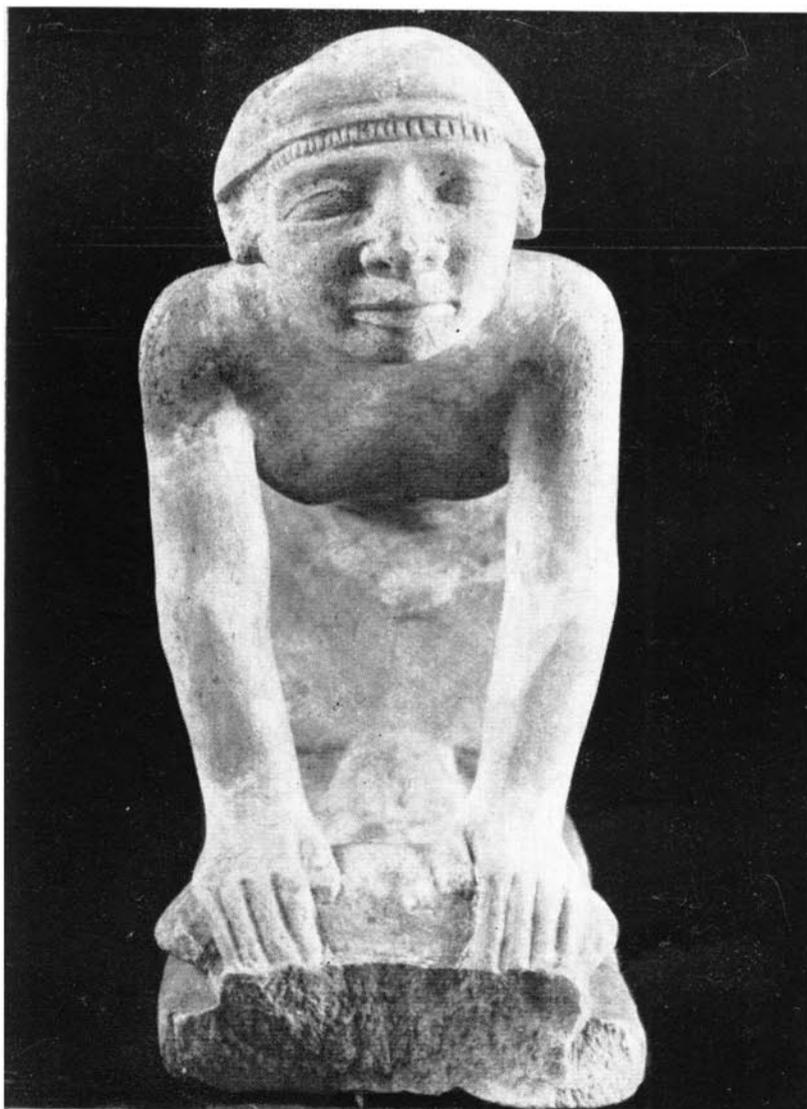


D.—The northern wall of the chapel

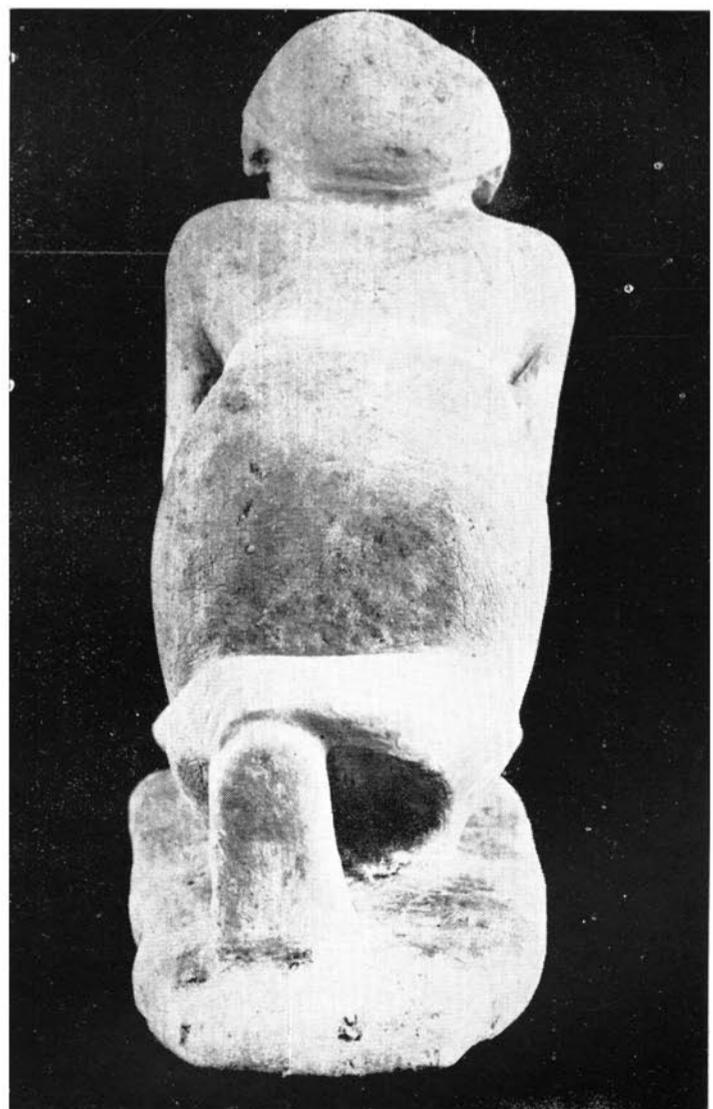
A STATUETTE OF A WOMAN GRINDING GRAIN



A

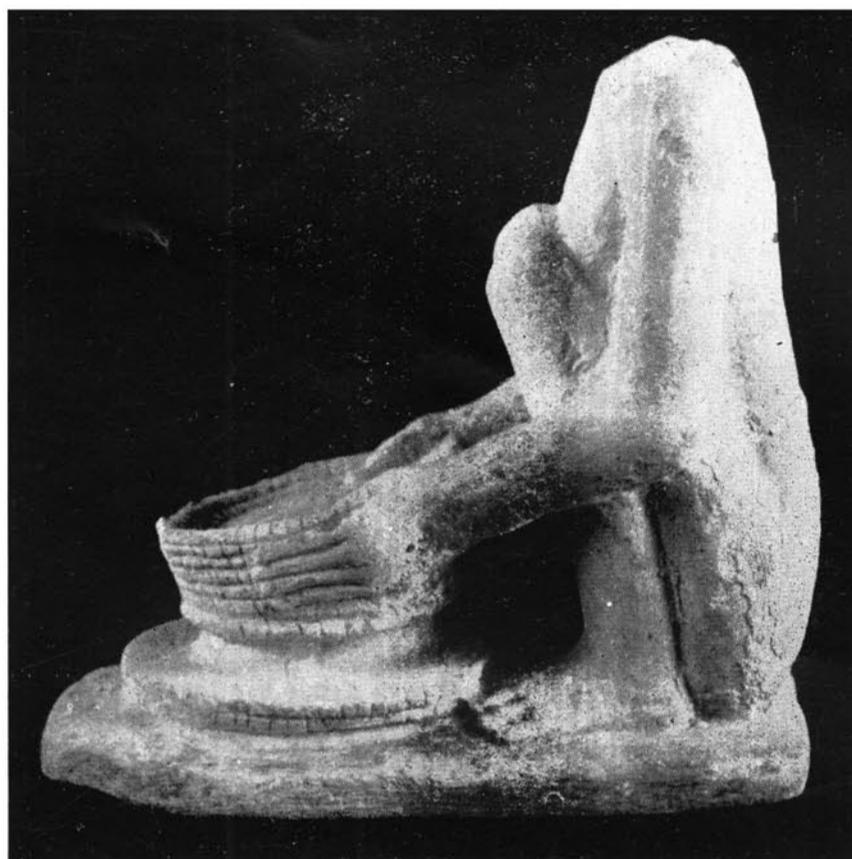


B

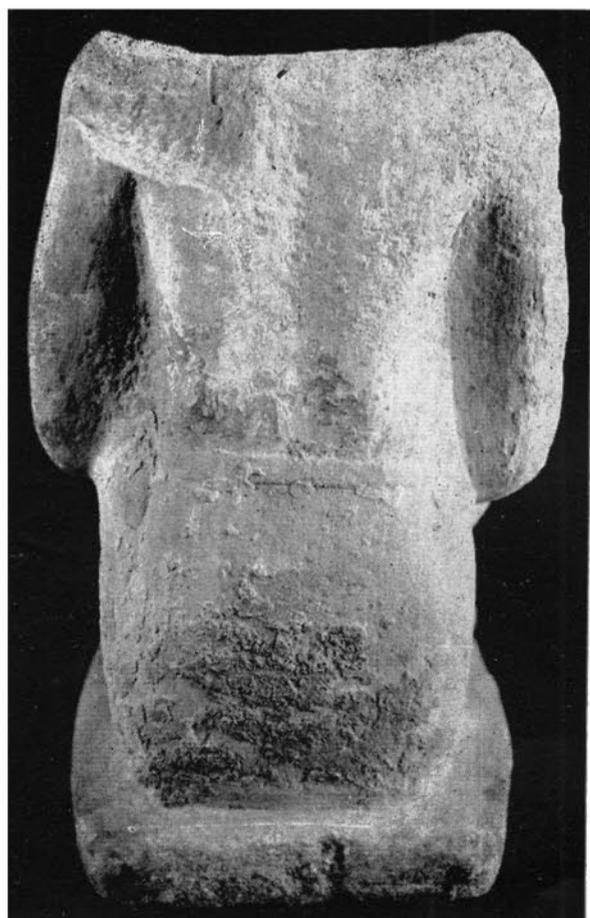


C

A STATUETTE OF A WOMAN SIFTING FLOUR (?)



A



B



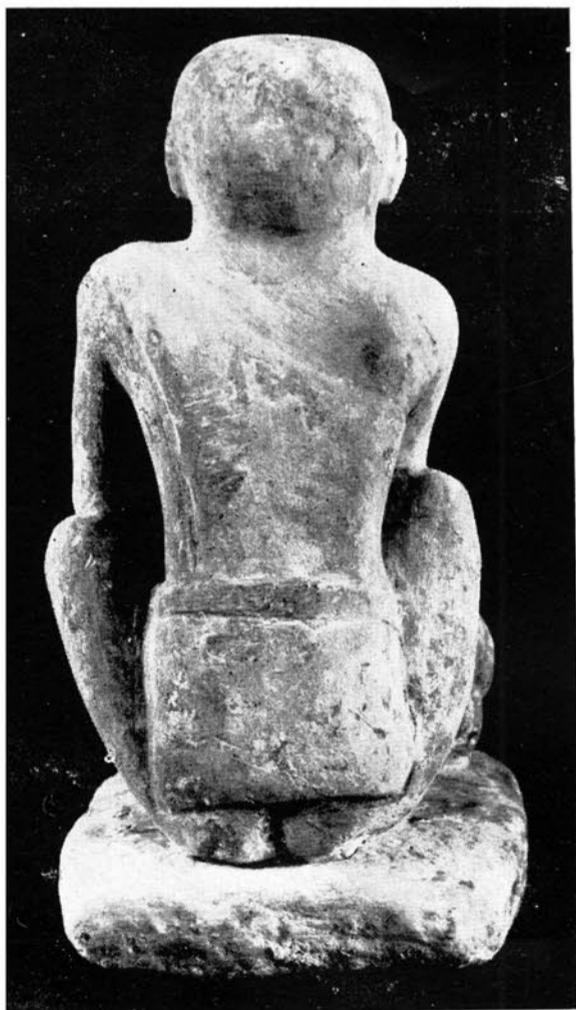
C



A.—A statuette of a man pitching jars



B.—A statuette of a man dressing a goose

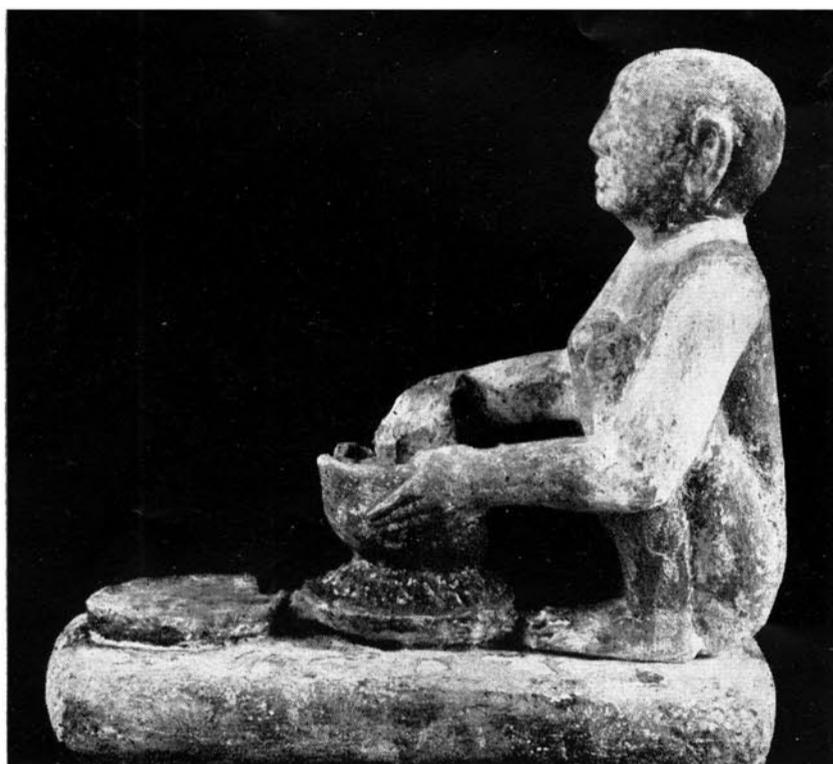


C.—Back view of the statuette of a man dressing a goose



D.—Back view of the statuette of a man pitching jars

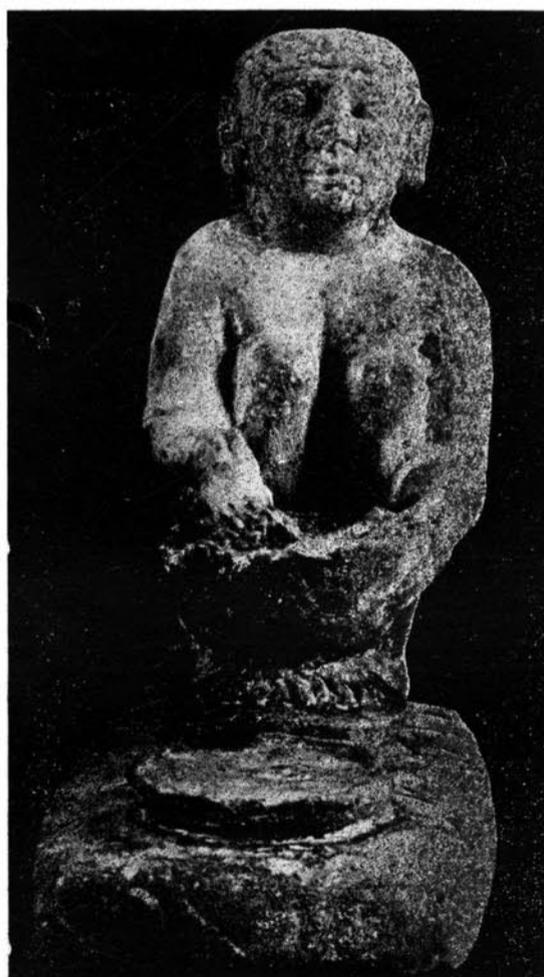
A STATUETTE OF A COOK



A

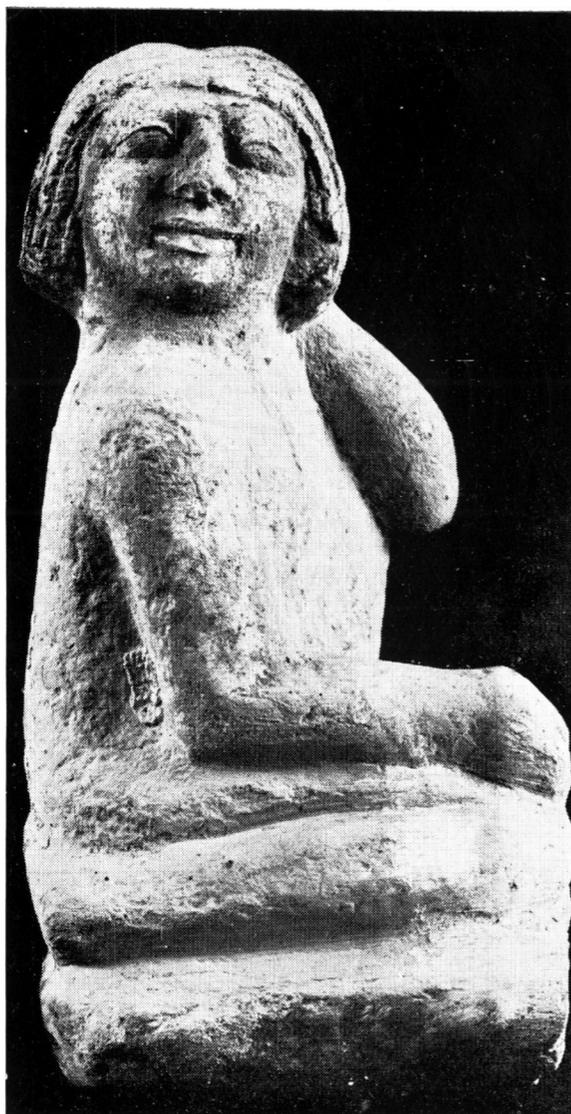


B

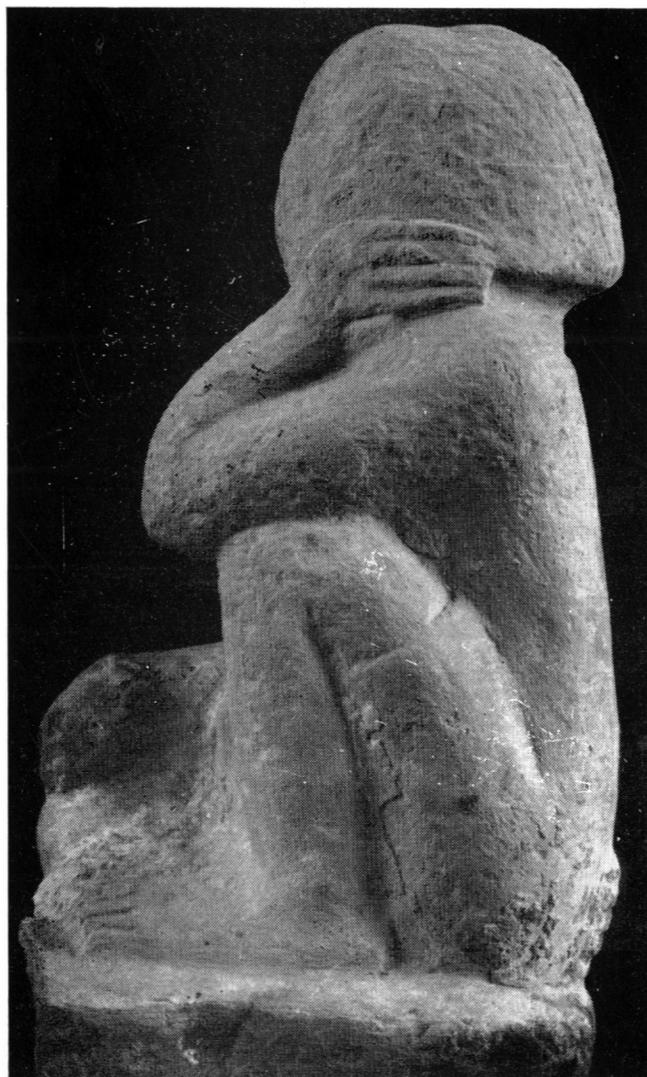


C

A STATUETTE OF A COOK OR BAKERESS



A



B



C

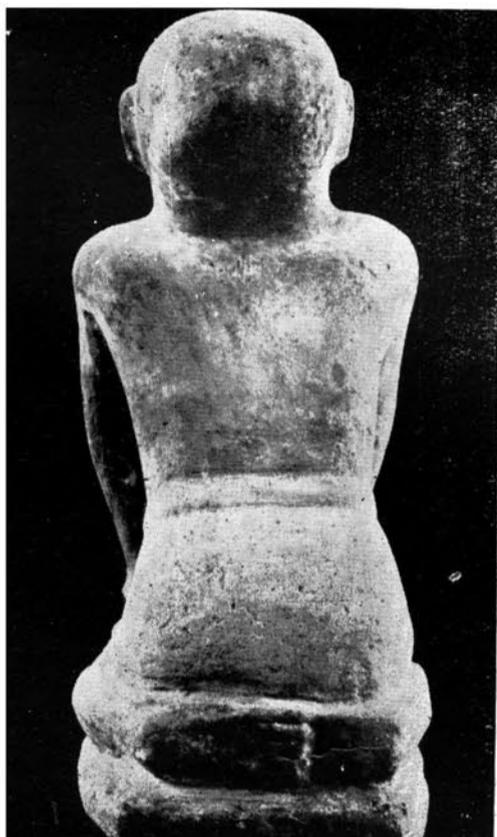
THE MASTABA OF *Nj-k3-w-Ht-Hr*

PL. LXXVIII

A STATUETTE OF A FULLER (?)



A



B



C

A STATUETTE OF A BREWER



D

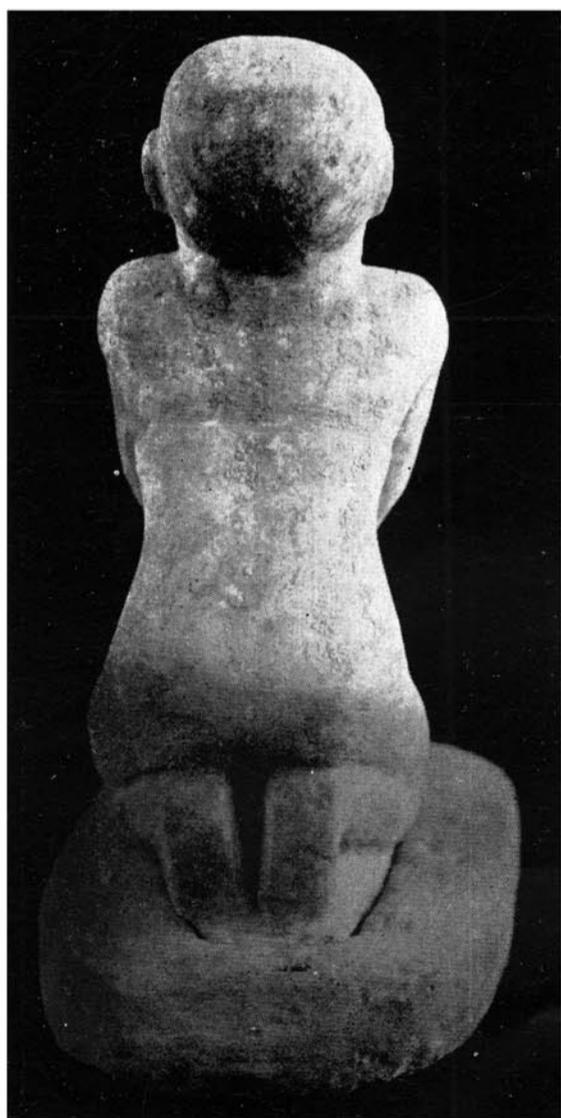


E

A STATUETTE OF A WOMAN KNEADING DOUGH (?)



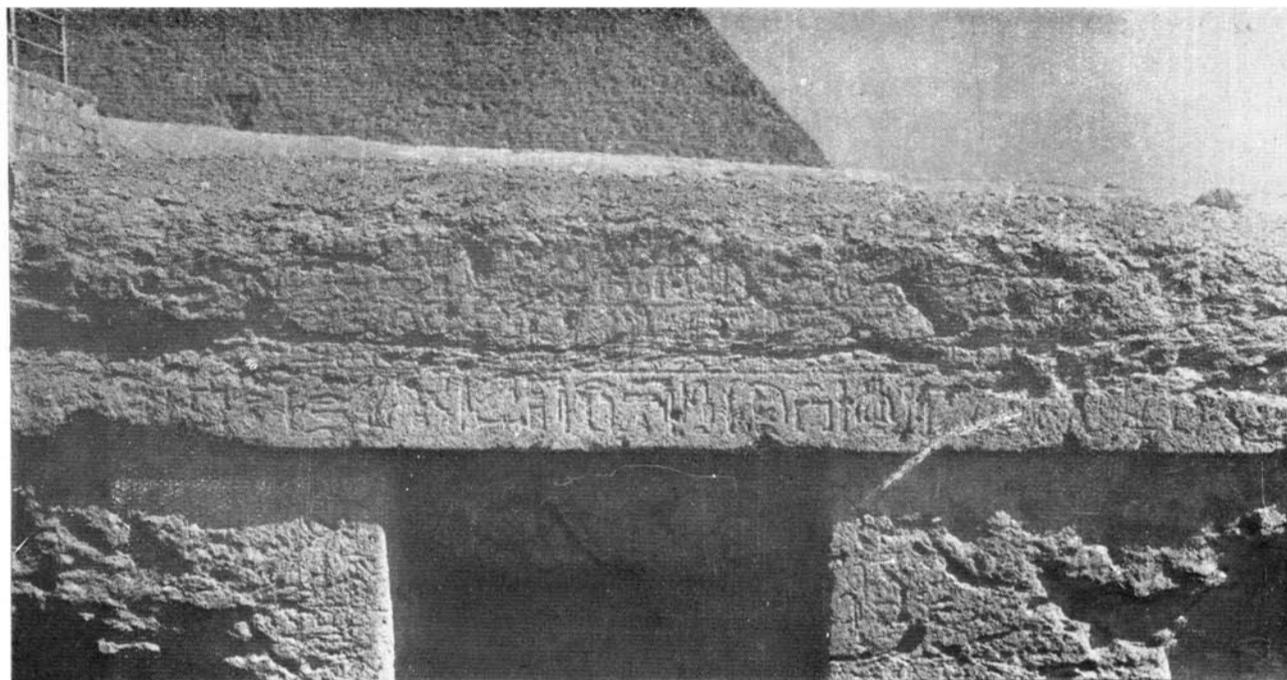
A



B



C



A.—The lintel of the entrance



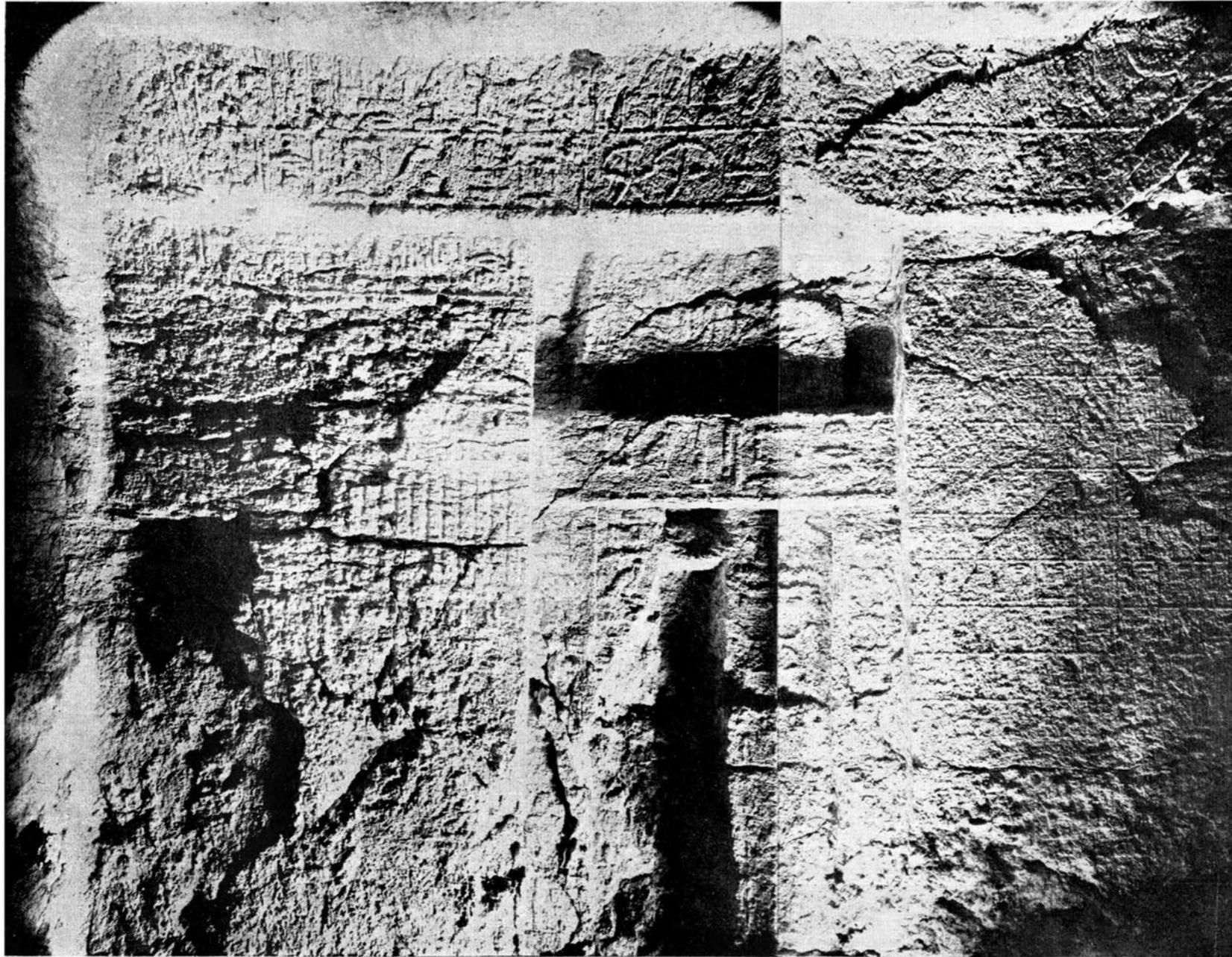
B.—The drum of the entrance



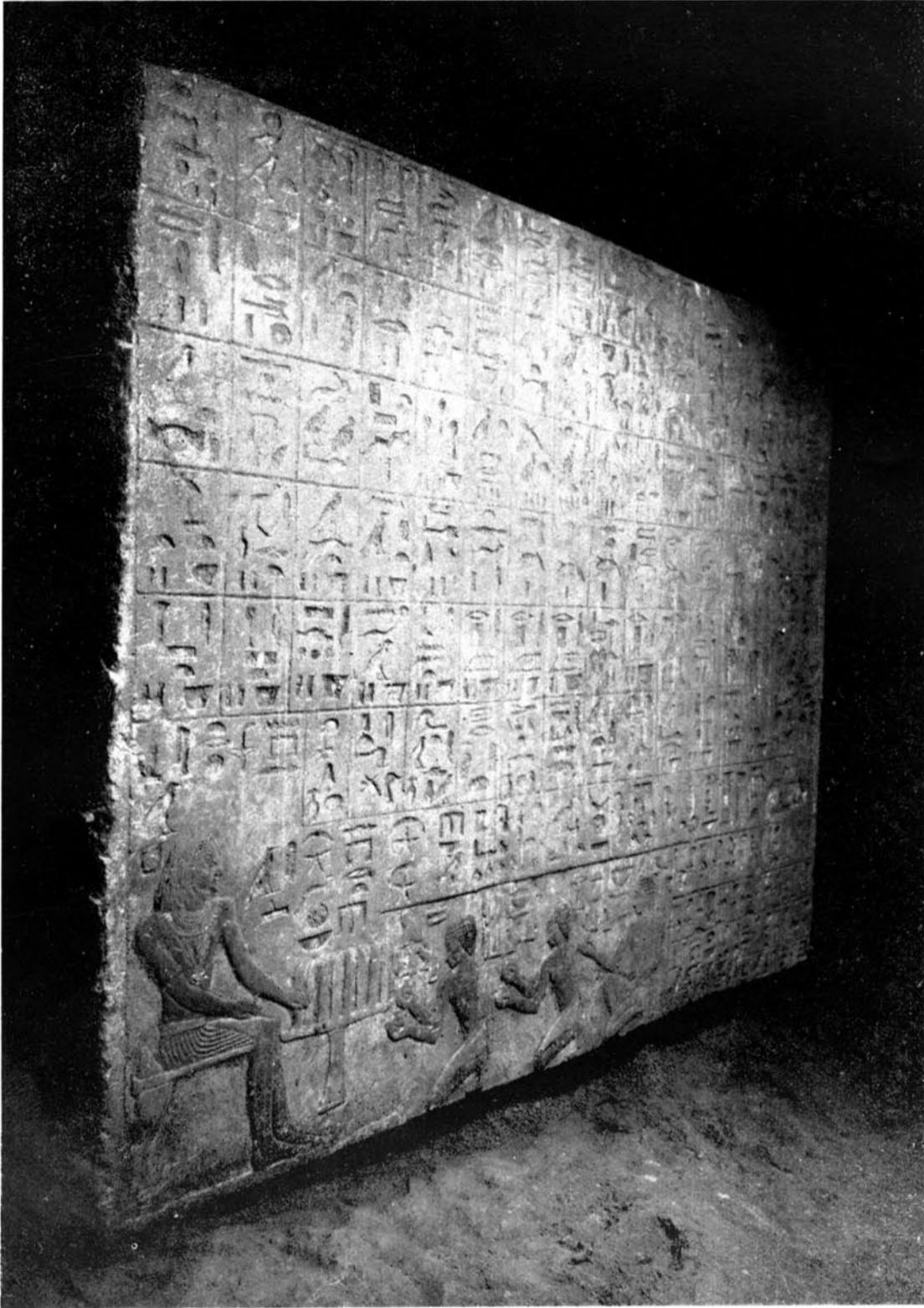
A.—The southern wall of the chapel



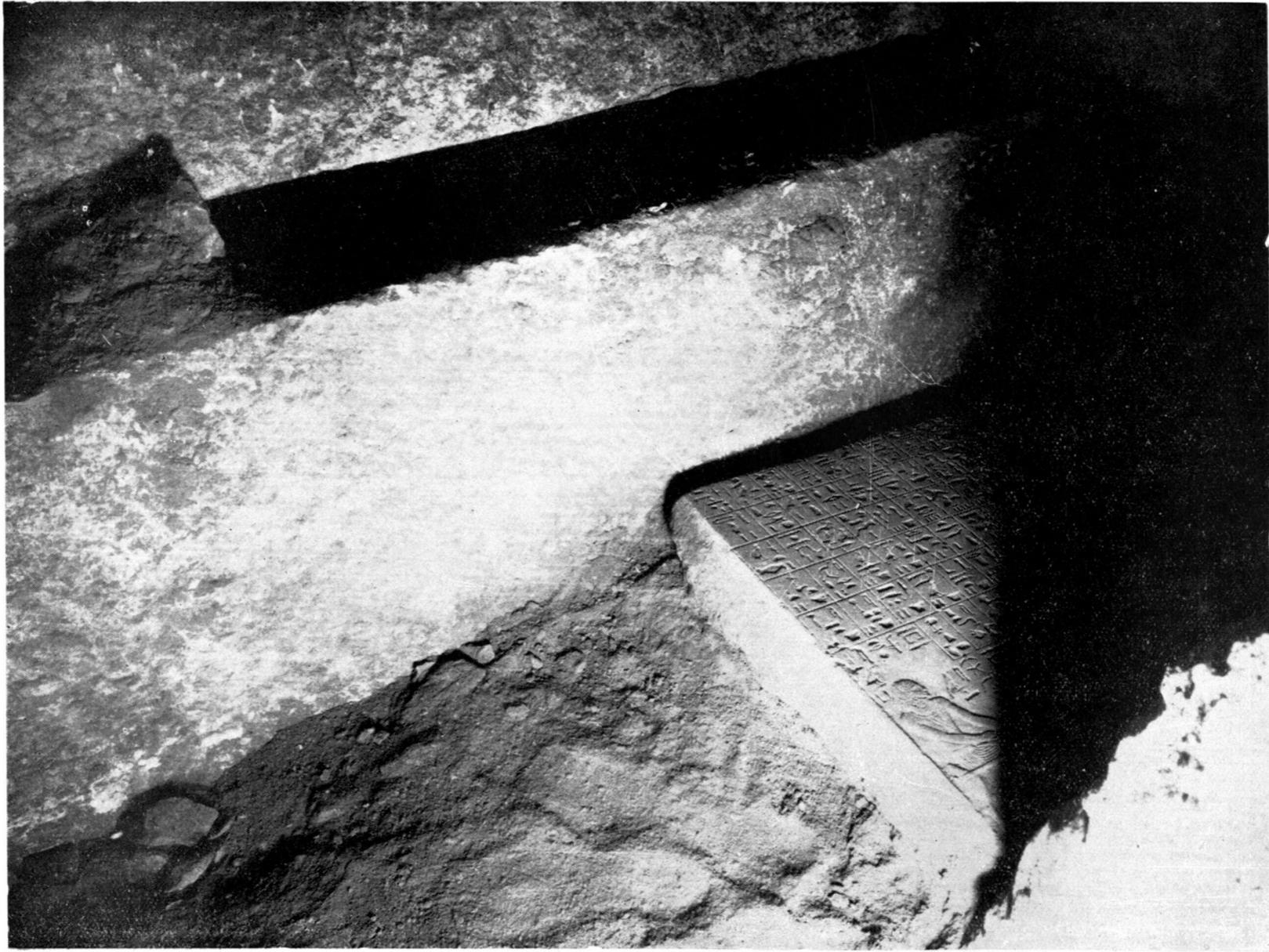
B.—The eastern wall of the chapel



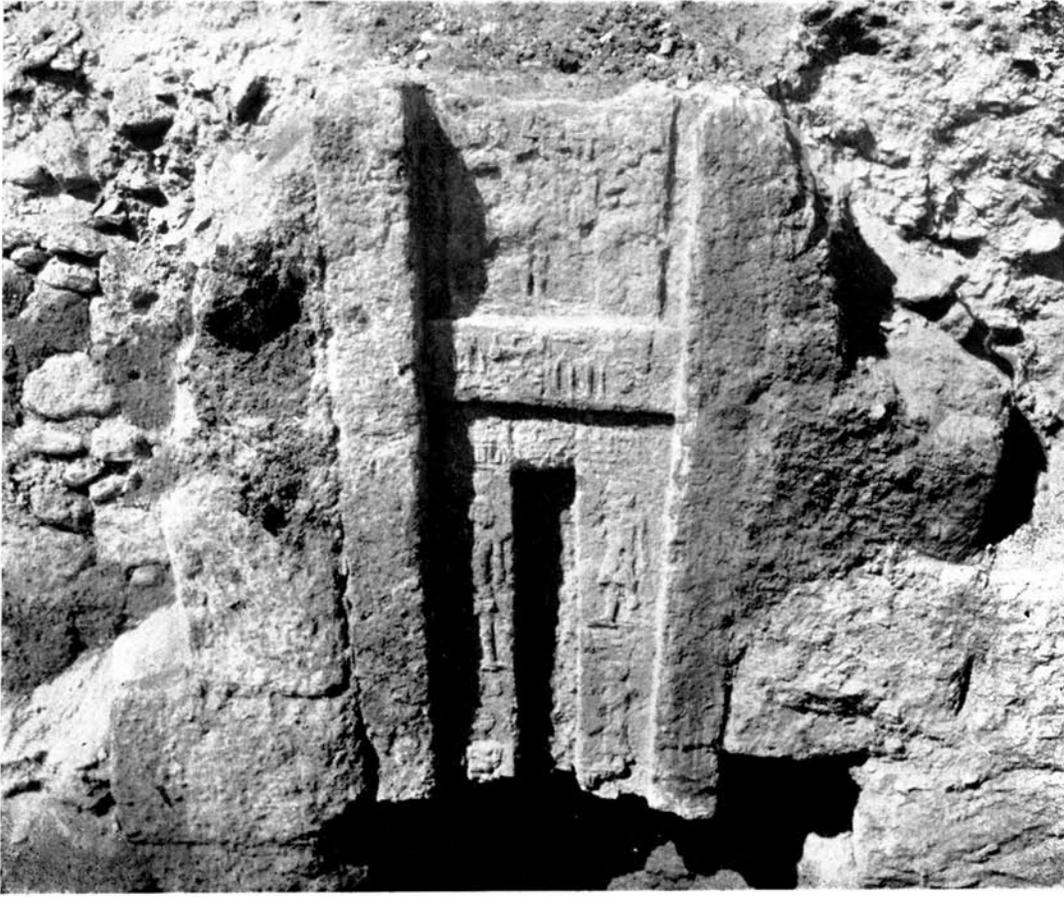
The western wall of the chapel



The offering-list



The offering-list as found



A.—The northern false-door



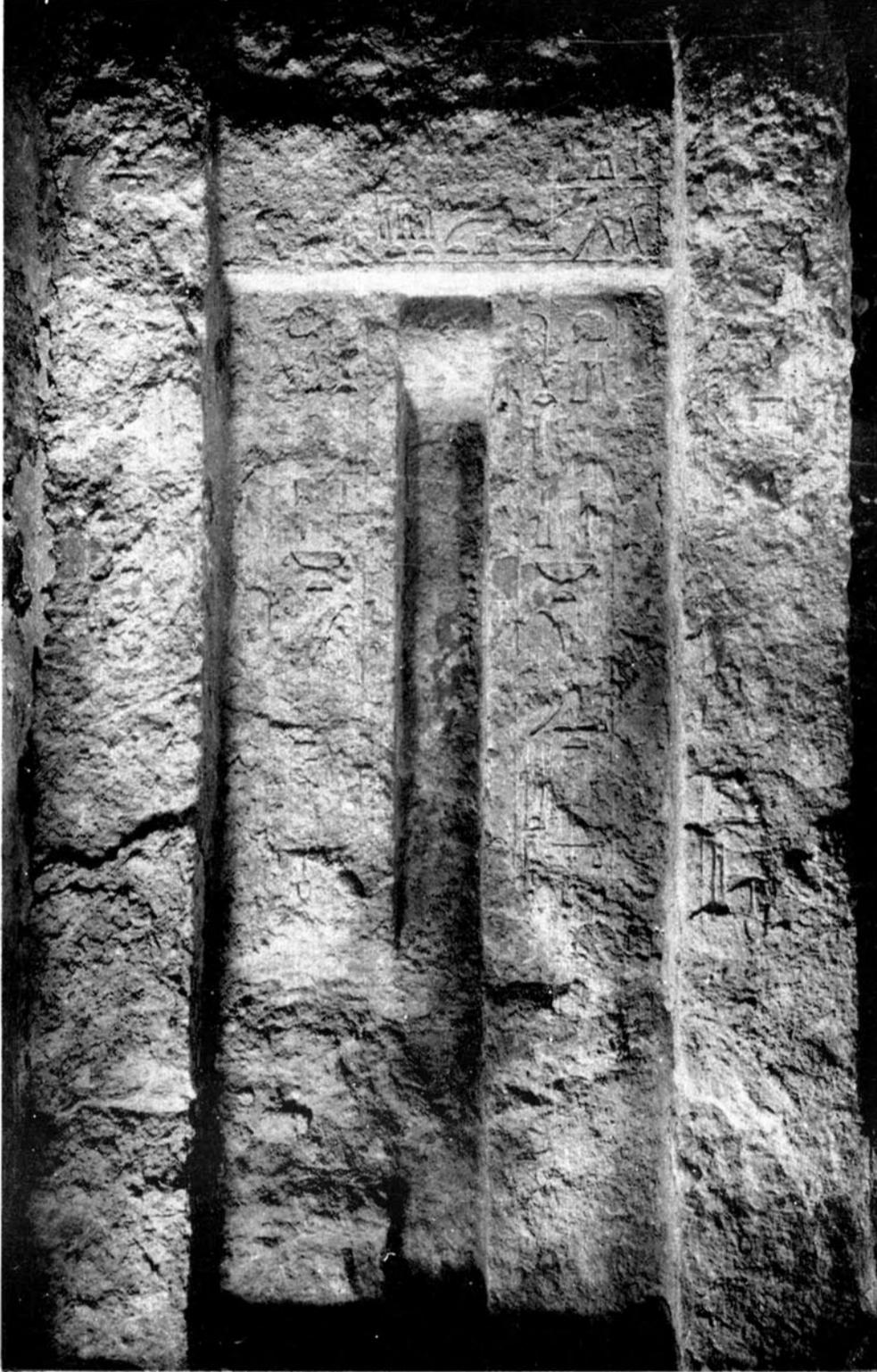
B.—The right-hand thickness of the doorway



C.—The left-hand thickness
of the doorway



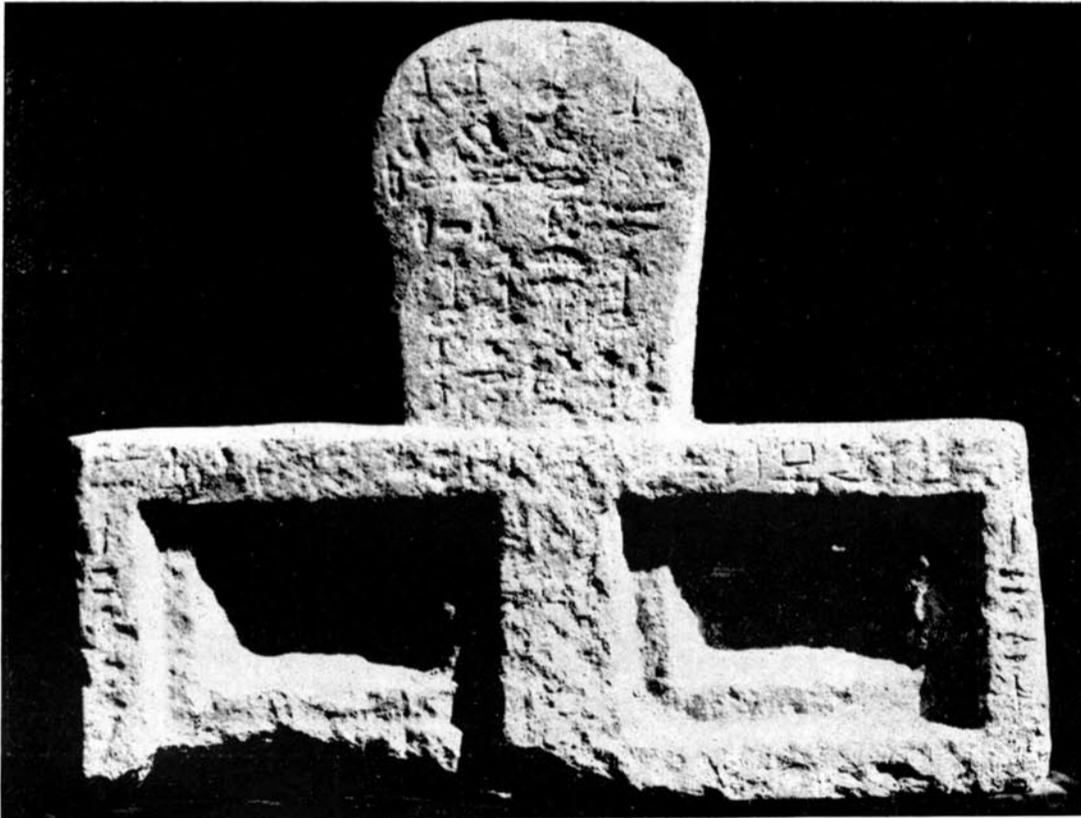
The northern false-door



The southern false-door



A.—The false-door of *Kj*



B.—The offering-table of *Ttj*



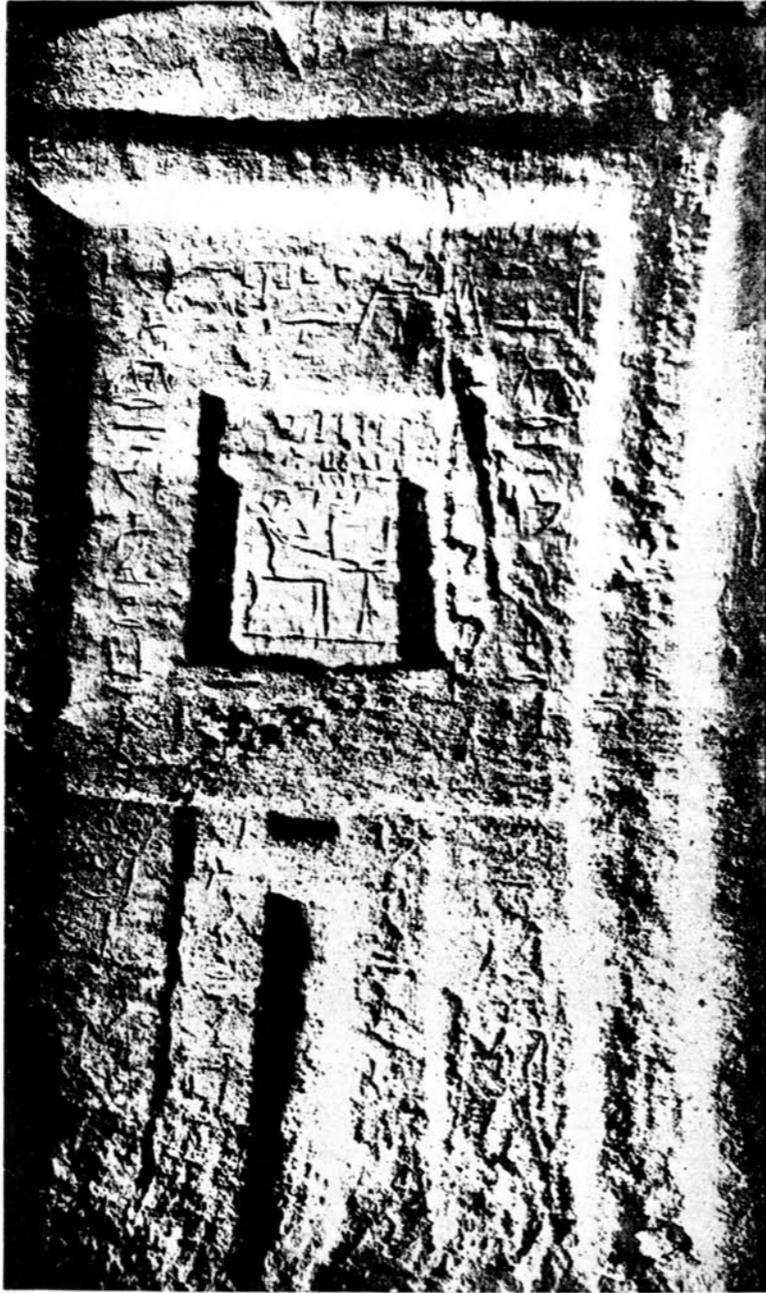
A.—The drum of the entrance



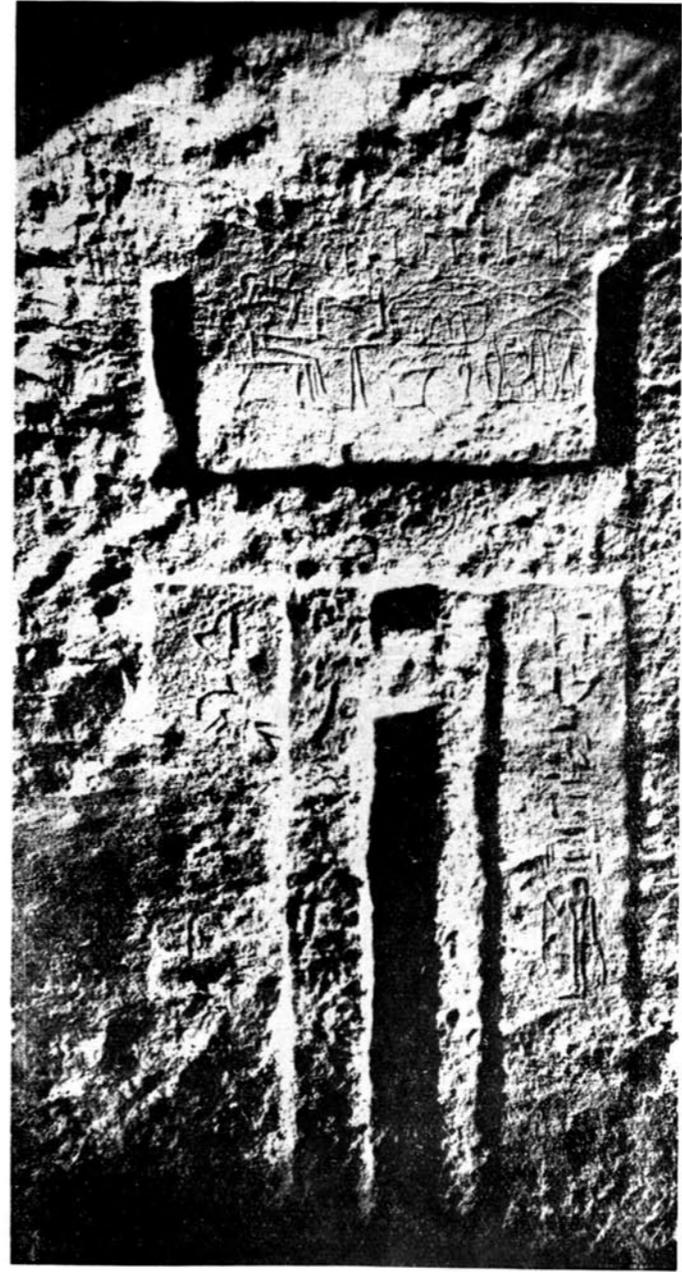
B.—The left-hand thickness
of the doorway



C.—The right-hand thickness
of the doorway



A.—The false-door of *Ikri*



B.—The false-door of *Nrf.t*

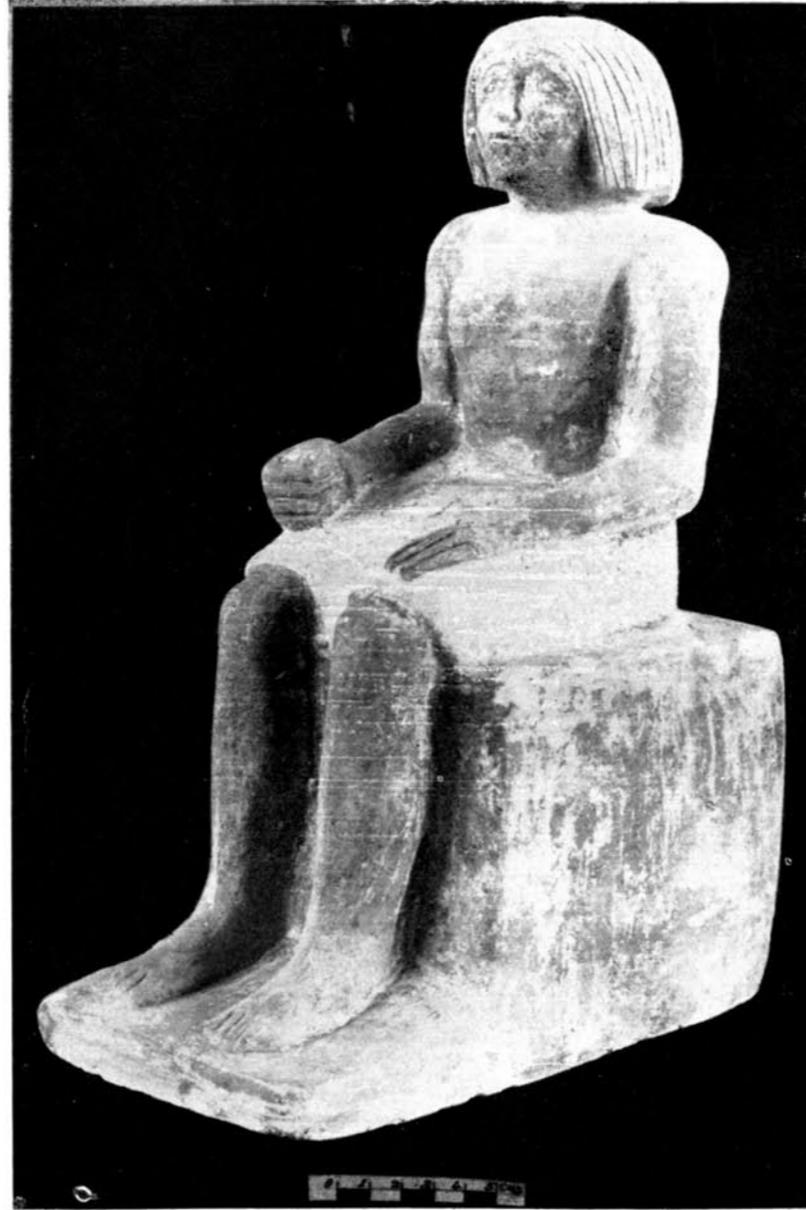


The false-door of *Ijj*

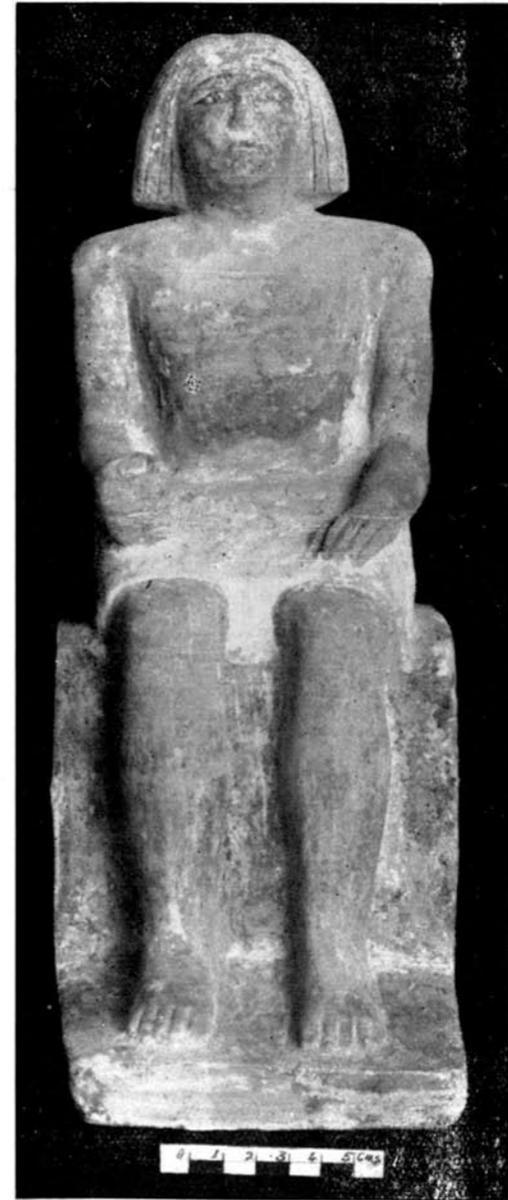
STATUETTE No. 1



A



B

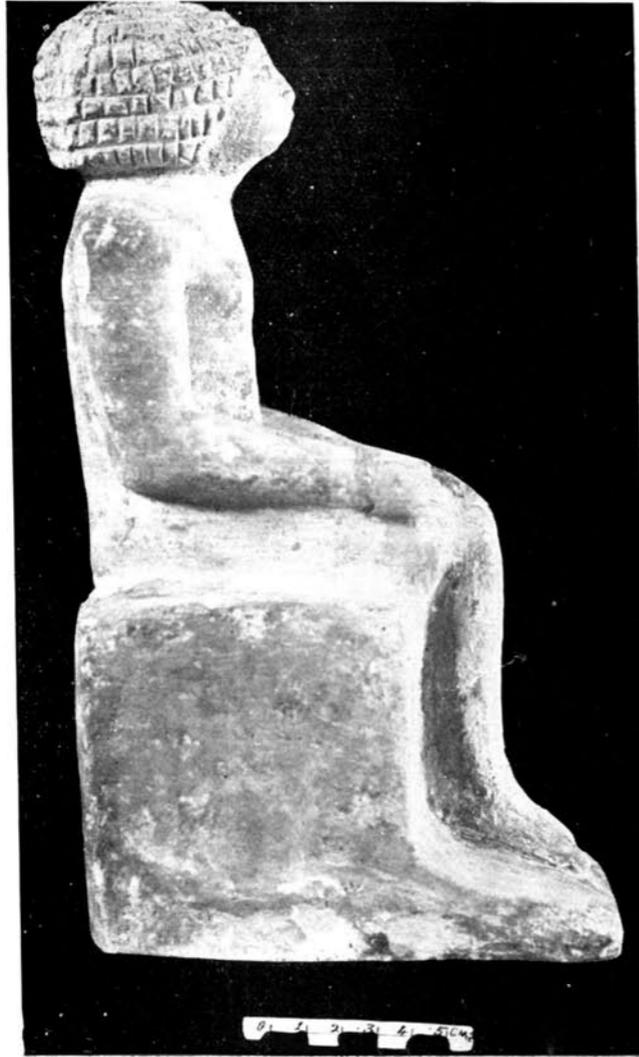


C

MASTABA No. 26

PL. XCIII

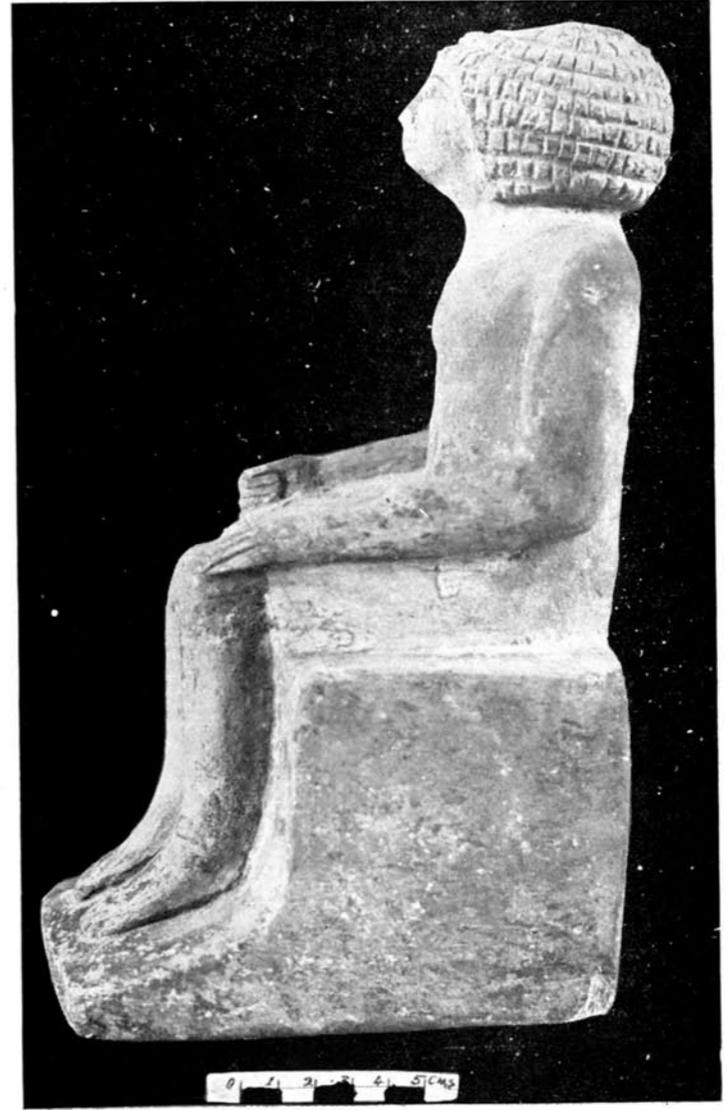
STATUETTE No. II



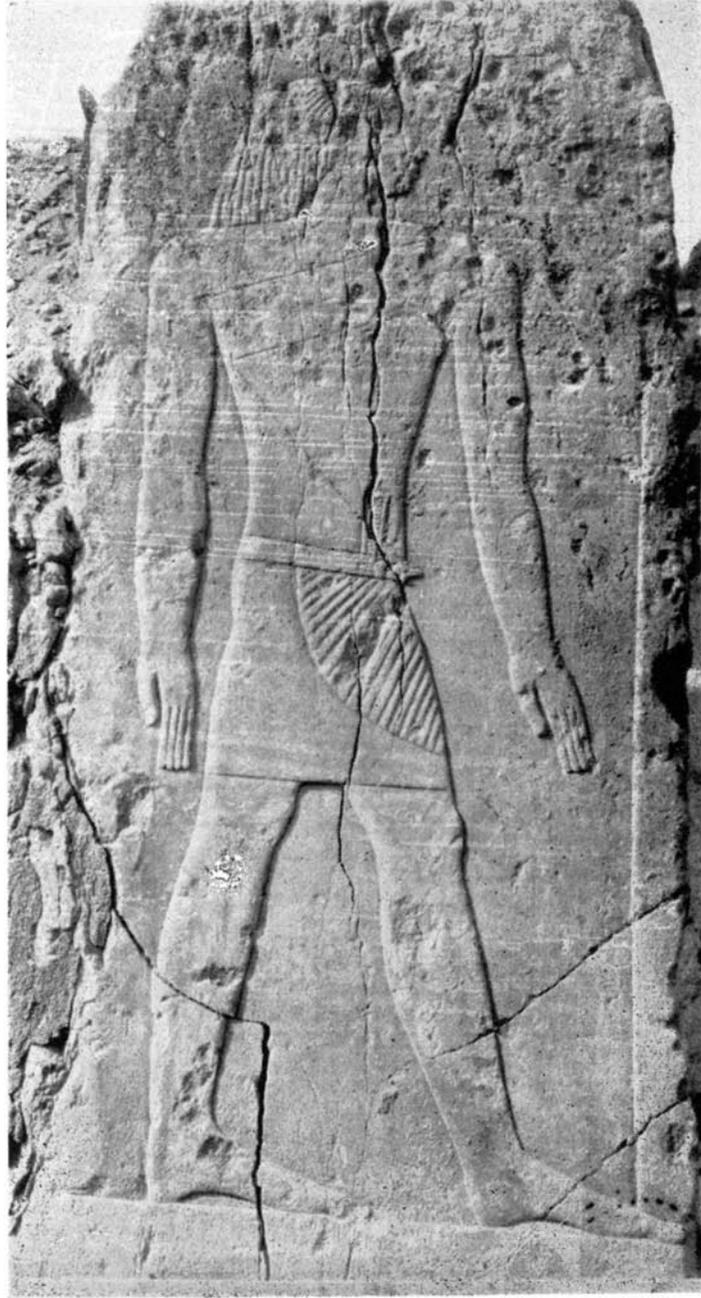
A



B



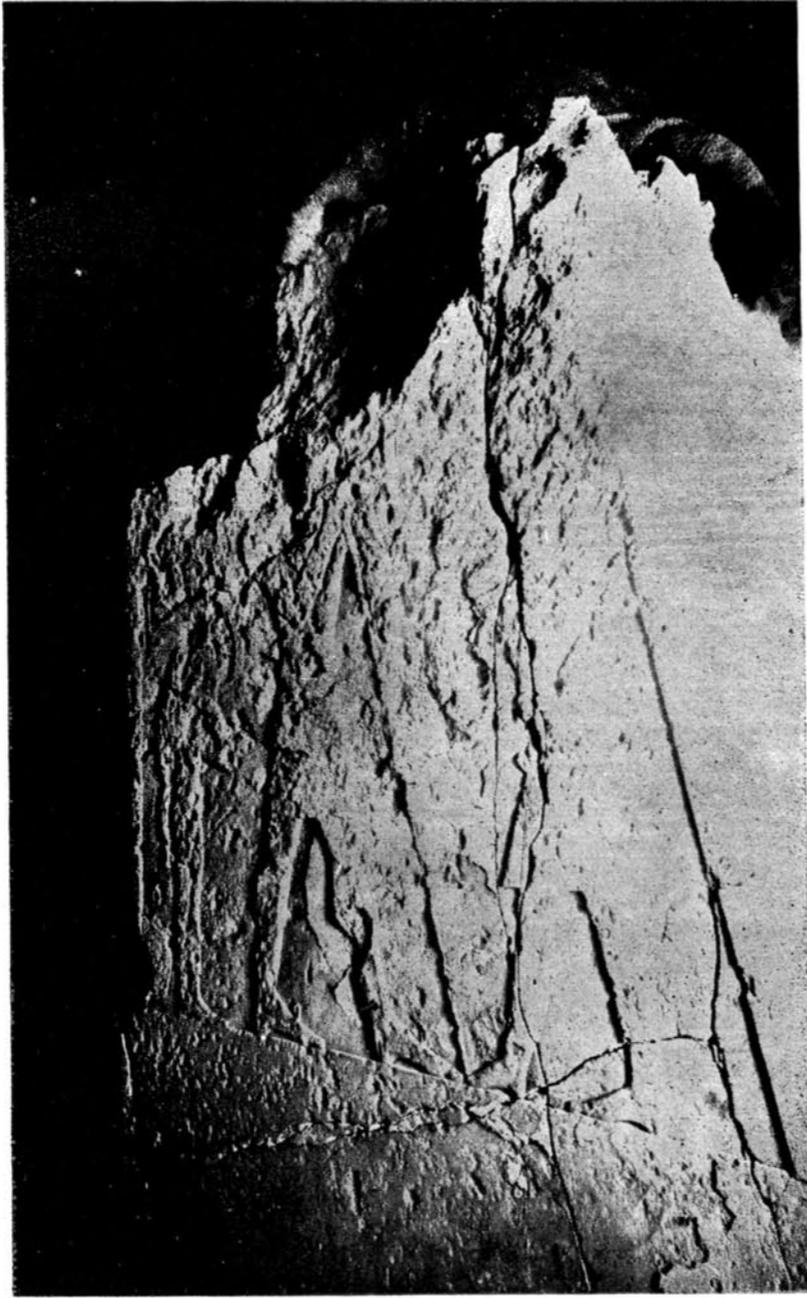
C



A.—The left-hand jamb



B.—The right-hand jamb

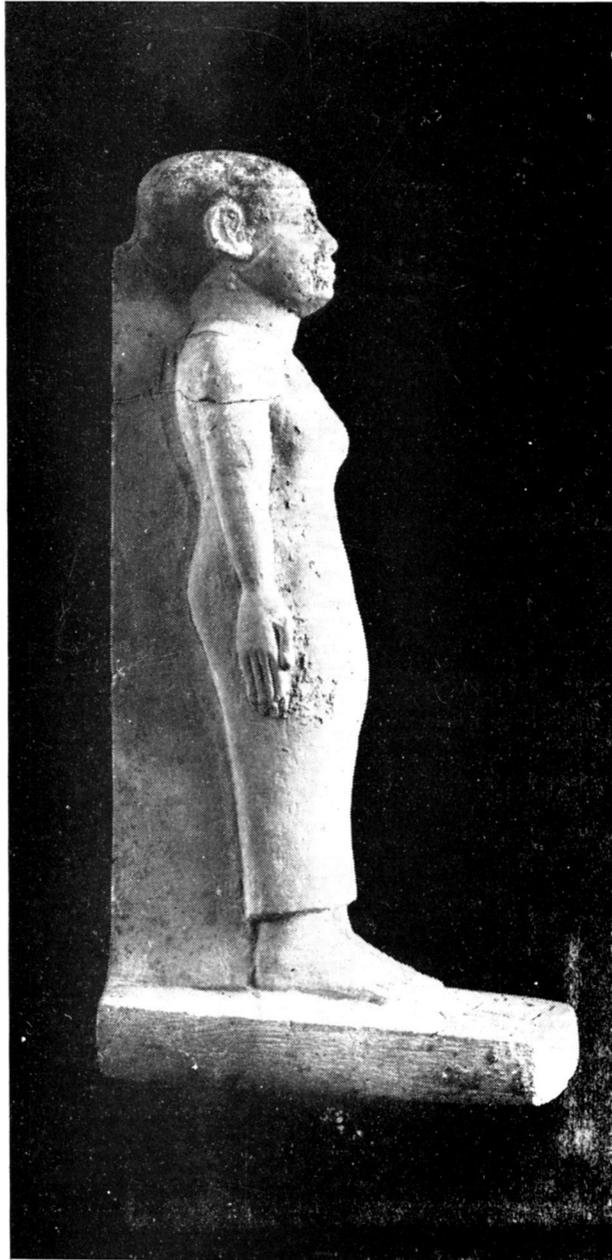


A.—The right-hand thickness of the doorway



B.—The left-hand thickness of the doorway

THE STATUETTE OF *Mr.s-nh*



A



B



C

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS FOUND DURING THE COURSE OF EXCAVATION

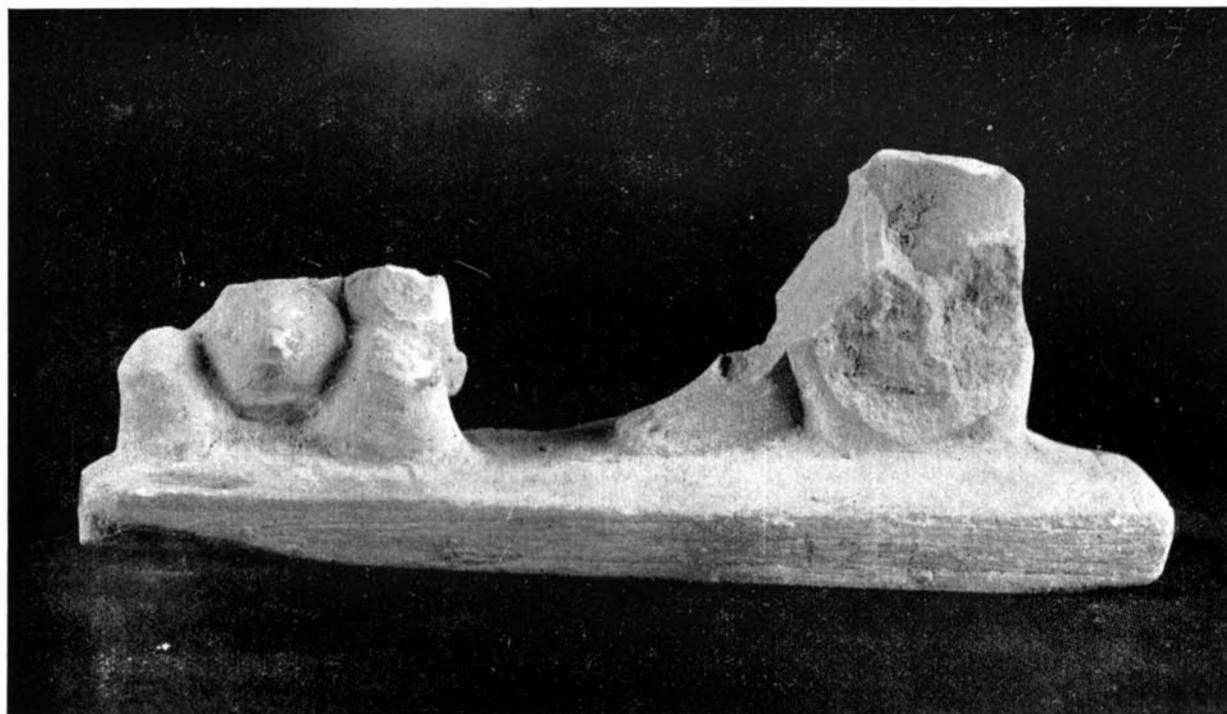
PL. XXVII



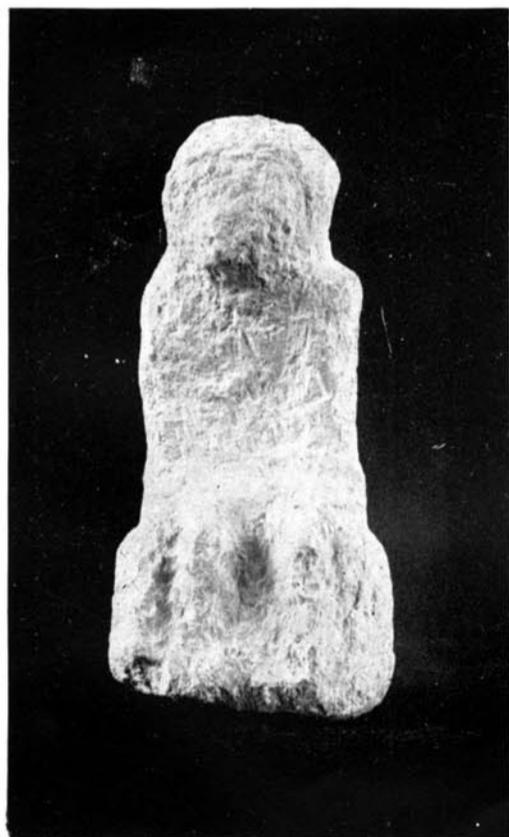
A.—The statuette of *Mr.s-nh* as found



B.—The head of a statuette of a man



A.—A damaged statuette of bakeress



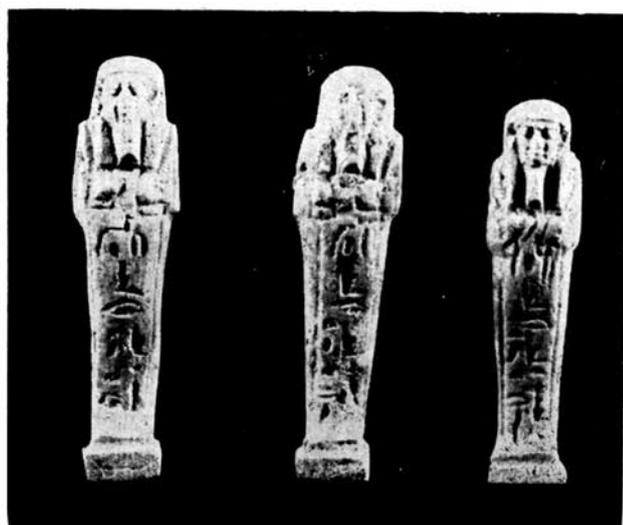
B.—An unfinished statuette



C.—The Šwbtj-figure of the physician



A. B.—A Šw3btj-figure inscribed with a version of Ch. VI of the Book of the Dead

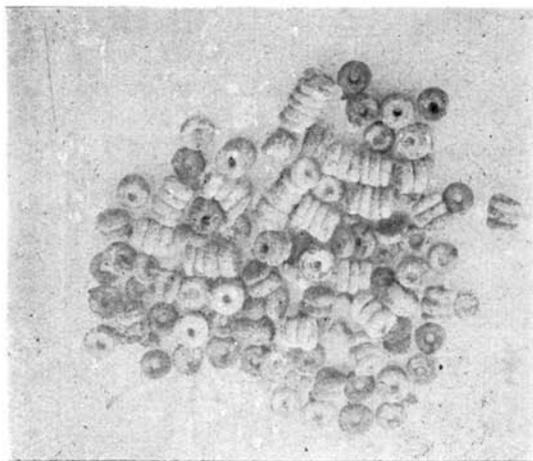


C. Šw3btj-figures of $\text{𓂏} \text{𓂐} \text{𓂑}$

D.—Back view of the Šw3btj-figures of $\text{𓂏} \text{𓂐} \text{𓂑}$



A.—*Šw3btj*-figures of $\text{𓆎} \text{𓆏} \text{𓆑} \text{𓆒}$



B.—Beads from the neck of a late burial



C.—Inscribed *Šw3btj*-figures



D.—An amuletic figure of the Goddess Isis



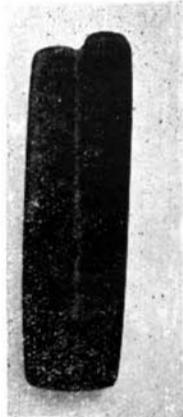
E.—A blue faience *Djed*-emblem



A.—The eye of Horus



B.—The Uraeus serpent



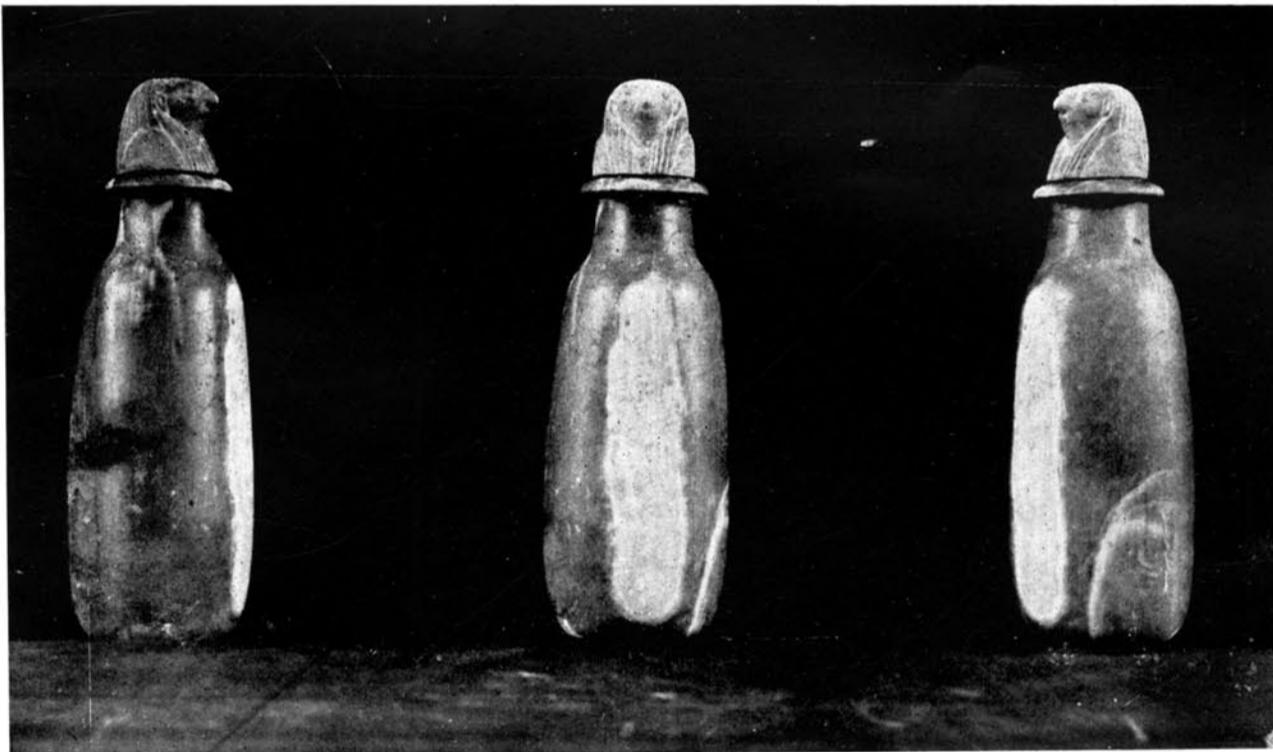
C.—The conjoined fingers



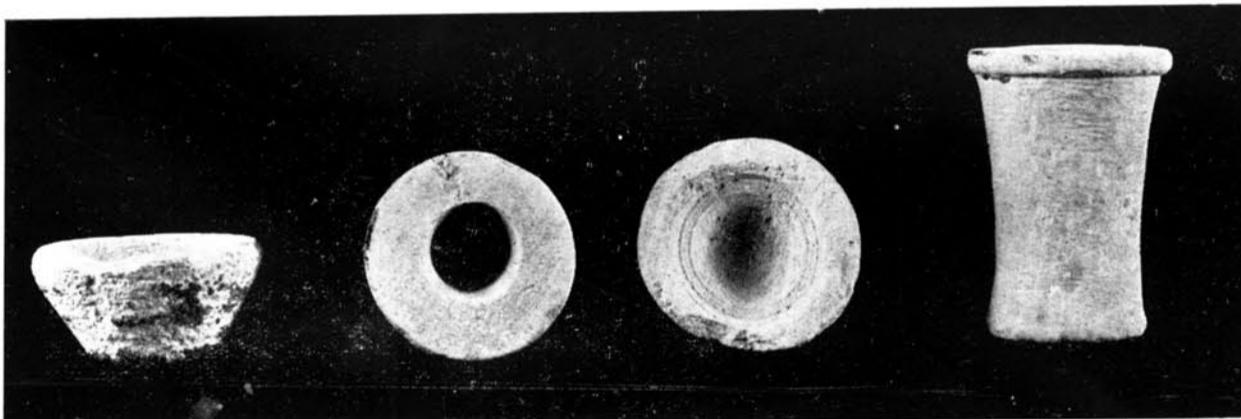
D.—A barrel-shaped bead



E.—A model head-rest



F.—An alabaster canopic jar with a lid in the form of the head of *Kbh-sw.f*

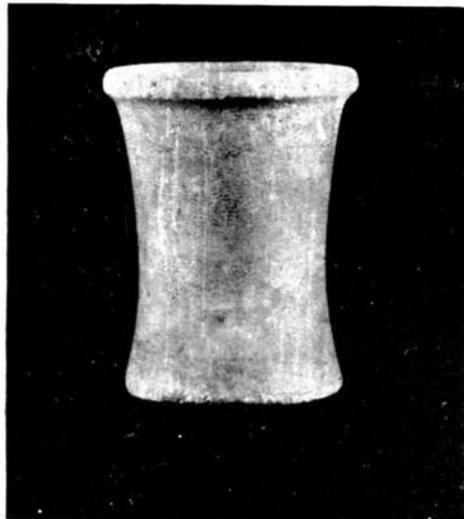


G.—A model cup of limestone

H.—A model oil jar of limestone



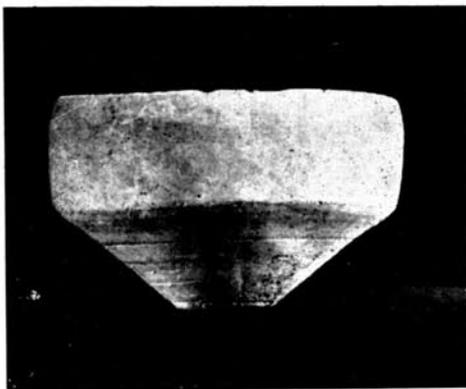
A. An alabaster oil jar



B. A bowl of white limestone



C.—Three large pottery jars



D. A pottery bowl



E.—A pottery bowl



A.—A globular pot and a *ds*-jar



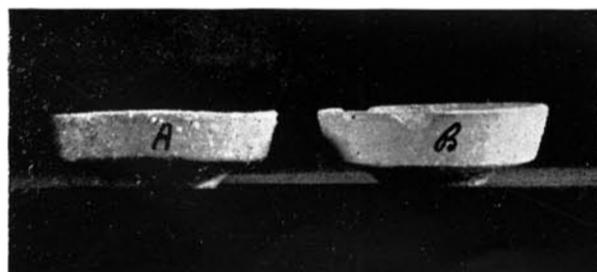
B.—A large pot of red ware



C.—Two *ds*-jars of red ware



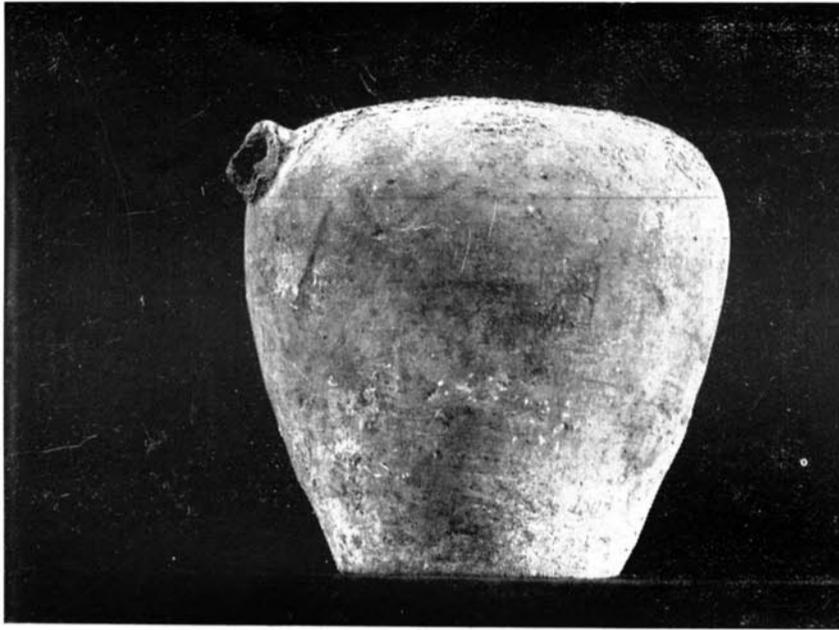
D.—Two bowls of red ware



E.—Two shallow dishes of red ware



F.—A small bowl of red ware



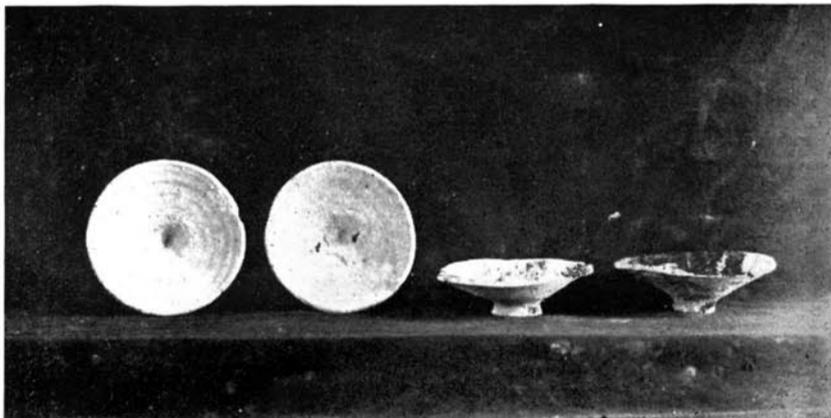
A.—A large spouted jar of red ware



B.—A small bowl

C.—A large spouted jar

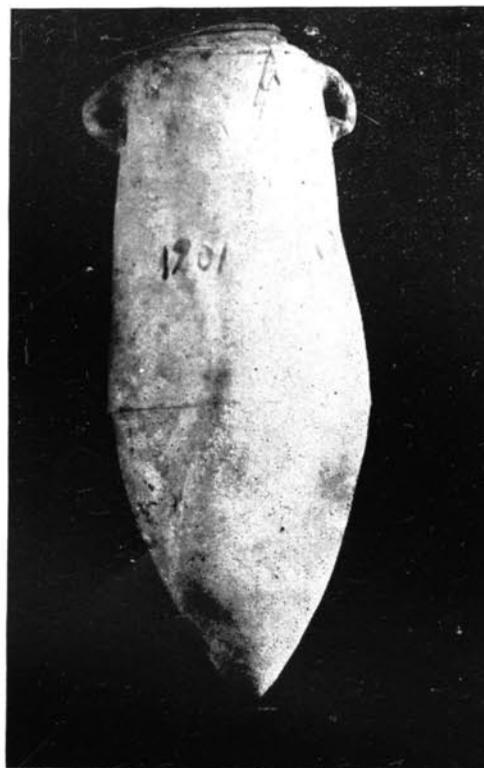
D.—A large jar with two lugs



E.—Four small bowls of red ware



A.—Two cylindrical jars of red ware



B.—A large jar of red ware



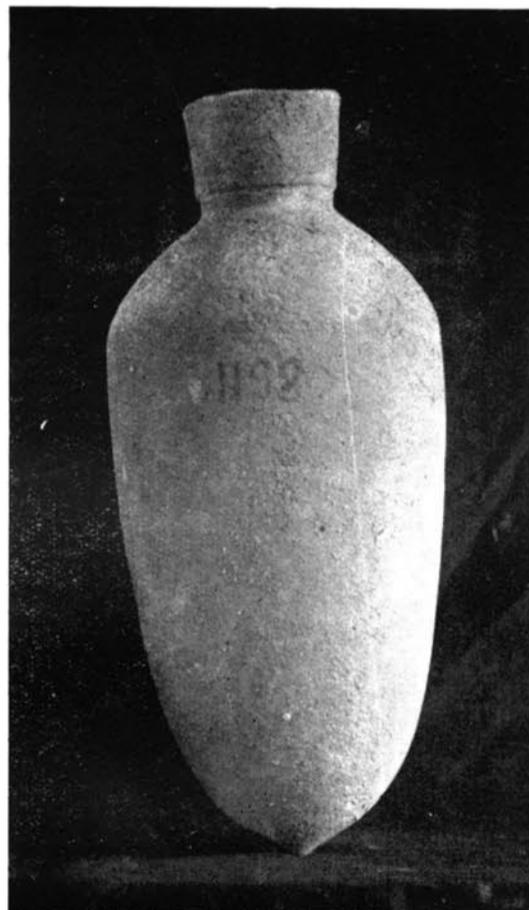
C.—Three large cylindrical jars of red ware



A.—Two large cylindrical jars of red ware



B.—A globular jar



C.—A large jar of red ware



A.—A large flat dish *B.*—A fragment of a large dish with small knob-feet *C.*—A pottery wine jar



D.—A small cup of glazed faience



E.—A drinking bowl



F.—An oval jar

G, H.—Two large oval jars

NINE JUGS AND VASES OF RED WARE



A



B



C.—Three large jars of red ware



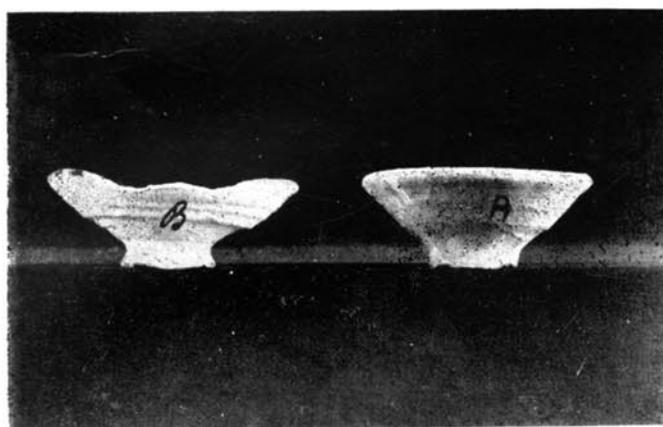
A.—Two deep bowls of red ware



B.—Three large oval jars



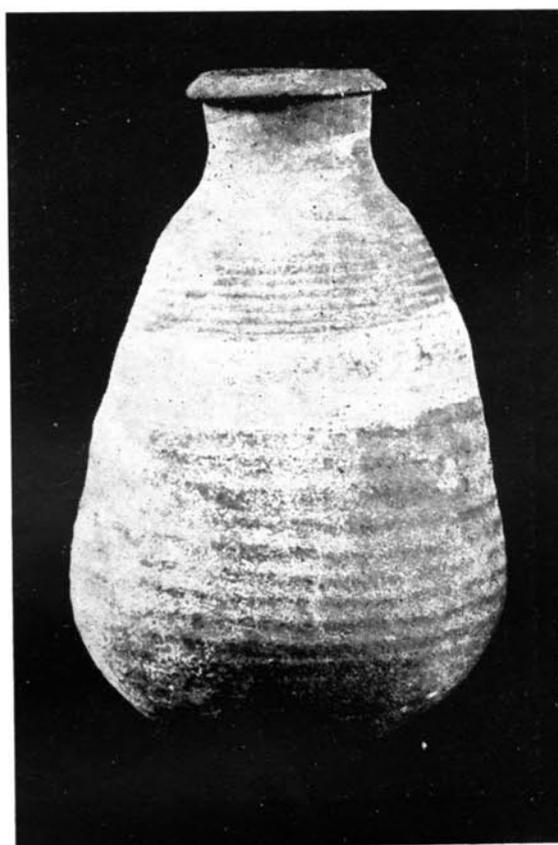
A.—Three oval jars of red ware



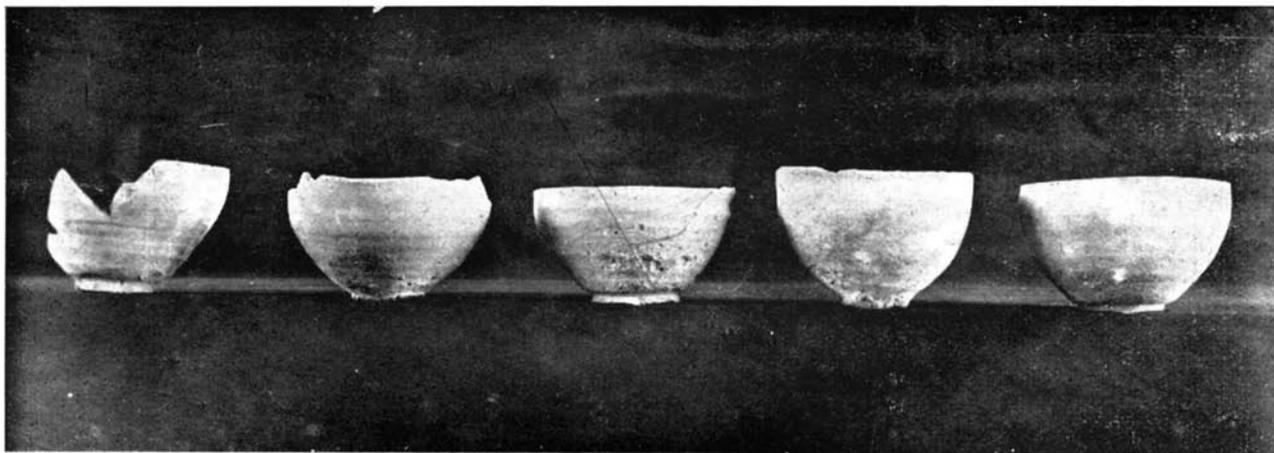
B.—Two shallow bowls



C.—A shallow bowl of coarse red ware



D.—A large jar of red ware



A.—Five small bowls of red ware



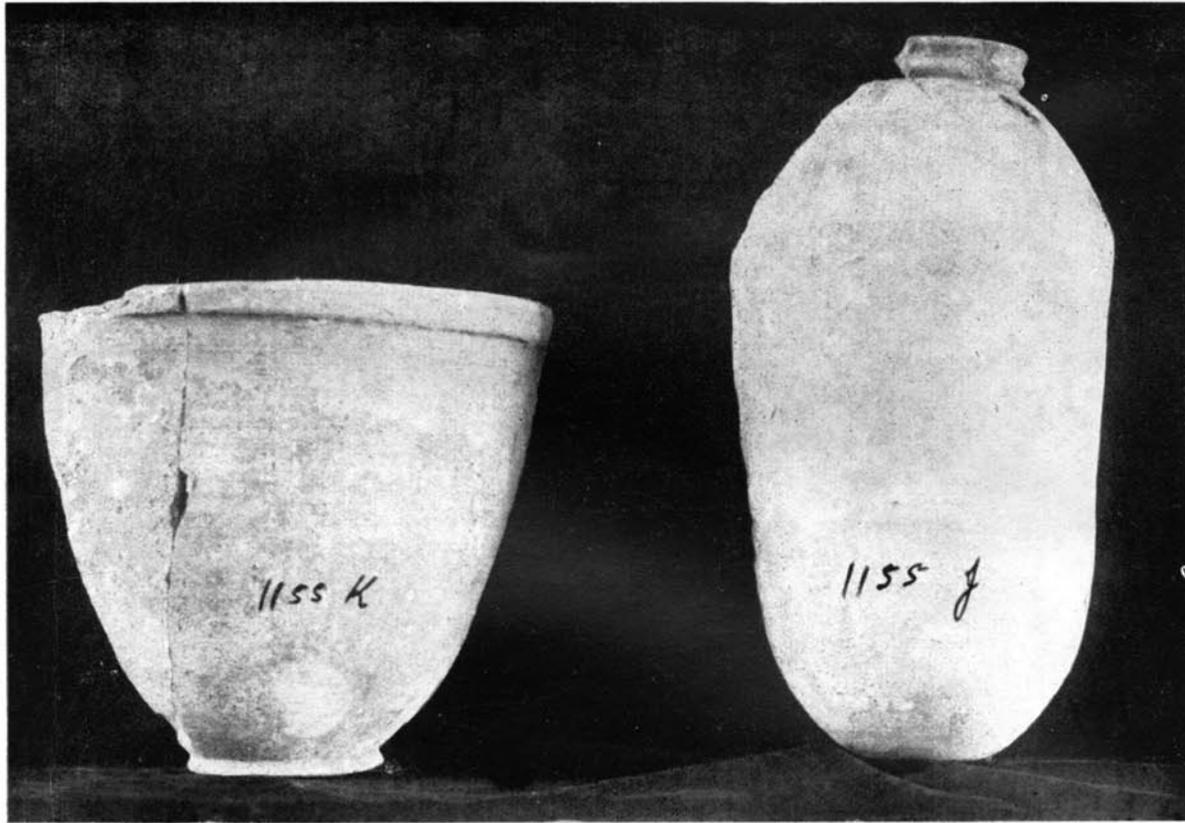
B.—A small bowl C.—An incense burner (?). D.—A jar of red ware E.—A deep bowl of red ware



F.—A bowl of red ware

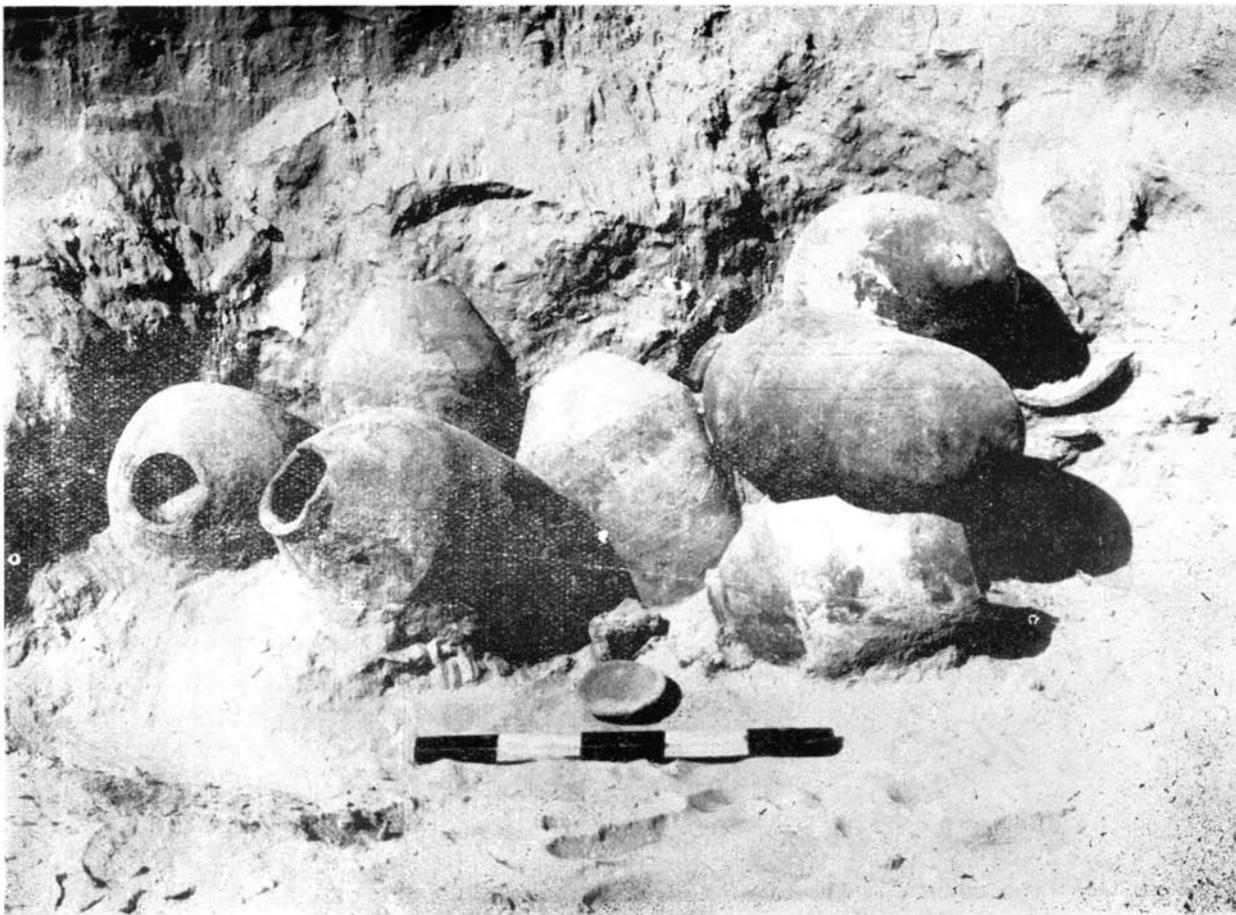


G.—A bowl of red ware

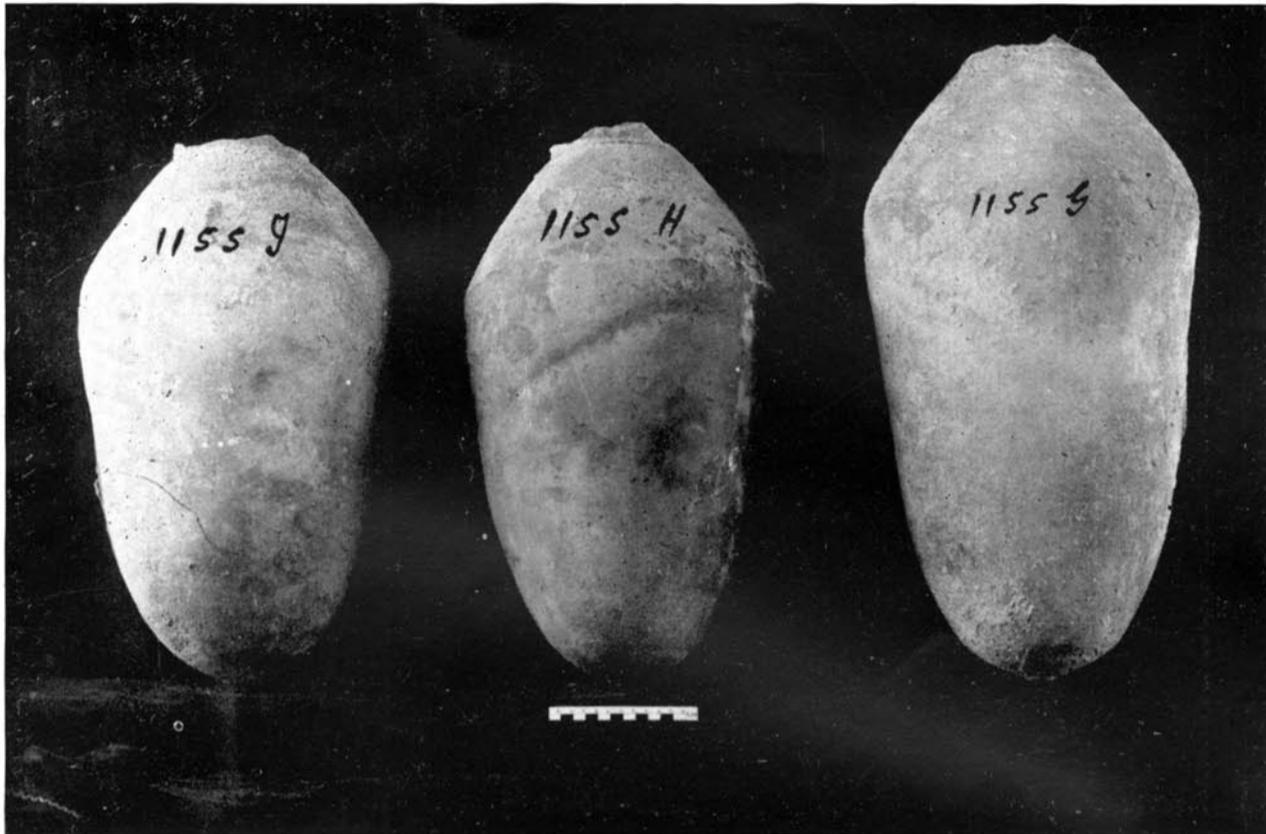


A.—A deep bowl of red ware

B.—A large jar of red ware



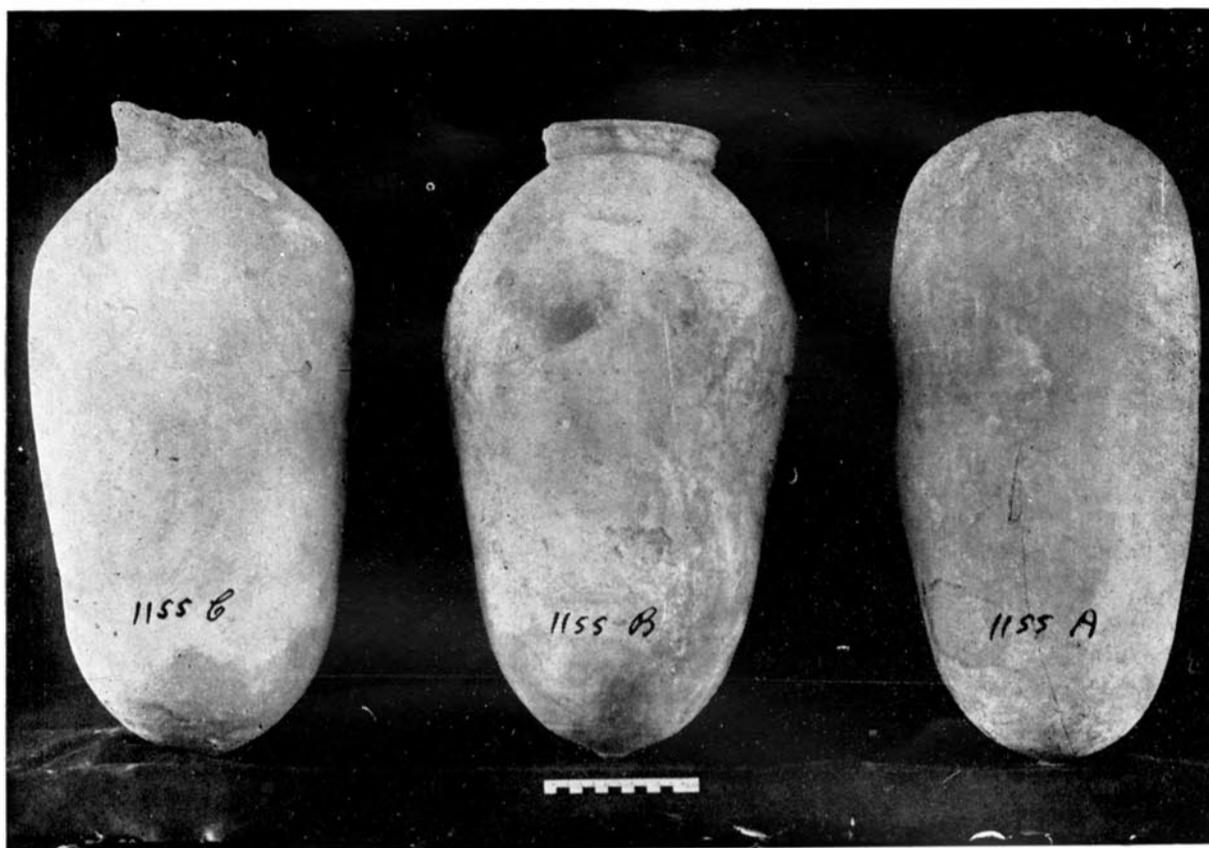
C.—Pottery jars as found in the sand and debris



A.—Large jars of red ware



B.—Large jars of red ware



A.—Three large jars of red ware



B.—A flat dish of red ware as found



A, B.—Moulds for making figures of fatted ducks

C, D.—A mould for making *Sw3btj*-figures



E.—A mould for making figures of fatted ducks



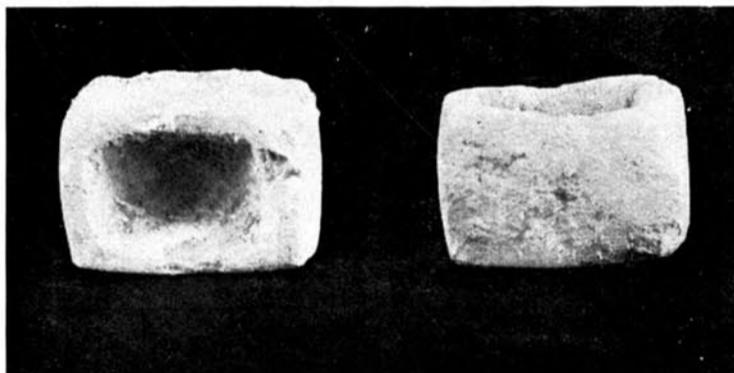
F.—An uninscribed false-door of limestone



A.—Two hammers of limestone



B.—A gray granite hammer



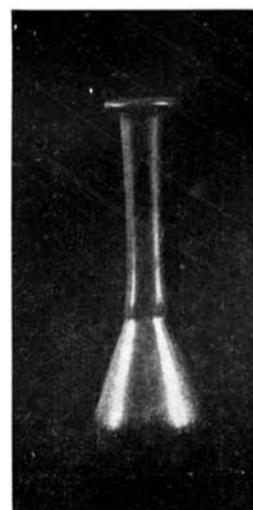
C.—A model sarcophagus of limestone



D.—A lamp of the Roman Period



E.—A libation basin



F.—A bottle of dark green glass